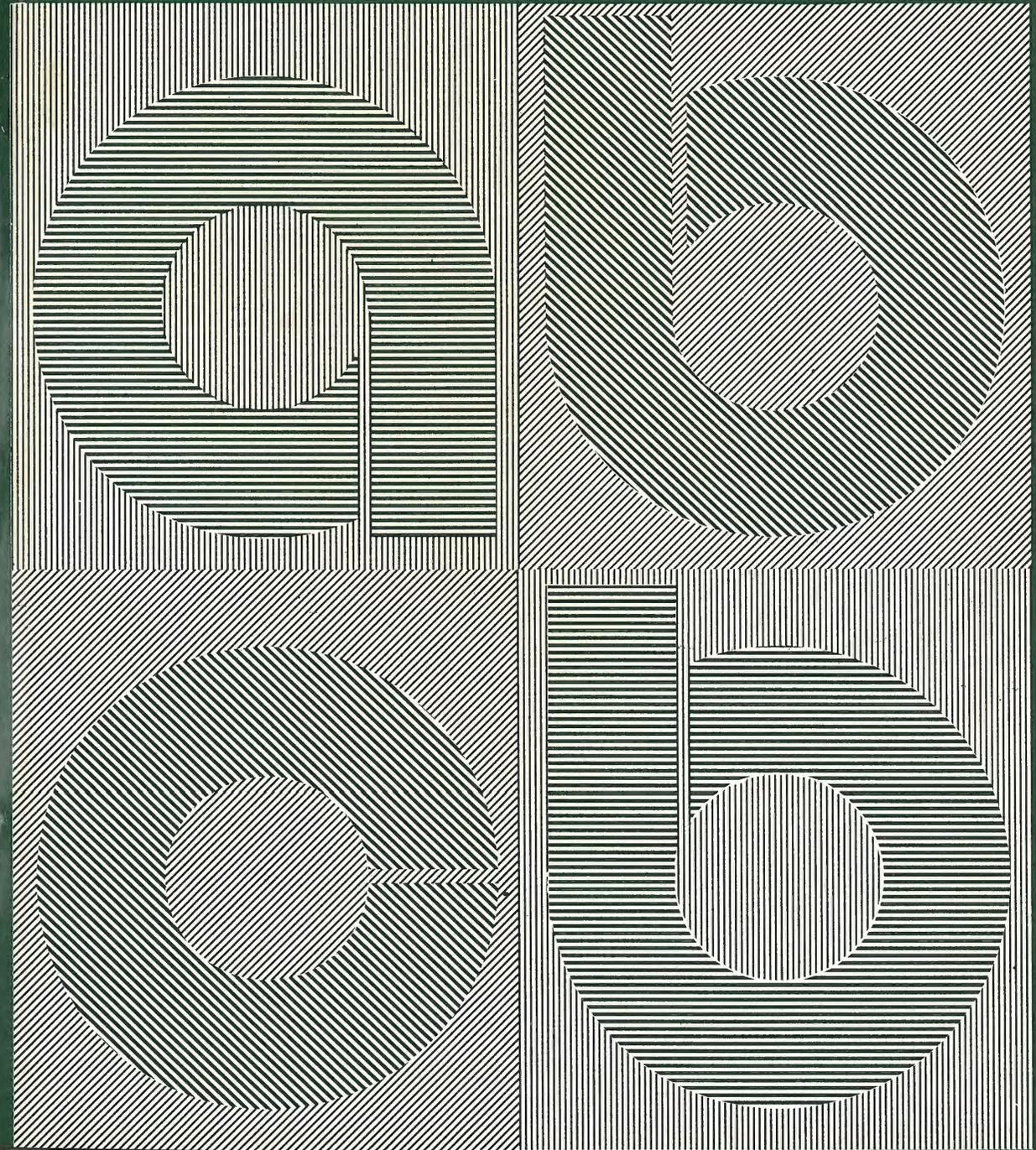


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Broadcasting Control Board



**27th  
Annual Report  
1974-75**





TWENTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT

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**AUSTRALIAN BROADCASTING  
CONTROL BOARD**

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YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 1975

Australian Government Publishing Service  
Canberra 1975

Published for the Australian Broadcasting Control Board  
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# AUSTRALIAN BROADCASTING CONTROL BOARD

## TWENTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT

*The Honourable the Minister for the Media:*

1. In conformity with the provisions of section 28 of the *Broadcasting and Television Act 1942-1975*, the Australian Broadcasting Control Board has the honour to furnish its report, being the Twenty-Seventh Report of the Board, on its operations during the year ended 30 June 1975 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 — Engineering Services.
- Part V —Broadcasting — Program Services.
- Part VI —Television — Administration.
- Part VII —Television — Engineering Services.
- Part VIII—Television — Program Services.

### PART I—INTRODUCTORY

#### LEGISLATION

3. The broadcasting and television services of Australia operate under the provisions of the *Broadcasting and Television Act 1942-1975*. Other relevant Acts are the *Broadcasting Stations Licence Fees Act 1964-1973*, the *Television Stations Licence Fees Act 1964-1966* and the *Parliamentary Proceedings Broadcasting Act 1946-1974*. Under the latter Act, the Australian Broadcasting Commission (herein-after 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 determination of a Parliamentary Joint Committee.

4. The Broadcasting and Television Act was amended during the period under review to give effect to a decision by the Government to abolish broadcast listeners' and television viewers' licence fees. Sections 125, 126, 126AA, 126A, 126B, 126C, 126D, 127, 128, 128A, 132A and 133 of the principal Act were repealed. Certain other machinery amendments were necessary to give effect to the Government's decision. Certain machinery amendments were made to the Act as a result of the *Postal and Telecommunications Commissions (Transitional Provisions) Act 1975*. The Act is now cited as the *Broadcasting and Television Act 1942-1975*.

5. As reported in paragraph 6 of the Board's Twenty-Sixth Annual Report, a Bill was drafted to clarify the powers of the Board in relation to program matters generally and to provide a definite basis for Australian Content Requirements.

The Bill also provided for licences for commercial broadcasting stations and commercial television stations to be granted by way of renewal for periods of three months to three years and to provide for the change of name of the Board to the Australian Broadcasting Authority. The opportunity was taken to provide for various machinery amendments to bring the provisions of the Act into line with other statutes. Consequent upon the varying periods of renewal of licences, it was necessary to prepare draft Bills to amend the Broadcasting Stations Licence Fees Act and the Television Stations Licence Fees Act.

6. The Bills were introduced in the House of Representatives on 3 October 1974 and were debated on 12 November 1974. Amendments were introduced by the Government during the committee stages of the debate to overcome certain objections that discrimination could be exercised against stations in the determination of rules and standards regarding programs of Australian origin and to extend the variable period of renewal of licences from three months to three years to six months to three years. The Bills passed all stages in the House of Representatives on 12 November 1974 and were introduced in the Senate on 14 November 1974. The Bills were defeated in the Senate at the second reading stage on 3 December 1974.

7. The Bills were re-introduced in the House of Representatives on 5 March 1975 and were passed on 22 April 1975. They were re-introduced into the Senate on 23 April 1975 and were again rejected at the second reading stage on 11 June 1975.

8. As reported in the Board's Twenty-Sixth Annual Report, action was being taken to amend the Parliamentary Proceedings Broadcasting Act to provide for the broadcasting and televising of the proceedings of the proposed joint sitting of Parliament. Subsequently this Act was amended and assented to on 1 April 1974. (See paragraph 67 of the Board's Twenty-Sixth Annual Report.)

9. 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, No. 49 of 1972, No. 50 of 1973 and No. 55 of 1974. 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, 1971 No. 163, 1972 No. 162 and 1973 No. 1.

#### ADMINISTRATIVE APPEALS TRIBUNAL BILL 1975

10. An Administrative Appeals Tribunal Bill was introduced into Parliament during the year under review to establish an Administrative Appeals Tribunal. The function of the Tribunal will be to review decisions by Ministers and officials given under powers conferred by legislation of Parliament.

11. The Committee on Administrative Discretions under the Chairmanship of Sir Henry Bland C.B.E., during the course of its examination of existing Administrative discretions under Australian Statutes and Regulations had discussions with the Board as a result of which the Board made information available to the Committee on the administration of its responsibilities and functions under the Broadcasting and Television Act.

12. The Board, during the year, provided the Minister and the Attorney-General's Department with comments on the final reports of the Committee on Administrative Discretions and upon the Bill.

#### 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 Edwin Neary, O.B.E., appointed Full-Time Member on 27 June 1973 and appointed Vice-Chairman for a period of five years from 1 February 1974.
- Mr. William Leslie Carrington Davies appointed as Full-Time Member for a period of five years from 1 February 1974.

##### Part-time Members

- Mr. Edmund Netterville Williams, appointed for a period of three years from 31 January 1973.
- Mr. Harold James Souter appointed for a period of five years from 1 March 1974.

#### FUNCTIONS OF THE BOARD

14. The principal functions of the Board under the *Broadcasting and Television Act 1942-1975* 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 programs are provided by commercial broadcasting stations and commercial television stations to serve the best interests of the general public, and to determine program 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 programs 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;

- (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).

15. Other detailed functions of the Board are referred to, where appropriate, in this Report. It will be noted from sub-paragraph (c) above that the Board's functions in respect of programs do not extend to the programs of national stations. The A.B.C. is entirely responsible for the programs of the national service under section 59 of the Broadcasting and Television Act.

#### MEETINGS OF THE BOARD

16. The Board throughout the year held regular fortnightly meetings to deal with normal business.

17. In addition the Board held special meetings in Townsville from 2-4 September 1974 for the purpose of holding a public inquiry into the grant of a licence for a commercial broadcasting station in the Charters Towers area of Queensland (see paragraph 195). From 30 September 1974 to 1 October 1974, the Board held a public inquiry into the relay arrangements between station 3SH Swan Hill and 3CV Maryborough. On 31 October 1974 the Board held a public inquiry into the proposed relay arrangements between commercial television stations STV Mildura and BCV Bendigo.

18. The Board also held a public inquiry in Colac on 7, 8 and 25 November 1974 into the proposed relay arrangements between commercial broadcasting stations 3CS Colac and 3YB Warrnambool.

19. The Board also held special meetings on 18 September 1974 and from 15 to 25 October 1974 in Sydney, from 18 November 1974 to 20 November 1974 in Melbourne, from 16 December 1974 to 18 December 1974 in Sydney and from 19 May 1975 to 21 May 1975, in Melbourne for the purpose of holding a public inquiry into the coverage by commercial television stations of the report of the Joint Committee on Prices entitled "Prices of Household Soaps and Detergents" and other matters (see paragraph 64).

20. The Board visited Perth from 2 to 4 December 1974 for the purpose of holding a public inquiry into the grant of a licence for a commercial television service to serve the Geraldton and Mawson areas of Western Australia. The inquiry into the Mawson area was completed in Melbourne on 9 April 1975 (see paragraphs 399/408).

21. The Board held a public inquiry in Loxton, South Australia from 28 to 30 January 1975 in connection with the grant of a licence for a commercial television service in the Renmark/Loxton area.

22. The Board held meetings in Adelaide from 3 to 11 March, 1975, for the purpose of holding a public inquiry into the applications received for the grant of a licence for a commercial broadcasting station in Adelaide. The Board also took the opportunity to hold a normal meeting in Adelaide at this time, and also a special meeting regarding the "Graham Kennedy Show" (see paragraph 584).

23. The Board met in Campbelltown, New South Wales, on 28 and 29 April 1975 for the purpose of holding a public inquiry into the applications for the grant of a licence for a low-coverage amplitude modulated restricted commercial broadcasting station in Campbelltown (see paragraph 208).

24. On 23 June 1975 the Board commenced a public inquiry into the applications received for the grant of a licence for a low-coverage amplitude modulated restricted commercial broadcasting station to serve a Melbourne area within a radius of sixteen kilometres of the station transmitter site (see paragraph 208).

25. The Board held special meetings for its statutory consultations with the Federation of Australian Commercial Broadcasters (hereinafter referred to as F.A.C.B.), and Federation of Australian Commercial Television Stations (hereinafter referred to as F.A.C.T.S.) pursuant to section 16(4) of the Act (see paragraph 124). During the year, the Board also held a number of other special meetings with F.A.C.T.S., representatives of unions, and various organisations associated with the Industry.

26. In addition to the meetings held in Adelaide referred to above, the Board met in Sydney on 17 December 1974 and again on 17 June 1975 when business included a meeting with the Film Censorship Board.

27. The Board met representatives of the Victorian Broadcasting Network Ltd., on 12 November 1974 regarding the relay operations of station 3CV Maryborough.

28. The Board also held a special meeting on 4 March 1975 with representatives of station 2KA Katoomba concerning matters relating to the operating conditions and viability of station 2KA Katoomba. On 9 May 1975 the Board held a special meeting with representatives of stations 4KQ Brisbane and 4IP Ipswich regarding the establishment of joint transmitting facilities on St. Helena Island in Moreton Bay, Queensland. Subsequently, Members of the Board had discussions with the other Brisbane stations on 11 June 1975 (see paragraph 267).

29. The marked increase in the need for the Board to meet formally noted in previous reports was continued during the year and the increasing complexity of the Board's operations in all of its fields of responsibility make for a constant growth of the workload devolving upon the organisation.

#### STAFF OF THE BOARD

30. As provided for in the Broadcasting and Television Act, the staff of the Board is employed under the Public Service Act.

31. During the year, there was a significant increase in workload resulting from the need for improvement and extension of television services, the introduction of colour television, the planned expansion and diversification of broadcasting services, including the development of FM broadcasting and the introduction of measures to achieve a higher level of Australian content to increase the employment opportuni-

ties of Australians in the broadcasting and television industry. However, because of restrictions on the employment of additional staff it was not possible to make appointments to 17 positions the creation of which had been agreed to by the Public Service Inspector in the preceding year. (See paragraph 30 of the Board's Twenty-Sixth Annual Report.) Approval was subsequently received in May 1975 to the creation of these positions and at the time of writing this report, action was being taken to fill the positions.

32. The Board wishes to make clear the serious view it takes of the staffing difficulties it has suffered in recent years, to which attention has been drawn in previous reports. In paragraph 31 the Board has recorded the very substantial growth in its responsibilities which has occurred following decisions to increase substantially the number of MF stations, to duplicate the A.B.C. service throughout the country, and to introduce FM broadcasting. Up to this year, the preliminary planning for these new departures has been accomplished with minimal increases in staff of the operational divisions concerned. Now that the planning has to be translated into detailed individual specifications it must be said that the Board has grave reservations about its ability to implement the plans with the expedition which may well be expected. The Board is in constant communication with the Public Service Board regarding this problem.

33. Staff actually employed as at 30 June 1975, totalled 252 compared with 246 at 30 June 1974. The approved establishment of 272 positions, which remained unaltered during the year, comprises 181 positions in Head Office and 91 in State Offices.

#### HEAD OFFICE ORGANISATION

34. The Board's Head Office organisation comprises four Divisions namely the Secretary's Division, the Policy and Licensing Division, the Program Services Division and the Engineering Services Division.

35. It has been obvious for some time that the manpower and other sources available to the Board would have to be strengthened considerably to take account of the increased workload referred to above. It is hoped that the bulk establishment system introduced by the Public Service Board will materially assist the Board with its staffing establishment. A review is being made of overall staffing requirements and in this connection, at the time of preparation of this Report a proposal was under consideration by the Public Service Board for strengthening of the Secretary's Division, the need for full-time assistance to the Secretary and the establishment of a special section for public inquiry work. It is anticipated that discussions will be held with the Public Service Board in connection with proposals in relation to other Divisions of the Board in the near future.

36. During the year the Board made available, in accordance with its usual practice, the services of members of its Head Office staff on a number of occasions to present papers, lectures, etc., to various organisations. Some of this work is outlined in the following paragraphs.

37. The Board took a leading part in a symposium "Broadcasting—the New Era" held by the Institution of Radio and Electronics Engineers (I.R.E.E.) in Adelaide, in August 1974. The Chairman, Mr. Myles F. E. Wright, delivered the

opening address, and Mr. E. J. Wilkinson, Director, Engineering Services, presented a paper "Development of Sound and Vision Broadcasting Systems in Australia". Board engineers delivered two further papers: "New Horizons in Medium Frequency Broadcast Planning" by Mr. N. J. Medlin, and "Engineering Standards for Television Stations" by Messrs. C. W. Pike and G. W. Morley. The latter paper was also presented to the I.R.E.E. Melbourne Division in March 1975.

38. Mr. Wilkinson presented the keynote paper on "FM Planning" at an I.R.E.E. symposium on Frequency Modulation held in Sydney, May 1975. Mr. S. F. Brownless, Assistant Director, Engineering Services, presented a supporting paper on "FM Frequency Allocations". On Mr. Wilkinson's behalf he had previously delivered papers on "TV Data Transmission" to a Department of Media symposium at the Sydney Opera House in November 1974, and to the Australian Institute of Political Science in Canberra, in January 1975. During the year Mr. Brownless also presented papers on colour television and frequency modulation developments to two joint meetings of the I.R.E.E. and the Institution of Engineers, Australia, in Brisbane, and to meetings of the I.R.E.E. and the Audio Engineering Society in Sydney.

39. The published paper "Acceptable Levels of Television Receiver Local Oscillator Radiation" by Board engineers Messrs. J. M. Dixon and A. R. Pierson was presented on their behalf to the International Electromagnetic Compatibility Symposium at Montreux, Switzerland, in May 1975 by Mr. K. Middleton, Controller of Technical Services, Australian Broadcasting Commission.

40. The Board's Director, Program Services Division, Mr. J. G. Quaine, presented a paper on Minority Interest Programming, at a seminar in June 1975, conducted by the F.A.C.T.S. Mr. Quaine also addressed the Market Research Society in February 1975 on the subject of Television and Public Responsibility, and in March 1975 presented a paper on Children and Television at a forum in Ballarat. Mr. Quaine continued to participate in the work of the Australian Council for Children's Films and Television.

41. As in previous years the Board maintained its interest in the Australian Society for Education in Films and Television, the Educational Television Association of Australia and the Association for Teachers of Film Appreciation. A seminar on audience audio visual aids, organised by the Department of the Media, in Sydney, was attended by officers of the Program Services Division. Officers of this Division also addressed various adult and student groups concerning the Board's program standards particularly in relation to programming for children.

#### STATE ORGANISATIONS

42. Within the State Administrations, the Board's staff is responsible for maintaining regular liaison with the managements and other key personnel of commercial broadcasting and television stations concerning the application of the Board's technical and program standards in the operation of stations, and for the conduct of inspections to ensure compliance with the standards. The State Engineer in South Australia is responsible for technical matters in Western Australia and the State Engineer in Victoria for similar work in Tasmania. An Engineer and a Technical Officer are located in Perth whilst a Technical Officer is located in Hobart.

43. During the year the approved establishment of the State Offices remained unchanged at 91 being made up of a State Representative in each State, 22 positions to provide administrative and clerical support to specialised staff, 24 positions in the engineering division and 39 positions to undertake duties relating to the Board's responsibilities in relation to broadcasting and television programs. At the time of preparation of this Report, a proposal was being formulated for the re-structuring and strengthening of the engineering areas of all State Offices to enable certain field activities now performed by Head Office engineering staff to be undertaken by State Office personnel.

#### LOCATION OF BOARD'S OFFICES

44. The Board's Head Office and Victorian State Office are located at Marland House, 570 Bourke Street, Melbourne, 3000 (Telephone 602-0151, Telex 32844) and offices in the other capital cities are:

Sydney—657-663 Pacific Highway, St. Leonards, N.S.W. 2065. (Telephone 43-0615) (Telex 22115).

Brisbane—339 Coronation Drive, Auchenflower, QLD. 4066, or P.O. Box 326, Toowong, 4066. (Telephone 71-2277) (Telex 41569).

Adelaide—Greater Pacific Insurance Building, 32 South Terrace, Adelaide, S.A. 5000. (Telephone 51-9076) (Telex 88015).

Perth—251 Adelaide Terrace, Perth, W.A. 6000. (Telephone 25-7448) (Telex 93254).

Hobart—7th Floor, A.M.P. Building, 86 Collins Street, Hobart, TAS. 7000. (Telephone 34-5918) (Telex 58133).

45. During the year the Board's Sydney Office moved to new premises at St. Leonards as shown above.

#### FINANCIAL ACCOUNTS OF THE BOARD

46. In conformity with the provisions of Section 28 of the *Broadcasting and Television Act 1942-1975* a statement of financial accounts of the Board for the year ended 30 June 1975 together with the report of the Auditor-General as to those accounts, appears as Appendix S of this Report.

## PART II—GENERAL

### THE AUSTRALIAN BROADCASTING AND TELEVISION SERVICES

47. 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 Australian Broadcasting Commission through transmitters operated by the Australian Post Office (now the Australian Telecommunications Commission). The commercial broadcasting and television services and the television repeater station services are provided by stations operated under licences granted by the Minister for the Media on the recommendation of the Board. Details of broadcasting stations

(commercial and national) and television stations, including translator stations (commercial and national) and repeater stations in operation on 30 June 1975 are contained in Appendices A to G respectively of this Report.

### *Broadcasting Services in Papua New Guinea*

48. With the establishment of the National Broadcasting Commission of Papua New Guinea, it is no longer the responsibility of the Board to report on broadcasting development there, except insofar as they may relate to the development of services in Australia. In this connection, the Board maintains close liaison with the National Broadcasting Commission.

### LICENSING OF COMMERCIAL BROADCASTING AND TELEVISION STATIONS

49. The statutory provisions relating to the licensing of commercial broadcasting and television stations are contained in Part IV of the *Broadcasting and Television Act 1942-1975*. 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 *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 specific grounds which either the Minister or the Board thinks may exist for refusing the application.

50. Details regarding current licences and renewals of licences will be found in paragraph 180 and paragraphs 216 to 233 (broadcasting) and 411 to 428 (television) of this Report.

### ANNUAL STATISTICS OF STATIONS AND RECEIVING LICENCES

51. 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.

In addition to those national broadcasting stations there were, as at 30 June 1975, national high frequency stations operating at 4 centres which are intended in the main to provide service for listeners in the more remote parts of Australia.

### FINANCIAL RESULTS OF BROADCASTING AND TELEVISION SERVICES

52. In the year 1973-74, the latest for which complete information is available, \$250,149,705 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 \$188,885,967 and their combined operational expenditure was \$151,726,689. Operational expenditure (by the A.B.C.,

Year Ending	Number of Broadcasting Stations in Operation		Number of Listeners' Licences	Number of Television Stations in Operation		Number of Viewers' Licences	Number of Combined Listeners' and Viewers' Licences
	Class 'A'	Class 'B'		National	Commercial		
Sealed Sets System							
30 June—							
1924 ..	4	..	1,206	..	..	..	..
1925 ..	7	6	63,874	..	..	..	..
1926 ..	8	9	128,060	..	..	..	..
1927 ..	8	12	225,240	..	..	..	..
1928 ..	8	12	270,507	..	..	..	..
1929 ..	8	12	301,199	..	..	..	..
	National	Commercial					
1930 ..	8	13	312,192	..	..	..	..
1931 ..	9	27	331,969	..	..	..	..
1932 ..	12	43	369,945	..	..	..	..
1933 ..	12	48	469,477	..	..	..	..
1934 ..	12	53	599,159	..	..	..	..
1935 ..	12	57	721,852	..	..	..	..
1936 ..	14	73	825,136	..	..	..	..
1937 ..	20	80	940,068	..	..	..	..
1938 ..	24	94	1,057,911	..	..	..	..
1939 ..	24	98	1,131,861	..	..	..	..
1940 ..	26	100	1,212,581	..	..	..	..
1941 ..	27	96	1,293,266	..	..	..	..
1942 ..	27	97	1,320,073	..	..	..	..
1943 ..	27	96	1,370,000	..	..	..	..
1944 ..	28	98	1,394,880	..	..	..	..
1945 ..	29	100	1,415,229	..	..	..	..
1946 ..	29	100	1,436,789	..	..	..	..
1947 ..	32	101	1,678,276	..	..	..	..
1948 ..	33	102	1,703,970	..	..	..	..
1949 ..	37	102	1,762,675	..	..	..	..
1950 ..	39	102	1,841,211	..	..	..	..
1951 ..	41	103	1,884,834	..	..	..	..
1952 ..	42	103	1,961,044	..	..	..	..
1953 ..	44	105	1,985,655	..	..	..	..
1954 ..	46	106	2,041,615	..	..	..	..
1955 ..	50	106	2,034,676	..	..	..	..
1956 ..	53	107	2,088,793	..	..	..	..
1957 ..	55	108	2,107,253	2	4	73,908	..
1958 ..	56	108	2,137,865	2	4	291,186	..
1959 ..	57	108	2,263,712	2	4	577,502	..
1960 ..	57	108	2,283,183	6	10	954,995	..
1961 ..	60	110	2,255,842	6	10	1,217,286	..
1962 ..	61	110	2,220,462	6	20	1,424,435	..
1963 ..	62	110	2,239,786	10	22	1,655,325	..
1964 ..	65	110	2,301,790	18	24	1,882,099	..
1965 ..	65	111	1,927,628	24	30	1,614,611	430,014
1966 ..	69	111	679,096	34	39	378,819	1,846,855
1967 ..	70	111	549,714	38	41	416,809	1,988,326
1968 ..	73	114	487,248	39	42	426,780	2,092,612
1969 ..	73	114	440,529	39	45	459,774	2,189,683
1970 ..	74	114	395,533	41	45	483,114	2,274,860
1971 ..	75	116	362,082	48	46	508,311	2,336,857
1972 ..	80	118	338,069	52	48	518,744	2,419,914
1973 ..	82	118	321,040	53	48	519,404	2,493,429
1974 ..	81*	118	304,797	72	48	475,573	2,546,433
1975 ..	84†	118	ø	84	48	ø	ø

\* Includes four new stations, but excludes five stations formerly operating in Papua New Guinea.  
 ø In the 1974-75 Australian Budget listeners' and viewers' licences were abolished.

† Includes one public access experimental station in Melbourne (3ZZ) and one "young style" experimental station in Sydney (2JJ).

the A.P.O. and the Departments of Services and Property and Manufacturing Industry) on the National Broadcasting Service and the National Television Service totalled \$105,423,526 less revenue of \$7,000,510 derived by the A.B.C. from public concerts, etc. Revenue in the same year from broadcast listeners' and television viewers' licence fees amounted to \$68,458,647.

#### COMMERCIAL BROADCASTING STATIONS—FINANCIAL RESULTS

53. The following particulars, which have been extracted from accounts submitted by the licensees of commercial broadcasting stations in accordance with the provisions of section 106 of the *Broadcasting and Television Act 1942-1975* 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 but after Licence Fee)
				\$	\$	\$
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
1971-72 ..	118	99	19	45,770,912	34,053,390	11,717,522
1972-73 ..	118	102	16	49,339,135	37,405,590	11,933,545
1973-74 ..	118	97	21	56,586,616	43,420,544	13,166,072

Licence fees paid by stations are given in paragraph 221.

#### COMMERCIAL TELEVISION STATIONS—FINANCIAL RESULTS

54. The following particulars, which have been extracted from accounts submitted by licensees of commercial television stations in accordance with the provisions of section 106 of the *Broadcasting and Television Act 1942-1975* 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 and Licence fee)
				\$	\$	\$
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
1971-72 ..	48	41	7	102,029,697	84,616,371	17,413,326
1972-73 ..	48	48	..	115,642,871	94,261,097	21,380,774
1973-74 ..	48	46	2	132,299,351	108,306,145	23,993,206

Licence fees paid by stations are given in paragraph 418.

#### EXPENDITURE ON THE NATIONAL BROADCASTING SERVICE AND NATIONAL TELEVISION SERVICE 1974-75\*

55. Expenditure in relation to the National Broadcasting Service and the National Television Service (including both program and technical services) during

\* Excludes expenditure of \$4,450,861 by the Australian Broadcasting Control Board.

1974-75 was as shown hereunder together with comparative figures for 1973-74 and 1972-73:

	1974-75	1973-74	1972-73
	\$	\$	\$
<i>Operational Expenditure—</i>	108,298,992		
A.B.C.		81,856,093	66,211,909
A.P.O.—Transmission, technical and other services	16,691,327	16,302,478	13,947,409
Department of Housing and Construction	303,954	264,445	266,076
	125,294,273	98,423,016	80,425,394
<i>Capital Expenditure—</i>			
A.B.C.	14,001,919	7,815,362	3,899,703
A.P.O.	5,831,217	4,800,202	2,843,773
Departments of Services and Property and Housing and Construction	4,903,371	2,727,677	4,452,624
	24,736,507	15,343,241	11,196,100
Total Expenditure .. .. .	150,030,780	113,766,257	91,621,494

56. The gross operational expenditure of the A.B.C. was \$115,264,261 but revenue amounting to \$6,965,269 was derived from public concerts, subsidies for symphony orchestras, sale of publications, sale of programs, the sale of lands and buildings and miscellaneous sources.

#### REVENUE FROM BROADCASTING AND TELEVISION SERVICES

57. Revenue received in 1974-75 from broadcasting and television services which excludes wireless telegraphy fees, amounted to \$23,404,903 as shown hereunder, together with comparative figures for 1973-74 and 1972-73.

	1974-75	1973-74	1972-73
	\$	\$	\$
Broadcast listeners' and television viewers' licence fees	18,816,020	68,458,647	67,050,491
Broadcasting stations' licence fees .. .. .	712,903	590,565	491,204
Television stations' licence fees .. .. .	2,819,382	2,409,672	2,023,720
Miscellaneous .. .. .	1,056,598	1,716,049	1,084,365
	23,404,903	73,174,933	70,649,780

#### RECEIVING LICENCES—LISTENERS' AND VIEWERS'

58. As reported in paragraph 4 the Australian Government abolished broadcast listeners' and television viewers' licence fees in the 1974-75 Budget. The government announced that the cost of the National Broadcasting and Television Service, which is a service provided to the community as a whole, should be met from general taxation revenue rather than through a licence fee, which bore relatively more heavily on the less affluent.

#### EMPLOYMENT

59. The number of people permanently employed by commercial broadcasting and television stations at 30 June 1975 was approximately 6,826, the fully employed staff of the A.B.C. numbered 7,269, and the A.P.O. employed 980 in connection

with the operation of transmitters for the national broadcasting and television services. Some 1316 persons are employed full-time by the various independent production companies which are engaged in the production of commercials and feature programs for broadcasting and television.

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 programs.
- (2) Not less than 5 per centum of the time occupied by programs of the Commission, and not less than 5 per centum of the time occupied by programs 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 programs and broadcasting of Australian Music performances on commercial stations. Detailed comment on these matters will be found in paragraphs 335-354 (broadcasting) and 514 to 549 (television).

#### SENATE STANDING COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION SCIENCE AND THE ARTS

60. The Senate Standing Committee on Education, Science and the Arts which is inquiring into *inter alia* "all aspects of broadcasting and television including Australian content of television programs" was reconvened following the dissolution of Parliament in May 1974.

61. The Committee presented its third progress report to the Senate on 17 April 1975 and the Board is providing a report to the Minister on the Committee's recommendation.

#### INDUSTRIES ASSISTANCE COMMISSION

62. During the year, the Prime Minister referred the following matter to the Industries Assistance Commission for inquiry and report in accordance with Section 23 of the Industries Assistance Commission Act 1973.

*"Whether assistance should be accorded the performing arts in Australia and if so what should be the nature and extent of such assistance."*

The terms of reference are as follows:

- (i) Specify that for the purpose of this reference performing arts shall be deemed to include live performances of ballet, dance, opera, music, drama, music hall, vaudeville, puppetry and the like.
- (ii) Further specify that in conducting its inquiry and presenting its report, the Industries Assistance Commission should have regard to the desire of the Government that the Commission be free to take evidence, and if considered necessary, to make recommendations on any other matter it considers relevant to its inquiry under this reference.
- (iii) Further specify the period commencing on the date of this reference and ending on 30 June 1976 as the period within which the Commission is to report on the matters set out in this reference.

63. At the time of preparation of this report the Board was preparing a submission to the Commission.

PUBLIC INQUIRY INTO THE COVERAGE BY COMMERCIAL TELEVISION STATIONS ON THE REPORT OF THE PARLIAMENTARY JOINT COMMITTEE ON PRICES ENTITLED "PRICES OF HOUSEHOLD SOAPS AND DETERGENTS"

64. Following a direction from the Minister pursuant to the provisions of sub-section (2) of section 18 of the Act dated 23 August, 1974, the Board held a public inquiry into the coverage by commercial television stations on the report of the Parliamentary Joint Committee on Prices entitled "Prices of Household Soaps and Detergents".

The terms of reference of the inquiry were as follows:—

- (a) whether any commercial television stations have refused, failed or neglected, contrary to the best interests of the general public, to televise news items, interview or other material relating to the Report of the Joint Committee on Prices tabled in the Senate on 15 August, 1974, entitled 'Prices of Household Soaps and Detergents' and, if so, the name of the television station or stations;
- (b) the facts and circumstances surrounding or connected with such a refusal, failure or neglect and the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether there is a need to impose any further conditions as conditions to which commercial television licences are to be subject to ensure that adequate and comprehensive news programs are provided to serve the best interests of the general public and, if so, the nature of any such further conditions; and
- (d) any other matter relevant to, or arising out of, any of the foregoing matters.

65. The Board commenced the inquiry in Sydney on 18 September, 1974, after which the inquiry was continued as follows:—

15 to 25 October, 1974	at	24th Level, Tower Building, Australia Square, Sydney.
18 to 20 November, 1974	at	Board's Office, 570 Bourke Street, Melbourne.
16 to 18 December, 1974	at	7th Level, Tower Building, Australia Square, Sydney.
19 to 21 May, 1975	at	Board's Office, 570 Bourke Street, Melbourne.

66. At the time of preparation of this report the Board's Report and Recommendations to the Minister on the inquiry was in course of preparation.

ROYAL COMMISSION ON AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT ADMINISTRATION

67. In October 1974 a submission was made by the Board to the Royal Commission on Australian Government Administration. The terms of reference of the Commission, the appointment of which was announced by the Prime Minister on 6 June 1974, are as follows—

... to inquire into and report upon the administrative organization and services of the Australian Government and in particular—

- (1) the purposes, functions, organization and management of Australian Government Departments, statutory corporations and other authorities and the principal

- instruments of co-ordination of Australian Government administration and policy; and
- (2) the structure and management of the Australian Public Service, and to make recommendations for improving efficiency, economy, adaptability and industrial relations and the despatch of public business:

68. The Chairman and Secretary of the Board gave evidence to the Commission on 19 February 1975; information on various aspects of the Board's administration has been supplied to the Commission on request.

FURTHER DEVELOPMENT OF THE SERVICES

69. Developments which have occurred during the year under review are reported in detail in Parts IV and VII of this Report.

70. The extent to which the Board can produce proposals for further development of the services and make appropriate recommendations to the Minister is governed, in the first instance, by the staff resources (particularly engineering) available to the Board — and these are limited in number — and secondly, by the rigid economic guidelines which must be observed, particularly in the case of television, in proposing extensions to the national service. It follows, almost axiomatically, that if the Board does not find it possible on economic grounds to recommend to the Minister a particular extension to the national service, there is virtually no prospect of its recommending that applications for a commercial licence be invited.

During the year, Cabinet approval was given for the planning of expansion of, and improvements to, the national broadcasting service by the provision of:

- (i) facilities to enable a second A.B.C. program to be radiated from the existing medium frequency (amplitude modulated) stations in those country areas at present being provided with only one A.B.C. program;
- (ii) new VHF (frequency modulated) stations in 14 metropolitan and regional areas;
- (iii) new medium frequency (amplitude modulated stations in 14 metropolitan and regional areas.

72. Planning for these services is proceeding as rapidly as the Board's staffing resources will permit. The Cabinet approval referred to above, specifically provided that no commitment as to funds was implicit in the decision. Planning for the stations has, therefore, not been able to be developed beyond the initial stages.

73. The Board has been actively pressing for a decision regarding the funds situation for the provision of the new services involved in the plan as well as for a three-year program of general extensions to the national broadcasting and television services.

ENGINEERING FIELD WORK

74. The development of plans for the extension and improvement of the broadcasting and television services involves extensive engineering field investigations and surveys. During the year, the Board's engineering staff conducted such field work at Sydney-Brooklyn, Newcastle-Gosford-Wollongong, Canberra-Yass in New South Wales; at Port Hedland-Dampier-Karratha-Goldsworthy-Shay Gap-Marble Bar, Tom Price-Paraburdoo-Wittenoom-Newman-Pannawonica, Wynd-

ham-Kununurra, Koolyanobbing in Western Australia; and at Thursday Island in Queensland.

#### FREQUENCY MODULATION BROADCASTING

75. As stated in the previous Annual Report, the Government accepted, in principle, the Report of the Independent Inquiry into Frequency Modulation Broadcasting which recommended that FM broadcasting should be introduced in Australia as soon as possible using the Pilot Tone Stereo System in the VHF band, 88-108 MHz.

76. The first FM VHF sound broadcasting transmissions were introduced during the year from an experimental service 2MBS-FM in the Sydney area. A similar service, 3MBS-FM, began test transmissions in Melbourne during June 1975 and will be in regular service during July (see paragraph 281). These services are operated by the Music Broadcasting Societies of New South Wales and Victoria under experimental licences issued by the Postmaster-General under the Wireless Telegraphy Act. Four wide-coverage A.B.C. services are planned for establishment in Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide and Canberra late in 1975. The Board's engineering staff have undertaken detailed planning of frequency allocations for further services in all capital cities, major regional and country areas in anticipation of further FM services being approved.

77. In its Twenty-Sixth Annual Report, the Board referred in some detail to the problems which might arise in implementing the moves of other services which are necessary to accommodate FM in the VHF band. The Board is seriously concerned that planning for the larger numbers of stations likely to be required within and near to the major population centres will be inhibited by delays in planning the transfer of certain existing television services from the band which is now to be used for FM services. It is also concerned that the cost of making the necessary changes in radio spectrum usage will be increased by further delays in planning for the changes.

78. The Report of the Independent Inquiry into Frequency Modulation Broadcasting recommended, as mentioned previously, that the VHF services be established by using the international FM band 88-108 MHz and which has been used in Australia since 1960 for television services on Channels 3 (85-92 MHz), 4 (94-101 MHz) and 5 (101-108 MHz).

79. Appendix 4 of the Report details the methods by which the television channels could be progressively cleared for FM usage and Phase 1 as recommended by the Commissioners, involving the transfer of television Channel 5 services and the use of the 92-94 MHz fixed and mobile band for FM is now being implemented by the Board, since this is possible within the Board's area of responsibility.

80. Phases II and III of the Commissioners' recommendations involve closer spacing of FM transmissions and the clearance of television Channel 4 by transfer of the television services to a 7 MHz band near 200 MHz following the prior transfer of existing Department of Transport (Air Transport Group) Distance Measuring Equipment (DME) services to the UHF band near 1000 MHz. Implementation of these proposals involve action not within the Board's scope.

81. The recommended closer spacing of FM transmissions will render many existing FM sets obsolete. The Report proposed that action should be taken to establish performance standards of television and radio receivers. The Board's comments on this proposal in the Twenty-Sixth Annual Report are repeated:

"The Board also heartily agrees with the suggestion that the performance standards of television and radio receivers should be established and policed. Indeed, without this, the interference between television and FM referred to above will remain a permanent problem. Earlier proposals along these lines have been judged too difficult to achieve under the Constitution. It will be essential that ways be found if the McLean plan is to be fully realised."

82. The removal of DME services to the UHF band is estimated to take 6 or 7 years, and the Board is concerned that planning should start immediately.

83. The Commissioners provided for further planning discussions on these issues by recommending that a consultative committee on broadcasting with an associated technical liaison committee should be established.

84. As action has not yet been taken to establish these committees and the need to study and report on the justification, methods and likely costs of the recommended transfer of the DME services is becoming urgent, the Board has arranged for the Frequency Review Sub-Committee of the Australian Inter-Departmental Telecommunications Advisory Committee to undertake these studies and report on these matters through A.I.D.T.A.C. to the Government.

#### SYDNEY TELEVISION COVERAGE

85. Many areas in and around Sydney are known to have poor reception from the local television stations. Numerous factors contribute to this condition, the most important of which are the rugged terrain and defective receiving installations. In regard to the latter, the Board has frequently stated that it is considered that suitable new aerials correctly installed will, in its opinion, greatly improve reception in the majority of cases. In an endeavour to find the best method of advising members of the public on the methods which they could adopt to improve their television reception, a trial public survey was conducted by the Board in association with the Department of the Media in the Sydney suburb of Randwick during February 1975. A caravan equipped with television receivers and other electronic equipment was used to demonstrate the grade of reception available in the area using appropriate aerials and to identify the various forms of interference which mar this performance.

86. The general response of the public to the demonstrations was poor but of those interviewed, over 50 per cent had poor reception because of inadequate aerial installations. Many of these lived in flats or home units not equipped with adequate master television aerial and distribution systems.

87. There are, however, many areas where adequate reception is not possible by individual effort and as part of a general study of remedial methods, the Board, in December 1974, conducted test transmissions from a low power UHF television translator in the Rushcutters Bay area (translating channel 2). With few exceptions reception was excellent throughout the area; of the many locations visited only one exhibited discernible ghosting on normal program material. However, reception at locations looking directly across and adjacent to a highway

carrying heavy traffic was marred by car ignition interference, and the loss of signal at locations immediately shielded by tall buildings produced noisy pictures. Coverage improvement by low-power VHF transmissions is also being studied. The Board is at present actively investigating all available methods of improving television coverage in and around Sydney.

#### UHF TELEVISION

88. As reported in the Twenty-Sixth Annual Report, the Board issued a fourth edition of the "Technical Standards for the Australian Television Service" incorporating the channelling arrangements for UHF television transmissions which had been determined in May 1974.

89. In a press release of 29 July 1974, the Board stated that it had not then authorised any broadcasting type services in the UHF band, but anticipated the need to do so for new types of television services — possibly in about five years' time. However, within a shorter period, it was likely that the Board would be authorising UHF transmissions to supplement existing VHF transmissions for "fill-in" type services where existing reception was poor but where action to remedy such deficiency was not possible because of the limited number of VHF channels which were available for television in Australia. Although 13 VHF channels were originally provided, in accordance with the recommendations of the Independent Inquiry into FM Broadcasting, no new services would use Channel 5 in the future and many existing services on this channel would have to change to an alternative channel to make way for the introduction of FM broadcasting.

90. Subsequently, in May 1975, the Board issued Circular Letter T.121 (Appendix O) which advised (in part) that the Board anticipated that some UHF translator transmissions might commence before the end of 1976. The UHF transmissions would be restricted to a limited number of specific areas of Australia where it was necessary to improve the service provided by the existing VHF stations. The UHF stations would be retransmitting existing programs to improve the existing VHF services in the area concerned; they would not replace the existing services.

91. In order that viewers might take advantage of the new transmissions it would be necessary for the appropriate domestic receiving equipment to be readily available in the areas. The Board therefore proposes to initiate further consultation with the Australian industry to ensure that suitable aerials, receivers, band conversion adaptors, etc., will be available to viewers seeking to improve their reception by tuning to the UHF services.

#### STATION COVERAGE MAPS

92. During the year the Board announced its intention of publishing station coverage maps of broadcasting and television stations, including translator stations for the general information of the industry and others who may be interested. Relevant details are given in Circular Letter B113/T119 which is reproduced in Appendix N. The Circular Letter indicated that the maps would not be available before the end of July 1975. In the light of later developments it is unlikely the maps will be available until towards the end of 1975.

#### SATELLITE BROADCASTING — THE ATS-6 EXPERIMENTS

93. As reported in the Twenty-Sixth Annual Report, the U.S. National Aeronautical and Space Administration (N.A.S.A.) launched its Applications Technology Satellite ATS-6, the largest satellite in this experimental series, in May 1974. It is being used to service numerous experiments, including those under a joint agreement between N.A.S.A., the U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, and the U.S. Corporation for Public Broadcasting. As this is the first telecommunication satellite with sufficient power to approach that required for broadcasting from space, arrangements were made for Mr. J. M. Dixon, Sectional Engineer, to attend the initial stages of an experiment to distribute innovative educational television programs via ATS-6 to schools in selected regions of the U.S.A. Reception equipment costing less than \$4,000 is needed to receive colour pictures. Such equipment is installed in schools in Appalachia, the Rocky Mountain States and Alaska.

94. The experiment is scheduled to last one school year, the dominant theme being career education, intended to assist students in self-assessment, career exploration and decision-making. In Appalachia special programs are also included in the satellite transmissions for in-service training of teachers, particularly for the teaching of reading and career education. Difficulties experienced by slow readers are discussed by a panel of experts, with interaction by the teachers through the medium of return voice channels available through other satellites.

95. Two ground stations, in North Carolina and Colorado, send programs prepared at nearby studios to the satellite. There are 83 receiving sites, being schools and educational television stations. Pre-recorded programs are followed by live interaction segments, with remote schools using return voice channels via other satellites. These circuits are also used for information retrieval from the students.

96. Coverage from the satellite extends over a basic elliptical "footprint" area approximately 650 by 1,000 kilometres. The satellite uses two channels in the 2.6 GHz band, with separate antenna beams, to double this area at any one time. Receiving aerials for the 2.6 GHz satellite transmissions are in the form of parabolic reflectors, three metres in diameter, made in fibre-glass sections, with provision for adjustment in two planes. Each receiver, which is of the tuned radio frequency type, consists of two units — a low noise preamplifier (thin film microwave integrated circuits) mounted at the focus of the aerial, a 12 mm coaxial connecting cable, and an indoor unit providing the vision and sound amplifying and processing systems.

97. In general, these satellite transmissions provide colour pictures of excellent quality free from ghosting and substantially free of interference. Initial difficulties have been encountered with the return voice circuits making the interaction segments and information retrieval ineffective. There have also been minor operational difficulties due to defects in terrestrial links (cable), receiver defects and malfunction, excessive modulation at the up-link transmitters and interference from terrestrial microwave links operating in the educational television band.

98. The experiment has many purposes: to demonstrate a satellite-based television distribution system for isolated rural communities in a region including

a wide variety of ethnic groups; to test and evaluate user acceptance of this medium; to study costs and administrative aspects; and to introduce the concept of career education.

99. At the completion of the present experiment over the United States, ATS-6 will be shifted to an equatorial position west of India for experiments in the distribution of instructional television programs to village communities in India using very low cost reception equipment operating in the UHF band.

#### *Direct Broadcasting From Space Satellites (DBS).*

100. The Board is continuing to keep the matter of developments in the field of DBS, i.e. direct reception on domestic receivers of broadcast transmissions via satellites under notice, but at this stage there is little to add to the information contained in previous Annual Reports, except the significant experiments employing the Applications Technology Satellite ATS-6. The position is still that DBS is not expected to be a practical proposition until the 1980's.

#### EDUCATIONAL BROADCASTING AND TELEVISION

101. In November 1974 a conference on educational broadcasting for schools was convened by the Minister for the Media and the Minister for Education. State Ministers for Education and representatives of the Board, the Department of the Media, the Australian Broadcasting Commission, and the Australian Post Office attended.

102. The conference examined the provision of broadcasting, television and other media in the schools; education enrichment, the needs of isolated students, handicapped persons and ethnic groups, copyright, and the compatibility and availability of equipment. The conference agreed that an advisory committee representative of the Federal and State education authorities and educational and media experts should be formed. The purpose of this committee will be to recommend the most efficient use of resources, including new forms of broadcasting outlets and improved receiving and recording equipment. The Committee will report to the Australian Education Council and the Minister for the Media. The Committee is being formed and Mr. J. G. Quaine, Director, Program Services Division, is the Board's representative.

#### *Educational Programs on Commercial Television Stations*

103. During the year commercial television stations televised educational matter (as distinct from other material for children) to a greater extent than in previous years. Metropolitan stations devoted approximately 0.7 per cent of total transmission time to educational matter; an average of approximately 42 minutes weekly per station. As in previous years the majority of these programs were televised at week-ends.

104. The series titled "Molecules to Man", "Science '72" and "Sunrise Semester", produced by station TCN in collaboration with the University of New South Wales was televised during the year by a number of stations. "Television Tutorial", a joint production by station ATN and the Department of Adult Education of the University of Sydney, was also televised.

105. Other educational programs developed previously and televised during the year were "Activeight", an adult education program produced by station WBQ, "Education in Focus", produced by station VEW Kalgoorlie, and "You Say the Word", a program to assist migrants to learn English, produced by station WIN in collaboration with the Department of Immigration.

106. There was a decrease in the use of kindergarten programs. These occupied almost five per cent of the transmission time of metropolitan stations (an average of about five hours weekly per station) and about one per cent of transmission time of country stations (about 38 minutes weekly per station).

107. It was not possible during the year to put into effect the joint plan referred to in the previous report whereby the Education Department of South Australia, the South Australian Film Corporation and station SAS Adelaide were to combine resources to transmit educational programs to schools at times when the station was not providing a normal service to viewers for recording and subsequent replay.

#### *Educational Programs on National Television Stations*

108. As foreshadowed in last year's Annual Report there has been an increase in the number of television programs produced for use in schools by the Education Department of the A.B.C. These cover the areas of social science, physical science, English expression, current affairs and general studies, and are designed to stimulate interest in a wide variety of topics. They offer material for all ages from Play School (for four year olds), to programs on social issues for matriculation students. The ratio of production effort may be seen in the following analysis of output:

- (a) 23% was devoted to pre-primary school children
- (b) 44% was devoted to primary school children
- (c) 33% was devoted to secondary school students.

109. Production takes place in the State Branches and in the Head Office of the A.B.C. Each State Branch makes programs designed to meet local needs. In addition all States produce programs designed for national syndication. The output from the Head Office is syndicated to all States.

110. Some black and white programs held in the A.B.C. library are still being transmitted but current production is now in colour and in certain States Education Departments are investigating the installation of colour video recorders in schools. The trend continues towards schools recording programs off air for subsequent use at a convenient time — a practice particularly true of large secondary schools.

111. Stress continues to be placed on the issue of teachers' notes to assist in the effective use of programs for schools. These are distributed each term in all States and give synopses of programs, suggestions for ways to follow them up and, where appropriate, book lists for further reading. In addition some 15 supplementary booklets were produced last year, some for use by children, some to assist teachers. The total number of A.B.C. publications distributed to schools in the last year was 1,297,697.

112. A set of four film programs on modern Papua New Guinea was produced as part of an experiment in a multi-media approach to a subject. In addition to the films the series included four radio programs, one radiovision program and an

accompanying 72 page booklet. The film programs were also shown in evening television.

#### BROADCASTING AND TELEVISION OF POLITICAL MATTER

113. 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 1942-1975*.

114. During the year, a general election was held for the State Parliament of Queensland, and there was a number of by-elections for State Parliaments throughout Australia as well as a by-election for the Federal electorate of Bass, Tasmania. 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 election in Queensland.

115. 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 from midnight on the Wednesday preceding an election, to the close of the poll on the Saturday evening.

116. On the Thursday immediately prior to the Bass by-election, held on 28th June, 1975, commercial broadcasting station 7EX Launceston, which was required to abide by the provisions of section 116(4) of the Broadcasting and Television Act, broadcast a news item which, based on previous advice received from the Attorney-General's Department, appears to come within the definition of "election matter" and thus represents a contravention of section 116(4) of the Act.

117. The comments of the General Manager of the station have been obtained and a report on the matter has been forwarded to the Minister for his consideration.

#### AVAILABILITY TO THE PUBLIC OF RECORDS OF MATTER BROADCAST AND TELEVISED

118. 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.

119. In every Annual Report since 1970, the Board has referred to its investigations of this matter and to the detailed report which was prepared, in association with the Attorney-General's Department, for the consideration of the Government. No action has as yet been taken to implement the amendments to the legislation proposed in that report.

#### CIGARETTE ADVERTISING

120. As reported in Paragraph 223 of the Board's Twenty-Sixth Annual Report, the Government decided that advertising of cigarette and cigarette tobacco should be completely banned in broadcasting and television. The Government decided that, in view of the evidence submitted to it on the economic consequences to the industry of an immediate total ban, that such advertising should be phased out over a period of three years.

121. The phasing out of such advertising commenced on 1 September 1973. The final phase commences on 1 September 1975 and is as follows:

##### *Broadcasting*

##### *From 1 September 1975:*

Absolute embargo on cigarette and cigarette tobacco advertisements during the periods from 6.00 a.m. to 8.30 a.m. and 2.30 p.m. to 9.30 p.m. daily. At all other times advertisements may be broadcast at a rate not exceeding two in any hour.

##### *Television*

##### *From 1 September 1975:*

Absolute embargo on cigarette and cigarette tobacco advertisements at all times except the period between 9.30 p.m. and close of transmission during which advertisements at a rate not exceeding one in any hour may be televised.

122. The Broadcasting and Television Act was amended in 1972 to provide for each advertisement for cigarette and cigarette tobacco to be followed by the following statement:

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

123. The phasing out plan was developed by the Board at the request of the Government and with the consent of licensees. However, legal opinion obtained by the Board has indicated that the Act would require amendment to impose a complete ban on the advertising of cigarettes and cigarette tobacco.

#### CONSULTATIONS WITH LICENSEES' REPRESENTATIVES AND OTHER ORGANISATIONS

124. Section 16 of the *Broadcasting and Television Act 1942-1975*, 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 F.A.C.B. represents the licensees of commercial broadcasting stations and the Executive Committee of the F.A.C.T.S. represents the licensees of commercial television at these discussions.

125. The Board conferred with the Federal Council of the F.A.C.B. on 26 March 1975. A considerable number of matters was discussed. These included revision of the advertising time standards, progress of new procedures for the supply of information on the broadcasting of Australian music, bushfire and other emer-

gency warnings in foreign languages, guidelines for radio and television interviews, allocation of call-signs and restrictions on station identification jingles.

126. Members of the Board again attended the Annual Convention of the F.A.C.B. which was held in Melbourne on 12 to 16 October 1974. The Chairman officially opened the convention. The Board greatly appreciates the Federation's practice of inviting the Board to this important annual gathering and the opportunity which attendance at the convention provides for meeting broadcasters as a body.

127. Such occasions also provide an opportunity through discussions with individual station representatives for gaining the latest information on developments of broadcasting service and requirements in the communities served by the stations and the manner in which these are being met.

128. The Board met the Executive Committee of the F.A.C.T.S. on 20 March 1975 and a considerable number of matters affecting the commercial television service was discussed. These included revision of the Australian content points system, revision of the advertising time standards, personal product advertising, on-air identification of repeat programs, direct advertising content for the films in documentary programs on the production of feature films, bushfire and other emergency warnings in foreign languages, extension of existing "G" classification time zone and requisitioning of news tapes by the Board.

129. The Board again met the Executive Committee of F.A.C.T.S. on 13 June 1975 for the purpose of discussing the Australian content points system.

130. The Board conferred with the Film Censorship Board in Sydney on 17 June 1975 and a considerable number of matters was discussed. These included televising of "R" classified films, "A" type trailers of "G" type series, identification of film trailers, station-made trailers, etc.

131. On numerous occasions, during the year, the Board met representatives of individual commercial broadcasting and television stations in the Board's office. The Chairman and Members of the Board continued the practice of visiting broadcasting and television stations in most parts of Australia whenever opportunity offered. The first-hand knowledge of the day-to-day operational problems of stations gained on their visits is invaluable. They also provide a most important opportunity for community bodies to discuss with Board Members, in an informal way, the manner in which broadcasting and television services contribute to community needs.

132. During the year, a joint Board/F.A.C.B. Engineering Committee was established and this has met regularly to consider and discuss a wide range of matters.

133. Also, two meetings have been held of a National Study Group to discuss issues relating to the ITU Regional Administrative LF/MF Broadcasting Conferences (see paragraph 285).

134. Informal consultations took place during the year between the Chairman and officers of the Board, the Australian Association of Advertising Agencies and the Australian Association of National Advertisers on matters of mutual interest in regard to the Associations' interests in the media.

135. The Board and its officers have again continued to maintain close relations with the A.P.O., the A.B.C., the Film Development Corporation, the Australian Film

Commission and unions involved in the industry; frequent consultations took place on a large range of matters.

#### THE AUSTRALIAN UNESCO COMMITTEE FOR MASS COMMUNICATION

136. The Board continued its long association with the Australian Unesco Committee for Communication through Mr. J. G. Quaine, the Director of Program Services Division.

137. The Board was again able to assist by providing information in response to several questionnaires relating to world-wide surveys being conducted by Unesco.

#### VISITORS FROM OVERSEAS

138. Mr. I. Ansari, Controller of Projects, Pakistan Broadcasting Corporation, visited Sydney and Melbourne during June/July 1975, in connection with the Colombo Plan Aid Scheme—Rural Broadcasting Pakistan. Mr. Ansari visited the Board's offices, national and commercial broadcasting establishments and private contractors (see also paragraph 144).

139. Dr. W. A. Belson, Director of the Survey Research Centre in the United Kingdom visited the Board in July 1974, and had general discussions with the Board and its officers. Dr. Belson provided the Board with some interesting material in connection with a survey on the effects of violence in television programs which he had conducted in the United Kingdom for the C.B.C. Network.

140. Mr. W. Ireland, Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, New Zealand, visited the Board in June 1975 and had discussions with officers concerning HF and VHF aerials and ionospheric propagation.

#### OVERSEAS VISITS

141. Mr. E. J. Wilkinson, Director, Engineering Services, and Mr. N. J. Medlin, Sectional Engineer, were members of an Australian delegation which visited Wellington, New Zealand, in August 1974 for a conference with the New Zealand and Papua New Guinea authorities preparatory to the First Session of the Regional Administrative LF/MF Broadcasting Conference held in Geneva in October 1974.

142. Mr. C. G. Elworthy, Assistant Director, Engineering Services, attended, as a member of the Australian delegation, the XIIIth Plenary Assembly of the CCIR in Geneva in July 1974. Mr. Elworthy and Mr. Medlin were also members of the Australian delegation to the October 1974 Geneva Conference referred to in the previous paragraph. Further reference to the Geneva meetings is made in paragraphs 285-293. Subsequent to the October 1974 Geneva Conference Mr. Medlin visited FTZ in Germany, ORTF in France and the BBC in the United Kingdom for discussions on engineering planning and allied matters.

143. Mr. J. M. Dixon, Sectional Engineer, visited U.S.A. and Canada in August/September 1974 for two purposes. He attended, as an observer, the initial stages of a satellite broadcasting experiment in U.S.A., further reference to this being made in paragraphs 93-99 of this Report. Mr. Dixon also investigated cable television developments in the U.S.A. and Canada.

144. Mr. L. Grinter, State Engineer for Victoria and Tasmania, visited Pakistan during July/August 1974, as the engineering co-ordinator of a Colombo Plan project, developed by the Australian Development Assistance Agency, whereby the Australian Government is making a presentation of ten small M.F. broadcasting stations to the Government of Pakistan. In addition to the consultations held with engineering officers of the Pakistan Broadcasting Corporation, Mr. Grinter visited Pakistan Corporation establishments at Rawalpindi, Lahore and Karachi.

145. Mr. J. P. Coker, Director, Policy and Licensing Division, visited Canada and the U.S.A. during September/October 1974 for the purpose of studying administrative practices of the Canadian Radio Television Commission and the Federal Communications Commission respectively with particular reference to licence renewal procedures. Mr. Coker's visit also had regard to developments in cable television in the two countries. Whilst in the U.S.A. Mr. Coker, at the invitation of Professor Coddling, Head of the Department of Political Science of the Colorado University, Boulder, delivered a paper on Broadcasting in Australia to students undertaking the Master of Science in Telecommunications course at that University.

#### PUBLIC BROADCASTING

146. Considerable public discussion took place during the year about "public broadcasting"—an all-embracing term incorporating educational, community, ethnic, music and other special interest type non-profit broadcasting services established to meet specific objectives not satisfactorily catered for by the existing national or commercial services.

147. The discussions included a Conference in Sydney in July 1974, opened by the then Minister for the Media, Senator the Hon. Douglas McClelland, followed by a seminar arranged by the University of New South Wales. A similar study sponsored by the University of Adelaide was held in that city in November 1974.

148. In an endeavour to meet some of the demand from minority groups to gain access to the radio broadcasting media, the Australian Broadcasting Commission began community access programs in Melbourne in May 1975 using a standby transmitter on 1220 kHz under the callsign 3ZZ. The station operates between 6.00 p.m. and 11.00 p.m. each evening catering for ethnic groups and many other community organisations seeking such facilities (see paragraph 256). The Commission also began using a standby transmitter in Sydney in January 1975 for the transmission of programs which appeal to the young in the community. This station uses the frequency 1540 kHz and the callsign 2JJ (see paragraph 256).

149. The Board had originally proposed to the Minister that the standby transmitters for the National Service located in Sydney and Melbourne might be used for short periods each day for experiments in community access broadcasting. In the event, Cabinet authorised the A.B.C. to operate the stations for experimental programming. The decision to operate 2JJ in Sydney on a continuous basis gave rise to some problems of frequency allocation—having regard to the need to observe the New Zealand agreement to protect transmissions in that country. The best conditions it was possible to arrange at short notice were determined for the operations of the station.

150. It is assumed by the Board and the A.B.C. that if the experimental stages are regarded as successful, these stations will eventually be authorised as two of the 14 new MF stations approved for the A.B.C., and referred to in paragraph 71. As noted in that paragraph, no further action to provide permanent facilities for the stations can be undertaken until funds are made available.

151. In all discussions concerning public broadcasting, it has been acknowledged that legislative changes are required to the Broadcasting and Television Act in order to especially provide for the licensing and operation of services of this type (bearing in mind that the existing legislation provides basically for only national and commercial services).

152. In January 1975 the Minister invited applications under the existing provisions of the Broadcasting and Television Act from non-profit companies for licences to establish low-coverage amplitude modulated "restricted commercial" broadcasting stations to serve, within a 16 kilometre range, specific community needs in the Campbelltown area of New South Wales and an area in Melbourne. When applications closed on 27 February 1975, there were two responses in respect of Campbelltown and eleven for the Melbourne area. The public inquiry, required by the Act, was held in Campbelltown on 28–29 April 1975 and a report and recommendation will be made to the Minister shortly (see paragraph 208). The public inquiry into the applications received for the Melbourne area commenced on 23 June 1975 (see paragraph 208).

153. The proposal to license stations of this kind under the existing provisions of the Act was proposed to the Minister by the Board in response to his desire to achieve some progress in the development of public broadcasting stations, in advance of any amendment to the Broadcasting and Television Act to provide a more appropriate means of providing such stations.

154. There is evidence of considerable interest in the establishment of public broadcasting stations and consideration is being given to progressively inviting further applications for licences. Before this is done, however, the Board feels it essential that certain important policy questions be resolved by the Government not the least of which is the extent to which Government funds might be made available for public broadcasting purposes and if so, the manner in which those funds could be provided. The Board hopes that all the policy questions involved will be clarified shortly.

155. A further development in public broadcasting during the year was the transfer to the AM broadcasting band of the educational station licensed under the Wireless Telegraphy Act for operation by the University of Adelaide. This station now operates on 530 kHz with the callsign 5UV. It now broadcasts music and "public access" programs as well as adult education courses and topical talks.

156. Also classified in the public broadcasting category are the FM experimental broadcasting stations operated by the Music Broadcasting Societies of New South Wales and Victoria, in Sydney (2MBS-FM) and in Melbourne (3MBS-FM) which are referred to in paragraphs 280–282 of this Report.

## ETHNIC BROADCASTING

157. An Ethnic Radio Experiment Committee was formed by the Government in May 1975 to conduct ethnic radio broadcasting in Sydney and Melbourne for a trial period of twelve (12) weeks.

The Committee consists of:

- Chairman:* Mr. G. A. Bayutti, President of the Apia Club Sydney.  
 Mr. Walter Lippman, Chairman of the Ethnic Communities Council of Victoria.  
 Professor C. Renwick, Director, Hunter Valley Research Station.  
 Mr. N. Brennan, Secretary, Good Neighbour Council, Victoria.  
 Mr. T. Fairbairn, Secretary, Good Neighbour Council, New South Wales.  
 Mr. J. Gogos, Editor, New World Newspaper, Melbourne.  
 Mrs. R. Huber, Lecturer in Humanities, Institute of Technology, New South Wales.  
 Mr. J. Kosovic, Editor of the Yugoslav Newspaper, "Novo Doba", New South Wales.  
 Senator J. A. Mulvihill, New South Wales.  
 Senator G. S. Davidson, South Australia.

158. The Committee is responsible for the formulation of the program policy for the two services. It will ensure that ethnic groups have reasonable opportunities to put their point of view in experimental program development. A Mayoral panel from the areas covered by the transmitters acts in an advisory capacity to the Committee.

159. In Sydney, the municipalities of South Sydney, Marrickville, Liverpool, Ashfield, Fairfield and Leichhardt are represented, and in Melbourne the municipalities of Altona, Brunswick, Coburg, Collingwood, Essendon, Fitzroy, Footscray, Keilor, Richmond, Sunshine and Williamstown. Program co-ordination and secretarial backup for the services are provided by the office of Community Relations.

160. The Board's technical and program standards apply as appropriate to each service.

161. The two experimental stations, 2EA Sydney and 3EA Melbourne, have each been established to provide a limited ethnic broadcasting service for a trial period of 12 weeks, and authorised by experimental station licences issued by the Postmaster-General under the Wireless Telegraphy Act. The Committee will present a report to the Government at the conclusion of the experiment.

162. The Sydney station operates using studio and recording facilities provided by the Christian Broadcasting Association, Five Dock, New South Wales, and transmitting facilities provided by Amalgamated Wireless (A'asia) Ltd. at its factory site at Ashfield. The Melbourne station operates using studio and recording facilities provided by Media Sound Pty. Ltd., a Melbourne radio production unit, and transmitting facilities provided by station 3UZ Melbourne, which has made available its second standby transmitter sited at its offices in Bourke Street, Melbourne.

163. The Board, at the request of the Minister, arranged the provision of these facilities and is grateful to the companies concerned for their ready co-operation.

## CABLE TELEVISION

164. The term "cable television" is a generic term used to describe all wide-band cable distribution networks established for the purpose of distributing television programs and other material to individual homes. In Australia to date, only limited types of cable systems, known as community television aerial systems, authorisable under section 130A of the Broadcasting and Television Act, have been established, to provide programs of existing local television stations to areas of inadequate reception (see paragraphs 440 to 446).

165. As explained in the Board's Twenty-Sixth Annual Report, a joint report by the Board and the Australian Post Office on cable television seeking the establishment of policy guidelines was submitted to the Minister for the Media and the Postmaster-General in August 1974.

## COMMUNITY TELEVISION AERIAL SYSTEM

*Flinders University Research Project*

166. During the year, the Board received an approach from the Australian Post Office, seeking the Board's view on a proposal from Mr. G. Anderson, Senior Lecturer in Drama (Film Television and Radio) of the Flinders University of South Australia, concerning a post-graduate research project, using cable television services. The research project envisaged the use of the Adelaide Foothills community television aerial system operated by Cablevision, Diverse Products Limited, to distribute additional program material to viewers connected to this system, and also to distribute the same programming to a "closed society" such as a gaol or hospital.

167. The Australian Post Office advised the Board that, in connection with its long-term planning, it was investigating the interactions between society and future telecommunication systems and, was, therefore, interested in the outcome of such a research project.

168. Following consideration of the proposal and bearing in mind that the Australian Government had not yet determined its policy in relation to cable services generally, the Board advised the Australian Post Office that, as the University's proposal involved a research project which might produce useful results and would be for a limited period only, the Board had no objection to the project subject to:

- (a) the suitability of material having regard to the Board's program standards; and
- (b) the adequacy of technical facilities insofar as the provision for introduction of the additional material in the cable system is concerned.

169. The Australian Post Office subsequently advised the Adelaide University of the approval of the project subject to certain conditions which, including those mentioned above, mainly relate to technical matters. The project had not been commenced as at 30 June 1975.

## COLOUR TELEVISION

170. Colour television services commenced officially in Australia on 1st March 1975. However, as indicated in paragraph 259 of the 26th Annual Report, colour programming on a restricted basis was allowed for some months prior to this date

to enable the A.B.C., the A.P.O. and licensees to conduct colour test transmissions to appraise transmitting facilities, and to assist the trade in the sale and installation of receivers. Details of the successive steps towards full colour programming are given in the Board's Circular Letters to industry (Appendix O).

171. Colour transmissions were available from 1st March 1975 from all national television transmitters and translators. Although the conversion of the whole national network was originally scheduled to be completed by 1978, enough work had been completed throughout the network by March 1975 to provide subjectively acceptable colour from all stations. It is expected that full standard colour services will be provided to the great majority of viewers during 1975.

172. Colour transmissions were available from 1st March 1975 from all commercial television stations except BKN Broken Hill, STV Mildura, ITQ Mt. Isa, BTW Bunbury, GSW Southern Agricultural area and its associated translator at Albany, and NTD Darwin. ITQ and BTW commenced colour transmission in May, and the others are expected to commence in July or soon after.

173. As a result of careful planning by the industry, and the fairly long run-up time allowed, there were relatively few difficulties encountered at the commencement of full colour service. The service has been well received by the public, with the demand for receivers exceeding most estimates. Fewer difficulties were encountered with ghosting than had been expected in some quarters, but it is evident that viewers changing to colour reception become less tolerant of visible noise and interference.

174. The Board assisted the Interim Commission on Consumer Standards in the production of a "Buyers' Guide" for colour television receivers. Copies of the guide, which is designed to explain the important features to look for when purchasing a receiver, are available from the Australian Government Publishing Service.

175. During the year the Board completed and issued the "Recommended Standard for Colour Television Receivers" whose initiation was reported in paragraph 265 of the 26th Annual Report. The standard was issued under cover of Circular Letter T109 and both are reproduced in Appendix O. Further work on receiver standards has now been initiated by a technical committee of the Standards Association of Australia, on which the Board is represented.

#### INTERFERENCE TO THE RECEPTION OF BROADCASTING AND TELEVISION PROGRAMS

176. The Australian Post Office, at the request and expense of the Board, investigates causes of interference to the reception of broadcasting and television programs and furnishes advice and assistance to listeners and viewers as to how these troubles might be minimised. During the year ended 31 May 1975, 20,391 complaints (3,807 broadcasting and 16,584 television) of interference to reception of programs were lodged with the Australian Post Office. The cost of investigating complaints of interference to programs to 30 June 1975 was \$412,647.

177. Since the introduction of colour television transmissions, certain types of interference have become more significant. Analysis of the reports shows three main categories.

- (i) A.C. mains impulsive interference, subjectively more disturbing on colour receivers;

- (ii) external sources of R.F. radiation producing colour patterns;  
(iii) new circuit arrangements in colour receivers causing increased interference to MF broadcasting reception (see also paragraph 487).

#### PUBLICATIONS AND INFORMATION

178. 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. A list of Board publications available from the Board's offices is shown in Appendix Q. Some of them are also held by the Government Publications Branch Bookshops.

179. Reference and information facilities for both the industry and the public are available at the Board's library, situated at Marland House, 570 Bourke Street, Melbourne. A wide range of specialized material, covering technical, sociological, historical and general aspects of broadcasting and television is held. This includes a comprehensive range of Australian and overseas periodical literature, as well as books, reports and pamphlets, many of which are not readily available elsewhere.

### PART III—BROADCASTING—ADMINISTRATION

#### CURRENT LICENCES FOR COMMERCIAL BROADCASTING STATIONS

180. On 30 June 1975, 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 1975 is included after Appendix S. The disposition of the licences is shown in the following table:

	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
Australia .. .. .	25	90	3	118

#### GRANT OF NEW LICENCES

181. No new licences for commercial broadcasting stations were granted during the year. Arising out of the Board's continuing review of the broadcasting services, it was possible for the Board to recommend to the Minister, that he invite applications for the grant of licences for commercial broadcasting stations to serve the Wollongong area of New South Wales, the north-western suburban area of Sydney and the Mornington Peninsula/Frankston area of Victoria. The invitation of applications for the latter two areas are subject to provision of local programming of specific interest to residents of the area.

182. Following the recommendation of the Board in respect of the areas mentioned above, the Minister for the Media, in the Australian Government *Gazette* of 14 January, 1975, formally invited applications for the grant of a licence for a commercial broadcasting station in each of them pursuant to section 82 of the Act. The closing date for applications was 14 May, 1975. Applications were received from the following:

*Wollongong Area of New South Wales*

Radio Wollongong Pty. Ltd.  
Wollongong City Radio Ltd.  
Illawarra Broadcasters Pty. Ltd.  
Five Islands Broadcasting Service Pty. Ltd.  
Ethnic Groups Media Pty. Ltd.

*The North-Western Suburban Area of Sydney*

Outer Sydney Media Pty. Ltd.  
Prospect Broadcasters Pty. Ltd.  
Metro-West Broadcasters Pty. Ltd.  
Liverpool Broadcasting and Transmitting Company Pty. Ltd.  
Cumberland Regional Broadcasters Pty. Ltd.

*Mornington Peninsula/Frankston Area of Victoria*

Radio Nepean Ltd.  
Mornington Peninsula Broadcasters Ltd.  
Ronald Anson Le Hunt Hipwell (on behalf of a company to be formed).  
Christian Broadcasters Victoria Pty. Ltd.  
Port Phillip Radio Pty. Ltd.

183. Pursuant to section 83(1.) of the Act, the Minister, by instrument in writing dated 16 May 1975 referred the applications for the abovementioned three areas to the Board for its recommendation as to the exercise by him of the powers conferred by sub-section (1.) of section 81 of the Act.

184. The Board as required by the Act, had by advertisements published in the press circulating in the areas concerned, given notice of the inquiry and notice had also been given to the applicants that the inquiries would be held as follows:

*The North-Western Suburban Area of Sydney*—in the Council Chambers, Fourth Floor, Administrative Building, Parramatta City Council, Civic Place, Parramatta, New South Wales, commencing at 10.00 a.m. on 21 July 1975.

*Mornington Peninsula/Frankston Area*—in the Board Room, Australian Broadcasting Control Board, Fourth Floor, Marland House, 570 Bourke Street, Melbourne, 3000, commencing at 10.00 a.m. on 27 August 1975.

*Wollongong Area*—in the Council Chambers, Wollongong City Council, Corner Burrelli and Kembla Streets, Wollongong, 2500, commencing at 10.00 a.m. on 22 September 1975.

*Adelaide*

185. Reference was made in paragraph 275 of the Twenty-Sixth Annual Report to an invitation by the Minister for the grant of a licence for a commercial broad-

casting station for the Adelaide area. The invitation which appeared in the Australian Government *Gazette* of 16 July 1974 formally invited applications for the grant of a licence for a commercial broadcasting station in the Adelaide area pursuant to section 82 of the Act. The Minister announced the matter to the press on the same day. The closing date for applications was 29 November, 1974. Applications were received from the following:—

Festival City Broadcasters Pty. Ltd.  
Adelaide Community Radio Pty. Ltd.  
Radio Adelaide Pty. Ltd. (a company to be formed).

186. Pursuant to section 83(1.) of the Act, the Minister for the Media, by instrument in writing dated 2 December, 1974, referred the applications to the Board for its recommendation as to the exercise by him of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 81 of the Act.

187. The Board, as required by the Act, had by advertisement published in the Press, given notice of the time and place for the hearing of the inquiry, and notice had also been given to applicants by letter dated 16 December, 1974, that the inquiry would commence on 3 March, 1975, on the First Floor, "Centre Receptions", Master Builders Association of S.A. Inc., 47 South Terrace, Adelaide, 5000.

188. The grant of a licence for an additional commercial broadcasting station at Adelaide will be subject to the following technical conditions determined by the Board:—

- (a) The station will operate on the frequency of 1390 kHz, which will be shared by stations 2LT Lithgow and 4LM Mt. Isa.
- (b) Power to a maximum of 2,000\* watts will be used.
- (c) A directional aerial designed and constructed to limit radiation on 064°T to not more than 50 mV/m at 1 mile unattenuated.
- (d) The transmitter site is to be generally North of Adelaide.

\* In accordance with provisions of Circular Letter B109 (see Appendix N) station will operate on 5,000 watts when existing commercial broadcasting stations in Adelaide increase power to 5,000 watts.

189. The inquiry which commenced in Adelaide on 3 March, 1975, was concluded on 11 March, 1975. The Board forwarded its report and recommendation as to the grant of the licence to the Minister for the Media on 23 June, 1975.

190. Following consideration of the report, the Minister accepted the unanimous recommendation of the Board that the licence should be issued to Festival City Broadcasters Ltd.

191. On 25 June 1975 the Minister offered to grant, to Festival City Broadcasters Ltd., a licence for a commercial broadcasting station to serve the Adelaide area of South Australia, subject to compliance with the provisions of the *Broadcasting and Television Act 1942-1975* and on the following condition—

"that the company's Articles of Association are amended to provide that Amalgamated Wireless (Australasia) Ltd., may not hold more than 19,000 shares in the company".

192. At the time of writing this report the successful applicant had not notified its intent to the Minister.

193. In its report to the Minister the Board commented as follows:—

The Board's inquiry into the applications for a licence for a fourth commercial broadcasting station in Adelaide was of special significance as it was the first inquiry held by the Board into applications for a licence for a commercial station in a capital city of any State.

In fact the last licence granted for a commercial broadcasting station in a capital city of a State was that of 4KQ Brisbane, the licence for which was first granted in June, 1947. The last licence granted for an Adelaide station was that of station 5AD in June, 1930. Comparisons with other mainland capital cities show Adelaide with three existing commercial broadcasting stations, as the only city without four commercial stations, i.e. Sydney and Melbourne each have six stations whilst Brisbane has five, when 4IP is included, and Perth has four stations.

In its report to the Minister recommending that applications be invited for a licence for an additional commercial broadcasting station in Adelaide, the Board said that, based on the financial results of the three existing Adelaide stations over recent years together with the continuing population growth rate of the area, a fourth station, if properly managed, should operate profitably. The evidence tendered at the inquiry confirmed this view and it appeared to the Board that each of the three applicants would be able to provide the finances necessary to enable the establishment of the station.

The main task, therefore, before the Board at the inquiry, was to examine the relative merits of each of the three applicants for the licence. In this regard, and as indicated in previous reports on inquiries into applications for licences for commercial broadcasting stations, the Board gives particular attention to establishing the true identity and constitution of the applicant companies as indicated by their shareholdings and articles of association, their directors, and those persons likely to be in control of the station's operations. In addition, the Board has close regard to the likely stability of ownership of the applicant companies and to their capacity from the financial viewpoint to give effect to programming and technical proposals which will comply with the Board's Standards. The degree to which applicants demonstrate their ability to discharge the substantial community responsibilities which the grant of a licence for a commercial broadcasting station confers is also an issue on which the Board places considerable importance.

It has frequently been indicated by the Board that it is established policy that licences for commercial broadcasting stations should, as far as practicable, be granted to interests representative of the community which the station is designed to serve. In this regard, however, the Board draws the attention to the fact that in its report and recommendation to the Minister in August, 1974, on applications for the grant of a licence for a commercial broadcasting station in the Canberra area it repeated its view "that it does not necessarily regard some measure of non-local interest as a disqualification, especially if this interest provides an applicant with some experience in broadcasting which would not otherwise be available". It has been also indicated that the Board's approach to the matter is based on the view that stations should be controlled and operated, in practice, by people who have a real and direct interest in the area concerned. The Board also mentioned in the Canberra report that it considers that, generally, a non-local shareholding of up to 10% is a suitable level of non-local participation. The Board's views on the matter remain the same as those expressed above.

Although each of the applicants presented widely different company structures each sought to establish both by way of shareholdings and directors that they were representative of the Adelaide area. The Board was not however persuaded that the application of Radio Adelaide Pty. Ltd. satisfied fully its desires, outlined above, with regard to non-local participation. It seemed to the Board inevitable that a substantial degree of direction would be exercised from the parent company of South Australian Telecasters Ltd., which is TVW Ltd. of Perth. Of the other two applicants, the Board considered that a wider balance of shareholding interests was proposed by Festival City Broadcasters Ltd., and therefore the application of that company was to be preferred in this connection.

Some reservations are held regarding the shareholding (not amounting to a prescribed interest) of A.W.A., in view of that company's considerable interests in broadcasting, but provided it is not increased, it falls within the 10% limit outlined above.

The Board was generally impressed with the quality of the applications and the presentation of evidence by all three applicants. There appeared to be no reason to doubt that each demonstrated the ability to establish and conduct an efficient broadcasting station, and each, in varying ways, had given great thought to programming requirements that would provide a useful service to Adelaide listeners.

After very close consideration of all aspects of the three applications, the Board has concluded that a licence for a commercial broadcasting station in the Adelaide area should be granted to Festival City Broadcasters Ltd., providing the shareholding of A.W.A. in the company is limited to the 19,000 shares at present held.

194. The constitution of the successful applicant at the time of the approval for the grant of the licence was as follows:—

The company was incorporated on 27 November, 1974, with a nominal capital of \$250,000 divided into 250,000 shares of \$1 each. At the date of the inquiry a total of 225,000 shares had been issued, paid to five cents each, to 87 shareholders. The major shareholders were as follows:—

	No. of Shares
United Motors Ltd. . . . .	20,000
Australian Workers Union . . . . .	20,000
P.M. Benson . . . . .	20,000
The Vehicle Builders Employees' Federation of Australia (S.A. Branch) . . . . .	20,000
Amalgamated Wireless (Australasia) Ltd. . . . .	19,000
R. R. Dillon . . . . .	10,000
A. G. Killmier . . . . .	10,000
Limb Holdings Pty. Ltd. . . . .	10,000
Merebar Pty. Ltd. . . . .	10,000

A total of 69,000 shares were held by 15 trade unions and employee associations. The articles of association provide that each share shall carry one vote. The articles also provide that no one person may hold or control, within the meaning of the Broadcasting and Television Act, more than 10% of the total issued shares in the company.

#### Charters Towers

195. In connection with the grant of a licence for a commercial broadcasting station at Charters Towers, as mentioned in paragraphs 288 to 290 of the Twenty-Sixth Annual Report, the Board, as required by the Act, had by advertisement published in the Press, given notice of the time and place for the hearing of the inquiry and notice had also been given to the following applicants by letter dated 10 July, 1974, that the inquiry would commence on 2 September, 1974, in the Matthew Flinders Room, Lowths Hotel, Flinders and Stanley Streets, Townsville, Queensland.

Richard Anthony on behalf of Tors Broadcasting Pty. Ltd. (a company in the process of incorporation).

Dalrymple Broadcasters Pty. Ltd.

Ayr Broadcasters Pty. Ltd.

196. On 30 August, 1974, Dalrymple Broadcasters Pty. Ltd. advised the Board by telegram that its application had been withdrawn. The other applicants were notified accordingly. The inquiry which commenced on 2 September, 1974, was completed on 4 September, 1974.

197. The Board submitted its report and recommendation, as to the grant of the licence, to the Minister for the Media on 20 January, 1975. Subsequently the Minister advised the Board that he had for the time being, deferred the grant of a licence for a commercial broadcasting station to serve the Charters Towers area. Applicants were advised of the Minister's decision on 27 February, 1975.

198. The Board re-submitted its report and recommendation to the Minister for the Media (The Honourable Dr. Moss Cass) on 19 June 1975.

#### Canberra

199. Following the public inquiry into the grant of a licence for a second commercial broadcasting station licence in Canberra, which was held in Canberra from 24 May, 1974, to 21 June, 1974, as mentioned in paragraphs 276 to 278 of the Board's Twenty-Sixth Annual Report, the Board submitted its report and recom-

mendation as to the grant of the licence to the Minister for the Media on 21 August, 1974.

200. Following consideration of the report by Cabinet, the Government accepted the unanimous recommendation of the Board that the licence should be granted to Capital City Broadcasters Pty. Ltd.

201. The constitution of the successful applicant at the time of the approval for the grant of the licence was as follows:—

The company was incorporated on 30 April, 1969, with a nominal capital of \$200,000 comprising 200,000 shares of \$1 each. At the date of the inquiry, a total of 175,000 shares had been issued to 43 shareholders of which 20 cents had been paid in respect of 172,000 shares and 10 cents in respect of 3,000 shares. It was proposed, should the company be granted a licence, to increase the issued capital by \$100,000 by a new share issue to existing shareholders pro-rata to their current shareholding.

The major shareholders were as follows:

	<i>No. of Shares</i>
K. Treynor .. .. .	6,879
R. J. Doherty .. .. .	6,705
P. C. & P. Duggan .. .. .	6,705
R. W. Nader .. .. .	6,705
A. J. & D. E. Bates .. .. .	6,328
B. Etheridge .. .. .	6,328

202. The articles of association provide that each share shall carry one vote. It is also provided that any shares in the company which become available shall be offered pro-rata to existing shareholders, but that no person may hold more than 7½% of the issued capital of the company.

203. On 27 September 1974, the Minister for the Media offered to grant to Capital City Broadcasters Pty. Ltd. a licence for a second commercial broadcasting station to serve the Canberra area of the Australian Capital Territory, subject to compliance with the provisions of the *Broadcasting and Television Act 1942-1975* and on the following conditions:—

- (a) That the company is constituted in accordance with details of shareholdings contained in the application for the grant of the licence.
- (b) The transmitter will be located on a site approved by the Board.
- (c) The station will operate on the frequency of 1210 kHz, which is at present used and will continue to be used by stations 2GF Grafton and 6KY Perth.
- (d) An authorised power of 2,000\* watts will be used.
- (e) A directional aerial designed and constructed to limit radiation in the direction of Grafton, New South Wales, to not more than 50 millivolts per metre unattenuated at one mile from the station, in the direction of New Zealand to not more than 250 millivolts per metre unattenuated at one mile from the station, and which shall meet the requirements of the Board, will be used.

204. The company accepted the Minister's offer on 1 October 1974 and, subsequently, following an application from the company, the callsign 2CC Canberra was allocated to the proposed station.

205. At 30 June 1975 establishment of the station was in progress and the company anticipates that the station will commence operations by mid-October, 1975.

\* In accordance with provisions of Circular Letter B109 (see Appendix N) station will operate on 5,000 watts when existing commercial broadcasting station in Canberra increases power to 5,000 watts.

### Port Hedland

#### Dampier/Karratha/Roebourne

206. Following a public inquiry and a report and recommendation to the Minister for the Media regarding the grant of licences for a commercial broadcasting station in each of the Port Hedland and Dampier/Karratha/Roebourne areas of Western Australia, as mentioned in paragraphs 282 to 287 of the Twenty-Sixth Annual Report, an offer of the grant of the licences was made by the Minister to North-West (Western Australia) Radio Broadcasters Pty. Ltd.

207. However, in view of the delays which have occurred in relation to a decision being made by the company to accept the licences and due to a current request for deferment of the company's decision in the matter, the Board felt that there was no alternative but to recommend to the Minister that he withdraw the offer of the licences unless concrete proposals were submitted to the Board by 31 July, 1975.

#### GRANT OF LICENCES FOR LOW-COVERAGE RESTRICTED COMMERCIAL BROADCASTING STATIONS

208. As reported in paragraph 23 of this report, the Board recommended to the Minister for the Media that he invite applications for the grant of licences for low-coverage restricted commercial broadcasting stations to serve:—

- (a) The Campbelltown area of New South Wales.
- (b) A Melbourne area within a radius of 16 kilometres of the station site.

209. These stations are intended for non-profit incorporated bodies to meet specific community needs. Advertising over the stations is to be restricted to announcements of the names and addresses of those who offer financial support.

210. On 14 January 1975 the Minister by Notice in the Australian Government *Gazette* formally invited applications for the grant of a licence in each of the abovementioned areas pursuant to section 82 of the Act. The Minister announced the matter to the Press on the same day. The closing date for applications was 27 February 1975. Applications were received from the following:—

#### Campbelltown Area

- Campbelltown Community Radio Committee (on behalf of a company to be formed).
- Campbelltown and District Community Radio Pty. Ltd. (on behalf of a company to be formed).

#### Melbourne Area

- P. Aloglou, on behalf of International Programs Pty. Ltd. (a company to be formed).
- Community Radio Federation Ltd.
- The Mayor, Councillors and Citizens of the City of Sunshine (a company to be formed).
- Alternative Radio Association (a company to be formed).
- Christian Broadcasters Victoria Pty. Ltd.
- Eastern Community Broadcasters Pty. Ltd.

Student Broadcasting (on behalf of a company to be formed).  
 Melbourne Greek and Migrant Broadcasting Station Pty. Ltd.  
 David Clarke Sinclair (on behalf of a company to be formed).  
 A. G. Moore and Associates (on behalf of a company to be formed).  
 L. J. Lockie (on behalf of a company to be formed).

211. Pursuant to section 83(1) of the Act, the Minister by instrument in writing dated 3 March 1975 referred the applications for the abovementioned areas to the Board for its recommendation as to the exercise by him of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 81 of the Act.

#### *Campbelltown Area*

212. In relation to the Campbelltown area the Board as required by the Act had, by advertisement, published in the Press given notice of the time and place for the hearing of the inquiry and notice had also been given to applicants by letter dated 25 March 1975 that the inquiry would commence at 10.00 a.m. on 28 April 1975 on the Fourth Floor, Administrative Building, Queen Street, Campbelltown, New South Wales.

213. At the time of writing this report, the Board was considering the applications and the evidence put forward at the inquiry and a report and recommendation will be submitted to the Minister shortly.

#### *Melbourne Area*

214. In relation to the Melbourne area the Board, as required by the Act, had, by advertisement published in the Press, given notice of the time and place for the hearing of the inquiry and notice had also been given to applicants by letter dated 28 May 1975 that the inquiry would commence at 10.00 a.m. on 23 June 1975 in the Board's Offices, 4th Floor, Marland House, 570 Bourke Street, Melbourne.

215. At the time of writing this report, the inquiry into the applications was proceeding.

#### RENEWAL OF LICENCES

216. 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 technical aspects and program performance of the stations. Each station is subject to an annual inspection from the administrative, engineering and program service 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.

217. The performance of stations, in regard to the wide range of the requirements of the Act and of the Board covering various administrative, program and technical matters was generally satisfactory. There were, however, some technical and program deficiencies which the Board found necessary to bring to the attention of the licensees of a number of stations, but in no instance were the deficiencies of sufficient gravity to recommend to the Minister that the licences should not be

renewed, particularly having regard to the corrective action which had been taken by the licensees concerned. Accordingly, the Minister, on the recommendation of the Board, granted renewals of all the licences expiring during the year.

#### FEES FOR LICENCES FOR COMMERCIAL BROADCASTING STATIONS

218. Fees for licences for commercial broadcasting stations are payable in accordance with the *Broadcasting Stations Licence Fees Act 1964-1973*. Under this Act the annual fee for a licence for a commercial broadcasting station is \$200 together with:

- (a) an amount equal to one per cent of the gross earnings of the station up to \$500,000 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 one and one-half per cent of the gross earnings over Five hundred thousand dollars but not exceeding One million dollars;
- (c) an amount equal to two per cent of the gross earnings over One million dollars, but not exceeding One million five hundred thousand dollars;
- (d) an amount equal to two and one-half per cent of the gross earnings over One million five hundred thousand dollars but not exceeding Two million dollars;
- (e) an amount equal to three percent of the gross earnings over Two million dollars but not exceeding Two million five hundred thousand dollars;
- (f) an amount equal to three and one-half per cent of the gross earnings over Two million five hundred thousand dollars but not exceeding Three million dollars;
- (g) an amount equal to four per cent of the gross earnings over Three million dollars but not exceeding Three million five hundred thousand dollars; and
- (h) an amount equal to four and one-half per cent of the gross earnings over Three million five hundred thousand dollars.

219. 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.

220. The Act defines gross earnings in relation to a commercial broadcasting station in respect of a period as meaning 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.

221. The total amount of licence fees payable by broadcasting stations during the period 1 July 1974 to 30 June 1975, based on earnings in the previous financial year, was made up as follows:—

State	Capital City Stations	Fees Payable by— Country Stations	Total
	\$	\$	\$
New South Wales and Australian Capital Territory	214,163	96,035	310,198
Victoria	142,456	33,265	175,721
Queensland	42,668	69,478	112,146
South Australia and Northern Territory	48,148	8,483	56,631
Western Australia	27,016	10,519	37,535
Tasmania	7,105	9,488	16,593
Australia	481,556	227,268	708,824

In the previous financial year the total amount of licence fees payable was \$605,139.

#### TRANSFER OF LICENCES AND LEASING OF STATIONS

222. Section 88(1.) of the *Broadcasting and Television Act 1942-1975* 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.

223. During the year, following reports and recommendations from the Board, the Minister approved the transfer of the licences for commercial broadcasting stations as follows:—

	From	To
3CS Colac	Associated Broadcasting Services Ltd.	Enterprise Broadcasters Pty. Ltd.
3CV Maryborough		Victorian Broadcasting Network Ltd.
3HA Hamilton		
3SH Swan Hill	V.B.N. Ltd.	
3TR Sale		

224. The transfer of the 3CS licence followed the Minister's approval of the acquisition of the licence, after considering a report and recommendation from the Board. The shares in the new licensee company Enterprise Broadcasters Pty. Ltd. are held by the Bowie family, the Young family and a Mr. A. T. Fraser. It is the intention of the new licensee that Mr. Bowie, a director, and his family, who will also be involved in the operation of the station, take up residence in Colac and operate 3CS as a truly local commercial station.

225. The transfers of the 3CV, 3HA, 3SH and 3TR licences were from a subsidiary company of Victorian Broadcasting Network Ltd., thus no change in the control of the stations was involved.

226. At 30 June 1975, the following five stations were, with the consent of the Minister pursuant to section 88(1.) of the Act, being operated by persons other than the licensees:

Station	Licensee	Date of Original Consent	Date of Expiry of Existing Consent	Operating Company or Persons
2CH Sydney	Council of Churches in N.S.W. Broadcasting Co. Pty. Ltd.	14.3.36	31.12.76	Amalgamated Wireless (A'asia) Ltd.
2KY Sydney	2KY Broadcasters Pty. Ltd.	4.12.70	23.12.75	H. B. French and W. E. Monson, Trustees of the Labor Council of N.S.W.
2WG Wagga	Riverina Broadcasters (Holdings) Pty. Ltd.	29.6.64	30.6.79	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	1.5.78	Efftee Broadcasters Pty. Ltd.

227. During the year the Minister approved of the appointment of Mr. W. E. Monson as a Trustee of the Labor Council of N.S.W., the operators of station 2KY following the retirement of Mr. R. H. Erskine.

#### OWNERSHIP OR CONTROL OF COMMERCIAL BROADCASTING STATIONS

228. Section 90C of the *Broadcasting and Television Act 1942-1975* provides that a person shall not have a prescribed interest in licences for:—

- more than one metropolitan commercial broadcasting station in any State;
- more than four metropolitan commercial broadcasting stations in Australia;
- more than four commercial broadcasting stations in any one State; or
- 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 which was the date from which the amending legislation had effect. However, such excess interests may not be increased or changed in any manner whatsoever, and the persons concerned may not acquire prescribed interests in any further licences. As a result of various shareholding changes over the years, no persons (or companies) now hold any excess interests in any broadcasting station licensee.

229. 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 in a licensee company.

230. Paragraph 216 details the proceedings which the Board adopts in obtaining information to ensure that the ownership and control provisions of the Act are observed.

#### IMPORTANT CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDINGS IN BROADCASTING STATIONS

231. The following changes took place during the year, with the Minister's approval, following reports and recommendations from the Board.

##### 2BE Bega—Radio 2BE Pty. Ltd.

R. E. and C. M. Rumble and Roy Howard Holdings Pty. Ltd. acquired all the issued shares in Radio 2BE Pty. Ltd. from J. A. and M. A. S. Kerr.

##### 2KA Katoomba—Transcontinental Broadcasting Corporation Ltd.

Kathmac Pty. Ltd. acquired a further 1,200 ordinary (50c) shares and now holds 53,450 of the 102,000 ordinary shares and 675 of the 3,643 \$2 preference shares in 2KA.

##### 2MO Gunnedah—2MO Gunnedah Pty. Ltd.

Tamworth Radio Development Co. Pty. Ltd., licensee of station 2TM Tamworth, acquired all the shares previously held by its parent company Broadcast Amalgamated Ltd. and now holds 11,876 of the 11,878 issued shares in 2MO.

##### 2RE Taree—Manning Valley Broadcasting Pty. Ltd.

Broadcast Amalgamated Ltd. acquired a further 19,950 shares in 2RE and now wholly owns the licensee company.

*2RG Griffith—2RG Broadcasters Pty. Ltd.*

Murrumbidgee Television Ltd., licensee of station MTN Murrumbidgee Irrigation Areas, acquired a further 13,200 shares in 2RG from Associated Rural Industries Ltd. and now wholly owns the licensee company.

*4BH Brisbane—Broadcasters (Aust.) Pty. Ltd.*

Broadcasting Associates Pty. Ltd., a wholly-owned subsidiary of Macquarie Broadcasting Holdings Pty. Ltd., acquired a further 125 shares and now holds 9,368 of the 12,500 issued shares in 4BH.

*5MU Murray Bridge—Murray Bridge Broadcasting Company Ltd.*

Bridge Radio Pty. Ltd. acquired the 400 issued shares in the licensee company from Advertiser Newspapers Pty. Ltd., licensee of station 5AD Adelaide.

## MEMORANDUM AND ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION OF LICENSEE COMPANIES

232. 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.

233. During the year, the Minister, pursuant to the provisions of section 90K, gave his approval to a number of changes of a varying nature in the memorandum and articles of association of several licensee companies, none of which involve any substantial changes in operation or control of the stations concerned.

## NETWORKS OF COMMERCIAL BROADCASTING STATIONS

234. 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.

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

236. The Macquarie Broadcasting Network consists of a proprietary company, Macquarie Broadcasting Service Pty. Ltd., in which 29,028 of the total of 77,658 shares are held by Broadcasting Associates Pty. Ltd. (a wholly-owned subsidiary of Macquarie Broadcasting Holdings Ltd.) and the remainder of the shares are held by member stations. Broadcasting Associates Pty. Ltd. has further interests in the company through its shareholdings in certain member stations (see Appendix I).

237. The following were member stations of the network at 30 June 1975:—

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

238. 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 programs.

239. The Major Broadcasting Network is not a company but is an association of stations of which the following were members or affiliates at 30 June 1975:—

<i>Major Broadcasting Network</i>		
<i>New South Wales</i>	<i>Queensland</i>	<i>Victoria</i>
2UE Sydney	4BK Brisbane	3DB Melbourne
2KO Newcastle	4AK Oakey	
<i>South Australia</i>	<i>Tasmania</i>	
5AD Adelaide	7EX Launceston	
5PI Crystal Brook	7HT Hobart	
5MU Murray Bridge		
5SE Mount Gambier		

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

- (a) Associated Broadcasting Services, comprising stations 3SR Shepparton, 3UL Warragul and 3YB Warrnambool.
- (b) 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) Radio Broadcasting Network of Queensland comprising stations 4IP Ipswich, 4LG Longreach, 4LM Mt. Isa, 4VL Charleville and 4WK Warwick.
- (e) The Big Q Group, comprising stations 4BC Brisbane, 4GR Toowoomba, 4MB Maryborough, 4RO Rockhampton, 4AY Ayr, 4ZR Roma and 4SB Kingaroy.
- (f) South Australian Broadcasting Network, comprising stations 5KA Adelaide, 5RM Renmark and 5AU Port Augusta.
- (g) Consolidated Broadcasting System, comprising stations 6AM Northam, 6GE Geraldton, 6KG Kalgoorlie and 6PM Perth.
- (h) Tasmanian Broadcasting Network, comprising stations 7AD Devonport, 7BU Burnie and 7SD Scottsdale.
- (i) AWA Radio Network, comprising stations 2AY Albury, 2CH Sydney, 2GF Grafton, 2GN Goulburn, 3BO Bendigo, 4CA Cairns, 4TO Townsville and 7LA Launceston.

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

241. In the Board's Twenty-Sixth Annual Report, reference was made to station 3LK Horsham, which previously obtained almost all of its programs from 3DB Melbourne, having significantly increased local content. Station 3LK, which was previously owned by The Herald & Weekly Times Ltd., licensee of station 3DB, was disposed of in January 1974 to Sunraysia Broadcasters Pty. Ltd., licensee of station 3MA Mildura. The new licensee company, which initially continued

to operate station 3LK on a similar basis, has applied to the Board for approval to discontinue relaying all programs other than news and certain sporting coverage from 3DB Melbourne and to take evening programs on relay from 3MA Mildura to the extent of 23½ hours weekly. At the time of preparation of this report the matter was still being considered by the Board.

242. Station 5MU Murray Bridge, which had previously taken all its programs from station 5AD Adelaide, was disposed of during the year by Murray Bridge Broadcasters, a subsidiary of Advertiser Newspapers (the licensee of 5AD), to Bridge Radio Pty. Ltd. The new licensee company has developed new local programming for Murray Bridge listeners and has reduced by 30 hours weekly the amount of programming taken on relay from station 5AD. The station takes news from 5KA Adelaide during the periods in which it is operating independently.

#### PROGRAM RELAYS BETWEEN COUNTRY STATIONS

243. It has long been the accepted practice for country broadcasting stations in certain areas to take a large proportion of programs on direct relay from a neighbouring station usually owned or controlled by the same interest. Generally speaking, arrangements of this nature have been essential to ensure the viability of stations serving several areas.

244. As was stated in paragraph 328 of the Board's Twenty-Sixth Annual Report, the Board had agreed to station 3CV Maryborough taking its programs from station 3SH Swan Hill, subject to substantial local programming being maintained. This arrangement was approved for an experimental period of 12 months until September 1974. Following a public inquiry conducted by the Board in September-October 1974, approval was given for the relay arrangement to be extended for a further period of 12 months, subject to increases in the amount of local programming for listeners in the 3CV service area.

245. In paragraph 330 of the Twenty-Sixth Annual Report, it was stated that the Board was considering a proposal for station 3CS Colac to amalgamate in part with station 3YB Warrnambool, and for all programs to originate from the Warrnambool studios, including separate 3CS programs specially oriented towards Colac listeners. Both stations were owned by Associated Broadcasting Services Limited. The Board held a public inquiry into the matter in November 1974, but subsequently, ownership of station 3CS was transferred to a new company, Enterprise Broadcasts Proprietary Limited, and as a result, the proposal has not been pursued further.

246. In December 1974, the Board approved a proposal submitted by station 2XL Cooma to take approximately 72½ hours of programs from 2CA Canberra. In reaching its decision the Board took into consideration the economic viability of operation of 2XL and the alternative program proposals including the possibility of reducing hours of operation. Approval was granted subject to the retention of some existing local programs and community services and on the understanding that the relay arrangements, which came into effect on 1 February 1975, were subject to review by the Board after 12 months' operation.

247. Changes involving relays of programs to station 3LK Horsham are referred to in paragraph 241.

248. In November 1974, the Board approved a proposal for the relay of 42 hours of programs from 2NX Bolwarra to 2NM Muswellbrook. The proposal was approved for a trial period of 12 months.

#### POST OFFICE CHARGES FOR THE RELAY OF PROGRAMS TO CERTAIN COUNTRY COMMERCIAL BROADCASTING STATIONS

249. As mentioned in the Twenty-Sixth Annual Report, following the increase in telecommunications charges in the 1973 Budget, representations were received by the A.P.O. from the F.A.C.B. concerning the effect which the increased charges could have on the finances of smaller country broadcasting stations and on their ability to continue to provide adequate programming services to the public in the areas concerned.

250. The A.P.O. referred the Federation's representations to the Board and the Board subsequently submitted a report to the Minister for the Media, including a study of the financial results of the country commercial broadcasting stations concerned. It is the Board's view that it is in the public interest to preserve the viability of stations presently in marginal financial situations, to the extent that they are not prevented from continuing to provide adequate programming to the residents of their respective service areas.

251. During the year, on the recommendation of the Board, the Minister for the Media approached the Treasurer on this matter to seek some means by which some financial support could be extended to country commercial broadcasting stations that may be adversely affected by the A.P.O. increases. The Treasurer subsequently indicated that he could not support the Minister in the matter.

252. Consideration of the F.A.C.B. representations have been very protracted and, in the belief that the matter should be resolved as soon as possible, the Board formally approached the Minister for the Media and the Treasurer seeking approval to provide financial assistance to badly affected stations, pursuant to the provisions of section 16(5.) of the Broadcasting and Television Act which provides that "The Board shall have power, subject to approval of the Minister and of the Treasurer, to provide financial assistance and other assistance to commercial broadcasting stations, for the purpose of ensuring that programs of adequate extent, standard and variety are provided in the areas served by those stations". At the time of preparation of this report the matter had not been resolved.

#### PART IV—BROADCASTING—ENGINEERING SERVICES

253. On 30 June 1975, broadcasting services were being provided by 202 medium frequency stations (84 national and 118 commercial) and by national high frequency stations at four centres, which are intended, in the main, to provide service for listeners in the more remote parts of Australia. Details of these stations are given in Appendices "A" and "B" and their locations are shown on the map which follows Appendix S.

254. In addition, during the year, two medium frequency ethnic stations (licensed for 12 weeks only), one medium frequency educational station (previously operating outside the medium frequency band) and one VHF frequency modulation station commenced service, all operating with experimental licences issued by the Postmaster-General under the Wireless Telegraphy Act at the request of the Board which made the necessary frequencies available on a temporary basis, acting at the request of the Minister for the Media. Further reference to these stations is made in paragraphs 157-163.

255. Attention is drawn to Part II, paragraphs 71 and 72 of this Report dealing with further development of the broadcasting services.

#### DEVELOPMENT OF THE NATIONAL MEDIUM FREQUENCY SERVICE

256. Three new national broadcasting stations were established during the year, viz. 2JJ Sydney, 3ZZ Melbourne, both on an experimental basis and 8GO Gove, Northern Territory. Stations 2JJ and 3ZZ have commenced service with temporary facilities and provisional operating conditions and permanent facilities and operating conditions will be determined when Government approval has been given following evaluation of the experiments. 2JJ commenced service on 19 January 1975, using standby facilities of the 2BL/2FC installation at Liverpool; it operates on 1540 kHz with a power of 10,000 watts from an omni-directional aerial. 3ZZ commenced service on 12 May 1975 using standby facilities of the 3AR/3LO installation at Sydenham; it presently operates on 1220 kHz with a power of 2,000 watts from an omni-directional aerial.

257. 8GO Gove, serving the area including the town of Nhulunbuy and the Yirrkala Mission to the south-east, commenced service on 21 December 1974; it operates on 990 kHz with a power of 500 watts from an omni-directional aerial.

258. The position regarding national broadcasting stations approved for establishment as indicated in paragraphs 334-337 of the Twenty-Sixth Annual Report, and which are not yet operational, is given in the following table:—

Station	Frequency (kHz)	Power (watts)	Aerial Type*	Estimated Completion Date
Moruya (south of Bateman's Bay) N.S.W.	800	1,000	DA	December 1976
Tomerong (near Nowra) N.S.W.	560	1,000	DA	December 1976
2WA Wilcannia, N.S.W.	1570	100	OD	August 1975
3MT Omeo, Vic.	720	2,000	DA	September 1975
4WP Weipa, Qld.	1040	500	OD	July 1975
Karratha, W.A.		Not yet determined		
6KW Kununurra/Wyndham W.A.	760	2,000	OD	∅
Mt. Tom Price, W.A.		Not yet determined		
Pemberton, W.A.		Not yet determined		
7FG Fingal (St. Marys) Tas.	1160	1,000	DA	January 1976
7SH St. Helens, Tas.	1570	100	OD	August 1975 +

\* OD — Omni-directional aerial.

DA — Directional aerial.

∅ — Low power stations (each of 100 watts) are in operation at Wyndham, 6WH (on 1020 kHz), and Kununurra, 6KW (on 760 kHz).

It had been planned that the 2,000 watt station (which on present estimates, could be completed in December 1976) would replace the present 6KW and possibly, also, 6WH. However, the latest information available to the Board suggests that the 2,000 watt

station may not be necessary and that the retention of the two 100 watt stations would suffice to serve his area. At the time of writing, a final decision had not been taken on this matter.

+ — May be delayed by difficulties in site acquisition.

259. Apart from experimental stations 2JJ Sydney and 3ZZ Melbourne, which are now in operation as reported in paragraph 256, no other new national stations were recommended for the Minister's approval during the year.

260. The following is the situation regarding changes in the operating conditions of certain stations, referred to in paragraphs 338-340 of the Twenty-Sixth Annual Report, and not implemented as at 30 June 1974:—

Station	Details of Changes	Comments
2AN Armidale	Frequency change from 760 to 720 kHz.	Estimated completion date: July 1975.
2TR Taree	Re-siting, frequency change from 720 to 760 kHz, power increase from 200 to 2,000 watts and provision of directional aerial.	Estimated completion date: July 1975.
4AT Atherton	Provision of improved aerial system.	Estimated completion date: August 1975.
6GF Kalgoorlie	Yet to be determined in detail — to provide improved coverage.	No further progress during the year.
8AL Alice Springs	Re-siting, frequency change from 1530 to 1380 kHz and power increase from 200 to 2,000 watts.	Estimated completion date: December 1976.

261. During the year the Board determined that the frequency of station 2CN Canberra be changed from 1540 to 1440 kHz, and this change has been implemented.

#### DEVELOPMENT OF THE COMMERCIAL MEDIUM FREQUENCY SERVICE

262. Reference should be made to paragraph 49 for details of the current position regarding invitations to apply for licences for commercial broadcasting stations and Ministerial approval for the grant of licences. In summary, the Minister has approved, during the year, the grant of licences for commercial stations as follows:

A second station in Canberra, A.C.T.

A fourth station in Adelaide, S.A.

A station for the Port Hedland area of W.A.

A station for the Dampier/Karratha/Roebourne area of W.A.

263. Other areas for which applications have been invited for licences, but where no decision has been taken at this stage, are:—

Campbelltown area of N.S.W.—low coverage restricted station.

North-Western suburban area of Sydney, N.S.W.

Wollongong, N.S.W.

Mornington Peninsula/Frankston area of Victoria.

Melbourne, Vic.—low coverage restricted station.

Charters Towers, Qld.

264. Brief details of the operating conditions determined by the Board for the above stations are as follows:—

Station	Frequency (kHz)	Power (watts)	Aerial Type(1)
2CC Canberra	1210	5,000(2)	DA
Campbelltown — low coverage	690	(4)	OD
North-Western suburban Sydney	1350	5,000	DA
Wollongong	1370	5,000(2)	DA
Melbourne — low coverage	840	(4)	OD
Mornington Peninsula/Frankston	1370	5,000(3)	DA
Charters Towers		Not yet determined	
Adelaide	1390	5,000(2)	DA
Dampier/Karratha/Roebourne/Port Hedland		Not yet determined	

- (1) OD: Omni-directional aerial.  
DA: Directional aerial.  
(2) In accordance with Circular Letter B.109. See Appendix N.  
(3) The Board determined 2,000 or 5,000 watts for this station.  
(4) Power to be such as to limit fading free night-time coverage to a radius of 16 kilometres from the transmitter site.

265. No new commercial stations commenced operation during the year.

266. The following is the situation regarding changes in the operating conditions of certain stations referred to in paragraphs 343 and 344 of the Twenty-Sixth Annual Report, and not implemented as at 30 June 1974:—

Station	Details of Changes	Comments
2LF Young	Re-siting to a new location adjacent to the existing site and provision of a half wave-length aerial.	Not yet effected.
2LT Lithgow	Re-siting to a new location about 2km N.N.W. of existing site, power increase from 500 to 2,000 watts and provision of directional aerial (see also paragraph 267).	Not yet effected.
4KZ Innisfail-Tully	Erection of a third mast radiator to modify directional aerial pattern. (See also paragraph 267).	Third mast erected but not yet operational.
5AU Port Augusta	Re-siting to a new location at Mambrai Creek about 38.5 km south of Port Augusta, frequency change from 1450 to 1240 kHz and provision of a directional aerial.	Not yet effected.
Station	Details of Changes	Comments
5DN Adelaide	Re-siting to a new location about 0.3 km west of the existing site.	Not yet effected.
5RM Renmark	Re-siting to a new location about 1.0 km west of the existing site.	Not yet effected.

267. During the year the Board determined changes in the technical operating conditions of certain stations, as follows:—

Station	Details of Changes	Comments
2LT Lithgow	Frequency change from 1370 to 1390 kHz (see also paragraph 266).	Not yet effected.
4AK Oakey	Frequency change from 1220 to 1240 kHz.	Effected during the year.
4AM Atherton	Power increase from 2,000 to 5,000 watts*.	Not yet effected.
4BC Brisbane	Provision of directional aerial and power increase from 2,000 to 5,000 watts.* (Determined 1/7/1975)	Not yet effected.

Station	Details of Changes	Comments
4BH Brisbane	Re-siting to a new location on Wynnum Road, due to extensions to Brisbane Airport, frequency change from 1390 to 880 kHz, provision of directional aerial and power increase from 2,000 to 5,000 watts.*	Not yet effected.
4BK Brisbane	Provision of directional aerial and power increase from 2,000 to 5,000 watts.*	Not yet effected.
4IP Ipswich	Re-siting of both stations to a new location at St. Helena Island, provision of a shared directional aerial and power increase from 2,000 to 5,000 watts.*	Not yet effected.
4KQ Brisbane	Re-siting of both stations to a new location at St. Helena Island, provision of a shared directional aerial and power increase from 2,000 to 5,000 watts.*	Not yet effected.
4KZ Innisfail-Tully	Power increase from 2,000 to 5,000 watts.* (See also paragraph 266).	Not yet effected.

Station	Details of Changes	Comments
4LM Mount Isa	Frequency change from 1370 to 1390 kHz.	Not yet effected.
4WK Warwick	Re-siting to a new location near Allora, frequency change from 880 to 960 kHz, provision of directional aerial and night-time power increased from 1000 to 2000 watts.	Effected during the year.
6IX Perth	Re-siting to a new location at Wattle Grove and provision of a 210° omni-directional aerial.	Not yet effected.

\* In implementation of changed policy regarding transmitter power of medium frequency commercial stations (see paragraph 270).

268. Paragraph 256 of the Twenty-Sixth Annual Report made mention of a project which the Board had undertaken in conjunction with the Engineering Committee of the F.A.C.B. to enable the power and other essential technical performance parameters to be measured without interruption to station transmissions. As reported then, no definite date for the delivery of the power measuring equipment from the manufacturer had been established. The Board is now pleased to record that all initial orders have been fulfilled, including those for the Board's inspection staff. Statistics of the number of stations with this equipment or the connectors to permit its use were not available at the time of writing this report.

269. The Board is again pleased to report the continued efforts of the commercial broadcasting industry generally to maintain a high standard of technical facilities and resulting first-rate service to the public, as disclosed by the regular inspections of station facilities conducted by the Board.

#### CHANGED POLICY REGARDING TRANSMITTER POWER OF MEDIUM FREQUENCY COMMERCIAL STATIONS

270. In January 1975 the Board issued Circular Letter B.109 defining the changed policies regarding transmitter power for commercial stations. The Circular Letter, which warrants careful scrutiny, is reproduced in Appendix N. The following is a precis of salient points in the letter:

*Future Medium Frequency Stations*

271. Successful implementation of the new policy for closer sharing of the medium frequency channels involves a more detailed consideration of the intended coverage of each station. In future it is intended to define each station by its coverage area, replacing the cruder measure of transmitter power used to date. In licensing any future medium frequency station, the Board will first set out in a diagram the intended coverage area of the station. (The outer limit of this coverage will generally be set by the night time fading on the station's signal. Beyond the point where interference to the station's ground wave is caused by its own sky-wave signal, interference from other co-channel or adjacent channel signals will also occur).

272. Once the intended coverage area of a new station has been established, operating parameters, including transmitter power, will be set by the Board to accomplish the prescribed coverage.

*Existing Medium Frequency Stations*

273. The Board is prepared to consider applications from every station, not at present operating at 5,000 watts transmitter power, for permission to increase power to this figure. Before approving such applications the Board reserves the right to vary the present operating conditions of the station in question in any or all of the following respects:

- (a) require that the station instal a directional aerial system of prescribed characteristics; (In some cases an omni-directional aerial may be permitted for a period provided that provision is made for a directional aerial when required by the Board.)
- (b) require that the station change its operating frequency;
- (c) require that the timing of the increase in power of the station be in accordance with a general plan to retain competitive balance between the several stations involved in a particular area or adjoining areas.

274. As a result of the Circular Letter, 46 applications for increased power have been received by the Board, and to date approval for 5,000 watt operation has been given to stations 4AM, 4BC, 4BH, 4BK, 4IP, 4KQ and 4KZ, as reported in paragraph 267.

## ETHNIC AND EDUCATIONAL MEDIUM FREQUENCY BROADCASTING STATIONS

275. As reported in paragraph 254, 2 ethnic stations and 1 educational station commenced operation during the year. Brief details of the operating conditions of these stations are as follows:—

Station	Frequency (kHz)	Power (Watts)	Aerial Type
2EA Sydney (1) (5)	800	(4)	Omni-directional
3EA Melbourne (2) (5)	1120	(4)	Omni-directional
5UV Adelaide (3)	530	500	Omni-directional

(1) Ethnic station, transmitter located at 554 Parramatta Road, Ashfield.

(2) Ethnic station, transmitter located at 45 Bourke Street, Melbourne.

(3) Educational station, University of Adelaide, Transmitter located at Dry Creek, 10 km north of Adelaide. It previously operated outside the medium frequency band, on 1630 kHz.

(4) Power to be such as to provide a field strength of not greater than 130mV/m at 1 kilometre.

(5) Licensed by the Postmaster-General under the Wireless Telegraphy Act for a period of 12 weeks (see paragraph 161).

## DIRECTIONAL AERIALS

276. The use of directional aerials continues to be a major factor in improving and extending the medium frequency broadcasting service and this point is emphasised in Circular Letter B.109 (Appendix N). During the year, one commercial station 4WK Warwick, transferred its operation to a directional aerial at a new site. In addition, as indicated in preceding paragraphs, directional aerials are to be provided at several new and existing stations. There are currently 10 national and 26 commercial stations radiating from directional aerials.

## HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING SERVICES

277. It was reported in paragraph 349 of the Twenty-Sixth Annual Report that the Minister had approved the establishment of a high frequency broadcasting service at Darwin to provide an improved national service to the outlying residents of the Northern Territory. The plan involved the provision of 100 kilowatt transmitters for the new service to be installed at the Radio Australia centre on Cox Peninsula, with two simultaneous transmissions, one to serve the area within about a 650 kilometre radius of Darwin and the other, the balance of the Territory. It was reported that the service was expected to commence early in 1976. However, the Radio Australia centre suffered considerable damage during cyclone Tracy at Christmas 1974 and, as a result, there will be a delay in the establishment of this service.

## FREQUENCY MODULATION BROADCASTING

278. Draft System Standards for the F.M. sound broadcasting service, referred to in paragraph 124 of the Twenty-Sixth Annual Report, were circulated to industry for comment in August 1974; following receipt of comments a second draft was circulated in May 1975 (Circular Letters B.106 and B.116 reproduced in Appendix N refer). The final Standards, which incorporate modifications in presentation, but not in intent, of the earlier drafts, were formally adopted by the Board on 1 July 1975. At the time of writing this Report, arrangements were in hand for publication of these Standards.

279. Preliminary work on the preparation of Equipment and Operation Standards, as distinct from the System Standards, is proceeding.

280. During the year the Postmaster-General issued experimental licences under the Wireless Telegraphy Act to the Music Broadcasting Societies of New South Wales and Victoria to establish F.M. stations. Brief details of the operating conditions of these stations are:—

Station	Channel	Frequency (MHz)	Authorised Power (kw e.r.p.)	Aerial Type and Polarisation
2MBS-FM Sydney (1)	221	92.10	10	Omni-directional Initially-vertical
3MBS-FM Melbourne (2)	223	92.50	10	Ultimately-horizontal Omni-directional horizontal

(1) Transmitter location — North Sydney

(2) Transmitter location — Kew

281. 2MBS-FM commenced operation on 15 December 1974 with a largely stereophonic service, employing a power of 400 watts e.r.p. Methods for achieving

the full authorised power are under consideration. 3MBS-FM commenced test transmissions in June 1975 with a power of 200 watts e.r.p., and is expected to commence a regular largely stereophonic service in July 1975.

282. Advantage is being taken of the transmissions from both of these stations to gain valuable information for the planning of further services.

283. The A.P.O. has been given approval for the forward ordering of F.M. transmitters for the first four national stations, in Canberra, Sydney, Melbourne and Adelaide, and these are expected to be in operation by the end of 1975. The Board has determined the following operating conditions for these stations:—

Station*	Channel	Frequency (MHz)	Power (kW e.r.p.)	Aerial Type and Polarisation $\phi$
Canberra (Black Mountain)	270	101.90	50	Omni-directional — Vertical
Sydney (Gore Hill)	225	92.90	50	Omni-directional — Horizontal
Melbourne (Mt. Dandenong)	274	102.70	50	Omni-directional — Horizontal
Adelaide (Mt. Lofty)	278	103.50	50	Omni-directional — Horizontal

\* The transmitter locations are, in all cases, the national television station sites.  
 $\phi$  The polarisation is in accordance with the Board's determination that initially, transmissions will be linearly polarised and either horizontal or vertical according to the polarisation of the principal television transmissions in that area. Where appropriate, mixed polarisation may be introduced as necessary to overcome significant coverage problems.

284. Further reference to F.M. sound broadcasting is made in Part II of this Report, paragraphs 75–84.

#### INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION/REGIONAL ADMINISTRATIVE LF/MF BROADCASTING CONFERENCE

285. This Conference has been divided into two sessions, the first session having been held in October 1974 in Geneva and the second session to be held in that same city in October/November 1975.

286. As reported in the Twenty-Sixth Annual Report, the agenda for the first session were:—

- (a) To prepare the technical and operational criteria which will serve as a basis for the preparation, by the second session, of frequency assignment plans for the LF/MF broadcasting bands in Regions 1 (Europe, Africa and Russia-in-Asia) and 3 (the balance of Asia and Oceania), taking into account the following non-exhaustive list of items:
  - (1) propagation data;
  - (2) modulation standards and channel spacings;
  - (3) protection ratios, including noise levels;
  - (4) transmitting antenna characteristics and transmitter powers;
  - (5) planning methods.
- (b) to specify the form in which requirements for inclusion in the frequency assignment plans should be submitted to the International Telecommunication Union and fix the date by which they should be submitted.

The agenda for the second session are:

- (a) to consider the report of the first session on technical and operational criteria

and methods for frequency planning in the LF/MF broadcasting bands in Regions 1 and 3;

- (b) on the basis of these technical and operational criteria and planning methods, to draw up an agreement and associated frequency plan of assignments in the LF/MF broadcasting bands in Region 1 and 3 to replace, as appropriate, existing plans for those bands.

287. An Australian Delegation of four members attended the first session, comprising Mr. J. A. O'Shannassy, Senior Assistant Director-General, Radio Frequency Management, A.P.O. (Leader of the Delegation), Mr. C. G. Elworthy (Assistant Director) and Mr. N. J. Medlin (Sectional Engineer of the Board's Engineering Services Division) and Mr. F. M. Shepherd (Assistant Controller) Technical Services Division, A.B.C.

288. The single most important decision taken at the first session of the Conference was that the MF band should be divided on the basis of 9 kHz channel spacing (instead of 10 kHz as presently used in Region 3 including Australia, and the admixture of 8 kHz, 9 kHz (predominantly) and 10 kHz into which the band is divided in Region 1). Basically, Australia favoured 8 kHz channel spacing but, in the interests of unanimity, finally supported the 9 kHz channelling. With this spacing, provided it is adopted by the second session of the Conference, 120 channels will be available in the MF band, as compared with 108 channels presently available in Australia. It is to be reported in this context, that whilst there was unanimous agreement on 9 kHz channel spacing, this choice does virtually nothing to assist the situation in Western Europe and the United Kingdom issued a statement that it remained firmly of the view that the possibility of 8 kHz channel spacing should be kept open.

289. The operative document of the first session of the Conference, relating to channel spacing, is Resolution No. C which is reproduced in Appendix R together with Resolution No. B which details the time scale within which certain action must take place before the commencement of the second session. In particular, it will be noted, from Resolution No. B, that Australia was required to submit to the International Frequency Registration Board (I.F.R.B.) in Geneva, by 1 May 1975, its frequency requirements (based on 9 kHz channel spacing).

290. The aforementioned action was taken, but only after a conference had been held in Melbourne between Australia and the Administrations of New Zealand and Papua New Guinea to co-ordinate frequency proposals between the three countries.

291. Additionally, at the time of writing this Report, two meetings have been held of a National Study Group, comprising representatives from the Board, A.P.O. and A.B.C., the Federation of Australian Commercial Broadcasters and industry representatives from the Australian Telecommunication Development Association and the Australian Electronic Consumers Industry Association, to discuss issues arising from the first session of the Geneva Conference and pertinent to the second session.

292. The details of frequency requirements submitted by Australia to the I.F.R.B. must remain confidential at this time and have been made available only to the Australian, New Zealand and Papua New Guinea Administrations. Much work

remains to be done in preparation for the second session of the Geneva Conference and it is planned that an enlarged Australian Delegation will attend the second session, the duration of which will be seven weeks.

293. In concluding the report on this aspect of the Board's activities it can be stated in summary that the forthcoming second session of the Geneva Conference will be of very great importance to Australia and its future usage of the medium frequency broadcasting band.

#### MEETINGS OF THE C.C.I.R.

##### *(Comité Consultatif International des Radiocommunications)*

294. The C.C.I.R. is the permanent organ of the International Telecommunication Union (I.T.U.) responsible for the study of technical and operating questions concerning radiocommunications—including sound broadcasting and television, the solution of which depends primarily on technical considerations, and for the issue of appropriate recommendations. C.C.I.R. recommendations are not binding on member Administrations but they still have considerable practical importance as the majority of them are adopted unanimously and they become incorporated quickly into world-wide practice. The C.C.I.R. meets in Plenary Assembly at approximately three yearly intervals, with Interim Study Group Meetings being held about half-way through a Plenary Period of three years and Final Study Group Meetings a few months prior to a Plenary Assembly.

295. The XIIIth Plenary Assembly was held in Geneva from 15 to 26 July 1974, its charter being, *inter alia*, to consider and ratify or otherwise the texts of the Final Study Group meetings held in Geneva in February/March 1974. As mentioned in paragraph 142, Mr. C. G. Elworthy, Assistant Director, Engineering Services Division, who had attended the Final Study Group meetings, also attended the Plenary Assembly as the Board's representative on the Australian delegation.

296. It is not possible, within the framework of this Report, to attempt to touch on all the matters of special significance to the broadcasting and television industry which were dealt with at the Plenary Assembly; full details will be published in the well-known C.C.I.R. "Green Books" which are expected to be available in the near future. Undoubtedly, however, the issues of greatest importance from the Board's point of view at the XIIIth Plenary Assembly were those related to medium frequency broadcasting planning. In this regard a considerable number of the output documents from the Plenary Assembly were referred to the First Session of the later Regional Administrative LF/MF Broadcasting Conference (see paragraphs 285–293). Another aspect which gave rise to a considerable amount of discussion was the work of Interim Working Party PLEN/2 "Possible Broadcasting Satellite Systems and their Relative Acceptability".

297. As reported in paragraph 372 of the Twenty-Sixth Annual Report, agreement was reached in May 1974 by Interim Working Party 6/4 of the C.C.I.R. on a method of predicting sky-wave field strengths at frequencies between 150 kHz and 1600 kHz. In this method, which was adopted by the XIIIth Plenary Assembly, account is taken of the transmitter power, path distance, aerial height and efficiency, transmission frequency, proximity of the transmitter and receiver to the sea along the

path, magnetic latitude, path magnetic orientation, magnetic dip, time of night, and sunspot activity. When used to predict field strengths for paths within Australia, the method, with constants appropriate for the Australian region, gives predictions which are only slightly less accurate than previously published prediction curves for the region. Measurements made in Australia of transmissions from South East Asia indicate that the predictions for these paths are 11 dB too high, and as a consequence more study and investigation is needed for this and other tropical regions.

#### EXPERIMENTAL INVESTIGATIONS

298. As stated in paragraph 360 of the Twenty-Sixth Annual Report, in response to requests from Study Group 1 of the A.B.U. (Asian Broadcasting Union) and the A.P.O., the Board agreed to continue its work in the measurement and study of MF sky-wave field strength, as a contribution to the work of the A.B.U. and the C.C.I.R. in the development of world-wide prediction methods. The measurement campaign, which began in February 1973, is now completed. Analysis of the data confirms the earlier indication that very long paths yield results which are distributed about the so-called Cairo N-S curve (prepared for the International Radio Conference at Cairo in 1938).

299. Measurements are being made at present in a bid to determine before the second session of the Regional Administrative LF/MF Broadcasting Conference in Geneva in October 1975 (see paragraphs 285–293), the extent and occurrence of the decay rate of sky-wave signals after crossing a coast-line. Preliminary examination has shown a marked difference between the distribution and relative amplitudes of measured and theoretical values at differing distances from a coast-line. As these matters are of significance in the final determination of the interference levels likely to be encountered from transmissions from overseas countries, and could affect the attitude to be adopted by Australia at the forthcoming Conference urgent action is being taken to clarify the situation. Much more satisfactory planning of the mutual protection that can be provided between Australia, New Zealand and Papua New Guinea is to be expected as the result of these investigations.

300. In paragraphs 363 and 364 of the Twenty-Sixth Annual Report a further report was given on earlier work relating to the minimum spacing tolerable between co-channel medium frequency stations radiating from mutually protecting directional aerial systems. Increased mutual interference relative to that expected from conventional predictions at short distances (500 to 650 kilometres) was attributed to apparent changes of relative phase between radiation from the several masts of a directional system, on reflection at the ionosphere. The consensus amongst overseas workers with whom this issue was discussed was that the apparent failure to retain relative phase was due to scattering at the ionosphere. The Rayleigh "roughness criterion" explains the difference between the effect at short distances (small angles of incidence) and that at greater distances (large angles of incidence) where the relative phase tends to be maintained. However, further work is necessary in the light of the above, to determine the fading characteristics of directional aerial systems and so enable the fading free service areas of stations employing such aerials to be estimated accurately. When the staffing resources permit, this matter will be investigated further using the method developed by the Board to analyse the

vertical radiation pattern of single mast aerials (continuous wave and pulse measurements, paragraph 232, Twenty-Fourth Annual Report).

#### RADIO RESEARCH BOARD

301. The purpose of the Radio Research Board is to encourage and support research within tertiary institutions (Universities, Institutes of Technology) into radio and allied services. In continuation of the policy defined in paragraph 236 of the Twenty-Fourth Annual Report, grants totalling \$10,050 were made during the year 1974/75 as direct contributions by the Board to selected research projects submitted by tertiary institutions to the Radio Research Board for supporting funds.

302. The projects supported by the Board were as follows:

James Cook University, Townsville	An investigation into the suitability of asynchronous delta-sigma modulation for a high quality sound broadcast service.
James Cook University, Townsville	An investigation into pulse code modulation and delta modulation.
University of Newcastle	Radar-Ionosonde comparison of meteor rates and relation with Sporadic E occurrence and origin.
University of Queensland	A study of the structure and dynamics of the ionosphere.
University of Sydney	Transient testing of loudspeakers.
Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology	"Flat" VHF and UHF antennae.

303. The eighty-first meeting of the Radio Research Board was held at La Trobe University, Melbourne, on 20 and 21 February 1975. The meeting was attended by the Board's representative, Mr. E. J. Wilkinson, Director, Engineering Services Division. Eighty-four applications for grants were considered, of which some twenty-eight were of interest to the Board. Of these it is proposed that the Board will support eight projects during 1975/76 to the value of \$12,000—subject to approval of the Board's 1975/76 annual estimates. The projects listed for support are:—

University of Melbourne	Isolation of parameters which affect anomalous radar propagation.
Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology	"Flat" VHF and UHF antennae.
James Cook University James Cook University	An investigation into the use of horizontal radio antennae as a means of measuring the electrical properties at the ground.
James Cook University	H.F. radio noise survey.
University of Adelaide	An investigation into the suitability of asynchronous delta-sigma modulation of a high quality UHF sound broadcasting service.
University of Western Australia	Wideband studies of urban noise. Fidelity criterion for visual signals.
University of Queensland	Aerial design (VHF Micro-wave).

#### PART V—BROADCASTING PROGRAM SERVICES

304. Commercial broadcasting services in Australia have proved, over the years, their ability to adjust to changing circumstances and to develop program styles which continue to attract very substantial audiences.

305. The past year saw the inception of new types of stations to compete for the attention of listeners. The first station of the new frequency modulation broad-

casting service commenced on an experimental basis in Sydney in December 1974 and early in 1975, the Australian Broadcasting Commission inaugurated, on an experimental basis, a new young style station in Sydney and an access radio station in Melbourne; an experimental broadcasting station operated by Adelaide University was established; and experimental stations to serve ethnic minorities commenced operation in Sydney and Melbourne, while low-coverage restricted commercial community oriented stations are about to be licensed to serve areas in the Sydney and Melbourne regions.

306. In part, these new broadcasting services will vie with the existing commercial stations for the ear of the public, but on the evidence available to date, it appears that a new audience is being generated by the new services, and that commercial stations will continue to maintain a stronghold on the attention of the majority of the public by providing the types of entertainment, news and information services to which they have become accustomed and to which they indicate a strong degree of loyalty.

307. The new services appear likely to appeal to minority audiences which, because of the specialised nature of their needs for particular types of programs, have previously been catered for by the mass media to a very limited extent only.

308. For many years the Board has been able to encourage steadily increasing hours of programming and increased independence of operation of country stations which had operated as relay outlets for other stations. During 1974/75, however, the Board has received an increasing number of requests for reductions of hours of service or reductions of local service and commensurate increases of relay operation. The reasons given for these reductions in service have been economic and it is apparent that the industry is confronted with serious problems arising from rapidly increasing costs of operation.

309. The foundation of the Board's day to day administrative oversight of the program services lies in the provision of the Act that requires licensees of commercial stations to provide and supervise their programs so that, as far as practical, they shall be in accordance with the Board's Standards. The Broadcasting Program Standards which the Board has published have, in the various editions issued since 1958, set out a general statement of fundamental principles to be observed by licensees. These Standards are supplemented by guidelines and directions to stations issued from time to time on a variety of program matters. There were relatively few infringements of the Standards (to which reference is made elsewhere in this report), when it is borne in mind that the total time occupied by programs broadcast by commercial stations approached one million hours for the year.

310. The Board considers that the Standards in their present form, although still capable of contemporary interpretation, should be re-written to ensure that the wording reflects, and that their content is appropriate to, current community attitudes.

311. It proposes, therefore, to undertake a thorough reappraisal of the standards during the coming year. To this end, the Board has obtained the approval of the Minister for the appointment of an ad hoc advisory committee to assist it in the task.

TYPES OF PROGRAMS

312. As in previous years, the Board conducted two surveys designed to measure the nature and range of programs available to the public. The surveys related to the programs of all metropolitan commercial stations, together with two representative metropolitan stations of the National Broadcasting Service. For the first time, the surveys included a sample of provincial commercial stations. These were 3BA Ballarat, 3CS Colac, 3GL Geelong, 7EX and 7LA Launceston. Data for these stations appear in Table 1 of Appendix L. New stations such as the national stations 2JJ and 3ZZ and subscriber-financed FM stations, 2MBS and 3MBS, have not been included in the Board's surveys as yet.

313. The overall pattern of programming available to the public from commercial stations has remained stable over the past few years. This year, the slight reduction in the amount of time occupied by advertising appears to have been taken up in more entertainment type programming. Within the overall pattern, changes in emphasis have occurred which have reinforced the tendency in recent years towards specialisation by individual stations.

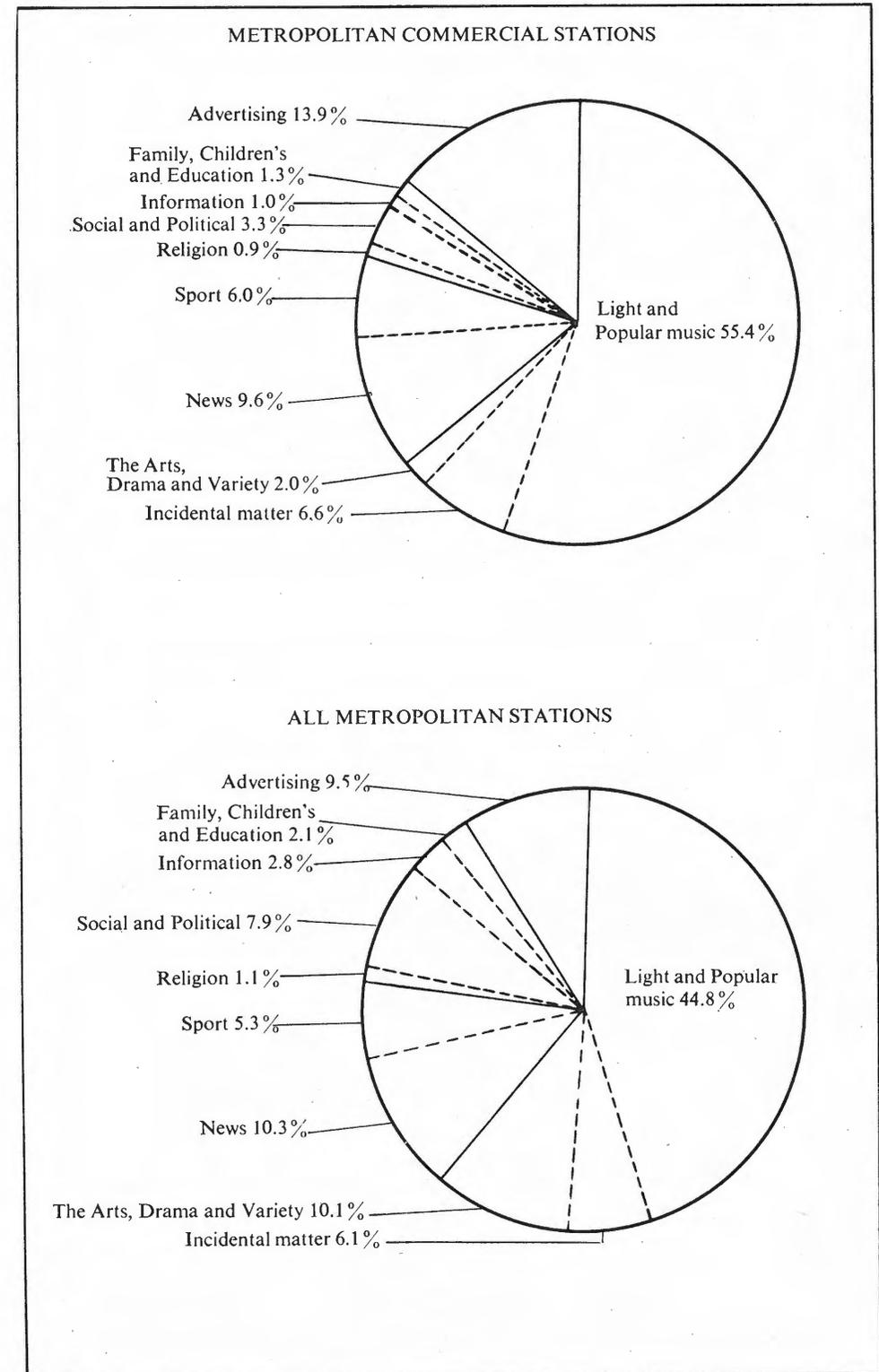
314. The two diagrams on page 59, derived from the results of the two surveys indicate for the major listening period, from 6.00 a.m. until 10.30 p.m. daily, the proportions of broadcast times devoted to particular types of programs from metropolitan commercial stations, and from all metropolitan stations, including those of the National Broadcasting Service. Telephone conversation programs, which form part of many differing program types, have not been shown as a separate category but have been included under the appropriate category of the programs in which they occurred.

315. The diagram for all metropolitan stations, commercial and national, indicates the extent to which listeners in these areas have an adequate and comprehensive service available to them. By far the largest category is light and popular music, in which the Board has established a quota in performances by Australian artists. (See paragraph 339).

316. The following table, which covers the past five years, indicates that the overall pattern in the broad categories of entertainment, information and advertising, has remained constant. During the period, however, as stated in paragraph 313, there have been many changes in the content of individual station programming.

Program Group	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
	<i>Per cent</i>				
Entertainment . . . . .	58.6	60.0	62.2	61.6	64.0
Information . . . . .	26.0	23.9	22.7	23.5	22.1
Advertisements . . . . .	15.4	16.1	15.1	14.9	13.9
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

317. Because of the importance to the community of types of programs in categories other than music, the table on page 60 is provided to show in detail the position over the past five years in the provision of these programs.



METROPOLITAN COMMERCIAL BROADCASTING STATIONS PROGRAMS OTHER THAN  
MUSIC AS A PERCENTAGE TO PROGRAM TIME FROM 6.00 a.m. TO 10.30 p.m.

Program Category	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
	Per cent				
Incidental Matter .. .. .	7.8	6.9	6.4	6.5	6.7
Variety .. .. .	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.5
Drama .. .. .	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.4
The Arts .. .. .	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
News .. .. .	10.5	9.8	9.0	9.7	9.6
Sport .. .. .	6.5	5.8	6.4	6.4	6.0
Information .. .. .	1.4	1.7	1.6	1.8	1.0
Religious .. .. .	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.1	0.9
Social and Political .. .. .	4.3	4.0	3.1	3.2	3.3
Family .. .. .	1.7	1.2	1.4	1.2	1.3
Children's .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
Educational .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
	35.3	32.6	30.9	31.8	30.8

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

(For details regarding the method of program classification see Appendix L.)

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

#### NEWS

319. News programs which provide a comprehensive coverage of international, national and local events, are perhaps the most important continuing service provided to the community by broadcasters. The established practice of broadcasting news on the hour continued during the year on most stations, enabling the public to have ready access to the latest information at all times of the day and night.

320. Approximately nine per cent of the overall operating time of metropolitan and country stations was occupied by news. (Ten per cent last year.) Metropolitan stations broadcast an average of 15 major news bulletins (six minutes or more in duration) and 157 shorter or headline bulletins each week (17 major bulletins and 166 head-line bulletins per week in the previous year). Compared with metropolitan stations, country stations broadcast, on average, a greater number of major bulletins (28) and fewer brief bulletins (118). Ten metropolitan stations and six country stations confined their news programs to short bulletins or news headlines.

321. In addition to news services, stations continued to provide a wide variety of current affairs, commentary and auxiliary services on a regular basis. Current affairs programming included open-line discussions, talks by local State and Federal parliamentarians, political commentaries, interviews with persons prominent in the news, reports of local Council meetings and editorial comments from the daily press. Auxiliary services included weather and traffic reports, flood and fire warnings, plane and train arrival times, beach and snow conditions, local employment opportunities and police messages. Many stations also provided information useful to particular sectional interests, such as stock exchange and market reports.

322. The Board has become concerned about the continued capability of country stations, particularly those in remote areas, to provide a comprehensive

news service in the face of increased charges for landlines used in the relay of news material from major metropolitan areas. In the Board's view, it is imperative that country stations should be able to continue to supply their listeners with the basic modern amenity of up-to-date news and other service information which cannot be provided in these areas by other news media. Paragraph 252 outlines action taken by the Board in this matter.

#### RELIGIOUS BROADCASTS

323. Section 103 of the *Broadcasting and Television Act 1942-1975* 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.

324. The Board's Broadcasting Program Standards require each station to provide 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 Census information on 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 without charge.

325. All stations broadcast at least the minimum amount of free time during the year and many provided considerably more than the minimum amount. The 118 commercial broadcasting stations combined presented religious matter without charge to the extent of 199 hours per week during the year, compared with 201 hours the previous year. Sponsored religious programs averaged 182 hours per week, an increase of 14 hours on the weekly average for the previous year. This is the first time since 1963 that an increase has occurred. There had been a steady decline in the use of sponsored religious material since that year.

326. Metropolitan stations provided, on average, the same amount of time without charge for religious programs as did country stations, but broadcast only half as much sponsored religious programming. Fourteen metropolitan stations and eleven country stations do not, as a matter of policy, broadcast sponsored religious programs.

327. Most stations broadcast a wide variety of program types, including Church services, devotional programs, readings from the Bible, world church news, discussion and interview programs, Sunday School, epilogues, religious music, and, to an increasing extent, open-line telephone programs. A relatively small number rely solely on short religious announcements.

328. Religious material broadcast free of charge is prepared in the main by the Christian Broadcasting Association, the Christian Television Association, the Catholic Church or local ministers acting individually or in groups. Increasing use is being made of non-denominational religious material by some stations.

329. There have been strong expressions of interest from some religious organisations in the possibilities open to them in non-profit public broadcasting services which are now being developed. (See paragraph 154.)

## COMMUNITY SERVICE

330. Civic and charitable organisations again availed themselves of the considerable assistance radio offers as a means of direct access to the community. Stations were active during the year in the broadcasting of reports and warnings where necessary on air pollution, bushfires, and boating and skiing conditions. There was also considerable activity in campaigns for road safety, various environmental issues and charitable appeals. The F.A.C.B. has estimated that last year commercial broadcasting stations donated advertising time to a value in excess of \$3 million to assist charitable causes.

331. Several outstanding programs on drug abuse, community involvement in local projects, flood disaster relief work and fund raising for charitable appeals were acknowledged by the F.A.C.B. in its annual Bank of New South Wales awards for community service broadcasting.

332. During natural disasters which occurred during the year, including the Darwin cyclone, North Queensland floods and New South Wales bushfires, local stations rendered outstanding service by providing communication between the victims and those organising relief and rescue operations. In some cases, stations remained on air continuously for long periods to broadcast emergency messages, directions and information.

## BROADCASTING IN FOREIGN LANGUAGE PROGRAMS

333. There was further decline during the year both in the number of commercial stations broadcasting foreign language programs and in the amount of time occupied by these programs. Four metropolitan stations (five last year) and 12 country stations (13 last year) regularly broadcast foreign language programs, for a total of 32 hours 5 minutes per week (36 hours 17 minutes per week last year). The commencement of operation of special experimental ethnic stations in Sydney and Melbourne and a National Broadcasting Service public access station in Melbourne has done much to redress the imbalance in those localities. The further development of public access type stations will no doubt extend the benefit of ethnic programming to other parts of the country.

334. Representations were made to the Board in 1975 by migrant groups and the Good Neighbour Council concerning the need for the provision of bushfire and other emergency warnings in several languages. Concern was expressed that non-English speaking members of the community were unaware of the significance of fire ban announcements, and that this could have serious consequences. The matter was mentioned at discussions between the Board and the F.A.C.B., and it was arranged for the Federation and the Good Neighbour Council to consider the matter on a State-by-State basis because of the variation in migrant populations in various areas.

## EMPLOYMENT OF AUSTRALIANS

335. Section 114 of the Act requires licensees to use, as far as possible, the services of Australians in the production and presentation of programs. Information on the full-time employment of Australians by commercial broadcasting stations is contained in paragraph 59. Freelance staff engaged in the production and presentation

of music, news, sporting and other programs, were also employed in substantial numbers.

336. The following table, showing the average amount of material of Australian origin broadcast weekly by commercial stations, is based on 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. Mins.		Country Hrs. Mins.	
(a) Service and information programs including:				
(i) News broadcasts and commentaries, sporting talks and descriptions, service programs for special groups, religious programs of Australian origin	24	01	26	41
(ii) Telephone Conversation Programs	6	58	2	01
(iii) Other Conversation Programs	3	05	1	05
(b) Other Australian programs, live or in transcription form	—	53	1	56
(c) Playing time of gramophone recordings of Australian artists	19	11	13	14
(d) Time occupied by station announcers in the presentation of all musical items	12	31	9	12
(e) Advertising	21	01	12	53
	87	40	67	02

337. Compared with the previous year, there has been an increase of 2 hours 17 minutes in the average amount of Australian material broadcast each week by metropolitan stations and an increase of 2 hours 8 minutes by country stations. The main increase occurred in the playing time of Australian music. This seems directly related to the introduction by the Board of a quota in the broadcasting of Australian music performances. The steady increase in the average weekly amounts of Australian music broadcast by metropolitan stations over the past seven years is shown in the following table:—

AUSTRALIAN MUSIC BROADCAST BY METROPOLITAN STATIONS  
HOURS PER WEEK

1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
Hrs. Mins.						
9-52	12-11	12-58	14-36	16-13	17-20	19-11

338. The Board's Twenty-Fifth Annual Report contained an account of events leading to the introduction on 1 July 1973 of a requirement by the Board for stations to broadcast Australian music performances for no less than ten per cent of transmission time occupied by music. This is distinct from the requirement in section 114(2) of the Act, for five per cent of music time to be in the form of compositions by Australians.

339. Following discussions with the F.A.C.B. and other industry organisations, the performance requirement was increased during 1974/75 to 15 per cent of music time in two stages—to 12½ per cent from 28 July 1974 and to 15 per cent from 12 January 1975. The two-step increase enabled both stations and record producers to make the arrangements necessary to meet the additional requirement without unduly disrupting existing music formats, which in many cases are carefully designed to reach particular audiences.

340. Concurrent with the increased requirement, the definition of an Australian music performance was amended slightly to include, up to a limit of one per cent of music time, items recorded overseas by artists generally regarded as being Australian. The artists concerned in this amendment include The Seekers, Olivia Newton-John, Bee Gees, Digby Richards, Rolf Harris, Barry Crocker, Garry Shearston and Rick Springfield.

341. The following table shows that every station met the 12½ per cent requirement for the period from 28 July 1974 to 11 January 1975 and it will be noted that many stations broadcast Australian music well in excess of the requirement.

BROADCASTING OF AUSTRALIAN MUSIC COMMERCIAL BROADCASTING STATIONS  
28 JULY 1974 TO 11 JANUARY 1975

Station	5 per cent Australian Compositions %	12½ per cent Australian Performances Local O/Seas Total			Station	5 per cent Australian Compositions %	12½ per cent Australian Performances Local O/Seas Total		
		%	%*	%			%	%*	%
<b>Metropolitan</b>									
2CH	5.8	12.9	0.1	13.0	2GF	7.7	13.2	0.9	14.1
2GB	7.3	19.2	0.4	19.6	2GN	8.9	15.3	0.4	15.7
2KY	10.0	17.2	0.6	17.8	2GO	9.7	14.0	0.2	14.2
2SM	8.5	14.5	1.7	15.5	2GZ	16.0	21.3	1.5	22.3
2UE	9.8	16.3	3.9	17.3	2HD	8.1	16.7	3.1	17.7
2UW	13.1	19.9	2.0	20.9	2KA	9.9	14.2	1.5	15.2
3AK	5.2	12.3	0.2	12.5	2KM	11.7	16.5	1.5	17.5
3AW	7.2	14.6	1.0	15.6	2KO	8.9	16.0	0.7	16.7
3DB	6.3	11.9	0.6	12.5	2LF	7.9	14.4	0.2	14.6
3KZ	11.6	23.2	1.2	24.2	2LM	11.5	19.9	0.2	20.1
3UZ	12.7	27.3	0.7	28.0	2LT	20.7	32.7	1.7	33.7
3XY	14.7	23.2	2.6	24.2	2MG	8.0	13.2	0.3	13.5
4BC	12.0	16.1	0.4	16.5	2MO	8.2	15.3	0.6	15.9
4BH	10.7	14.1	1.3	15.1	2MW	7.7	13.2	1.0	14.2
4BK	9.0	13.8	2.7	14.8	2NM	12.5	18.5	1.8	19.5
4KQ	6.0	12.1	2.0	13.1	2NX	11.2	13.6	0.5	14.1
5AD	10.3	17.7	3.7	18.7	2NZ	11.0	19.5	1.3	20.5
5DN	7.9	16.0	1.0	17.0	2PK	16.1	19.5	2.0	20.5
5KA	10.2	17.9	0.1	18.0	2QN	6.6	15.4	2.3	16.4
6IX	9.1	14.4	1.5	15.4	2RE	13.9	20.6	2.8	21.6
6KY	12.4	18.1	0.7	18.8	2RG	13.6	16.0	0.6	16.6
6PM	7.6	12.6	0.8	13.4	2ST	12.9	18.6	2.2	19.6
6PR	5.3	12.0	3.0	13.0	2TM	14.2	20.2	1.5	21.2
7HO	14.0	19.6	0.5	20.1	2VM	11.6	14.9	0.6	15.5
7HT	10.9	14.3	0.3	14.6	2WG	6.6	13.1	1.3	14.1
<b>Country</b>									
2CA	13.7	19.3	1.2	20.3	2WL	6.7	13.2	0.9	14.1
2AD	10.7	15.6	0.6	16.2	2XL	11.5	15.4	0.7	16.1
2AY	9.3	15.5	2.2	16.5	3BA	9.5	14.7	1.0	15.7
2BE	13.4	18.0	0.6	18.6	3BO	14.2	20.8	0.5	21.3
2BH	13.2	12.9	0.5	13.4	3CS	10.3	17.2	0.4	17.6
2BS	8.0	13.2	0.3	13.5	3CV	10.3	19.7	0.5	20.2
2DU	13.4	18.5	0.7	19.2	3GL	7.8	14.3	0.8	15.1
					3HA	12.6	16.2	0.1	16.3
					3LK	12.3	19.2	0.3	19.5
					3MA	11.4	21.6	0.7	22.3
					3NE	8.5	13.7	0.2	13.9

Station	5 per cent Australian Compositions %	12½ per cent Australian Performances Local O/Seas Total			Station	5 per cent Australian Compositions %	12½ per cent Australian Performances Local O/Seas Total		
		%	%*	%			%	%*	%
3SH	10.3	19.7	0.5	20.2	4WK	13.3	17.9	1.3	18.9
3SR	12.9	17.8	1.4	18.8	4ZR	8.9	12.4	0.6	13.0
3TR	8.3	13.8	0.8	14.6	5AU	9.6	14.1	0.6	14.7
3UL	11.0	18.9	0.5	19.4	5MU	10.4	15.9	3.8	16.9
3YB	10.9	14.5	0.5	15.0	5PI	10.4	15.9	3.8	16.9
4AK	7.8	11.6	3.0	12.6	5RM	7.7	13.3	0.3	13.6
4AM	10.9	20.5	0.3	20.8	5SE	11.7	17.9	4.2	18.9
4AY	8.0	14.4	0.5	14.9	6AM	12.2	17.5	0.8	18.3
4BU	11.1	19.1	1.2	20.1	6BY	10.4	14.1	1.6	15.1
4CA	6.2	13.1	0.1	13.2	6CI	12.6	13.8	1.1	14.8
4CD	12.0	18.3	0.6	18.9	6GE	8.3	13.4	1.1	14.4
4GG	10.9	15.4	1.3	16.4	6KG	7.9	12.5	0.6	13.1
4GR	9.7	13.2	2.4	14.2	6MD	8.5	13.5	1.7	14.5
4GY	8.6	16.4	0.3	16.7	6NA	16.2	18.5	0.6	19.1
4IP	12.2	14.1	3.3	15.1	6TZ	12.6	13.8	1.1	14.8
4KZ	7.9	15.4	0.6	16.0	6VA	6.3	13.6	0.5	14.1
4LG	14.5	18.8	1.1	19.8	6WB	10.4	14.2	1.7	15.2
4LM	12.9	17.6	0.7	18.3	7AD	10.6	19.5	0.3	19.8
4MB	8.2	16.9	0.9	17.8	7BU	6.9	14.0	0.9	14.9
4MK	13.5	21.0	0.9	21.9	7EX	11.1	14.3	2.7	15.3
4NA	8.6	11.9	1.0	12.9	7LA	5.6	12.4	0.2	12.6
4RO	8.8	13.7	0.9	14.6	7QT	9.2	14.7	0.3	15.0
4SB	11.6	15.2	2.0	16.2	7SD	10.1	18.8	0.3	19.1
4TO	9.8	16.7	0.4	17.1	8DN ø	8.3	12.6	0.3	12.9
4VL	15.5	16.4	2.1	17.4	8HA	10.5	14.7	0.6	15.3

\* Limited to 1%. ø to 16/11/74 only.

The overall performance of stations in meeting the compositions requirement over the past six years and the music performance requirement over the past two years is shown in the following tables:—

Compositions

Year	Australian Broadcasting Commission Average Percentage Metropolitan Stations	Commercial Broadcasting Stations Average Percentage All Stations	Number of Stations Below Prescribed Percentage
1969-70	5.10	7.44	2
1970-71	7.06	7.63	1
1971-72	6.97	9.05	1
1972-73	6.33	9.01	Nil
1973-74	7.12	9.37	Nil
1974-75	8.13	12.10	Nil

Performances

Year	Requirement	Commercial Broadcasting Stations Average Percentage All Stations	Number of Stations Below Prescribed Percentage
1973-74	10.0 per cent	15.21	Nil
1974-75	(28.7.74 to 11.1.75) (12.1.75 to 28.6.75)	17.08 21.60	Nil ..

342. To simplify procedures, agreement was reached during the year with the F.A.C.B. and the Australasian Performing Right Association on a system based on sampled periods. The new arrangements, which commenced on 9 February 1975,

require stations to forward complete details of Australian recordings played during specified weeks which coincide with periods used by Australasian Performing Right Association for that organisation's purposes. In practice, metropolitan stations now provide full details of music played for 12 weeks in the year and country stations for four weeks in the year, but all must meet the requirements each day instead of on a yearly average basis as required previously.

343. The arrangements provide that in addition to the sample periods the Board conducts random off-air checks of music broadcast to ensure that the requirements are being met on a daily basis.

344. In cases where a station has been found by the random check to have broadcast insufficient Australian material on the day, a further check, without prior notice, has been undertaken. Persistent failure to comply with the daily requirement, should this occur, would be brought to the notice of the Minister for such action as he may consider necessary. Stations which claimed that their music formats precluded daily compliance were given the option to continue with the former arrangements whereby detailed returns covering music broadcast for the complete year are required. At the time this report was prepared only one station had chosen not to use the new daily compliance arrangements.

345. Compliance by stations with the new arrangements has been satisfactory, allowing for the fact that the transition from annual to daily compliance has required substantial changes in internal station practices and staffing. It was necessary, however, to take up with the Chairman of Directors of station 4KQ Brisbane two instances where spot checks revealed that the daily Australian music content of the station was below the requirements. Assurances were given by the licensee that appropriate measures had been taken to ensure compliance with the requirements in future.

346. It has been the practice for discussions on successive stages in the gradual increase of Australian broadcast music to be held at separate meetings with the F.A.C.B., the Australian Record Industry Association and other industry bodies. At the time of writing this report, the Board had not made a decision on the next stage, but it had arranged a joint meeting at which the viewpoints of record manufacturers and stations could be discussed openly in order to arrive at a realisable further increase in the performances requirement.

347. The production of Australian recordings during the year continued to favour contemporary and country music style, although a greater proportion of richer orchestral type music was produced this year than previously. Stations 2CH Sydney and 3AK Melbourne, which pioneered the format using this type of music exclusively, showed considerable enterprise in playing a major part in arranging the production of several albums, which are also being used by other stations embarking on similar formats.

348. Although, since 1 January 1970, the broadcasting of imported advertisements has been prohibited, the use of imported mood music or background music in Australian advertisements has been permitted in view of a shortage of Australian material of this type. In October 1974, the Board conducted a survey of several aspects of the use of identification jingles and advertising "music beds" by commercial broadcasting stations. A questionnaire, attached to Board Circular Letter

No. B.108 (See Appendix N) was prepared along similar lines to questionnaires used by the F.A.C.B. in surveys in this field in 1969 and 1971. The survey indicated that the majority of musical jingles being used for station and program identification purposes had been recorded in Australia. It was also found that stations were using advertisements which contained overseas recorded music in various ways as background.

349. Following discussions with the Federation and with the Professional Musicians' Union of Australia on the results of the survey, the Board decided in November 1974 that there was evidence of sufficient expertise among Australian composers, arrangers and musicians to meet the demands of the relatively small amount of identification jingle production required for Australian broadcasting stations. Consequently, the Board took the view that, in the interests of further strengthening the Australian nature of broadcasting, all station identification jingles should be wholly produced in Australia.

350. In Circular Letter No. B.111 of 4 March 1975, the Board directed that:—  
“(i) from July 1975, no station or program identification jingle which is imported may be broadcast;

(ii) jingles and other identification music especially composed overseas for individual stations may continue to be used, until further notice, provided they are performed and recorded wholly in Australia.”

351. Following representations from the Federation, the Board subsequently extended, from 1 July 1976 to 30 December 1976, the period during which imported jingles subject to current contracts could be used.

352. In April 1975, the Board was informed of moves by the Professional Musicians' Union of Australia which, if implemented, would increase considerably the cost structure of Australian produced jingles. In the circumstances, the Board advised stations in Circular Letter No. B.117 of 25 June 1975 (Appendix N) that, until such time as the situation clarified, the Board would not enforce the restrictions set out in Board Circular Letter No. B.111. In the meantime, however, stations were strongly advised against entering into new long term contracts for the purchase of imported station or program identification jingles. The matter had not been resolved at the time this report was prepared.

353. On the question of the use in locally produced advertisements of imported mood music and "music beds", the Board recognised that libraries of such material enable small and medium budget advertisers, wishing to use music in their advertisements, to gain access to broadcasting. A joint working party was convened, comprising representatives of the Board, the F.A.C.B. and the F.A.C.T.S., to examine the feasibility of introducing rules which would require that advertisements to be used in several capital cities (national advertisements) should be wholly Australian. At the time of writing this report, no final decision had been made in the matter.

354. The Board was informed that during 1974 some metropolitan broadcasting stations experimented with the reintroduction of a limited number of drama programs, mainly in the form of five-minute vignettes. A study conducted by the F.A.C.B. in Sydney and Melbourne, into the reaction to this type of material, ascertained that there had been very little audience response. The Federation reported a drop in audience in the case of one station which broadcast two quarter-

hour serials, described as "modern and sophisticated", at midday on weekdays. The Federation stated that the response by listeners to the experiment had resulted in the unsuccessful dramas being replaced by musical programs.

#### BROADCASTING OF OBJECTIONABLE MATTER; COMPLAINTS

355. Section 118(1.) of the Broadcasting and Television Act prohibits the broadcasting of matter which is blasphemous, indecent or obscene. As far as the Board is aware from its own observations and from reports received, nothing was broadcast during the year which could be held to have been a contravention of this section.

356. The Board's Program Standards prohibit the broadcasting of program matter which is vulgar, suggestive or of doubtful propriety. During the year the Board found it necessary to take up with a number of stations the broadcasting of several items which were questionable in terms of the Standards. These items included a remark broadcast by a station 3AW Melbourne personality, Mrs. Claudia Wright, concerning the Immaculate Conception, which from complaints received had clearly offended the religious sensibilities of many listeners. The Board discussed the matter with the general manager of the station, who acknowledged that the remark had been ill-advised and indiscreet. The Board was given a firm assurance that statements of this nature likely to give offence would be conscientiously avoided in future.

357. The Board found it necessary to again discuss with station 3UZ Melbourne the suitability of material included in its weekly Sunday morning news actuality program "Newsbeat". Unnecessarily graphic descriptions of fatal injuries suffered by an accident victim and the broadcasting of offensive language by a bystander during an interview were considered unsuitable, particularly in view of the time of transmission of the program. The station effected a change in the format of the program and the program has continued without further undesirable incidents of a sensational or morbid nature.

358. There were two cases of announcers using offensive language in the belief that the microphone was inoperative at the time. The stations concerned (3AK Melbourne and 2RE Taree) acknowledged that the announcer concerned had failed to observe a fundamental rule in broadcasting that offensive language should not be used anywhere in studio areas. The stations each severely reprimanded the announcer and both gave a firm assurance that all members of staff had been reminded of their responsibilities in the matter.

359. The Board had reason to discuss with station 6PM Perth the suggestive type of humour broadcast by the two comperes of early morning programs at a time when the audience contains a large number of children. The manager of the station assured the Board that the staff concerned had been given firm directions regarding compliance with the Board's Standards. There has been no recurrence of the breaches.

360. The Board received a complaint that station 4IP Ipswich had broadcast a hoax musical request which had caused serious embarrassment to two individuals who had been named in the broadcast. The Board discussed the incident with the station concerned and also with the Federal Council of the F.A.C.B. The station

instituted strict arrangements to guard against this type of incident occurring again. The Federation agreed to advise all stations that this type of material required careful supervision by all stations.

361. Complaints were received about a joke broadcast by station 2UE Sydney which contained a facetious reference to Jesus Christ. A report was obtained from the general manager of the station, who agreed that the item should not have been broadcast and stated that the announcer had been instructed to avoid such material in future.

362. The F.A.C.B. maintains a program committee which advises stations as to the suitability of gramophone records for broadcasting. The Committee may advise stations that a recording is totally unsuitable for broadcasting, that discretion on the part of station management is required in selecting a time for transmission or that certain items are not suitable for broadcasting at times when large numbers of children or young people are likely to be listening.

363. As stated in paragraph 436 of the Board's Twenty-Sixth Annual Report, the Board raised with the Federation its doubts about the effectiveness of the provision which left to the discretion of station managers items which were considered questionable by its Program Committee. The Federation agreed to institute procedures which would provide a more effective guide to station managers in reaching decisions about such items. The adoption of these procedures during the year resulted in a marked reduction in the number of complaints received by the Board about the suitability of gramophone recordings.

364. The Board received a number of complaints early in 1975 concerning the broadcasting by two Melbourne stations of a recording entitled "Earache My Eye". The item had been classified by the Federation Program Committee in December 1974 as totally unsuitable for broadcasting. Following an approach by the Board, both stations withdrew the recording from use.

365. The voluntary "Fairness Code" devised in 1974 by the F.A.C.B. and adopted by all stations, operated during the year. The Code provided an avenue for persons to obtain an opportunity to reply in cases where they consider and they had grounds for personal grievance about a broadcast. Some stations regularly broadcast an announcement informing listeners of their rights under the Code.

366. The Code and notes on its application provided by the Federation were published in paragraphs 431 and 432 of the Board's Twenty-Sixth Annual Report.

367. The Board received complaints from listeners concerning material transmitted during the early weeks of operation of the experimental national service station 2JJ Sydney which, had it been broadcast by a commercial station, might have contravened the Board's Broadcasting Program Standards.

368. The Board explained to complainants that programs of the national stations were entirely the responsibility of the Commission and that the matter of the apparent difference in program standards operating in the case concerned would be discussed with the Commission. The F.A.C.B. had also referred to the double standard which appeared to exist.

369. After an exchange of views between the Board and the Commission, the Board was supplied with the text of a letter which the Commission sent in reply to people who had written complaining about the program. The letter stated:—

“Following the broadcast of the program, senior officers of the A.B.C.’s radio staff discussed it in detail with those directly involved with its production. It was recognised that the purpose of the program was to deal in a responsible way with a subject—admittedly a sensitive subject—of concern to young people in language they would readily understand. But what were considered to be errors of taste and judgment in the context and presentation of the program were pointed out to the staff concerned and acknowledged as such.

It is believed that such mistakes will not be repeated. It was also pointed out that the time of day selected for transmission of the program did not take sufficient account of the fact that a substantial proportion of the 2JJ audience at that time is made up of younger children.

The production staff of 2JJ are working in an area which breaks new ground for Australian radio. While that is not, of course, offered as an excuse for the inclusion of material which some people would consider unsuitable, it is nevertheless a factor to be taken into consideration in connection with this matter.”

#### ADVERTISING

370. Pursuant to the provisions of section 100 of the Act, the Board’s Broadcasting Program Standards contain requirements determined by the Board in respect of the acceptability of advertisements and the amount of advertising which may be broadcast.

371. Stated briefly, the Standards provide that spot advertisements may be broadcast for not more than 18 minutes in the hour, or 30 per cent of program time. In programs that are sponsored, advertisements may not occupy more than 20 per cent of the program period. An exception to these arrangements is that between 6.00 a.m. and 12.00 noon on Sunday, advertising matter, whether spot or sponsored, may not exceed more than six minutes in the hour.

372. As foreshadowed in the Board’s Twenty-Sixth Annual Report, the Board met the F.A.C.B. with a view to rationalising aspects of the Standards so that the same standards applied equally to all days of the week. Agreement in the matter had not been reached at the time this report was prepared. The Board did, however, amend the Standards to allow the averaging of advertising content over two successive hours and to raise the limit on groups of successive spot advertisements from 1½ minutes to two minutes. These steps were taken in the interests of listeners to provide more flexibility for stations to broadcast larger program units than formerly, including the uninterrupted presentation of two or more successive musical recordings. (See Circular Letter No. B.107 in Appendix N.)

373. The advertising of products of a particularly intimate nature, such as sanitary napkins, feminine deodorants, treatments for haemorrhoids, and contraceptives, as well as publicity for organisations offering advice on family planning, have been restricted under the general provisions of the standards relating to the need for good taste in all presentations. In the light of indications of change in community attitudes to such advertising, particularly in sections of the daily press, the Board, following discussions with representatives of commercial stations, decided in April 1975 to temporarily relax the present restrictions in order to test the reaction of the public to advertising of this nature. Accordingly, stations were advised that for a trial period, ending on 1 June 1976, advertisements for the personal products and services referred to above may be presented at times when

the audience is not likely to contain a large proportion of children and young persons. (See Circular Letter B.114 in Appendix N.)

374. The understanding reached with stations called for the greatest care on their part in accepting such advertising and in selecting appropriate times for transmission, having regard for the composition of the audience. In the initial stages, advertisers, or stations who may be in doubt about individual advertisements, have been advised to consult the Board before finally committing the advertisement to production.

375. The Board’s decision in the matter was taken only after very careful consideration which involved an examination of various types of advertisements produced overseas and also Australian productions in use in cinemas. It was apparent from some of the advertisements examined that, notwithstanding the sensitive nature of the subject matter, it was possible to devise material which should not give offence to the community generally. Some overseas advertisements examined however exhibited a complete lack of subtlety in presentation, which the Board considered would be likely to be unacceptable at this stage in Australia.

376. Since the temporary easing of the restrictions, the Board has examined a number of scripts for this type of advertising, from which it was apparent that those responsible for preparation of advertising copy have a working understanding of the criteria operating during the experimental period. The Board received a significant volume of letters expressing concern about its announced intention to relax the standards to permit such advertising. Audience reaction will, however, be more satisfactorily gauged when listeners have heard the type of presentation proposed.

377. The Board is prepared to consider proposals relating to the advertising of contraceptives, provided such advertising is permitted under the laws of the States concerned and subject to the above provisions. A number of scripts have been examined and cleared, subject to State law, for announcements on behalf of Family Planning Associations.

378. During the year, the Board continued its practice of reporting to the Minister each serious case of over-commercialisation observed. The stations involved were 2KY Sydney, 2GO Gosford, 2GZ Orange, 2LM Lismore, 2TM Tamworth, 2WG Wagga, 3AW and 3DB Melbourne, 4BK Brisbane and 4LM Mt. Isa. The Board informed the Minister that its enquiries had shown that extenuating circumstances existed in all cases except stations 3AW Melbourne, 2GO Gosford and 4BK Brisbane. The Board recommended to the Minister that he write to the Chairmen of the licensee companies of 2GO and 4BK about the breaches, seeking their assurances that they would take a personal interest in preventing further breaches. The Minister subsequently received appropriate assurances from both Chairmen.

379. With regard to station 3AW, as reported in paragraph 441 of the Board’s Twenty-Sixth Annual Report, the station had been involved in an earlier instance of over-commercialisation about which the Minister had written to the Chairman of Directors of the licensee company. In the light of the need for this previous action, the Board had no alternative when reporting a further breach of the advertising time standards on 17 November 1974 but to recommend to the Minister that he

should take action pursuant to section 86 of the Act to suspend the station licence. Section 86 of the Act reads:—

- 86.—(1.) The Minister may, by notice in writing to the licensee, suspend or revoke a licence where he is satisfied that one of the following grounds exists, namely:—
- (a) that the licensee has failed to pay an amount payable by him under the *Broadcasting and Television Stations Licence Fees Act 1956*;
  - (b) that the licensee has failed to comply with a provision of this Act or of the regulations in so far as that provision is applicable to the licence;
  - (c) that a condition of the licence has not been complied with; or
  - (d) that it is advisable in the public interest, for a specified reason, to do so.
- (2.) The Minister shall not suspend a licence on any ground unless—
- (a) he has first given not less than three days' notice to the licensee of his intention to suspend the licence upon that ground; and
  - (b) he has taken into consideration any action taken by the licensee to remove that ground or to prevent the recurrence of similar grounds.
- (3.) The suspension of a licence shall be for a specified period not exceeding seven days.
- (4.) If, within the period for which a licence is suspended on a particular ground, the Minister notifies the Board that it appears to him that he should consider revoking the licence upon that ground, the suspension shall, by force of this sub-section, continue until—
- (a) the Board (if it sees fit to do so before the completion of the inquiry) orders that the suspension shall cease;
  - (b) the Board has made a report recommending that the licence be not revoked on that ground; or
  - (c) the Board has made a report recommending that the licence be revoked on that ground and the Minister has either revoked the licence or, having decided not to revoke the licence, removes the suspension.
- (5.) A person is not entitled to compensation from the Commonwealth by reason of the suspension or revocation of a licence.
- (6.) During the period of suspension of a licence, the licence has no force or effect, but the period of currency of the licence continues to run.

380. Consequently, the Minister on 16 December 1974 notified the Chairman of Directors, 3AW Broadcasting Company Pty. Ltd. that, after the expiration of seven days, he intended to suspend the licence of the station. As provided in section 86(b) of the Act, the Minister discussed with the Chairman of the licensee company action taken to prevent a recurrence of the breach before issuing the following statement on 31 December 1974:—

"The Minister for the Media, Senator Douglas McClelland, said today that because of the serious aftermath of the Darwin cyclone disaster and the need to fully utilise the whole of the media to transmit messages to family units now spread throughout Australia, he had decided under these circumstances to issue reprimands to Radio Station 3AW Melbourne and Television Station TVQ Brisbane for excessive advertising breaches that had been reported to him by the Australian Broadcasting Control Board.

Senator McClelland issued notices to these stations on the 16 December, asking them to show cause within seven days why their licences should not be suspended.

The Minister said that he had requested the Chairman of Directors of each of the two companies and senior executives of the stations to see him in Sydney.

After separate and lengthy discussions with executive officers of each of the companies, I was prepared to consider the assurances of the Chairman of the Board of TVQ that he had taken steps to ensure that breaches of a like nature would not occur again.

The Chairman of the Board, Mr. Savage, indicated to me in writing that firm and specific instructions had been issued to the management and all members of the station's staff that over-commercialisation would not be tolerated by the Board of the licensee company. I also necessarily had to take into account that this was the first time the matter was drawn to the immediate attention of the Chairman of the company by me as Minister.

However, in the case of Station 3AW, I had cause for concern, because I had already had a written assurance from the Chairman of that company earlier this year that steps would be taken to prevent future breaches of advertising time standards.

In spite of that written assurance, dated as recently as 19 July, there was a further significant breach reported by the Board in November.

In the circumstances, I seriously considered that I should suspend the licence of Station 3AW for a time and in fact had asked the Attorney-General's Department to draw up an official notification for the suspension of 3AW's licence. The form of notification to 3AW was to have been signed yesterday.

But the role that all the media are playing in drawing attention to the plight of the victims of the Darwin disaster, and continuing to encourage the provision of assistance to the people of Darwin, must give one pause for thought.

I would not want to hinder this continuing activity in any way. Darwin's cyclonic disaster is now a national problem and the whole of the nation's resources, including the media, must be harnessed to assist those who are immediately affected.

In the circumstances, I have come to the conclusion that this is not the time to impose any licence suspension.

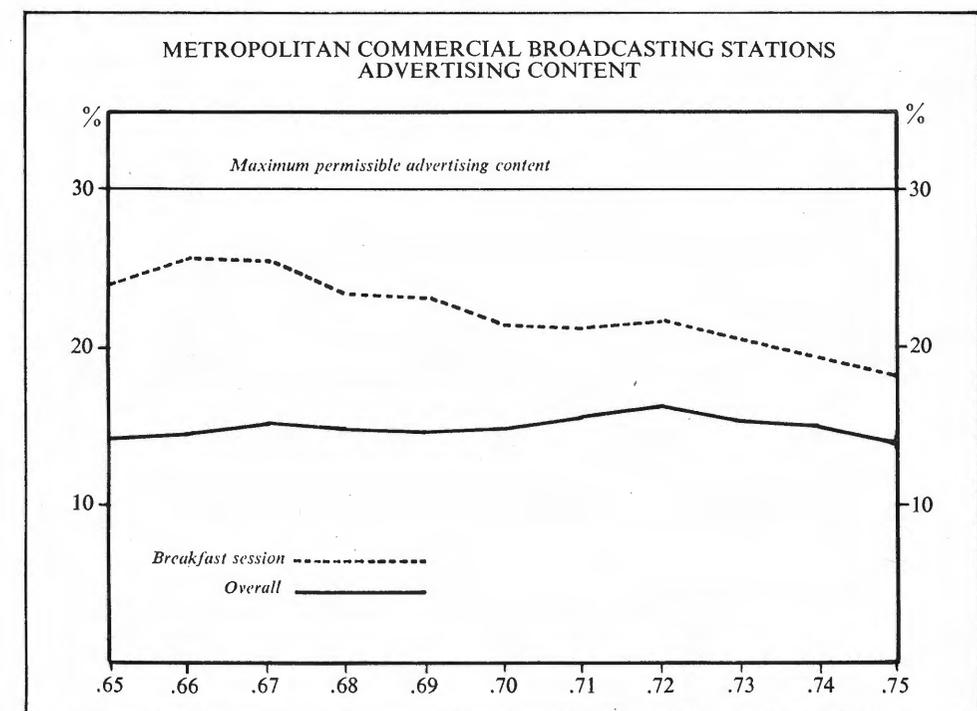
However, I have urged the managements of both stations to pay particular attention to the problem of over-commercialisation.

1975 should be the year in which excessive advertising disappears from the Australian media scene. Certainly no more excuses for significant breaches will be listened to."

381. No further advertising breaches involving station 3AW have been observed since 17 November 1974.

382. The following graph indicates the level of advertising content of programs broadcast by metropolitan stations each year since 1964 compared with the allowable maximum of 30 per cent of transmission time.

383. The following table provides an indication of the changes in advertising content during the past five years. There was again a slight overall decrease in the amount of advertising compared with the previous year, continuing a trend which has been evident since 1972 at all times of day. The figures were considerably less than the amounts allowed under the Board's advertising time standards.



ANALYSIS OF BROADCAST ADVERTISING BY TIME PERIODS  
METROPOLITAN COMMERCIAL STATIONS

	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
	<i>Per cent</i>				
Breakfast .. .. .	21.2	21.6	20.4	19.1	18.0
Morning .. .. .	18.8	18.7	17.5	17.0	15.8
Mid-day .. .. .	14.7	16.1	14.3	15.1	13.4
Early Afternoon .. .. .	15.3	16.1	14.7	15.4	13.5
Late Afternoon .. .. .	15.2	16.8	15.5	15.1	14.6
Evening .. .. .	12.4	13.2	12.7	13.2	11.6
Night .. .. .	8.0	8.6	8.5	8.9	8.5
All Periods .. .. .	15.4	16.1	15.1	14.9	13.9

384. The tables in Appendix L provide detailed information of advertising content during specified periods of the day for each capital city on each day of the week.

MEDICAL ADVERTISING AND TALKS

385. Section 100(6.) of the Broadcasting and Television Act provides that a licensee shall not broadcast or televise an advertisement relating to 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. The Director-General of Health has issued "Notes on the Broadcasting and Televising of Matter of a Medical Nature" for the guidance of those who prepare such matter for broadcasting or televising, and these have been included as appendices to the Board's Program Standards.

386. Following the establishment during 1974 of new advertising guidelines by the National Therapeutic Goods Committee, a conference of senior officers of the Board, the Department of Health and the Department of the Media, was held to arrange for their implementation in the radio and television media. The revised code for these media is about to be published and will become effective from 1 September 1975. This code will be published as an appendix to the Board's Broadcasting and Television Program Standards.

387. As was stated in the Board's Twenty-Sixth Annual Report, the Department of Health has indicated that it is in agreement with the proposal to have the Broadcasting and Television Act amended in order to relinquish the control over programs which are talks on medical subjects, while at the same time increasing the stringency of its control of the advertising of medicines. Appropriate amendments to the Broadcasting and Television Act have not yet been finalised and there has therefore been no further action in this specific field.

BROADCASTING—PROGRAM RESEARCH

388. The Board conducted two surveys of broadcasting programs, based on actual monitoring observations, to determine the adequacy and comprehensiveness of the material available to listeners.

389. The surveys, which because of staff limitations, were confined to capital city stations and five country stations able to be monitored from the Board's offices in capital cities, were based on random sampling of programs to provide information about the composition of programs as well as their distribution throughout the day and week. They supplement the general observations of programs conducted throughout the year by the Board's monitoring staff. An outline of the methods used and of some of the results obtained is set out in Appendix L.

390. The Board subscribed to audience measurement survey reports of McNair Anderson Associates Pty. Ltd. as a means of providing further information on public reaction to programming. This is now the only commercial organisation producing statistics on listening and viewing audiences. The Board's research staff analysed the reports to provide further information on the level of listening, on individual station popularity, on the popularity of individual programs, and on the composition of the audience for programs. Those are the major determinants in decisions by broadcasters and advertisers in program planning and advertising placement.

391. As mentioned in paragraph 389, staff limitations affected the extent to which the Board could investigate many facets of the impact of broadcasting on listeners and its place in their daily lives. The current extension of broadcasting into the new fields of community access ethnic stations and other forms of non-commercial operation, in both FM and AM, raises the matter of the social importance of these new initiatives which would warrant rigorous study on a continuing basis by the Board's program research unit, given the availability of appropriate staff and resources. The Board is very much concerned at the limitations upon its research activities and is once again taking up the need for appropriate staff with the Public Service Board.

HOURS OF SERVICE

392. At 30 June 1975, 118 commercial broadcasting stations were operating for an aggregate of 16,105½ hours per week, 66 hours per week less than at 30 June 1974. In all, 11 stations increased hours of transmission and 16 stations reduced hours. All capital city stations, with the exception of 4BH Brisbane, together with 10 country stations, were operating continuously at the close of the year, making a total of 35 stations throughout Australia. 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, 4BK and 4KQ Brisbane; 4AK Oakey; 4CA Cairns; 4IP Ipswich; 4TO Townsville; 5AD, 5DN and 5KA Adelaide; 6IX, 6KY, 6PM and 6PR Perth; 7HO and 7HT Hobart.

393. The 92 stations of the National Broadcasting Service, including 7 stations operating in the high frequency band, were providing a total of 12,146 hours per week.

394. The weekly hours of service of each commercial and national station are shown in appendices 'A' and 'B'.

395. 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	1970	1974	1975
Sydney (6 stations) .. ..	128	139	162	168	168
Melbourne (6 stations) . . .	125	129	168	168	168
Brisbane (4 stations) .. ..	135	147	168	168	159
Adelaide (3 stations) .. ..	137	139	168	168	168
Perth (4 stations) .. ..	113	128	168	168	168
Hobart (2 stations) .. ..	117	125	136	168	168
All State Capitals (25 stations)	126	135	164	168	167
All Other Areas .. ..	112	116	127	129	129
	(81 stns)	(83 stns)	(89 stns)	(93 stns)	(93 stns)
All Stations .. ..	115	120	135	137	137
	(106 stns)	(108 stns)	(114 stns)	(118 stns)	(118 stns)

396. There were numerous temporary increases in hours of service approved by the Board 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

397. As at 30 June 1975 there were forty-eight licences for commercial television stations in force. Details of licensees are contained in Appendix C of this Report. The distribution of licences is as follows:

State	Capital Cities	Country Areas	Territories	Total
Australian Capital Territory .. ..	..	..	1	1
New South Wales .. ..	3	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
Australia .. ..	15	31	2	48

### GRANT OF NEW LICENCES

398. No new licences for commercial television stations were granted during the year. Arising out of the Board's continuing review of the television services, it was possible for the Board to recommend to the Minister that he invite applications for the grant of licences to provide a commercial television service to each of the following areas.

1. Renmark/Loxton area, South Australia.
2. Mawson area, Western Australia.
3. Geraldton area, Western Australia.

399. Following the recommendation of the Board, the Minister for the Media, in the Australian Government *Gazette* of 26 February, 1974, formally invited applications for the grant of a licence for a commercial television service in each

of the abovementioned areas. The Minister announced the matter to the press on the same day. The closing date for applications was 5 July, 1974. Applications were received from the following:—

#### Renmark/Loxton

Sunraysia Television Ltd.  
South East Telecasters Limited on behalf of a company to be formed.  
James Macgregor Sturrock on behalf of a company to be formed.  
Riverland Television Pty. Ltd.

#### Geraldton Area

Swan Television Limited.  
Geraldton Telecasters Pty. Ltd.  
Trans-West Telecasters Pty. Ltd.  
Mid-Western Television Pty. Ltd.

#### Mawson Area

South Western Telecasters Limited.  
Trans-West Telecasters Pty. Ltd.  
Mid-Western Television Pty. Ltd.

400. Pursuant to section 83(1.) of the Act, the Minister by instrument in writing dated 23 July, 1974, referred the applications for the abovementioned three areas to the Board for its recommendation as to the exercise by him of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 81 of the Act.

401. In relation to the Geraldton and Mawson areas, the Board, in accordance with the requirements of section 20 of the Act gave notice of the time and place for the commencement of the inquiry into the applications by letter to each of the applicants and also by public notice published in newspapers circulating in the areas concerned. The Board held the inquiries into the applications on the 10th Floor, Lombard House, 251 Adelaide Terrace, Western Australia. The Geraldton inquiry was held on 2 and 3 December, 1974, followed by the Mawson inquiry on 3 and 4 December, 1974. However, the Mawson inquiry was adjourned until 9 April, 1975. The Board completed the inquiry on that date in the Board Room, Australian Broadcasting Control Board, Marland House, 570 Bourke Street, Melbourne.

402. Prior to the inquiry, the application by Swan Television Limited, for a licence for a commercial television service in the Geraldton area, was subsequently withdrawn and in regard to the Renmark/Loxton area the application made by Sunraysia Television Ltd. was also withdrawn prior to the inquiry. The other applicants were notified by letter accordingly.

#### Geraldton Area

403. The Board submitted its report and recommendation, as to the grant of the licence, to the Minister for the Media on 4 April, 1975. Subsequently the Minister advised the Board that he had approved the Board's recommendation and that he was prepared to grant to Geraldton Telecasters Pty. Ltd. a licence for a commercial television station to serve the Geraldton area of Western Australia subject to

compliance with the provisions of the *Broadcasting and Television Act 1942-1975* and on the following condition:—

“that the licensee shall not enter into any exclusive arrangement with any metropolitan station for the provision of programs or the sale of station time or advertising.”

The Minister informed the company accordingly on 4 April, 1975.

404. At the time of the hearing of the application the constitution of the company was:—

The company was incorporated on 27th June, 1974, with an authorised capital of \$500,000, comprised of 500,000 ordinary shares of \$1 each. At the time of the inquiry a total of 175,000 shares (two paid to \$1 and 174,998 paid to 5 cents) had been issued to 35 shareholders, 32 of whom are residents of the Geraldton area. Each of the shareholders, one of which is Group Broadcasting Services Pty. Ltd., a wholly owned subsidiary of Group Television Services Pty. Ltd., hold 5,000 shares. A further 25,000 shares are reserved for issue to local residents should the company be granted a licence.

The articles of association provide that each share shall carry one vote.

405. In the Board's report to the Minister the following conclusions were reached:—

It should be said first, that the Board has grave doubts concerning the economic capacity of the area to support a local station.

In this regard the Board has said previously that it recognises that it has a clear obligation to endeavour to establish that there is a reasonable chance of viable operation for a station in a particular area before recommending to the Minister the grant of a licence. However, the Board has, in the past, taken the view that applicant companies which, on the basis of the evidence submitted, can be regarded as having reasonable stability and financial backing and—importantly—the backing of businessmen in the area should be given the opportunity to establish stations, if there appears to the Board to be some chance of successful operation.

In the case of Geraldton Telecasters Pty. Ltd., there was considerable confidence expressed in evidence at the inquiry by the directors of the company that, properly managed, a station in Geraldton could be financially successful. In addition, Mr. C. W. Mildwaters, the Mayor of Geraldton and a director of the company, stated that the directors had considered the possibilities of unprofitable operation in early years, and gave an assurance that in this event they would ensure continued operation and, if necessary, provide further financial support for the station. In the light of the confidence and assurances of the directors and the obvious high degree of community interest displayed in the application, the Board has concluded (notwithstanding the reservations referred to above) that a licence to operate a commercial television station in the Geraldton area should be granted to Geraldton Telecasters Pty. Ltd.

406. On 11 April, 1975, Geraldton Telecasters Pty. Ltd. forwarded the following letter to the Minister for the Media:—

“Following receipt of your advice that you are prepared to grant a licence for a commercial television station to this company, a meeting of local directors was held today. I have been instructed to advise you are follows:—

1. The news release that you had approved this company's application was received with a great deal of pleasure by the people of this region.
2. The directors agree to the conditions stated in your letter of 4 April, 1975.
3. The Board wishes to confirm its strong desire to proceed with the proposal but in view of the present economic situation it would not be prudent to commit the company to the expenditure involved without first updating the feasibility studies. Our consultants have been requested to carry out these studies and report to our board as soon as possible.
4. Immediately on a decision being made, you will be advised.”

407. The Minister wrote to the Chairman of Directors of the company expressing concern at the prospect of delay to the development of the service and requested that a firm decision of the company's intentions be submitted to him by 1 August 1975.

#### Mawson Area

408. The Board submitted its report and recommendation to the Minister for the Media on 23 June 1975, and at the time of writing this report the Minister was considering the Board's report and recommendation.

#### Renmark/Loxton Area

409. The Board, in accordance with the requirements of section 20 of the Act, gave notice of the time and place for the commencement of the inquiry into the applications by letter to each of the applicants and also by public notice published in the newspapers circulating in the area concerned. The Board held the inquiry into the applications on 28 to 30 January 1975, inclusive, at the Loxton Institute, East Terrace, Loxton, South Australia.

410. On 8 May 1975, the Board submitted its report and recommendation to the Minister for the Media (Senator the Honourable Douglas McClelland). On 27 June 1975, the Board re-submitted its report and recommendation to Dr Cass, who was considering the report at the time of writing.

#### RENEWAL OF LICENCES FOR COMMERCIAL TELEVISION STATIONS

411. 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 technical aspects and program performance of the station. Each station is subject to an annual inspection from the administrative, engineering and program 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.

412. The licences for 45 commercial television stations fell due for renewal during the year under review. The licences for the following stations, being the initial licences, granted in accordance with the Act for a period of five years, have not yet expired.

<i>Station</i>	<i>Licensee</i>
QUEENSLAND ITQ Mount Isa Area	Mount Isa Television Pty. Ltd.
WESTERN AUSTRALIA VEW Kalgoorlie Area	Mid-Western Television Pty. Ltd.
NORTHERN TERRITORY NTD Darwin Area	Territory Television Pty. Ltd.

413. Although the performance of the great majority of stations from both the technical, program and general operational viewpoints was generally satisfactory, deficiencies were noted in a few cases, mainly relating to some technical and program deficiencies. In no case, however, were the deficiencies considered to be of sufficient gravity to lead the Board to recommend to the Minister that the licences should not be renewed, particularly having regard to the corrective action which had been taken by the licensees concerned.

414. Accordingly, the Minister on the recommendation of the Board, granted renewals of all licences expiring during the year. However, in renewing the licence for TVQ Brisbane the Minister indicated that he was renewing the licence on the understanding that the assurances given by the Chairman of Directors of TVQ regarding steps taken to ensure that advertising breaches would not recur, would be honoured by the station. (See paragraph 591.)

#### FEEs FOR LICENCES FOR COMMERCIAL TELEVISION STATIONS

415. 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.

416. 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.

417. The Act defines gross earnings in relation to a commercial television station in respect of a period as meaning the gross earnings of the licensee of the station during that period in respect of the televising from the station of advertisements or other matter, including the gross earnings of the licensee during that period in respect of the provision by him of, or otherwise in respect of, matter televised from the station, not being earnings from the production and recording on photographic film, or the recording on photographic film, of matter consisting wholly of an advertisement.

418. The total amount of fees payable by stations during the period 1 July 1974 to 30 June 1975 was \$2,825,020. In the previous financial year, the total amount of licence fees which were payable was \$2,409,673.

#### TRANSFER OF LICENCES

419. Section 88(1.) of the *Broadcasting and Television Act 1942-1975* 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.

420. During the year, following reports and recommendations from the Board, the Minister approved the transfer of the following licences:—

<i>Television Stations</i>	<i>From</i>	<i>To</i>
NEN Upper Namoi Area } ECN Manning River Area } GLV Latrobe Valley Area }	NEN-ECN Pty. Ltd. V.B.N. Ltd.	Television New England Ltd. Victorian Broadcasting Network Ltd.
BCV Bendigo Area	Bendigo and Central Victoria Telecasters Ltd.	Victorian Broadcasting Network Ltd.
<i>Translator Stations</i>		
Armidale	NEN-ECN Pty. Ltd.	Television New England Ltd.
Inverell	NEN-ECN Pty. Ltd.	Television New England Ltd.
Glen Innes	NEN-ECN Pty. Ltd.	Television New England Ltd.
Walcha	NEN-ECN Pty. Ltd.	Television New England Ltd.
Gloucester	NEN-ECN Pty. Ltd.	Television New England Ltd.
Swan Hill	Bendigo and Central Victoria Telecasters Ltd.	Victorian Broadcasting Network Ltd.

421. The transfer of the above licences was in each case a subsidiary company to its parent company and consequently no change in the control of the licences was involved.

#### OWNERSHIP OR CONTROL OF COMMERCIAL TELEVISION STATIONS

422. The principal provisions of Division 3 of Part IV of the *Broadcasting and Television Act 1942-1975* dealing with the ownership or control of commercial television stations were set out in some detail in paragraph 153 of the Eighteenth Annual Report.

423. In particular, section 92 of the Act 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 from which amending legislation became effective. It is provided, however, that such excess interests shall not be increased in any manner whatsoever, and that the persons concerned may not acquire prescribed interests in any further licences.

424. 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 the licensee company, in excess of five per cent.

425. Details of principal shareholdings in all commercial television stations are set out in Appendix H while details of the multiple shareholding interests of newspapers and others are set out in Appendix I.

426. In connection with the provisions of the Act concerning the ownership or control of commercial television stations (and commercial broadcasting stations—see paragraph 228 to 230) licensees of stations are required to submit information in this regard in licence renewal applications. In addition, the Board maintains comprehensive records of shareholdings in many hundreds of companies having interests either direct or indirect in licensee companies, such records being subject to constant review. Regular examinations are also made of records at the various State Corporate Affairs Commissions. Licensees are also required to submit to the Board, at quarterly intervals, details relating to 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.

#### IMPORTANT CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDINGS IN TELEVISION STATIONS

427. As indicated above, 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 H. The following were the more important of the changes during the year under review in the shareholdings of companies holding licences for commercial stations approved by the Minister following reports and recommendations by the Board:—

##### MTN Murrumbidgee Irrigation Areas

Henry Jones Ltd. (previously Australasian Jam Co. Pty. Ltd.) increased its shareholdings in MTN from 54,449 to 103,249 stock units.

2RG Broadcasters Pty. Ltd. disposed of all its 100,400 stock units held in MTN to:—

Henry Jones Investment Pty. Ltd. 15,000  
Associated Rural Industries Ltd. 85,400

Henry Jones Investment Pty. Ltd. also acquired an additional 10,400 stock units.

##### NBN Newcastle-Hunter River Area

Radio 2UE Sydney Pty. Ltd. increased its shareholding in NBN from 290,345 to 336,345 shares.

##### TCN Sydney

Consolidated Press Holdings Ltd. increased its shareholding in TCN from 7,402,388 ordinary stock units and 699,438 preferred ordinary shares to 7,621,488 ordinary stock units and 723,182 preferred ordinary shares.

##### TEN Sydney

Radio 2UE Sydney Pty. Ltd. increased its shareholding in TEN from 309,145 to 475,945 shares.

Mirror Newspapers Ltd. disposed of all the 140,000 shares held in TEN.

##### TNQ Townsville Area

The North Queensland Newspaper Co. Ltd. increased its shareholding in TNQ from 49,937 to 70,000 shares.

##### GTS Spencer Gulf North Area

Community Television Pty. Ltd. acquired all the 33,203 shares held by G. A. Warner in GTS.

##### SES South East (South Australia) Area

Community Television Pty. Ltd. acquired 20,000 shares in SES.

##### BTW Bunbury Area

##### GSW Southern Agricultural Area

Best Securities Pty. Ltd. increased its shareholding from 31,200 to 107,100 shares in BTW/GSW, including the acquisition of all the 45,000 shares held by Underwriting and Insurance Ltd. and all the 10,000 shares held by Mr. T. G. Wardle.

##### Memorandum and Articles of Association of Licensee Companies

428. 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. During the year, the Minister, pursuant to the provisions of section 92FA(1.) gave his approval for a number of changes of varying nature in the memorandum and articles of association of licensee companies.

#### DEVELOPMENT OF TELEVISION SERVICES

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

Call Sign	Area	Date of Commencement of Operations
<b>STAGE 1 OF DEVELOPMENT</b>		
<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
<b>STAGE 2 OF DEVELOPMENT</b>		
<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

Call Sign	Area	Date of Commencement of Operations
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## STAGE 3 OF DEVELOPMENT

## National Stations—

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

## Commercial Stations—

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

## National Stations—

ABDN	Grafton-Kempsey Area (New South Wales)	28 June 1965
ABGN	Murrumbidgee Irrigation Areas (New South Wales)	25 July 1966
ABLN	Broken Hill Area (New South Wales)	14 December 1965
ABMN	South Western Slopes and Eastern Riverina Area (New South Wales)	30 April 1965
ABQN	Central Western Slopes Area (New South Wales)	12 September 1966
ABSN	Bega-Cooma Area (New South Wales)	29 June 1966
ABTN	Manning River Area (New South Wales)	29 April 1966
ABUN	Upper Namoi Area (New South Wales)	27 September 1965
ABAV	Upper Murray Area (Victoria)	15 December 1964
ABMV	Mildura Area (Victoria)	22 November 1965
ABSV	Murray Valley Area (Victoria)	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

## Commercial Stations—

BKN	Broken Hill Area (New South Wales)	16 August 1968
CWN	Central Western Slopes Area (New South Wales)	1 December 1965
ECN	Manning River Area (New South Wales)	27 May 1966
MTN	Murrumbidgee Irrigation Areas (New South Wales)	15 December 1965
NEN	Upper Namoi Area (New South Wales)	10 April 1965
NRN	Grafton-Kempsey Area (New South Wales)	23 January 1965
RVN	South Western Slopes and Eastern Riverina Area (New South Wales)	19 June 1964
AMV	Upper Murray Area (Victoria)	7 September 1964

Call Sign	Area	Date of Commencement of Operations
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## STAGE 4 OF DEVELOPMENT

STV	Mildura Area (Victoria)	27 November 1965
FNQ	Cairns Area (Queensland)	7 September 1966
MVQ	Mackay Area (Queensland)	9 August 1968
SDQ	Southern Downs Area (Queensland)	26 February 1966
WBQ	Wide Bay Area (Queensland)	10 April 1965
GSW	Southern Agricultural Area (Western Australia)	23 August 1968
SES	South East Area (South Australia)	25 March 1966
BTW	Bunbury Area (Western Australia)	10 March 1967
GTS	Spencer Gulf North Area (South Australia)	1 March 1968

## STAGE 5 OF DEVELOPMENT

## Commercial Stations—

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

## National Stations—

ABIQ	Mount Isa Area (Queensland)	21 December 1970
ABRS	Central East Area (South Australia)	20 January 1971
ABGW	Geraldton Area (Western Australia)	8 December 1969
ABKW	Kalgoorlie Area (Western Australia)	27 January 1970
ABD	Darwin Area (Northern Territory)	13 August 1971

## Commercial Stations—

ITQ	Mount Isa Area (Queensland)	11 September 1971
VEW	Kalgoorlie Area (Western Australia)	18 June 1971
NTD	Darwin Area (Northern Territory)	11 November 1971

## STAGE 7 OF DEVELOPMENT

## National Stations—

ABMIN	Mungindi (New South Wales)	7 January 1974
ABAQ	Alpha (Queensland)	17 February 1975
ABAAQ	Augathella (Queensland)	8 March 1974
ABBQ	Barcaldine (Queensland)	17 February 1975
ABBLO	Blackall (Queensland)	17 February 1975
ABCAQ	Cunnamulla (Queensland)	8 March 1974
ABCEQ	Charleville (Queensland)	8 March 1974
ABCLQ	Cloncurry (Queensland)	17 March 1974
ABCMW	Morawa (Western Australia)	8 March 1975
ABCTQ	Clermont (Queensland)	17 February 1975
ABDIQ	Dirranbandi (Queensland)	8 March 1974
ABEQ	Emerald (Queensland)	21 December 1973
ABGQ	Goondiwindi (Queensland)	9 July 1973
ABHQ	Hughenden (Queensland)	30 June 1971
ABLQ	Julia Creek (Queensland)	20 April 1971
ABJQ	Longreach (Queensland)	17 February 1975
ABMKQ	Mary Kathleen (Queensland)	15 December 1971
ABMLQ	Mitchell (Queensland)	8 March 1974
ABMNQ	Morven (Queensland)	8 March 1974
ABMSQ	Miles (Queensland)	30 November 1973
ABRAQ	Roma (Queensland)	14 December 1973
ABRDQ	Richmond (Queensland)	4 June 1971
ABSEQ	Springsure (Queensland)	17 February 1975
ABWNQ	Winton (Queensland)	15 November 1974
ABSGQ	St. George (Queensland)	8 March 1974
ABC	Ceduna (South Australia)	16 July 1973
ABWS	Woomera (South Australia)	30 November 1973
ABCNW	Carnarvon (Western Australia)	30 June 1972
ABDW	Dampier (Western Australia)	17 December 1973
ABEW	Esperance (Western Australia)	21 October 1974

Call Sign	Area	Date of Commencement of Operations
STAGE 7 OF DEVELOPMENT		
ABKAW	Karratha (Western Australia)	17 December 1973
ABMW	Moora (Western Australia)	30 September 1974
ABNW	Norseman (Western Australia)	14 April 1971
ABPHW	Port Hedland (Western Australia)	3 October 1973
ABRBW	Roebourne (Western Australia)	17 December 1973
ABSBW	Southern Cross/Bullfinch (Western Australia)	16 July 1973
ABKT	King Island (Tasmania)	14 January 1972
ABAD	Alice Springs (Northern Territory)	9 December 1972
ABKD	Katherine (Northern Territory)	21 December 1974
ABTD	Tennant Creek (Northern Territory)	21 December 1974

#### LICENCES FOR TELEVISION REPEATER STATIONS

430. A television repeater station is a station of low operating power designed to transmit only programs recorded on magnetic tape. Aural transmissions originated at the stations are restricted to material such as station identification and emergency announcements. In most cases, atmospheric conditions permitting, news services are recorded off-air from the national broadcasting service and replayed. The stations, which provide a daily service and operate approximately 51 hours each week, have proved a most satisfactory means of providing television service to remote mining communities.

431. During the year, the Minister, following a report and recommendation from the Board, approved the renewal of licences for television repeater stations in eight areas of Western Australia, Queensland and the Northern Territory. The licences were renewed for periods of one year. The fee for the grant or renewal of a licence is \$20.

432. On 10 December 1974 the Minister, on the recommendation of the Board, granted licences for two television repeater stations at Gove for periods of one year. Full details of licences which have been granted for television repeater stations are included in Appendix G.

#### DEVELOPMENT OF TELEVISION REPEATER STATIONS

433. Details of television repeater station development are shown in the following table:—

Call Sign	Area	Date of Commencement of Operations
WEQR	Weipa (Queensland)	9 November 1970
NEWR	Newman (Western Australia)	30 November 1970
HTWR	Mt. 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—Yampi Sound (Western Australia)	10 March 1971
CKWR	Cockatoo Island (Western Australia)	10 March 1971
HTWR	Mt. Nameless (Western Australia)	2 April 1972
HTWR	Paraburdoo (Western Australia)	2 April 1972
GOVR	Nhulunbuy (Northern Territory)	14 December 1974
GOVR	Yirrkala Mission (Northern Territory)	14 December 1974

\* Licences revoked 16 December 1973 on commencement of national television stations ABDW Dampier and ABKAW Karratha.

#### TELEVISION TRANSLATOR STATIONS

434. Details of commercial and national television translator stations in operation, including operating conditions, are shown in Appendices E and F respectively.

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

##### New South Wales

Ashford	(National and Commercial)
Tamworth	(National and Commercial)
Quirindi	(National and Commercial)
Young	(National)

##### Queensland

North Cairns	(National and Commercial)
Mareeba	(National and Commercial)
Gordonvale	(National and Commercial)
Tully	(National and Commercial)
Mossman-Port Douglas	(National and Commercial)
Babinda	(National and Commercial)
Ravenshoe	(National and Commercial)
Herberton	(National and Commercial)
Mission Beach	(National and Commercial)
Nebo	(National)
Moranbah/Goonyella	(National)
Dysart	(National and Commercial)

##### Western Australia

Narrogin	(National)
Pannawonica	(National)
Tom Price	(National)
Paraburdoo	(National)
Goldsworthy	(National)
Shay Gap	(National)

#### COMMENCEMENT OF SERVICE OF TELEVISION TRANSLATOR STATIONS

436. Television translator stations commenced operation during the year in the following locations:—

##### New South Wales

Gloucester	(National and Commercial)
Hay	(National)

##### Victoria

Corryong/Khancoban	(National)
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##### Queensland

Whitsunday Islands/ Shute Harbour	(National)
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*Western Australia*

Albany .. .. . (National and Commercial)

*Northern Territory*

Warrego Mines .. .. . (National)

## GRANT OF LICENCES FOR TELEVISION TRANSLATOR STATIONS

437. During the year ended 30 June 1975 licences for the following commercial television translator stations were granted:—

<i>Area</i>	<i>Licensee</i>
Gloucester (New South Wales)	Television New England Ltd.
Corryong/Khancoban (Victoria)	Riverina & North East Victoria TV Ltd.
Albany (Western Australia)	South Western Telecasters Ltd.

438. Television translator station licences are granted for an initial period up to five years and are renewable annually. During the year, the Minister, on the recommendation of the Board, granted a renewal of forty commercial television translator station licences.

439. Details of translator stations which have been approved but which have not commenced operations are shown in paragraph 468.

## COMMUNITY TELEVISION AERIAL STATIONS

440. 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 programs 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 programs. 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 on the system.

441. During the year, section 130A of the Broadcasting and Television Act was amended by omitting sub-section (6) relating to the prescribed fees payable in relation to the grant or transfer of a permit, i.e. permit fees are no longer payable.

442. In connection with the grant of such permits, 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.

443. 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 officers by interested persons.

444. The Board has decided that in future, as permits for CTAS systems come up for renewal, the systems will be inspected by the Board's engineering staff for compliance with the appropriate technical standards.

445. During the year, the Board received several applications for licences to operate community television aerial systems, mainly in the Sydney area. The Board agreed at the request of the A.P.O. that a decision on these applications should be held in abeyance pending the Government's decision on the joint report on cable television by the Board and the A.P.O.

446. Details of the community television aerial systems for which permits were in force at 30 June 1975, are as follows:—

<i>Permittee</i>	<i>Area</i>	<i>Number of Subscribers</i>
O'Donnell Griffin Industries Ltd. Management Committee Bayview Community TV System	Castlecrag, N.S.W.	9
E. R. Moffitt	Bayview, N.S.W.	52
Harrow Community TV System	Balmoral, N.S.W.	113
Cablevision, Diverse Products Ltd.	Harrow, Vic.	11
Hills Industries Ltd.	Beaumont, Glen Osmond, St. Georges and Urrbrae Area, S.A.	202
A. G. Robertson	Athelstone, S.A.	33
Clinton Pty. Ltd. (Cable Vision)	Wivenhoe, Tas.	52
	Wattle Park, Stonyfell and Rosslyn Park Area, S.A.	103

## PART VII—TELEVISION—ENGINEERING SERVICES

447. Television services were being provided by the following number of stations on 30 June 1975:—

	<i>National</i>	<i>Commercial</i>
Television Stations	84	48
Translator Stations	52	56

448. In addition 10 television repeater stations were in operation on that date. Details of these stations are given in Appendices 'C' to 'G' and the locations of the television stations (but not the translator and repeater stations) are shown on the map which follows Appendix S. Attention is drawn to Part II (paragraph 70) of this report dealing with further development of the television services.

*Development of the National and Commercial Services*

449. Generally the development of national and commercial television services takes place along parallel lines and, therefore, both services are dealt with jointly in this section of the report.

*Stage 4 of Development*

450. Although stage 4 was completed during 1972/73 with the establishment of the permanent television stations for the Cairns area (ABNQ and FNQ) on the summit of Mount Bellenden-Ker, there is a number of locations where the service is below standard and it was proposed, as mentioned in paragraph 510 of the Twenty-Sixth Annual Report, to make recommendations to the Minister to improve this situation.

451. This action has been taken and the Minister has approved the establishment of nine national translators and an advice to the licensee of FNQ that consideration would be given to the granting of licences for commercial translators at each of the nine locations. The nine locations and the estimated completion dates of the national translators are given in the following table:—

Location	Estimated Completion Date (national translators)
North Cairns	February, 1976
Mossman	March, 1976
Bareeba	April, 1976
Babinda	May, 1976
Tully	September, 1976
Herberton	October, 1976
Ravenshoe	November, 1976
Mission Beach	December, 1976
Gordonvale	February, 1977

452. At the time of writing, the licensee company of FNQ had not finalised its consideration of the offer regarding the grant of translator licences for the above nine locations.

#### Stage 7 of Development

453. This, the last formal "stage of development", was completed during the year, but as mentioned earlier, attention is drawn to Part II (paragraph 70) of this report dealing with further development of the television services.

454. Stage 7 comprised 40 national low power stations in small country areas throughout Australia, the last 12 stations, listed below, coming into operation during the year.

ABAQ	Alpha, Qld.
ABBQ	Barcaldine, Qld.
ABBLQ	Blackall, Qld.
ABCTQ	Clermont, Qld.
ABLQ	Longreach, Qld.
ABSEQ	Springsure, Qld.
ABWNQ	Winton, Qld.
ABCMW	Morawa, W.A.
ABEW	Esperance, W.A.
ABMW	Moorabool, W.A.
ABKD	Katherine, N.T.
ABTD	Tennant Creek, N.T.

#### Medium and High Power Stations

455. Reference should be made to paragraph 398 for details of the current position regarding the grant of licences for commercial television services. In summary, the Minister has approved during the year the grant of a licence for a commercial television station at Geraldton, Western Australia. This station will share the national television site 10km NE of Geraldton. It will operate on channel 11, with a transmitting aerial of nominally omnidirectional radiation pattern, with an effective radiated power of 18kW.

456. Following the Board's inquiries held into licence applications for commercial television service in the Renmark/Loxton area of South Australia and the Mawson area of Western Australia, as of 30 June 1975, the Minister had under consideration the Board's recommendations for the grant of licences in these areas.

457. During the year the Board determined that the channel for the Newcastle national station ABHN be changed from 5 to 5A to allow for the introduction of FM broadcasting services in the Sydney/Newcastle/Wollongong areas. The use of channel 5A will not require any changes to be made in the service area of the Newcastle station, but it will require the use of precision offset for both the Newcastle and Wollongong national stations, both of which will be operating on channel 5A. This technique has not been used elsewhere in Australia but is commonly used overseas to reduce significantly the protection ratio required for co-channel stations.

458. In addition, it was found that the transmitting aerial radiation pattern of the Wollongong national station, ABWN, could be altered to reduce the power radiated towards the service area of ABHN without affecting the coverage of the national service because of the considerable overlap between the service areas of the Sydney and Wollongong national stations. Not only will this modification provide an increased margin of protection for the Newcastle service when the channel change is effected, but also it will allow more power to be radiated towards the Mittagong area, some of which receives only a marginal service at the moment.

459. It is anticipated that the main problem likely to be encountered with the channel change of ABHN will be the inability of some older receivers to tune to channel 5A. As yet, the number of receivers likely to be affected has not been accurately ascertained, but indications are that it will not be large, bearing in mind the time that has elapsed since channel 5A was created. The Board will ensure that adequate publicity is given to the change-over prior to the due date.

#### Television Translator Stations and other Low Power Stations

460. During the year translators came into operation in the following locations:—

Gloucester	N.S.W.	(national and commercial)
Hay	N.S.W.	(national)
Corryong/Khancoban	VIC./N.S.W.	(national)
Whitsunday Islands/Shute Harbour	QLD.	(national)
Albany	W.A.	(national and commercial)
Warrego Mines	N.T.	(national)

461. The national and commercial translators at Gowrie Park, Tasmania, have ceased operation, following closure of the Hydro Electric Commission construction township at Gowrie Park.

462. Television repeater stations commenced operation at Nhulunbuy and Yirrkala Mission on the Gove Peninsula, Northern Territory.

463. On the recommendation of the Board, translators or other low power stations have been authorised by the Minister in the following locations during the year:—

Ashford	N.S.W.	(national and commercial)
Quirindi	N.S.W.	(national and commercial)
Tamworth	N.S.W.	(national and commercial)
Young	N.S.W.	(national and commercial)
Cairns Area	QLD.	(see paragraphs 450-452)
Dysart	QLD.	(national and commercial)
Moranbah/Goonyella	QLD.	(national)
Nebo	QLD.	(national)
Goldsworthy	W.A.	(national)
Narrogin	W.A.	(national)
Newman	W.A.	(national)
Pannawonica	W.A.	(national)
Paraburdoo	W.A.	(national)
Shay Gap	W.A.	(national)
Tom Price	W.A.	(national)
Wittenoom	W.A.	(national)

464. All the foregoing stations will be translators with the exception of Newman and Wittenoom, which will be low power stations. The establishment of television service at the Western Australia mining towns of Goldsworthy, Newman, Pannawonica, Paraburdoo, Shay Gap, Tom Price and Wittenoom involve contributions in cash or in kind by the mining companies concerned.

465. In relation to Newman, Wittenoom, Tom Price and Paraburdoo the overall plan involves:—

- the replacement of the existing repeater station NEWR at Newman by a national station fed from a co-axial trunk cable to be provided between Port Hedland and Newman;
- the establishment of a national station at Wittenoom fed from a spur from the Port Hedland-Newman cable;
- the replacement of the existing repeater stations HTWR at Tom Price, Mount Nameless and Paraburdoo by two national translators serving the three areas, with their input signals derived from the Wittenoom station

466. The national translators at Goldsworthy and Shay Gap, which will derive their input signal from ABPHW Port Hedland, will replace the existing wired distribution systems (using taped programs as source material) in these mining towns, which are operated by Goldsworthy Mining Ltd.

467. The national translator at Pannawonica will derive its input signal via a 2-hop UHF link from the Peedamulla repeater station on the Perth-Port Hedland co-axial cable.

468. The following table sets out the technical operating conditions determined by the Board for commercial and national translators and other low power stations, the establishment of which has been authorised, but which are not yet in operation. Whilst, in the case of commercial translators, the licensee companies of the parent stations listed have been advised that consideration would be given to the granting of translator licences, at the time of writing this Report only in a few cases have responses developed to the point where the Minister could give his approval, in principle, to the grant of a licence. These are identified by an asterisk in Column 1 of the "Commercial" part of the table. The establishment of national translators is proceeding in all cases listed, the estimated completion dates being given in the final column of the "National" part of the table.

#### TRANSLATOR STATIONS AND OTHER LOW POWER STATIONS

Area to be Served	Parent Station	Site	Polarisation (H—Horizontal) (V—Vertical)	Channel	Power (watts)†
<i>Commercial</i>					
<i>Australian Capital Territory</i>					
Tuggeranong/ Garran	CTC-7	Mt. Taylor	H	10	100 e.r.p. (directional)
<i>New South Wales</i>					
Ashford	NEN-9	2.4 km E of Ashford	V	10	2.5 e.r.p. (directional)
Deniliquin*	GMV-6	4.8 km ENE of town	V	7	1,000 e.r.p.
Eden/Pambula/ Merimbula	WIN-4 (via Bega translator)	Bimmil Trig.	H	3	50 e.r.p. (directional)
Hay	MTN-9	15.3 km ENE of town	H	4	2,500 e.r.p. (directional)
Jerilderie*	GMV-6	5.6 km WNW of town	H	8	500 e.r.p.
Menindee	BKN-7 (via UHF link)	6.6 km N of Menindee P.O.	V	6	100 e.r.p. (directional)

Area to be Served	Parent Station	Site	Polarisation (H—Horizontal) (V—Vertical)	Channel	Power (watts)†
Narooma	WIN-4 (via Bate- man's Bay translator)	Kianga Lookout, 4.8 km NW of town	H	1	200 e.r.p. (directional)
Quirindi	NEN-9	"Who'd A Thought It" Lookout, 1.6 km W of town	H	11	500 e.r.p. (directional)
Tamworth	NEN-9	Bald Hill	H	3	1,000 e.r.p. (directional)
Young*	RVN-2	Iandra Street, Young	H	6	50 e.r.p. (directional)
<i>Victoria</i>					
Corryong/ Khancoban*	AMV-4	Mt. Elliott	H	10	100 e.r.p. (directional)
<i>Queensland</i>					
Babinda	FNQ-10	Radio Telephone Site 9.6 km SE of town	V	6	300 e.r.p. (directional)
Dysart	MVQ-6 (via Moranbah- Goonyella translator)	Denham Range, 5.6 km NW of Dysart	V	6	250 e.r.p. (directional)
Gordonvale	FNQ-10	4QY National MF Broadcasting Transmitter	V	2	500 e.r.p. (directional)
Gunpowder*	ITQ-8 (via UHF link)	Gunpowder Plateau	H	10	20 e.r.p. (directional)
Herberton	FNQ-10	St. Patrick's Hill	H	5A	3 e.r.p. (directional)
Mareeba	FNQ-10 (via UHF link)	Radio Telephone Site Mareeba	H	6	16 e.r.p.
Mission Beach	FNQ-10	Dunk Island	V	5A	100 e.r.p. (directional)
Mossman/Port Douglas	FNQ-10 (via Nth. Cairns translator)	Radio Telephone Site 4 km N of Mossman	V	11	1,000 e.r.p. (directional)
Nambour*	WBQ-8 (via Gympie translator)	Dulong Lookout, 4.8 km W of town	V	10	3,000 e.r.p. (directional)
Nth. Cairns	FNQ-10	Radio Telephone Site Buchan	H	5A	2,000 e.r.p. (directional)
Ravenshoe	FNQ-10	Bald Rock, 1.6 km S of town	V	11	3 e.r.p. (directional)
Tully	FNQ-10	Radio Telephone Site Mt. Myrtle	H	2	1,000 e.r.p. (directional)
<i>Western Australia</i>					
Katanning	BTW-3	Microwave Repeater site, Fairfield	V	11	400 e.r.p. (directional)
Wagin	BTW-3	Microwave Repeater site, Mt. Latham	H	6	25,000 e.r.p. (directional)
<i>Tasmania</i>					
Burnie	TNT-9 (via UHF link)	Round Hill	V	10	500 e.r.p. (directional)
Lileah (Circular Head Area)	TNT-9 (via UHF link)	Near O'Connors Trig., Lileah/Alcomie Area	V	6	2,000 e.r.p. (directional)
Smithton	TNT-9	Microwave Site, Tier Hill	V	11	100 e.r.p. (directional)
Strahan	TVT-6 (via Queenstown translator)	Radio Telephone Site	H	3	1 e.r.p.
St. Helens	TNT-9 (via St. Mary's/Fingal Valley translator)	NW boundary of St. Helens Aerodrome Reserve	H	7	15 e.r.p. (directional)
Wynyard	TNT-9 via UHF link)	Table Cape	V	5A	1,000 e.r.p. (directional)

Area to be Served	Parent Station	Site	Polarisation		Power (watts)†	Estimated Completion Date
			(H—Horizontal) (V—Vertical)	Chan- nel		
<i>National</i>						
<i>Australian Capital Territory</i>						
Tuggeranong/ Garran	ABC-3	Mt. Taylor	H	9	100 e.r.p. (directional)	Dec., 1975
<i>New South Wales</i>						
Ashford	ABUN-7	2.4 km E of Ashford	V	5A	2.5 e.r.p. (directional)	Sept., 1976
Deniliquin	ABGN-7 (via UHF link)	4.8 km ENE of town	V	9	1,000 e.r.p.	Sept., 1975
Eden/Pambula/ Merimbula	ABSN-8	Bimmil Trig.	H	1	50 e.r.p. (directional)	Nov., 1975
Jerilderie	ABGN-7 (via UHF link)	5.6 km WNW of town	H	11	5,000 e.r.p. (directional)	Sept., 1975
Menindee	ABLN-2 (via UHF link)	6.6 km N of Menindee P.O.	V	9	100 e.r.p. (directional)	Dec., 1975
Narooma	ABWN-5A (via Bateman's Bay translator)	Kianga Lookout, 4.8 km NW of town	H	0	200 e.r.p. (directional)	March, 1976
Quirindi	ABUN-7	"Who'd A Thought It" Lookout, 1.6 km W of town	H	4	500 e.r.p. (directional)	Nov., 1976
Tamworth	ABUN-7 (via link or co-axial cable)	Bald Hill	H	2	1,000 e.r.p. (directional)	March, 1977
Young	ABMN-0	Iandra St., Young	H	11	50 e.r.p.	July, 1976
<i>Queensland</i>						
Babinda	ABNQ-9	Radio Telephone Site 9.6 km E of town	V	1	300 e.r.p. (directional)	May, 1976
Blackwater/ Bluff	ABRQ-3	Cutlers Hill TV Relay Repeater Site	H	8	500 e.r.p. (directional)	July, 1975
Cannonvale/ Shingle Beach Airlie Beach	ABMQ-4 (via Whitsunday Is./ Shute Harbour translator)	Shingle Beach Hill	H	3	10 e.r.p. (directional)	Late 1976
Dysart	ABMQ-4 (via Moranbah/ Goonyella translator)	Denhan Range 5.6 km NW of Dysart	V	4	250 e.r.p. (directional)	Not yet deter- mined
Gordonvale	ABNQ-9	4QY National MF Broadcasting Transmitter	V	0	500 e.r.p. (directional)	Feb., 1977
Herberton	ABNQ-9	St. Patricks Hill	H	4	3 e.r.p. (directional)	Oct., 1976
Mareeba	ABNQ-9 (via UHF link)	Radio Telephone Site Mareeba	H	1	16 e.r.p.	April, 1976
Mission Beach	ABNQ-9	Dunk Island	V	4	100 e.r.p. (directional)	Dec., 1976
Moranbah/ Goonyella	ABMQ-4 (via Nebo translator)	S end of Carborough Range	H	5A	2,000 e.r.p. (directional)	Not yet deter- mined
Mossman/Port Douglas	ABNQ-9 (via North Cairns translator)	Radio Telephone Site, 4 km N of Mossman	V	8	1,000 e.r.p. (directional)	March, 1976
Nambour	ABWQ-6 (via Gympie translator)	Dulong Lookout, 4.8 km W of town	V	5A	3,000 e.r.p. (directional)	June, 1976
Nebo	ABMQ-4	Smith's Hill	H	2	100 e.r.p. (directional)	Not yet deter- mined

Area to be Served	Parent Station	Site	Polarisation		Power (watts)†	Estimated Completion Date
			(H—Horizontal) (V—Vertical)	Chan- nel		
North Cairns	ABNQ-9	Radio Telephone Site Buchan	H	4	2,000 e.r.p. (directional)	Feb., 1976
Ravenshoe	ABNQ-9	Bald Rock, 1.6 km S of town	V	8	3 e.r.p. (directional)	Nov., 1976
Tully	ABNQ-9	Radio Telephone Site Mt. Myrtle	H	0	1,000 e.r.p. (directional)	1976 Sept.,
<i>Western Australia</i>						
Goldsworthy	ABPHW-7 (via UHF link)	Communication Hill	H	9	5 e.r.p. (directional)	April, 1976
Merredin	ABW-2 (off Perth- Kalgoorlie link)	Radio Telephone Site in town	H	11	20 e.r.p.	Sept., 1975
Manjimup	ABSW-5	Not yet determined				
Mullewa	ABGW-6	1.6 km SW of town	H	9	10 e.r.p. (directional)	Dec., 1975
Narrogin	ABW-2 (micro- wave relay from Perth)	Narrogin Microwave Site	V	1	1,000 e.r.p.	Feb., 1976
Newman	ABW-2 (via co-axial cable)	TV Hill	H	7	50 e.r.p. (directional)	March, 1977
Pannawonica	ABW-2 (via UHF links from Peedamulla co- axial cable repeater site)	1.6 km S of town	H	11	10 e.r.p. (directional)	July, 1976
Paraburdoo	ABW-2 (via Tom Price translator)	4 km S of town	H	11	10 e.r.p. (directional)	Dec., 1977
Pemberton	ABSW-5 (via Manjimup translator)	Not yet determined				
Shay Gap	ABPHW-7 (via UHF link)	TV Hill	H	9	5 e.r.p. (directional)	May, 1976
Tom Price	ABW-2 (via UHF link from Wit- tenoom Station)	Mt. Nameless	H	9	50 e.r.p. (directional)	Nov., 1977
Wittenoom	ABW-2 (spur from co-axial cable to Newman) (6)	APO Long Line Equipment Site	H	11	10 e.r.p. (directional)	Oct., 1977
Wongan Hills	ABMW-10	10 km NW of Wongan Hills	H	6	300 e.r.p. (directional)	Feb., 1976
<i>Tasmania</i>						
Burnie	ABNT-3 (via UHF link)	Round Hill	V	4	500 e.r.p. (directional)	Nov., 1975
Lileah (Circular Head Area)	ABNT-3 (via UHF link)	Near O'Connors Trig., Lileah/Alcomie Area	V	8	2,000 e.r.p. (directional)	Nov., 1975
Smithton	ABNT-3 (via UHF link)	Microwave Site, Tier Hill	V	4	100 e.r.p. (directional)	Dec., 1975
St. Helens	ABNT-3 (via St. Mary's/Fingal Valley translator)	NW boundary of St. Helens Aerodrome Reserve	H	0	15 e.r.p. (directional)	April, 1976
Swansea- Bicheno	ABT-2	0.8 km S of Bicheno	H	4	500 e.r.p. (directional)	Aug., 1975
Wynyard	ABNT-3 (via Wynyard UHF link)	Table Cape	V	1	1,000 e.r.p. (directional)	Dec., 1975

† Where power is not stated in e.r.p., this means it is the actual power of the translator itself. Except where otherwise indicated aeriels are omnidirectional. In the case of directional aeriels, the e.r.p. is that in the direction of maximum radiation.

469. The following is the situation regarding changes in the operating conditions of certain translators, referred to in paragraphs 514 and 515 of the Twenty-Sixth Annual Report, and not implemented as at 30 June, 1974.

Translator	Details of Changes	Comments
Portland, Vic. (commercial)	Input signal via UHF link from Warrnambool translator, instead of direct off-air from BTV.	Not yet effected.
Warrnambool, Vic. (commercial)	Diversity (instead of non-diversity) reception of BTV.	Not yet effected.
Toowoomba, Qld. (commercial)	Re-siting to a new location at Picnic Point and translator power increase from 25 to 100 watts.	Effected during the year. Commercial channel change effected during the year.
Townsville, Qld. (national and commercial)	Channel change from 10 to 1 (national) and 9 to 5A (commercial).	National channel change not yet effected.

470. During the year the Board determined changes in the technical operating conditions of certain existing translators, as follows:—

Armidale translators of national and commercial stations ABUN and NEN, Upper Namoi: change of channel from 4 to 5A (national) and 1 to 10 (commercial), input signals to be derived via UHF links from the Moonbi microwave repeater site (instead of by direct off-air reception of ABUN and NEN) and effective radiated powers to be increased to 50 watts in the direction of maximum radiation.

Walcha translators of national and commercial stations ABUN and NEN, Upper Namoi: input signals to be derived via UHF links from the Moonbi microwave repeater site (instead of by direct off-air reception of ABUN and NEN). If, in the process, a new national translator is required, the translator channel is to be changed from 5 to 6.

Bowen translators of national and commercial stations ABTQ and TNQ, Townsville: change of channel (national only) from 5 to 5A, effective radiated powers to be increased to 5,000 watts in the direction of maximum radiation and input signals to be derived as follows:—

- (a) national, by a microwave or UHF link, instead of direct off-air reception;
- (b) commercial, by a re-routing of the UHF link.

Cardstone Village translator (operated by the Northern Electric Authority of Queensland) of commercial station TNQ Townsville: change of site and conversion to a non-frequency-changing translator (active deflector) of commercial station FNQ, Cairns (relaying essentially the same programme).

Katanning national translator (operating via microwave relay from ABW Perth): increase of aerial height and effective radiated power to be increased to 400 watts in the direction of maximum radiation.

Wagin national translator (operating via microwave relay from ABW Perth): change of aerial radiation pattern, as a separate translator has now been approved for Narrogin.

Waratah translator of national and commercial stations ABNT and TNT, North Eastern Tasmania: input signals to be derived via UHF links from Watts Lookout instead of by direct off-air reception.

None of the foregoing changes have yet been implemented. All changes in relation to national translators, the Cardstone Village commercial translator and the channel change for the Armidale commercial translator will proceed. The commercial licensees have been invited to effect the other changes mentioned.

471. As mentioned in previous Annual Reports it is planned that the existing Khancoban commercial translator at Mount Youngal, operated by the Snowy Mountains Hydro Electric Authority, will be closed down on the commissioning of the Corryong/Khancoban commercial translator at Mount Elliott. This later translator is not yet in operation but plans for its establishment by station AMV, Upper Murray are proceeding. The national translator at Mount Elliott commenced operation during the year.

472. The review of reception conditions in the Bordertown area of South Australia, to which reference has been made in previous Annual Reports, was,

regrettably, once again deferred owing to the need to deploy the Board's limited engineering resources on other, more pressing, assignments.

473. The revised channel allocations for the planned national and commercial translators at Burnie, Lileah, Smithton and Wynyard in North West Tasmania—necessary as a result of the decision to locate the FM broadcasting service in Band II of the VHF spectrum—were determined by the Board during the year and are shown in the table forming part of paragraph 468.

#### TECHNICAL FACILITIES AND OPERATION OF STATIONS

474. During the year a number of stations installed cartridge/cassette video tape recorders using two-inch quadruplex format. This equipment enables replay in quick succession of a number of short tapes. Experience to date indicates the need for an agreed recording standard to ensure uniform quality on replay, irrespective of the source of the tape recording.

475. The use of helical scan recorders for broadcasting purposes is now facilitated by the availability of digital time-base correctors. By the use of these correctors the timing stability errors inherent in helical scan equipment can be reduced to an extent which permits broadcast quality reproduction of colour signals. Performance on an interchange basis is not as good as that achieved on direct record/replay on the same machine, although the Board will approve interchange under certain conditions. Reference was made in paragraph 525 of the Twenty-Sixth Annual Report to a further development, a machine with a slant scan format capable of very high performance. To date the Board has not been approached by any station for approval to use this type of machine.

476. The trend to the operation of provincial commercial television stations in pairs (i.e. one station relaying the other), reported last year, continues, there now being ten such pairs among the 31 stations of this type. Relay from the parent station is in most cases by A.P.O. facilities.

477. During the year high level modulation transmitters at a number of stations (national and commercial) have been replaced with equipment using intermediate frequency modulation. Tests conducted by the Board's staff on the latter type of transmitter confirm the higher level of performance claimed for this type.

478. As in the case of broadcasting stations, the Board is again pleased to report the continued efforts of the commercial television industry generally to maintain a high standard of technical facilities and a resulting first-rate service to the public. Their efforts are particularly creditable bearing in mind the extra work load imposed on the technical staff during the installation and commissioning of colour equipment.

#### COLOUR TELEVISION

479. As reported in paragraph 170, colour television services commenced in Australia on 1 March, 1975.

480. The preparation of the revised Standards for the Technical Equipment and Operation of Television Stations, incorporating the requirements for colour, is proceeding as rapidly as the Board's limited staffing resources will permit. It is

planned to issue the Standards in two parts, one part covering operational requirements and procedures for the approval of technical facilities and the second part covering the requirements for the technical performance of facilities. As mentioned in paragraph 531 of the Twenty-Sixth Annual Report a draft of the second part was circulated to industry in March 1974 for comment. Comments have now been received from all but one important section of the industry. The preparation of the draft of the first part is still in the preliminary stage. The Board is most anxious to finalise and publish both parts of the Standards but, at this time, having regard to its limited staffing resources, it can only express the hope that this work will be completed during 1976.

481. It was not possible for the Board's staff to undertake a complete objective evaluation of all commercial stations prior to their commencing regular colour transmissions. However sufficient tests were completed, combined with subjective assessment in all cases, to ensure subjectively acceptable colour transmissions.

482. As was expected, the quality of program source material is the principal factor under the control of the broadcaster determining the quality of the received picture. The particular areas of concern are a small proportion of film material with poor colour rendition and a similar proportion of quadruplex video tape recordings exhibiting defects (head banding, velocity errors, colour noise and noise). A further point of concern is the inadequate control of the relationship between the chrominance signal and burst amplitudes. This has been evidenced by significant changes in saturation between program segments and from station to station. However, it is expected that this matter will be resolved as the experience of the broadcasters increases and the initial problem areas are identified and suitable corrective action taken. The Board proposes to undertake a system of regular subjective monitoring of the colour quality of program material to inform itself further on these matters so that appropriate steps can be taken to ensure optimum colour quality in the Australian Television Service.

#### STANDARD TELEVISION DEMODULATOR

483. The draft Standards referred to in paragraph 480 specify the video performance of a system or a transmitting sub-system in terms of that measured at the output of a standard demodulator, the characteristics of which are also specified. In the past difficulties have arisen in assessing performance with the demodulators available, for a number of reasons. However, the Board has now taken delivery of Australian developed demodulators which have overcome the previous problems and these are being used by the Board's inspection staff in the testing of station facilities.

484. In the draft Standards the primary method of specifying video performance is by means of time domain parameters (in contrast to the existing Standards where steady-state performance is also specified). The group delay/frequency response characteristic of a transmitter is not explicitly specified in the draft Standards but is implicitly controlled by the complementary characteristic of the standard demodulator.

485. The draft Standards require the standard demodulator to employ a group delay characteristic which is the inverse of that shown in the diagram given in

Appendix P. The use at the transmitter input of a pre-correction network having a characteristic given in Appendix P would be appropriate for phase linear (e.g. double sideband) transmitters. However, vestigial sideband transmitters of recent design, using intermediate frequency modulation, incorporate intermediate frequency group delay pre-correction which has the advantage of permitting delay correction asymmetrical about the vision carrier frequency to compensate the vestigial sideband errors.

#### COLOUR TELEVISION RECEIVERS

##### *Local Oscillator Radiation*

486. In paragraph 545 of the Board's Twenty-Sixth Annual Report the results were discussed of measurements made of local oscillator radiation from a number of imported (mostly European) television receivers. During the year further tests were conducted on another twenty-two colour receivers, all of which were designed to meet Australian conditions. Of these receivers, thirteen were wholly imported—from Europe, Japan and South America—and nine were either Australian-produced, or were assembled in Australia. Nine of the receivers, all imported, used varactor tuning whilst the remainder used turret tuners for Bands I, II and III. These receivers cover a wide range of current technology, and the measurements provide a reliable indication of performance limits and capabilities of the present generation of colour receivers. Measurements have been made, both in the field, using the methods specified by Australian Standard 1053-1973, and in the laboratory, using spectrum analyser techniques to examine the local oscillator level present at the receiver terminals. Results confirm those of the earlier measurements on imported receivers that current production models produce local oscillator radiation levels approximately 20dB below the levels produced by the older valve monochrome receivers. The studies also indicate that, generally speaking varactor tuners have lower levels of local oscillator radiation than turret tuners, particularly for Bands I and II where the difference is about 10dB.

##### *Other Receiver Radiation*

487. The improvement in technology that introduced varactor diode tuners with their lower levels of local oscillator radiation has also introduced new types of horizontal output circuitry and switching regulator power supplies. These innovations, whilst improving the television receiver performance, also generate levels of RF interference which can be severe, within the audio, MF broadcasting and/or most of the HF broadcasting band. This interference appears at the receiver aerial terminals, as well as being injected into the mains supply reticulation network. Work is continuing on investigation and correction of this potentially serious interference problem, which is not completely covered by existing SAA standards.

##### *Chrominance-Luminance Delay*

488. In the Board's "Recommended Standard for Colour Television Receivers" (see para. 175) the limits for registration error of chrominance and luminance information are specified as not greater than  $\pm 150$  nanoseconds. During the year measurements of this error have been made in the laboratory on a number of receivers referred to in paragraph 486. Most receivers fall within the specified limits, but in some the performance was well outside limits. For these latter receivers,

subjective assessment on program material, and on specially produced test charts, confirmed that the performance was in some cases unsatisfactory. One aspect which is under investigation is the significance of relative chrominance/luminance delay between colours. For one receiver tested the red and blue channels had similar delays, but the derived green channel differed by some 200 nanoseconds. Subjectively the result was considered to be unsatisfactory with some classes of picture material. In measuring the delay, procedures proposed by the International Electrotechnical Commission <sup>(1)</sup> were used in the first instance. The technique was found to be inaccurate and somewhat impractical. An improved technique has been developed, which will be the subject of an engineering report currently in preparation.

(1) Document 12A (Secretariat) 171, Paragraphs 210-212, 2nd draft revision of Publication 107.

#### TELEVISION OPERATOR'S CERTIFICATE OF PROFICIENCY

489. 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.

490. Examinations are currently held once yearly only, in December of each year, as the decline in the number of candidates has not warranted the twice-yearly examinations held in the years 1955 to 1972.

491. At the December, 1974 examinations there were 44 candidates of whom 16 obtained the Certificate. This compares with 57 candidates (16 successful) as at the December 1973 examinations and a total of 77 candidates (29 successful) at the two 1972 examinations.

#### AUSTRALIAN BROADCASTING TECHNICAL HANDBOOK ASSOCIATION LIMITED

492. The objects of this Association to which the Board made a contribution of \$3,000 in 1973/74, were described in the Twenty-Sixth Annual Report. The Association plans to produce a four-volume handbook on the technical aspects of sound and television broadcasting; the first volume of this handbook, dealing with sound broadcasting (AM and FM), is expected to be published in the second half of 1975.

#### Experimental Investigations

493. Investigations directed towards making maximum usage of the available VHF television channels have continued during the year.

494. Further work was done regarding the limits which should be applied in television channel sharing under closely controlled conditions (paragraph 542 of the Twenty-Sixth Annual Report) whereby synchronising pulse generators and vision carriers are synchronised. A field demonstration was held at Coolangatta, Queensland, of the effectiveness of this technique in reducing the required protection ratio, with stations carrying the same program. It is planned to further refine this technique by the use of locked precision carrier offset and special equipment is being developed by the Board to enable further laboratory and field tests to be carried out.

495. A further investigation related to the possibility of using a VHF channel adjacent to an existing channel for radiating the same program to areas within the service area of a television station where the main station's field strength is inadequate due to the terrain. Following laboratory tests, a field trial was conducted in Sydney which demonstrated that it was practicable to use adjacent channels in some locations which would not lend themselves to the application of the co-channel technique referred to in the previous paragraph because they are not well enough isolated geographically to allow the services to be designed so that the radiated signals would be tightly constrained within the required area. Although the use of adjacent channels still requires that the service area be well defined and that a site exists from which the transmitting aerial pattern can be tailored to restrict the radiation outside the service area, the requirements in this regard are not as stringent as with co-channel translation because of the very much higher field strength that can be tolerated in the surrounding areas without causing interference to the direct reception of the parent station.

496. Reference was made in paragraph 544 of the Twenty-Sixth Annual Report to investigations being made on "Active Deflectors" (now known as non-frequency changing translators). It was mentioned that such a device is a very attractive alternative to the usual frequency changing translator because no additional television channels are required but the application of the technique is limited to very heavily screened pockets of population where interaction between the direct signal and the re-radiated signal can be avoided. During the year the Board staged a field demonstration of the effectiveness of this device at Brooklyn, New South Wales. With the development of a grid parabolic dish suitable for use on Band III television channels, the use of this device as a means for serving small pockets of population in suitably screened areas appears to be an appropriate solution, particularly if, at the same time, it offers economic advantages.

497. During the year the Board has had the general question of the reduction of local oscillator radiation from television receivers under study (in addition to the work on colour television receivers described in paragraph 486) and although the conclusions reached so far are tentative, it would seem that in many cases the local oscillator radiation from modern television receivers comes mainly from power fed to the receiving aerial from the tuner input connectors. Methods of reducing this power flow without altering input signals levels to the tuner form the major part of the study.

498. As the new FM sound broadcasting services will share VHF Band II (88-108 MHz) with television services, and as frequency planning for both types of service will have to take account of interference from local oscillator radiation, measurements were made to establish the radiation figures of various solid state FM receivers currently available in Australia. The sample was small and did not include all makes. In no case did the radiation figure meet the requirements of Australian Standard 1053-1973.

#### UHF TELEVISION TRANSMISSIONS

499. The question of introducing television services in the UHF band is discussed in Part II of this Report (paragraph 90).

## STANDARDS ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALIA

500. Engineers of the Board have been actively involved in the work of the Standards Association of Australia, in particular in respect of the work of the Telecommunication and Electronics Industry Standards Committee (TE/-) and its associated technical committees, providing the Chairman for Committee TE/3—Electro-magnetic Interference. During the year a Working Party Committee TE/3 continued the preparation of a Standard for limits of interference from electric power lines. Interference of this type is the most prevalent of all interference reported in Australia.

501. Due to increasing concern by Government (Australian and State) in the consumer protection area, the Standards Association has undertaken a review of the current relevant Approval and Test Specification 3159 "Electronic Sound and Vision Equipment". The revision has been undertaken by a joint sub-committee of Committees TE/1 and EL/2, on which the Board was represented, and the revised standard is expected to be published before the end of 1975.

502. Committee TE/14 (Radiocommunication) has initiated work on the preparation of standards for domestic AM, FM and TV receivers, and has also produced a draft standard on MATV (master antenna television systems) which is expected to be circulated before the end of the year.

## PART VIII—TELEVISION—PROGRAM SERVICES

503. As was stated in paragraph 560 of the Board's Twenty-Sixth Annual Report, the Board's oversight and direction of the program policies of the Australian commercial television service is designed to give effect to the requirement of the Broadcasting and Television Act (within the limits of the Board's powers under that Act) that adequate and comprehensive programs are provided to serve the best interests of the general public. In practice, the Board carries out this function by ensuring that stations comply with program standards, which include requirements for the Australian content of programming.

504. While compliance by stations with the Board's standards and determinations on Australian content has in general been satisfactory, the long-standing doubt concerning the full effectiveness of the Board's powers under the Act in respect of its methods of exercising control over some aspects of the programs of stations has had an inhibiting effect on the Board's endeavours. This matter has been referred to in paragraphs 5 to 7 of this report. In November 1974 and May 1975 the Parliament considered a Bill to amend the Broadcasting and Television Act with the purpose in part of varying the statutory basis under which the Board exercises its functions relating to program matters. The Bill was rejected in the Senate on both occasions, and consequently the uncertain basis of the Board's program functions remains unaltered. The Board's Television Program Standards were last revised completely in 1970 and, although there have been since then several amendments to specific provisions, the Board had deferred consideration of a further major revision pending clarification of its powers under the amending legislation referred to above. As indicated in paragraph 311, the Board intends to proceed with the revision. Consultation will take place with all industry bodies, and advice will be received from an ad-hoc committee appointed for the purpose.

505. Through the application of the points system for the encouragement of Australian program production, the Board continued to make progress towards achieving a television service which in its major elements is distinctively Australian in content and character. The points system, which has now been in use since August 1973, has proved to have a greater degree of flexibility in application than previous methods which were based on overall percentages. The system resulted in a great deal of new production during 1974, particularly drama, but the discontinuation in January 1975 of two drama serials (the Seven Network's "Class of '75" and the Nine Network's "Unisexers", each totalling two hours per week), due to lack of interest by viewers, reduced considerably the net gain in drama production over the year. This raised some problems in relation to employment in the industry which had been inflated by a spate of production in the latter half of 1974.

506. As has been pointed out in earlier Annual Reports, any system for encouraging program production can only be as successful as the audience acceptance of the programs produced will allow. The Board has been aware since the beginning of 1975 that a number of drama series which had appeared to be achieving or maintaining a good measure of audience response during 1974 failed to attract the same degree of support in the new season. The Board is conscious of the difficulties experienced in an industry so dependent on the vagaries of public appeal, and has always kept this in mind in considering further increases in Australian content requirements.

507. It is appropriate to point out here that while there is a clear relationship between the quantity of Australian programs presented by stations and the degree of employment opportunity in the industry there is often a lengthy time lag between production of programs and their ultimate presentation. The Board's responsibility is essentially concerned with the actual presentation of programs and the points system is devised towards this end. It is evident that, through the stock-piling of programs, the effect of the discontinuance of a series in many cases is not noticed by the public until well after the actual date production ceases. This factor has been apparent during 1974/75 in that, whereas producers have cancelled or announced impending cancellation of series, the effect has not been evident in the performance of stations towards meeting the Board's Australian content requirements. Associated with this factor is the concomitant requirement for the Board to provide the industry with adequate advance notice of impending increases in the requirements so that production can proceed well in advance of the ultimate presentation date. In this regard the Board announced on 30th June increased requirements which are to operate from 8 February 1976. Detailed reference is made to this matter in paragraph 541.

508. In the current circumstances the Board can aim only at a slow, steady but nevertheless significant increase in requirements. As stated in paragraph 544 the Board considers that additional money outside the resources of stations must be found if major increases are to occur.

## ANALYSIS OF PROGRAMS

509. The Board regularly surveys the overall balance of television programming available to the community. This is done by means of continuing research which

analyses the content of programs presented by television stations. The basic material for this analysis is derived from information supplied to the Board by each commercial television station and from the Australian Broadcasting Commission. Programs are placed under twelve generic categories, some of which are further divided into specific sub-categories. For the purpose of the analysis the time occupied by advertisements is included in the running time of the program. The matter of advertising content is dealt with separately and reported in paragraphs 609 to 610 of this Report.

510. The analysis in the following tables is based on the programs televised by metropolitan and country commercial television stations between 6.00 a.m. and 12.00 midnight. Another table derived from the analysis, showing the full extent of Australian programming on metropolitan stations, is shown in paragraph 548 and further tables are included in Appendix M.

511. For comparison purposes, details of a representative station of the national television service are included where relevant.

512. The first table indicates that on the basis of this assessment the overall pattern of all television programming, Australian and imported combined, has not changed significantly from last year, although there has been a slight increase in drama and a corresponding decrease in light entertainment. Such an overall assessment, while indicating the nature of the program service available to the community as a whole, does not reveal the individual differences which exist between stations in any one area or between stations serving different areas; nor does it reveal changes which have occurred in the origin of some types of programs.

513. The footnotes to the tables, showing the relative proportions of television drama and cinema films, indicates an increase in the use of drama specially made for television and a corresponding decrease in the use of cinema films. The table on page 115, although being derived from the same data as these two tables, indicates on an actual transmission time basis the changes in the Australian component of programs over the past few years.

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

Program Type	Metropolitan Stations			Country Stations		
	1972-73 Per cent	1973-74 Per cent	1974-75 Per cent	1972-73 Per cent	1973-74 Per cent	1974-75 Per cent
Drama .. .. .	50.2	48.9	53.1*	53.2	51.8	54.0†
Light Entertainment .. .. .	21.9	22.6	18.9	19.5	20.8	18.4
Sport .. .. .	7.0	5.8	5.5	7.2	6.6	5.5
News .. .. .	5.0	4.4	4.4	8.9	8.0	7.3
Children .. .. .	8.6	10.1	8.9	4.5	4.5	4.0
Family Activities .. .. .	1.8	2.6	3.4	1.3	2.4	4.3
Information .. .. .	2.0	1.8	1.4	2.2	2.2	2.0
Current Affairs .. .. .	1.7	2.1	2.7	1.5	2.1	2.7
Election Matter .. .. .	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1
Religious Matter .. .. .	1.2	1.0	0.8	1.3	1.2	1.4
The Arts .. .. .	..	0.1	0.1	..	..	..
Education .. .. .	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.1	0.3	0.3

\* Metropolitan Stations 29.7% drama produced for television (26.4% last year) and 23.4% cinema films (22.5% last year).

† Country Stations 38.6% drama produced for television (36.4% last year) and 15.4% cinema films (15.4% last year).

PROGRAMS TELEVIEWED BETWEEN 6.00 P.M. AND 10.00 P.M.  
COMMERCIAL TELEVISION STATIONS

Program Type	Metropolitan Stations			Country Stations		
	1972-73 Per cent	1973-74 Per cent	1974-75 Per cent	1972-73 Per cent	1973-74 Per cent	1974-75 Per cent
Drama .. .. .	59.3	60.0	61.1*	64.7	60.2	61.9†
Light Entertainment .. .. .	17.1	19.0	17.3	11.9	16.9	16.9
Sport .. .. .	2.6	1.9	1.8	2.6	2.3	1.6
News .. .. .	12.9	11.9	12.9	15.5	13.9	12.9
Children .. .. .	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.6
Family Activities .. .. .	0.1	0.1	..	0.2	0.2	0.2
Information .. .. .	3.5	3.0	1.8	2.2	2.2	1.7
Current Affairs .. .. .	3.6	3.3	4.6	2.1	3.5	3.8
Election Matter .. .. .	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.2
Religious Matter .. .. .	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
The Arts .. .. .	0.1	0.1	0.1	..	..	..
Education .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..

\* Metropolitan Stations 44.9% drama produced for television (39.8% last year) and 16.2% cinema films (20.2% last year).

† Country Stations 47.0% drama produced for television (45.0% last year) and 14.9% cinema films (15.2% last year).

#### EMPLOYMENT OF AUSTRALIANS

514. 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 programs. Since the commencement of television in Australia the Board has sought ways and means of encouraging licensees to give practical expression to this broadly expressed intention of the Parliament, and an account of the Board's activities in this area is provided in the following paragraphs.

515. When television commenced in 1956 a substantial proportion of the very limited hours of operation was occupied by Australian material. As hours of operation were extended, the tendency grew to use more imported material because audience measurement ratings indicated that the public's preference lay in that direction and because the limited program production facilities then available to stations were fully engaged. There was very little opportunity to exchange Australian programs between stations because the kinerecording techniques then available were expensive and gave indifferent results.

516. In 1960, the Board reported to the Minister on what it considered to be an unsatisfactory state of compliance with section 114 of the Act and, as a result, the Minister advised licensees that the proportion of Australian programs televised by each station at the end of three years of operation should be not less than 40 per cent of its total hours of transmission, and that a total of at least one hour per week between 7.30 p.m. and 9.30 p.m. should be occupied by programs distinctively Australian in content and character.

517. In 1962, the Minister directed that as from January 1964 the overall Australian content requirement would be raised to 45 per cent, with a total of two hours per week of distinctively Australian material between 7.30 p.m. and 9.30 p.m., and that the overall content requirement would be further raised to 50 per cent in 1965. As an incentive towards the diversification of imported programs which, until

that time had been predominantly American in origin, partial Australian credit to a maximum of five per cent was allowed for programs produced in British Commonwealth countries. Reciprocal arrangements existed in Canada and Great Britain. These requirements duly became effective, but despite the allowance for Commonwealth produced programs stations experienced extreme difficulty in meeting the percentage requirement, particularly as hours of service were being extended.

518. Late in 1962, a Senate Select Committee on the Encouragement of Australian Productions for Television was appointed under the Chairmanship of the late Senator Vincent. The Committee met during 1963, taking evidence from a large number of interested parties, including the Board. Its report, which included many recommendations outside the powers and functions of the Board, was presented in Parliament late in 1963.

519. Subsequently, the Minister requested the Board to investigate means of assisting Australian television production. The Board provided the Minister with a statement reviewing the current Australian content requirements, suggestions made by various bodies, and the report of the Senate Committee. The Board also arranged for an investigation to be conducted by two of its members—Mr. J. M. Donovan and Sir Tasman Hayes, both now retired from the Board. In November 1965 the members reported to the Board on their investigation which had taken into account the body of evidence which had been presented to the Senate Select Committee, and views obtained through interviews with informed people in all sections of the industry. The report on the investigation included a detailed study of the resources and facilities available to licensees of commercial television stations and possible methods of approach to the encouragement of Australian production, including financial incentives by means of subsidies, rebates of licence fees, tax concessions and retention in Australia of overseas funds earned by owners of imported programs, and the incentive of qualitative loadings for certain Australian programs.

520. The Board recognised that the development of Australian content requirements for television which would ensure the effectiveness of the provisions of section 114 of the Act was a complex matter involving financial, creative and technical resources of stations. There appeared to be no simple system which could be applied completely equitably to an industry as diverse as the commercial television service, which comprises individually licensed stations with markedly differing levels of income, and hence, production capacity.

521. These complexities meant that a comprehensive scheme to achieve a rapid increase in the amount of Australian programming would involve action outside the Board's jurisdiction, such as the financial incentives referred to above. The whole matter was the subject of a Cabinet submission by the then Minister, but no action ensued. Therefore, after careful consideration of the report submitted by Mr. Donovan and Sir Tasman Hayes, and following consultation with the Minister, the Board decided that it should take immediate action in the field open to it, by providing for a steady increase in the amount of Australian produced programming televised by stations through a system of percentage requirements incorporating quotas and qualitative loadings for drama and constructive children's programs. In the absence of a decision on financial incentive it was necessary, however, to take note of the financial position of stations. Accordingly, in August 1966, the Board

announced requirements for the Australian content of television programs effective from July 1967.

522. The new arrangements were that the requirement for 50 per cent overall Australian content percentage should remain (but this could partly be met by means of special extra percentage credits for drama and constructive children's programming); the quota of Australian programs to be presented during peak viewing time should increase from 8 to 12 hours per month; and a new quota of two hours per month of Australian drama during peak viewing be introduced. The provision for partial Australian credit for programs produced in British Commonwealth countries was maintained, in the hope that this would provide some stimulus to overseas sales of Australian-produced programs.

523. The Board reviewed these requirements in October 1968 and subsequently notified licensees that the requirement for Australian material to be televised during peak viewing hours would be increased from 12 hours to 18 hours per month. All other requirements remained unchanged.

524. During 1970 the Board undertook a further review of its Australian content requirements in the course of which representations were received from a large number of individuals and organisations, including Actors and Announcers Equity, the Australian Writers' Guild, the Producers' and Directors' Guild, the Musicians' Union of Australia, the Australian Film Council, the F.A.C.T.S. and independent program producers.

525. The Board's examination of the matter was completed in October 1970 and on 10 November 1970 the Board issued a Determination containing revised requirements which retained, in each 28 day period, the 50 per cent overall Australian content (including added credit for drama and constructive children's programs) and added a 45 per cent requirement in the peak viewing hours between 6.00 p.m. and 10.00 p.m. Six hours of first release drama between 6.00 p.m. and 10.00 p.m.; and four hours of special programming for school-age children were also retained. For the purpose of calculating the percentage of program transmission time occupied by programs of Australian origin, a double credit loading for percentage purposes was applied to first-release indigenous drama and the special school-age children's programming, while first-release partly indigenous drama attracted a one and a half times credit loading. In the light of evidence that it had not succeeded in stimulating sales, the partial credit loadings for British Commonwealth programs was discontinued as also was credit for repeats of Australian drama.

526. It should be noted that, although the Board purported to issue a determination on 10 November 1970, the extent of the Board's powers in this direction was queried by station TCN and the Attorney-General's Department confirmed that a serious doubt did in fact exist in this particular area. Nevertheless, stations complied satisfactorily with the revised requirements, and those issued subsequently.

527. In June 1973 the then Tariff Board issued a report on a comprehensive inquiry it had made into the matter of assistance needed for the production in Australia of motion picture films and television programs. The Control Board had made a submission to the inquiry recommending steps which, though outside the jurisdiction of the Board, appeared to the Board to be essential. The Tariff Board

recommendations included the establishment of an Authority responsible, among other things, for the operation of an Australian buying agency for television programs (to reduce competitive pressures which force up the price of imported products, so leaving less finance available for use in Australian production); for the provision of grants and other financial measures to assist program producers; and for the distribution of Australian films and television programs overseas. An Authority with many of the functions recommended by the Tariff Board was established by the Government in 1975 as the Australian Film Commission.

528. In June 1973 the basis of the Board's Australian content requirements was changed from an essentially quantitative one (set percentages of transmission time plus quotas in certain categories, and extra credits) to a qualitative one in which there were very strong incentives for stations to televise Australian drama, variety and informational material. At the same time, the new requirements (known as the "points system") were designed so as to ensure that there would be a modest increase in the overall percentage of transmission time occupied by Australian material.

529. The points system, which became effective on 19 August 1973, required stations to meet a points target based on weekly hours of transmission between 6.00 a.m. and 12.00 midnight. Each hour of transmission represented one point in the target to be reached. Different points values per hour were allotted to various types of Australian programs (imported material was not eligible for points). Highest points were allotted to one-shot indigenous drama, the Arts, education and high quality variety when televised for the first time in peak viewing time. News, documentaries, current affairs, drama series and school-age children's programs were allotted points in the middle range, while programs which contained little of value either to viewers, or in terms of creative effort, were at the bottom of the range a half-point per hour. The requirements for each 28 days of six hours of first-release peak time drama, and four hours of school-age children's programs, remained unchanged except that the Board stipulated the period between 4.00 p.m. and 7.30 p.m. for the transmission of the children's quota material.

530. As a result of a review at the end of six months of operation of the points system, the Board introduced a revision on 30 June 1974 which it believed would increase the effectiveness of the system as an instrument for expanding and improving the Australian content of television programs, in particular, by the use of the "points score" incentive, the Board hoped for an increase in qualitative rather than quantitative terms. The major revisions were to reduce the points value of repeat programs; to increase the value of programs which used music composed and performed by Australians; to increase the first-release drama requirement and the school-age children's program requirement, and, in order to ensure that country stations and those in Perth and Hobart (which could draw upon the output of three networks) used as much as possible of the material produced in the major metropolitan areas, the points value to these stations of such material was reduced. An allowance for the annual four week production lay-off period which had formerly operated was discontinued so that stations were to meet the requirements on the basis of the full 52 weeks of the year.

531. A detailed description of the new arrangements, which became effective

on 30 June 1974, was included as Appendix K of the Board's Twenty-Sixth Annual Report.

532. The following table shows the Australian content performance of stations which at 30 June 1974 had completed three years of regular operation. It is based on information provided by stations for the period 30 June 1974 to 28th June 1975. The figures apply to programs televised between 6.00 a.m. and 12.00 midnight during the full 52 weeks of the year.

AUSTRALIAN CONTENT OF TELEVISION PROGRAMS  
30 JUNE 1974 TO 28 JUNE 1975  
COMMERCIAL TELEVISION STATIONS WHICH HAVE COMPLETED THREE YEARS OF  
OPERATION

Station	Target Points	Actual Points (includes bonus points in brackets)	Australian Content		First Release Australian Drama (6.00 p.m. to 10.00 p.m.)	School-age Children's Programs (4.00 p.m. to 7.30 p.m.)
			Overall (6.00 a.m. to 12.00 midnight)	Peak Time (6.00 p.m. to 10.00 p.m.)		
Minimum Requirements:			..	..	74 hrs. per year	6 hrs. average
<i>Metropolitan Stations</i>			<i>Per cent</i>	<i>Per cent</i>	<i>Hrs...Mins.</i>	<i>Hrs...Mins.</i>
ATN	5506.5	5771.8 (360.0)	38.9	36.0	128 30	5 30
TCN	5825.0	6707.7 (95.0)	44.8	43.5	75 00	7 00
TEN	5836.0	6584.8 (1085.0)	33.2	45.9	286 00	6 00
ATV	5778.5	7134.9 (1128.4)	44.3	46.5	286 45	6 00
GTV	5900.0	7026.3 (70.0)	41.3	45.5	78 00	6 15
HSV	5056.0	5382.3 (328.0)	45.2	41.9	121 30	6 00
BTQ	4587.0	4870.3 (546.3)	42.4	40.9	165 30	7 15
QTQ	4895.0	5133.2 (54.3)	43.0	43.0	82 45	6 00
TVQ	4811.0	6729.4 (1095.0)	39.5	47.9	288 00	6 00
ADS	5129.5	5247.4 (270.0)	44.0	41.0	116 30	6 00
NWS	4637.0	4959.8 (50.0)	33.6	38.4	75 30	6 00
SAS	5296.5	5591.6 (881.3)	33.4	36.0	247 15	6 00
STW	4992.0	5184.2 (545.8)	34.3	39.6	140 30	10 00
TVW	5297.0	5318.1 (614.0)	37.8	43.8	204 00	8 30
TVT	3618.0	4720.3 (772.6)	46.9	54.1	337 30	8 15
<i>Country Stations</i>						
*BKN	1432.5	1628.0 (122.5)	40.5	36.5	82 00	6 30
CBN/CWN	3130.0	4398.6 (166.4)	42.2	48.6	118 00	6 45
CTC	4374.0	5778.3 (602.0)	43.2	53.8	267 00	7 15
MTN	2776.5	4326.5 (158.4)	49.5	49.3	116 00	6 15
NBN	5542.5	7119.5 (617.9)	51.3	55.6	282 00	8 00
NEN/ECN	3366.0	4268.1 (255.4)	42.3	49.7	146 45	6 30
NRN/RTN	3317.9	5148.4 (639.5)	50.0	53.7	295 45	6 15
RVN	2965.5	4212.0 (666.5)	44.7	45.4	297 45	6 45
WIN	4872.0	6497.8 (838.5)	46.3	59.3	373 45	7 00
AMV	3266.0	4253.8 (656.8)	44.5	45.6	295 30	6 45
BCV/GLV	3668.0	5907.6 (681.1)	52.1	67.9	317 30	6 30
BTV	3706.5	4526.8 (210.7)	54.8	45.3	134 15	6 30
GMV	4033.0	6274.1 (1050.4)	53.1	65.2	477 15	7 00
STV	2174.0	4027.7 (892.1)	54.0	55.0	373 45	8 00
DDQ/SDQ	3352.5	5450.2 (847.4)	50.7	62.0	389 30	6 00
FNQ	2680.5	3091.7 (237.5)	41.0	39.1	146 30	6 30
†ITQ	1776.5	1270.8 (70.0)	26.6	27.7	88 00	2 30
MVQ	2839.5	3923.0 (586.2)	46.7	41.9	199 15	10 45
RTQ	2533.5	4045.8 (539.2)	50.6	47.1	231 45	8 15
TNQ	2696.0	3097.9 (236.3)	41.5	39.0	147 30	6 15
WBQ	2887.0	5436.4 (1019.2)	52.6	68.3	459 00	6 00
GTS	2658.5	3013.4 (222.5)	40.4	35.6	157 30	6 15
SES	2565.0	3981.9 (656.6)	53.7	48.6	271 30	8 15
BTW/GSW	2292.0	3845.6 (848.5)	48.0	49.8	385 15	7 15
‡VEW	1382.5	1397.2 (166.3)	36.2	32.3	114 30	6 00
TNT	3507.0	4613.5 (710.1)	49.3	49.1	294 30	8 15

\* BKN — Exempt from requirements 30 June 1974 to 14 December 1974.  
† ITQ — Exempt from requirements for full Statistical Year.  
‡ VEW — Exempt from requirements 30 June 1974 to 19 October 1974.

533. The above table does not include results for station NTD Darwin, which completed three years of regular operation and, therefore, was expected to comply with the Australian content requirements from 11 November 1974. The Board had exempted the station from meeting the Australian content requirements until videotape facilities had been installed and the exemption was extended following extensive damage suffered by the station from the Darwin cyclone on 25 December 1974. The station has not yet resumed operations.

534. Results in respect of stations BKN Broken Hill and VEW Kalgoorlie are for part of the statistical year only. During the first part of the year both stations lacked videotape facilities which denied them access to virtually all non-local Australian programming and, therefore, they had been exempted from meeting the Australian content requirement. Station VEW installed videotape facilities in October 1974 and the above table shows results for the station for the period 20 October 1974 to 28 June 1975. A microwave relay link was established between GTS Port Pirie and BKN during November 1974, and this gave BKN access to Australian programs. The results in the table in respect to BKN relate to the period 14 December 1974 to 28 June 1975.

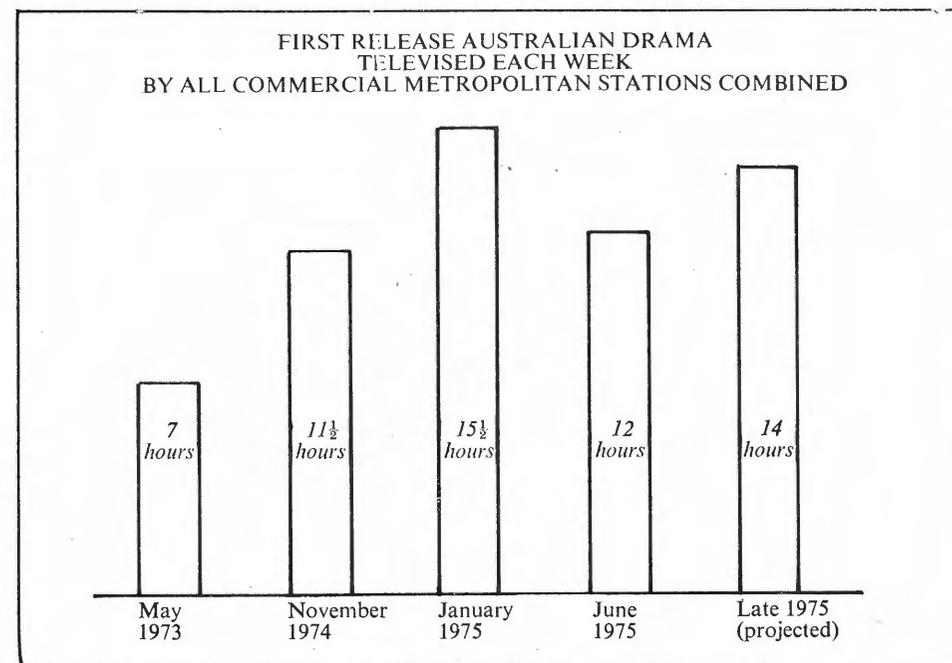
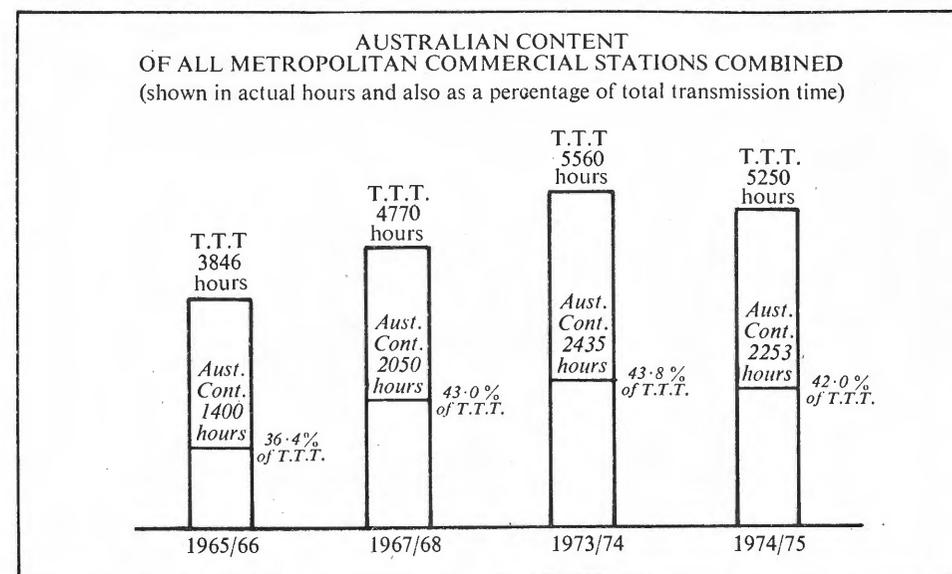
535. Station ITQ Mount Isa, which completed three years of regular programming during September 1974, was exempted from meeting the requirement for the full statistical year pending installation of videotape facilities.

536. The table on page 115 headed Australian Television Programs—All Metropolitan Stations shows the amount of transmission time actually occupied by various categories of Australian programs during each of the past seven years. The table cannot be taken as an accurate indication of actual amounts of production because it covers all programming including repeats. Nevertheless it provides a more valid means of making comparisons over the years than the use of percentages which do not take into account of changes in hours of operation. This is clearly illustrated by the diagram shown opposite.

537. The tables on page 104 illustrate that drama is by far the major television program category. It is for this reason that the Board has placed a strong emphasis in its requirements on the production of Australian drama. The diagram opposite shows the extent of the increase which has taken place in the televising of first release Australian drama by commercial television stations since the operation of the points system over the past two years:—

The total of 12 hours per week of first release drama being televised at the close of the year 1974/75 comprised:—"The Box" (2½ hours per week), "Number 96" (2½), "Matlock Police" (1), "Homicide" (1), "Until Tomorrow" (2½), "Last of the Australians" (½), "Division 4" (1), "Cash and Co." (1).

538. The Board has noted with concern that Audience Measurement reports in 1975 indicate a substantial reduction in the interest of viewers in Australian programs compared with 1974. There were six Australian programs in the top 20 in Sydney and Melbourne in June 1975 compared with 11 in September 1974. As mentioned in paragraph 505 a reduction of four hours a week of drama production occurred in January 1975 due to the discontinuance of two drama serials which lost popularity with viewers.



539. Late in 1974 a study was made of television program output during each of the previous three years. All commercial television stations and program production companies were requested to supply relevant details and the following table indicates the results. It should be noted that the figures refer to programs actually produced; not all of these were televised.

TELEVISION PROGRAM PRODUCTION—1971 TO 1974

	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
	Hrs. Mins.	Hrs. Mins.	Hrs. Mins.
Drama—Series .. .. .	347 30	348 30	438 35
Drama—One Shot .. .. .	4 00	16 05	12 30
Variety .. .. .	1298 15	1232 30	1386 38
Current Affairs .. .. .	1693 37	1927 50	2203 42
Documentary .. .. .	115 08	82 53	127 51
Children's Quota .. .. .	235 20	266 00	262 20
Children's Non-quota .. .. .	3326 35	3485 06	3406 09

540. The study indicated substantial growth in drama and current affairs production during the period. There were also significant increases in the categories of variety and documentary programs and marginal increases in children's programs. Information relating to the year 1974/75 was being obtained at the time this report was prepared.

541. The Board completed a further review of its Australian Content Points System during which it considered all the evidence available to it from its own assessment of the performance of stations, from information provided by the F.A.C.T.S., and from submissions which have been made to it by representatives of unions and organisations whose members are engaged in television program production. The outcome of the review was that the Board decided that after 8 February 1976 stations would be expected to meet increased requirements as outlined in following paragraphs. In issuing the new determination the Board informed stations that it would be necessary for them to commence immediately the planning and production of additional Australian material to meet the new demands.

542. Among proposals considered by the Board were suggestions for alternative methods of imposing requirements for Australian content, including that of assessing performance by the relative financial expenditure on Australian production *vis a vis* imported programs. The Board is investigating the feasibility of such a proposal, bearing in mind the importance of maintaining a substantial amount of Australian material in keeping with the fundamental aim of ultimately achieving a television service which is distinctively Australian in content and character.

543. The points system already contains elements which enable the Board to set targets which take into account not only the cost and quality of individual productions, but also the total quantity of Australian programs televised. The Board has, therefore, concluded that for the time being it should continue to use the points system, in a slightly amended form, as the basis for its assessment of station performance.

544. The amendments are intended by the Board to increase the emphasis on the production of high quality material by stations in the major production centres, as well as to encourage smaller stations to provide programs to suit special interests in their service areas. These steps were taken in the knowledge that they will probably not result in any increase in the overall quantity of Australian material. In the existing economic circumstances in the industry, it was evident to the Board that quality of programs and quantity of programs are to some extent mutually exclusive concepts. Since 1966 the Board has made its view clear to successive governments that, in order to secure substantial increases in the quantity of Australian material on television, some means must be found to meet the additional expenditure which cannot be recovered through sponsorship in a market of Australia's limited size. The establishment of the Australian Film Commission mentioned in paragraph 527 now offers prospects for the provision of some additional funding.

545. In summary the major changes in the Board's requirements are to:—

- (i) increase significantly the quota for first release Australian drama from 74 to 104 hours per year;
- (ii) increase the quota for programs for school-age children produced in accordance with the Board's guidelines from six hours to ten hours per four-week period;
- (iii) introduce a new concept calling for stations to produce or present each year at least four special programs of the highest quality which may be in the form of variety spectacles or one-shot dramas, using higher than normal budgets and employing substantial numbers of Australian actors, artists or musicians, as well as, if necessary, overseas stars. The Board has recommended to the performers' unions that they relax their restrictions on the appearances on television of visiting artists to enable them to take a limited part in the production of such special programs, since their participation should both justify the increased budget, and also improve the prospects of sales to other countries;
- (iv) reduce the points value of repeat presentation of programs, particularly for the second and all subsequent repeats;
- (v) increase the points value of one-shot drama, kindergarten programs and certain types of information programs;
- (vi) discontinue the practice of applying different point scales to stations situated in the smaller capital cities and in provincial areas in the light of clear evidence that such stations have been prepared to draw freely upon the output of the three major metropolitan networks, and thus met and in fact passed by substantial margins their points values for some types of local production by non-metropolitan stations.

546. The Board informed stations that it recognised that the amendments were being introduced at a time when the financial position of the industry was insecure, and perhaps subject to rapid change. The Board intends to keep the situation under observation so that it will be ready to vary its requirements appropriately if there is any substantial change in circumstances.

547. The complete points system, in the revised form to operate from 8 February 1976 is published as Appendix K to this Report. The appendix also includes a statement showing the points value of all programs televised since the new system was introduced.

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

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

NEWS

550. During the year all commercial stations continued to provide a comprehensive news service. News occupied four per cent of transmission time on metropolitan stations, the same as last year, and almost seven per cent on country stations, which was a slight increase. On average, each station televised four hours per week of news programs.

551. In format, news presentations followed the pattern of previous years, most were in the form of 30 minute early evening bulletins, and nearly all stations provided shorter bulletins of 5-10 minutes or brief headlines at various times during transmission, particularly later in the evening. Early evening news sessions were extensively viewed and, according to audience measurement figures, were often included among programs with the largest audiences.

552. There were again indications of a growth in the use of news material on relay from metropolitan to country stations. For instance, in Queensland several country stations began during the year to make use of telecommunication channels to take news on relay from station QTQ Brisbane. Despite considerable increases in the costs involved, most country stations continued to provide local news and weather information.

553. The televising of commentary and interview programs provided an extra dimension to news bulletins on many stations. Current affairs programs in the form of network productions such as "Federal File" or "A Current Affair" were extensively televised in country areas. The women oriented "No Man's Land" provided a useful daytime current affairs service. Other current affairs programs included "This Week" (HSV), "Twenty-Four Hours" and "The Mike Willesee Show". The latter two were discontinued during the year.

554. The Television Program Standards contain a provision setting out principles which should be observed by stations in the televising of news programs. These are in very general terms because the Board recognises the special nature of

AUSTRALIAN TELEVISION PROGRAMS  
ALL METROPOLITAN STATIONS  
Average yearly amount of time per station devoted to particular categories of Australian programs.

Program Category	Commercial Stations										National Stations	
	66/67	67/68	68/69	69/70	70/71	71/72	72/73	73/74	74/75	74/75	Hours	Percentage
Drama	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Serious	2.0	18.5	23.1	28.8	29.3	41.8	17.3	28.5	0.1	5.5	..	..
Adventure	30.0	41.0	27.3	55.2	83.3	99.0	104.3	119.1	23.3	15.8	..	..
Crime and Suspense	12.0	22.6	21.0	24.0	31.5	30.8	79.1	75.6	130.6	1.2	..	..
Domestic and Comedy	..	4.1	..	2.4	2.3	..	0.8	0.9	136.5	126.8	..	..
Western	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.3	9.6	..	..
Miscellaneous	122.0	139.4	121.8	64.8	51.8	44.0	56.8	21.1	12.1	42.3	..	..
Light Entertainment	166.0	225.6	193.2	175.2	198.2	215.6	258.3	245.2	304.9	201.2	..	..
Cartoons	4.0	2.1	4.2	4.8	2.3	4.4	5.1	2.8	4.0	3.1	..	..
Light Music	154.0	145.6	151.2	187.2	180.0	151.8	95.3	11.8	12.0	38.2	..	..
Personality Programs	544.0	408.0	399.0	487.2	267.8	382.8	540.4	563.4	360.8	26.1	..	..
Talent Programs	20.0	39.0	56.7	86.4	72.0	68.2	46.5	39.4	33.6	..	..	..
Variety	122.0	112.8	119.7	153.6	117.0	92.4	78.2	164.9	156.3	50.9	..	..
Sport	844.0	707.5	730.8	919.2	639.1	699.6	765.5	782.3	566.7	118.3	..	..
News	272.0	272.7	281.4	254.4	315.0	305.8	363.0	293.9	261.4	562.9	..	..
Children	186.0	205.0	319.2	396.0	279.0	246.4	271.3	236.6	235.8	284.3	..	..
Kindergarten	104.0	176.3	184.8	259.2	328.5	270.6	254.8	299.4	245.0	308.1	..	..
Other	182.0	141.5	92.4	132.0	200.3	209.0	209.9	241.1	227.9	82.5	..	..
Family Activities	286.0	317.8	277.2	391.2	528.8	479.6	464.7	540.5	472.9	390.6	..	..
Information	82.0	106.6	121.8	124.8	137.8	94.6	91.5	137.4	183.9	52.9	..	..
Current Affairs	8.0	32.8	44.1	24.0	22.5	30.8	46.6	26.7	19.6	98.5	..	..
Political Matter	76.0	84.1	52.5	40.8	51.8	48.4	88.8	101.1	130.0	255.7	..	..
Religious Matter	2.0	8.2	4.8	4.8	11.3	11.3	11.7	3.3	4.4	18.4	..	..
The Arts	48.0	55.4	48.3	48.0	40.5	50.6	45.5	40.4	28.8	71.7	..	..
Educational	6.0	12.3	6.3	..	..	..	0.8	2.4	5.1	49.3	..	..
Formal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other	24.0	22.6	25.1	21.6	27.0	2.2	0.4	0.3	40.0	382.9	..	..
Total amount of Australian Programming	2,000.0	2,050.6	2,099.9	2,400.0	2,251.0	2,200.0	2,428.2	2,435.5	2,253.5	2,493.8	..	..
Expressing the above figures as a percentage of all transmission time 100 hours =	2.1%	2.1%	1.9%	1.8%	1.7%	1.8%	1.8%	1.8%	1.9%	2.2%	..	..

news and the importance of ensuring maximum freedom for its presentation. The Board has, however, received well-founded complaints from time to time about the manner in which news interviews with people in a state of shock or otherwise in extreme distress have been handled. The Senate Standing Committee on Education, Science and the Arts had expressed some reservations about this form of interview. Consequently, the Board produced a draft set of guidelines, based on those of the Independent Broadcasting Authority in Great Britain, to be used in the conduct of television interviews. The advice of the Australian Journalists' Association was sought regarding the feasibility of using such guidelines in practice and following two meetings with representatives of that organisation, during which amendments were made in the light of the Association's own Code of Ethics, revised draft guidelines were referred to the F.A.C.T.S. and F.A.C.B. for comment. At the time of preparation of this report, although an indication had been received from the Association that it did not favour the introduction of guidelines notwithstanding its earlier willingness to co-operate in preparing amendments, comments had not been received from the two Federations.

#### FILM CENSORSHIP AND CLASSIFICATION OF PROGRAMS

555. The Board's Television Program Standards contain the following details in respect of the classification of film programs for television:—

- |           |  |
|-----------|--|
| 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 school days.   |

556. Films may also be classified by the Chief Censor as unsuitable for television.

557. The Chief Film Censor has reported that during the year ended 30 June 1975 the number of television programs examined totalled 8,541 (previous year 6,177), occupying about 5,084 (3,925) hours of screening time. Eliminations were made from 316 (225) programs. No (1) program was rejected under the Customs (Cinematograph) Regulations but 30 (23) were considered unsuitable in terms of the Television Program Standards.

558. Television programs were imported in the approximate proportion of 74 per cent from the United States of America, 23 per cent from the United Kingdom and 3.23 per cent from other countries. The proportions are unchanged from last year. In addition, 14 (18) programs produced in Australia outside the control of stations were classified during the year. Of the programs examined, 73 (75) per cent were produced on film and 27 (25) per cent on magnetic tape.

559. As in recent years, by far the greatest proportion of deletions made by the Film Censorship Board concerned violence, or the use of strong language, and matter of a sexual nature. In many cases deletions were made to meet the requirement of the distributor for programs to be rendered suitable for televising in 'A' or

'G' time. This included cases of strong language in programs required for televising in family and children's viewing time.

560. As explained in previous Annual Reports, the Board in 1971 assumed responsibility for hearing appeals against film classification decisions by the Film Censorship Board involving programs for television. During the year, three appeals only were made to the Board. These concerned a film clip for the 'R' classified theatre film "Dillinger", which had been rejected by the Censor on the grounds that it contained too much explicit violence, and that it depicted violence and brutality for their own sakes; a television documentary program, "Barry McKenzie—Ogre or Ocker", which was classified by the Censor "Unsuitable for Television" on the grounds that in terms of vulgarity and suggestiveness it went well beyond the tolerable limits of decorum and propriety acceptable for television programming; and a feature film entitled "How to Seduce a Playboy" which several years earlier had been classified by the Censor as "Unsuitable for Television". The Board dismissed the two first mentioned appeals and recommended to the appellant in the third instance that the film should be re-submitted to Censorship for re-examination in the light of contemporary community standards; this course of action was followed and the film was subsequently classified 'AO' for television.

561. The Film Censorship Board also rejected a reconstructed version of the "Barry McKenzie" documentary program on the grounds that resort to "bleeping" and the superimposition of the word "censored" on the film were not regarded as a satisfactory means of rendering the program acceptable for television. The Board agreed with this view and informed the appellant accordingly.

562. There was considerable speculation in the press and trade magazines concerning the possible use of 'R' classified cinema films on television. At present, such films automatically receive the classification "Unsuitable for Television". The Board considers that, clearly, a very large percentage of current 'R' classified cinema films are totally unsuitable for television and, therefore, no alteration to the policy regarding 'R' classified films is proposed.

563. It is a long-established principle that trailers and other extracts from films used for promotion purposes will be consistent in classification with the parent film. During the year the Board had occasion to inform the F.A.C.T.S. of its serious concern at attempts by a television network to promote a locally produced family type program by using adult type trailers. The Board took the view that this practice could be confusing for viewers and would undermine the classification system which is highly valued by responsible parents. The Federation was informed that appropriate measures should be taken to guard against this type of promotion being used again.

564. A recent innovation in theatre program promotions has been the introduction of composite film trailers publicising several films, sometimes with different censorship classifications. The Film Censorship Board, in consultation with the Board, has adopted a policy of applying to such composite trailers the most restrictive of the individual classifications of the films concerned.

565. The question of film trailers being televised at inappropriate times was a matter which gave cause for serious concern and it was the subject of discussion with the Federation. A further common cause of complaint in this regard has been

that stations have televised 'A' or 'AO' classified trailers during a program which was classified 'G' but which was televised outside family and children's viewing time. While technically such trailers were televised at times appropriate to their classification, their appearance in 'G' films can lead to confusion in the minds of parents who use the classification system as a guide to what their children may watch. In most instances, inappropriate scheduling was found to be attributed to simple human error. There were cases, however, in which stations produced trailers and used material taken out of context from the main film. This rendered the trailer concerned objectionable in terms of the Board's Standards. This aspect of program promotion continues to receive close attention from the Board and, in consultation with the industry, the Board has indicated that it expects station managers to accept full responsibility for all program promotional material. Stations have been informed that they should consult the Board in any instances where doubt exists.

566. The Board met formally with the Film Censorship Board in June 1975 and a very close liaison at working level was maintained throughout the year.

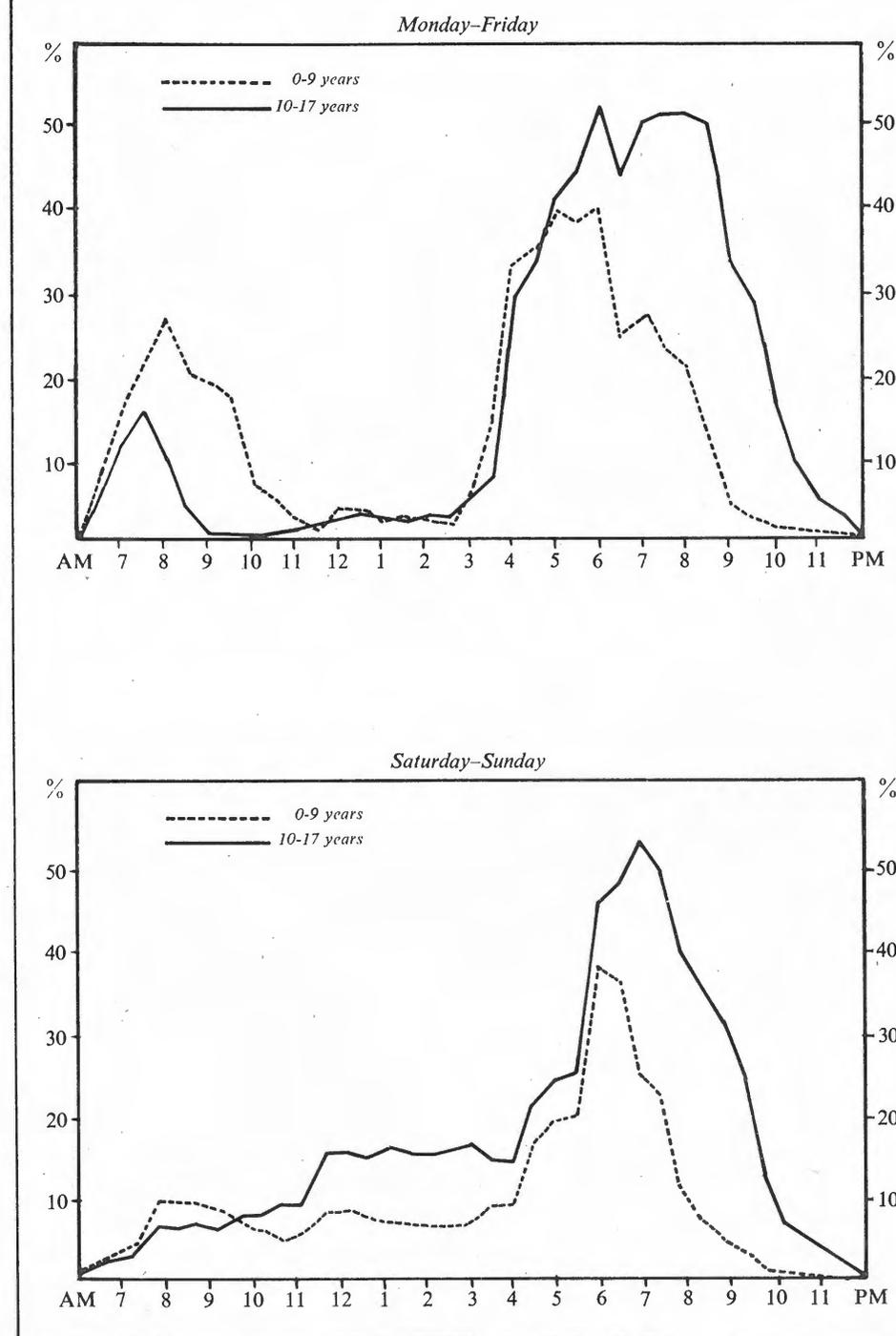
#### FAMILY AND CHILDREN'S PROGRAMS

567. The Board's Television Program Standards contain provisions designed to ensure that programs televised during certain periods of the day, when children may form a substantial part of the audience, will be suitable for viewing by children without parental supervision. This period, known as family and children's viewing time, is specified in the Standards as between 6.00 a.m. and 8.30 a.m. and between 4.00 p.m. and 7.30 p.m. on weekdays, and between 6.00 a.m. and 7.30 p.m. on Saturday and Sunday. During these periods all programs televised must be suitable for viewing by persons of all ages, although some allowance is made for news and current affairs type programming.

568. The graphs which appear on page 119 provide an indication of the times at which young people make use of television. The percentage of children and teenagers viewing at each hour of the day is shown for weekdays and for weekends. The graphs, when compared with information published in previous reports, suggest that the tendency evident last year, for children to watch television later than the 7.30 p.m. transition time to adult program, has continued. The Board was unable to reach a definite decision on the practicality of extending the close of family and children's viewing time from 7.30 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. It had discussions with commercial stations, the Australian Broadcasting Commission (in respect of national stations) and the Film Censorship Board, without however reaching solutions to some serious programming difficulties which would be involved in the change. The discussions are continuing.

569. Programs designed specifically for children amounted to 8.9 per cent of the transmission time of stations. This figure includes kindergarten programs and programs televised to meet the requirement for programs designed specifically for school-age children. This quota calls for six hours of programming in every 28 day period, and, as indicated in paragraph 545, this is to increase to 10 hours per 28-day period as part of a general review of the Australian content system. The aim of the school-age children's program quota is to encourage the production and presentation of a wide range of Australian material of an entertaining and informative nature

#### PERCENTAGE OF CHILDREN AND TEENAGERS VIEWING



designed for school-age children and televised at times when they are available to watch. Programs are eligible for the quota allowance only if televised between 4.00 p.m. and 7.30 p.m.

570. There has been an increase in the number and diversity of programs approved by the Board as quota material in terms of Guidelines which had been developed by an Advisory Committee to the Board during its term of operation from 1971 to 1973. These include "The Curiosity Show" (NWS), "Look, Listen, Laugh and Learn" (TCN), "This Week Has Seven Days" (Seven Network), "Junior Jury" (SAS), "Yellow House" (Eric Porter Productions), "Elephant Boy" (Portman Productions), "Catch Kandy" (Australian Film Productions), "Looking On" (NBN), "What in the World" (TVW), "Zoom" (STW), "Time for Living" (TVQ), "Triad" (STV), "Rock Around Australia" (SAS), "Professor and the Enquiring Minds" (Seven Network), "BTV Juniors" (BTV), "Animated Classics" (A.P.I.) and "Project 75" (TCN documentary series; assessed on an individual basis).

571. During the year stations also televised a number of programs designed to meet the special needs of pre-school children. These included "Romper Room", "Who's That Knocking at my Door", the "Winky-Dink Show", "Playroom", "Awley's School", "Here's Humphrey", "Young Seven" and "Arabella's Attic". Unfortunately, there has been some reduction in the amount of kindergarten material televised as a result of a contraction which has taken place in daytime hours of operation, stemming from economic difficulties being encountered by some stations. To encourage stations to persist in providing this worthwhile and much appreciated programming, the points value of kindergarten programs has been increased as part of the revision of the Australian content requirements which is covered in detail in paragraph 545.

#### RELIGIOUS PROGRAMS

572. Section 103 of the *Broadcasting and Television Act 1942-1975* requires that licensees of each television station shall televise matter of a religious nature during such periods as the Board determines and, if the Board so directs, shall do so without charge.

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

574. During the year approximately 1.0 per cent of the weekly hours of service of metropolitan stations (62 minutes weekly per station) and 1.3 per cent of the weekly hours of service of country stations (an average of 47 minutes weekly per station) was occupied by such programs. In comparison with the previous year, this represents a slight increase in the amount of time provided by country stations, and no change in the amount of time provided by metropolitan stations.

575. Many stations televised at least one 30-minute religious program, usually on Sundays. Epilogues and other short religious announcements were also widely used. The majority of stations televised short religious announcements at various

times during normal programming. Special religious programs were televised by many stations at Easter and Christmas.

576. Most material televised in free time continued to be provided by the Christian Television Association, the radio and television agency of the Catholic Church, or individual local church bodies. The trend evident in broadcasting towards non-denominational religious material is also appearing in television.

#### TELEVISION OF OBJECTIONABLE MATTER—COMPLAINTS

577. There was a substantial volume of written complaints to the Board concerning program material considered by viewers to be of an objectionable nature; more than 2,000 such complaints were received. The Board also received a very large number of telephoned complaints concerning program matters, and in addition the Board's monitoring staff reported many matters concerning the nature and content of programs and their acceptability in terms of the Standards. All complaints received were investigated and, where it was found that there was substance in the claim made, appropriate action was taken with the offending station.

578. Many complaints came from parents concerned about what they considered to be inappropriate times for the televising of promotional material for forthcoming programs or trailers for feature films. Each case was investigated in the light of the requirement in the Board's Standards that such promotional material may be televised only at times appropriate to the censorship classification of the program being promoted. The Board found that in many cases there was justification for the complaint and stations which breached this requirement, whether through lack of judgment or human error, were reminded of their obligations in the matter and their programming was carefully observed to ensure against a recurrence of the breach. The Board is concerned at the prevalence of complaints of this nature and is not yet satisfied that stations are exercising their responsibilities fully in this regard.

579. An item concerning a meeting of striking power workers in New South Wales, included in the news bulletins televised by stations ATN and HSV on 29 January 1975, contained grossly offensive expressions. It was understood that at least one other station which received the item had rejected it as being unsuitable for television. The Board discussed the matter with stations ATN and HSV, and was informed by ATN that a technical fault affecting sound volume had prevented detection of the offensive remark at the film editing stage. The remarks had also escaped the attention of HSV personnel. Both stations assured the Board that action had since been taken to supervise more closely all material scheduled for transmission.

580. Complaints were received about items (dealing with such matters as massage parlours) included in several editions of the current affairs programs "24 Hours" and "A Current Affair" televised at 7.00 p.m. on weekdays on the O-10 network and the Nine network respectively. News and current affairs programs televised during family and children's viewing time between 4.00 p.m. and 7.30 p.m. are allowed some degree of latitude in terms of the restrictive standards relating to general programming during that period. In several cases, however, the Board considered that the complaints were justified notwithstanding the special informational nature of this type of programming. The matters were discussed with the

producing stations so that a better understanding of what was expected of them under the Board's standards could be reached.

581. Editions of two children's series, "Junior Jury", televised by SAS Adelaide, and "The Curiosity Show" (NWS Adelaide) contained items which the Board considered to be potentially dangerous to children. The item in "Junior Jury" was on the making of candles, involving the melting of paraffin wax in a saucepan. The item in "The Curiosity Show" showed children playing with lighted candles, matches and methylated spirits. These demonstrations were considered particularly dangerous because of the danger of their being imitated by children and the inadequacy of the warning about the hazards involved for young children. The stations using the series were asked by the Board to examine the items before transmission and to preface them with a suitable warning if it was decided to use them at all.

582. Several instances of the use of objectionable material were observed by the Board's monitoring during editions of the HSV program "Penthouse Club". The material subsequently gave rise to many complaints from viewers. In August 1974 and December 1974 performer Miss Mary Hardy used an expletive which was considered by the Board to be completely unacceptable for television. In the first instance following the Board's taking the matter up with the station the General Manager advised that Miss Hardy had been suspended for a week and had been warned that a recurrence of behaviour of a similar nature would force the station to dispense with her services. Following the second instance the Board decided to take action against Miss Hardy in terms of section 119 of the Broadcasting and Television Act in that she was asked to show cause why an order should not be made prohibiting or placing restrictions on her from rendering items for radio or television. Following assurances received from Miss Hardy, through her solicitors, that she would give an unequivocal undertaking to the Board that no such incident would arise again, the Board decided to take no further action against Miss Hardy beyond warning her that any repetition of the offence would result in its taking immediate and drastic action. The Board also issued a warning to station HSV that it would consider similar action against it should it fail to exercise its responsibility to supervise Miss Hardy's performances. There has been no further instance of such material being used by Miss Hardy.

583. In January 1975 an edition of "Penthouse Club" contained a segment in which performer Miss Trudy Jaworski discussed a news report in a manner which was considered by the Board to exceed tolerable bounds of good taste. The Board referred the matter to the management of the station, pointing out its concern as to whether a sufficient level of control was being maintained over the program and its personalities. The station advised the Board that as a result of the incident it had already dispensed with Miss Jaworski's appearances in the program and that a new producer had been appointed and firmly instructed that incidents of this nature were not to occur.

584. Following an incident in the edition of "The Graham Kennedy Show" televised by GTV Melbourne on 3 March 1975, the Board ordered on 18 March 1975 that Mr. Graham Kennedy's appearances on radio and television were to be restricted to performances that were recorded in advance and approved by a responsible station executive. The action was taken after the incident had been

drawn to Mr. Kennedy's attention and he had been asked to "show cause" why the Board should not take some action against him. The Board had carefully examined a tape recording of the incident, and was convinced that Mr. Kennedy deliberately made use of an expletive which it had previously ruled as totally unsuitable for use on the family medium of television. Mr. Kennedy had made it plain that his action had been deliberate by his comment which immediately followed the incident.

585. In imposing the restriction the Board took into account Mr. Kennedy's response to its letter, a televised interview with Mr. Leon Hill, General Manager of GTV, in which he said in reference to Mr. Kennedy "ad lib comment obviously is totally beyond control", and also a letter from Mr. Peter Faiman, the Executive Producer of the show, stating that he could not be responsible for Mr. Kennedy's "ad libbing". Under these circumstances, and in the absence of any assurance from Mr. Kennedy that such an incident would not be repeated, the Board took the only action open to it under the Broadcasting and Television Act, and issued the order referred to above.

586. In May 1975 Mr. Kennedy wrote to the Board seeking a lifting of the order. The Board subsequently interviewed Mr. Kennedy and, as a result, he wrote a further letter accepting the Board's earlier ruling and giving an undertaking to abide by all the Board's Standards in future live performances. In the light of these assurances the Board revoked the order on 3 June 1975.

587. Reference was made in paragraph 641 of the Twenty-Sixth Annual Report to the series "Class of '74", early episodes of which had contained material which was considered by the Board to be unsuitable for televising during family and children's viewing time. The Board had been assured that, as a result of discussions which had been held with the producers in April and May 1974, a more satisfactory understanding of the requirements of the Standards for this period had been achieved. In November 1974 the Board was concerned to note that several episodes contained material which it regarded as completely inappropriate for the context of a program purported to depict activities of an Australian school and scheduled during family and children's viewing time. The Board directed that three episodes of the program should not be televised prior to 7.30 p.m. in the form in which they had been made and that it considered that the series no longer conformed to the agreement which had been reached in the earlier discussions regarding its suitability for family and children's viewing time. As a result of further discussions with the producers, an assurance was received that the series was being restructured to comply with the Standards. Subsequent episodes of "Class of '74" and of the following series, "Class of '75", prior to its cessation in March 1975, were produced in accordance with the Standards.

#### ADVERTISING

588. As explained in previous Annual Reports, the Board's Television Program Standards currently provide that the time occupied by advertising matter on weekdays may not exceed eleven minutes in each hour between 7.00 p.m. and 10.00 p.m. and 13 minutes in each hour at all other times. On Sunday, advertising content may not exceed six minutes in the hour between 6.00 a.m. and 12.00 noon and nine minutes in the hour at other times. Paragraph 616 of the Board's Twenty-Sixth

Annual Report referred to a review of the advertising time standards which was being undertaken in consultation with the Federation of Australian Commercial Television Stations. Discussions which have taken place with the Federation embraced a number of aspects relevant to the advertising time standards, and to some extent were conducted with the expectation that the Board's powers were to be clarified by amendments to the Act. As stated in paragraph 7, this expectation was not realised.

589. The major change proposed by the Board concerned the rationalisation of the Standards to remove the existing distinction between Sundays and other days in terms of permissible advertising content. This would have resulted in an increase in advertising content on Sundays and a corresponding decrease in advertising on all other days. The Board also proposed several changes involving the permissible number of advertisements and advertising breaks; the repetition of individual advertisements; and the advertising during news and children's programs. All of these matters have been held in abeyance pending completion of an extensive study of the effects of the changes on station viability which has been commissioned by the Federation.

590. Agreement was reached on the need for an appropriate separation between advertisements and program matter by the use of a slide or symbol or some other means.

591. Paragraph 378 refers to an arrangement whereby the Board provides monthly reports to the Minister, informing him of cases of over-commercialisation by stations. During the year the number of television stations so involved was eight, namely TEN Sydney, BTQ, QTQ and TVQ Brisbane, TVW Perth, TVT Hobart, RVN South Western Slopes and Eastern Riverina (Wagga Wagga) and TNT North Eastern Tasmania (Launceston). With the exceptions of stations TVQ and TVT, the breaches were of an isolated nature and the Board, after consideration of the explanations provided by the licensees and the previous record of the stations, decided that, in the light of assurances given, no further action in the matter was required. As breaches of the advertising time standards by station TVQ had occurred in August, September and November 1974, the Board recommended to the Minister that, in accordance with the provisions of section 86 of the Act (see paragraph 379), he should take action to suspend the licence. Consequently, the Minister on 16 December 1974 notified the Chairman of Directors of Universal Telecasters Qld. Ltd. that, after the expiration of seven days, he intended to suspend the licence for station TVQ. For the reasons stated in paragraph 414, the Minister did not proceed with the suspension.

592. Observance by most stations of the general provisions of the advertising time standards continues to be satisfactory, although the Board continued to receive complaints about too frequent interruptions to some programs (especially those in dramatic form) and the rate of repetition of individual advertisements.

593. The arrangements referred to in paragraph 624 of the Board's Twenty-Sixth Annual Report, whereby the F.A.C.T.S. has established procedures for the pre-examination and approval of certain television advertisements, were effective in ensuring a high level of compliance with the Board's Standards relating to the acceptability of advertising matter. The Federation also closely checked proposed

television advertisements for acceptability in accordance with guidelines issued by the Trade Practices Commission relating to the operation of the Trade Practices Act. Although an effective liaison has been maintained at working level between the Board and the Federation in regard to the acceptability of advertising matter, the Board found it necessary to take action in regard to a number of advertisements, some of which were not in the categories of advertisements which were pre-examined by the Federation.

594. On 16 December 1974, the Minister, acting on the recommendation of the Board, wrote to the Chairman of Directors of Tasmanian Television Ltd., licensee of Station TVT Hobart, in regard to several breaches of the advertising time standards by TVT on 10 November. The Minister informed the licensee of his serious concern but indicated that, because of the station's very satisfactory record of compliance with the Standards, he did not propose to exercise his power under section 86 of the Act to suspend the station licence, pending an assurance being given that appropriate procedures would be introduced to safeguard against the possibility of further breaches. The Chairman of Directors, Tasmanian Television Ltd., subsequently provided the Minister with an assurance that station procedures had been critically reviewed so as to ensure that further breaches did not occur. Despite this assurance, further breaches of the advertising time standards by station TVT were observed on 3 and 4 May 1975 and, at the time of preparation of this report, the Minister was considering the action to be taken.

595. Following the receipt of complaints, including one from a boat safety authority, the Board directed that an advertisement for beer, which depicted a large quantity of the product being consumed by a fishing party in a small boat, should be withdrawn and reconstructed in such a manner so as to remove the grounds for criticism. The advertisement was modified to remove the depiction of unsafe boating practices, which included the over-emphasis on consumption of alcoholic liquor in a potentially hazardous situation.

596. The Board's Standards contain restrictions in regard to alcoholic liquor advertising which, among other things, limits the times at which such advertisements may be televised and also precludes the participation of young people in the presentation of these advertisements. An advertisement, on behalf of a Sydney restaurant, involving alcoholic liquor, was withdrawn and reconstructed at the Board's request to remove the association of a child with alcoholic liquor in the presentation of an advertisement. An advertisement for alcoholic cider was withdrawn from use at the request of the Board because the characters involved in its presentation appeared to be adolescents rather than young adults. It is significant that a voluntary code of advertising practice has been devised by the Australian Associated Brewers which provides, among other things, that any one shown drinking beer in an advertisement shall be obviously above the legal drinking age.

597. Two advertisements and an animated cartoon series, all of which showed persons or characters inside freezers, were discontinued at the direction of the Board because of the possible danger to young children through imitation.

Section 117 of the Act provides that:—

(1.) The Commission or the licensee concerned, as the case may be, shall cause to be announced the true name of every speaker who, either in person or by means of a

sound recording device, delivers an address or makes a statement relating to a political subject or current affairs for broadcasting or televising.

(2.) If the speaker is not the author of the address or statement, the name of the author shall be included in the announcement.

(3.) If the address is delivered or the statement is made on behalf of a political party, the name of the party shall be included in the announcement.

(4.) The announcement shall be made after the address or statement if it contained one hundred words or less or before and after the address or statement if it contains more than one hundred words.

(5.) The Commission or the licensee, as the case may be, shall keep a record of the name, address and occupation of the author of each such address or statement and shall furnish to the Board any particulars of the record which the Board by notice in writing requires.

598. In relation to these provisions, the Board directed that a series of advertisements which were televised on behalf of private insurance companies and which were considered to constitute political matter should be withdrawn until modified to incorporate details of the name of the speakers and author(s) of the statements.

599. Some advertisements in a similar category dealing with the Medibank Scheme, which were televised on behalf of the New South Wales Government, were also examined in the light of the provisions of section 117 of the Act. It had been claimed by the New South Wales Government that these advertisements did not constitute political matter, but the advice of the Australian Attorney-General supported the Board's view that the advertisements in question were subject to the provisions of section 117. This information was conveyed to the F.A.C.T.S. and the advertisements were withdrawn.

600. Two advertisements, which depicted unsafe driving practices, were withdrawn at the direction of the Board. One involved a sequence in which a car was braked in a manner which would have been dangerous if emulated. The other case involved an advertisement for petrol in which the unsafe driving technique of switching off the engine while the car is in motion was depicted. In both cases, complaints had been received from viewers.

601. On a number of occasions stations acted on their own initiative to withdraw advertisements because of adverse public reaction after they had been televised. One of these, a car advertisement, adopted a distinctly racist approach and another, for a national magazine, included the crude defacement of a photograph of a prominent politician.

602. Paragraph 496 of the Board's Twenty-Fifth Annual Report referred to special standards for advertising directed to children which had been determined by the Board pursuant to section 100(4) of the Act.

603. Observations during the year indicated that advertising directed to children still requires very close attention and the Board found it necessary to take action in regard to several such advertisements. The most common departure from the special standards concerned the use of personalities or characters from children's programs to endorse or recommend products within or adjacent to children's programs. The requirement that children should not be directly urged to put pressure on parents to purchase advertised products was also breached. In all cases, the advertisements were taken up with the station concerned and ultimately withdrawn from use.

604. During the year, special interest was focussed on "perimeter advertising" (the use of advertising signs or slogans at sports arenas or on players' uniforms). The Board is closely watching the development of this technique to ensure that such forms of publicity do not obtrude on the viewing screen and therefore become straight-out advertising within the meaning of the term in the Board's Standards.

605. Several advertisements, because of their content, became subject to the Board's direction that they were not to be televised in family and children's viewing time. These included advertisements for a stage (horror) show, an advertisement for a war magazine, a soft drink advertisement which contained extremely violent action, and an advertisement for colour television implying that children in homes without colour television were being disadvantaged.

606. As explained in previous Annual Reports, the Board's Television Program Standards require that all television advertisements must be produced in Australia, although they may include a proportion (not exceeding 20 per cent of the duration of the advertisement) of overseas material, both visual and sound, which is not possible to obtain or produce in Australia. These requirements, since their introduction in 1961, have been credited with sustaining the Australian film production industry and the Board has sought consistently to ensure that the spirit underlying the requirements is observed in all advertising matter. In accordance with soundly established precedents, the Board granted temporary exceptions from these rules on four occasions to allow brief test market campaigns to be conducted in selected areas on condition that locally produced advertisements would be commissioned if the campaigns proved successful. Two other exemptions were granted on a restricted experimental basis to permit the use in Australian advertisements of overseas material which had been processed and changed by computerised animated techniques involving special equipment only recently introduced to this country. The Board is watching carefully the implications for Australian producers arising from the increased use of this equipment.

607. A number of applications for approval to use imported footage not in accordance with the Board's rules were rejected during the year. Nine advertisements, involving three separate advertisers, which contained imported material in excess of the permissible limits, were withdrawn from use at the Board's request.

608. The Board's Circular Letter T.103 of 1 July 1974 (see Appendix O) refers to the special conditions to be observed when Australian film crews are sent overseas for the specific purpose of obtaining material for the production of television advertisements. The Board has established procedures whereby close liaison is maintained with advertising agencies and production houses engaged on such productions to ensure that the conditions are met.

609. The following tables show for Melbourne stations the pattern of advertising content over the past eight years. The tables are based on data obtained from TV Monitors Australia Pty. Ltd. for four representative periods during the year.

610. The tables indicate that in broad terms advertising content was well within the Board's advertising time standards. There was an increase in advertising content in all time periods and days of the week.

PERCENTAGE OF TIME OCCUPIED BY ADVERTISEMENTS—  
MELBOURNE METROPOLITAN STATIONS  
Time Periods (Monday to Friday)

Year	2.00 to 4.30 p.m.		4.30 to 7.00 p.m.		7.00 to 10.00 p.m.		10.00 to 11.30 p.m.		Overall
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent		
1969	13.6	14.0	16.4	18.4	15.3				
1970	12.9	17.1	16.8	17.7	16.0				
1971	14.1	17.1	16.8	14.7	15.8				
1972	15.2	16.6	16.4	14.7	15.8				
1973	15.1	16.5	16.7	15.9	16.1				
1974	15.1	14.9	16.5	14.3	15.2				
1975	17.8	18.5	17.6	17.4	17.8				

## ALL 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	
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
1973	13.0	16.2	16.3	16.3	16.4	14.9	12.5	15.1
1974	11.7	14.9	15.6	15.3	15.6	14.9	10.7	14.1
1975	13.7	17.6	18.5	17.6	18.2	17.0	14.8	13.7

## COMMUNITY SERVICES

611. F.A.C.T.S. has informed the Board that during the year the majority of commercial television stations conducted telethons on behalf of various local and State charities, raising a total of \$3,834,997. In addition, 20 stations took part in a telethon organised by the Nine Network for the Relief Appeal on behalf of the victims of the Darwin cyclone, which raised a total of \$3,007,832. Another combined telethon for the Queensland Flood Relief Appeal, raised \$1,242,388.

612. The Federation has estimated that during the year member stations provided free advertising time worth an estimated \$2 million for the promotion of charitable events.

613. Apart from more conventional community service activity, stations TVW Perth and SAS Adelaide conducted a Young Film Makers' Contest, inviting students interested in cinematography to compete for an annual award. A leading authority judged the entries, and film equipment worth \$2,000 and trophies were awarded for the best film work submitted by students at school and tertiary level. A young artist's award was also made by each station.

614. Station ATN Sydney produced and televised 46 quarter-hour programs for the Children's Medical Research Foundation under the title "These Children Are Ours".

## PROGRAM RESEARCH

615. The expectation of an increased tempo of program research, expressed in the Board's Twenty-Sixth Annual Report, has not been realised for the same basic reason as mentioned in that report, that of limitation of staff, and especially of

experienced research staff. The Board's recent experience has been that trained staff readily obtain offers of employment in other research fields, often outside the Public Service, which adversely affects the Board's ability to maintain a substantial program of research. The staff ceiling currently imposed on the Board makes it difficult to foresee an improvement in the near future. Discussions on the matter were taking place with the Public Service Board at the time this report was prepared.

616. A report on findings in Sydney on attitudes and opinions about television was published during the year, and was widely disseminated. A report on a similar survey in Melbourne, conducted in June 1974, has not yet been completed due to staff limitations mentioned above. The Board is concerned about this time lag, because the main value of such research findings lies in their publication reasonably close to the time when the investigations were made.

617. In its Twenty-Sixth Annual Report, the Board reported that it had established a Viewers' Panel, derived from respondents to the field survey conducted in Melbourne in June 1974. The opportunity was taken to obtain the views of members of the panel on several occasions during the year. One such project related to the televising of the Joint Sitting of the Australian Parliament in August 1974. Panelists with telephones were contacted the day after the telecast to ascertain whether they had watched the program and whether they would watch a parliamentary telecast again. This study complemented a full scale field survey on the same general issues which the Board undertook at the request of the joint Committee on the Broadcasting of Parliamentary Proceedings mentioned in the Board's Twenty-Fifth Annual Report. The findings of both investigations suggest that there is a great deal of public interest in the televising of parliamentary proceedings.

618. The Board sees the further use of the Viewers' Panel as an important aid in its research program, particularly as a means of obtaining rapid feed-back from a cross-section of the public on current issues.

619. The Board's Chief Psychologist, Mr. A. Snare, attended, as an expert adviser, two seminars conducted by the Australian Institute of Criminology on the topics of developing a low-crime environment in the Albury-Wodonga growth area, and the relationship between the media and crime. He has been invited to convene a seminar on Youth, Media and Crime at the Eighth Biennial Conference of the Australian Crime Prevention Council in August 1975. In addition, he was appointed to a Course Advisory Committee at the Swinburne College of Technology to assist in planning a graduate diploma course in Applied Social Psychology to commence in 1976.

620. The Board's Senior Psychologist, Mrs. T. May, addressed some 30 separate groups of parents and others interested in broadcasting and television during the year. The topics covered included the Board's functions, its program standards, and the research evidence about the social effects of television, particularly on children. She also lectured to Teachers' Colleges on research methodologies and problems, based on the Board's experience.

621. The opportunity was taken to enrol selected research staff in a comprehensive course in the techniques of market and social research. This course was

conducted by Dr. W. A. Belson, Director of the Survey Research Centre in London, a world authority in this field, who visited Australia to hold these courses in Melbourne and Sydney in conjunction with the Market Research Society of Australia. Due to the close liaison that the Board's research staff has maintained for many years with Dr. Belson, most of the research strategies discussed during the course were already being applied by the Board in its broad program of research.

622. The extensive analysis of the findings of the audience measurement survey organisation, McNair Anderson Associates Pty. Ltd., was continued during the year. This material provides data concerning the audience for different kinds of programs at different times of the day for radio and television stations in all capital cities and several provincial cities. The industry places great, perhaps undue, reliance on this data for its placement of programs and advertisements. The Board, therefore, wishes to ensure that it is kept fully informed of this data and the implications of its application to programing practices.

623. As in previous years, television program content was analysed, using the programs of all metropolitan and 22 country commercial television stations, together with those of the National Television Service in Melbourne, as representative of the National Service. The relevant statistical details are given in Appendix M.

#### HOURS OF SERVICE

624. Section 16(3.)(c) of the Broadcasting and Television Act 1942-1975 provides that the Board shall have power to determine the hours during which programs may be televised. Section 97 of the Act provides that a licensee shall not televise programs except during such hours as the Board determines.

625. The 48 commercial television stations in service at 30 June 1975 were operating for an aggregate of 3,425½ hours per week. This was 54½ hours per week less than at 30 June 1974, reflecting difficult economic conditions encountered by stations. There were decreases in the hours of operation of stations CTC Canberra, ATN Sydney, NRN Grafton-Kempsey, RTN Richmond-Tweed, WIN Wollongong, ATV Melbourne, BCV Bendigo, GLV La Trobe Valley, ADS Adelaide, STW Perth, TVT Hobart and NTD Darwin, which ceased operation on 25 December 1974 due to cyclone damage and had not resumed at the time this report was written. Hours of operation were increased by stations TEN Sydney, BKN Broken Hill, RVN Wagga Wagga, HSV Melbourne, AMV Albury, BTV Ballarat and MVQ Mackay.

626. The average hours of operation of the 15 metropolitan stations at the end of the year amounted to 101 hours weekly, four hours less than the previous year, with GTV Melbourne (127½ hours) operating longer than any other. The average for country stations was 60 hours weekly, two hours more than at 30 June 1974.

627. The weekly hours of service of all commercial and national television stations in operation at 30 June 1975 are shown in appendices 'C' and 'D'. The following table shows the average weekly hours of operation of commercial television stations at intervals since 1960.

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

#### HOURS OF OPERATION—COMMERCIAL TELEVISION STATIONS Average Hours per Week at 30 June (to nearest hour)

Location	1960	1966	1974	1975
Sydney . . . . .	86 ( 2 stns)	85 ( 3 stns)	118 ( 3 stns)	116 ( 3 stns)
Melbourne . . . . .	66 ( 2 stns)	73 ( 3 stns)	120 ( 3 stns)	119 ( 3 stns)
Brisbane . . . . .	56 ( 2 stns)	70 ( 3 stns)	92 ( 3 stns)	92 ( 3 stns)
Adelaide . . . . .	56 ( 2 stns)	92 ( 3 stns)	102 ( 3 stns)	94 ( 3 stns)
Perth . . . . .	44 ( 1 stn )	78 ( 2 stns)	101 ( 2 stns)	95 ( 2 stns)
Hobart . . . . .	30 ( 1 stn )	61 ( 1 stn )	76 ( 1 stn )	72 ( 1 stn )
All State Capitals . . . . .	60 (10 stns)	78 (15 stns)	105 (15 stns)	101 (15 stns)
All Other Areas . . . . .	..	50 (24 stns)	58 (33 stns)	60 (32 stns)
All Stations . . . . .	60 (10 stns)	61 (39 stns)	72 (48 stns)	73 (47 stns)

## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

629. 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 Australia. The Board, in particular, wishes to place on record its appreciation of the considerable assistance rendered by the A.P.O. In many of its day to day operations the Board works in close co-operation with the Department of the Media. The A.B.C. has provided considerable assistance to the Board as have also the Federation of Australian Commercial Broadcasters, the Federation of Australian Commercial Television Stations, the Overseas Telecommunications Commission, the 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. G. Nowotny, the A.P.O. Representative, and in the United States of America by Mr. N. M. Woodroffe, Civil Air Attaché. With the approval of the Department of Transport, 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 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.

The Board also acknowledges with thanks the services of the Transport Section of the Department of Manufacturing Industry which provides the Board's transport services including assistance with transport in relation to technical field work in various parts of Australia.

MYLES F. E. WRIGHT, Chairman  
J. E. NEARY, O.B.E., Vice-Chairman  
W. L. C. DAVIES, Member  
E. N. WILLIAMS, Part-time Member  
H. J. SOUTER, Part-time Member

B. J. CONNOLLY, Secretary  
15 July, 1975

## APPENDIX A

COMMERCIAL BROADCASTING STATIONS IN OPERATION ON 30 JUNE 1975  
MEDIUM FREQUENCY SERVICES

Call Sign	Location of Station	Frequency (kHz)	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
<i>(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 Broadcasting and Television Act 1942-1975.)</i>					
2GB	Sydney ..	870	5,000	Broadcasting Station 2GB Pty Ltd, 8th Floor, 364 Sussex 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
<i>(Note: Messrs H. B. French and W. E. Monson 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 Broadcasting and Television Act 1942-1975.)</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	128½
2BE	Bega ..	1,480	D2,000 N1,000	Radio 2BE Pty Ltd, Auckland Street, Bega, N.S.W. 2550	122
2BH	Broken Hill ..	570	500	Radio Broken Hill Pty Ltd, Union Street, 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	128
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, 40 Mann Street, Gosford, N.S.W. 2250	140
2GZ	Orange ..	990	2,000	Country Broadcasting Services Pty Ltd, Bathurst Road, Orange, N.S.W. 2800	128½
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	124
2KM	Kempsey ..	530	2,000	Radio Kempsey Ltd, 11-15 Alexander Street, Crows Nest, N.S.W. 2065	125
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

## APPENDIX A—continued

Call Sign	Location of Station	Frequency (kHz)	Power (watts)	Licensee and Registered Office	Hours of Service per Week (to nearest Quarter Hour)
NEW SOUTH WALES—continued					
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	111
2MG	Mudgee ..	1,450	2,000	Mudgee Broadcasting Co. Pty Ltd, 60 Hunter Street, Sydney, N.S.W. 2000	128
2MO	Gunnedah ..	1,080	D2,000	2MO Gunnedah Pty Ltd, 3 Rodney Street, Gunnedah, N.S.W. 2380	122
2MW	Murwillumbah	970	N1,000 2,000	Tweed Radio and Broadcasting Co. Pty Ltd, Murwillumbah Street, Murwillumbah, N.S.W. 2484	121
2NM	Muswellbrook	1,460	D2,000 N1,000	Hunter Broadcasters Pty Ltd, 56 Hunter Street, Newcastle, N.S.W. 2300	132
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, Bathurst Road, Orange, N.S.W. 2800	115½
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, Taree, N.S.W. 2430	122½
2RG	Griffith ..	1,070	D2,000 N1,000	2RG Broadcasters Pty Ltd, Remembrance Driveway, Griffith, N.S.W. 2680	118
2ST	Nowra ..	1,000	2,000	South Coast and Tablelands Broadcasting Pty Ltd, 53 Junction Street, Nowra, N.S.W. 2540	129½
2TM	Tamworth ..	1,290	2,000	Tamworth Radio Development Co. Pty Ltd, Radio Centre, Calala, Tamworth, N.S.W. 2340	122½
2VM	Moree ..	1,530	2,000	Moree Broadcasting and Development Co. Ltd, 93 Balo Street, Moree, N.S.W. 2400	124
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 *Broadcasting and Television Act 1942-1975*.)

2WL	Wollongong ..	1,430	2,000	Wollongong Broadcasting Pty Ltd, 8th Floor, 364 Sussex Street, Sydney, N.S.W. 2000	168
2XL	Cooma ..	920	D2,000 N1,000	Cooma Broadcasters Pty Ltd, 132 Sharp Street, Cooma, N.S.W. 2630	115½

## VICTORIA

## Metropolitan

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, 122-128 Dover Street, Richmond, Vic. 3121	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 *Broadcasting and Television Act 1942-1975*.)

3UZ	Melbourne ..	930	5,000	Nilsen's Broadcasting Service Pty Ltd, 45-47 Bourke Street, Melbourne, Vic. 3000	168
3XY	Melbourne ..	1,420	5,000	Station 3XY Pty Ltd, c/o Messrs Tovell & Lucas, Charter House, 4 Bank Place, Melbourne, Vic. 3000	168

(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 *Broadcasting and Television Act 1942-1975*.)

## APPENDIX A—continued

Call Sign	Location of Station	Frequency (kHz)	Power (watts)	Licensee and Registered Office	Hours of Service per Week (to nearest Quarter Hour)
VICTORIA—continued					
Country					
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	132
3CS	Colac ..	1,130	2,000	Enterprise Broadcasters Pty. Ltd., 541 Middleborough Rd., Box Hill North, Vic. 3129	119
3CV	Maryborough	1,060	2,000	Victorian Broadcasting Network Ltd, Lily Street, Bendigo, Vic. 3550	121½
3GL	Geelong ..	1,350	2,000	Geelong Broadcasters Pty Ltd, 191-197 Ryrie Street, Geelong, Vic. 3220	125
3HA	Hamilton ..	980	2,000	Victorian Broadcasting Network Ltd, Lily Street, Bendigo, Vic. 3550	128½
3LK	Horsham ..	1,090	2,000	Sunraysia Broadcasters Pty Ltd, 22 Deakin Avenue, Mildura, Vic. 3500	122½
3MA	Mildura ..	1,470	2,000	Sunraysia Broadcasters Pty Ltd, 22 Deakin Avenue, Mildura, Vic. 3500	113½
3NE	Wangaratta ..	1,600	2,000	Wangaratta Broadcasting Co. Pty Ltd, Templeton Street, Wangaratta, Vic. 3677	131
3SH	Swan Hill ..	1,330	2,000	Victorian Broadcasting Network Ltd, Lily Street, Bendigo, Vic. 3550	121½
3SR	Shepparton ..	1,260	2,000	Associated Broadcasting Services Ltd, Argus Building, 290 La Trobe Street, Melbourne, Vic. 3000	129
3TR	Sale ..	1,240	2,000	Victorian Broadcasting Network Ltd, Lily Street, Bendigo, Vic. 3550	124
3UL	Warragul ..	530	2,000	Associated Broadcasting Services Ltd, Argus Building, 290 La Trobe Street, Melbourne, Vic. 3000	127
3YB	Warrnambool	880	2,000	Associated Broadcasting Services Ltd, Argus Building, 290 La Trobe Street, Melbourne, Vic. 3000	121½
QUEENSLAND					
Metropolitan					
4BC	Brisbane ..	1,120	2,000	Commonwealth Broadcasting Corporation (Qld) Pty Ltd, 68 Queen Street, Brisbane, Qld. 4000	168
4BH	Brisbane ..	1,390	2,000	Broadcasters (Aust.) Pty Ltd, 43 Adelaide Street, Brisbane, Qld 4000	133
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, Radio City, Pickers Buildings, Ross Street, Newstead, Qld 4006	168
Country					
4AK	Oakey ..	1,240	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	134
4AY	Ayr ..	940	2,000	Ayr Broadcasters Pty Ltd, 222 Flinders Street, Townsville, Qld 4810	132
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	168
4CD	Gladstone ..	930	2,000	Gladstone District Broadcasting Pty Ltd, 139 Goonoon Street, Gladstone, Qld 4680	123
4GG	Gold Coast ..	1,200	2,000	Gold Coast Radio Broadcasting Co. Pty Ltd, Bundall Road, Surfers Paradise, Qld 4217	147
4GR	Toowoomba ..	860	2,000	Gold Radio Service Pty Ltd, c/o Griffin & Ralph, 68 Queen Street, Brisbane, Qld 4000	133
4GY	Gympie ..	600	2,000	Gympie Noosa Broadcasters Pty 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

## APPENDIX A—continued

Call Sign	Location of Station	Frequency (kHz)	Power (watts)	Licensee and Registered Office	Hours of Service per Week to nearest Quarter Hour
<i>QUEENSLAND—continued</i>					
4KZ	Innisfail-Tully	530	2,000	Coastal Broadcasters Pty Ltd, 42 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, 12th Floor, T. & G. Building, Queen Street, Brisbane, Qld 4000	138
4MB	Maryborough	1,160	2,000	Maryborough Broadcasting Co. Pty Ltd, c/o Griffin & Ralph, 68 Queen Street, Brisbane, Qld 4000	121½
4MK	Mackay ..	1,380	2,000	Barrier Reef Broadcasting Pty Ltd, 85 Sydney Street, Mackay, Qld 4740	132
4NA	Nambour ..	940	2,000	Sunshine Coast Broadcasters Ltd, 33 Currie Street, Nambour, Qld 4560	118½
4RO	Rockhampton	980	2,000	Rockhampton Broadcasting Co. Pty Ltd, c/o Griffin & Ralph, 68 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	D2,000 N1,000	Radio 4VL Pty Ltd, Radio House, 14 Wills Street, Charleville, Qld 4470	114½
4WK	Warwick ..	960	D2,000 N1,000	South Queensland Broadcasting Corporation Pty Ltd, Building Society Chambers, 43 Limestone Street, Ipswich, Qld 4305	133
4ZR	Roma ..	1,480	D2,000 N1,000	Maranoa Broadcasting Co. Ltd, 35 McDowall Street, Roma, Qld 4455	110
<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	126½
5MU	Murray Bridge	1,460	D2,000 N1,000	Murray Bridge Broadcasting Co. Ltd, Ruge's Arcade, Bridge Street, Murray Bridge, S.A. 5253	125
5PI	Crystal Brook	1,040	2,000	Midlands Broadcasting Services Ltd, 121 King William Street, Adelaide, S.A. 5000	125
5RM	Renmark ..	800	2,000	River Murray Broadcasters Pty Ltd, 43 Franklin Street, Adelaide, S.A. 5000	121
5SE	Mount Gambier ..	1,300	2,000	South Eastern Broadcasting Co. Ltd, 121 King William Street, Adelaide, S.A. 5000	129½
<i>WESTERN AUSTRALIA</i>					
<i>Metropolitan</i>					
6IX	Perth ..	1,080	2,000	6IX Radio Network Pty Ltd, Osborne Park Road, Tuart Hill, W.A. 6060	168
6KY	Perth ..	1,210	2,000	Swan Television Ltd, Hayes Avenue, Nollamara, W.A. 6061	168
6PM	Perth ..	1,000	2,000	Consolidated Broadcasting System (W.A.) Pty Ltd, 283 Rokeby Road, Subiaco, W.A. 6008	168
6PR	Perth ..	880	2,000	Nicholsons Broadcasting Services Pty Ltd, 340 Hay Street, Perth, W.A. 6000	168
<i>Country</i>					
6AM	Northam ..	860	2,000	Consolidated Broadcasting System (W.A.) Pty Ltd, 283 Rokeby Road, Subiaco, W.A. 6008	120

## APPENDIX A—continued

Call Sign	Location of Station	Frequency (kHz)	Power (watts)	Licensee and Registered Office	Hours of Service per Week to (nearest Quarter Hour)
<i>WESTERN AUSTRALIA—continued</i>					
6BY	Bridgetown ..	900	2,000	6IX Radio Network Pty Ltd, Osborne Park Road, Tuart Hill, W.A. 6060	116
6CI	Collie ..	1,130	2,000	Nicholsons Broadcasting Services Pty Ltd, 340 Hay Street, Perth, W.A. 6000	131
6GE	Geraldton ..	1,010	2,000	Great Northern Broadcasters Ltd, 283 Rokeby Road, Subiaco, W.A. 6008	117
6KG	Kalgoorlie ..	980	2,000	Consolidated Broadcasting System (W.A.) Pty Ltd, 283 Rokeby Road, Subiaco, W.A. 6008	117
6MD	Merredin ..	1,100	2,000	6IX Radio Network Pty Ltd, Osborne Park Road, Tuart Hill, W.A. 6060	119
6NA	Narrogin ..	920	2,000	Swan Television Ltd, Hayes Avenue, Nollamara, W.A. 6061	121½
6TZ	Bunbury ..	960	2,000	Nicholsons Broadcasting Services Pty Ltd, 340 Hay Street, Perth, W.A. 6000	131
6VA	Albany ..	780	2,000	Albany Broadcasters Ltd, 171 York Street, Albany, W.A. 6330	96
6WB	Katanning ..	1,070	2,000	6IX Radio Network Pty Ltd, Osborne Park Road, Tuart Hill, W.A. 6060	116
<i>TASMANIA</i>					
<i>Metropolitan</i>					
7HO	Hobart ..	860	2,000	Commercial Broadcasters Pty Ltd, 52 Newtown Road, Hobart, Tas. 7000	168
7HT	Hobart ..	1,080	2,000	Metropolitan Broadcasters Pty Ltd, 141 Elizabeth Street, Hobart, Tas. 7000	168
<i>Country</i>					
7AD	Devonport ..	900	D2,000 N1,000	Northern Tasmania Broadcasters Pty Ltd, 54 Cameron Street, Launceston, Tas. 7250	116½
7BU	Burnie ..	560	D2,000 N1,000	Burnie Broadcasting Service Pty Ltd, 54 Cameron Street, Launceston, Tas. 7250	113½
7EX	Launceston ..	1,010	2,000	7EX Pty Ltd, 71 Paterson Street, Launceston, Tas. 7250	138
7LA	Launceston ..	1,100	2,000	Amalgamated Wireless (A'asia) Ltd, 47 York Street, Sydney, N.S.W. 2000	129½
7QT	Queenstown	840	500	West Coast Broadcasters Pty Ltd, 59 Cameron Street, Launceston, Tas. 7250	98½
7SD	Scottsdale ..	540	2,000	North East Tasmanian Radio Broadcasters Pty Ltd, 54 Cameron Street, Launceston, Tas. 7250	116½
<i>NORTHERN TERRITORY</i>					
8DN	Darwin ..	1,240	2,000	Darwin Broadcasters Pty Ltd, c/- Philipson Nominees P/L, 12th Floor, National Mutual Building, Darwin Place, Canberra, A.C.T. 2600	137½
8HA	Alice Springs	900	2,000	Alice Springs Commercial Broadcasters Pty Ltd, 1st Floor, 12 Parsons Street, Alice Springs, N.T. 5750	140

D — Day N — Night

\* 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 1975  
MEDIUM FREQUENCY SERVICES

Call Sign	Location of Station	Frequency (kHz)	Power (watts)	Hours of Service per Week (to nearest Quarter Hour)
AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY				
2CN	Canberra	1,440	2,000	126
2CY	Southern Tablelands Service (Canberra)	850	10,000	140
NEW SOUTH WALES				
<i>Metropolitan</i>				
2BL	Sydney	740	50,000	133
2FC	Sydney	610	50,000	133
2JJ	Sydney	1,540	10,000	168
<i>Regional</i>				
2AN	Armidale	720	50	133
2BA	Far South Coast Service (Bega)	810	10,000	133
2BY	Byrock	660	10,000	133
2CO	Riverina and North-East Victoria Service (Albury)	670	10,000	133
2CP	Cooma	1,570	50	133
2CR	Western Districts Service (Orange)	550	50,000	133
2GL	New England Service (Glen Innes)	820	10,000	133
2KP	Mid-North Coast Service (Kempsey)	680	10,000	133
2LG	Lithgow	1,570	200	133
2ML	Murwillumbah	560	200	133
2NA	Newcastle	1,510	10,000	133
2NB	Broken Hill	1,000	2,000	133
2NC	Newcastle	1,230	10,000	133
2NR	Northern Rivers Service (Grafton)	700	50,000	133
2NU	Northern Tablelands Service (Tamworth)	650	10,000	133
2TR	Taree	760	2,000	133
2UH	Muswellbrook	1,040	1,000	133
2WN	Wollongong	1,580	2,000	133
VICTORIA				
<i>Metropolitan</i>				
3AR	Melbourne	620	50,000	133
3LO	Melbourne	770	50,000	133
3ZZ	Melbourne	1,220	2,000	35
<i>Regional</i>				
3GI	Gippsland Service (Sale)	830	10,000	133
3WL	Warrnambool	1,570	200	133
3WV	Western Victoria Service (Horsham)	590	50,000	133
QUEENSLAND				
<i>Metropolitan</i>				
4QG	Brisbane	790	10,000	133
4QR	Brisbane	580	50,000	133
<i>Regional</i>				
4AT	Far North Queensland Service (Atherton)	720	4,000	133
4GM	Gympie District Service (Gympie)	1,570	200	133
4HU	Hughenden	1,570	50	133
4JK	Julia Creek	570	10,000	133
4MI	Mount Isa	1,080	200	133
4MS	Mossman	600	1,000	133
4QA	Pioneer District Service (Mackay)	760	2,000	133
4QB	Wide Bay District Service (Maryborough)	910	10,000	133
4QD	Central Western Queensland Service (Emerald)	1,550	50,000	133
4QL	Western Queensland Service (Longreach)	540	10,000	133
4QN	Northern Queensland Service (Townsville)	630	50,000	133
4QO	Upper Burnett Service (Eidsvold)	910	10,000	133
4QS	Darling Downs Service (Toowoomba)	750	10,000	133
4QW	South West Queensland Service (St. George)	710	10,000	133
4QY	Far North Queensland Service (Cairns)	800	2,000	133

## APPENDIX B—continued

Call Sign	Location of Station	Frequency (kHz)	Power (watts)	Hours of Service per Week (to nearest Quarter Hour)
QUEENSLAND—continued				
4RK	Central Queensland Service (Rockhampton)	840	10,000	133
4SO	Southport	1,590	200	133
4WP	Weipa	1,040	500	133
SOUTH AUSTRALIA				
<i>Metropolitan</i>				
5AN	Adelaide	890	50,000	133
5CL	Adelaide	730	50,000	133
<i>Regional</i>				
5CK	Lower North Service (Port Pirie)	640	10,000	133
5LC	Leigh Creek	1,570	50	133
5LN	Port Lincoln	1,530	200	133
5MG	South-East Service (Mount Gambier)	1,580	200	133
5MV	South Australian Upper Murray Service (Renmark)	1,590	2,000	133
5PA	South-East Service (Naracoorte)	1,160	10,000	133
5SY	Streaky Bay	690	2,000	133
5WM	Woomera	1,580	50	133
WESTERN AUSTRALIA				
<i>Metropolitan</i>				
6WF	Perth	720	50,000	133
6WN	Perth	810	10,000	133
<i>Regional</i>				
6AL	Western Australian Regional Service (Albany)	650	400	133
6BE	Broome	670	50	133
6BS	Busselton	680	4,000	133
6CA	Carnarvon	850	200	133
6DB	Derby	870	2,000	133
6DL	Derby	530	10,000	133
6DL	Dalwallinu	840	1,000	133
6ED	Esperance	660	2,000	133
6GF	Goldfields Regional Service (Kalgoorlie)	830	2,000	133
6GN	Geraldton Regional Service (Geraldton)	760	100*	126
6KW	Kununurra	600	200	133
6NM	Western Australian Regional Service (Northam)	600	2,000	133
6PH	Port Hedland	560	50,000	133
6WA	Western Australian Regional Service (Wagin)	1,020	100*	126
6WH	Wyndham	1,190	2,000	126
6XM	Exmouth			
TASMANIA				
<i>Metropolitan</i>				
7ZL	Hobart	600	10,000	133
7ZR	Hobart	940	10,000	133
<i>Regional</i>				
7NT	North Tasmanian Service (Launceston)	710	10,000	133
7QN	West Coast Service (Queenstown)	630	400	133
NORTHERN TERRITORY				
8AL	Alice Springs	1,530	200	133
8DR	Darwin	650	2,000	133
8GO	Gove	990	500	133
8KN	Katherine	670	50	133
8TC	Tennant Creek	680	1,000	133
HIGH FREQUENCY SERVICES				
VLH	Melbourne, Victoria		10,000	129
VLI	Sydney, New South Wales		2,000	133
VLM	Brisbane, Queensland		10,000	133
VLQ	Brisbane, Queensland		10,000	133
VLR	Melbourne, Victoria		10,000	131
VLW	Perth, Western Australia (two services on two frequencies, with a short overlap service on a third frequency)		(a) 10,000 (b) 50,000	133 133

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

\* See paragraph 258.

## APPENDIX C

## COMMERCIAL TELEVISION STATIONS IN OPERATION ON 30 JUNE 1975

Call Sign and Channel	Area	Location of Transmitter†	Frequencies (MHz) V-Vision S-Sound	Power (kW.e.r.p.) and Polarisation V-Vision S-Sound	Licensee and Registered Office	Hours of Service per Week (to nearest Quarter Hour)
AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY						
CTC-7	Canberra ..	Black Mountain ..	V 182.258 S 187.758	V 100)Vert. S 10)	Canberra Television Ltd, Aspinall Street, Watson, Canberra 2602	80½
NEW SOUTH WALES						
<i>Metropolitan</i>						
ATN-7	Sydney ..	Artarmon ..	V 182.25 S 187.75	V 100)Hor. S 10)	Amalgamated Television Services Pty Ltd, Television Centre, Epping, N.S.W. 2121	101½
TCN-9	Sydney ..	Willoughby ..	V 196.25 S 201.75	V 100)Hor. S 10)	Television Corporation Ltd, 168-174 Castlereagh Street, Sydney, N.S.W. 2000	120½
TEN-10	Sydney ..	Artarmon ..	V 209.25 S 214.75	V 100)Hor. S 10)	United Telecasters Sydney Ltd, cnr Epping and Pittwater Roads, North Ryde, N.S.W. 2113	124½
<i>Country</i>						
BKN-7	Broken Hill ..	Rocky Hill ..	V 182.25 S 187.75	V 5)Vert. S 0.5)	Broken Hill Television Ltd, Rocky Hill, Broken Hill, N.S.W. 2880	52½
CBN-8	Central Tablelands ..	Mount Canobolas ..	V 189.258 S 194.758	V 100)Vert. S 10)	Country Television Services Ltd, Memorial Place, Bathurst Road, Orange, N.S.W. 2800	59½
CWN-6	Central Western Slopes ..	Mount Cenn-Cruaich ..	V 175.26 S 180.76	V 100)Vert. S 10)	Country Television Services, Ltd, Memorial Place, Bathurst Road, Orange, N.S.W. 2800	59½
ECN-8	Manning River ..	Middle Brother ..	V 189.25 S 194.75	V 100)Vert. S 10)	Television New England Ltd, Radio Centre, Calala Tamworth, N.S.W. 2340	62½
MTN-9	Murrumbidgee Irrigation Areas ..	Mount Bingar	V 196.24 S 201.74	V 100)Hor. S 10)	Murrumbidgee Television Ltd, Remembrance Drive-way, Griffith, N.S.W. 2680	52½
NBN-3	Newcastle-Hunter River	Great Sugarloaf ..	V 86.25 S 91.75	V 100)Hor. S 10)	Newcastle Broadcasting and Television Corporation Ltd, Mosbri Crescent, Newcastle, N.S.W. 2300	109½
NEN-9	Upper Namoi	Mount Dowe	V 196.24 S 201.74	V 100)Hor. S 10)	Television New England Ltd, Radio Centre, Calala, Tamworth, N.S.W. 2340	62½
NRN-11	Grafton-Kempsey ..	Mount Moombil ..	V 216.26 S 221.76	V 100)Hor. S 10)	Northern Rivers Television Ltd, 9-11 Molesworth Street, Lismore, N.S.W. 2480	63½
RTN-8	Richmond-Tweed ..	Mount Nardi	V 189.26 S 194.76	V 100)Hor. S 10)	Richmond-Tweed TV Ltd, 9-11 Molesworth Street, Lismore, N.S.W. 2480	63½
RVN-2	South-Western Slopes and Eastern Riverina ..	Mount Ulandra ..	V 64.24 S 69.74	V 100)Hor. S 10)	Riverina & North East Victoria TV Ltd, 198-206 Lake Albert Road, Koorngal Via Wagga Wagga, N.S.W. 2650	60
WIN-4	Illawarra ..	Knight's Hill	V 95.25 S 100.75	V 100)Hor. S 10)	Television Wollongong Transmissions Ltd, Fort Drummond, Mount St Thomas, Wollongong N.S.W. 2500	88

## APPENDIX C—continued

Call Sign and Channel	Area	Location of Transmitter†	Frequencies (MHz) V-Vision S-Sound	Power (kW.e.r.p.) and Polarisation V-Vision S-Sound	Licensee and Registered Office	Hours of Service per Week (to nearest Quarter Hour)
VICTORIA						
<i>Metropolitan</i>						
ATV-0	Melbourne ..	Mount Dandenong	V 46.26 S 51.76	V 100)Hor. S 10)	Austarama Television Pty Ltd, cnr Springvale and Hawthorn Roads, Nunawading, Vic. 3131	117½
GTV-9	Melbourne ..	Mount Dandenong	V 196.248 S 201.748	V 100)Hor. S 10)	General Television Corporation Pty Ltd, 22-46 Bendigo Street, Richmond Vic. 3121	127½
HSV-7	Melbourne ..	Mount Dandenong	V 182.25 S 187.75	V 100)Hor. S 10)	Herald-Sun TV Pty Ltd, 44-74 Flinders Street, Melbourne, Vic. 3000	108½
<i>Country</i>						
AMV-4	Upper Murray	Baranduda Ranges ..	V 95.26 S 100.76	V 100)Hor. S 10)	Riverina & North East Victoria TV Ltd, 198-206 Lake Albert Road, Koorngal Via Wagga Wagga, N.S.W. 2650	65
BCV-8	Bendigo ..	Mount Alexander ..	V 189.25 S 194.75	V 100)Vert. S 10)	Victorian Broadcasting Network Ltd., Lily Street, Bendigo, 3550	76½
BTV-6	Ballarat ..	Lookout Hill (near Mount Buangor) ..	V 175.248 S 180.748	V 100)Hor. S 10)	Ballarat and Western Victoria Television Ltd, Walker Street, Ballarat, Vic. 3350	71
GLV-10	La Trobe Valley	Mount Tassie (near Callignee)	V 209.246 S 214.746	V 100)Hor. S 10)	Victorian Broadcasting Network Ltd, Lily Street, Bendigo, 3550	76½
GMV-6	Goulburn Valley	Mount Major	V 175.256 S 180.756	V 100)Vert. S 10)	Goulburn-Murray Television Ltd, 290 La Trobe Street, Melbourne, Vic. 3000	77
STV-8	Mildura ..	Yatpool ..	V 189.27 S 194.77	V 100)Hor. S 10)	Sunraysia Television Ltd, 18 Deakin Avenue, Mildura, Vic. 3500	40½
QUEENSLAND						
<i>Metropolitan</i>						
BTQ-7	Brisbane ..	Mount Coot-tha ..	V 182.25 S 187.75	V 100)Hor. S 10)	Brisbane TV Ltd, Sir Samuel Griffith Drive, Mount Coot-tha, Qld 4066	84
QTQ-9	Brisbane ..	Mount Coot-tha ..	V 196.25 S 201.75	V 100)Hor. S 10)	Queensland Television Ltd, Leichhardt Chambers, 133 Leichhardt Street, Brisbane, Qld 4000	98½
TVQ-0	Brisbane ..	Mount Coot-tha ..	V 46.25 S 51.75	V 100)Hor. S 10)	Universal Telecasters Qld Ltd, Sir Samuel Griffith Drive, Mount Cooth-tha, Qld 4066	92
<i>Country</i>						
DDQ-10	Darling Downs ..	Mount Mowbullana ..	V 209.26 S 214.76	V 100)Hor. S 10)	Darling Downs TV Ltd, Video Avenue, Mount Lofty, Toowoomba, Qld 4350	58½
FNQ-10	Cairns ..	Mount Bellenden-Ker	V 209.25 S 214.75	V 100)Hor. S 10)	Far Northern Television Ltd, Insurance House, 5/21 Denham Street, Townsville, Qld 4810	49½
ITQ-8	Mount Isa ..	2.4 Km S.E. of Mt Isa ..	V 189.25 S 194.75	V 0.5)Hor. S 0.05)	Mount Isa Television Pty Ltd, c/o W. T. Ockerby & Co., 6 West Street, Mount Isa, Qld 4825	46½
MVQ-6	Mackay ..	Mount Blackwood	V 175.25 S 180.75	V 100)Hor. S 10)	Mackay Television Ltd, 216 Victoria Street, Mackay, Qld 4740	53½

## APPENDIX C—continued

Call Sign and Channel	Area	Location of Transmitter†	Frequencies (MHz) V-Vision S-Sound	Power (kW.e.r.p.) and Polarisation V-Vision S-Sound	Licensee and Registered Office	Hours of Service per Week (to nearest Quarter Hour)
<i>QUEENSLAND—continued</i>						
RTQ-7	Rockhampton	Mount Hopeful ..	V 182.26 S 187.76	V 100 Hor. S 10)	Rockhampton Television Ltd, Dean Street, Rockhampton, Qld 4700	45
SDQ-4	Southern Downs ..	Passchendaele Ridge ..	V 95.24 S 100.74	V 100 Hor. S 10)	Darling Downs TV Ltd, Video Avenue, Mount Lofty, Toowoomba, Qld. 4350	58½
TNQ-7	Townsville ..	Mount Stuart	V 182.25 S 187.75	V 100 Hor. S 10)	Telecasters North Queensland Ltd, Insurance House, 5/21 Denham Street, Townsville, Qld 4810	49½
WBQ-8	Wide Bay ..	Mount Goonaneman	V 189.24 S 194.74	V 100 Vert. S 10)	Wide Bay-Burnett Television Ltd, 294 Kent Street, Maryborough, Qld 4650	53½
<i>SOUTH AUSTRALIA</i>						
<i>Metropolitan</i>						
ADS-7	Adelaide ..	Mount Lofty	V 182.26 S 187.76	V 100 Hor. S 10)	Television Broadcasters Ltd, 125 Strangways Terrace, North Adelaide, S. A. 5006	88½
NWS-9	Adelaide ..	Mount Lofty	V 196.26 S 201.76	V 100 Hor. S 10)	Southern Television Corporation Ltd, 202-208 Tynte Street, North Adelaide, S.A. 5006.	91½
SAS-10	Adelaide ..	Mount Lofty	V 209.25 S 214.75	V 100 Hor. S 10)	South Australian Telecasters Ltd, 45-49 Park Terrace, Gilberton, S.A. 5081	100½
<i>Country</i>						
GTS-4	Spencer Gulf North ..	The Bluff ..	V 95.25 S 100.75	V 50 Vert. S 5)	Spencer Gulf Telecasters Ltd, 10 Moseley Street, Glenelg, S.A. 5045	52½
SES-8	South East ..	Mount Burr ..	V 189.26 S 194.76	V 100 Hor. S 10)	South East Telecasters Ltd, John Watson Drive, Mount Gambier, S.A. 5290	50
<i>WESTERN AUSTRALIA</i>						
<i>Metropolitan</i>						
STW-9	Perth ..	Bickley ..	V 196.25 S 201.75	V 100 Hor. S 10)	Swan Television Ltd, Hayes Avenue Nollamara, W.A. 6061	95½
TVW-7	Perth ..	Bickley ..	V 182.25 S 187.75	V 100 Hor. S 10)	TVW Limited, Osborne Park Road, Tuart Hill. W.A. 6060	100
<i>Country</i>						
BTW-3	Bunbury ..	Mount Lennard ..	V 86.24 S 91.74	V 50 Hor. S 5)	South Western Telecasters Ltd, 26 Spencer Street, Bunbury, W.A. 6230	42½
GSW-9	Southern Agricultural	Mount Barker	V 196.24 S 201.74	V 50 Vert. S 5)	South Western Telecasters Ltd, 26 Spencer Street, Bunbury, W.A. 6230	42½
VEW-8	Kalgoorlie ..	6.4 km north-west of Kalgoorlie	V 189.25 S 194.75	V 8 Hor. S 0.8)	Mid-Western Television Pty Ltd, 2 Killarney Street, Kalgoorlie, W.A. 6430	38
<i>TASMANIA</i>						
<i>Metropolitan</i>						
TVT-6	Hobart ..	Mount Wellington ..	V 175.258 S 180.758	V 100 Hor. S 10)	Tasmanian Television Ltd, 52 Newtown Road Newtown, Tas. 7008	71½

## APPENDIX C—continued

Call Sign and Channel	Area	Location of Transmitter†	Frequencies (MHz) V-Vision S-Sound	Power (kW.e.r.p.) and Polarisation V-Vision S-Sound	Licensee and Registered Office	Hours of Service per Week (to nearest Quarter Hour)
<i>TASMANIA—continued</i>						
<i>Country</i>						
TNT-9	North Eastern Tasmania ..	Mount Barrow	V 196.238 S 201.738	V 100 Hor. S 10)	Northern Television (TNT-9) Pty Ltd, 71-75 Paterson Street, Launceston, Tas. 7250	67½
<i>NORTHERN TERRITORY</i>						
NTD-8	Darwin ..	Blake Street, (near Botanic Gardens) ..	V 189.25 S 194.75	V 10 Hor. S 1)	Territory Television Pty Ltd, Blake Street, Darwin, N.T. 5794	*

\* Station NTD Darwin has not transmitted any programs since sustaining considerable damage caused by Cyclone Tracy on 25 December 1974. On present indications, it is anticipated that NTD Darwin will recommence transmission in late 1975.

† Distances shown are approximate.

APPENDIX D

NATIONAL TELEVISION STATIONS IN OPERATION ON 30 JUNE 1975

Call Sign and Channel	Area	Location of Transmitter‡	Frequencies (MHz) V-Vision S-Sound	Power (kW.e.r.p.) and Polarisation V-Vision S-Sound	Hours of Service per Week (to nearest Quarter Hour)
AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY					
ABC-3	Canberra	Black Mountain	V 86.24 S 91.74	V 100 S 10	Vert. 89
NEW SOUTH WALES					
<i>Metropolitan</i>					
ABN-2	Sydney	Gore Hill	V 64.25 S 69.75	V 100 S 10	Hor. 89
<i>Country</i>					
ABCN-1	Central Tablelands	Mount Canobolas	V 57.258 S 62.758	V 100 S 10	Vert. 89
ABDN-2	Grafton-Kempsey	Mount Moombil	V 64.26 S 69.76	V 100 S 10	Hor. 89
ABGN-7	Murrumbidgee Irrigation Areas	Mount Bingar	V 182.24 S 187.74	V 100 S 10	Hor. 89
ABHN-5	Newcastle-Hunter River	Great Sugarloaf	V 102.258 S 107.758	V 100 S 10	Hor. 84
ABLN-2	Broken Hill	Rocky Hill	V 64.25 S 69.75	V 5 S 0.5	Vert. 94½
ABMIN-10	Mungindi	2.8 km SE. of Mungindi	V 209.25 S 214.75	V 0.05 S 0.005	Hor. 89
ABMN-0	South-Western Slopes and Eastern Riverina	Mount Ulandra	V 46.24 S 51.74	V 100 S 10	Hor. 89
ABQN-5	Central Western Slopes	Mount Cenn-Cruaich	V 102.24 S 107.74	V 100 S 10	Vert. 89
ABRN-6	Richmond-Tweed	Mount Nardi	V 175.26 S 180.76	V 100 S 10	Hor. 89
ABSN-8	Bega-Cooma	Brown Mountain	V 189.24 S 194.74	V 100 S 10	Vert. 89
ABTN-1	Manning River	Middle Brother	V 57.25 S 62.75	V 100 S 10	Vert. 89
ABUN-7	Upper Namoi	Mount Dowe	V 182.24 S 187.74	V 100 S 10	Hor. 89
ABWN-5A	Illawarra	Knight's Hill	V 138.25 S 143.75	V 100 S 10	Hor. 89
VICTORIA					
<i>Metropolitan</i>					
ABV-2	Melbourne	Mount Dandenong	V 64.25 S 69.75	V 100 S 10	Hor. 94½
<i>Country</i>					
ABAV-1	Upper Murray	Baranduda Ranges	V 57.25 S 62.75	V 100 S 10	Hor. 94½
ABEV-1	Bendigo	Mount Alexander	V 57.26 S 62.76	V 100 S 10	Vert. 94½
ABGV-3	Goulburn Valley	Mount Major	V 86.23 S 91.73	V 100 S 10	Vert. 94½
ABLV-4	La Trobe Valley	Mount Tassie (Near Callignee)	V 95.24 S 100.74	V 100 S 10	Hor. 94½
ABMV-4	Mildura	Yatpool	V 95.27 S 100.77	V 100 S 10	Hor. 94½
ABRV-3	Ballarat	Lookout Hill (Near Mount Buangor)	V 86.238 S 91.738	V 100 S 10	Hor. 94½
ABSV-2	Murray Valley	Goschen	V 64.26 S 69.76	V 100 S 10	Vert. 94½
QUEENSLAND					
<i>Metropolitan</i>					
ABQ-2	Brisbane	Mount Coot-tha	V 64.24 S 69.74	V 100 S 10	Hor. 88½

APPENDIX D—continued

Call Sign and Channel	Area	Location of Transmitter‡	Frequencies (MHz) V-Vision S-Sound	Power (kW.e.r.p.) and Polarisation V-Vision S-Sound	Hours of Service per Week (to nearest Quarter Hour)
QUEENSLAND					
<i>Country</i>					
ABAAQ-11	Augathella	1.1 km S. of town	V 216.25 S 221.75	V 0.01 S 0.001	Hor. 88½
ABAQ-8	Alpha	4.0 km N. of town	V 189.2 S 194.7	V 0.01 S 0.001	Hor. 88½
ABBQ-10	Barcardine	4.2 km NW. of town	V 209.2 S 214.7	V 0.01 S 0.001	Hor. 88½
ABBLQ-9	Blackall	3.2 km ESE. of town	V 196.2 S 201.7	V 0.01 S 0.001	Hor. 88½
ABCAQ-10	Cunnamulla	2.4 km N. of town	V 209.25 S 214.75	V 0.01 S 0.001	Hor. 88½
ABCEQ-9	Charleville	11.4 km E. of town	V 196.25 S 201.75	V 0.25 S 0.025	Hor.* 88½
ABCLQ-7	Cloncurry	Cloncurry Microwave Repeater Station	V 182.24 S 187.74	V 0.1 S 0.01	Hor. 88½
ABCTQ-10	Clermont	3.2 km S. of town	V 209.2 S 214.7	V 0.05 S 0.005	Hor.* 88½
ABDIQ-7	Dirranbandi	4.0 km NE. of town	V 182.25 S 187.75	V 0.01 S 0.001	Vert. 88½
ABDQ-3	Darling Downs	Mount Mowbullen	V 86.252 S 91.752	V 100 S 10	Hor. 88½
ABEQ-11	Emerald	"Emerald Downs" 5.6 km N. of town	V 216.25 S 221.75	V 0.125 S 0.0125	Hor.* 88½
ABGQ-6	Goondiwindi	4.8 km NE. of town	V 175.25 S 180.75	V 0.25 S 0.025	Hor.* 88½
ABHQ-9	Hughenden	Hughenden Microwave Repeater Station	V 196.26 S 201.76	V 0.1 S 0.01	Hor. 88½
ABIQ-6	Mount Isa	2.4 km SE. of Mount Isa	V 175.26 S 180.76	V 0.5 S 0.05	Hor. 88½
ABJQ-10	Julia Creek	Julia Creek Microwave Repeater Station	V 209.26 S 214.76	V 0.1 S 0.01	Hor. 88½
ABLQ-6	Longreach	10.0 km E. of town	V 175.2 S 180.7	V 0.650 S 0.065	Hor.* 88½
ABMQ-4	Mackay	Mount Blackwood	V 95.25 S 100.75	V 100 S 10	Hor. 88½
ABMKQ-9	Mary Kathleen	Mary Kathleen Microwave Repeater Station	V 196.25 S 201.75	V 0.05 S 0.005	Hor.* 88½
ABMLQ-6	Mitchell	Mitchell Escarpment, 15.2 km ESE. of town	V 175.25 S 180.75	V 0.1 S 0.01	Hor. 88½
ABMNQ-7	Morven	10.1 km S. of town	V 182.25 S 187.75	V 0.05 S 0.005	Hor. 88½
ABMSQ-9	Miles	"Miles Hill" 8.0 km E. of town	V 196.25 S 201.75	V 0.16 S 0.016	Vert. 88½
ABNQ-9	Cairns	Mount Bellenden-Ker	V 196.24 S 201.74	V 100 S 10	Hor. 88½
ABRAQ-7	Roma	"Timbury Hills", 4.0 km E. of town	V 182.25 S 187.75	V 1 S 0.1	Hor. 88½
ABRQ-3	Rockhampton	Mount Hopeful	V 86.26 S 91.76	V 100 S 10	Hor. 88½
ABRDQ-6	Richmond	Richmond Microwave Repeater Station	V 175.24 S 180.74	V 0.1 S 0.01	Hor. 88½
ABSEQ-9	Springsure	3.2 km N. of town	V 196.2 S 201.7	V 0.01 S 0.001	Hor. 88½
ABSGQ-8	St. George	5.6 km NNW. of town	V 189.25 S 194.75	V 0.065 S 0.0065	Hor.* 88½
ABSQ-1	Southern Downs	Passchendaele Ridge	V 57.26 S 62.76	V 100 S 10	Hor. 88½
ABTQ-3	Townsville	Mount Stuart	V 87.27 S 92.77	V 100 S 10	Hor. 88½
ABWNQ-8	Winton	"Rangelands" 16.0 km N. of town	V 189.25 S 194.75	V 1.0 S 0.1	Hor.* 88½
ABWQ-6	Wide Bay	Mount Goonaneman	V 175.24 S 180.74	V 100 S 10	Vert. 88½

## APPENDIX D—continued

Call Sign and Channel	Area	Location of Transmitter†	Frequencies (MHz) V-Vision S-Sound	Power (kW.e.r.p.) and Polarisation V-Vision S-Sound	Hours of Service per Week (to nearest Quarter Hour)
SOUTH AUSTRALIA					
<i>Metropolitan</i>					
ABS-2 ..	Adelaide .. .. .	Mount Lofty .. .. .	V 64.26 S 69.76	V 100 Hor. S 10	94½
<i>Country</i>					
ABCS-7 ..	Ceduna .. .. .	Thevenard .. .. .	V 182.25 S 187.75	V 0.1 Hor.* S 0.01	94½
ABGS-1 ..	South East .. .. .	Mount Burr .. .. .	V 57.25 S 62.75	V 100 Hor. S 10	94½
ABNS-1 ..	Spencer Gulf North ..	The Bluff .. .. .	V 57.25 S 62.75	V 100 Vert. S 10	94½
ABRS-3 ..	Central East .. .. .	4 km WSW. of Loxton ..	V 86.248 S 91.748	V 100 Vert. S 10	94½
ABWS-7 ..	Woomera .. .. .	1.6 km NW. of Woomera	V 182.25 S 187.75	V 0.005 Hor. S 0.0005	94½
WESTERN AUSTRALIA					
<i>Metropolitan</i>					
ABW-2 ..	Perth .. .. .	Bickley .. .. .	V 64.25 S 69.75	V 100 Hor. S 10	89
<i>Country</i>					
ABAW-2 ..	Southern Agricultural ..	Mount Barker .. .. .	V 64.24 S 69.74	V 100 Vert. S 10	89
ABCW-4 ..	Central Agricultural ..	Mawson Trig .. .. .	V 95.26 S 100.76	V 100 Hor. S 10	89
ABCMW-8	Morawa .. .. .	Billeranga Hills 16.8 km SW. of Morawa ..	V 189.26 S 194.76	V 10 Hor.* S 1	89
ABCNW-7 ..	Carnarvon .. .. .	Robinson Street, adjacent to Long Line Equipment Building	V 182.25 S 187.75	V 0.1 Hor. S 0.01	89
ABDW-10 ..	Dampier .. .. .	Radio Telephone Site, Kangaroo Hill, 1.6 km E. of town	V 209.25 S 214.75	V 0.02 Hor.* S 0.002	89
ABEW-10 ..	Esperance .. .. .	Microwave Terminal Wireless Hill 1.6 km S. of town	V 209.24 S 214.74	V 1.0 Hor.* S 0.1	89
ABGW-6 ..	Geraldton .. .. .	9.7 km NE. of Geraldton	V 175.24 S 180.74	V 10 Hor. S 1	89
ABKAW-7 ..	Karratha .. .. .	0.8 km S. of town ..	V 182.25 S 187.75	V 0.025 Hor. S 0.0025	89
ABKW-6 ..	Kalgoorlie .. .. .	6.4 km NW. of Kalgoorlie	V 175.25 S 180.75	V 8 Hor. S 0.8	89
ABMW-10	Moora .. .. .	Quarrell Range 14.4 km E. of town .. .. .	V 209.25 S 214.75	V 10 Hor.* S 1	89
ABNW-7 ..	Norseman .. .. .	Norseman Microwave Repeater Station ..	V 182.24 S 187.74	V 0.05 Hor.* S 0.005	89
ABPHW-7 ..	Port Hedland .. .. .	6.4 km S. of Finucane Island	V 182.25 S 187.75	V 0.34 Hor. S 0.034	89
ABRBW-9 ..	Roebourne .. .. .	Radio Telephone Site on Mt. Welcome, 0.8 km W. of town	V 196.25 S 201.75	V 1.0 Hor.* S 0.1	89
ABSW-5 ..	Bunbury .. .. .	Mount Lennard .. .. .	V 102.25 S 107.75	V 100 Hor. S 10	89
ABSBW-9 ..	Southern Cross-Bullfinch ..	Ghooli Microwave Repeater Station, 17.6 km ESE. of Southern Cross	V 196.26 S 201.76	V 1.0 Hor.* S 0.1	89
TASMANIA					
<i>Metropolitan</i>					
ABT-2 ..	Hobart .. .. .	Mount Wellington ..	V 64.24 S 69.74	V 100 Hor. S 10	92½
<i>Country</i>					
ABKT-11 ..	King Island .. .. .	Gentle Annie Hill ..	V 216.24 S 221.74	V 2 Hor.* S 0.2	92½
ABNT-3 ..	North Eastern Tasmania ..	Mount Barrow .. .. .	V 86.20 S 91.70	V 100 Hor. S 10	92½

## APPENDIX D — continued

Call Sign and Channel	Area	Location of Transmitter†	Frequencies (MHz) V-Vision S-Sound	Power (kW.e.r.p.) and Polarisation V-Vision S-Sound	Hours of Service per Week (to nearest Quarter Hour)
NORTHERN TERRITORY					
ABD-6 ..	Darwin .. .. .	Blake Street (near Botanic Gardens) .. .. .	V 175.25 S 180.75	V 10 Hor. S 1	88½
ABAD-7† ..	Alice Springs ..	Heavitree Gap, approx. 3.2 km SSW. of Alice Springs	V 182.24 S 187.74	V 0.025 Hor.* S 0.0025	54
ABKD-7 ..	Katherine .. .. .	Microwave site 2.7 km ESE. of town .. .. .	V 182.25 S 187.75	V 0.03 Hor.* S 0.003	88½
ABTD-9 ..	Tennant Creek .. ..	Microwave Site 3.6 km ENE. of town .. .. .	V 196.25 S 201.75	V 0.1 Hor.* S 0.01	88½

\* e.r.p. in direction of maximum radiation.

† Repeater type operation.

‡ Distances shown are approximate.

§ Interim arrangement, power to be reviewed when irrigation area further developed.

## APPENDIX E

## COMMERCIAL TELEVISION TRANSLATOR STATIONS IN OPERATION ON 30 JUNE 1975

Area Served	Location†	Call Sign and Area (Parent Station)	Input Channel	Output Channel	Power (watts) and Polarisation	Licensee
NEW SOUTH WALES						
Armidale ..	Kelly's Plains	NEN Upper Namoi	9	1	5 Hor.	Television New England Ltd.
Bateman's Bay-Moruya Bega ..	Mount Wandera	WIN Illawarra	4	11	50 Hor.	Television Wollongong Transmissions Ltd.
	Mount Mumbulla	WIN Illawarra	11 via Bateman's Bay-Moruya Translator	6	100 Hor.	Television Wollongong Transmissions Ltd.
Bonalbo ..	Brown's Hill	RTN Richmond-Tweed	8	5	1 Vert.	Richmond-Tweed TV Ltd.
Cobar ..	Fort Bourke Hill	CWN Central Western Slopes	6 <sup>1</sup>	10	50 Vert.	Country Television Services Ltd.
Cooma ..	Mount Roberts	CTC Canberra	7	10	1,000 Vert.	Canberra Television Ltd.
Glen Innes ..	Merton's Hill	NEN Upper Namoi	9	3	5 Hor.	Television New England Ltd.
Gloucester ..	Kia Ora Look-out 4.0 km N. of town	ECN Manning River	8	11	200 Hor.*	Television New England Ltd.
Goulburn ..	Mount Gray	CTC Canberra	7	10	50 Vert.	Canberra Television Ltd.
Inverell ..	'Hillview'—2.4 km ENE. of Inverell	NEN Upper Namoi	9	10	10 Hor.	Television New England Ltd.
Kandos-Rylstone ..	Mount Cumber Melon	CBN Central Tablelands	8	10	5 Vert.	Country Television Services Ltd.
Kyogle ..	Geneva Hill	RTN Richmond-Tweed	8	5	1 Vert.	Richmond-Tweed TV Ltd.
Lithgow ..	Reservoir Hill	CBN Central Tablelands	8	6 modified—1,000 kHz	5 Vert.	Country Television Services Ltd.
Mudgee ..	3.2 km SW. of Mudgee	CWN Central Western Slopes	6	9	1 Vert.	Country Television Services Ltd.
Murwillumbah ..	May's Hill	RTN Richmond-Tweed	8	5	5 Hor.	Richmond-Tweed TV Ltd.
Portland-Wallerawang	Garland's Hill, 6.0 km SSW. of Portland	CBN Central Tablelands	8	4	50 Hor.	Country Television Services Ltd.
Snowy Mountains (Khancoban) Upper Hunter	Mount Youngal	AMV Upper Murray	4	10	5 Hor.	Snowy Mountains Hydro-Electric Authority
	'The Lookout' 10.4 km WNW. of Aberdeen	NBN Newcastle-Hunter River	3	10	100 Hor.	Newcastle Broadcasting and Television Corporation Ltd.
Walcha ..	Clive Blake's Hill	NEN Upper Namoi	9	1	5 Hor.	Television New England Ltd.
Wollongong	Broker's Nose	WIN Illawarra	4 <sup>2</sup>	3	200 Hor.	Television Wollongong Transmissions Ltd.
VICTORIA						
Alexandra ..	Burgess Road, near Yarck	GMV Goulburn Valley	6	10	50 Hor.	Goulburn-Murray Television Ltd.

## APPENDIX E—continued

Area Served	Location‡	Call Sign and Area (Parent Station)	Input Channel	Output Channel	Power (watts) and Polarisation	Licensee
VICTORIA—continued						
Bright ..	Eagle Peak	AMV Upper Murray	4	11	2.5 Hor.	Riverina & North East Victoria TV Ltd.
Eildon ..	Near Wightman's Hill	GMV Goulburn Valley	10 (via Alexandra Translator)	3	5 Hor.	Goulburn-Murray Television Ltd.
Myrtleford	Tower Hill	AMV Upper Murray	4 <sup>3</sup>	9	10 Hor.	Riverina & North East Victoria TV Ltd.
Nhill ..	Mount Lawloit	BTB Ballarat	6 <sup>4</sup>	7	500 Vert.	Ballarat and Western Victoria Television Ltd.
Portland ..	Mount Clay	BTB Ballarat	6	11	500 Hor.	Ballarat and Western Victoria Television Ltd.
Swan Hill ..	Goschen	BCV Bendigo	8 <sup>5</sup>	11	1,000 Vert.	Victorian Broadcasting Network Ltd.
Warrnambool-Port Fairy	Tower Hill	BTB Ballarat	6	9	500 Vert.	Ballarat and Western Victoria Television Ltd.
QUEENSLAND						
Blackwater Bluff	Cutlers Hill	RTQ Rockhampton	7	10	5 Hor.	Utah Development Company
Bowen ..	Seacom Site—Sprole Castle 3.2 km E. of Cardstone	TNQ Townsville	7 <sup>6</sup>	1	100 Hor.	Telecasters North Queensland Ltd.
Cardstone Village <sup>8</sup> ..	Cardstone Village	TNQ Townsville	7	5	1 Vert.	Northern Electric Authority of Queensland.
Collinsville	0.8 km ESE. of Mount Devlin Trig	MVQ Mackay	6	11	5 Hor.	Mackay Television Ltd.
Cracow ..	Golden Plateau	RTQ Rockhampton	7	5	1 Hor.	Golden Plateau No Liability Rockhampton Television Ltd.
Gladstone ..	Maunlor Hill	RTQ Rockhampton	7	10	10 Hor.	Rockhampton Television Ltd.
Moranbah-Goonyella ..	Carborough Range (Southern end)	MVQ Mackay	8 (via Nebo Translator)	11	2,000 Hor.*	Utah Development Company.
Gympie ..	Seacom Site—Black Mountain	WBQ Wide Bay	8	1	500 Vert.	Wide Bay-Burnett Television Ltd.
Monto ..	Mulgildie Plateau	WBQ Wide Bay	8	5	100 Vert.	Wide Bay-Burnett Television Ltd.
Nebo ..	Smith's Hill (6.4 km north of Nebo)	MVQ Mackay	6	8	50 Hor.*	Utah Development Company.
Toowoomba	Mt. Lofty	DDQ Darling Downs	10	5 <sup>7</sup>	100 Hor.	Darling Downs TV Ltd.
Townsville ..	Seacom Site—Yarrowonga.	TNQ Townsville	7	9	5 Hor.	Telecasters North Queensland Ltd.
SOUTH AUSTRALIA						
Cowell ..	Mt. Olinthus	GTS Spencer Gulf North	4	8	50 Vert.	Spencer Gulf Telecasters Ltd.
Port Lincoln	Borthwicks Hill	GTS Spencer Gulf North	8 (via Cowell Translator)	5	50 Hor.	Spencer Gulf Telecasters Ltd.
WESTERN AUSTRALIA						
Albany ..	Mt. Clarence	GSW Southern Agricultural	9	10	50 Vert.§	South Western Telecasters Ltd.
Kambalda	Red Hill	VEW Kalgoorlie	8	3	5 Hor.	Mid-Western Television Pty. Ltd.

## APPENDIX E—continued

Area Served	Location‡	Call Sign and Area (Parent Station)	Input Channel	Output Channel	Power (watts) and Polarisation	Licensee
TASMANIA						
Derby ..	1.6 km NW. of Derby	TNT North Eastern Tasmania	9	11	0.2 Hor.	Northern Television (TNT 9) Pty. Ltd.
Maydena ..	Abbott's Lookout	TVT Hobart	6	8	1 Hor.	Tasmanian Television Ltd.
Queenstown-Zeehan ..	Mount Owen	TVT Hobart	6	8	50 Hor.	Tasmanian Television Ltd.
Rosebery-Renison Bell	Mount Read	TVT Hobart	8	10	5 Hor.	Tasmanian Television Ltd.
Savage River-Luina ..	Mount Cleveland	TNT North Eastern Tasmania	10 (via Waratah Translator)	7	5 Hor.	Northern Television (TNT 9) Pty. Ltd.
South Launceston	Juliana Street	TNT North Eastern Tasmania	9	11	1 Hor.	Northern Television (TNT 9) Pty. Ltd.
St Mary's-Fingal Valley	South Sister Hill	TNT North Eastern Tasmania	9	11	50 Vert.	Northern Television (TNT 9) Pty. Ltd.
Stanley ..	The Nut	TNT North Eastern Tasmania	9	6	50 Vert.	Northern Television (TNT 9) Pty. Ltd.
Strathgordon	Twelvetees Range, near Strathgordon	TVT Hobart	6	8	10 Hor.	Tasmanian Television Ltd.
Swansea-Bicheno ..	0.8 km South of Bicheno	TVT Hobart	6	8	50 Hor.	Tasmanian Television Ltd.
Taroona ..	White Rock Point	TVT Hobart	6	8	50 Hor.	Tasmanian Television Ltd.
Waratah ..	Companion Hill	TNT North Eastern Tasmania	9	10	5 Hor.	Northern Television (TNT 9) Pty. Ltd.

‡ Distances shown are approximate.

\* e.r.p. in direction of maximum radiation.

§ e.r.p., omni directional.

1 Via microwave—intermediate repeater stations at Hermidale and Mount Poppy.

2 Via VHF UHF Translator at WIN Studios.

3 Via UHF relay at Mount Stanley.

4 Via UHF relay at Mount Arapiles.

5 Via UHF relay at Gredgwin.

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

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

## APPENDIX F

## NATIONAL TELEVISION TRANSLATOR STATIONS IN OPERATION ON 30 JUNE 1975

Area Served	Location‡	Call Sign and Area (Parent Station)	Input Channel	Output Channel	Power (watts) and Polarisation
NEW SOUTH WALES					
Armidale .. ..	Kelly's Plains ..	ABUN Upper Namoi	7	4	5 Hor.
Bateman's Bay-Moruya	Mount Wandera ..	ABWN Illawarra	5A	9	50 Hor.
Bonalbo .. ..	Brown's Hill ..	ABRN Richmond-Tweed	6	3	1 Vert.
Bourke-Brewarrina ..	Mount Oxley ..	ABN Sydney	2 <sup>1</sup>	4	1,000 Hor.
Cobar .. ..	Fort Bourke Hill ..	ABN Sydney	2 <sup>1</sup>	2	10 Vert.
Cooma .. ..	Nanny Goat Hill ..	ABSN Bega-Cooma	8	0	5 Mixed
Glen Innes .. ..	Merdon's Hill ..	ABUN Upper Namoi	7	0	5 Hor.
Gloucester .. ..	Kia Ora Lookout 4.0 km N. of town	ABTN Manning River	1	6	200 Hor.*
Goulburn .. ..	Mount Gray ..	ABC Canberra	3	0	50 Vert.
Hay .. ..	15.3 km ENE. of town	ABGN Murrumbidgee Irrigation	7	10	2,500 Hor.*
Inverell .. ..	'Hillview', 2.4 km ENE. of Inverell	ABUN Upper Namoi	7	2	5 Hor.
Kandos-Rylstone ..	Mount Cumber Melon	ABCN Central Tablelands	1	0	5 Vert.
Kyogle .. ..	Geneva Hill ..	ABRN Richmond-Tweed	6	3	1 Vert.
Lithgow .. ..	Reservoir Hill ..	ABCN Central Tablelands	1	5	5 Vert.
Mudgee .. ..	3.2 km SW. of Mudgee	ABQN Central Western Slopes	5	11	1 Vert.
Nyngan .. ..	Nyngan .. ..	ABN Sydney	2 <sup>1</sup>	3	5 Vert.
Portland-Wallerawang ..	Garland's Hill, 6.0 km SSW. of Portland	ABCN Central Tablelands	1	0	50 Hor.
Upper Hunter .. ..	'The Lookout', 10.4 km WNW. of Aberdeen	ABHN Newcastle-Hunter River	5	2	100 Hor.
Walcha .. ..	Clive Blake's Hill ..	ABUN Upper Namoi	7	5	5 Hor.
VICTORIA					
Alexandra .. ..	Burgess Road near Yarck	ABGV Goulburn Valley	3	5	50 Hor.
Corryong/Khancoban ..	Mt. Elliott ..	ABAV Upper Murray	1	9	100 Hor.*
Eildon .. ..	Near Wightman's Hill	ABGV Goulburn Valley	5 (via Alexandra Translator)	1	1.25 Hor.
Myrtleford .. ..	Tower Hill ..	ABGV Goulburn Valley	3 <sup>2</sup>	2	25 Hor.
Nhill .. ..	Mount Lawloit ..	ABRV Ballarat	3 <sup>3</sup>	9	500 Vert.
Orbost .. ..	Mount Raymond ..	ABLV La Trobe Valley	4	2	20 Vert.
Portland .. ..	Mount Clay ..	ABRV Ballarat	2 (via Warrnambool Translator)	4	500 Hor.
Warrnambool-Port Fairy	Tower Hill ..	ABRV Ballarat	3	2	500 Vert.

## APPENDIX F—continued

Area Served	Location‡	Call Sign and Area (Parent Station)	Input Channel	Output Channel	Power (watts) and Polarisation
QUEENSLAND					
Bowen .. .. .	Seacom Site ..	ABTQ ..	3	5	100 Hor.
Collinsville .. .. .	Sprole Castle ..	Townsville ..			
	0.8 km ESE. of ..	ABMQ ..	4	8	5 Hor.
	Mount Devlin Trig ..	Mackay ..			
Gladstone .. .. .	Maunalor Hill ..	ABRQ ..	3	5	10 Hor.
		Rockhampton ..			
Gympie .. .. .	Seacom Site-Black ..	ABWQ ..	6	4	500 Vert.
	Mountain ..	Wide Bay ..			
Monto .. .. .	Mulgildie Plateau ..	ABWQ ..	6	1	50 Vert.
		Wide Bay ..			
Townsville .. .. .	Seacom Site ..	ABTQ ..	3	10	5 Hor.
	Yarrowonga ..	Townsville ..			
Whitsunday Islands/ ..	Mt Roper ..	ABMQ ..	4	2	25 Hor.*
		Mackay ..			
SOUTH AUSTRALIA					
Bordertown .. .. .	Microwave ..	ABS ..	2 <sup>4</sup>	2	100 <sup>5</sup> Vert.
	Repeater Station ..	Adelaide ..			
	Bordertown ..				
Cowell .. .. .	Mount Olinthus ..	ABNS ..	1	6	50 Vert.
		Spencer Gulf ..			
		North ..			
Keith .. .. .	Microwave ..	ABS ..	2 <sup>4</sup>	4	50 Vert.
	Repeater Station ..	Adelaide ..			
	Keith ..				
Port Lincoln .. .. .	Borthwicks Hill ..	ABNS ..	6	3	50 Hor.
		Spencer Gulf ..	(via Cowell ..		
		North ..	Translator)		
WESTERN AUSTRALIA					
Albany .. .. .	Mt Clarence ..	ABAW ..	2	7	50 Vert.§
		Southern ..			
		Agricultural ..			
Kambalda .. .. .	Red Hill .. ..	ABKW ..	6	5	5 Hor.
		Kalgoorlie ..			
Katanning .. .. .	Fairfield Microwave ..	ABW ..	2 <sup>6</sup>	4	50 Vert.
	Repeater Station ..	Perth ..			
Wagin .. .. .	Mt Latham .. ..	ABW ..	2 <sup>6</sup>	8	1,000 Hor.
	Microwave ..	Perth ..			
	Repeater Station ..				
TASMANIA					
Queenstown-Zeehan ..	Mount Owen ..	ABT ..	2	4	50 Hor.
		Hobart ..			
Rosebery-Renison Bell ..	Mount Read ..	ABT ..	4	1	5 Hor.
		Hobart ..	(via ..		
			Queenstown ..		
			Translator)		
Savage River-Luina ..	Mount Cleveland ..	ABNT ..	2	4	5 Hor.
		North Eastern ..	(via Waratah ..		
		Tasmania ..	Translator)		
South Launceston ..	Juliana Street ..	ABNT ..	3	1	1 Hor.
		North Eastern ..			
		Tasmania ..			
St Mary's-Fingal Valley	South Sister Hill ..	ABNT ..	3	1	50 Vert.
		North Eastern ..			
		Tasmania ..			
Stanley .. .. .	The Nut .. ..	ABNT ..	3	1	50 Vert.
		North Eastern ..			
		Tasmania ..			
Strahan .. .. .	P.M.G.'s Radio ..	ABT ..	4	10	1 Hor.
	Telephone Site ..	Hobart ..	(via ..		
	at Strahan ..		Queenstown ..		
			Translator)		

## APPENDIX F—continued

Area Served	Location‡	Call Sign and Area (Parent Station)	Input Channel	Output Channel	Power (watts) and Polarisation
TASMANIA—continued					
Strathgordon .. .. .	Twelvetees Range ..	ABT ..	2	5	5 Hor.
	near Strathgordon ..	Hobart ..			
Waratah .. .. .	Companion Hill ..	ABNT ..	3	2	35 Hor.
		North Eastern ..			
		Tasmania ..			
NORTHERN TERRITORY					
Warrego Mine .. .. .	11.3 km E. of ..	ABTD ..	9	10	100 Hor.*
	Warrego Mine ..	Tennant Creek ..			

‡ Distances shown are approximate.

\* e.r.p. in direction of maximum radiation.

§ e.r.p. omni directional.

1 Microwave relay from Sydney.

2 Via UHF relay at Mount Stanley.

3 Via UHF relay at Mount Arapiles.

4 Microwave relay from Adelaide.

5 Operating at 100 watts instead of 500 watts initially proposed, pending review of reception conditions.

6 Microwave relay from Perth.

## APPENDIX G

## TELEVISION REPEATER STATIONS IN OPERATION ON 30 JUNE 1975

Call Sign	Area Served	Location†	Channel	Power (watts) (Transmitter) and Polarisation	Licensee
QUEENSLAND					
WEQR	Weipa	Trundling Point	7	10 Hor.	Commonwealth Aluminium Corp. Ltd.
WESTERN AUSTRALIA					
CKWR	Koolan Island	Koolan Township	7	10 Hor.	Dampier Mining Co. Ltd.
CKWR	Cockatoo Island	Cockatoo Township	9 (Relays Programs of CKWR Koolan Island)	10 Hor.	Dampier Mining Co. Ltd.
HTWR	Mount Tom Price	Mount Tom Price	7	10 Hor.	Hammersley Iron Pty. Ltd.
HTWR	Mount Nameless	Mount Nameless	9 (Relays Programs of HTWR Mount Tom Price)	10 Hor.	Hammersley Iron Pty. Ltd.
HTWR	Paraburdoo	4.0 km S. of Paraburdoo	11 (Relays Programs of HTWR Mount Tom Price via HTWR Mount Nameless)	25 Hor.	Hammersley Iron Pty. Ltd.
NEWR	Newman	Newman Township	7	5 Hor.	Mt Newman Mining Co. Pty. Ltd.
NORTHERN TERRITORY					
GEMR	Groote Eylandt	Alyangula Township	7	10 Hor.	Groote Eylandt Mining Co. Pty. Ltd.
GOVR	Nhulunbuy	Mt. Saunders	11	100 Hor.§	Nhulunbuy Corporation Ltd.
GOVR	Yirrkala Mission	Mission Hill	9 (Relays Programs of GOVR Nhulunbuy)	5 Hor.*	Nhulunbuy Corporation Ltd.

† Distances shown are approximate.  
 § e.r.p., omni directional.  
 \* e.r.p. in direction of maximum radiation.

## APPENDIX H

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
Australian Capital Property Holdings Ltd	70,700
Daniel Bros & Co. Pty Ltd	57,600
Others	592,700
<b>Total issued stock units</b>	<b>1,200,000</b>

## NEW SOUTH WALES

## (Metropolitan)

## AMALGAMATED TELEVISION SERVICES PTY LTD (ATN)

	\$2 Shares
John Fairfax & Sons Ltd	1,061,630
Fairfax Corporation Pty Ltd	216,896
Associated Newspapers Ltd	125,000
The Australian Broadcasting Co. Pty Ltd	58,592
Others	32,000
<b>Total issued shares</b>	<b>1,494,118</b>

## TELEVISION CORPORATION LTD (TCN)

	50c Preferred Ordinary Stock Units	50c Preferred Ordinary Shares
Consolidated Press Holdings Ltd	7,650,488	725,822
Others	2,492,993	282,633
<b>Totals</b>	<b>10,143,481</b>	<b>1,008,455</b>

## UNITED TELECASTERS SYDNEY LTD (TEN)

	50c Shares
C.S.R. Ltd	1,111,111
Amalgamated Wireless (Australasia) Ltd	1,111,111
Email Ltd	1,111,110
N.B.C. International Ltd	1,000,000
Bank of New South Wales	664,666
E.M.I. (Australia) Ltd	500,000
Radio 2UE Sydney Pty Ltd	486,845
Others	4,015,157
<b>Total issued shares</b>	<b>10,000,000</b>

## (Country)

## BROKEN HILL TELEVISION LTD (BKN)

	50c Shares
Spencer Gulf Telecasters Ltd	170,149
Broken Hill Theatres Pty Ltd	14,000
Transific International Co. Pty Ltd	6,199
Others	9,652
<b>Total issued shares</b>	<b>200,000</b>

## APPENDIX H—continued

## COUNTRY TELEVISION SERVICES LTD (CBN)

	50c
	Stock Units
Email Ltd	249,040
Country Life Newspaper Co. Ltd	112,145
Western Newspapers Ltd	92,922
The Mutual Life and Citizens Assurance Co. Ltd	84,150
Others	1,320,213
Total issued stock units	1,858,470

## COUNTRY TELEVISION SERVICES LTD (CWN)

See CBN

## TELEVISION NEW ENGLAND LTD (ECN)

	40c Shares
Broadcast Amalgamated Ltd	427,790
Balerf Pty Ltd	206,575
Tamworth Newspaper Co. Ltd	82,500
The Mutual Life and Citizens Assurance Co. Ltd	72,000
Others	861,135
Total issued shares	1,650,000

## MURRUMBIDGEE TELEVISION LTD (MTN)

	50c
	Stock Units
H. Jones and Co. (Sydney) Pty Ltd	372,250
Henry Jones Ltd	103,249
Associated Rural Industries Ltd	85,400
Henry Jones Investments Pty Ltd	25,400
Others	413,701
Total issued stock units	1,000,000

## NEWCASTLE BROADCASTING AND TELEVISION CORPORATION LTD (NBN)

	50c Shares
Radio 2UE Sydney Pty Ltd	336,345
Telecommunication Securities Ltd	332,845
Bank of New South Wales Nominees Pty Ltd	278,747
Wales Nominees (Canberra) Pty Ltd	216,000
United Broadcasting Co. Pty Ltd	164,000
Mercantile Mutual Insurance Co. Ltd	126,000
R. H. and M. Properties Pty Ltd	112,500
Others	683,563
Total issued shares	2,250,000

## TELEVISION NEW ENGLAND LTD (NEN)

See ECN

## NORTHERN RIVERS TELEVISION LTD (NRN)

	50c Shares
Richmond River Broadcasters Pty Ltd	263,180
Northern Star Ltd	112,600
Australian Capital Property Holdings Ltd	75,800
Tweed Radio and Broadcasting Co. Pty Ltd	68,480
Daily Examiner Pty Ltd	60,800
Others	1,418,968
Total issued shares	1,999,828

## APPENDIX H—continued

## RICHMOND-TWEED TV LTD (RTN)

Northern Rivers Television Ltd	25c Shares
	1,399,800
Total issued shares	1,399,800

## RIVERINA &amp; NORTH EAST VICTORIA TV LTD (RVN)

	30c Shares
Elwood Pty Ltd	515,611
Estate E. V. Roberts	200,000
R. H. & M. Properties Pty Ltd	149,000
A. and F. Sullivan Pty Ltd	101,627
Border Morning Mail Pty Ltd	61,950
Others	671,812
Total issued shares	1,700,000

## TELEVISION WOLLONGONG TRANSMISSIONS LTD (WIN)

	\$1
	Stock Units
Media Securities Ltd	398,950
Euroka Pty Ltd	131,800
Interstate Television Holdings Pty Ltd	101,000
Others	368,250
Total issued stock units	1,000,000

VICTORIA  
(Metropolitan)

## AUSTARAMA TELEVISION PTY LTD (ATV)

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

## GENERAL TELEVISION CORPORATION PTY LTD (GTV)

	\$2 Shares
Independent Television Corporation Pty Ltd	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	637,505
Associated Newspapers Ltd (England)	112,500
Total issued shares	750,005

(Country)

## RIVERINA &amp; NORTH EAST VICTORIA TV LTD (AMV)

See RVN

## VICTORIAN BROADCASTING NETWORK LTD (BCV)

	50c Shares
Messrs. Hutchinson, Hutchins & Petley as Trustees for	
Estate H. M. Schutt	182,400
D. F. Syme	122,000
Griffiths Bros. Investments Pty Ltd	102,800
Others	2,214,540
Total issued shares	2,621,740

## APPENDIX H—continued

## BALLARAT AND WESTERN VICTORIA TELEVISION LTD (BTV)

	50c Shares
Associated Broadcasting Services Ltd	453,835
Ballarat Broadcasters Pty Ltd	185,935
Ballarat Courier Pty Ltd	184,810
Others	575,420
<b>Total issued shares</b>	<b>1,400,000</b>

## VICTORIAN BROADCASTING NETWORK LTD (GLV)

See BCV

## GOULBURN-MURRAY TELEVISION LTD (GMV)

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

## SUNRAYSIA TELEVISION LTD (STV)

	50c Shares
Sunraysia Broadcasters Pty Ltd	62,200
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
Others	495,800
<b>Total issued shares</b>	<b>700,000</b>

QUEENSLAND  
(Metropolitan)

## BRISBANE TV LTD (BTQ)

	50c Ordinary Shares	50c Redeemable Preference Shares
Colonial Mutual Life Assurance Society Ltd	—	800,000
Queensland Newspapers Pty Ltd	240,000	—
Telegraph Investment Co. Pty Ltd	163,000	—
Associated Newspapers Ltd (England)	100,000	—
Amalgamated Wireless (Australasia) Ltd	60,000	—
Commonwealth Broadcasting Corporation (Queensland) Pty Ltd	50,000	—
Television Corporation Ltd	48,400	—
The Herald and Weekly Times Ltd	40,000	—
Others	748,600	—
<b>Total issued shares</b>	<b>1,450,000</b>	<b>800,000</b>

## 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
<b>Total issued stock units</b>	<b>3,027,200</b>

## APPENDIX H—continued

## UNIVERSAL TELECASTERS QLD. LTD (TVQ)

	50c Shares
Ansett Transport Industries Ltd	2,000,000
<b>Total issued shares</b>	<b>2,000,000</b>

(Country)

## DARLING DOWNS TV LTD (DDQ)

	50c Shares
Commonwealth Broadcasting Corporation (Queensland) Pty Ltd	129,600
Gold Radio Service Pty Ltd	70,000
Tasmanian Television Ltd	60,000
PNQ Investments Pty Ltd	52,000
Newcastle Broadcasting and Television Corporation Ltd	50,000
Others	1,038,400
<b>Total issued shares</b>	<b>1,400,000</b>

## FAR NORTHERN TELEVISION LTD (FNQ)

	50c Shares
Telecasters North Queensland Ltd	1,000,000
<b>Total issued shares</b>	<b>1,000,000</b>

## MOUNT ISA TELEVISION PTY LTD (ITQ)

	\$1 Shares
Fotheringham Investments Pty Ltd	71,920
Mount Isa Mines Ltd	21,000
Samuel Allen and Sons Ltd	20,500
News Ltd	6,860
Telecasters North Queensland Ltd	6,860
Tropicair Theatres Pty Ltd	6,860
Others	6,000
<b>Total issued shares</b>	<b>140,000</b>

## MACKAY TELEVISION LTD (MVQ)

	50c Shares
Mackay Theatres (Estate Late John Taylor)	79,196
Tingalpa Hotel Pty Ltd	62,000
Buss and Turner Pty Ltd	47,000
Telecasters North Queensland Ltd	32,000
Mackay Printing and Publishing Co. Pty Ltd	30,000
Others	389,804
<b>Total issued shares</b>	<b>640,000</b>

## ROCKHAMPTON TELEVISION LTD (RTQ)

	50c Shares
Mackay Television Ltd	50,000
Rockhampton Newspaper Co. Pty Ltd	50,000
Rockhampton Broadcasting Co. Pty Ltd	40,000
Others	860,000
<b>Total issued shares</b>	<b>1,000,000</b>

## APPENDIX H—continued

## TELECASTERS NORTH QUEENSLAND LTD (TNQ)

	50c Shares
Ayr Broadcasters Pty Ltd	100,100
The North Queensland Newspaper Co. Ltd	70,000
Labor Investments Pty Ltd	61,750
Amalgamated Wireless (Australasia) Ltd	40,245
Samuel Allen and Sons Ltd	40,240
Others	492,579
<b>Total issued shares</b>	<b>804,914</b>

## DARLING DOWNS TV LTD (SDQ)

See DDQ

## WIDE BAY- BURNETT TELEVISION LTD (WBQ)

	50c Shares
Bundaberg Broadcasters Pty Ltd	90,000
Maryborough Broadcasting Co. Pty Ltd	40,000
Others	870,000
<b>Total issued shares</b>	<b>1,000,000</b>

## SOUTH AUSTRALIA

(Metropolitan)

## TELEVISION BROADCASTERS LTD (ADS)

	50c Shares
Advertiser Newspapers Ltd	920,000
Associated Newspapers Ltd (England)	375,000
Midlands Broadcasting Services Ltd	300,000
SKA Holdings Pty Ltd	300,000
Australian Broadcasting Co. Pty Ltd	74,700
Others	1,030,300
<b>Total issued shares</b>	<b>3,000,000</b>

## SOUTHERN TELEVISION CORPORATION LTD (NWS)

	50c Shares
News Ltd	1,150,000
<b>Total issued shares</b>	<b>1,150,000</b>

## SOUTH AUSTRALIAN TELECASTERS LTD (SAS)

	50c Shares
TVW Ltd	4,000,000
<b>Total issued shares</b>	<b>4,000,000</b>

(Country)

## SPENCER GULF TELECASTERS LTD (GTS)

	50c Shares
J. M. Sturrock Pty Ltd	381,443
B.H.P. Nominees Pty Ltd	55,000
Community Television Pty Ltd	33,203
Amalgamated Wireless (Australasia) Ltd	33,000
The Mutual Life and Citizens Assurance Co. Ltd	32,250
Others	273,707
<b>Total issued shares</b>	<b>775,400</b>

## APPENDIX H—continued

## SOUTH EAST TELECASTERS LTD (SES)

	50c Shares
Scott's Agencies Pty Ltd	163,804
G. A. Warner	60,000
B.T.V. Pty Ltd	20,000
Community Television Pty Ltd	20,000
Estate Late Sir Arthur Warner	20,000
Others	315,696
<b>Total issued shares</b>	<b>599,500</b>

## WESTERN AUSTRALIA

(Metropolitan)

## SWAN TELEVISION LTD (STW)

	50c Shares
Derwent Securities Pty Ltd	415,200
Chesham Securities Pty Ltd	355,000
Cavan Pty Ltd	151,950
Dominion Investments Pty Ltd	143,450
Saranna Pty Ltd	139,780
Queensland Insurance Co. Ltd	106,666
Broadway Investments Pty Ltd	85,400
Others	1,802,554
<b>Total issued shares</b>	<b>3,200,000</b>

## TVW LTD (TVW)

	50c Shares
Tasmanian Television Ltd	250,124
Goulburn-Murray Television Ltd	240,000
National Mutual Life Association of Australasia Ltd	212,840
The Mutual Life and Citizens Assurance Co. Ltd	205,500
Others	5,124,181
<b>Total issued shares</b>	<b>6,032,147</b>

(Country)

## SOUTH WESTERN TELECASTERS LTD (BTW)

	50c Shares
Best Securities Pty Ltd	107,100
Swan Brewery Co. Ltd	67,800
J. M. Sturrock Pty Ltd	44,000
Southern Television Corporation Ltd	42,600
C. Zempilas	40,000
Others	702,500
<b>Total issued shares</b>	<b>1,004,000</b>

## SOUTH WESTERN TELECASTERS LTD (GSW)

See BTW

## MID WESTERN TELEVISION PTY LTD (VEW)

	\$1 Shares	
	Paid to 75c	Fully Paid
Group Television Services Pty Ltd	53,300	—
O. and I. Patroni	6,600	—
T. T. Watson	5,000	—
Swan Brewery Co. Ltd	5,000	150
Southern Television Corporation Ltd	4,900	—
Highway Motel (Kalgoorlie) Pty Ltd	4,450	—
Viewway Drive-In Theatre Pty Ltd	4,075	—
Others	19,675	3,500
<b>Total issued shares</b>	<b>103,000</b>	<b>3,650</b>

## APPENDIX H—continued

## TASMANIA

(Metropolitan)

## TASMANIAN TELEVISION LTD (TVT)

	50c Shares
Davies Bros. Ltd	206,373
Robert Nettlefold Pty Ltd	145,725
The Examiner Newspaper Pty Ltd	107,500
Associated Broadcasting Services Ltd	75,000
Metropolitan Broadcasters Pty Ltd	67,875
E. G. McRae	61,000
Ejesco Holdings Pty Ltd	57,455
Australian Mutual Provident Society	51,875
Commercial Broadcasters Pty Ltd	50,000
Others	976,179
<b>Total issued shares</b>	<b>1,798,982</b>

(Country)

## NORTHERN TELEVISION (TNT 9) PTY LTD (TNT)

	\$2 Shares
Examiner-Northern TV Ltd	183,000
<b>Total issued shares</b>	<b>183,000</b>

## NORTHERN TERRITORY

## TERRITORY TELEVISION PTY LTD (NTD)

	\$1 Shares
Group Television Services Pty Ltd	35,000
J. H. B. Bell	20,000
L. C. Ah Toy	15,000
Suttons Motors (Darwin) Pty Ltd	15,000
H. J. Bell (Estate)	10,000
Adelphi Pty Ltd	10,000
J. C. Hickman	10,000
V. B. Perkins	10,000
Others	32,850
<b>Total issued shares</b>	<b>157,850</b>

## APPENDIX I

## 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 ..... Holds 49 per cent of Messenger Holdings Pty Ltd which, through subsidiary companies, controls approximately 14 per cent of Bridge Radio Pty Ltd which company holds all the shares in the licensee company.  
 5PI Crystal Brook ..... Wholly-owned subsidiary companies hold the licences for 5PI and 5SE.  
 5SE Mount Gambier ..... (Advertiser Newspapers Ltd also holds 4,044,890 of the 62,359,755 ordinary shares in The Herald and Weekly Times Ltd (*see below*) and 165,000 of the 11,139,351 ordinary shares in Queensland Press Ltd (*see below*).

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 179,998 of the 3,600,000 stock units in Examiner-Northern TV Ltd, which company holds all the shares in the licensee company.

## Broadcasting

7HO Hobart ..... Holds 100,000 of the 200,000 shares in the licensee company.  
 7EX Launceston ..... Tasmanian Television Ltd, licensee of TVT (*see above*) holds 179,998 of the 3,600,000 stock units in Examiner-Northern TV Ltd which company 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 9,900 of the 62,359,755 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.

## APPENDIX I—continued

WIN	Illawarra Area	....	....	Holds 101,000 of the 1,000,000 stock units 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 ( <i>see above</i> ) holds 500,800 stock units 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. In addition Ballarat and Western Victoria Television Ltd, licensee of BTV ( <i>see above</i> ) holds 36,000 shares in the licensee company.
SDQ	Southern Downs Area	....	....	

## Broadcasting

3XY	Melbourne	....	....	Holds 3,243,930 of the 6,000,000 shares in David Syme & Co. Ltd, which has a 15 per cent interest in the operating company of 3XY.
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John Fairfax Ltd, through a wholly-owned subsidiary company, holds 3,567,280 of the 12,672,000 ordinary shares in Macquarie Broadcasting Holdings Ltd, which, through subsidiary companies, has the following interests in broadcasting stations:

2GB	Sydney	....	....	Holds all the shares in the licensee company.
2CA	Canberra	....	....	Holds 30,000 ordinary and 1,613 preference shares in totals of 30,000 ordinary and 2,050 preference shares in the licensee company.
2WL	Wollongong	....	....	Holds all the shares in the licensee company.
3AW	Melbourne	....	....	Holds all the shares in the licensee company.
4BH	Brisbane	....	....	Holds 9,368 of the 12,500 shares in the licensee company. In addition 4BH Investments Pty Ltd, in which the Macquarie Group holds 84 per cent of the issued shares, holds 2,244 shares in the licensee company.
5DN	Adelaide	....	....	Holds all the shares in the licensee company.

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

## Television

TEN	Sydney	....	....	Holds 226,000 of the 750,000 shares in J. C. Williamson Ltd, which holds 222,222 of the 10,000,000 shares in the licensee company.
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 4,376,689 of the 11,139,351 shares in Queensland Press Ltd, which through two wholly-owned subsidiary companies, Telegraph Investment Co. Pty Ltd and Queensland Newspapers Pty Ltd holds 403,000 of the shares in the licensee company. In addition, Advertiser Newspapers Ltd ( <i>see ADS below</i> ) holds 165,000 of the 11,139,351 shares in Queensland Press Ltd.
ADS	Adelaide	....	....	Holds 7,192,704 of the 23,460,000 ordinary shares in Advertiser Newspapers Ltd, which, with its wholly-owned subsidiary company, Midlands Broadcasting Services Ltd holds 1,220,000 of the 3,000,000 shares in the licensee company. The Argus and Australasian Ltd, a wholly-owned subsidiary company, also holds 51,840 shares in Advertiser Newspapers Ltd. In addition, Davies Bros. Ltd ( <i>see TVT below</i> ) holds 19,440 and Telegraph Investment Co. Pty Ltd ( <i>see BTQ above</i> ) holds 24,000 of the 23,460,000 ordinary shares in Advertiser Newspapers Ltd.
TVT	Hobart	....	....	Holds 500,683 of the 1,039,920 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 Investment Co. Pty Ltd ( <i>see BTQ above</i> ) holds 64,639 of the 1,039,920 ordinary shares in Davies Bros. Ltd.
SAS	Adelaide	....	....	TVW Ltd, licensee of TVW ( <i>see below</i> ) holds all the shares in the licensee company.
TVW	Perth	....	....	Holds all the 9,216,316 ordinary and all the 100,000 preference shares in West Australian Newspapers Ltd (Publisher of <i>The West Australian</i> , Perth) which holds 93,750 of the 6,032,147 shares in the licensee company. In addition, Tasmanian Television Ltd ( <i>see above</i> ) holds 250,124 shares in the licensee company.

## Broadcasting

3DB	Melbourne	....	....	Holds the licence for the station.
3GL	Geelong	....	....	Holds all the 900,000 shares in Geelong Advertiser (Holdings) Pty Ltd, a subsidiary of which holds all the shares in the licensee company.

## APPENDIX I—continued

3XY	Melbourne	....	....	Holds 841,800 ordinary shares in David Syme and Co. Ltd which has a 15 per cent interest in the operating company of 3XY.
4AK	Oakey	....	....	Holds 4,376,689 of the 11,139,351 shares in Queensland Press Ltd ( <i>see below</i> ).
4BK	Brisbane	....	....	
4AM	Atherton	....	....	
5AD	Adelaide	....	....	Holds 7,192,704 of the 23,460,000 ordinary shares in Advertiser Newspapers Ltd (licensee of 5AD), subsidiary companies of which hold the licences for 5PI 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 Investment Co. Pty Ltd (subsidiary of Queensland Press Ltd) which hold 19,440 and 24,000 shares respectively in Advertiser Newspapers Ltd.
5PI	Crystal Brook	....	....	
5SE	Mount Gambier	....	....	
6IX	Perth	....	....	TVW Ltd ( <i>see above</i> ), holds all the shares in the licensee company.
6BY	Bridgetown	....	....	
6MD	Merredin	....	....	
6WB	Katanning	....	....	
7HO	Hobart	....	....	Holds 500,683 of the 1,039,920 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 Investment Co. Pty Ltd holds 64,639 shares.
7EX	Launceston	....	....	Tasmanian Television Ltd, licensee of TVT ( <i>see above</i> ) holds 179,998 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.

(Through its interest in Advertiser Newspapers Ltd (*see above*) The Herald and Weekly Times Ltd has a minor interest in 5MU. *See below* for interests of Tasmanian Television Ltd (*see above*). Queensland Press Ltd (*see above*), through a wholly-owned subsidiary company, Queensland Newspapers Pty Ltd, holds approximately 33 per cent of the shares in Provincial Newspapers (Qld.) Ltd (*see Appendix J*.)

NEWS LTD (*The News, Adelaide*), (*Daily Telegraph, Sydney*)

## Television

NEN	Upper Namoi Area	....	....	Holds 33,267 of the 100,000 shares in Tamworth Newspaper Co. Ltd which holds 82,500 of the 1,650,000 shares in the licensee company.
ECN	Manning River Area	....	....	Media Securities Ltd, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Mirror Newspapers Ltd ( <i>The Daily Mirror, Sydney</i> ), a subsidiary company, holds 398,950 stock units in the licensee company.
WIN	Illawarra Area	....	....	
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 ( <i>see above</i> ) holds 42,600 of the 1,004,000 shares in the licensee company.
GSW	Southern Agricultural Area	....	....	Southern Television Corporation Ltd, licensee of NWS ( <i>see above</i> ) holds 4,900 of the 106,650 shares in the licensee company.
VEW	Kalgoorlie Area	....	....	
NTD	Darwin Area	....	....	Northern Territory News Services Ltd, a wholly-owned subsidiary company, holds 7,850 of the 157,850 shares in the licensee company.

(News Ltd also holds 33,267 of the 100,000 shares in Tamworth Newspaper Co. Ltd (*see Appendix J*.)

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

## Television

BTQ	Brisbane	....	....	Queensland Newspapers Pty Ltd and Telegraph Investment Co. Pty Ltd, both wholly-owned subsidiary companies, hold 403,000 of the 1,450,000 ordinary shares in the licensee company. In addition holds 588,280 of the 62,359,755 shares in The Herald and Weekly Times Ltd. Queensland Newspapers Pty Ltd and Telegraph Investment Co. Pty Ltd also hold 2,789,862 and 1,463,826 shares respectively of the ordinary shares in The Herald and Weekly Times Ltd. Telegraph Investment Co. Pty Ltd also holds 64,639 of the 1,039,920 ordinary shares in Davies Bros. Ltd.
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## APPENDIX I—continued

## Broadcasting

4AK	Oakey	.....	Queensland Newspapers Pty Ltd, a wholly-owned subsidiary company, holds the licences for 4AK and 4BK. The Cairns Post Pty Ltd, a wholly-owned subsidiary company, holds 7,250 of the 50,000 ordinary shares in the licensee of 4AM.
4BK	Brisbane	.....	
4AM	Atherton	.....	

(Telegraph Investment 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, through a wholly-owned subsidiary company, Queensland Newspapers Pty Ltd, also holds approximately 33 per cent of the issued shares in Provincial Newspapers (Qld.) Ltd. (See Appendix J).)

## (II) PROVINCIAL NEWSPAPERS

COUNTRY LIFE NEWSPAPER CO. LTD (*Country Life, N.S.W.*)

## Television

CBN	Central Tablelands Area	.....	Holds 112,145 of the 1,858,470 shares in Country Television Services Ltd, the licensee company.
CWN	Central Western Slopes Area	.....	
RTQ	Rockhampton Area	.....	Holds approximately 74 per cent of the issued shares in Queensland Country Life Newspaper Co. Ltd which holds 32,700 of the 1,000,000 shares in the licensee company.

(See below for further interests of Country Television Services Ltd (see above). (See Appendix J for further interests of Queensland Country Life Newspaper Co. Ltd (see above).)

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. In addition, wholly-owned subsidiary companies, Sunraysia Publishing Co. Pty Ltd and Goulburn Valley Newspapers Pty Ltd hold 32,000 and 20,000 shares respectively in the licensee company. Sunraysia Broadcasters Pty Ltd and Wangaratta Chronicle Pty Ltd, in both of which half the issued capital is held by Elliott Newspaper Group Pty Ltd also hold 62,200 and 2,500 shares respectively in the licensee company.
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## Broadcasting

3LK	Horsham	.....	Holds the 500 preference shares in the licensee company. There are also 500 ordinary shares in the licensee company.
3MA	Mildura	.....	
3NE	Wangaratta	.....	Holds 50 per cent of the shares in Wangaratta Chronicle Pty Ltd, which company holds 4,000 of the 110,600 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.
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(See below for interests of Tasmanian Television Ltd.)

THE NORTH QUEENSLAND NEWSPAPER CO. LTD (*Daily Bulletin, Townsville*)

## Television

TNQ	Townsville Area	.....	Holds 70,000 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.

## APPENDIX I—continued

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 7,014 of the 30,105 shares 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 263,180 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 10,134 of the 33,900 shares in the licensee company.
4GG	Gold Coast	.....	A wholly-owned subsidiary company holds 118,264 of the 394,040 shares in the licensee company and in addition Tweed Radio and Broadcasting Company Pty Ltd, licensee of 2MW (see above) holds 18,924 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 57,600 of the 1,200,000 stock units in the licensee company.
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

(See below for interests of Canberra Television Ltd.)

## (III) OVERSEAS NEWSPAPERS

ASSOCIATED NEWSPAPERS LTD GROUP (*England*)

## 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 1,057,125 of the 27,330,000 ordinary shares in News Ltd (see above).)

## (IV) OTHER ORGANISATIONS

## 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.
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## 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.
BKN	Broken Hill Area	.....	Spencer Gulf Telecasters Ltd, licensee of GTS (see below), holds 170,149 of the 200,000 shares in the licensee company.

## APPENDIX I—continued

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 ( <i>see above</i> ) holds all the shares in the licensee company.
RVN	South-Western Slopes and Eastern Riverina Area	....	....	....	Holds 28,636 of the 1,700,000 shares in the licensee company.
AMV	Upper-Murray Area	....	....	....	....
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 ( <i>see above</i> ) holds all the shares in the licensee company.
ITQ	Mt. Isa Area	....	....	....	Telecasters North Queensland Ltd ( <i>see above</i> ) holds 6,860 of the 140,000 shares in the licensee company.
MVQ	Mackay Area	....	....	....	Telecasters North Queensland Ltd ( <i>see above</i> ) holds 32,000 of the 640,000 shares in the licensee company.
GTS	Spencer Gulf North Area	....	....	....	Holds 33,000 of the 775,400 shares in the licensee company.
TNT	North Eastern Tasmania Area	....	....	....	Findlay and Wills Broadcasters Pty Ltd ( <i>see below</i> ), in which Amalgamated Wireless (A'asia) Ltd holds 20,000 of the 40,000 shares, holds 305,370 of the 3,600,000 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 ( <i>see above</i> ), 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 ( <i>see above</i> ) holds 46,425 shares.

## Broadcasting

2AY	Albury	....	....	....	Holds the licences for the stations.
2GF	Grafton	....	....	....	....
2GN	Goulburn	....	....	....	....
3BO	Bendigo	....	....	....	....
4CA	Cairns	....	....	....	....
4TO	Townsville	....	....	....	....
7LA	Launceston	....	....	....	....
2CH	Sydney	....	....	....	By agreement with the licensee, conducts the service of the station.
2KA	Katoomba	....	....	....	Holds 1,000 of the 3,643 preference shares in the licensee company. There are also 102,000 ordinary shares in the licensee company.
2LF	Young	....	....	....	Transcontinental Broadcasting Corporation Ltd, licensee of 2KA ( <i>see above</i> ) holds 8,556 of the 17,112 shares in the licensee company.
2LT	Lithgow	....	....	....	Transcontinental Broadcasting Corporation Ltd ( <i>see above</i> ) holds 5,621 of the 11,242 shares in the licensee company.
2NM	Muswellbrook	....	....	....	Transcontinental Broadcasting Corporation Ltd ( <i>see above</i> ) holds 1,836 of the 30,220 shares in the licensee company.
2NX	Bolwarra	....	....	....	....
7EX	Launceston	....	....	....	Examiner-Northern TV Ltd ( <i>see above</i> ) 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:

- (i) Amalgamated Wireless (A'asia) Ltd holds 60,321 of the 2,621,739 shares in Victorian Broadcasting Network Ltd (*see below*); and
- (ii) Findlay and Wills Broadcasters Pty Ltd holds 160,884 of the 12,672,000 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.

## APPENDIX I—continued

## ASSOCIATED BROADCASTING SERVICES LTD

## Television

CTC	Canberra Area	....	....	....	Holds 20,000 of the 1,200,000 stock units in the licensee company.
NEN	Upper Namoi Area	....	....	....	Goulburn-Murray Television Ltd, licensee of GMV ( <i>see below</i> ) holds 20,000 of the 1,650,000 shares in the licensee company.
ECN	Manning River Area	....	....	....	Holds 453,835 of the 1,400,000 shares in the licensee company.
BTV	Ballarat Area	....	....	....	Goulburn-Murray Television Ltd, the licensee company, is a wholly-owned subsidiary company.
GMV	Goulburn Valley Area	....	....	....	Goulburn-Murray Television Ltd holds 30,000 of the 1,400,000 shares in the licensee company. In addition Ballarat and Western Victoria Television Ltd, licensee of BTV ( <i>see above</i> ) holds 36,000 shares in the licensee company.
DDQ	Darling Downs Area	....	....	....	....
SDQ	Southern Downs Area	....	....	....	....
SAS	Adelaide	....	....	....	TVW Ltd, licensee of TVW ( <i>see below</i> ) holds all the shares in the licensee company.
TVW	Perth	....	....	....	Goulburn-Murray Television Ltd holds 240,000 of the 6,032,147 shares in the licensee company.
TVT	Hobart	....	....	....	Holds 75,000 of the 1,798,982 shares in the licensee company, Tasmanian Television Ltd.

## Broadcasting

3SR	Shepparton	....	....	....	Holds the licences for the stations.
3UL	Warragul	....	....	....	....
3YB	Warrnambool	....	....	....	....
4BH	Brisbane	....	....	....	Holds 203 of the 12,500 shares in the licensee company.
6IX	Perth	....	....	....	TVW Ltd, licensee of TVW ( <i>see above</i> ), holds all the shares in the licensee company.
6BY	Bridgetown	....	....	....	....
6MD	Merredin	....	....	....	....
6WB	Katanning	....	....	....	....

(Associated Broadcasting Services Ltd also holds 429,584 of the 12,672,000 shares in Macquarie Broadcasting Holdings Ltd. *See below* for interests of Macquarie Broadcasting Holdings Ltd, Canberra Television Ltd, and Tasmanian Television Ltd.)

## AUSTRALIAN BROADCASTING CO. PTY LTD

## Television

ATN	Sydney	....	....	....	Holds 58,592 of the 1,494,118 shares in the licensee company.
BTQ	Brisbane	....	....	....	A wholly-owned subsidiary company Commonwealth Broadcasting Corporation (Q'land) Pty Ltd, holds 50,000 of the 1,450,000 ordinary shares in the licensee company.
DDQ	Darling Downs Area	....	....	....	Commonwealth Broadcasting Corporation (Q'land) Pty 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 1,400,000 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 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 3,000,00 shares in the licensee company.

## Broadcasting

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

## APPENDIX I—continued

## AUSTRALIAN CONSOLIDATED PRESS GROUP

## Television

TCN	Sydney	.....	Consolidated Press Holdings Ltd holds 7,650,488 ordinary stock units and 725,822 preferred ordinary shares in totals of 10,143,481 ordinary stock units and 1,008,455 preferred ordinary shares in the licensee company.
WIN	Illawarra Area	.....	Consolidated Press Holdings Ltd holds 44,200 of the 1,000,000 stock units in the licensee company.
CBN	Central Tablelands Area	.....	Western Newspapers Ltd, in which the Consolidated Press Group holds 291,274 of the 778,901 shares, holds 92,922 of the 1,858,470 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 ( <i>see above</i> ), 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 ( <i>see above</i> ) holds 48,400 of the 1,450,000 shares in the licensee company. In addition Television Corporation Ltd holds 50,900 of the 11,139,351 shares in Queensland Press Ltd which, through two wholly-owned subsidiary companies holds 403,000 of the shares in the licensee company.

## Broadcasting

2GO	Gosford	.....	Central Coast Newspapers Pty Ltd, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Television Corporation Ltd, licensee of TCN Sydney ( <i>see above</i> ), holds 8,180 of the 200,000 shares in the licensee company.
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.
3AK	Melbourne	.....	Consolidated Press Holdings Ltd holds 7,650,488 ordinary stock units and 725,822 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 Pty Ltd holds 802,771 of the 1,012,000 shares in General Television Corporation Pty Ltd ( <i>see GTV above</i> ) 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 ( <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	.....	

## AYR BROADCASTERS PTY LTD

## Television

TNQ	Townsville Area	.....	Holds 100,100 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.

## Broadcasting

4AY	Ayr	.....	Holds the licence for the station.
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## 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 494,747 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	.....	

## APPENDIX I—continued

## BEST SECURITIES PTY LTD

## Television

BTW	Bunbury Area	.....	Holds 107,100 of the 1,004,000 shares in the licensee company.
GSW	Southern Agricultural Area	.....	

## BROADCAST AMALGAMATED LTD

## Television

NEN	Upper Namoi Area	.....	Holds 427,790 of the 1,650,000 shares in the licensee company. In addition holds 10,000 of the 20,000 shares in New England Broadcasters Pty Ltd ( <i>see below</i> ) which holds 45,000 shares in the licensee company. Also holds all the shares in Manning Valley Broadcasting Pty Ltd, which, through a wholly-owned subsidiary company, holds 27,000 shares in the licensee company.
ECN	Manning River Area	.....	

## Broadcasting

2AD	Armidale	.....	Holds 10,000 of the 20,000 shares in the licensee company.
2RE	Taree	.....	Holds all the shares in the licensee company.
2MQ	Gunnedah	.....	Holds 9,998 of the 10,000 shares in Tamworth Radio Development Co. Pty Ltd, licensee of 2TM ( <i>see below</i> ), which company 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.
2KA	Katoomba	.....	Holds 15,300 of the 102,000 ordinary shares in the licensee company. There are also 3,643 preference shares in the licensee company.
2KM	Kempsey	.....	Holds 22,500 of the 150,000 ordinary shares in the licensee company. There are also 2,085 preference shares in the licensee company.
2LF	Young	.....	Transcontinental Broadcasting Corporation Ltd licensee of 2KA ( <i>see above</i> ) and Radio Kempsey Ltd licensee of 2KM ( <i>see above</i> ) each holds half of the issued shares in the licensee companies.
2LT	Lithgow	.....	
2NM	Muswellbrook	.....	Holds all the A Class shares and 10,577 of the 15,110 B Class shares in the licensee company. Transcontinental Broadcasting Corporation Ltd ( <i>see above</i> ) holds 1,836 and Radio Kempsey Ltd ( <i>see above</i> ) holds 2,697 of the remaining 4,533 B Class shares.
2NX	Bolwarra	.....	
3XY	Melbourne	.....	Holds 5,000 of the 10,000 shares in the operating company.

## BROKEN HILL PROPRIETARY CO. LTD.

## Television

BKN	Broken Hill Area	.....	Spencer Gulf Telecasters Ltd, licensee of GTS ( <i>see below</i> ), holds 170,149 of the 200,000 shares in the licensee company.
GTS	Spencer Gulf North Area	.....	A wholly-owned subsidiary company, B.H.P. Nominees Pty Ltd, holds 55,000 of the 775,400 shares in the licensee company which holds 170,149 shares in BKN ( <i>see above</i> ).

## 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.

## APPENDIX I—continued

## DARLING DOWNS TV LTD

## Television

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

## ELWOOD PTY LTD

## Television

RVN	South-Western Slopes and Eastern Riverina Area	....	....	Holds 515,611 of the 1,700,000 shares in the licensee company.
AMV	Upper Murray Area	....	....	

## EMAIL LTD

## Television

CBN	Central Tablelands Area	....	....	Holds 249,040 of the 1,858,470 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*)).

## W. B. FREEBODY PTY LTD GROUP

## Broadcasting

2BS	Bathurst	....	....	Holds 65,334 of the 200,000 shares in Camplin Broadcasters Pty Ltd ( <i>see above</i> ) which holds all the shares in the licensee companies.
2MG	Mudgee	....	....	

## 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.
ITQ	Mount Isa	....	....	Birch, Carroll & Coyle Ltd in which The Greater Union Organization Pty Ltd holds 2,355,780 of the 3,215,000 ordinary shares and 58,734 of the 144,000 preference shares, holds through a wholly-owned subsidiary company 6,860 of the 140,000 shares in the licensee company.
VEW	Kalgoorlie Area	....	....	Highway Motel (Kalgoorlie) Pty Ltd holds 4,450 of the 106,650 shares in the licensee company. Viewway Drive-In Theatre Pty Ltd holds 4,075 shares in the licensee company. The Greater Union Organization Pty Ltd holds 9,253 of the 37,752 shares in Viewway Drive-In Theatre Pty Ltd and 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	....	....	

## APPENDIX I—continued

## GROUP TELEVISION SERVICES PTY LTD

## Television

ITQ	Mt. Isa Area	....	....	Holds 1,000 of the 140,000 shares in the licensee company.
VEW	Kalgoorlie Area	....	....	Holds 53,300 of the 106,650 shares in the licensee company.
NTD	Darwin Area	....	....	Holds 35,000 of the 157,850 shares in the licensee company.

## GROVELEIGH PTY LTD

## Television

NEN	Upper Namoi Area	....	....	Holds 41,000 of the 1,650,000 shares in the licensee company. In addition holds 19,474 of the 99,950 shares in Broadcast Amalgamated Ltd ( <i>see above</i> ) and 3,333 of the 10,000 shares in 2TM Management Pty Ltd which also holds 10,000 shares in Broadcast Amalgamated Ltd.
ECN	Manning River Area	....	....	

(*See above* for other broadcasting and television interests of Broadcast Amalgamated Ltd.)

## HENRY JONES (IXL) LTD

## Television

Through subsidiary companies—				
CBN	Central Tablelands Area	....	....	Holds 33,000 of the 1,858,470 shares in the licensee company.
CWN	Central Western Slopes Area	....	....	
MTN	Murrumbidgee Irrigation Areas	....	....	Holds 500,899 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.

(*See below* 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.
2RG	Griffith	....	....	Murrumbidgee Television Ltd, licensee of MTN ( <i>see above</i> ) holds all the 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 30,935 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	....	....	

## LABOR COUNCIL OF NEW SOUTH WALES

## Broadcasting

2KY	Sydney	....	....	Holds, through trustees, the licence for the station.
2HD	Newcastle	....	....	Holds, through trustees, all the 'A' preference shares and 600 of the 3,250 'B' preference shares in the licensee.

## LABOR INVESTMENTS PTY LTD

## Television

MVQ	Mackay Area	....	....	Holds 8,400 of the 640,000 shares in the licensee company. In addition, Telecasters North Queensland Ltd ( <i>see below</i> ) holds 32,000 shares in the licensee company.
TNQ	Townsville Area	....	....	Holds 61,750 of the 804,914 shares in the licensee company.
FNQ	Cairns Area	....	....	Telecasters North Queensland Ltd ( <i>see above</i> ) holds all the shares in the licensee company.
WBQ	Wide Bay Area	....	....	Holds 8,200 of the 1,000,000 shares in the licensee company.

## APPENDIX I—continued

## MCCAULEY FAMILY GROUP

## Broadcasting

## Through associated companies—

2KA	Katoomba	....	....	....	Holds 72,207 ordinary and 675 preference of the 102,000 ordinary and 3,643 preference shares in the licensee company.
2KM	Kempsey	....	....	....	Holds 86,481 ordinary and 325 preference of the 150,000 ordinary and 2,085 preference shares in the licensee company.
2LF	Young	....	....	....	Transcontinental Broadcasting Corporation Ltd licensee of 2KA ( <i>see above</i> ) and Radio Kempsey Ltd licensee of 2KM ( <i>see above</i> ) each hold half the shares in the licensee companies.
2LT	Lithgow	....	....	....	Transcontinental Broadcasting Corporation Ltd licensee of 2KA ( <i>see above</i> ) and Radio Kempsey Ltd licensee of 2KM ( <i>see above</i> ) each hold half the shares in the licensee companies.
2NM	Muswellbrook	....	....	....	Transcontinental Broadcasting Corporation Ltd ( <i>see above</i> ) holds 1,836 of the 30,220 shares in the licensee company. In addition, Radio Kempsey Ltd ( <i>see above</i> ) holds 2,697 of the 30,220 shares in the licensee company.
2NX	Bolwarra	....	....	....	Transcontinental Broadcasting Corporation Ltd ( <i>see above</i> ) holds 1,836 of the 30,220 shares in the licensee company. In addition, Radio Kempsey Ltd ( <i>see above</i> ) holds 2,697 of the 30,220 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	....	....	....	Holds all the shares in the licensee companies.
2CA	Canberra	....	....	....	Holds 30,000 ordinary and 1,613 preference shares in total of 30,000 ordinary and 2,050 preference shares in the licensee company.
3AW	Melbourne	....	....	....	Holds all the shares in the licensee company.
4BH	Brisbane	....	....	....	Holds 9,368 of the 12,500 shares in the licensee company. In addition 4BH Investments Pty Ltd, in which the Macquarie group holds 84 per cent of the issued shares, holds 2,244 shares in the licensee company.
5DN	Adelaide	....	....	....	Holds all the shares in the licensee company.

## THE MUTUAL LIFE &amp; CITIZENS ASSURANCE CO. LTD

## Television

CBN	Central Tablelands Area	....	....	....	Holds 84,150 of the 1,858,470 stock units in the licensee company.
CWN	Central Western Slopes Area	....	....	....	Holds 84,150 of the 1,858,470 stock units in the licensee company.
NEN	Upper Namoi Area	....	....	....	Holds 72,000 of the 1,650,000 shares in the licensee company.
ECN	Manning River Area	....	....	....	Holds 72,000 of the 1,650,000 shares in the licensee company.
NRN	Grafton-Kempsey Area	....	....	....	Holds 6,500 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.
TCN	Sydney	....	....	....	Holds 148,900 of the 10,143,481 ordinary stock units and 14,890 of the 1,008,455 preferred ordinary shares in the licensee company. In addition, holds 85,000 of the 1,000,000 7 per cent preference shares in Consolidated Press Holdings Ltd which holds 7,621,488 ordinary stock units and 723,182 preferred ordinary shares in the licensee company.
ATV	Melbourne	....	....	....	Holds 769,341 ordinary shares, 47,750 5 per cent preference, 3,000,000 7½ per cent preference and 10,050 10 per cent preference shares in totals of 55,957,726 ordinary shares and 322,000 5 per cent preference, 4,000,000 7½ per cent preference and 202,250 10 per cent preference shares in Ansett Transport Industries Ltd which holds all the shares in the licensee company.
BTV	Ballarat Area	....	....	....	Holds 10,500 of the 1,400,000 shares in the licensee company.
GTV	Melbourne	....	....	....	Independent Television Corporation Pty Ltd, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Television Corporation Ltd ( <i>see above</i> ), holds 802,771 of the 1,012,000 shares in the licensee company. Consolidated Press Holdings Ltd ( <i>see above</i> ) also holds 141,629 shares in the licensee company.
BTQ	Brisbane	....	....	....	Holds 25,000 of the 1,450,000 shares in the licensee company.
TVQ	Brisbane	....	....	....	Ansett Transport Industries Ltd ( <i>see above</i> ) holds all the shares in the licensee company.
GTS	Spencer Gulf North Area	....	....	....	Holds 32,250 of the 775,400 shares in the licensee company.
SAS	Adelaide	....	....	....	TVW Ltd, licensee of TVW ( <i>see below</i> ) holds all the shares in the licensee company.
TVW	Perth	....	....	....	Holds 205,500 of the 6,032,147 shares in the licensee company.
STW	Perth	....	....	....	Holds 30,000 of the 3,200,000 shares in the licensee company.

## APPENDIX I—continued

## 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.
6IX	Perth	....	....	....	TVW Ltd, licensee of TVW ( <i>see above</i> ) holds all the shares in the licensee company.
6BY	Bridgetown	....	....	....	TVW Ltd, licensee of TVW ( <i>see above</i> ) holds all the shares in the licensee company.
6MD	Merredin	....	....	....	TVW Ltd, licensee of TVW ( <i>see above</i> ) holds all the shares in the licensee company.
6WB	Katanning	....	....	....	TVW Ltd, licensee of TVW ( <i>see above</i> ) holds all the shares in the licensee company.
6KY	Perth	....	....	....	Swan Television Ltd, licensee of STW ( <i>see above</i> ) holds the licences for the stations.
6NA	Narrogin	....	....	....	Swan Television Ltd, licensee of STW ( <i>see above</i> ) holds the licences for the stations.

(*See above* for further interests of Consolidated Press Holdings Ltd.)

(In addition, Mutual Life and Citizens Assurance Co. Ltd holds approximately 2 per cent of the issued capital of News Ltd (*see above*.)

## NATIONAL MUTUAL LIFE ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALASIA LTD

## Television

TCN	Sydney	....	....	....	Holds 81,870 of the 10,143,481 ordinary stock units and 13,200 of the 1,008,455 preferred ordinary shares in the licensee company. In addition, holds 95,091 7 per cent preference shares in Consolidated Press Holdings Ltd which holds 7,621,488 ordinary stock units and 723,182 preferred ordinary shares in the licensee company.
MTN	Murrumbidgee Irrigation Areas	....	....	....	Holds approximately 17 per cent of the issued shares in General Management Holdings (Aust.) Pty Ltd which, through a wholly-owned subsidiary, holds approximately 76 per cent of the issued shares in Henry Jones (IXL) Ltd. Henry Jones (IXL) Ltd, through two wholly-owned subsidiaries, holds 500,899 of the 1,000,000 shares in the licensee company.
GTV	Melbourne	....	....	....	Independent Television Corporation Pty Ltd, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Television Corporation Ltd ( <i>see above</i> ), holds 802,771 of the 1,012,000 shares in the licensee company. Consolidated Press Holdings Ltd ( <i>see above</i> ) also holds 141,629 shares in the licensee company.
BTQ	Brisbane	....	....	....	Television Corporation Ltd, licensee of TCN ( <i>see above</i> ) holds 48,400 of the 1,450,000 shares in the licensee company.
SAS	Adelaide	....	....	....	TVW Ltd, licensee of TVW ( <i>see below</i> ) holds all the shares in the licensee company.
TVW	Perth	....	....	....	Holds 212,840 of the 6,032,147 shares in the licensee company.
TVT	Hobart	....	....	....	Holds 18,750 of the 1,798,982 shares in the licensee company, Tasmanian Television Ltd ( <i>see below</i> for interests of Tasmanian Television Ltd).

(In addition, National Mutual Life Association of Australasia Ltd holds approximately 2 per cent 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 holds 1,000,000 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.

## 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 8,556 of the 17,112 shares in the licensee company.
2LT	Lithgow	....	....	....	Holds 5,621 of the 11,242 shares in the licensee company.
2NM	Muswellbrook	....	....	....	Holds 2,697 of the 30,220 shares in the licensee company.
2NX	Bolwarra	....	....	....	Holds 2,697 of the 30,220 shares in the licensee company.

## APPENDIX I—continued

R. H. & M. PROPERTIES PTY LTD  
(Formerly Henderson Holdings Pty Ltd)

## Television

NBN	Newcastle-Hunter River Area	Holds 112,500 of the 2,250,000 shares in the licensee company.
RVN	South-Western Slopes and Eastern Riverina Area	Holds 149,000 of the 1,700,000 shares in the licensee company. In addition R. H. & M. Properties Pty Ltd holds all the 25,000 'B' ordinary shares in A. & F. Sullivan Pty Ltd (see below) which holds 101,627 shares in the licensee company.
AMV	Upper-Murray Area	Holds 2,372 of the 3,027,200 stock units in the licensee company.
QTQ	Brisbane	....

(R. H. & M. Properties 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 (see above).)

## RIVERINA &amp; NORTH EAST VICTORIA TV LTD

## Television

RVN	South-Western Slopes and Eastern Riverina Area	Holds the licences for the stations.
AMV	Upper-Murray Area	

## 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	

## Broadcasting

2WG	Wagga	....	Holds 27 of the 30 shares in the licensee company.
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## ESTATE H. M. SCHUTT

Trustees of the estate hold 182,000 of the 2,621,739 shares in Victorian Broadcasting Network Ltd (see below) which has the following interests:

## Television

BCV	Bendigo Area	....	Holds the licences for the stations.
GLV	Latrobe Valley Area	....	
STV	Mildura Area	....	A wholly-owned subsidiary company, holds 35,000 of the 700,000 shares in the licensee company.
TNT	North-Eastern Tasmania Area	....	Holds 55,440 of the 3,600,000 stock units in Examiner-Northern TV Ltd, a wholly-owned subsidiary of which, Northern Television (TNT9) Pty Ltd, is the licensee company.

## Broadcasting

3CV	Maryborough	....	Holds the licences for 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		
3NE	Wangaratta	....	Holds 16,588 of the 110,600 shares in the licensee company.

(See above for further interests of Examiner-Northern TV Ltd.)

## 6IX RADIO NETWORK PTY LTD

## Broadcasting

6IX	Perth	....	Holds the licences for the stations.
6BY	Bridgetown		
6MD	Merredin		
6WB	Katanning		

## SOUTH QUEENSLAND BROADCASTING CORPORATION PTY LTD

## Broadcasting

4IP	Ipswich	....	Holds the licences for the stations.
4WK	Warwick		

## APPENDIX I—continued

## SOUTH QUEENSLAND BROADCASTING HOLDINGS 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	....	Hold all the shares in the licensee company.
4WK	Warwick		

## SOUTH WESTERN TELECASTERS LTD

## Television

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

## SPENCER GULF TELECASTERS LTD

## Television

BKN	Broken Hill Area	....	Holds 170,149 of the 200,000 shares in the licensee company.
GTS	Spencer Gulf North Area		Holds the licence for the station.

## J. M. STURROCK PTY LTD

## Television

BKN	Broken Hill Area	....	Spencer Gulf Telecasters Ltd, licensee of GTS (see below) holds 170,149 of the 200,000 shares in the licensee company.
GTS	Spencer Gulf North Area		Holds 381,443 of the 775,400 shares in the licensee company.

## SUNRAYSIA BROADCASTERS PTY LTD

## Television

STV	Mildura Area	....	Holds 62,200 of the 700,000 shares in the licensee company.
MVQ	Mackay Area	....	Holds 600 of the 640,000 shares in the licensee company.

## Broadcasting

3LK	Horsham	....	Holds the licences for the stations.
3MA	Mildura		

## SWAN BREWERY CO. LTD

## Television

BTW	Bunbury Area	....	Holds 67,800 of the 1,004,000 shares in the licensee company.
GSW	Southern Agricultural Area		
VEW	Kalgoorlie Area	....	Holds 5,150 of the 106,650 shares in the licensee company.
NTD	Darwin Area	....	Darwin Brewery Pty Ltd, a wholly-owned subsidiary, holds 7,850 of the 157,850 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.

## SWAN TELEVISION LTD

## Television

STW	Perth	....	Holds the licence for the station.
TVW	Perth	....	Holds 151,200 of the 6,032,147 shares in the licensee company.

## Broadcasting

6KY	Perth	....	Holds the licences for the stations.
6NA	Narrogin		

(See below for further interests of TVW Ltd.)

## 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 the licences for the stations.
ECN	Manning River Area	....	

## THOMAS NATIONWIDE TRANSPORT LTD

## Television

ATV	Melbourne	....	Holds 13,099,253 of the 55,957,726 ordinary shares in Ansett Transport Industries Ltd which holds all the issued shares in the licensee company.
TVQ	Brisbane	....	Ansett Transport Industries Ltd ( <i>see above</i> ) holds all the shares in the licensee company.

(*See above for further interests of Ansett Transport Industries Ltd.*)

## TRANSCONTINENTAL BROADCASTING CORPORATION LTD

## Broadcasting

2KA	Katoomba	....	Holds the licence for the station.
2LF	Young	....	Holds 8,556 of the 17,112 shares in the licensee company.
2LT	Lithgow	....	Holds 5,621 of the 11,242 shares in the licensee company.
2NM	Muswellbrook	....	Holds 1,836 of the 30,220 shares in the licensee company.
2NX	Bolwarra	....	

## TRUSTEES OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH FOR THE ARCHDIOCESE OF SYDNEY

## Broadcasting

2SM	Sydney	....	Holds all of the 3,678 'A' class shares in Broadcasting Station 2SM Pty Ltd the licensee company. There are also 2,822 'B' class shares.
2NM	Muswellbrook	....	Broadcasting Station 2SM Pty Ltd holds all of the 15,110 'A' Class shares and 10,577 of the 15,110 'B' Class shares in the licensee company.
2NX	Bolwarra	....	
3XY	Melbourne	....	Broadcasting Station 2SM Pty Ltd holds 5,000 of the 10,000 shares in the operating company.

(*See above for further interests of Broadcasting Station 2SM Pty Ltd.*)

## 2TM MANAGEMENT PTY LTD

## Broadcasting

2TM Management Pty Ltd holds 10,000 of the 99,950 shares in Broadcast Amalgamated Ltd (*see above*) and is entitled to appoint three of the five directors of that 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 all the shares in the licensee company.
6BY	Bridgetown	....	
6MD	Merredin	....	
6WB	Katanning	....	

## UIG INVESTMENTS PTY LTD

## Television

RVN	South-Western Slopes and Eastern Riverina Area	....	Holds 50 per cent of the issued shares in Elwood Pty Ltd, which holds 515,611 of the 1,700,000 shares in the licensee company.
	Upper Murray Area	....	

## UNITED BROADCASTING CO. PTY LTD

## Television

NBN	Newcastle-Hunter River Area		Holds 164,000 of the 2,250,000 shares in the licensee company. In addition 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. Radio 2UE Sydney Pty Ltd, licensee of 2UE ( <i>see below</i> ), holds 336,345 shares in the licensee company.
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## APPENDIX I—continued

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.
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 the licensee company.
ECN	Manning River Area	....	
TEN	Sydney	....	Radio 2UE Sydney Pty Ltd holds 475,945 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 50,272 of the 136,368 'A' class shares and all the 183,632 'B' class shares in the licensee company.

## VICTORIAN BROADCASTING NETWORK LTD

## Television

BCV	Bendigo Area	....	Holds the licences for the stations.
GLV	Latrobe Valley Area	....	
STV	Mildura Area	....	A wholly-owned subsidiary company, holds 35,000 of the 700,000 shares in the licensee company.
TNT	North-Eastern Tasmania Area	....	Holds 55,440 of the 3,600,000 stock units in Examiner-Northern TV Ltd, a wholly-owned subsidiary of which, Northern Television (TNT9) Pty Ltd, is the licensee company.

## Broadcasting

3CV	Maryborough	....	Holds the licences for 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	....	
3NE	Wangaratta	....	Holds 16,588 of the 110,600 shares in the licensee company.

(*See above for further 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 J  
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 I.

ALBANY ADVERTISER (1932) LTD ( <i>Albany Advertiser</i> )		
<i>Broadcasting</i>		
6VA	Albany	.... Holds 9,800 of the 27,998 shares in the licensee company.
ARMIDALE NEWSPAPER CO. LTD ( <i>Armidale Express</i> )		
<i>Television</i>		
NEN	Upper Namoi Area	.... Holds 10,000 of the 20,000 shares in New England Broadcasters Pty Ltd which holds 45,000 shares in the licensee company.
ECN	Manning River Area	....
<i>Broadcasting</i>		
2AD	Armidale	.... Holds 10,000 of the 20,000 shares in the licensee company.
BALLARAT COURIER PTY LTD ( <i>The Ballarat Courier</i> )		
<i>Television</i>		
BTV	Ballarat Area	.... Holds 184,810 of the 1,400,000 shares in the licensee company. Ballarat Broadcasters Pty Ltd, licensee of 3BA Ballarat ( <i>see below</i> ), a wholly-owned subsidiary company, holds 185,935 shares in the licensee company.
CTC	Canberra Area	.... Holds 17,500 of the 1,200,000 shares in the licensee company.
<i>Broadcasting</i>		
3BA	Ballarat	.... Holds all the shares in the licensee company.
BORDER MORNING MAIL PTY LTD ( <i>The Border Morning Mail, Albury</i> )		
<i>Television</i>		
RVN	South-Western Slopes and Eastern Riverina Area	.... Holds 59,354 of the 1,700,000 shares in the licensee company.
AMV	Upper Murray Area	....
THE BUNDABERG NEWSPAPER CO. PTY LTD ( <i>The News-Mail, Bundaberg</i> )		
<i>Television</i>		
WBQ	Wide Bay Area	.... Holds 25,000 of the 1,000,000 shares in the licensee company.
CENTRAL COAST NEWSPAPERS PTY LTD ( <i>Central Coast Express, Gosford</i> )		
<i>Broadcasting</i>		
2GO	Gosford	.... Holds 8,180 of the 200,000 shares in the licensee company.
CENTRAL NORTH COAST NEWSPAPER CO. PTY LTD. ( <i>The Advocate, Coff's Harbour</i> )		
<i>Television</i>		
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 ( <i>see above</i> ) holds all the shares in the licensee company.
THE DAILY EXAMINER PTY LTD ( <i>The Daily Examiner, Grafton</i> )		
<i>Television</i>		
NRN	Grafton-Kempsey Area	.... Holds 60,800 of the 1,999,828 shares in the licensee company. The company also holds approximately 23 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 ( <i>see above</i> ) holds all the shares in the licensee company.

## APPENDIX J—continued

GEELONG ADVERTISER PTY LTD ( <i>Geelong Advertiser</i> )		
<i>Broadcasting</i>		
3GL	Geelong	.... Holds all the shares in the licensee company.
GYMPIE TIMES PTY LTD ( <i>The Gympie Times</i> )		
<i>Television</i>		
WBQ	Wide Bay Area	.... Holds 10,000 of the 1,000,000 shares in the licensee company.
<i>Broadcasting</i>		
4GY	Gympie	.... Holds 15,000 of the 85,500 ordinary shares in the licensee company.
LAURIE & WATSON ( <i>The Border Watch, Mount Gambier</i> )		
<i>Television</i>		
SES	South East (South Australia) Area	.... Holds 11,000 of the 599,500 shares in the licensee company.
MACLEAY ARGUS PTY LTD ( <i>The Macleay Argus, Kempsey</i> )		
<i>Television</i>		
NRN	Grafton-Kempsey Area	.... Holds 26,000 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.
MARYBOROUGH NEWSPAPER CO. PTY LTD ( <i>Maryborough Chronicle</i> )		
<i>Television</i>		
WBQ	Wide Bay Area	.... Holds 25,000 of the 1,000,000 shares in the licensee company.
MESSENGER NEWSPAPERS PTY LTD ( <i>Publishers of 12 Free Weeklies covering Adelaide suburbs</i> )		
<i>Broadcasting</i>		
5MU	Murray Bridge	.... Holds approximately 92 per cent of the issued shares in Bridge Investments Pty Ltd which holds 20 of the 140 shares in Bridge Radio Pty Ltd, which company holds all the shares in the licensee company.
MURRUMBIDGEE IRRIGATOR PTY LTD ( <i>The Murrumbidgee Irrigator, Leeton</i> )		
<i>Television</i>		
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 ( <i>Morning Herald, Newcastle</i> )		
<i>Television</i>		
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
SDQ	Southern Downs Area	.... NBN ( <i>see above</i> ) holds 50,000 of the 1,400,000 shares in the licensee company.
PROVINCIAL NEWSPAPERS (QLD) LTD ( <i>Publishers of various Queensland country newspapers</i> )		
<i>Television</i>		
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	.... PNQ Investments Pty Ltd and Warwick Newspaper Co. Pty Ltd, wholly-owned subsidiary companies, hold 52,000 and 18,000 shares respectively of the 1,400,000 shares in the licensee company.
SDQ	Southern Downs Area	....
WBQ	Wide Bay Area	.... Maryborough Newspaper Co. Pty Ltd, a wholly-owned subsidiary company, holds 25,000 of the 1,000,000 shares in the licensee company. In addition, Provincial Newspapers (Qld.) Ltd holds 75 per cent of the shares in Provincial Investments Pty Ltd, which holds 51,616 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 J—continued

QUEENSLAND COUNTRY LIFE NEWSPAPER CO. LTD (*Queensland Country Life*)

## Television

DDQ	Darling Downs Area	....	Holds 6,000 of the 1,400,000 shares in the licensee company.
SDQ	Southern Downs Area	....	
MVQ	Mackay Area	....	Holds 6,000 of the 640,00 shares in the licensee company.
QTQ	Brisbane	....	Holds 5,748 of the 3,027,200 shares in the licensee company.
RTQ	Rockhampton Area	....	Holds 32,700 of the 1,000,000 shares in the licensee company.

DAVID SYME AND CO. LTD (*The Age, Melbourne*)

## Broadcasting

3XY	Melbourne	....	Has a 15 per cent interest in the operating company of 3XY.
4BH	Brisbane	....	4BH Investments Pty Ltd, in which David Syme & Co. Ltd holds 16 per cent of the issued shares, holds 2,244 of the 12,500 shares in the licensee company.

TAMWORTH NEWSPAPER CO. LTD (*The Northern Daily Leader*)

## Television

NEN	Upper Namoi Area	....	Holds 82,500 of the 1,650,000 shares in the licensee company.
ECN	Manning River Area	....	

WANGARATTA CHRONICLE PTY LTD (*Wangaratta Chronicle Despatch*)

## Television

STV	Mildura Area	....	Holds 2,500 of the 700,000 shares in the licensee company.
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## Broadcasting

3NE	Wangaratta	....	Holds 4,000 of the 110,600 shares in the licensee company.
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WESTERN NEWSPAPERS LTD (*The Central Western Daily, Orange*)

## Television

CBN	Central Tablelands Area	....	Holds 92,922 of the 1,858,470 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 ( <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.

## APPENDIX K

AUSTRALIAN CONTENT OF TELEVISION PROGRAMS  
(Points System)

The Board promulgates for the information of licensees the following revised requirements for the Australian content of television programs. These replace those which have been in effect since 30th June, 1974. The revised requirements are effective from 8th February, 1976. Each commercial television station which has been in regular operation for at least three years at that date will be expected to meet the requirements.

1. Programs shall be arranged so that, by applying the scale of points shown in the following table, a total number of points, not less than the number of hours of program transmission, is attained over the full statistical period of 52 weeks. For the purposes of this requirement, the period between 12.00 midnight and 6.00 a.m. the following day will be disregarded.

## SCHEDULE OF POINTS PER HOUR FOR AUSTRALIAN PROGRAMS

Category	Peak Time		Off-Peak	
	1st Release	1st Repeat	1st Release	1st Repeat
Drama One-Shot—Indigenous and other forms of very high quality television specials	20*†	6	10	2
Drama Series and Post-1966 Cinema Films—Indigenous	5*†	2	4	1
Drama—Serials—Indigenous	5*†	½	3	½
Drama—Part-Indigenous	Allocated in range up to 19*† points depending on Australian involvement			
The Arts, Education	10	5	3	1
Light Entertainment (including variety, Tonight shows, quiz and panel programs, etc.)	Allocated in range up to 10 points depending on programs			
News	5	N/A	5	N/A
Current Affairs	5	2	5	2
Documentary	5	2	3	1
School-age Children's Quota	5*	2	5*	2
Kindergarten Programs	3	1	3	1
Non-Quota Children's Programs	2	1	2	1
Information (including cooking, physical culture, gardening, direct coverage of sporting events), etc.	Allocated in range up to 2 points depending on program			
Other Australian Programs (including second and all subsequent repeats)	½	½	½	½

\* Drama or school-age children's quota programs in excess of their respective requirements per 28 day statistical period earn additional bonus of five points per hour.

† Additional one point per hour credited to first release drama programs (except serials) containing music composed and performed by Australians. Serials comprising several episodes per week will be credited with one additional point per week.

2. Not less than 104 hours in aggregate of first release Australian drama shall be televised annually between the hours of 6.00 p.m. and 10.00 p.m.
3. Not less than 10 hours of programs for children of school-age (produced in accordance with recommendations contained in the Board's publication "Production Guidelines for Children's Television Programs") shall be televised each 28 day statistical period between the hours of 4.00 p.m. and 7.30 p.m.

## APPENDIX K—continued

4. The Board may vary the scale of points on application in special circumstances to recognise programs of special merit involving exceptional opportunities for Australian creative talent.
5. The Board may vary any of the requirements set out above if circumstances arise which would prevent a station's adequate compliance with them under reasonable conditions.
6. *Definitions*

The following definitions shall apply:—

*First Release*

First presentation of a program in a station's service area. The subsequent use of the program by another station serving the same area will not be accepted as a first release.

*First Repeat*

The second presentation of a program in a station's service area.

*Statistical Periods*

Calculations will be made on the basis of 28-day periods so that stations may be aware of their progress towards meeting the requirements over the full 52 weeks of the year. In accordance with the Board's previous practice, compliance with the requirements will be calculated over the statistical year. No allowance will be made for the production lay-off period which occurs during four weeks of the holiday season. The Board's calculations will be made over the full statistical year of the thirteen 28-day periods.

*Drama*

With the exception of post-1966 Australian cinema films, this is limited to programs in the form of a fully-scripted play, based on the traditional concept of theatrical drama, which has been cast and produced in Australia on a fully professional basis for release on television. The term does not include sketches incidental to variety programs, or characterisations in documentary, discussion or similar programs, or any other form of program involving the incidental use of actors or actresses.

The extent to which Australian cinema films produced after 1966 qualify as television drama will be determined by the Board on the basis of the Australian involvement in each particular film. The Board will also consider the claims of individual pre-1966 films on application.

*Drama, One-Shot*

Is a self-contained play or short series dealing with a single story as distinct from a long series with a continuing theme and characters. Collections of such programs in an anthology series qualify. The Board will consider the claims of cinema films which are produced with a view to eventual release on television and in which television stations are involved financially or otherwise at the production stage.

*Drama, Indigenous*

Is drama written in Australia or by Australians as defined in Section 114(3) of the Broadcasting and Television Act, produced and performed by Australians in Australia.

*Drama, Part-Indigenous*

Is drama, one or more basic elements of which (writing, acting or production) are non-Australian. The Board considers each such case on its merits in deciding the extent to which it is indigenous. Points value will be allocated by the Board depending on the extent of Australian involvement.

*Specials*

The quota of four specials per year may be met by televising one-shot drama or variety

## APPENDIX K—continued

spectaculars using higher than normal budgets and employing substantial numbers of Australian talent.

*The Arts*

Programs of fine music, art, ballet, literature, classical drama, etc. Includes serious reviews and criticism of all art forms.

*Education*

Programs of formal instruction at all levels specifically related to a recognised course of study; as well as programs of educational intent not necessarily directly related to a specific course of study.

*Light Entertainment*

Includes variety, light music, "Tonight" type shows, quiz and panel shows, etc. The Board allocates points depending upon various aspects of individual programs.

*News*

Programs reporting on current or recent happenings and including film coverage of international, national and local events, reports on weather and essential services.

*Current Affairs*

Programs dealing with social, economic and other issues of modern society. Includes interviews and commentaries dealing in depth with news items.

*Documentary*

Programs which may cover past, present and future aspects of a particular subject in a full and factual manner. The creative treatment of actuality.

*School-Age Children's Quota*

Programs produced in accordance with "Production Guidelines for Children's Television Programs" and televised between 4.00 p.m. and 7.30 p.m. Includes drama designed specifically for children and may include a proportion of imported material approved by the Board for use in meeting the quota.

*Kindergarten Programs*

Programs specifically designed and presented in a kindergarten teaching format for pre-school age children.

*Non-Quota Children's Programs*

Other children's programs produced specifically for children, which do not meet the Guidelines.

*Information*

Includes cooking, physical culture, gardening, hobbies, etc. The Board allocates points depending upon various aspects of individual programs.

*Direct Coverage of Sporting Events*

The term "direct coverage" (as distinct from panel, interview and result services) normally involves the use of outside broadcast facilities to provide an instantaneous pictorial account of the event. It also includes the first release in recorded form in cases where instantaneous coverage is not possible, by reason of legal requirements, time zone differences, or availability of technical facilities.

*Other Australian Programs*

Includes pre-1966 Australian films, sporting discussions and interviews, and the second and all subsequent repeats of programs.

APPENDIX K—continued  
PROGRAM INFORMATION BULLETIN  
CONSOLIDATED LIST AS AT 30-6-75

Programs	Category	POINTS PER HOUR			
		Peak Time		Off Peak	
		1st Release	1st Repeat	1st Release	1st Repeat
<i>A</i>					
Abbott and Costello (cartoon series)	Non-Quota Children's Programs	2	1	2	1
Episodes 1-25	No points				
Episodes 26, 27 & 29-39	For Half Duration				
Episode 28	For Quarter Duration				
Activeight (WBO)	Education	10	5	3	1
Adventure Unlimited	Drama Series-Indigenous	5	4	4	1
Afternoon With H. C. (Hosting)	Non-Quota Children's Programs	2	1	2	1
After The Tears	Documentary	5	2	2	1
Agricultural Magazine	Current Affairs	5	2	2	1
Alfie	Non-Quota Children's Programs	2	1	2	1
All About Us (BTQ)	School-Age Children's Quota	5	2	5	2
Amazing Miss A	Light Entertainment	5	2	2	1
Andrew Harwood Presents (BTQ)	Light Entertainment	6	3	3	2
Andy Williams' Australian Concert	Light Entertainment	5	2	2	1
Animal Parade	Non-Quota Children's Programs	2	1	2	1
Anything Can Happen	Light Entertainment	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
Anzac	Documentary	5	2	2	1
Around The World in Eighty Days (API)	Non-Quota Children's Programs	2	1	2	1
Arrabella's Attic	Non-Quota Children's Programs	2	1	2	1
At Home	Information	1	1/2	1	1/2
Australian Beach Girl Final (TVW)	Light Entertainment	5	2	2	1
Australian Popular Song Festival 1973	Light Entertainment	8	5	4	2
Australian Popular Song Festival 1974 (0/10)	Light Entertainment	15	6	4	2
(Additional points awarded for exceptional creative contribution under the terms of item 7 of the Board's promulgation issued in conjunction with Circular T. 97).					
<i>B</i>					
Barrier Reef	Drama Series-Indigenous	5†	4‡	4	1
Barry Crocker Comedy Hour	Light Entertainment	10	7	5	2
Bats §	School-age Children's Quota or Education	5	—	5	—
Beatles, The (cartoon series)	Non-Quota Children's Programs (for half duration)	10	5	3	1
Bee Gees in Concert (HSV)	Non-Quota Children's Programs (for half duration)	2	1	2	1
Beetle Bailey (cartoon series)	Light Entertainment	6	3	3	2
Be My Guest (BCV)	Non-Quota Children's Programs	2	1	2	1
Beauty Box (BTV)	Current Affairs	5	2	2	1
Beauty Club (BTV)	Information	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
Behind The Scenes	Information	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
Better Half	The Arts	10	5	3	1
B.H.P. High School Quiz	All Other Australian Programs	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
	Non-Quota Children's Programs if televised in family and children's time, otherwise Light Entertainment	2	1	2	1
Big Night Out (ATV)	Light Entertainment	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
Birds in the Bush	Light Entertainment	7	4	3	2
Birthday Calls	Drama Series-Indigenous	5	4	4	1
Birthday Book	Non-Quota Children's Programs	2	1	2	1
Black Arrow (API)*	Non-Quota Children's Programs	2	1	2	1
	One-Shot Drama-Indigenous or School-age Children's Quota	10	8	5	2
Blind Date	Light Entertainment	5	2	5	2
Bobby Limb's Sound of Christmas '73	Light Entertainment	1	1/2	1	1/2
Boney	Light Entertainment	8	5	4	2
Box, The	Drama Series-Indigenous	5†	4‡	4	1
	Drama Series-Indigenous	5	4	4	1

APPENDIX K—continued

Programs	Category	POINTS PER HOUR			
		Peak Time		Off Peak	
		1st Release	1st Repeat	1st Release	1st Repeat
Bookshelf (CTC)	Non-Quota Children's Programs	2	1	2	1
Brian Cadd in Concert	Light Entertainment	8	5	4	2
Brumby Innes	One-Shot Drama-Indigenous	10	8	5	2
BTV Juniors	Documentary	5	2	2	1
Buddies Club News	School-age Children's Quota	5	2	5	2
Buddy Rich Big Band (TVT)	Non-Quota Children's Programs	2	1	2	1
Burt Bacharach In Australia	Light Entertainment	2	1	1	1/2
Buttons and Lyn (NBN)	Light Entertainment	5	2	2	1
Buylines (TNT)	Non-Quota Children's Programs	2	1	2	1
	Information	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
<i>C</i>					
Camels on Wheels	Documentary	5	2	2	1
Candid Comments	All Other Australian Programs	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
Carefree Cooking (TVT)	Information	2	1	2	1
Carol Burnett Show Ep. 7311	Light Entertainment	7	4	3	2
(Same program as "Sunday Night at the Opera House"—stations should claim 4 points as first repeat if the Opera House special has already been televised)					
Carols by Candlelight (ATV)	Light Entertainment (Peak time extended to 11.30 p.m. for first release presentation)	6	3	3	2
Carstenz: Glacier of the Equator	Documentary	5	2	2	1
Cartoon Corner (Hosting)	Non-Quota Children's Programs	2	1	2	1
Casebook	Information	2	1	2	1
Catch Kandy	Drama Series-Indigenous or School-age Children's Quota	5†	4‡	4	1
Catwalk	School-age Children's Quota	5†	2‡	5	2
Caulfield Cup Draw Variety Programme (HSV)	Drama Series-Indigenous	5†	4‡	4	1
Celebrity Squares	Light Entertainment	8	5	4	2
Channel Nine's Super Cartoon Show (Hosting)	Light Entertainment	4	2	2	1
Charity Challenge	Non-Quota Children's Programs	2	1	2	1
Charles Skase (HSV)	Light Entertainment	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
Children's Channel Ten	Information	1	1/2	1	1/2
Children's World	Non-Quota Children's Programs	2	1	2	1
Chris Kirby Show	Non-Quota Children's Programs	2	1	2	1
Christmas Carol, A (API)*	Light Entertainment	7	4	3	2
	One-Shot Drama-Indigenous or School-age Children's Quota	10	8	5	2
City '74	Current Affairs	5	2	5	2
Class of '74/'75	Current Affairs	5	2	2	1
Click Zimmerman Show (BTQ)	Drama Series-Indigenous	5†	4‡	4	1
Close Up (QTQ)	Light Entertainment	6	3	3	2
Close Up (Religious)	Current Affairs	5	2	2	1
Coastal Country (TNT)	All Other Australian Programs	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
Coffee Break (NBN)	Light Entertainment	6	3	3	2
Colleen	Information	1	1/2	1	1/2
Comment (VEW)	Light Entertainment	10	7	5	2
Community Billboard	Current Affairs	5	2	2	1
Concentration	Information	1	1/2	1	1/2
Connecticut Yankee in King Arthur's Court, A (API)*	Light Entertainment	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
Contact (ITQ)	One-Shot Drama-Indigenous or School-age Children's Quota	10	8	5	2
Cooking Better Electrically	Current Affairs	5	2	5	2
Cooking With Chicken	Information	5	2	5	2
Cooking With Josephine Farley	Information	1	1/2	1	1/2
Cooking With Sheri	Information	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
	Non-Quota Children's Programs if televised in family and children's time, otherwise Information	2	1	2	1
Cool McCool	Non-Quota Children's Programs (for half duration)	1	1/2	1	1/2
	Non-Quota Children's Programs	2	1	2	1

APPENDIX K—continued

Programs	Category	POINTS PER HOUR			
		Peak Time		Off Peak	
		1st Release	1st Repeat	1st Release	1st Repeat
Country Affair, A .. .. .	Current Affairs .. .. .	5	2	2	1
Countryside .. .. .	Current Affairs .. .. .	5	2	2	1
Country and Western Hour .. .. .	Light Entertainment .. .. .	5	2	2	1
Crocodiles § .. .. .	Documentary or .. .. .	5	2	2	1
	School-age Children's Quota .. .. .	5	—	5	—
Crook Affair, A .. .. .	Current Affairs .. .. .	5	2	2	1
Crossfire .. .. .	All Other Australian Programs .. .. .	½	½	½	½
Crosslotto .. .. .	All Other Australian Programs .. .. .	½	½	½	½
Curiosity Show (Bear Facts) .. .. .	School-age Children's Quota .. .. .	5	2	5	2
Current Affair, A .. .. .	Current Affairs .. .. .	5	2	2	1
<b>D</b>					
D'Arcy and Power in Session (TEN) .. .. .	Current Affairs .. .. .	5	2	2	1
Darwin Appeal Opera House Spectacular (ATN) .. .. .	Light Entertainment .. .. .	10	7	5	2
Dave Allen Show (TCN) .. .. .	Light Entertainment .. .. .	6	3	3	2
David Jones' Fashion Awards .. .. .	Light Entertainment .. .. .	5	2	2	1
David Jones' Home Fare .. .. .	Information .. .. .	1	½	1	½
David Jones' Notebook .. .. .	Information .. .. .	1	½	1	½
Dina and Percy .. .. .	Non-Quota Children's Programs .. .. .	2	1	2	1
Disney On Parade (TVW) .. .. .	Light Entertainment .. .. .	7	4	3	2
Division 4 .. .. .	Drama Series-Indigenous .. .. .	5	4	4	1
Divorce Court .. .. .	Drama Series-Indigenous .. .. .	5	4	4	1
Do It With Ian Buckland (Hosting) .. .. .	Non-Quota Children's Programs .. .. .	2	1	2	1
Don Lane Show (GTV) .. .. .	Light Entertainment .. .. .	7	4	3	2
Down To Earth .. .. .	Current Affairs .. .. .	5	2	2	1
Drifter, The (STW) .. .. .	Drama Series-Indigenous .. .. .	5	4	4	1
<b>E</b>					
Earlybirds (Hosting) .. .. .	Non-Quota Children's Programs .. .. .	2	1	2	1
Education in Focus .. .. .	Education .. .. .	10	5	3	1
Elephant Boy .. .. .	Drama-Part Indigenous or .. .. .	3†	2‡	1	½
	School-age Children's Quota .. .. .	5†	2‡	5	2
	Information .. .. .	2	1	2	1
Emergency Line .. .. .	Information .. .. .	½	½	½	½
Entertainment Guide .. .. .	Information .. .. .	½	½	½	½
Ernie Sigley Show .. .. .	Light Entertainment .. .. .	7	4	3	2
Evening With Gina, An (GMV) .. .. .	Light Entertainment .. .. .	8	5	4	2
Evil Touch, The (all episodes) .. .. .	Drama-Part Indigenous .. .. .	5†	3‡	2	1
Externally Yours .. .. .	Documentary .. .. .	5	2	2	1
<b>F</b>					
Family Care .. .. .	Information .. .. .	2	1	2	1
Fancy Free .. .. .	Information .. .. .	1	½	1	½
Farming Today .. .. .	Current Affairs .. .. .	5	2	2	1
Farm Topics .. .. .	Current Affairs .. .. .	5	2	2	1
Fashion From Heel to Toe .. .. .	Information .. .. .	1	½	1	½
Federal File .. .. .	Current Affairs .. .. .	5	2	2	1
Festival Tattoo '75 (TVW) .. .. .	Light Entertainment .. .. .	4	2	2	1
Firing Line .. .. .	Current Affairs .. .. .	5	2	2	1
Five Days in Peking .. .. .	Documentary .. .. .	5	2	2	1
Five-A-Side Soccer .. .. .	Direct Coverage of Sporting Events .. .. .	1	½	1	½
Flashpoint .. .. .	One-Shot Drama-Indigenous .. .. .	10	8	5	2
Flying Doctor, The (Series) .. .. .	All Other Australian Programs .. .. .	½	½	½	½
Flying High .. .. .	Non-Quota Children's Programs .. .. .	2	1	2	1
Focus (CBN) .. .. .	Current Affairs .. .. .	5	2	2	1
Focus On Sport .. .. .	All Other Australian Programs .. .. .	½	½	½	½
Focus On The Stars .. .. .	Education .. .. .	10	5	3	1
Frankie Howerd Show (0/10) .. .. .	Light Entertainment .. .. .	8	5	4	2
Free For All .. .. .	Light Entertainment .. .. .	½	½	½	½
From The Churches (NEN) .. .. .	All Other Australian Programs .. .. .	½	½	½	½
Frost Over Australia .. .. .	Current Affairs .. .. .	5	2	2	1
Funky Phantom .. .. .	Non-Quota Children's Programs .. .. .	2	1	2	1
Funny You Should Ask .. .. .	Light Entertainment .. .. .	½	½	½	½

APPENDIX K—continued

Programs	Category	POINTS PER HOUR			
		Peak Time		Off Peak	
		1st Release	1st Repeat	1st Release	1st Repeat
<b>G</b>					
Gambit .. .. .	Light Entertainment .. .. .	½	½	½	½
Gardening Guide (BCV) .. .. .	Information .. .. .	2	1	2	1
Gentlemen of Titipu (API)* .. .. .	One-Shot Drama-Indigenous or .. .. .	10	8	5	2
	School-age Children's Quota .. .. .	5	2	5	2
	One-Shot Drama-Indigenous .. .. .	10†	8‡	5	2
Gentle Strangers .. .. .	Light Entertainment .. .. .	½	½	½	½
Gillette \$50,000 Sports Quiz .. .. .	Light Entertainment .. .. .	4	2	2	1
Glen Campbell in Concert .. .. .	Light Entertainment .. .. .	9	6	4	2
Gloria .. .. .	Light Entertainment .. .. .	5†	4‡	4	1
Godfathers, The .. .. .	Drama Series-Indigenous .. .. .	5	4	4	1
Good Morning Mr. Doubleday .. .. .	Drama Series-Indigenous .. .. .	5	4	4	1
Good Morning Vi .. .. .	All Other Australian Programs .. .. .	½	½	½	½
Gown of the Year 1974 (0/10) .. .. .	Light Entertainment .. .. .	7	4	3	2
Graham Kennedy Show .. .. .	Light Entertainment .. .. .	7	4	3	2
Grandmother of Australia .. .. .	Light Entertainment .. .. .	7	4	3	2
Grandmother of Year (ATV) .. .. .	Light Entertainment .. .. .	7	4	3	2
Group, The .. .. .	Drama Series-Indigenous .. .. .	5†	4‡	4	1
<b>H</b>					
Hair Care .. .. .	Information .. .. .	½	½	½	½
Harmony Highlights (MVQ) .. .. .	Light Entertainment .. .. .	2	1	1	½
Hasham .. .. .	Light Entertainment .. .. .	8	5	4	2
Headstart To Beauty .. .. .	Information .. .. .	½	½	½	½
Here's Humphrey:					
Kindergarten .. .. .	Non-Quota Children's Programs .. .. .	2	1	2	1
Bear Facts .. .. .	School-age Children's Quota .. .. .	5	2	5	2
Curiosity Show .. .. .	School-age Children's Quota .. .. .	5	2	5	2
Hey, Hey, It's Saturday (Hosting) .. .. .	Non-Quota Children's Programs .. .. .	2	1	2	1
Hey You .. .. .	Drama Series-Indigenous .. .. .	5	4	4	1
High Rollers .. .. .	Light Entertainment .. .. .	½	½	½	½
Homicide .. .. .	Drama Series-Indigenous .. .. .	5	4	4	1
Hook, Line and Sinker .. .. .	Information .. .. .	2	1	2	1
Hogan in London .. .. .	Documentary .. .. .	5	2	2	1
Hunter .. .. .	Drama Series-Indigenous .. .. .	5†	4‡	4	1
<b>I</b>					
If These Walls Could Speak .. .. .	Documentary for the following .. .. .	5	2	2	1
	episodes:				
	ALPHONSO				
	CASTLE IAN ANGELO				
	CATHERINE II				
	CHATEAU DE BOIS				
	EDINBURGH CASTLE				
	HAMLET				
	HAMPTON COURT				
In Canberra With Kep Enderby .. .. .	Current Affairs .. .. .	5	2	2	1
In Newcastle Tonight .. .. .	Light Entertainment .. .. .	6	3	3	2
Inter School Debate (CTC) .. .. .	Light Entertainment .. .. .	3	2	1	1
Israel My Son .. .. .	Documentary .. .. .	5	2	2	1
It's Academic .. .. .	Non-Quota Children's Programs .. .. .	2	1	2	1
	if televised in family and children's .. .. .				
	time, otherwise Light Entertainment .. .. .	½	½	½	½
It's Magic (0/10) .. .. .	Light Entertainment .. .. .	10	7	5	2
It's Your Business (CBN) .. .. .	Education .. .. .	10	5	3	1
I've Got A Secret (ADS) .. .. .	Light Entertainment .. .. .	1	½	1	½
I've Got A Secret (QTQ) .. .. .	Light Entertainment .. .. .	½	½	½	½
<b>J</b>					
Jacki And All That Jazz .. .. .	Non-Quota Children's Programs .. .. .	2	1	2	1
Jackpot Money Tree .. .. .	All Other Australian Programs .. .. .	½	½	½	½
Jackpot Quiz .. .. .	All Other Australian Programs .. .. .	½	½	½	½
Japanese Gymnasts (HSV) .. .. .	Information .. .. .	2	1	2	1
Jedda (Eastman colour version) .. .. .	Post-1966 Cinema Films-Indigenous .. .. .	4	2	2	1

(Produced pre-1966 but additional production work undertaken post-1966)

APPENDIX K—continued

Programs	Category	POINTS PER HOUR			
		Peak Time		Off Peak	
		1st Release	1st Repeat	1st Release	1st Repeat
Jeopardy .. .. .	Non-Quota Children's Programs if televised in family and children's time, otherwise Light Entertainment	2	1	2	1
Jill .. .. .	Light Entertainment	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
Jimmy Hannan Show (GTV) .. .	Light Entertainment	10	7	5	2
Joe The Gadget Man .. .. .	Information	7	4	3	2
Jonah .. .. .	Information	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
Junior Jury .. .. .	Drama Series-Indigenous	5	4	4	1
Junior Magazine .. .. .	School-age Children's Quota	5	2	5	2
Junior Red Cross (TNT) .. .. .	School-age Children's Quota	5	2	5	2
Junior Spotlight (STW) .. .. .	Non-Quota Children's Programs	2	1	2	1
Junior World (STW) .. .. .	Light Entertainment	4	2	2	1
	Non-Quota Children's Programs	2	1	2	1
<b>K</b>					
Kaleidoscope (TNT) .. .. .	Information	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	$\frac{1}{2}$
Kamahl at the Capitol .. .. .	Light Entertainment	8	5	4	2
Kaper Kops .. .. .	Non-Quota Children's Programs	2	1	2	1
Keep Smiling-Tony Barber & Friends	Light Entertainment	9	6	4	2
Kidnapped (API)* .. .. .	One Shot Drama-Indigenous or School-age Children's Quota	10	8	5	2
Kindy .. .. .	School-age Children's Quota	5	2	5	2
King of Pop 1973 .. .. .	Non-Quota Children's Programs	2	1	2	1
King of Pop Awards 1974 .. .. .	Light Entertainment	5	2	2	1
Knit and Sew Better .. .. .	Light Entertainment	7	4	3	2
Koko's Corner (TVT) .. .. .	Information	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
	Non-Quota Children's Programs (for half duration)	2	1	2	1
Krazy Kat (cartoon series) .. .	Non-Quota Children's Programs (for half duration)	2	1	2	1
Kwang Chow Acrobatic Troupe ..	Light Entertainment	4	2	2	1
<b>L</b>					
Lana Cantrell at Her Majesty's	Light Entertainment	7	4	3	2
Land God Forgot, The .. .. .	Documentary	5	2	2	1
Landline .. .. .	Current Affairs	5	2	2	1
Landmark .. .. .	Current Affairs	5	2	2	1
Last of the Australians, The .. .	Drama Series-Indigenous	5	4	4	1
Last of the Australian Whalers, The §	Documentary or	5	2	2	1
	School-age Children's Quota	5	—	5	—
Legend of Robin Hood (API)* .. .	One-Shot Drama-Indigenous or School-age Children's Quota	10	8	5	2
Lend Me Your Ears .. .. .	School-age Children's Quota	5	2	5	2
Leningrad Kirov Ballet (Palais Theatre) .. .. .	All Other Australian Programs	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
Leslie Uggams at Wrest Point .. .	The Arts	10	5	3	1
Let's Talk Fishing .. .. .	Light Entertainment	5	2	2	1
Leyland Brothers .. .. .	Information	2	1	2	1
Liberace in Australia .. .. .	Documentary	5	2	2	1
Library News .. .. .	Documentary	5	2	2	1
Little League (TNT) .. .. .	Light Entertainment	6	3	3	2
Living Electrically .. .. .	Non-Quota Children's Programs	2	1	2	1
Living Graciously .. .. .	Non-Quota Children's Programs	2	1	2	1
Living in the '70's .. .. .	Information	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	$\frac{1}{2}$
Lobo in Concert .. .. .	Information	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	$\frac{1}{2}$
Logie Awards (1975) .. .. .	Information	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	$\frac{1}{2}$
Lone Ranger (cartoon series) .. .	Light Entertainment	5	2	2	1
	Light Entertainment	5	2	2	1
	Non-Quota Children's Programs (for half duration)	2	1	2	1
Looking In (NBN) .. .. .	School-age Children's Quota	5	2	5	2
Look, Listen, Laugh and Learn ..	School-age Children's Quota	5	2	5	2
Lovelace Watkins Variety Special ..	Light Entertainment	5	2	2	1
Luke's Kingdom .. .. .	Light Entertainment	5	2	2	1
	Drama Series-Part Indigenous	5	3	2	1
<b>M</b>					
Magic Circle Club .. .. .	Non-Quota Children's Programs	2	1	2	1

APPENDIX K—continued

Programs	Category	POINTS PER HOUR			
		Peak Time		Off Peak	
		1st Release	1st Repeat	1st Release	1st Repeat
Make the Grade (DDQ) .. .. .	Non-Quota Children's Programs if televised in family and children's time, otherwise Light Entertainment	2	1	2	1
Making Friends With the Arts (STV)	Non-Quota Children's Programs	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mancini Magic .. .. .	Light Entertainment	2	1	2	1
Marriage Confidential .. .. .	Light Entertainment	6	3	3	2
Marvellous Munchkin Show .. .	Information	2	1	2	1
Mass For You At Home .. .. .	Non-Quota Children's Programs	2	1	2	1
Matlock Police .. .. .	All Other Australian Programs	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
Matlock Police Episodes: "A Quiet Little Place" .. .	Drama Series-Indigenous	5	4	4	1
"The Hill" .. .. .	Drama-Part Indigenous (written by Hamish Keith, a New Zealander)	4	2	2	1
"Billy Muggins" .. .. .					
Me And Mrs. Jones (BKN) .. .. .	Information	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	$\frac{1}{2}$
Meet Your Member (RVN/AMV) ..	Current Affairs	5	2	2	1
Mick Teys Sports Show (DDQ) .. .	Current Affairs	5	2	2	1
Mike Walsh At the Opera House ..	All Other Australian Programs	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mike Walsh Show .. .. .	Light Entertainment	6	3	3	2
Miss Australia Final .. .. .	Current Affairs	5	2	2	1
Miss Victoria and Miss South .. .	Light Entertainment	4	2	2	1
Australia .. .. .					
Molecules to Man .. .. .	Light Entertainment	3	2	1	1
Moods of Fashion .. .. .	Education	10	5	3	1
Moomba Opening Concert (1975) ..	Information	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
Motor Scope (NBN) .. .. .	Light Entertainment	9	6	4	2
Moving On .. .. .	All Other Australian Programs	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mrs. Finnegan .. .. .	One Shot Drama-Indigenous	10†	8‡	5	2
Music for the People (HSV) .. .	Drama Series-Indigenous	5	4	4	1
My Name's McGooley, What's Yours?	Light Entertainment	7	4	3	2
My Song For You .. .. .	Drama Series-Indigenous	5†	4‡	4	1
	All Other Australian Programs	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
<b>N</b>					
Naked Bunyip .. .. .	Documentary	5	2	2	1
Name to Remember .. .. .	All Other Australian Programs	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
Name That Tune .. .. .	Light Entertainment	4	2	2	1
Nana Mouskouri Special .. .. .	Under agreement reached between the producer and unions no points are to be claimed for this program				
National Fitness Club (MVQ) .. .	Non-Quota Children's Programs	2	1	2	1
National Nine Speedway .. .. .	Direct Coverage of Sporting Events	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	$\frac{1}{2}$
National Roving Eye .. .. .	Documentary	5	2	2	1
Nature Walkabout .. .. .	Documentary	5	2	2	1
Nauru, The Richest Nation on Earth	Documentary	5	2	2	1
Network Seven Today .. .. .	Current Affairs	5	2	4	1
New Club Show (ATN) .. .. .	Light Entertainment	6	3	3	2
New Faces (GTV) .. .. .	Light Entertainment	5	2	2	1
Newsbeat .. .. .	Current Affairs	5	2	2	1
Newsday (STW) .. .. .	Current Affairs	5	2	2	1
Night of Stars 1974 .. .. .	Light Entertainment	8	5	4	2
No Bras to Burn .. .. .	Documentary	5	2	2	1
No Man's Land .. .. .	Current Affairs	5	2	5	1
Northern Contact (TNQ) .. .. .	Current Affairs	5	2	2	1
North Queensland Spotlight .. .	Current Affairs	5	2	2	1
Now Crowd, The .. .. .	Non-Quota Children's Programs	2	1	2	1
Number 96 .. .. .	Drama Series-Indigenous	5	4	4	1
<b>O</b>					
On the Land (STV) .. .. .	Current Affairs	5	2	2	1
On the Line (TEN) .. .. .	All Other Australian Programs	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
On This Day .. .. .	Documentary	5	2	2	1
Opening of Perth Entertainment Centre (TVW) .. .. .	Light Entertainment	5	2	2	1

APPENDIX K—continued

Programs	Category	POINTS PER HOUR			
		Peak Time		Off Peak	
		1st Release	1st Repeat	1st Release	1st Repeat
Owl's Place (TNT/ATF) .. .. .	Equivalent to Drama Series-Indigenous but not eligible for 74 hour drama requirement or drama bonus points.	5†	4‡	4	1
Owly's School .. .. .	Non-Quota Children's Programs	2	1	2	1
<i>P</i>					
Pacific, Pacific .. .. .	Documentary .. .. .	5	2	2	1
Paul Hogan Variety Show .. .. .	Light Entertainment .. .. .	9	6	4	2
Penguin Awards .. .. .	Light Entertainment .. .. .	2	1	1	1/2
Pennyweathers .. .. .	Light Entertainment .. .. .	8	5	4	2
Penthouse Club (HSV & ADS) .. .. .	Light Entertainment .. .. .	5	2	2	1
People (NWS) .. .. .	Current Affairs .. .. .	5	2	2	1
People and Places (NRN) .. .. .	Current Affairs .. .. .	5	2	2	1
People In Conflict .. .. .	Information .. .. .	2	1	2	1
People Next Door .. .. .	Drama Series-Indigenous .. .. .	5†	4‡	4	1
Phoenix Five .. .. .	Drama Series-Indigenous .. .. .	5	4	4	1
(Already televised by A.B.C. in most areas)					
Pieces of Eight (VEW) .. .. .	Current Affairs .. .. .	5	2	2	1
Pixie's Book of the Week .. .. .	Non-Quota Children's Programs	2	1	2	1
Playroom .. .. .	Non-Quota Children's Programs	2	1	2	1
Play Your Hunch .. .. .	Light Entertainment .. .. .	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
Point of View .. .. .	Current Affairs .. .. .	5	2	2	1
Polaroid in Concert (complete) .. .. .	Light Entertainment .. .. .	2	1	1	1/2
Pot of Gold .. .. .	Light Entertainment .. .. .	4	2	2	1
Price is Right, The .. .. .	Light Entertainment .. .. .	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
Prime Minister's Press Conference .. .. .	Current Affairs .. .. .	5	2	2	1
Prince and the Pauper, The (API)* .. .. .	One-Shot Drama-Indigenous or School-age Children's Quota	10	8	5	2
Princess of Industry Quest (ADS) .. .. .	Light Entertainment .. .. .	5	2	2	1
Professor and the Enquiring Minds, The .. .. .	School-age Children's Quota or Education .. .. .	10	5	3	1
<i>Q</i>					
Queen of the Pacific (1975) .. .. .	Light Entertainment .. .. .	4	2	2	1
Queensland Fair, The (QTQ) .. .. .	Information .. .. .	2	1	2	1
Quest of Quests (1974 Final) .. .. .	Light Entertainment .. .. .	5	2	2	1
Quiz Quest (TNT) .. .. .	Non-Quota Children's Programs	2	1	2	1
<i>R</i>					
Radiant Living .. .. .	Information .. .. .	1	1/2	1	1/2
Rape .. .. .	Documentary .. .. .	5	2	2	1
Red Cross Gala Performance (ATN) .. .. .	Light Entertainment .. .. .	10	7	5	2
Relaxing With Roma .. .. .	Information .. .. .	1	1/2	1	1/2
Rick Wakeman In Concert .. .. .	Light Entertainment .. .. .	5	2	2	1
Ride the Wild River (STW) .. .. .	Documentary .. .. .	5†	2‡	2	1
Riptide .. .. .	Drama Series-Indigenous .. .. .	5	4	4	1
Road Forward (CTC) .. .. .	Current Affairs .. .. .	5	2	2	1
Robinson Crusoe (API)* .. .. .	One Shot Drama-Indigenous or School-age Children's Quota	10	8	5	2
Rock Around Australia (SAS) .. .. .	School-age Children's Quota	5	2	5	2
Rocket Robin Hood .. .. .	Non-Quota Children's Programs (for half duration)	2	1	2	1
Rod Hull and Emu .. .. .	Light Entertainment .. .. .	6	3	3	2
Rolf Was Here (TVW) .. .. .	Light Entertainment .. .. .	6	3	3	2
Romper Room .. .. .	Non-Quota Children's Programs	2	1	2	1
Rovers, The .. .. .	Drama Series-Indigenous .. .. .	5†	4‡	4	1
Roving Eye .. .. .	Documentary .. .. .	5	2	2	1
Roy Hampton Show .. .. .	Information .. .. .	1	1/2	1	1/2
Ryan .. .. .	Drama Series-Indigenous .. .. .	5	4	4	1

APPENDIX K—continued

Programs	Category	POINTS PER HOUR			
		Peak Time		Off Peak	
		1st Release	1st Repeat	1st Release	1st Repeat
<i>S</i>					
Safety Sevens (TNQ) .. .. .	Non-Quota Children's Programs	2	1	2	1
Saturday Show (TVQ) (Live Segments) .. .. .	Non-Quota Children's Programs	2	1	2	1
Say It With Music .. .. .	Light Entertainment .. .. .	5	2	2	1
Search for the Eagle .. .. .	Documentary .. .. .	5†	2‡	2	1
Sea-Snakes of the Coral Sea .. .. .	Documentary .. .. .	5	2	2	1
Set, The .. .. .	Post 1966 Cinema Films-Indigenous	5†	4‡	4	1
Seven's Penthouse Club .. .. .	Light Entertainment .. .. .	5	2	2	1
Sew Easy .. .. .	Information .. .. .	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
Shannon's Mob .. .. .	Drama Series-Indigenous .. .. .	5	4	4	1
Shari Lewis and Friends .. .. .	Light Entertainment .. .. .	4	2	2	1
Shirley Bassey: Superstar .. .. .	Light Entertainment .. .. .	5	2	2	1
Shopping Guides .. .. .	Information .. .. .	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
Showcase Auditions (NWS) .. .. .	Light Entertainment .. .. .	4	2	2	1
Showcase .. .. .	Light Entertainment .. .. .	10	7	5	2
Silent Number .. .. .	Drama Series-Indigenous .. .. .	5	4	4	1
Simple Art of Egg Cookery .. .. .	Information .. .. .	2	1	2	1
Six Tonight (BTV) .. .. .	Light Entertainment .. .. .	6	3	3	2
Skippy .. .. .	Drama Series-Indigenous .. .. .	5†	4‡	4	1
Slimming With Pat .. .. .	Information .. .. .	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
Snake Gully With Dad 'n Dave .. .. .	Drama Series-Indigenous .. .. .	5†	4‡	4	1
Social Calendar .. .. .	Information .. .. .	2	1	2	1
Sound of Christmas (1974) .. .. .	Light Entertainment .. .. .	12	7	5	2
(Additional points awarded under the terms of item 7 of the Board's promulgation issued in conjunction with Circular T. 97).					
Sound On, Vision On (STW) .. .. .	School-age Children's Quota	5	2	5	2
Sounds Like Nanette (HSV) .. .. .	Light Entertainment .. .. .	10	7	5	2
Speedway from Claremont .. .. .	Direct Coverage of Sporting Events	1	1/2	1	1/2
Spellbound .. .. .	Light Entertainment .. .. .	1	1/2	1	1/2
Spending Spree .. .. .	Light Entertainment .. .. .	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
Split Second .. .. .	Light Entertainment .. .. .	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
Spoiler, The .. .. .	Drama Series-Indigenous .. .. .	5	4	4	1
Sports Action .. .. .	All Other Australian Programs	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
Sports Club (TNT) .. .. .	All Other Australian Programs	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
Sportscene .. .. .	All Other Australian Programs	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
Spyforce .. .. .	Drama Series-Indigenous .. .. .	5†	4‡	4	1
Squeeze a Flower .. .. .	Drama-Part Indigenous (Post 1966 Cinema Films)	3†	2‡	1	1/2
Stamps With a Story .. .. .	Non-Quota Children's Programs	2	1	2	1
Stamp World (CTC) .. .. .	Non-Quota Children's Programs	2	1	2	1
Star Quest (NBN) .. .. .	Light Entertainment .. .. .	5	2	2	1
Stars of the Future .. .. .	Light Entertainment .. .. .	5	2	2	1
Studio 9 .. .. .	Light Entertainment .. .. .	6	3	3	2
Stuntmen, The .. .. .	Documentary .. .. .	5	2	2	1
Summer Promenade Concert (ATV) .. .. .	Light Entertainment .. .. .	6	3	3	2
Sunbury Pop Festival (1974) (0/10) .. .. .	Light Entertainment .. .. .	5	2	2	1
Sunday Magazine (Newsreel) .. .. .	Documentary .. .. .	5	2	2	1
(Religious) .. .. .	All Other Australian Programs	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
Sunday Night At the Opera House (a) Rolf Harris and All Australian .. .. .	Light Entertainment	10	7	5	2
(b) Helen Reddy .. .. .	Light Entertainment	9	6	4	2
(c) Petula Clark, Cliff Richard/Harry Secombe/Digby Wolfe, Reg Varney/Dave Allen, Des O'Connor, Rod McKeun, David Frost, Diahann Carroll .. .. .	Light Entertainment	8	5	4	2
(d) Carol Burnett .. .. .	Light Entertainment	7	4	3	2
Sunrise Semester .. .. .	Education .. .. .	10	5	3	1
Sunstruck .. .. .	Drama-Part Indigenous (Post 1966 Cinema Films)	4†	2‡	2	1
Super Flying Fun Show .. .. .	Non-Quota Children's Programs	2	1	2	1

APPENDIX K—continued

Programs	Category	POINTS PER HOUR			
		Peak Time		Off Peak	
		1st Release	1st Repeat	1st Release	1st Repeat
Swami Sarasvati .. .. .	Information .. .. .	1	½	1	½
Swiss Family Robinson (API)* ..	One-Shot Drama-Indigenous or School-age Children's Quota ..	10	8	5	2
Switched On Living .. .. .	Information .. .. .	5	2	5	2
T		1	½	1	½
TAA Junior Flyers' Club .. .. .	Non-Quota Children's Programs	2	1	2	1
Tales of Washington Irving (API)* ..	One-Shot Drama-Indigenous or School-age Children's Quota ..	10	8	5	2
Tea and Biscuits (BTW) .. .. .	Information .. .. .	5	2	5	2
Teleclub .. .. .	Non-Quota Children's Programs	1	½	1	½
Telethons .. .. .	Light Entertainment .. .. .	2	1	2	1
		1	½	1	½
(Local points apply to Group 'B' and 'C' stations for relayed segments).					
Television Tutorial .. .. .	Education .. .. .	10	5	3	1
Temptation .. .. .	Light Entertainment .. .. .	½	½	½	½
That's The Difference .. .. .	All Other Australian Programs	2	1	2	1
These Children Are Ours .. .. .	Information .. .. .	2	1	2	1
They Don't Shoot Tigers Every Day ..	Documentary .. .. .	5	2	2	1
They're Racing .. .. .	All Other Australian Programs	½	½	½	½
Thicker Than Water .. .. .	One-Shot Drama-Indigenous ..	10	8	5	2
This Week .. .. .	Current Affairs .. .. .	5	2	2	1
This Week Has Seven Days .. .. .	School-age Children's Quota ..	5	2	5	2
This Week in Agriculture .. .. .	Current Affairs .. .. .	5	2	2	1
This Week On Film (WBQ) .. .. .	Current Affairs .. .. .	5	2	2	1
Through Inner Space § .. .. .	Documentary or School-age Children's Quota ..	5†	2†	5	2
Time for Living .. .. .	School-age Children's Quota ..	5	2	5	2
Time Out .. .. .	All Other Australian Programs	½	½	½	½
Tiny Time .. .. .	Non-Quota Children's Programs	2	1	2	1
Tomorrow Living (WBQ) .. .. .	Information .. .. .	1	½	1	½
Tonight Italian Style (complete programme)	Light Entertainment .. .. .	1	½	1	½
Tonight With Frank Jones (CTC) ..	Light Entertainment .. .. .	5	2	2	1
Tony Barber Show (ATN-local) .. ..	Light Entertainment .. .. .	7	4	3	2
Tony Barber Show .. .. .	Light Entertainment .. .. .	9	6	4	2
Topic (MVQ) .. .. .	Current Affairs .. .. .	5	2	2	1
Touch of Elegance (SAS) .. .. .	Information .. .. .	1	½	1	½
Touch of Tartan (NBN) .. .. .	Light Entertainment .. .. .	6	3	3	2
Trans-World Top Team .. .. .	Non-Quota Children's Programs	2	1	2	1
Travel Talk (NWS) .. .. .	Information .. .. .	1	½	1	½
Travel Time (NBN) .. .. .	Information .. .. .	1	½	1	½
Travels of Marco Polo (API)* .. ..	One-Shot Drama-Indigenous or School-age Children's Quota ..	10	8	5	2
Trav'lin Out West .. .. .	Light Entertainment .. .. .	6	3	3	2
Treasure Island (API)* .. .. .	One-Shot Drama-Indigenous or School-age Children's Quota ..	10	8	5	2
Triad (STV) .. .. .	School-age Children's Quota ..	5	2	5	2
True Blue Show .. .. .	Light Entertainment .. .. .	9	6	4	2
TV Fight of the Week .. .. .	Direct Coverage of Sporting Events	1	½	1	½
TV Kitchen .. .. .	Information .. .. .	1	½	1	½
TV Ringside .. .. .	Direct Coverage of Sporting Events	1	½	1	½
\$25,000 Great Temptation .. .. .	Light Entertainment .. .. .	½	½	½	½
24 Hours (0/10) .. .. .	Current Affairs .. .. .	5	2	2	1
Two On The Aisle .. .. .	The Arts .. .. .	10	5	3	1
Two-Up Goes Legal .. .. .	Light Entertainment .. .. .	6	3	3	2
U					
Uncle Ben's Buddies' Club .. .. .	Non-Quota Children's Programs	2	1	2	1
Undertakers, The .. .. .	One-Shot Drama-Indigenous ..	10	8	5	2
Unisexers .. .. .	Drama Series-Indigenous .. ..	5†	4†	4	1
Unloved, The .. .. .	Drama Series-Indigenous .. ..	5	4	4	1
Until Tomorrow .. .. .	Drama Series-Indigenous .. ..	5	4	4	1
Up, Up and Away (DDQ) .. .. .	Light Entertainment .. .. .	7	4	3	2

APPENDIX K—continued

Programs	Category	POINTS PER HOUR			
		Peak Time		Off Peak	
		1st Release	1st Repeat	1st Release	1st Repeat
V					
Valley of the Dinosaurs (Hanna-Barbera) .. .. .	School-age Children's Quota ..	5	2	5	2
Variety Spectacular (NBN) .. .. .	Light Entertainment .. .. .	7	4	3	2
Viewpoint .. .. .	All Other Australian Programs	½	½	½	½
Voice of the Student .. .. .	Non-Quota Children's Programs	2	1	2	1
W					
Wait Till Your Father Gets Home (Hanna-Barbera) .. .. .	Equivalent to Drama-Part Indigenous but not eligible for 74 hour drama requirement or drama bonus points.	3†	2†	1	½
Wake in Fright .. .. .	Drama-Part Indigenous (Post 1966 Cinema Films)	4†	2†	2	1
W.A. Model and Mannequin of the Year .. .. .	Light Entertainment .. .. .	3	2	1	1
Walk a Young World .. .. .	School-age Children's Quota ..	5	2	5	2
Wednesday At Home (STV) .. .. .	Information .. .. .	1	½	1	½
What In The World .. .. .	School-age Children's Quota ..	5	2	5	2
What's Happened To The Australian Horse .. .. .	Documentary .. .. .	5	2	2	1
Whiplash .. .. .	Drama Series-Indigenous .. ..	5	4	4	1
Who's That Knocking at My Door ..	Non-Quota Children's Programs	2	1	2	1
Wild River Journey § .. .. .	Documentary or School-age Children's Quota ..	5†	2†	5	2
Willesee Show, The .. .. .	Current Affairs .. .. .	5	2	2	1
Winky Dink Show .. .. .	Non-Quota Children's Programs	2	1	2	1
With Margaret Whitlam .. .. .	Current Affairs .. .. .	5	2	2	1
Woman's Angle .. .. .	Information .. .. .	1	½	1	½
Women's Week (BTQ) .. .. .	Information .. .. .	½	½	½	½
Woman's World .. .. .	Information .. .. .	1	½	1	½
Women Alone .. .. .	Information .. .. .	2	1	2	1
Wonder World (STW) .. .. .	Non-Quota Children's Programs	2	1	2	1
Wongatha (VEW) .. .. .	Current Affairs .. .. .	5	2	2	1
World Around Us, The .. .. .	All Other Australian Programs	½	½	½	½
World Championship Wrestling .. ..	Light Entertainment .. .. .	½	½	½	½
World of Kung Fu, The .. .. .	Documentary .. .. .	5	2	2	1
World of Sport .. .. .	All Other Australian Programs	½	½	½	½
World Within Us, The .. .. .	All Other Australian Programs	½	½	½	½
Wotsa-Name Show .. .. .	Non-Quota Children's Programs	2	1	2	1
Wreck of the Batavia (TVW) .. .. .	Documentary .. .. .	5	2	2	1
Wreck of the Batavia (Grundy) .. ..	Documentary .. .. .	5	2	2	1
Y					
Yellow House .. .. .	School-age Children's Quota ..	5	2	5	2
You Can't See 'Round Corners .. ..	Drama Series-Indigenous .. ..	5†	4†	4	1
Young Seven (ADS) .. .. .	Non-Quota Children's Programs	2	1	2	1
Young Talent Time .. .. .	Light Entertainment .. .. .	6	3	3	2
You Say The Word .. .. .	Education .. .. .	10	5	3	1
(First repeat presentation equal to first release when special arrangements to schedule program have been undertaken).					
Youth Club News (BTW) .. .. .	Non-Quota Children's Programs	2	1	2	1
Z					
Zoopops .. .. .	Non-Quota Children's Programs	2	1	2	1
Zoom (formerly Sound On, Vision On-STW) .. .. .	School-age Children's Programs	5	2	5	2

† Eligible for music bonus (1 pt/hr. extra)

‡ Eligible for music bonus (½ pt/hr. extra)

\* API animated versions of the classics—equivalent to One-Shot Drama Indigenous. Not eligible for peak-time drama or bonus points.

§ Eligible for school-age children's quota for first-release presentation provided program is publicised as children's material and televised between 4.00 p.m. and 7.30 p.m.

## APPENDIX L

## STATISTICAL ANALYSIS OF BROADCASTING PROGRAMS

The analysis of broadcasting programs, which is set out in the following tables is based on the combined figures from two surveys conducted by the Board in October 1974 and March 1975. In each case programs of all commercial 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 programs available to listeners the survey includes the programs of two representative national stations, and five commercial provincial stations.

2. The data have been summarised in a number of tables as follows:

Table I—Analysis of Broadcasting Programs by Categories — All Metropolitan Stations.

Table II—Analysis of Broadcasting Programs 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 analysis is based on thirteen program categories, which are set out below, and advertising matter:

*Entertainment—*

Light and Popular Music .... Musical comedy, "evergreens", items of popular music in general programs, currently popular music presented in hit parade and similar programs.

Incidental Matter .... Matter occurring between major program units, station announcements (excluding time calls), program notes, party calls to adults, items in telephone conversation programs consisting of an exchange of opinions, and miscellaneous patter.

Variety .... Talent, quiz, panel and variety programs, 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, programs 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 .... Programs concerning such topics as aspects of science, other lands and peoples, agriculture, industry and other major occupations.

Religious .... Programs originated for or by recognised religious bodies.

Social and Political .... Programs concerned with political and economic aspects of modern society, news commentaries, Australian history, national events, festivals and public gatherings, charitable activities.

Family .... Family activities including programs dealing with cooking, house and garden, hobbies, care of pets, health, physical fitness and other personal matters. Shopping guides.

Children .... Programs directed to or presented for children, serials, children's recordings and informative "scatters".

Educational .... Programs 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 1—ANALYSIS OF BROADCASTING PROGRAMS BY CATEGORIES  
ALL STATIONS

Program Category	Commercial (25 Stations)	National (12 Stations)	All Stations (37 Stations)	Provincial (5 Stations)
	%	%	%	%
<i>Entertainment—</i>				
Light and Popular Music .. ..	55.4	21.7	44.8	61.0
Incidental Matter .. ..	6.6	4.9	6.1	5.9
Variety .. ..	1.5	0.7	1.2	0.6
Drama .. ..	0.4	3.9	1.5	0.6
Arts .. ..	0.1	23.2	7.4	0.1
	64.0	54.4	61.0	68.2
<i>Information and Services—</i>				
News .. ..	9.6	11.9	10.3	9.4
Sport .. ..	6.0	3.6	5.3	7.1
Information .. ..	1.0	6.9	2.8	1.1
Religion .. ..	0.9	1.8	1.1	2.6
Social and Political .. ..	3.3	17.9	7.9	1.7
Family .. ..	1.3	0.2	1.0	1.4
Children .. ..	—	0.8	0.3	—
Education .. ..	—	2.5	0.8	0.1
	22.1	45.6	29.5	23.4
Advertisements .. ..	13.9	—	9.5	8.4
Totals	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

TABLE II—ANALYSIS OF BROADCASTING PROGRAMS BY CATEGORIES  
METROPOLITAN STATIONS BY TIME PERIODS

	Breakfast		Morning		Midday		Early Afternoon		Late Afternoon		Evening		Night	
	Com-mercial %	All Stations %	Com-mercial %	All Stations %	Com-mercial %	All Stations %	Com-mercial %	All Stations %	Com-mercial %	All Stations %	Com-mercial %	All Stations %	Com-mercial %	All Stations %
Light and Popular	52.1	45.3	47.7	39.2	54.8	44.1	56.8	44.1	53.6	63.6	47.3	64.9	50.3	
Music	7.0	7.2	8.2	7.1	6.1	5.4	6.2	5.4	5.5	6.1	5.5	6.4	5.7	
Incidental Matter	1.7	1.2	2.2	1.7	1.4	1.3	1.7	1.3	0.9	0.7	0.5	1.0	0.8	
Variety	0.2	0.6	0.5	2.7	0.2	0.9	0.3	0.9	0.2	0.3	0.4	1.0	2.6	
Drama	0.1	0.2	0.1	8.4	—	10.8	—	10.8	—	—	7.1	0.2	8.7	
The Arts	61.1	60.0	58.7	59.1	62.5	62.5	65.0	62.5	60.2	58.8	70.7	73.5	68.1	
News	16.1	19.5	7.1	5.7	10.2	4.2	5.8	4.2	14.5	12.6	14.2	4.2	4.2	
Sport	1.6	1.1	3.7	2.8	7.4	10.3	11.1	10.3	7.3	6.5	6.7	7.7	5.3	
Information	0.5	1.8	1.9	3.1	1.0	1.9	1.0	1.9	0.7	2.0	2.8	0.7	4.0	
Religion	0.6	1.7	0.2	1.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	2.8	2.2	
Social & Political	1.6	2.6	9.2	11.5	3.1	8.7	2.5	8.7	2.0	9.1	2.2	2.8	9.7	
Family	0.4	0.4	3.3	2.4	2.2	0.4	1.0	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.1	1.6	0.7	
Children	0.1	0.3	—	0.8	—	0.4	—	0.4	—	0.5	—	—	—	
Education	—	0.2	0.1	2.4	—	1.9	—	1.9	—	3.4	—	—	—	
Advertising	18.0	12.4	15.8	10.8	13.4	9.2	13.5	9.2	14.6	10.0	11.6	8.5	5.8	
Totals	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 STATION; MONDAY TO FRIDAY AVERAGE

	Sydney	Melbourne	Brisbane	Adelaide	Perth	Hobart	All Cities
Breakfast	22.0	20.5	21.5	22.3	20.8	17.5	21.1
Morning	20.7	14.6	20.3	16.4	15.4	13.9	17.4
Midday	15.3	12.1	16.4	12.5	10.0	9.6	13.2
Early Afternoon	15.9	15.4	16.7	14.2	9.4	8.4	14.2
Late Afternoon	16.4	17.4	19.9	16.3	12.7	7.9	16.1
Evening	14.7	13.3	14.0	15.0	9.8	7.7	13.0
Night	13.3	9.9	8.8	9.7	6.2	3.2	9.4
All Periods	17.3	15.0	17.1	15.4	12.6	10.1	15.2

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	7.1	20.5	20.0	19.7	22.0	23.2	13.6	18.0
Morning	8.3	16.1	16.5	19.4	17.4	17.5	15.3	15.8
Midday	13.0	10.7	12.9	16.5	13.2	12.6	14.7	13.4
Early Afternoon	11.4	12.0	14.2	15.5	14.7	14.4	12.0	13.5
Late Afternoon	9.5	13.8	16.3	18.7	16.1	15.6	12.5	14.6
Evening	6.4	11.5	10.1	12.5	14.9	16.0	9.6	11.6
Night	3.8	9.2	8.9	10.7	9.1	8.9	8.9	8.5
All Periods	8.3	13.9	14.6	16.5	15.5	15.6	12.6	13.9

## APPENDIX M

## STATISTICAL ANALYSIS OF TELEVISION PROGRAMS

The analysis of television programs which is set out in the following tables, is based on a complete coverage for the year 1974/75 of programs televised by commercial stations and a sample station of the national network.

Details of commercial television programs are derived from data supplied regularly by each station and details of national television programs are obtained from information supplied by the Australian Broadcasting Commission. For the purpose of these tables the programs analysed are those of all metropolitan stations, 17 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 programs under three headings:

Table I—Analysis of Television Programs by Categories:  
Metropolitan and Country Stations, Overall.

Table II—Analysis of Television Programs by Time Periods:  
Metropolitan and Country Stations, Overall.

Table III—Television Programs of Australian Origin, Analysis by Categories, Metropolitan and Country Stations.

The figures in Table III are based on the actual duration of Australian program matter and do not take into account the credit loadings allowed to commercial stations for certain types of program matter for the purpose of calculation of their performance towards meeting the Board's requirements for the Australian content of television programs. The table shows the distribution of types of Australian programs both as percentages of all programs of Australian origin and as percentages of all programs 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 programs in each category.

*Definition of program categories*—The statistical system is based on a number of program 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	....	....	....	Programs 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	....	....	....	Programs in dramatic form dealing with domestic life or family relations, and those the main purpose of which is to induce laughter.
Western	....	....	....	Programs in dramatic form utilizing "Western" settings.
Miscellaneous	....	....	....	Programs in dramatic form which do not fall specifically under other headings.

*Light Entertainment*—

Cartoons	....	....	....	Matter predominantly in the form of animation or puppetry, with the main purpose of providing escapist entertainment.
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Light Music	....	....	....	Programs in which currently popular music or music of the "evergreen" type is the predominant element.
Personality Programs	....	....	....	Programs containing items generally handled by a compe. Includes interviews, quizzes and panel games where the emphasis is on displaying the subject rather than serious discussion.
Talent Programs	....	....	....	Programs concentrating on competition generally at an amateur level in any field of entertainment.
Variety	....	....	....	Programs 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	....	....	....	Programs 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 programs which generally include a variety of items directed to or presented for children.
Family Activities	....	....	....	Programs concerned with family activities and hobbies and the family as users of consumer goods and services.
Information	....	....	....	Programs, of a descriptive type, concerning agriculture, industry, travel, nature and science.
Current Affairs	....	....	....	Programs dealing with social and economic problems of modern society. Includes news commentaries which deal with the subject matter "in depth". Also historical and biographical programs excluding dramatised presentations.
Political Matter	....	....	....	Programs concerning Australian Federal or State elections and by-elections, occurring during the "election-period" and on polling day.
Religious Matter	....	....	....	All programs originated by recognized religious bodies.
The Arts	....	....	....	Programs concerning the graphic arts; readings of prose and poetry; literary and other art criticism, ballet and music of lasting value.
<i>Educational</i> —				
Formal	....	....	....	Programs of formal instruction at all levels which are specifically related to a recognized course of study.
Other	....	....	....	Programs 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.

TABLE I—ANALYSIS OF TELEVISION PROGRAMS BY CATEGORIES

Program Category	Metropolitan Stations			Country Stations		
	Commercial	National	All Stations	Commercial	National	All Stations
	%	%	%	%	%	%
<b>Drama:</b>						
Serious .. .. .	0.1	0.9	0.3	0.1	0.9	0.5
Adventure .. .. .	10.5	3.1	8.8	9.4	3.1	6.2
Crime & Suspense .. .. .	10.6	3.9	9.1	11.4	3.9	7.5
Domestic & Comedy .. .. .	19.0	8.0	16.5	22.7	8.0	15.0
Western .. .. .	3.7	1.6	3.2	3.8	1.6	2.7
Miscellaneous .. .. .	9.2	2.4	7.6	6.6	2.4	4.4
	53.1	19.9	45.5	54.0	19.9	36.3
<b>Light Entertainment:</b>						
Cartoons .. .. .	6.4	2.7	5.6	3.9	2.7	3.3
Light Music .. .. .	0.5	1.2	0.6	0.5	1.2	0.9
Personality Programs .. .. .	7.2	0.7	5.7	7.7	0.7	4.0
Talent Programs .. .. .	0.6	—	0.5	1.6	—	0.8
Variety .. .. .	4.2	2.9	3.9	4.7	2.9	3.7
	18.9	7.5	16.3	18.4	7.5	12.7
<b>Sport .. .. .</b>	5.5	15.7	7.8	5.5	15.7	10.9
<b>News .. .. .</b>	4.4	6.4	4.8	7.3	6.4	6.8
<b>Children:</b>						
Kindergarten .. .. .	4.6	17.8	7.6	1.0	17.8	9.7
Other .. .. .	4.3	2.9	4.0	3.0	2.9	3.0
	8.9	20.7	11.6	4.0	20.7	12.7
<b>Family Activities</b>	3.4	1.2	2.9	4.3	1.2	2.7
<b>Information .. .. .</b>	1.4	5.4	2.3	2.0	5.4	3.7
<b>Current Affairs .. .. .</b>	2.7	6.9	3.7	2.7	6.9	4.8
<b>Political Matter .. .. .</b>	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.3
<b>Religious Matter .. .. .</b>	0.8	1.8	1.0	1.4	1.8	1.6
<b>The Arts .. .. .</b>	0.1	1.2	0.4	—	1.2	0.7
<b>Education:</b>						
Formal .. .. .	—	12.8	2.9	—	12.8	6.6
Other .. .. .	0.7	0.1	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.2
	0.7	12.9	3.5	0.3	12.9	6.8
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1 per cent projected to 52 weeks and rounded to the nearest half-hour in duration per station equals .. .. .	54 hours	44½ hours	51½ hours	32½ hours	44½ hours	37½ hours

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TABLE II—ANALYSIS OF TELEVISION PROGRAMS BY TIME PERIODS

## A. METROPOLITAN STATIONS

Program Category	6.00 p.m.—10.00 p.m.			6.00 a.m.—6.00 p.m., 10.00 p.m.—midnight		
	Commercial	National	All Stations	Commercial	National	All Stations
	%	%	%	%	%	%
<b>Drama:</b>						
Serious .. .. .	0.1	2.4	0.8	0.1	0.2	0.2
Adventure .. .. .	8.2	4.1	7.1	11.4	2.7	9.5
Crime & Suspense .. .. .	18.5	7.1	15.5	7.7	2.4	6.5
Domestic & Comedy .. .. .	26.4	12.6	22.9	16.2	5.7	13.9
Western .. .. .	2.1	1.1	1.9	4.3	1.9	3.8
Miscellaneous .. .. .	5.8	3.8	5.2	10.4	1.8	8.6
	61.1	31.1	53.4	50.1	14.7	42.5
<b>Light Entertainment:</b>						
Cartoons .. .. .	0.7	1.2	0.9	8.5	3.4	7.4
Light Music .. .. .	0.5	2.9	1.1	0.4	0.4	0.4
Personality Programs .. .. .	6.4	1.5	5.1	7.5	0.2	5.9
Talent Programs .. .. .	2.0	—	1.5	0.1	—	0.1
Variety .. .. .	7.8	7.4	7.7	3.1	0.7	2.4
	17.4	13.0	16.3	19.6	4.7	16.2
<b>Sport .. .. .</b>	1.8	8.8	3.6	6.9	19.1	9.5
<b>News .. .. .</b>	12.9	14.7	13.4	1.2	2.4	1.5
<b>Children:</b>						
Kindergarten .. .. .	—	0.6	0.1	6.2	26.0	10.5
Other .. .. .	—	2.4	0.7	5.9	3.1	5.3
	—	3.0	0.8	12.1	29.1	15.8
<b>Family Activities</b>	—	2.6	0.6	4.5	0.5	3.8
<b>Information .. .. .</b>	1.8	8.0	3.4	1.3	4.2	1.9
<b>Current Affairs .. .. .</b>	4.6	16.6	7.7	2.1	2.2	2.1
<b>Political Matter .. .. .</b>	0.2	0.5	0.3	—	0.4	0.1
<b>Religious Matter .. .. .</b>	0.1	1.2	0.4	1.1	2.0	1.3
<b>The Arts .. .. .</b>	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.1	1.6	0.4
<b>Education:</b>						
Formal .. .. .	—	—	—	—	18.9	4.1
Other .. .. .	—	—	—	1.0	0.2	0.8
	—	—	—	1.0	19.1	4.9
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Appendix

TABLE II—ANALYSIS OF TELEVISION PROGRAMS BY TIME PERIODS  
B. COUNTRY STATIONS

Program Category	6.00 p.m.—10.00 p.m.			6.00 a.m.—6.00 p.m., 10.00 p.m.—midnight		
	Commercial	National	All Stations	Commercial	National	All Stations
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Drama:						
Serious .. .. .	0.1	2.4	1.1	0.1	0.2	0.2
Adventure .. .. .	9.0	4.1	6.8	9.8	2.7	5.7
Crime & Suspense .. .. .	17.2	7.1	12.8	6.7	2.4	4.3
Domestic & Comedy .. .. .	26.3	12.6	20.4	19.9	5.7	11.8
Western .. .. .	3.1	1.1	2.3	4.4	1.9	3.0
Miscellaneous .. .. .	6.3	3.8	5.1	6.8	1.8	4.0
	62.0	31.1	48.5	47.7	14.7	29.0
Light Entertainment:						
Cartoons .. .. .	0.9	1.2	1.0	6.3	3.4	4.7
Light Music .. .. .	0.6	2.9	1.6	0.4	0.4	0.4
Personality Programs .. .. .	6.5	1.5	4.3	8.5	0.2	3.8
Talent Programs .. .. .	2.2	—	1.2	1.2	—	0.5
Variety .. .. .	6.6	7.4	7.0	3.0	0.7	1.7
	16.8	13.0	15.1	19.4	4.7	11.1
Sport .. .. .	1.6	8.8	4.8	8.8	19.1	14.6
News .. .. .	12.9	14.7	13.7	2.8	2.4	2.6
Children:						
Kindergarten .. .. .	—	0.6	0.3	1.8	26.0	15.6
Other .. .. .	0.6	2.4	1.4	5.0	3.1	3.9
	0.6	3.0	1.7	6.8	29.1	19.5
Family Activities .. .. .	0.2	2.6	1.2	7.6	0.5	3.6
Information .. .. .	1.7	8.0	4.4	2.2	4.2	3.3
Current Affairs .. .. .	3.8	16.6	9.4	1.8	2.2	2.0
Political Matter .. .. .	0.2	0.5	0.3	—	0.4	0.2
Religious Matter .. .. .	0.2	1.2	0.7	2.3	2.0	2.1
The Arts .. .. .	—	0.5	0.2	0.1	1.6	0.9
Education:						
Formal .. .. .	—	—	—	—	18.9	10.7
Other .. .. .	—	—	—	0.5	0.2	0.4
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

TABLE III—TELEVISION PROGRAMS OF AUSTRALIAN ORIGIN  
ANALYSIS BY CATEGORIES—A. METROPOLITAN STATIONS

Program Category	Commercial		National		All Stations	
	Percentage of Australian Programs	Percentage of All Programs	Percentage of Australian Programs	Percentage of All Programs	Percentage of Australian Programs	Percentage of All Programs
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Drama:						
Serious .. .. .	—	—	0.2	0.1	0.1	—
Adventure .. .. .	1.0	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.9	0.4
Crime & Suspense .. .. .	5.8	2.5	—	—	4.2	1.9
Domestic & Comedy .. .. .	6.1	2.6	5.1	2.8	5.8	2.6
Western .. .. .	0.1	—	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.1
Miscellaneous .. .. .	0.5	0.2	1.7	1.0	0.8	0.4
	13.5	5.7	8.0	4.5	12.0	5.4
Light Entertainment:						
Cartoons .. .. .	0.2	0.1	0.1	—	0.2	0.1
Light Music .. .. .	0.5	0.2	1.5	0.9	0.8	0.4
Personality Programs .. .. .	16.0	6.7	1.1	0.6	11.8	5.3
Talent Programs .. .. .	1.5	0.6	—	—	1.1	0.5
Variety .. .. .	7.0	2.9	2.0	1.1	4.2	1.9
	25.2	10.5	4.7	2.6	18.1	8.2
Sport .. .. .	11.6	4.9	22.6	12.6	14.7	6.6
News .. .. .	10.5	4.4	11.4	6.4	10.7	4.8
Children:						
Kindergarten .. .. .	10.9	4.5	12.4	6.9	11.3	5.1
Other .. .. .	10.0	4.2	3.3	1.9	8.2	3.7
	20.9	8.7	15.7	8.8	19.5	8.8
Family Activities .. .. .	8.1	3.4	2.1	1.2	7.8	3.5
Information .. .. .	0.9	0.4	4.0	2.2	1.8	0.8
Current Affairs .. .. .	5.8	2.4	10.3	5.7	7.0	3.2
Political Matter .. .. .	0.2	0.1	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.2
Religious Matter .. .. .	1.3	0.5	2.9	1.6	1.7	0.8
The Arts .. .. .	0.2	0.1	2.0	1.1	0.7	0.3
Education:						
Formal .. .. .	—	—	15.3	8.6	4.3	2.0
Other .. .. .	1.8	0.7	0.3	0.2	1.4	0.6
	1.8	0.7	15.6	8.8	5.7	2.6
	100.0	41.8	100.0	55.9	100.0	45.2
1 per cent projected to 52 weeks and rounded to the nearest half-hour equals in duration per station .. .. .	22½ hours	54 hours	25 hours	44½ hours	23½ hours	51½ hours

TABLE III—TELEVISION PROGRAMS OF AUSTRALIAN ORIGIN  
ANALYSIS BY CATEGORIES—B. COUNTRY STATIONS

Program Categories	Commercial		National		All Stations	
	Percentage of Australian Programs	Percentage of All Programs	Percentage of Australian Programs	Percentage of All Programs	Percentage of Australian Programs	Percentage of All Programs
	%	%	%	%	%	%
<b>Drama:</b>						
Serious .. .. .	—	—	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Adventure .. .. .	0.9	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.8	0.4
Crime & Suspense .. .. .	9.8	4.7	—	—	4.4	2.3
Domestic & Comedy .. .. .	11.9	5.7	5.1	2.8	8.1	4.2
Western .. .. .	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.1
Miscellaneous .. .. .	0.1	0.1	1.7	1.0	1.0	0.5
	22.9	11.0	8.0	4.5	14.6	7.6
<b>Light Entertainment:</b>						
Cartoons .. .. .	0.2	0.1	0.1	—	0.2	0.1
Light Music .. .. .	0.5	0.2	1.5	0.9	1.1	0.6
Personality Programs .. .. .	15.4	7.3	1.1	0.6	7.4	3.8
Talent Programs .. .. .	3.4	1.6	—	—	1.4	0.8
Variety .. .. .	6.2	3.0	2.0	1.1	3.9	2.0
	25.8	12.2	4.7	2.6	14.0	7.3
Sport .. .. .	10.4	4.9	22.6	12.6	17.2	8.9
News .. .. .	15.4	7.3	11.4	6.4	13.2	6.8
<b>Children:</b>						
Kindergarten .. .. .	2.1	1.0	12.4	6.9	7.8	4.1
Other .. .. .	5.4	2.6	3.3	1.9	4.2	2.2
	7.5	3.6	15.7	8.8	12.0	6.3
Family Activities .. .. .	9.0	4.3	2.1	1.2	5.2	2.7
Information .. .. .	1.5	0.7	4.0	2.2	2.9	1.5
Current Affairs .. .. .	4.9	2.3	10.3	5.7	7.9	4.1
Political Matter .. .. .	0.2	0.1	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.3
Religious Matter .. .. .	1.7	0.8	2.9	1.6	2.4	1.2
The Arts .. .. .	0.1	—	2.0	1.1	1.1	0.6
<b>Education:</b>						
Formal .. .. .	—	—	15.3	8.6	8.6	4.5
Other .. .. .	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.2
	0.6	0.3	15.6	8.8	9.0	4.7
	100.0	47.5	100.0	55.9	100.0	52.0
1 per cent projected to 52 weeks and rounded to the nearest half hour equals in duration per station .. .. .	15½ hours	32½ hours	25 hours	44½ hours	19½ hours	37½ hours

APPENDIX N  
CIRCULAR LETTERS ISSUED TO COMMERCIAL  
BROADCASTING STATIONS  
DURING THE YEAR 1 JULY 1974 TO 30 JUNE 1975  
Circular Letter B104  
31 July, 1974

Dear Sir,

The Board's Circular Letter B95 of 26 July, 1973, advised stations of restrictions to be applied from 1 September, 1973, as the first stage of the phasing out of advertisements for cigarettes and cigarette tobacco.

I am now to remind licensees of the approach of the second stage when the following restrictions will apply:—

*From September 1, 1974—*

Absolute embargo on cigarette and cigarette tobacco advertisements during the periods from 6.00 a.m. to 8.30 a.m. and 2.30 p.m. to 8.30 p.m. daily. At all other times advertisements may be broadcast at a rate not exceeding three in any hour.

*From September 1, 1975—*

Absolute embargo on cigarette and cigarette tobacco advertisements during the periods from 6.00 a.m. to 8.30 a.m. and 2.30 p.m. to 9.30 p.m. daily. At all other times advertisements may be broadcast at a rate not exceeding two in any hour.

It will of course still be necessary for all such advertisements to comply with the requirement of Section 100A of the Broadcasting and Television Act relating to the use of health warning announcements.

Yours faithfully,

Sgd. B. J. Connolly  
Secretary

## APPENDIX N—continued

Circular Letter B105

16 August, 1974

Dear Sir,

**BROADCASTING OF AUSTRALIAN MUSIC  
OVERSEAS RECORDINGS OF AUSTRALIAN ARTISTS**

You will be aware that, from 28 July, 1974, stations may claim as Australian Music Performance, items recorded by Australian artists overseas, to a limit of one per cent of music time.

The attached list, prepared from information supplied by recording companies, has been produced to assist stations to identify overseas-recorded material eligible under the new definition to a limit of one per cent of music time. It is by no means complete, but it does include the recordings of all the major artists involved. A complete retrospective listing would not be feasible. I am to emphasise that claims for items by Australian artists recorded overseas are limited to one per cent of music time.

Most recording companies now identify Australian-recorded material by showing the words "Australian Recording" on the label and/or sleeve of the record. Exceptions are R.C.A. (RCA Australia) and "Fable", which usually indicates where the recording was produced, e.g. "Recorded at Bill Armstrong Studios, Melbourne".

In the light of the twelve months' experience with compliance by stations with the new requirement, new procedures are being developed in consultation with the Federation of Australian Commercial Broadcasters and the Australasian Performing Right Association. It is expected that a considerable saving in time and effort on the part of stations will result.

In the interim, it will be necessary for stations to identify overseas-recorded Australian material on the existing Form B54 by circling the number of times played (figure in column 7) but not adding them to the daily total. At the end of the week these circled figures are to be totalled and shown separately on the Form B55 under box Z. The uncircled figures on the Form B54 (i.e. items recorded in Australia) should be treated as usual. Stations, if convenient, may show the overseas-recorded material at the end of each day's page in one block instead of circling them.

The Board will calculate the percentage of overseas-recorded items (to a limit of one per cent) and add it to the locally-recorded performance figure.

Yours faithfully,

Sgd. B. J. Connolly

Secretary

## APPENDIX N—continued

Circular Letter B106

22 August, 1974

Dear Sir,

**SYSTEM STANDARDS FOR THE VHF-FM  
SOUND BROADCASTING SERVICE**

The enclosed Draft Standards, prepared by the Board's engineers are in accordance with recommendations contained in the Report of the Independent Inquiry into Frequency Modulation which have been accepted by the Australian Government. The Draft Standards are forwarded to you for information and comment. Also enclosed are comments which serve to explain some features of the Draft Standards.

The Board wishes to indicate to recipients of copies of the Draft FM Standards that as it proposes to ratify the Standards immediately after November 22, 1974, comments received after this date will not be considered in preparing the final Standards.

Yours faithfully,

Sgd. B. J. Connolly

Secretary

**EXPLANATORY NOTES ON THE DRAFT SYSTEM STANDARDS  
FOR THE VHF-FM SOUND BROADCASTING SERVICE**

These Standards are consistent with international Standards for the pilot-tone stereophonic system, thereby ensuring maximum interchangeability and utilisation of imported equipment and established technical developments. Some of the parameters of VHF-FM services vary from one part of the world to another, e.g. U.S.A., Japan, Europe; and in this regard the following quantities are proposed for use in Australia.

<i>Parameter</i>	<i>Proposal</i>	<i>Comments</i>
Frequency Range	88-108 MHz	As used in U.S.A., Canada and recommended in McLean report. Japanese domestic receivers tune from 70-90 MHz, but most of their export is to U.S. standards 88-108 MHz. European FM receivers generally cover 88-104 MHz (there are relatively few European FM stations above 100 MHz). The dominant use of TV ch5 (101-108 MHz) for Phase 1 of FM development requires receiver coverage up to 108 MHz. The special situation which will obtain in Australia for some, if not many, years is that the 88-108 MHz band will require to be shared between TV and FM transmissions.
Deviation	± 75 KHz	
Pre-Emphasis	50 micro-seconds	Applies in both baseband (L + R) and stereo (L - R) channels. Experimental use of noise reduction systems such as Dolby B, accompanied by a reduction in pre-emphasis to 25 micro-seconds, would be permitted. This would be expected to make the difference in monophonic and stereophonic coverage less obvious.

## APPENDIX N—continued

Polarisation	Mixed	Some form of mixed polarisation to improve reception in motor vehicles, and by hand-held and other portable receivers. (Initial transmissions are likely to be horizontally polarised, for speed in transmitting aerial provision.)
Supplementary Monophonic Transmission	Optional	As used in U.S.A., Canada. It is important for designers of FM stereo decoders to take into account the possible presence of supplementary transmissions between 53 kHz and 75 kHz.

*Draft*

## TECHNICAL STANDARDS FOR THE AUSTRALIAN FREQUENCY MODULATION SOUND BROADCASTING SERVICE

*Preface*

The purpose of this Standard is to specify the system to be used for sound broadcasting in the band 88MHz to 108MHz. As far as possible, tolerances have been specified only where these are appropriate in regard to the system. Separate Standards will specify the performance required of technical equipment at stations, the operation of such equipment, and all other matters the Board considers necessary.

In framing these Standards, it has been assumed that the receiver intermediate frequency is 10.7 MHz, and that the local oscillator frequency is above that of the main carrier.

*Draft*

## TECHNICAL STANDARDS FOR THE AUSTRALIAN FREQUENCY MODULATION SOUND BROADCASTING SERVICE

## 1. RADIATED SIGNAL CHARACTERISTICS

## 1.1 CHANNELS

The channel width shall be nominally 200 kHz. The channel spacing shall be 200 kHz, but a carrier off-set of  $\pm 100$  kHz may be specified where this is appropriate.

## 1.2 MAIN CARRIER LOCATION AND MODULATION

The main carrier shall be centrally located in the channel and shall be frequency modulated by the baseband signal, the peak frequency deviation being  $\pm 75$  kHz.

## 1.3 POLARISATION OF THE RADIATED SIGNALS

The polarisation of the radiated signals shall be specified by the Board.

## 2. BASEBAND SIGNAL CHARACTERISTICS

## 2.1 MONOPHONIC TRANSMISSION

The baseband signal shall be the audio signal components within the band 30 Hz to 15 kHz. Pre-emphasis of the audio signal shall be as shown in Drawing 1 of these Standards in accordance with the impedance/frequency characteristic of a series resistance-inductance network having a time constant of 50 microseconds.\*

## APPENDIX N—continued

## 2.2 STEREOPHONIC TRANSMISSION

The pilot-tone system shall be employed for the transmission of stereophonic signals. In this system the baseband signal consists of:—

- (i) A compatible signal M, equal to one half the sum of the left-hand signal L, and the right-hand signal R, which produces a deviation of the main carrier of not more than  $\pm 67.5$  kHz.
- (ii) Sidebands of an amplitude modulated suppressed sub-carrier, the modulating signal S of this sub-carrier being equal to one half the difference between the left-hand and right-hand signals. The sum of these sidebands produces a peak deviation of the main carrier equal to that which the signal S would produce if applied to the channel M. The peak deviation is not more than  $\pm 67.5$  kHz.
- (iii) A pilot signal having a frequency equal to one half of that of the sub-carrier, and producing no less than  $\pm 6$  kHz and no more than  $\pm 7.5$  kHz deviation of the main carrier.

2.2.1 The frequency of the sub-carrier is  $38,000 \pm 4$  Hz.

2.2.2 The residual sub-carrier produces a deviation of the main carrier of not more than  $\pm 750$  Hz.

2.2.3 The M and S channels shall pass audio signal components in the band 30 Hz to 15 kHz.

2.2.4 Pre-emphasis of the M and S signals shall be the same as that for monophonic transmission.\*

2.2.5 The phase relationship between the pilot signal and the sub-carrier is such that when modulating the transmitter with a baseband signal for which L is positive and R equals  $-L$ , the resultant sub-carrier signal crosses the time axis with a positive slope each time the pilot signal has an instantaneous value of zero. This condition shall be met to within a tolerance of  $\pm 3^\circ$  for the phase of the pilot signal.

2.2.6 A positive value of the baseband signal corresponds to a positive frequency deviation of the main carrier.

## 3. SUPPLEMENTARY MONOPHONIC TRANSMISSION

3.1 Transmission of a supplementary monophonic programme on a frequency modulated sub-carrier may be authorised by the Board.

3.2 The instantaneous frequency of the supplementary sub-carrier shall be confined to within the baseband range 53 kHz to 75 kHz.

3.3 Modulation of the main carrier by the supplementary sub-carrier shall not exceed  $\pm 7.5$  kHz.

3.4 When transmitting a supplementary monophonic programme, the total frequency deviation of the main carrier by the combined baseband signals shall not exceed  $\pm 75$  kHz.

## 4. DEFINITIONS

Channel	A band of frequencies or a specified path for the transmission and reception of electric signals.
Main Carrier	The VHF signal modulated by the baseband signals.
Sub-carrier	A carrier which is applied as a modulating signal to the main carrier.

APPENDIX N—continued

Pilot Signal	An unmodulated sinewave signal of specified frequency used to regenerate the suppressed sub-carrier, or to permit detection of suppressed sub-carrier modulation.
Left-hand Signal L	The audio signal arriving from the left when facing the sound source or the speaker system.
Right-hand Signal R	The audio signal arriving from the right when facing the sound source or the speaker system.
$M \text{ Signal} = \frac{L + R}{2}$	In the process of modulation, the frequency band occupied by all the signals which modulate the main carrier.
$S \text{ Signal} = \frac{L - R}{2}$	A second programme intended for non-broadcast use.
Baseband Supplementary Monophonic Programme	A process whereby audio signals of low amplitude in the band above about 1 kHz are accentuated prior to transmission, and correspondingly reduced in amplitude on reception, thereby lowering the level of mid to high frequency noise introduced during reception of quiet passages.
Dolby B-Type Noise Reduction	

\* On an experimental basis, the Board may permit processing of the L and R signals of a stereophonic transmission in accordance with the Dolby B-Type noise reduction system. For such transmissions, the pre-emphasis time constant should be reduced to 25 microseconds.

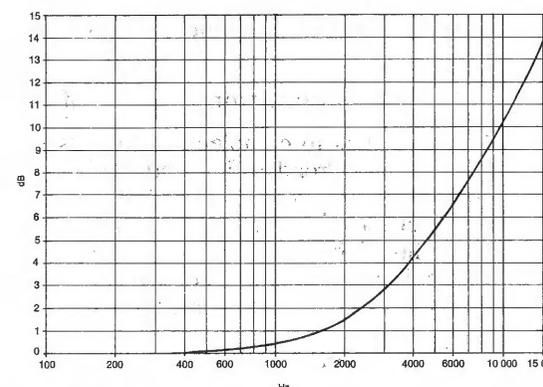
TABLE 1

Channel Number	Frequency MHz	Channel Number	Frequency MHz
201	88.0- 88.2	222	92.2- 92.4
202	88.2- 88.4	223	92.4- 92.6
203	88.4- 88.6	224	92.6- 92.8
204	88.6- 88.8	225	92.8- 93.0
205	88.8- 89.0	226	93.0- 93.2
206	89.0- 89.2	227	93.2- 93.4
207	89.2- 89.4	228	93.4- 93.6
208	89.4- 89.6	229	93.6- 93.8
209	89.6- 89.8	230	93.8- 94.0
210	89.8- 90.0	231	94.0- 94.2
211	90.0- 90.2	232	94.2- 94.4
212	90.2- 90.4	233	94.4- 94.6
213	90.4- 90.6	234	94.6- 94.8
214	90.6- 90.8	235	94.8- 95.0
215	90.8- 91.0	236	95.0- 95.2
216	91.0- 91.2	237	95.2- 95.4
217	91.2- 91.4	238	95.4- 95.6
218	91.4- 91.6	239	95.6- 95.8
219	91.6- 91.8	240	95.8- 96.0
220	91.8- 92.0	241	96.0- 96.2
221	92.0- 92.2	242	96.2- 96.4

APPENDIX N—continued

TABLE 1 (continued)

Channel Number	Frequency MHz	Channel Number	Frequency MHz
243	96.4- 96.6	272	102.2-102.4
244	96.6- 96.8	273	102.4-102.6
245	96.8- 97.0	274	102.6-102.8
246	97.0- 97.2	275	102.8-103.0
247	97.2- 97.4	276	103.0-103.2
248	97.4- 97.6	277	103.2-103.4
249	97.6- 97.8	278	103.4-103.6
250	97.8- 98.0	279	103.6-103.8
251	98.0- 98.2	280	103.8-104.0
252	98.2- 98.4	281	104.0-104.2
253	98.4- 98.6	282	104.2-104.4
254	98.6- 98.8	283	104.4-104.6
255	98.8- 99.0	284	104.6-104.8
256	99.0- 99.2	285	104.8-105.0
257	99.2- 99.4	286	105.0-105.2
258	99.4- 99.6	287	105.2-105.4
259	99.6- 99.8	288	105.4-105.6
260	99.8-100.0	289	105.6-105.8
261	100.0-100.2	290	105.8-106.0
262	100.2-100.4	291	106.0-106.2
263	100.4-100.6	292	106.2-106.4
264	100.6-100.8	293	106.4-106.6
265	100.8-101.0	294	106.6-106.8
266	101.0-101.2	295	106.8-107.0
267	101.2-101.4	296	107.0-107.2
268	101.4-101.6	297	107.2-107.4
269	101.6-101.8	298	107.4-107.6
270	101.8-102.0	299	107.6-107.8
271	102.0-102.2	300	107.8-108.0



SOUND TRANSMITTER, MODULATING SIGNAL PRE-EMPHASIS (TIME CONSTANT 50 MICRO SECONDS)

DRAWING 1

## APPENDIX N—continued

Circular Letter B107

1 October, 1974

BROADCASTING ADVERTISING TIME STANDARDS—  
AMENDMENT TO PARAGRAPHS 42 AND 45

Dear Sir,

Discussions have been held at a working party level between the Federation of Australian Commercial Broadcasters and officers of the Board regarding the appropriateness of some aspects of the Board's Advertising Time Standards in the light of current programming practices.

Several suggested methods of improving the flexibility of the current standards were examined by the working party before arriving at recommendations which were subsequently considered by the Board. As a result, the Board has now agreed to two sections of the Advertising Time Standards being amended to provide for the averaging of total advertising content over successive, hourly periods and for the raising of the existing limit on the duration of groups of consecutive spot advertisements in certain situations.

I am to say, therefore, that the Board has determined that existing paragraph 42 of the Broadcasting Programme Standards be cancelled and replaced by the following text:—

42. "Spot advertisements may be broadcast in groups of a duration of not greater than 1½ minutes. Each group of advertisements shall be separated from adjacent groups by a substantial item of service or entertainment. In this context an announcement of time, or station identification, or both together, will not be regarded as a substantial item. Notwithstanding the foregoing, where periods of not less than six minutes of continuous programming are presented the maximum duration of any group of advertisements may be increased to 2 minutes."

It has also determined that existing paragraph 45 be cancelled and replaced by the following text:—

45. "During periods in which spot advertisements are broadcast the amount of time occupied by such advertisements shall not exceed 18 minutes in any hour, except that where the interests of good programming are involved this amount may be increased by one minute in one hour, if, during the hour immediately preceding or following, the time occupied by advertisements is reduced so that the aggregate for any two such hours is limited to 36 minutes."

The amended paragraphs are to operate from the date of this circular letter.

I am to add that the Board intends to completely revise its program standards after changes have been made to the Broadcasting and Television Act to, among other things, clarify the Board's powers. In the meantime, the foregoing amendments have been made to meet needs which in the interests of stations and listeners the Board considered should be attended to without undue delay.

The Board trusts that the introduction of the amendments will result in a more pleasing program presentation through a less obtrusive pattern of interruptions for advertising.

Yours faithfully,  
Sgd. B. J. Connolly  
Secretary

## APPENDIX N—continued

Circular Letter B108

25 October, 1974

Dear Sir,

SURVEY INTO USE OF STATION IDENTIFICATION  
JINGLES AND ADVERTISING MUSIC BEDS

The Board wishes to obtain up-to-date information on several aspects of identification jingles and advertising music beds used by commercial broadcasting stations. A questionnaire (copies attached) has been prepared along the lines of questionnaires used by the Federation of Australian Commercial Broadcasters in surveys in this field in 1969 and 1971, and I am to ask for your co-operation in providing the current information now sought by the Board.

Completed questionnaires should be returned to the Board's office by 12 November, 1974, addressed as follows:—

The Director,  
Program Services Division,  
Australian Broadcasting Control Board,  
Marland House,  
570 Bourke Street,  
MELBOURNE, Vic. 3000.

In view of the involvement of the Federation in the previous surveys, an additional copy of the questionnaire is enclosed which you might send direct to the Federal Director of the Federation. The third copy is intended for you to retain, if desired, for your own records.

Yours faithfully,  
Sgd. B. J. Connolly  
Secretary

## APPENDIX N—continued

Circular Letter B109

7 January, 1975

Dear Sir,

**CHANGED POLICY REGARDING TRANSMITTER  
POWER OF MEDIUM FREQUENCY COMMERCIAL  
BROADCASTING STATIONS**

The Board wishes to advise licensees of medium frequency commercial broadcasting stations that it will approve increases in transmitter power under certain circumstances.

The broad principles of the Board's policy were recently discussed with representatives of the Federation of Australian Commercial Broadcasters and are now set down below.

*Future Medium Frequency Stations*

Successful implementation of the new policy for closer sharing of the medium frequency broadcasting channels in Australia involves a more detailed consideration of the coverage which each station is designed to achieve. In future, therefore, the Board proposes to define each station by its coverage area, replacing the cruder measure of transmitter power which has been used to date. In licensing all future medium frequency stations, therefore, the Board will first set out in a coverage diagram the intended area of coverage of the new station. (As announced previously the outer limit of this coverage will generally be set by the night-time fading on the station's signal. Beyond the point where interference to the station's ground wave is caused by its own sky wave signal, interference from other co-channel or adjacent channel signals will also occur.)

Once the intended area of coverage of a new station has been established, operating parameters including frequency channel, location of transmitting site, aerial system (usually with a directional pattern), and transmitter power will be set to accomplish the prescribed coverage of the station.

*Existing Medium Frequency Services*

It should be noted that the introduction of additional stations within the medium frequency band, without reduction in the coverage of existing stations, depends upon the use of directional aerial systems at all new stations as well as at most existing stations and will also be assisted by minor changes in the operating frequency of many existing stations (in the course of, or as well as, those frequency changes which will be required within the next few years in connection with the implementation of the expected new I.T.U. requirement for 9 kHz channel spacings in Australia).

In these circumstances the Board is prepared to consider applications from every station not at present operating a 5 kW transmitter power for permission to increase power to this figure.

Before approving such applications the Board reserves the right to vary the present operating conditions of the station in question in any or all of the following respects:—

- (a) require that the station instal a directional aerial system of prescribed characteristics. In general the aerial pattern could be expected to retain or improve the coverage at present achieved but to also provide "protection" on the channel on one or more bearings to enable it to be shared within Australia and/or an adjoining country. In some cases omni directional aerial operation may be permitted for a period provided that provision is made for the installation of a directional aerial when required by the Board.
- (b) require that the station change its operating frequency. Usually this change would be very limited (± 30 kHz), however special cases may

## APPENDIX N—continued

arise where significant changes in the operating channel will result from discussions between the Board and the licensee.

- (c) require that the timing of the increase in power of the station be in accordance with a general plan to retain competitive balance between the several stations involved in a particular area or in adjoining areas. On this issue the Board believes that the readiness of one or more stations to increase transmitter power and provide directional aeriels should not be unduly delayed by the reluctance of other stations to undertake the same modifications. The Board, therefore, would be prepared, if necessary, to authorize the changes at some stations ahead of decisions by all stations serving the same area, or sharing the same frequencies.

*Processing of Applications*

The Board draws attention to the fact that staff resources will not permit it to process applications for changes in operating power expeditiously if these are received in great numbers. In these circumstances applications will be dealt with on a "first come first served" basis subject only to the need to process some transmitter power increases in groups to retain competitiveness between stations serving common or adjoining markets; or in cases of channel sharing where interference might otherwise result.

*Transmitter Power of Sydney and Melbourne Stations*

The transmitter power of the existing Sydney and Melbourne commercial stations is now 5 kW. No change in the power of these stations is currently planned, though they will, of course, be involved to some extent in the minor frequency changes referred to above. Stations in these areas planning to move transmission sites will be required to provide for directional antennae.

*Transmitter Power of New Stations*

Attention is drawn to the fact that stations for which licences have recently been granted but which have not yet commenced transmissions and stations for which applications have been called but licences not yet granted may now wish to consider the case for an increase in transmitter power to 5 kW. The Board will consider such applications.

Yours faithfully,

Sgd. B. J. Connolly  
Secretary

## APPENDIX N—continued

Circular Letter B109

7 January, 1975

Dear Sir,

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In these circumstances the Board is prepared to consider applications from every station not at present operating a 5 kW transmitter power for permission to increase power to this figure.

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## APPENDIX N—continued

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The Board draws attention to the fact that staff resources will not permit it to process applications for changes in operating power expeditiously if these are received in great numbers. In these circumstances applications will be dealt with on a "first come first served" basis subject only to the need to process some transmitter power increases in groups to retain competitiveness between stations serving common or adjoining markets; or in cases of channel sharing where interference might otherwise result.

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*Transmitter Power of New Stations*

Attention is drawn to the fact that stations for which licences have recently been granted but which have not yet commenced transmissions and stations for which applications have been called but licences not yet granted may now wish to consider the case for an increase in transmitter power to 5 kW. The Board will consider such applications.

Yours faithfully,

Sgd. B. J. Connolly  
Secretary

## APPENDIX N—continued

Circular Letter B110

10 January, 1975

Dear Sir,

BROADCASTING OF AUSTRALIAN MUSIC — NEW PROCEDURES  
FOR THE SUPPLY OF INFORMATION

The present method of supplying Australian music content information places a substantial burden on many stations and it has been the Board's intention to streamline the arrangements once it became clear that stations were complying satisfactorily with all aspects of the Board's requirements. Discussions have now been held with the Federation of Australian Commercial Broadcasters and the Australasian Performing Right Association Limited on the feasibility of using a common form to meet the needs of both the Board and A.P.R.A., and of introducing a sampling system to replace the present 100 per cent check. By these means a considerable reduction in the clerical work-load on stations should be effected.

To this end, new arrangements have been devised employing a new form "Broadcasting of Australian Music", Form B59. A copy of the form and a statement providing detailed information for station staff compiling the returns are attached. In place of the existing requirement to supply details of every Australian item played each day, each station will be expected to provide this information only during the weeks chosen by A.P.R.A. (12 per year for metropolitan stations; four per year for country stations).

The Federation has agreed that a condition of the new arrangement is that stations will now be required to meet both the compositions and performances requirements on a daily basis. For the Board's purposes each day will terminate at midnight. Consequently, all transmissions after midnight should be included in the return for the actual day on which they take place.

Stations which consider that the new procedure will create additional work may, upon application, continue with the present arrangement of a weekly return for the complete year. Compliance with both requirements on a daily basis will, however, still be expected.

The new arrangements are to commence on 9 February, 1975. Until that date, stations should continue to supply information on the current basis.

I am to emphasise that the new arrangements do not in any way remove the obligation on licensees to observe both the statutory requirement in respect of Australian music compositions as set down in section 114(2) of the Broadcasting and Television Act and the Board's requirement for the broadcasting of Australian music performances which, as stations are aware, increases to 15 per cent from 12 January, 1975. As explained to the Federation, the Board will for the purpose of ensuring stations' compliance with these requirements, conduct 24 hour off-air checks at random. If it is found that the music content requirements have not been met during that time the matter will be discussed further with the station and a further check will be made shortly afterwards. If two successive failures are observed the Board will be obliged to report the matter to the Minister.

Yours faithfully,  
Sgd. B. J. Connolly  
Secretary

## APPENDIX N—continued

Circular Letter B110A

13 February, 1975

Dear Sir,

## BROADCASTING OF AUSTRALIAN MUSIC

In Circular B110, issued on 10 January, 1975, stations were advised that, under the new arrangements, compliance was expected on a daily basis from 9 February, 1975.

I am now writing to add that the Board will consider exempting stations from meeting the requirements for a particular day if a station plans special broadcasts for that day to, say, mark an anniversary of a prominent overseas artist. In such cases the Board would expect the Australian content balance to be redressed over the following days.

I am also to say that the Board is willing to allow stations whose format is not amenable to daily compliance with the Australian music content requirement to continue with the previous arrangements.

Yours faithfully,  
Sgd. B. J. Connolly  
Secretary

Circular Letter B111

4 March, 1975

Dear Sir,

BROADCASTING OF IMPORTED STATION  
IDENTIFICATION JINGLES

You will recall that in its Circular Letter B108 of 25 October, 1974, the Board sought the co-operation of stations in providing information relevant to a survey of the use of station identification jingles and advertising music beds by commercial broadcasting stations.

Following discussions with the Federation of Australian Commercial Broadcasters on the results of the survey, the Board decided that there is now sufficient expertise among Australian composers, arrangers and musicians to meet the demands of the relatively small amount of identification jingle production required for Australian broadcasting stations. Consequently, the Board believes that in the interests of further strengthening the Australian nature of broadcasting, all station identification jingles should be wholly produced in Australia.

I am directed to say, therefore, that:—

- (i) From 1 July, 1975, no station or program identification jingle which is imported may be broadcast. (Contracts in force at the date of issue of this Circular Letter may run to their completion or to 1 July, 1976, whichever is the shorter period.)
- (ii) Jingles and other identification music especially composed overseas for individual stations, may continue to be used, until further notice, provided they are performed and recorded wholly in Australia.

I am to add that the question of the continued use of imported advertising music beds is to be discussed in the near future with the Federation so that the Board might make a decision in the matter.

Yours faithfully,  
Sgd. B. J. Connolly  
Secretary

## APPENDIX N—continued

Circular Letter B112  
T118

21 March, 1975

Dear Sir,

WARNING ON REQUIRED TUNING RANGE  
OF VHF FM RECEIVERS

1. The Australian Government has accepted in principle the recommendations of the Commission of Inquiry into FM Broadcasting to establish FM transmissions in the frequency range 88-108 MHz. The Commission has recommended that the televised transmissions operating within this frequency range be progressively transferred to other channels, with Ch. 5 (101-108 MHz) being cleared first, followed after some years by Ch. 4 (94-101 MHz) and at a later date, if necessary, by Ch. 3 (88-102 MHz).

2. Action is currently being taken to transfer the Newcastle national TV station from Ch. 5 to Ch. 5A to free the band 101-108 MHz for FM transmissions in Sydney and Newcastle. It is therefore clear that the initial development of FM transmissions will be in the 92-94 MHz and 101-108 MHz ranges.

3. All parties within the industry who are involved in the provision of FM receivers are therefore warned that FM receivers designed for the domestic FM bands in Japan (76-90 MHz) or Western Europe (87.5-104 MHz), examples of which are reported to be on sale in some Australian States, will be unsuitable for reception of the Australian FM transmissions as now licensed or being planned, although receivers designed for the European band to 104 MHz will have limited use, in the early stages when transmissions are confined to 92-94 MHz.

4. Interested purchasers of FM receivers should be advised that only those covering the whole frequency range 88-108 MHz will provide adequate reception of the developing Australian FM service.

Yours faithfully,  
Sgd. B. J. Connolly  
Secretary

Circular Letter B112A  
T118A

Dear Sir,

WARNING ON REQUIRED TUNING RANGE  
OF VHF FM RECEIVERS

In Circular Letter B112/T118 issued on 21 March, 1975, there is an error in the last line of paragraph 1.

The information in parenthesis after the words "by Ch. 3" should read "(85-92 MHz)" and not "(88-102 MHz)".

Yours faithfully,  
Sgd. B. J. Connolly,  
Secretary

## APPENDIX N—continued

Circular Letter B113  
T119

25 March, 1975

Dear Sir,

## PUBLICATION OF STATION COVERAGE MAPS

In accordance with a decision taken some time ago, the Board has completed the preparation of station coverage maps which will be published for the general information of the industry and others who may be interested. On present indications the maps will not be available before the end of July, 1975.

Sets of maps will be published separately for both national and commercial broadcasting stations and for both national and commercial television stations. Each set will consist of 8 sheets covering the whole of Australia using the scale 1:2,500,000.

The coverage maps will indicate the following:

*Broadcasting Stations*

Contours indicating either the fading zone of the station or the field strength contour limited by co-channel interference.

*Television Stations*

300 micro-volts per metre contours.

These contours will be based on the most reliable and up-to-date information available to the Board. In general, in the case of broadcasting stations, the contours will be derived from measured field strengths; however, in the case of television stations, the contours will, to a greater extent, be derived from estimated values of field strengths.

Yours faithfully,  
Sgd. B. J. Connolly  
Secretary

APPENDIX N—*continued*Circular Letter T120  
B114

15 April, 1975

Dear Sir,

## ADVERTISING OF PERSONAL PRODUCTS

You will be aware that the Board's Broadcasting and Television Program Standards contain restrictions on the use of advertisements for products of a particularly intimate nature. Products in this category have included sanitary napkins, vaginal deodorants and treatments for haemorrhoids.

In the light of indications of change in community attitudes to the advertising of these products, particularly in sections of the press, the Board recently discussed the question with the executive committees of the Federation of Australian Commercial Broadcasters and the Federation of Australian Commercial Television Stations.

The result of these discussions has been that the Board has decided to temporarily relax the present restrictions in order to test the reaction of the public to advertising of this nature. I am to say therefore that for a trial period ending on 1 June, 1976, advertisements for the personal products referred to above may be broadcast and televised at times when the audience is not likely to contain a large proportion of children and young persons.

I am to add that the understanding reached with the Federations called for the greatest care on the part of stations in accepting such advertising and in selecting appropriate times for transmission having regard for the composition of the audience. During its consideration of the matter, the Board saw several overseas produced advertisements which it regarded as unsuitable for Australian television. It is strongly suggested therefore that in the initial stages, advertisers and stations might care to consult the Board before finally committing proposed advertisements for these products to production.

Yours faithfully,

Sgd. B. J. Connolly  
*Secretary*APPENDIX N—*continued*Circular Letters B115  
T121

9 May, 1975

Dear Sir,

ADVICE TO MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS OF DOMESTIC  
RADIO AND TELEVISION RECEIVERS OF IMPENDING CHANGES IN  
FREQUENCY ALLOCATIONS OF MEDIUM FREQUENCY RADIO  
STATIONS AND INTRODUCTION OF  
UHF TELEVISION TRANSMISSIONS

The implementation of plans for many new medium frequency broadcasting services in Australia, and the need to comply with forthcoming international decisions on channel spacing within the broadcasting band, will involve changes in the frequencies of most existing broadcasting stations.

The increase in the number of stations and the frequency changes will cause difficulties in the tuning of receivers carrying station call signs on their dials.

The Board therefore considers that it is no longer necessary or appropriate for receivers designed for use in Australia to incorporate station call signs in the tuning dial markings. It believes that appropriate frequency markings only should be provided, particularly as the use of such markings will avoid difficulties arising from changes in the frequencies of Australian stations.

Television receiver manufacturers and importers are advised further to the Board's Circular Letters T98, T104 and T109 referring to the use of UHF television transmissions in Australia, that the Board now anticipates that some UHF translator transmissions may commence before the end of 1976.

As previously advised the UHF transmissions will be restricted to a limited number of specific areas of Australia where it is necessary to improve the service provided by the existing VHF stations. The UHF stations will be re-transmitting existing programs to improve the existing VHF services in the areas concerned, they will not replace the existing services.

In order that viewers may take advantage of the new transmissions it will be necessary for the appropriate domestic receiving equipment to be readily available in the areas.

The Board therefore proposes to initiate further consultation with the Australian industry to ensure that suitable aerials, receivers, band conversion adaptors, etc., will be available to viewers seeking to improve their reception by tuning to the UHF services. You will be further advised regarding these consultations.

The Board earnestly requests manufacturers and importers to take note of the matters raised in this circular, in the interests of the Australian listening and viewing public.

Yours faithfully,

Sgd. B. J. Connolly  
*Secretary*

## APPENDIX N—continued

Circular Letter B116

21 May, 1975

Dear Sir,

## SYSTEM STANDARDS FOR FM BROADCASTING

The enclosed copy of the second draft of the Technical Standards for the Australian Frequency Modulation Sound Broadcasting Service is forwarded for your information. This second draft has been prepared in the light of the replies received by the Board following circulation of the first draft with letter B106 of 22.8.74.

As noted in the preface to the later draft, the Standards have been aligned with CCIR documents and in particular Recommendation 450. In some cases there have been minor variations in the wording to clarify the intent or to suit the different emphasis required by standards as opposed to recommendations.

Attention is drawn to the fact that these standards specify the system to be used and not the detailed performance specifications of equipment, which will be covered by a subsequent standard for equipment and operation of FM broadcasting stations, by receiver performance recommendations, etc.

Action is in hand to ratify the Standards and they will be published as soon as possible.

Yours faithfully,

Sgd. B. J. Connolly

Secretary

## EXPLANATORY NOTES ON THE SYSTEM STANDARDS FOR THE VHF-FM SOUND BROADCASTING SERVICE (UNAPPROVED)

These Standards are consistent with international Standards for the pilot-tone stereophonic system, thereby ensuring maximum interchangeability and utilisation of imported equipment and established technical developments. Some of the parameters of VHF-FM services vary from one part of the world to another, e.g. U.S.A., Japan, Europe; and in this regard the following quantities have been determined for use in Australia.

Parameter	Australian Standard	Comments
Frequency Range	88-108 MHz	As used in U.S.A., Canada and recommended in McLean report. Japanese domestic receivers tune from 75-90 MHz, but most of their export is to U.S. standards 88-108 MHz. European FM receivers generally cover 88-104 MHz (there are relatively few European FM stations above 100 MHz). The dominant use of TV Ch. 5 (101-108 MHz) for Phase 1 of FM development required receiver coverage up to 108 MHz. The special situation which will obtain in Australia for some, if not many, years is that the 88-108 MHz band will be required to be shared between TV and FM transmissions.
Deviation	±75 kHz	This deviation is greater than the ±50 kHz used for television in Australia and indicated as an alternative in Rec. 450.

## APPENDIX N—continued

Pre-emphasis	50 Microseconds	This value of pre-emphasis is used for both monophonic and stereophonic transmissions and differs from the value of 75 microseconds used in some countries. Where experimental transmissions involving the use of Dolby-B processing are approved by the Board, a value of 25 microseconds will be used.
Polarisation	Horizontal or Vertical or Mixed	Initially transmissions will be linearly polarised and either horizontal or vertical according to the polarisation of the principal television transmissions in that area. Where appropriate, mixed polarisation may be introduced as necessary to overcome significant coverage problems.
Supplementary Monophonic Transmission	Optional	As used in U.S.A., Canada. It is important for designers of FM stereo decoders to take into account the possible presence of supplementary transmissions between 53 kHz and 75 kHz, and to ensure by adequate design that the supplementary signal has no influence on the M and S signals.

TECHNICAL STANDARDS FOR THE AUSTRALIAN FREQUENCY MODULATION SOUND BROADCASTING SERVICE  
PREFACE

The purpose of this Standard is to specify the system to be used for sound broadcasting in the frequency band 88 to 108 MHz. Provision is made for stereophonic as well as monophonic programme transmission. These Standards follow international practice and are based on that part of CCIR Recommendation 450 specifying the pilot-tone system.

In general, tolerances are not specified as these Standards are intended to define the nominal values for the transmitted signal. Tolerances quantifying the performance required of technical equipment within the system, the mode of operation and other relevant requirements, will be specified in a separate Standards publication. The performance requirements will be such as to ensure satisfactory compatible monophonic reception of stereophonic transmissions.

In the planning of this broadcasting service the following factors will be dominant.

1. Channel allocations will be made to satisfy the protection ratios specified by Figure 1 of both the CCIR Report 462 and Recommendation 412 for stereophonic and monophonic transmissions respectively. Channels allocated for service to any one area will in general have a carrier separation of not less than 800 kHz, and in adjacent areas a separation of not less than 400 kHz.
2. Channel allocations will be made on the further assumption that the receiver intermediate frequency is 10.7 MHz and that the local oscillatory frequency is above that of the received carrier.
3. In the presence of interference from industrial and domestic equipment, the coverage of a station will be regarded as being bounded by the field strength limits indicated in the CCIR documents referred to in 1 above, until an adequate body of local experience has been built up.

## APPENDIX N—continued

Type of Area	Field Strength (mV/m)*	
	Stereo	Mono
Rural	0.5	0.25
Urban	2	1
Large City	5	3
CCIR Doc.	Rep. 462	Rec. 412

\*Field strength exceeded at 50% of locations, measured at a height of 10m. above ground level.

### TECHNICAL STANDARDS FOR THE AUSTRALIAN FREQUENCY MODULATION SOUND BROADCASTING SERVICE

#### 1. RADIATED SIGNAL CHARACTERISTICS

##### 1.1 Channels

The radio frequency channel width shall be nominally 200 kHz. The channel spacing shall be 200 kHz, but a carrier frequency off-set of  $\pm 100$  kHz may be specified where this is appropriate. Channels allocated for the Australian frequency modulation sound broadcasting service are shown in Table 1 of these Standards.

##### 1.2 Main Carrier Location and Modulation

The main carrier shall be centrally located in the channel and shall be frequency modulated by the baseband signal. The maximum frequency deviation of the main carrier shall not exceed  $\pm 75$  kHz.

##### 1.3 Polarisation of the Radiated Signals

The polarisation of the radiated signals shall be specified by the Board.

#### 2. BASEBAND SIGNAL CHARACTERISTICS

##### 2.1 Monophonic Transmission

The baseband signal shall comprise those audio frequency components of the program signal within the band 30 Hz to 15 kHz. Pre-emphasis of the audio signal shall be as shown in Drawing 1 of these Standards in accordance with the admittance/frequency characteristic of a parallel combination of a capacitance and a resistance having a time constant of 50 microseconds.

##### 2.2 Stereophonic Transmission

In stereophonic transmission, the left hand signal L is the audio signal arriving from the left when facing the sound source or the speaker system, whereas the right hand signal R is the audio signal arriving from the right when facing the sound source or the speaker system. For a central sound source, L and R are identical signals being equal in amplitude and equal in phase at the encoder input.

*Note:* In CCIR Texts (refer Rec. 450, Rec. 467, Rep. 300 and Rep. 462) alternative terms A and B are used instead of L and R respectively. The adoption of these latter terms in this Standard for stereophonic transmission should not prejudice the use of differing terms for the channel content of more advanced sound localisation systems.

The pilot-tone system shall be employed for the transmission of stereophonic signals. In this system the baseband signal consists of:—

- (i) A compatible signal M, equal to one half the sum of the left-hand signal,

## APPENDIX N—continued

L, and the right hand signal, R, which shall produce a deviation of the main carrier of not more than  $\pm 67.5$  kHz;

- (ii) Sidebands of an amplitude modulated suppressed sub-carrier, the modulating signal S of which is equal to one half the difference between the left-hand and right-hand signals. The sum of these sidebands shall produce a peak frequency deviation of the main carrier equal to that which the signal S would produce if applied to the channel M. The maximum frequency deviation shall not be more than  $\pm 67.5$  kHz.
- (iii) A pilot signal which shall have a frequency equal to one half of that of the sub-carrier, and shall produce a frequency deviation of the main carrier of no less than  $\pm 6$  kHz and no more than  $\pm 7.5$  kHz.

2.2.1 The frequency of the sub-carrier shall be 38,000  $\pm 4$  Hz.

2.2.2 The residual sub-carrier shall not produce a deviation of the main carrier of more than  $\pm 750$  Hz.

2.2.3 The M and S channels shall pass audio frequency components in the band 30 Hz to 15 kHz.

2.2.4 Pre-emphasis of the signal S shall be identical with that of the compatible signal M and shall be the same as that for monophonic transmission.

*Note:* On an experimental basis, the Board may permit processing of the L and R signals of a stereophonic transmission in accordance with the Dolby B-type noise reduction system. For such transmissions, the pre-emphasis time constant should be reduced to 25 microseconds.

2.2.5 The phase relationship between the pilot signal and the sub-carrier is such that when modulating the transmitter with a baseband signal for which L is positive and R equals  $-L$ , the resultant sub-carrier signal crosses the time axis with a positive slope each time the pilot signal has an instantaneous value of zero. The phase of the pilot signal shall satisfy this condition to within a tolerance of  $\pm 3^\circ$ .

2.2.6 A positive value of the baseband signal shall correspond to a positive frequency deviation of the main carrier.

*Note:* In order to have good monophonic reception from stereophonic broadcasts, the relative delay of L and R signals originating from the same source needs to be within acceptable limits on arrival at the encoder input, otherwise cancellation may take place in the M signal matrix. Such delays may occur in any section of the system where L and R signals follow separate routes — such as in tape recorders and relay circuits, or in the acoustic paths to spaced microphones. Consequently, relative signal delay needs careful attention in programme production and system engineering.

#### 3. SUPPLEMENTARY MONOPHONIC TRANSMISSION

Transmission of a supplementary monophonic programme on a frequency modulated sub-carrier may be authorised by the Board. In such cases the following conditions shall apply:

- 3.1 The baseband signal, in the absence of the supplementary sub-carrier shall deviate the main carrier by not more than  $\pm 67.5$  kHz.
- 3.2 The instantaneous frequency of the modulated supplementary sub-carrier shall be limited to the range 53 kHz to 75 kHz.
- 3.3 The modulation of the main carrier by the supplementary sub-carrier, alone shall not exceed  $\pm 7.5$  kHz.

## APPENDIX N—continued

## 4. DEFINITIONS

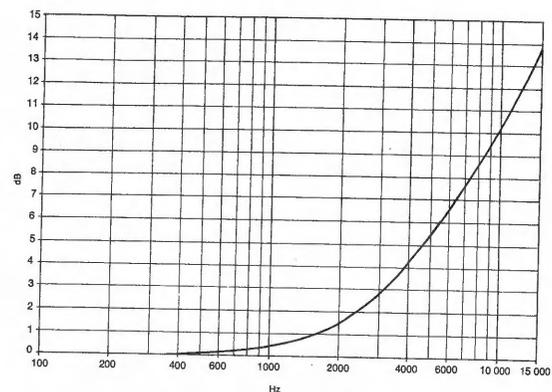
Channel	A band of frequencies or a specified path for the transmission and reception of electric signals.
Main Carrier	The VHF signal modulated by the baseband signal.
Sub-carrier	A carrier which is applied as a component of the baseband signal to modulate the main carrier.
Pilot Signal	An unmodulated sinewave signal of specified frequency used to regenerate the suppressed sub-carrier, or to permit detection of suppressed sub-carrier modulation.
M Signal = $\frac{L + R}{2}$	The compatible monophonic, or sum, component of the stereophonic baseband signal.
S Signal = $\frac{L - R}{2}$	The difference signal used to amplitude modulate the 38 kHz sub-carrier.
Baseband Signal	The composite modulating signal applied to produce frequency modulation of the main carrier. In the case of monophonic transmission this is the audio signal.
Supplementary Monophonic Programme	A separate monophonic program on a frequency modulated sub-carrier commonly used for purposes other than public reception.
Dolby B-type Noise Reduction	A process whereby audio signals of low amplitude in the band above about 1 kHz are accentuated prior to transmission, and correspondingly reduced in amplitude on reception, thereby reducing the effect of mid to high frequency noise during reproduction of quiet passages.
Pre-emphasis	A process whereby audio frequency components of a program signal above 1 kHz are progressively increased in level prior to modulating the main carrier. Complementary de-emphasis at the receiver reduces the level of upper audio frequency noise components in the reproduced signal. Pre-emphasis can be applied to either the L and R signals or to the M and S signals.
Stereophonic baseband or Multiplex Signal	The baseband or modulating signal which comprises: the M signal; sidebands of the S signal amplitude modulated 38 kHz suppressed sub-carrier; and the pilot signal of frequency 19
Maximum frequency deviation	kHz. This composite signal has a spectrum width of 53 kHz. The maximum value permitted for deviation of the carrier from its rest frequency as a characteristic of the system. This is achieved by limiting the peak values of the program signals.
Peak frequency deviation	The instantaneous value of the change in frequency of the carrier from its rest frequency corresponding to the peak amplitude of the modulating signal.

## APPENDIX N—continued

TABLE 1

Channel Number	Frequency MHz	Channel Number	Frequency MHz
201	88.0-88.2	251	98.0- 98.2
202	88.2-88.4	252	98.2- 98.4
203	88.4-88.6	253	98.4- 98.6
204	88.6-88.8	254	98.6- 98.8
205	88.8-89.0	255	98.8- 99.0
206	89.0-89.2	256	99.0- 99.2
207	89.2-89.4	257	99.2- 99.4
208	89.4-89.6	258	99.4- 99.6
209	89.6-89.8	259	99.6- 99.8
210	89.8-90.0	260	99.8-100.0
211	90.0-90.2	261	100.0-100.2
212	90.2-90.4	262	100.2-100.4
213	90.4-90.6	263	100.4-100.6
214	90.6-90.8	264	100.6-100.8
215	90.8-91.0	265	100.8-101.0
216	91.0-91.2	266	101.0-101.2
217	91.2-91.4	267	101.2-101.4
218	91.4-91.6	268	101.4-101.6
219	91.6-91.8	269	101.6-101.8
220	91.8-92.0	270	101.8-102.0
221	92.0-92.2	271	102.0-102.2
222	92.2-92.4	272	102.2-102.4
223	92.4-92.6	273	102.4-102.6
224	92.6-92.8	274	102.6-102.8
225	92.8-93.0	275	102.8-103.0
226	93.0-93.2	276	103.0-103.2
227	93.2-93.4	277	103.2-103.4
228	93.4-93.6	278	103.4-103.6
229	93.6-93.8	279	103.6-103.8
230	93.8-94.0	280	103.8-104.0
231	94.0-94.2	281	104.0-104.2
232	94.2-94.4	282	104.2-104.4
233	94.4-94.6	283	104.4-104.6
234	94.6-94.8	284	104.6-104.8
235	94.8-95.0	285	104.8-105.0
236	95.0-95.2	286	105.0-105.2
237	95.2-95.4	287	105.2-105.4
238	95.4-95.6	288	105.4-105.6
239	95.6-95.8	289	105.6-105.8
240	95.8-96.0	290	105.8-106.0
241	96.0-96.2	291	106.0-106.2
242	96.2-96.4	292	106.2-106.4
243	96.4-96.6	293	106.4-106.6
244	96.6-96.8	294	106.6-106.8
245	96.8-97.0	295	106.8-107.0
246	97.0-97.2	296	107.0-107.2
247	97.2-97.4	297	107.2-107.4
248	97.4-97.6	298	107.4-107.6
249	97.6-97.8	299	107.6-107.8
250	97.8-98.0	300	107.8-108.0

## APPENDIX N—continued



PRE-EMPHASIS CHARACTERISTIC, FOR MONOPHONIC AND STEREOPHONIC, M AND S SIGNALS  
(TIME CONSTANT 50 MICRO SECONDS)

DRAWING 1

## APPENDIX N—continued

Circular Letter B117

25 June, 1975

Dear Sir,

BROADCASTING OF IMPORTED STATION  
IDENTIFICATION JINGLES

You will be aware that in Circular Letter B111 of 4 March, 1975, the Board directed that from 1 July, 1975, imported station or program identification jingles may not be broadcast. Following representations from the Federation of Australian Commercial Broadcasters, the Board subsequently extended, from 1 July, 1976 to 30 December, 1976, the period during which imported jingles subject to current contracts could be used.

The Board's decision to restrict the broadcasting of imported identification jingles followed an extensive study by the Board of the capacity of local production houses to meet the needs of Australian broadcasting stations for this type of material.

The Board has now been informed of the existence of an ambit claim by the Professional Musicians' Union of Australia on the Federation of Australian Commercial Broadcasters which if implemented will alter considerably the cost structure of Australian produced jingles.

In the circumstances, I am to say that until such time as agreement is reached between stations and the Union on the claim, the Board will not enforce the restrictions set out in Board Circular Letter B111. In the meantime, however, stations are strongly advised against entering into new long term contracts for the purchase of imported station or program identification jingles.

Yours faithfully,  
Sgd. B. J. Connolly  
Secretary

## APPENDIX O

CIRCULAR LETTERS ISSUED  
TO COMMERCIAL TELEVISION STATIONS  
DURING THE YEAR 1 JULY 1974 TO 30 JUNE 1975

Circular Letter T103

1 July, 1974

Dear Sir,

TELEVISION ADVERTISING  
PRODUCTION OF AUSTRALIAN COMMERCIALS OVERSEAS

Paragraph 39 of the Television Program Standards provides as follows:

"All televised advertisements must be produced in Australia. Such advertisements may include a proportion not exceeding 20 per cent of the duration of the advertisement:

- (a) of pictorial matter (excluding animation) photographed outside Australia only if it portrays persons, places or events which cannot be photographed in Australia; and
- (b) of sound recorded outside Australia only if it consists of the voices of personalities or the sounds associated with places or events which cannot be recorded or otherwise created in Australia;

provided that limitation to this proportion shall not apply to pictures or sounds which have been obtained by Australians who journeyed to the places concerned for the purpose of photographing or recording that matter, or to the use of recorded background music which is not directly associated with the sales message of the advertisement."

From time to time, the Board has received requests from advertising agencies and film production companies concerning the minimum acceptable size of crews to be sent overseas for the purpose of photographing or recording matter for inclusion in advertisements.

The Board has taken the view consistently that the absolute minimum crew for the purpose is a director and a cameraman, but in dealing with individual applications where large scale productions were involved it has strongly suggested that the crew be augmented so that the benefit of overseas production experience may flow to as many skilled Australian personnel as is practicable.

The Board has watched the position carefully to ensure that the arrangement permitting the use of overseas obtained material does not operate against the best interests of the Australian production industry. It has now decided that, in view of the number of advertisements involved, a definite ruling should be provided to govern this form of production.

In making its decision, the Board took into account submissions it had received on the matter from the Australian Association of Advertising Agencies and the Film Producers Association of Australia, and discussions it had undertaken with representatives of the relevant unions.

I am to say that the Board has now determined the following rules regarding the size of such crews. The rules will apply to advertisements containing more than 20 per cent of overseas material, the production of which commences after 1 August, 1974.

- (i) The production crew to be sent overseas should consist of not less than one professional film director, one professional cameraman and one other in a category determined by the type of production involved. All three must be ordinarily resident in Australia and employed by a recognised film production company or unit. Others in the party (for example advertising agency personnel) will not be counted as part of the required complement.

## APPENDIX O—continued

- (ii) If artists or models are to figure prominently in the advertisement then, provided local employment conditions permit, at least one Australian resident professional should accompany the production crew for this purpose.

Yours faithfully,

Sgd. B. J. Connolly  
Secretary

Circular Letter T104

29 July, 1974

Dear Sir,

## TV CHANNEL ALLOCATIONS FOR THE UHF BAND

Circular Letter No. T98 issued on 17 April, 1974, outlined proposed channelling arrangements for television broadcasting services in the UHF band.

No unfavourable comment has been received to these proposals, and accordingly the Board has determined that the channelling arrangements indicated in Circular letter T98 will apply in Australia.

Action has been taken to incorporate the information on UHF channelling arrangements in a new edition of the "Technical Standards for the Australian Television Service" (Fourth Edition June 1974). Copies of the revised Standard are available from the Board's offices in each State. Where an existing copy of the Third Edition of the Standards is already held, supplies of a revised Table 1 showing the UHF channel arrangements may also be obtained for use in updating the Third Edition.

Enclosed also for your information is a copy of a press release recently issued on this matter.

Yours faithfully,

Sgd. B. J. Connolly  
Secretary

## APPENDIX O—continued

Circular Letter T105

31 July, 1974

Dear Sir,

The Board's Circular Letter T83 of 26 July, 1973, advised stations of restrictions to be applied from 1 September, 1973, as the first stage of the phasing out of advertisements for cigarettes and cigarette tobacco.

I am now to remind licensees of the approach of the second stage when the following restrictions will apply:—

*From September 1, 1974—*

Absolute embargo on cigarette and cigarette tobacco advertisements at all times except the period between 9.30 p.m. and close of transmission during which advertisements at a rate not exceeding two in any hour may be televised.

*From September 1, 1975—*

Absolute embargo on cigarette and cigarette tobacco advertisements at all times except the period between 9.30 p.m. and close of transmission during which advertisements at a rate not exceeding one in any hour may be televised.

It will of course still be necessary for all such advertisements to comply with the requirement of Section 100A of the Broadcasting and Television Act relating to the use of health warning announcements.

Yours faithfully,

Sgd. B. J. Connolly  
Secretary

## APPENDIX O—continued

Circular Letter T106

9 August, 1974

Dear Sir,

## COLOUR PROGRAM TRANSMISSIONS

In Circular Letter T100 of 27 May, 1974, reference was made to the arrangements whereby stations may transmit certain program material in colour (as distinct from test patterns) from 19 October, 1974, during normal program hours. Such telecasts were to be of instantaneous "live" material originated from an outside broadcast point.

The Board is now concerned to learn that several stations are contemplating staging special outside broadcasts so as to present virtually a continuous service in colour from time to time after 19 October.

I am directed to say that in view of this development the Board wishes to emphasise that its intention in Circular Letter T100 was to provide for the coverage in colour of outside events which would normally have been the subject of an outside broadcast in monochrome, e.g. sporting events, annual festivals, etc.

In the circumstances I am to say that, for the time being, prior approval of the Board will be required for the transmission in colour of events specially staged for television. Applications for permission to undertake such outside broadcasts should be with the Board at least 14 days before the proposed date of transmission.

The Board is convening a meeting with stations, receiver manufacturers, installation and service organisations, and other interested parties, to discuss the further development of colour tests so that all types of material may be included progressively in test programming. You will be further advised about this meeting, which has been tentatively arranged for 2.30 p.m. on Tuesday, 27 August, 1974, in the Board's Melbourne Office.

Yours faithfully,

Sgd. B. J. Connolly  
Secretary

## APPENDIX O—continued

Circular Letter T107

16 August, 1974

Dear Sir,

TELEVISION TRANSMISSIONS INCORPORATING  
CHROMINANCE INFORMATION

Further to Circular Letters T67 (25/7/72), T94 (5/12/73) and T100 (27/5/74), the Board requires that as from 1 September, 1974, chrominance information be deleted before radiation from all transmissions other than approved test and program transmissions as detailed in Circular Letters T100 and T106.

This decision by the Board has been made in the light of the increasing quantity of colour program material from both Australia and overseas sources which has now become available on videotape and also in the light of the decision to permit colour test pattern transmissions from 7 October, 1974, with the addition of limited colour programming from 19 October, 1974.

Where necessary, deletion of the chrominance information should be effected by the insertion of an approved filter. Details of a typical filter which has been approved for this purpose were included in Circular Letter T94.

Yours faithfully,

Sgd. B. J. Connolly  
Secretary

## APPENDIX O—continued

Circular Letter T108

16 August, 1974

Dear Sir,

COLOUR TRANSMISSIONS PRIOR TO THE  
OFFICIAL OPENING OF THE COLOUR  
TELEVISION SERVICE

Circular Letter T100 issued on 27 May, 1974, detailed conditions under which colour transmissions (with burst) were authorised, commencing on 7 October, 1974. It was also indicated that the Board envisaged authorisation of steadily increasing amounts of colour transmission leading up to the official opening of the Colour Service on 1 March, 1975.

The Board desires, in making further decisions on the question of colour transmissions, that all sections of the industry have an opportunity to express their views. You are therefore invited to consider the issues raised by this topic in preparation for a meeting of the Board with the industry to be convened on 27 August, 1974, at 2.30 p.m. at the Board's offices in Melbourne.

It would assist the Board if:—

- (1) Related industry groups could, wherever possible, prepare joint submissions for discussion during the course of the meeting and nominate representatives to attend.
- (2) Submissions could cover, in particular, the following issues related to a program of phased increases in the amount of colour material radiated from Australian Television Stations up to the official commencement of the service on 1 March, 1975:—
  - (a) the desirability and practicability of having one, some, or all stations in a particular area radiating colour test transmissions simultaneously or in close time sequence, or alternatively, at random during normal transmission hours;
  - (b) the most desirable period(s) during normal operating hours for such transmissions taking account of the various objectives to be served, e.g. installation of receivers and aerials, receiver demonstrations and sales, assessment of receiver or installation faults, operating experience at television stations, etc.;
  - (c) the suggestion that stations be allocated a weekly (or daily) quota of permitted colour transmission time with freedom to work within this quota and thus be able to choose between a number of short periods of colour transmission as opposed to a lesser number of periods of longer duration;
  - (d) the Board's desire that stations should radiate a quota of test pattern material related to the total amount of colour program material radiated.

The identification of the above items is not intended to preclude or restrict submissions on any other aspects of the topic which may be relevant.

Advice of proposed representation at the meeting on 27 August, would be appreciated.

Yours faithfully,

Sgd. B. J. Connolly  
Secretary

## APPENDIX O—continued

Circular Letter T109

27 August, 1974

Dear Sir,

## STANDARD FOR COLOUR TELEVISION RECEIVERS

The attached document entitled "Recommended Standard for Colour Television Receivers" has been prepared by the Board to set down conveniently in one place the basic requirements of a colour television receiver suitable for the reception of Australian Television Signals and should be of assistance to manufacturers, importers and retailers of television receivers in indicating the basic characteristics necessary or desirable in receivers suitable for use anywhere in Australia. The document has been issued at this time in view of its immediate association with the Buyer's Guide on Colour Television recently issued by the Australian Government.

Whilst the document refers strictly to colour television receivers, there are many aspects, particularly those covered by paragraphs 3, 4 and 6 which are equally relevant to monochrome receivers. The Board would therefore request that, pending the issue of a separate document covering monochrome receivers, the industry apply the provisions of those paragraphs to monochrome as well as colour receivers.

It is to be emphasised that the document is not intended to define the quality of the receiver, but rather to define the necessary characteristics that any receiver (of high, medium or low quality) should possess to be suitable for use in Australia. These basic characteristics in receivers are necessary for the orderly planning and development of television and broadcasting services by the Board and are also necessary to assist in the achievement of a high standard of reception of both sound broadcasting and television by that section of the public who desire this, free of interference from neighbouring receivers.

The standard has been produced in consultation with the television industry and the Board intends that this consultation should continue, through various industry working parties already in existence, as many matters concerning monochrome and colour television receivers have still to be finalised. It is also intended that additional working parties be established to consider similar matters in relation to sound broadcasting in medium frequency and VHF bands.

Particular attention is drawn to the question of the intermediate frequency in television receivers. The industry in Australia has supported previous recommendations of 36.0 and 36.875 MHz as alternative vision intermediate frequencies and there can be no official recognition of other intermediate frequencies. However, the recent announcement by the Board of the need and intention to introduce UHF television transmissions in the foreseeable future and the decision to adopt internationally accepted UHF channelling arrangements point to the need for the eventual adoption of one standard intermediate frequency. This will be one of the more important matters to be studied by the working parties.

One further matter to which particular reference is necessary is the question of receiver input impedance. The primary position in the document is that receivers must incorporate (in some form) an input which will permit the direct connection of a 300 ohm balanced aerial system. This provision is in recognition of the fact that the majority of existing aerial systems are of this type and the interests of the consumer are best served by receivers being marketed in a form suitable for direct connection to the majority of existing aerial systems. Notwithstanding this, it must be acknowledged that the 75 ohm screened, unbalanced feeder system has many technical advantages and that there are good reasons for promoting this type of system where new installations are contemplated or where an existing aerial installation is to be replaced. This question must also be the subject of further debate, but in the meantime it is desirable although not

## APPENDIX O—continued

essential, that receivers incorporate unbalanced 75 ohm input capability as well as 300 ohm unbalanced.

Yours faithfully,  
Sgd. B. J. Connolly  
Secretary

AUSTRALIAN BROADCASTING CONTROL BOARD  
RECOMMENDED STANDARD FOR COLOUR TELEVISION RECEIVERS

## 1. Introduction

This document sets out the recommended characteristics of a colour television receiver used in Australia to ensure:—

- (a) satisfactory reception of the transmissions of the Australian Television Service;
- (b) minimum interference to other services, including transmissions on other television channels;
- (c) compliance with safety requirements.

The information contained or referred to in this document is drawn primarily from the following publications:—

- (i) Technical Standards for the Australian Television Service (Fourth Edition June 1974) available from the Australian Broadcasting Control Board.
- (ii) Australian Standard 1053, Radio Interference Limits and Measurements for Television and Radio Receivers (AS-1053) available from the Standards Association of Australia.
- (iii) SAA Approval and Test Specification 3159, Electronic Sound and Vision Equipment (AS-3159) available from the Standards Association of Australia.

## 2. Characteristics of the Radiated Signals

A receiver conforming to this standard shall be capable of reception of radiated signals generated in accordance with the "Technical Standards for the Australian Television Service" as determined by the Australian Broadcasting Control Board.

## 3. Australian Television Channels

The channels allocated for television use in Australia are indicated in Table 1 of the "Technical Standards for the Australian Television Service". To comply with this standard a receiver must be equipped for reception on all the VHF channels listed in Table 1. (See Notes 1, 2.) It should desirably also be equipped for reception on the UHF channels listed. (See Note 3.)

## 4. Interference

To comply with this standard a receiver must:—

- (a) Employ an intermediate frequency recommended by the Board (currently 36.0 or 36.875 MHz  $\pm 0.25$  MHz). (See Note 4.)
- (b) Comply with the requirements of Australian Standard 1053.
- (c) Be equipped with a form of tuning control (e.g. memory fine tuning) such that tuning of the receiver is not required as a regular adjustment by the viewer. (See Note 5.)
- (d) Have a stability of local oscillator frequency such that, after setting of the tuning, the local oscillator frequency for channels 1 and 2 will be

## APPENDIX O—continued

maintained within  $\pm 300$  kHz under all normal operating conditions. (See Note 5.)

5. *Colour Decoding and Display*

The characteristics and tolerance of the transmissions from Australian television stations are based on assumptions about the design and performance of colour television receivers with respect to the following: coincidence of chrominance and luminance information; adjustment of the white point of the receiver; use of delay line PAL decoding use of automatic chrominance signal gain control.

Receivers if they conform to these assumptions will achieve optimum colour performance and accordingly a receiver conforming to this standard must meet the following requirements:—(Paragraph numbers refer to the "Technical Standards for the Australian Television Service")

- (a) The luminance signal delay line used in the receiver will have an electrical length such that the registration error of chrominance and luminance information on the displayed picture due to the receiver performance will be not greater than  $\pm 150$  nanoseconds. (paragraph 4.2.)
- (b) The receiver shall be adjusted so that the reproduction of achromatic areas shall result in a white having a correlated colour temperature as near as practical to 6500 Kelvin. (paragraph 2.3.)
- (c) The receiver shall include a chrominance signal delay line and such circuitry as is necessary to decode the chrominance signal taking advantage of the consecutive line by line averaging techniques made possible by the PAL transmission principle to minimise distortions in the received signal.
- (d) The receiver shall make use of automatic chrominance signal gain control circuitry to adjust the gain of this signal according to the amplitude of the associated burst of chrominance synchronising signal. (paragraph 2.5.)

6. *Input Impedance*

For VHF reception a receiver conforming to this standard shall be equipped with a 300 ohm balanced input. It should preferably be additionally equipped with a 75 ohm unbalanced input. The impedance at the input shall be as close to the nominal value as is practical with current technology.

A receiver equipped with a 75 ohm unbalanced input will comply with this requirement if it is supplied complete with an appropriate balun.

7. *Safety*

The receiver must comply with the requirements of AS-3159 and manufacturers and importers should consult that document for full details.

In cases of doubt sample receivers should be submitted to the relevant electricity supply authorities in each State for examination and approval.

8. *Electricity Supply*

Mains operated receivers shall be suitable for operation from power mains having a nominal voltage of either 240 or 250 volts at a frequency of 50 Hz.

*Note 1.* A receiver will be deemed to comply with this requirement if, in the provision of UHF tuning capability, one of the 13 VHF channels is deleted, to provide an input at one of the recommended intermediate frequencies, provided that this channel can readily be reinstated at the expense of another more appropriate VHF channel (e.g. an unused VHF channel in a specific area).

## APPENDIX O—continued

*Note 2.* It is acknowledged that receivers which omit certain VHF channels can be employed successfully in many locations in Australia. However, such receivers cannot be recommended for general use as their existence cannot be taken into account by the Board in the allocation of television channels.

*Note 3.* Notice is given that incorporation of UHF channels will be a firm recommendation (i.e. will have the same status as the requirement for VHF channels) at a future date. Current planning indicates that this will occur in approximately late 1976.

*Note 4* Following the establishment of 36.0 and 36.875 MHz as the preferred intermediate frequencies for use in Australia, television channels and other radio frequency allocations have been arranged, as far as is possible, to minimise interference effects both to and from such receivers. Similar protection is not possible with receivers using other intermediate frequencies and therefore the Board cannot recommend the use of such receivers. It is acknowledged, however, that such receivers can be employed satisfactorily in many areas in Australia, particularly if they generate a negligible level of local oscillator radiation.

*Note 5.* The intent of this requirement is to minimise the spread of local oscillator interference in the VHF-FM band. The specified normal operating conditions, to be taken in conjunction, are:—

- (a) a variation in ambient room temperature of 20°C around a mean temperature anywhere in the range of 15-25°C.
- (b) a warm-up period of two minutes from the application of power to the receiver during which the local oscillator frequency is not observed.
- (c) a variation in mains voltage of  $\pm 10\%$ .
- (d) normal channel changing operations of the receiver.

## APPENDIX O—continued

Circular Letter T110

2 September, 1974

Dear Sir,

## TELEVISION OF PROGRAM PROMOTIONAL MATERIAL

I refer to the Board's telex message No. 177 of 22 August, 1974, concerning the televising of film trailers. The Board's move to institute closer control of trailer material stemmed from the increasing tendency in recent weeks for stations to televise unsuitable matter. The material concerned included scenes and strong language which, out of the original context of the program itself, were incompatible with the existing agreement between stations and the Chief Film Censor.

At a meeting at the Board's offices on 27 August, 1974, called primarily to discuss colour transmissions, the opportunity was also taken to discuss the background to the Board's telex message with the representatives of stations present, who included the Executive Council of the Federation of Australian Commercial Television Stations.

In view of assurances given by station representatives at the meeting, the Board has now agreed that for a trial period of three months the arrangements operating before the Board's telex message shall be resumed on the clear understanding that station managers accept full responsibility for all program promotional material and that, where any doubt exists as to whether film trailers have been classified for television by the Film Censorship Board, or as to the acceptability of material included in station-made trailers, the matter shall be referred to the relevant State Representative of the Board for decision.

The State Representatives will continue to provide every possible assistance to stations and I am to add that a method of positively identifying individual trailers and other excerpts from cinema films is being evolved in conjunction with the Chief Film Censor.

In case there is any doubt as to the times at which excerpts from Australian produced programs may be televised, I am to say that the position is that the requirement stated in paragraph 20 of the Television Program Standards, that trailers and extracts from imported films must not be televised at times which are inappropriate to the films themselves, applies equally to Australian productions.

Yours faithfully,  
Sgd. B. J. Connolly  
Secretary

## APPENDIX O—continued

Circular Letter T111

11 September, 1974

Dear Sir,

## PRODUCTION OF AUSTRALIAN TELEVISION PROGRAMS

As you are aware the Board, in August 1973, introduced new arrangements (the points system) for evaluating the performance of commercial stations in meeting the Board's requirements for the Australian content of television programs. Among other things, the system is intended to encourage the increased use of Australian programming, particularly drama, variety, current affairs, documentaries and material to meet the special needs of children.

The Board maintains a review of television program production in Australia in order that it might be in a position to assess areas where attention might be given in future revisions of the requirements to overcome shortages in particular categories.

So that the Board's information in these areas might be as comprehensive and as up-to-date as is practicable, I am to request your assistance in providing the Board with details of material produced by your organisation over the past three years, excluding productions by other organisations using your facilities.

A form is enclosed for this purpose, together with explanatory matter concerning definitions of program categories.

I would very much appreciate an early response to this request.

Yours faithfully,  
Sgd. B. J. Connolly  
Secretary

## APPENDIX O—continued

Circular Letter T112

19 September, 1974

Dear Sir,

TELEVISION TRANSMISSIONS INCORPORATING  
CHROMINANCE INFORMATION

Following the issue of Circular Letter T107 (16 August, 1974), the Board has received a number of requests to review the policy stated, in view of difficulties in obtaining at short notice the colour sub-carrier notch filters required for its implementation.

I am to advise that, following this review, the policy remains unchanged and the Board requires that the chrominance information should be deleted immediately by stations possessing the necessary filter and at the earliest possible date by all other stations.

The Board is aware that manufacture of a filter to the design specified in Circular Letter T94 has been hindered by long delivery delays of the inductor components indicated. In order to overcome this problem, an alternative design using more readily available components is attached. The inductor components specified in this design are available from Neosid Ltd., 23 Percival Street, Lilyfield, N.S.W. Telephone Sydney 660 4566. Engineering officers of the Board will be pleased to assist with advice on the construction and adjustment of the filter should any difficulties be encountered (Contact Mr. R. Lane, Telephone Melbourne 6020151 extension 274).

Whilst incorporation of the filter theoretically results in some distortion of the monochrome transmission, tests have indicated that a properly constructed and adjusted filter achieves a 2T pulse and bar K factor of the order of 1.5%, and does not result in any significant degradation of normal monochrome pictures. Whilst it is obviously desirable that the filter only be incorporated in the transmission chain when colour information is present, in cases where operational requirements are such that this cannot be readily achieved, permanent insertion of the filter is an acceptable alternative.

Recent tests have indicated that in some circumstances insertion of the filter does not attenuate the burst sufficiently to prevent certain colour receivers locking up on the residue of the burst and providing a very degraded, but still viewable picture. To minimise this possibility, in addition to the insertion of the filter, the earlier requirement for separate removal of the burst before filtering should be continued.

Would you please advise the Board of the date upon which your station added the filter to its transmission chain as soon as possible after its insertion.

Yours faithfully,

Sgd. B. J. Connolly  
Secretary

## APPENDIX O—continued

Circular Letter T113

26 September, 1974

Dear Sir,

ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE TELEVISION OF COLOUR TEST  
MATERIAL BEFORE 1 MARCH, 1975

Circular Letters Nos. T100 and T108 referred, among other things, to a meeting to be convened by the Board with representatives of television stations, receiver manufacturers, retailers, installation and service organisations and other interested parties to discuss the development of a mutually satisfactory program of colour test transmissions leading to the commencement of a full colour television service on 1 March, 1975.

As a result of its consideration of submissions made at the meeting which was held on 27 August, the Board has now decided that the arrangements for the televising of test pattern material and test programming in colour shall proceed on the basis outlined below.

The Board's decision was made in the light of the expressed intention of the Government to preserve 1 March, 1975, as the commencement of a colour television service in Australia and the need to provide a reasonable opportunity for working demonstrations of colour receivers as an incentive to sales before the commencement date.

*Colour Test Pattern Transmission*

From 7 October, stations may transmit colour test patterns. After 19 October, stations wishing to televise colour test programming may do so only if they also provide a minimum of one hour of approved colour test patterns on the same day, in not less than 15 minute segments, during the period from 8.00 a.m. to 6.00 p.m. The Board would wish to see as much test pattern material (as distinct from test programming) as practicable during these hours in order to assist receiver servicemen in the field.

Advertising is permitted in the video component of the test pattern but not in the accompanying audio. No more than 25% of the area of the test pattern may be occupied by advertising material, and the insertion of the material should be such that it does not impair the test information being transmitted. A general definition of the test pattern material is given in Circular Letter T100. Fuller technical descriptions are now being prepared and will be circulated shortly.

*Colour Test Programming*

Conditional upon a station providing at least one hour per day of test pattern as set out above, it will be permitted to participate in a gradual build-up of colour test programming commencing on 19 October and continuing in the following clearly defined stages:

19th October to 1st November inclusive	A maximum of four hours per week of live outside broadcast material, in terms of Circular Letter T100 to the extent of no more than two hours per day with no more than one hour per week between the hours of 6.00 p.m. and 10.00 p.m.
2nd November to 13th December inclusive	A maximum of four hours per week of any type of colour material with no more than two hours in any one day and no more than one hour per week between the hours of 6.00 p.m. and 10.00 p.m.
14th December to 10th January, 1975, inclusive	A maximum of six hours per week of any type of colour material with no more than two hours in any one day and no more than one hour per week between the hours of 6.00 p.m. and 10.00 p.m.

## APPENDIX O—continued

11th January to 23rd February, 1975, inclusive	Same as period between 14 December and 10 January except that in addition one feature film up to two hours in length may be televised each week before 6.00 p.m.
24th February to 28th February, 1975, inclusive	Complete black-out of colour test programming after 6.00 p.m. each day. Before 6.00 p.m. the allowance for the period between 11 January and 23 February applies.

The Board will consider individual applications for continuous periods of coverage longer than the two hour maximum in the provisions set out above in the case of live outside broadcasts of major national events, such as Test Cricket and the Davis Cup.

In all cases of colour test programming the accompanying advertising material may also be in colour.

It should be noted that the Board will not agree to particular programs or series being televised regularly in colour during the test period. This precludes the televising in colour of successive episodes of a series or editions of an established program.

Yours faithfully,

Sgd. B. J. Connolly

Secretary

## APPENDIX O—continued

Circular Letter T114

10 October, 1974

Dear Sir,

GUIDELINES ON THE USE OF VIOLENCE IN  
EARLY EVENING TELEVISION DRAMA PROGRAMS

Since the commencement of television in Australia, the Board has followed a policy of dividing the television day into periods based on the likely composition of the audience; and has established differing program standards for these periods in order that the particular interests of young and impressionable viewers might be protected as much as is practicable.

2. The most stringent standards apply at times when large numbers of children and young people are known to form a significant proportion of the audience. This time is broadly that between 4.00 p.m. and 7.30 p.m. on weekdays and all times up to 7.30 p.m. on Saturdays and Sundays. Between 7.30 p.m. and 8.30 p.m. somewhat less stringent standards apply; after 8.30 p.m. the standards permit the presentation of material which is more suited to mature audiences. The 7.30 to 8.30 p.m. period has always been regarded by the Board as a buffer zone between the periods for children and for mature audiences. Imported programs televised at this time are classified by the Film Censorship Board in accordance with paragraph 16 of the standards.

3. The Board has become increasingly concerned about crime and other drama series televised in the 7.30 to 8.30 p.m. period which, in its opinion, have been based on themes more suited to mature audiences and which on occasions have contained violence depicted in detail and at length. The use of this material at such times is, in the Board's view, contrary to the public interest in view of the growing body of opinion in Australia and overseas as to the likely effect on young viewers of exposure to televised violence, the increasing concern expressed by members of the public in response to the Board's own surveys into attitudes towards television, and the evidence of audience survey reports which show clearly that very many children are permitted by their parents to view after the end of the family and children's viewing time.

In July 1974 the Board convened a meeting of representatives of television stations, program production agencies, the Film Censorship Board and its own staff with a view to determining a set of guidelines regarding the depiction of violence in programs televised in the early evening immediately after the close of family and children's viewing time (i.e. 7.30 p.m. to 8.30 p.m.).

4. Themes of violence and the depiction of violence in varying degrees have always been accepted as a legitimate part of drama, literature and other art forms. The Board, therefore, has no desire to urge the removal of violence from the television screen. Nor does it wish to encourage an idealised or aseptic view of violence which in avoiding reality makes acts of violence less repugnant and their perpetrators more acceptable. It believes, however, that violence for its own sake cannot be accepted as an inevitable ingredient of crime drama programs in the early part of the evening.

5. The Board is not unmindful of the significance of various philosophical considerations and elements of debate relevant to the televising of violence. For instance, the morality of violence in given situations; the differentiation between "good" and "bad" violence and consequent viewer identification. (It is generally accepted that hero-perpetrated violence is as dangerous to impressionable minds as violence from villains.) However, the Board accepts the evidence of its own surveys, and overseas research, that there are serious potential dangers in the acceptance of excessive violence on television; particularly at times when children may be viewing.

6. The following guidelines, which have been devised by the committee, are

## APPENDIX O—continued

intended to be followed by program producers and those responsible in television stations for the supervision and scheduling of programs; they will also be used by the Film Censorship Board in classifying imported films.

1. *Themes*

It is doubtful whether programs based on the following themes are suitable for transmission immediately following family and children's viewing time. If such a theme is encountered in a script of a program intended for early evening transmission, the producer should exercise extreme care in treatment and presentation of the concepts.

- (a) Sexual violence — e.g. rape, gang bangs, castration.
- (b) Psychopathic violence.
- (c) Kidnapping of children.
- (d) Gang or mob violence as a means to an end — bikies, skin-heads, etc.
- (e) Bombing or booby-trapping — details of manufacture of devices must be avoided.
- (f) Terrorization — including violent extortion threats and standover methods.
- (g) Cruelty to children or animals (physical or psychological).
- (h) Torture (physical or psychological).
- (i) Sadism.
- (j) Self-inflicted violence — e.g. wrist slashing, gory suicides, self-induced abortion.

2. *Types of Violence*

Care should be taken in the degree of explicitness portrayed in the following types of violence:—

- (a) Attacks using utilitarian objects such as bottles, axes, sticks, belts, knives, whips, motor vehicles, bricks, etc. The intention to use this type of weapon may, however, be established.
- (b) Drugs and injections being forced on victims.
- (c) Bashings and kickings after the initial assault — repeated blows or kicks, particularly to held or immobilized victims.

3. *Treatments of violence*

The following treatments should be avoided:—

- (a) Close-up, held, or prolonged shots of bloody victims, or victims squirming in agony.
- (b) Relished or gratuitous violence.
- (c) Sound effects — which distort or magnify impact of violence — e.g. breaking of bones, whimpers of fear, screams of terror.
- (d) Accumulatively violent tone or effect.

4. *Trailers and promotional material*

Out-of-context violence should not be over-emphasized in trailers or other promotional material.

Yours faithfully,  
Sgd. B. J. Connolly  
Secretary

## APPENDIX O—continued

Circular Letter T115

4 November, 1974

Dear Sir,

## COLOUR TEST PATTERNS AND PROGRAMMING

Further to Circular Letter T113 of 26 September, 1974, I am directed to inform you of the following recent decisions by the Board on aspects of colour test patterns and programming.

*Test Patterns*

The Board has considered approaches from stations for permission to use "moving" material during colour test pattern transmissions. The method proposed provided for separate segments showing motion alternating with segments of static test pattern.

I am to say that there is no objection to the use of test patterns in this form on condition that:—

1. the essential technical information in the static test pattern is retained;
2. each segment incorporating motion is no longer than 30 seconds in duration;
3. segments incorporating motion do not occupy more than 10 per cent of daily test pattern transmission time; and
4. the "moving" material is of a non-program and non-advertising nature, e.g. waves breaking on shore; fish swimming in a bowl.

*Colour Test Programming*

I am also to say that, in the light of the provision in the final paragraph on page 2 of Circular Letter No. T113, the Board has decided that provided the required amount of test pattern is transmitted and that no other colour programming is televised in the particular week, a station can provide a full colour coverage of the forthcoming Test Cricket matches, Davis Cup matches and the Australian Open Tennis Championship. In the case of other important sporting events, e.g. Grand Prix Tennis and Gillette Cup Cricket, the Board is agreeable, upon application by stations, to the final stages (i.e. semi-finals and grand finals in the case of tennis and the final afternoon of play in the case of cricket and golf) being televised in colour.

I am to reiterate that the purpose of the Board's requirements is to ensure the orderly development of colour test programming during the period leading up to 1 March, 1975, which the Government has nominated as the commencement date for the Australian colour service.

Yours faithfully,  
Sgd. B. J. Connolly  
Secretary

## APPENDIX O—continued

Circular Letter T116

11 December, 1974

Dear Sir,

## COLOUR TEST TRANSMISSIONS

1. Circular Letters T113 and T115 of 26 September and 4 November respectively referred to arrangements for the televising of colour test programming before 1 March, 1975.

2. The Board has discussed with the Minister representations it has received for an increase in the amount of colour transmissions permitted. Among other things, these representations placed emphasis on the difficulties being experienced by stations in developing expertise in the colour transmission of news services.

3. I am to say that, with the agreement of the Minister, the Board has resolved that for the period 14 December, 1974 to 23 February, 1975, inclusive, colour test programming be increased to 12 hours per week which may consist of:—

- (i) not more than one hour per week of any type of material between 6.00 p.m. and 10.00 p.m.;
- (ii) an additional one hour per week between 6.00 p.m. and 10.00 p.m. to provide only for the transmission in colour of news services;
- (iii) not more than two hours of colour programming in any one day, except that:

the concession contained in Circular Letter T115, in respect of coverage of major sporting events, will still apply. This will enable a station to provide a complete colour coverage of Test Cricket and the Davis Cup, as well as the final stages of other important sporting events as may be approved by the Board upon application. During days when the two hour limit is exceeded because of the coverage of such events, no other programs may be presented in colour. However, this does not prevent the presentation of peak time programming to the limits stated in (i) and (ii).

4. The embargo on peak time transmissions of colour programming after 6.00 p.m. from 24th to 28th February inclusive (the week immediately preceding the commencement of the full colour service) will still apply.

5. The Board will continue to consider individual applications to televise colour programs in circumstances not covered by the above arrangements. In particular, the Board is prepared to consider special colour programming arrangements for Christmas Day which exceed the limits stated in (iii) above.

6. I am to remind stations that the transmission of colour test programming is subject to the condition that stations provide a minimum of one hour of approved colour test patterns on the same day in not less than 15 minute segments during the period 8.00 a.m. to 6.00 p.m.

7. For the purpose of the 12 hours per week mentioned in paragraph 3 above, the weekly periods are from Saturday to Friday inclusive.

Yours faithfully,

Sgd. B. J. Connolly  
Secretary

## APPENDIX O—continued

Circular Letter T117

13 February, 1975

Dear Sir,

AUSTRALIAN-PRODUCED SERIES TELEVISED  
IN FAMILY AND CHILDREN'S VIEWING TIME

Paragraph 12 of the Board's Television Program Standards provides that programs which may be televised during family and children's viewing time shall be either:—

- (a) *Family Programs*, which are suitable for viewing by persons of all ages, although not necessarily designed for children; or
- (b) *Children's Programs*, which are specially designed for children in various age groups.

Hitherto, many of the programs televised during these periods have been imported series which had been previewed and classified for television by the Film Censorship Board. Recently, however, there has been an increase in the production of Australian programs, particularly drama series, intended for presentation during these times. This has raised the question of the obligations of licensees in terms of the above provision of the Standards. The Board has already had cause to question the content of some Australian material produced for transmission during this time period and it is aware that considerable inconvenience has arisen when it has become necessary for it to direct that programs be amended to conform with the Standards.

I am to say, therefore, that in accordance with the provisions of Section 99(4) of the Broadcasting and Television Act the Board will, in future, require licensees to make available to the Board at least the first four episodes of each such new Australian series well in advance of the proposed transmission date, in order that the Board may assess the suitability of the series for televising during family and children's viewing time. The Board will then advise the station involved of the program's acceptability in terms of the Standards.

Yours faithfully,

Sgd. B. J. Connolly  
Secretary

## APPENDIX O—continued

Circular Letter B112  
T118

21 March, 1975

Dear Sir,

WARNING ON REQUIRED TUNING RANGE  
OF VHF FM RECEIVERS

1. The Australian Government has accepted in principle the recommendations of the Commission of Inquiry into FM Broadcasting to establish FM transmissions in the frequency range 88-108 MHz. The Commission has recommended that the televised transmissions operating within this frequency range be progressively transferred to other channels, with Ch. 5 (101-108 MHz) being cleared first, followed after some years by Ch. 4 (94-101 MHz) and at a later date, if necessary, by Ch. 3 (88-102 MHz).

2. Action is currently being taken to transfer the Newcastle national TV station from Ch. 5 to Ch. 5A to free the band 101-108 MHz for FM transmissions in Sydney and Newcastle. It is therefore clear that the initial development of FM transmissions will be in the 92-94 MHz and 101-108 MHz ranges.

3. All parties within the industry who are involved in the provision of FM receivers are therefore warned that FM receivers designed for the domestic FM bands in Japan (76-90 MHz) or Western Europe (87.5-104 MHz), examples of which are reported to be on sale in some Australian States, will be unsuitable for reception of the Australian FM transmissions as now licensed or being planned, although receivers designed for the European band to 104 MHz will have limited use, in the early stages when transmissions are confined to 92-94 MHz.

4. Interested purchasers of FM receivers should be advised that only those covering the whole frequency range 88-108 MHz will provide adequate reception of the developing Australian FM service.

Yours faithfully,

Sgd. B. J. Connolly  
Secretary

## APPENDIX O—continued

Circular Letter B112A  
T118A

Dear Sir,

WARNING ON REQUIRED TUNING RANGE  
OF VHF FM RECEIVERS

In Circular Letter B112/T118 issued on 21 March, 1975, there is an error in the last line of paragraph 1.

The information in parenthesis after the words "by Ch. 3" should read "(85-92 MHz)" and not "(88-102 MHz)".

Yours faithfully,

Sgd. B. J. Connolly  
SecretaryCircular Letter B113  
T119

25 March, 1975

Dear Sir,

## PUBLICATION OF STATION COVERAGE MAPS

In accordance with a decision taken some time ago, the Board has completed the preparation of station coverage maps which will be published for the general information of the industry and others who may be interested. On present indications the maps will not be available before the end of July, 1975.

Sets of maps will be published separately for both national and commercial broadcasting stations and for both national and commercial television stations. Each set will consist of 8 sheets covering the whole of Australia using the scale 1:2,500,000.

The coverage maps will indicate the following:

*Broadcasting Stations*

Contours indicating either the fading zone of the station or the field strength contour limited by co-channel interference.

*Television Stations*

300 micro-volts per metre contours.

These contours will be based on the most reliable and up-to-date information available to the Board. In general, in the case of broadcasting stations, the contours will be derived from measured field strengths; however, in the case of television stations, the contours will, to a greater extent, be derived from estimated values of field strengths.

Yours faithfully,

Sgd. B. J. Connolly  
Secretary

## APPENDIX O—continued

Circular Letter B114  
T120

15 April, 1975

Dear Sir,

## ADVERTISING OF PERSONAL PRODUCTS

You will be aware that the Board's Broadcasting and Television Program Standards contain restrictions on the use of advertisements for products of a particularly intimate nature. Products in this category have included sanitary napkins, vaginal deodorants and treatments for haemorrhoids.

In the light of indications of change in community attitudes to the advertising of these products, particularly in sections of the press, the Board recently discussed the question with the executive committees of the Federation of Australian Commercial Broadcasters and the Federation of Australian Commercial Television Stations.

The result of these discussions has been that the Board has decided to temporarily relax the present restrictions in order to test the reaction of the public to advertising of this nature. I am to say therefore that for a trial period ending on 1 June, 1976, advertisements for the personal products referred to above may be broadcast and televised at times when the audience is not likely to contain a large proportion of children and young persons.

I am to add that the understanding reached with the Federations called for the greatest care on the part of stations in accepting such advertising and in selecting appropriate times for transmission having regard for the composition of the audience. During its consideration of the matter, the Board saw several overseas produced advertisements which it regarded as unsuitable for Australian television. It is strongly suggested therefore that in the initial stages, advertisers and stations might care to consult the Board before finally committing proposed advertisements for these products to production.

Yours faithfully,

Sgd. B. J. Connolly  
Secretary

## APPENDIX O—continued

Circular Letter B115  
T121

9 May, 1975

Dear Sir,

ADVICE TO MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS OF DOMESTIC  
RADIO AND TELEVISION RECEIVERS OF IMPENDING CHANGES IN  
FREQUENCY ALLOCATIONS OF MEDIUM FREQUENCY RADIO  
STATIONS AND INTRODUCTION OF UHF TELEVISION  
TRANSMISSIONS

The implementation of plans for many new medium frequency broadcasting services in Australia, and the need to comply with forthcoming international decisions on channel spacing within the broadcasting band, will involve changes in the frequencies of most existing broadcasting stations.

The increase in the number of stations and the frequency changes will cause difficulties in the tuning of receivers carrying station call signs on their dials.

The Board therefore considers that it is no longer necessary or appropriate for receivers designed for use in Australia to incorporate station call signs in the tuning dial markings. It believes that appropriate frequency markings only should be provided, particularly as the use of such markings will avoid difficulties arising from changes in the frequencies of Australian stations.

Television receiver manufacturers and importers are advised further to the Board's Circular Letters T98, T104 and T109 referring to the use of UHF television transmissions in Australia, that the Board now anticipates that some UHF translator transmissions may commence before the end of 1976.

As previously advised the UHF transmissions will be restricted to a limited number of specific areas of Australia where it is necessary to improve the service provided by the existing VHF stations. The UHF stations will be re-transmitting existing programs to improve the existing VHF services in the areas concerned, they will not replace the existing services.

In order that viewers may take advantage of the new transmissions it will be necessary for the appropriate domestic receiving equipment to be readily available in the areas.

The Board therefore proposes to initiate further consultation with the Australian industry to ensure that suitable aerials, receivers, band conversion adaptors, etc., will be available to viewers seeking to improve their reception by tuning to the UHF services. You will be further advised regarding these consultations.

The Board earnestly requests manufacturers and importers to take note of the matters raised in this circular, in the interests of the Australian listening and viewing public.

Yours faithfully,

Sgd. B. J. Connolly  
Secretary

## APPENDIX O—continued

Circular Letter T122

30 June, 1975

Dear Sir,

AUSTRALIAN CONTENT OF TELEVISION PROGRAMS  
REVISION OF POINTS SYSTEM

The Board has completed a further review of its Australian Content Points System which was introduced in August 1973 with the purpose of encouraging the production and presentation of Australian programs of quality on television. The outcome of the review has been that the Board has decided that after 8 February, 1976, stations will be expected to meet increased requirements as outlined in paragraph six. It will be necessary, therefore, for stations to commence immediately the planning and production of additional Australian material to meet the new demands.

2. In reviewing the operation of the system, the Board has considered all the evidence available to it from its own assessment of the performance of stations, from information provided by the Federation of Australian Commercial Television Stations, and from submissions which have been made to it by representatives of unions and organisations whose members are engaged in television program production.

3. Among proposals considered by the Board have been suggestions for alternative methods of imposing requirements for Australian content, including that of assessing performance by the relative financial expenditure on Australian production vis-à-vis imported programs. The Board is investigating the feasibility of such a proposal, bearing in mind the importance of maintaining a substantial amount of Australian material in keeping with the fundamental aim of ultimately achieving a television service which is distinctly Australian in content and character.

4. The points system already contains elements which enable the Board to set targets which take into account not only the cost and quality of individual productions, but also the total quantity of Australian programs televised. The Board has, therefore, concluded that for the time being it should continue to use the points system, in a slightly amended form, as the basis for its assessment of station performance.

5. The amendments, which will operate from 8 February, 1976, are intended by the Board to increase the emphasis on the production of high quality material by stations in the major production centres, as well as to encourage smaller stations to provide programs to suit special interests in their service areas. These steps have been taken in the knowledge that they will probably not result in any increase in the overall quantity of Australian material. In the existing economic circumstances in the industry, it is evident that quality programs and a quantity of programs are to some extent mutually exclusive concepts. Since 1966 the Board has made its view clear to successive governments that, in order to secure substantial increases in the quantity of Australian material on television, some means must be found to meeting the additional expenditure which cannot be recovered through sponsorship in a market of Australia's limited size.

6. The major changes in the requirements are to:—

- (i) increase significantly the quota for first release Australian drama from 74 to 104 hours per year;
- (ii) increase the quota for programs for school-age children produced in accordance with the Board's guidelines from six hours to ten hours per four week period;
- (iii) introduce a new concept calling for stations to produce or present each

## APPENDIX O—continued

year at least four special programs of the highest quality which may be in the form of variety spectaculars or one-shot dramas, using higher than normal budgets and employing substantial numbers of Australian actors, artists or musicians, as well as, if necessary, overseas stars. The Board has recommended to the performers' unions that they relax their restrictions on the appearances on television of visiting artists to enable them to take a limited part in the production of such special programs, since their participation should both justify the increased budget, and also improve the prospects of sales to other countries;

- (iv) reduce the points value of repeat presentations of programs, particularly for the second and all subsequent repeats;
- (v) increase the points value of one-shot drama, kindergarten programs and certain types of information programs;
- (vi) discontinue the practice of applying different point scales to stations situated in the smaller capital cities and in provincial areas in the light of clear evidence that such stations have been prepared to draw freely upon the output of the three major metropolitan networks, and thus met and in fact passed by substantial margins their points targets. There will be increased points values for some types of local production by non-metropolitan stations.

The Board recognised that these amendments are being introduced at a time when the financial position of the industry is insecure, and may change rapidly. The Board will keep the situation under observation and will be ready to vary its requirements appropriately if there is any substantial change.

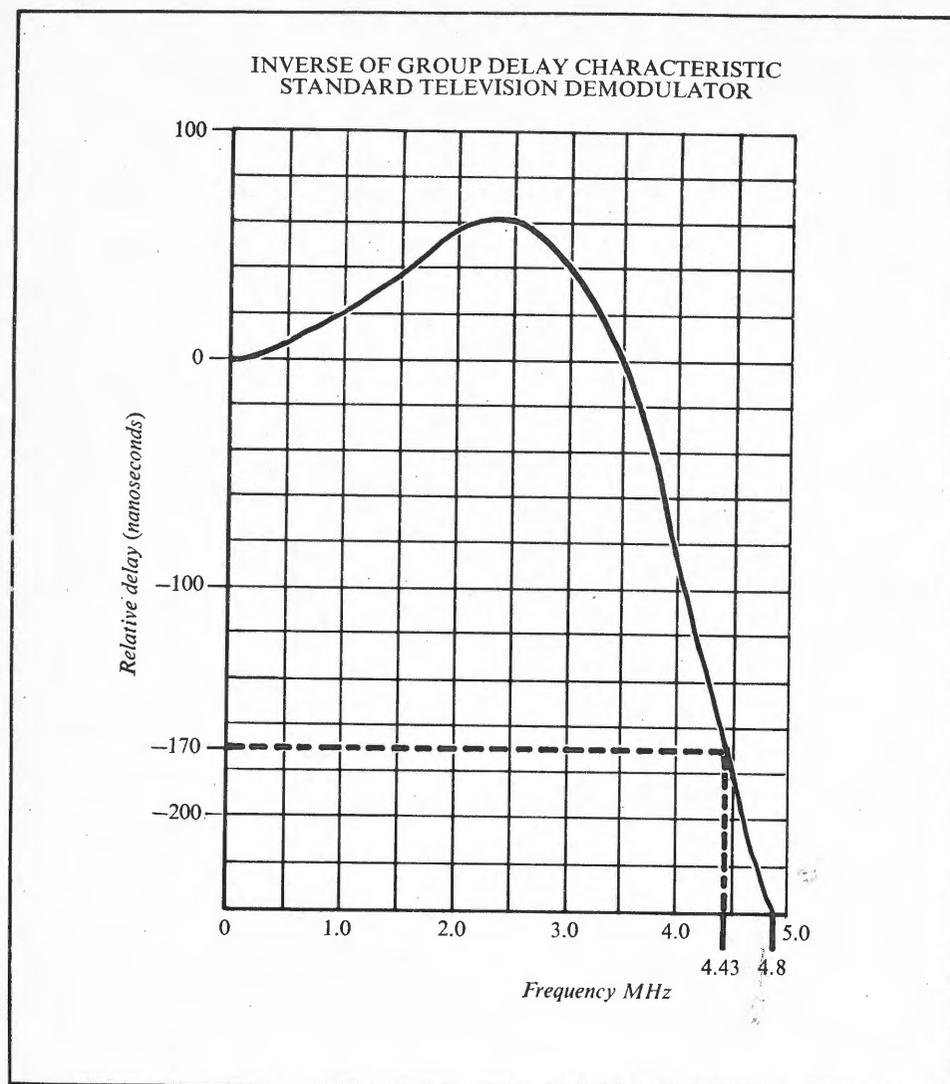
Yours faithfully,

*Sgd.* B. J. Connolly

*Secretary*

(The explanatory matter which accompanied this Circular Letter appears in Appendix K of this Report.)

## APPENDIX P



## APPENDIX Q

## LIST OF PUBLICATIONS

- Annual Reports. Reports for the years ending 30 June, 1950, 1952 to 1954, 1956, 1958 to 1963, 1965 to 1968, 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 and the Minister for the Media regarding grant of licences for broadcasting stations, television stations, and television translator stations.
- Report and Recommendation to the Postmaster-General—Frequency Modulation Broadcasting.
- 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 (under revision).
- Notes on the use of Community Aerial Television Systems.
- Broadcasting Program Standards (1967 edition).
- Television Program Standards (1970 edition).
- Report of the Advisory Committee on Educational Television Services to the Australian Broadcasting Control Board (the Weeden Report).
- Attitudes to Television (a program research report based on surveys made in Sydney and Adelaide, 1969 and 1970).
- Attitudes to Television (a program research report based on surveys made in Melbourne, 1970).
- Attitudes to Television (a program research report based on surveys made in Brisbane, 1971).
- Attitudes to Television (a program research report based on surveys made in Adelaide, 1973).
- Attitudes to Television (a program research report based on surveys made in Sydney, 1973).
- 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 Programs—Report by the Board's Children's Advisory Committee on Children's Television Programs (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).
- In addition the following technical reports are available:—
- No. 15. Tests on Reflections from Television Masts.
  - No. 24. A Transistorised Video Frequency Waveform Corrector.
  - No. 25. Television Transmitting Aerial Performance.
  - No. 30. Impedance Specification for TV Transmitting Aerials.
  - No. 33. High-speed Duplication of Video Tape Recording.
  - No. 34. The Sharing of Television Channels.
  - No. 35. Report on Kahn's Stereophonic System for Broadcasting in the MF Band.
- The following publications are out of print but are available for Study in the Board's Library:—
- 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 Programs).
  - Helping Children to use Television Wisely (leaflet).

APPENDIX Q—*continued*

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

A report to the Board on results and findings of experimental investigation into the effects on adolescents and children of television crime drama and tension films. (A highly technical report for researchers only.)

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

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

## APPENDIX R

## RESOLUTION B

## RELATING TO STUDIES TO BE MADE BY THE INTERNATIONAL FREQUENCY REGISTRATION BOARD BEFORE THE SECOND SESSION OF THE CONFERENCE

The Regional Administrative LF/MF Broadcasting Conference (First Session), Geneva, 1974,

*considering*

that it is essential for the proper conduct of its Second Session on Planning that preparatory work should be carried out by the I.F.R.B. on the basis of the requirements submitted by Administrations and the standards adopted at the First Session;

*invites Administrations*

to submit their frequency requirements to the I.F.R.B. on the appropriate forms, a model of which is to be found in Appendix F, as soon as possible, after the end of the First Session, so that they are received by the I.F.R.B. not later than 1 May, 1975;

*instructs the I.F.R.B.*

1. to supplement the information it receives by means of the following data:
  - carrier power in dB (kW),
  - cymomotive force (c.m.f) in the horizontal plane,
  - effective monopole radiated power (e.m.r.p.) in the horizontal plane.
  - magnetic dip and declination and geomagnetic latitude at the transmitter;
2. to prepare a list of all the requirements it receives, supplemented by the data listed in paragraph 1 above and to send a copy to each Administration in Regions 1 and 3 not later than 1 June, 1975;
3. to study the requirements it receives on the basis of the decisions taken at the First Session, proceeding as follows:
  - 3.1 calculate provisionally, for each transmitter, the usable field strength resulting from the requirements; in cases where the Administration has not indicated a preferred frequency, it chooses the frequency it considers most suitable in the desired frequency range;
  - 3.2 collect this information in statistical form in order to provide a summary of the situation resulting from:
    - 3.2.1 transmitters already in service, taking into account their present frequencies and powers;
    - 3.2.2 transmitters already in service, as in 3.2.1 above, together with those contained in the African Plan, Geneva, 1966, which are NOT in service, taking into account their frequencies and powers;
    - 3.2.3 the total future requirements for transmitters, whether already in service or in the African Plan or not;
  - 3.3 draw up a report containing the foregoing results and send it to all Administrations in Regions 1 and 3, preferably by 1 July, 1975, and in any case not later than 15 July, 1975;
  - 3.4 make to each Administration individually whatever suggestions it sees fit with a view to eliminating any apparent incompatibilities;
4. to prepare for the Second Session of the Conference a document containing the report sent to Administrations, together with any comments it has received since sending it.

## APPENDIX R—continued

## RESOLUTION C

## RELATING TO CHANNEL SPACING

The Regional Administrative LF/MF Broadcasting Conference (First Session), Geneva, 1974,

*noting*

Resolution No. 4 of the African LF/MF Broadcasting Conference, Geneva, 1966,

*considering*

(a) that the use of a uniform channel spacing throughout Regions 1 and 3 would facilitate the use of the frequency bands allocated for broadcasting in a more rational way than at present;

(b) that a majority of administrations is in favour of a plan with 9 kHz channel spacing and with carrier frequencies equal to integral multiples of 9 kHz;

(c) that a substantial minority of administrations is in favour of a plan with 8 kHz channel spacing and with carrier frequencies equal to integral multiples of 8 kHz;

(d) that, nevertheless, the countries of Regions 1 and 3 have agreed that a new draft plan should be prepared with 9 kHz channel spacing and with carrier frequencies equal to integral multiples of 9 kHz;

(e) that the adoption of such a uniform channel spacing would mean changing the carrier frequencies of most stations in Regions 1 and 3;

(f) that, although it would be desirable to have in the LF broadcasting band carrier frequencies which are integral multiples of the channel spacing, the adoption of such a relationship, and consequently the displacement of each carrier frequency (of -2 kHz), would give rise to problems with respect to sharing with other radio services;

*unanimously resolves*

1. that, a draft plan for broadcasting frequency assignments in the MF band for Regions 1 and 3 should be prepared by the Second Session on the basis of a uniform 9 kHz channel spacing, using the carrier frequencies listed in Annex 1;

2. that a draft plan for broadcasting frequency assignments in the LF band for Region 1 should be prepared by the Second Session on the basis of a uniform 9 kHz channel spacing, using the carrier frequencies listed in Annex 2;

3. that when the draft plan is prepared, any frequency that is already being used shall first be replaced by the frequency of the nearest new channel and subsequent changes desired should be negotiated between the administrations concerned or groups of administrations concerned during the Second Session;

4. that, however, if the majority of Administrations represented at the Second Session of the Conference, after careful examination, finds that the draft plan is unsatisfactory, the Conference may consider the possibility of preparing a plan based on a different channel spacing common to Regions 1 and 3. In this case the provision of paragraph 3 above shall also apply;

5. that the Second Session of the Conference shall adopt for the frequency changes required in Regions 1 and 3 a time table which takes into account the special conditions of the developing countries;

*invites Administrations*

1. to study, taking into account paragraph 8.4 of this Report, the problems of frequency sharing of the LF band allocated to the Broadcasting Service in order to make it possible to change the carrier frequencies appearing in Annex 2 to frequencies which are integral multiples of the channel spacing;

2. to submit, if necessary, proposals to this effect to the next competent World Administrative Radio Conference.

## APPENDIX R—continued

## ANNEX 1 TO RESOLUTION C

## UNIFORM CHANNEL SPACING OF 9 kHz IN THE MF BAND

Channel No.	Frequency (kHz)	Channel No.	Frequency (kHz)	Channel No.	Frequency (kHz)
1	531*	41	891	81	1251
2	540	42	900	82	1260
3	549	43	909	83	1269
4	558	44	918	84	1278
5	567	45	927	85	1287
6	576	46	936	86	1296
7	585	47	945	87	1305
8	594	48	954	88	1314
9	603	49	963	89	1323
10	612	50	972	90	1332
11	621	51	981	91	1341
12	630	52	990	92	1350
13	639	53	999	93	1359
14	648	54	1008	94	1368
15	657	55	1017	95	1377
16	666	56	1026	96	1386
17	675	57	1035	97	1395
18	684	58	1044	98	1404
19	693	59	1053	99	1413
20	702	60	1062	100	1422
21	711	61	1071	101	1431
22	720	62	1080	102	1440
23	729	63	1089	103	1449
24	738	64	1098	104	1458
25	747	65	1107	105	1467
26	756	66	1116	106	1476
27	765	67	1125	107	1485
28	774	68	1134	108	1494
29	783	69	1143	109	1503
30	792	70	1152	110	1512
31	801	71	1161	111	1521
32	810	72	1170	112	1530
33	819	73	1179	113	1539
34	828	74	1188	114	1548
35	837	75	1197	115	1557
36	846	76	1206	116	1566
37	855	77	1215	117	1575
38	864	78	1224	118	1584
39	873	79	1233	119	1593
40	882	80	1242	120	1602*

\*In planning, the provisions of Radio Regulation 116 shall apply.

## APPENDIX R—continued

ANNEX 2 TO RESOLUTION C  
UNIFORM CHANNEL SPACING OF 9 kHz IN THE LF BAND

Channel No.	Frequency (kHz)
1	155*
2	164
3	173
4	182
5	191
6	200
7	209
8	218
9	227
10	236
11	245
12	254
13	263
14	272
15	281*

\*In planning, the provisions of Radio Regulation 116 shall apply.

## APPENDIX S

AUSTRALIAN BROADCASTING CONTROL BOARD  
STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS FOR YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 1975

	1974/75 \$	1973/74 \$
<i>Receipts</i>		
Funds on hand at 1 July 1974	7,238	13,370
Parliamentary Appropriation	4,450,000	3,342,000
Other	592	842
	<u>4,457,830</u>	<u>3,356,212</u>
<i>Payments</i>		
<i>Salaries and Payments in the Nature of Salary</i>		
Salaries and Allowances	2,653,089	1,932,580
Overtime	42,785	48,347
	<u>2,695,874</u>	<u>1,980,927</u>
<i>Other Operational Expenses</i>		
Travelling and Subsistence	208,493	167,467
Office Requisites and Equipment, Stationery, Printing, Library	92,923	67,948
Postage, Telegrams and Telephone Services	119,545	76,294
Research	25,586	28,295
Post Office Investigations of Interference to Reception	412,647	362,516
Furniture and Fittings	19,641	14,242
Repairs and Maintenance	27,302	22,509
Rental	363,990	289,139
Public Inquiries	60,013	9,456
Advisory Committees	97,128	61,402
Incidentals		
	<u>1,427,268</u>	<u>1,099,268</u>
<i>Gross Operational Expenditure</i>	<u>4,123,142</u>	<u>3,080,195</u>
<i>Capital Expenditure</i>		
Buildings and Works	59,293	6,949
Technical Equipment	269,018	261,830
	<u>328,311</u>	<u>268,779</u>
<b>TOTAL PAYMENTS</b>	<u>4,451,453</u>	<u>3,348,974</u>
Funds on hand at 30 June 1975	6,377	7,238
	<u>4,457,830</u>	<u>3,356,212</u>

(B. J. CONNOLLY)  
Secretary  
15 July 1975

(MYLES F. E. WRIGHT)  
Chairman  
15 July 1975

Auditor-General's Office,  
Canberra, A.C.T.  
19 August 1975

The Honourable the Minister for the Media,  
Parliament House,  
CANBERRA, A.C.T. 2600

Dear Sir,

AUSTRALIAN BROADCASTING CONTROL BOARD  
FINANCIAL STATEMENT 1974-75

In compliance with section 28 (2) of the Broadcasting and Television Act 1942-1975 the Board has submitted for my report its Statement of Receipts and Payments for the year ended 30 June 1975.

The Statement is in the form approved by the Treasurer under section 28 (1) of the Act. A copy is enclosed for your information.

In accordance with section 28 (2) of the Act, I now report that, in my opinion—

- (a) the statement is based on proper accounts and records;
- (b) the statement is in agreement with the accounts and records; and
- (c) the receipt and expenditure of moneys, and the acquisition and disposal of assets, by the Board during the year have been in accordance with the Act.

Yours faithfully,

*Sgd.* D. R. Steel Craik  
*Auditor-General*

Auditor-General's Office,  
Canberra, A.C.T.  
9 August 1975

BOARD  
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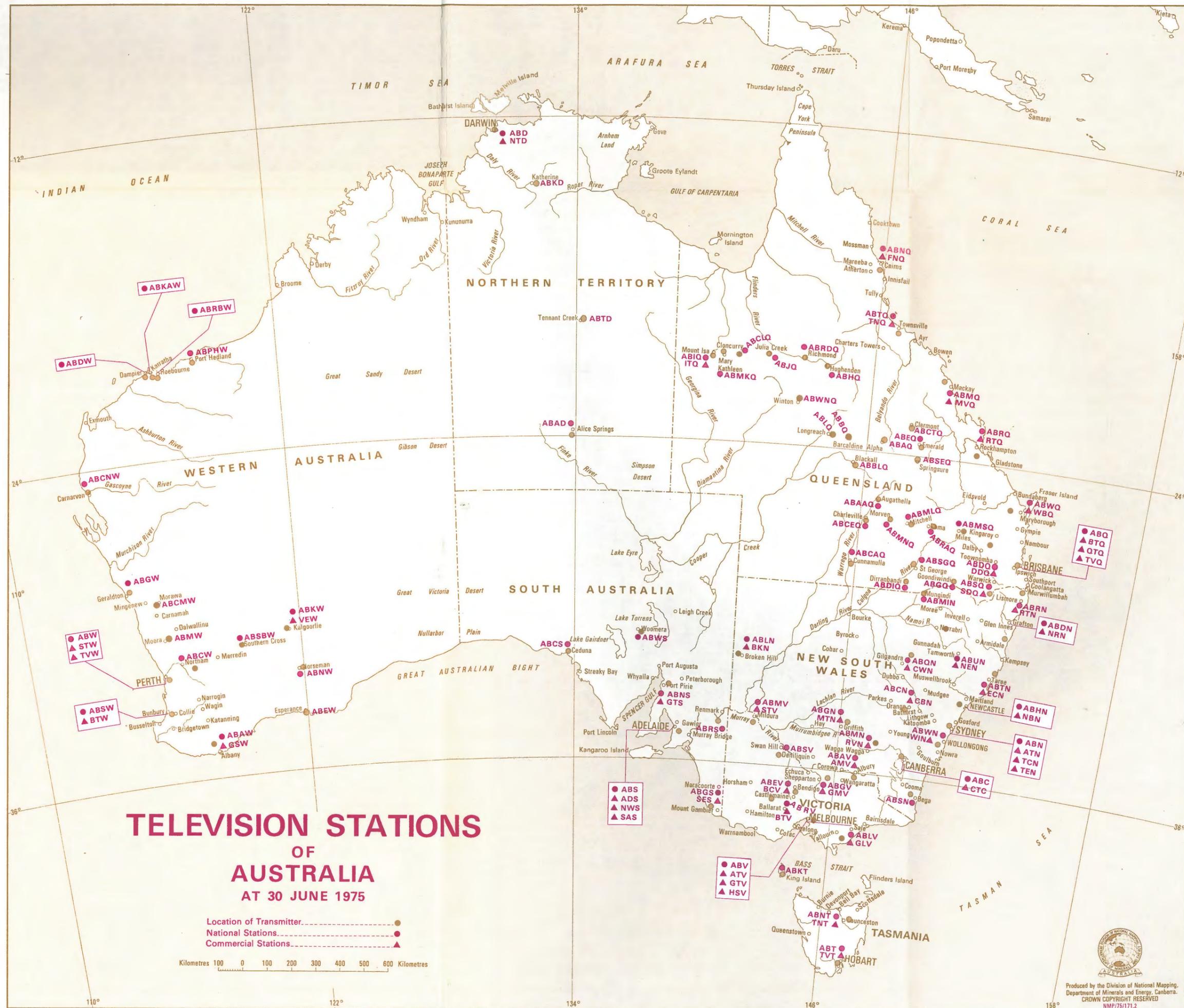
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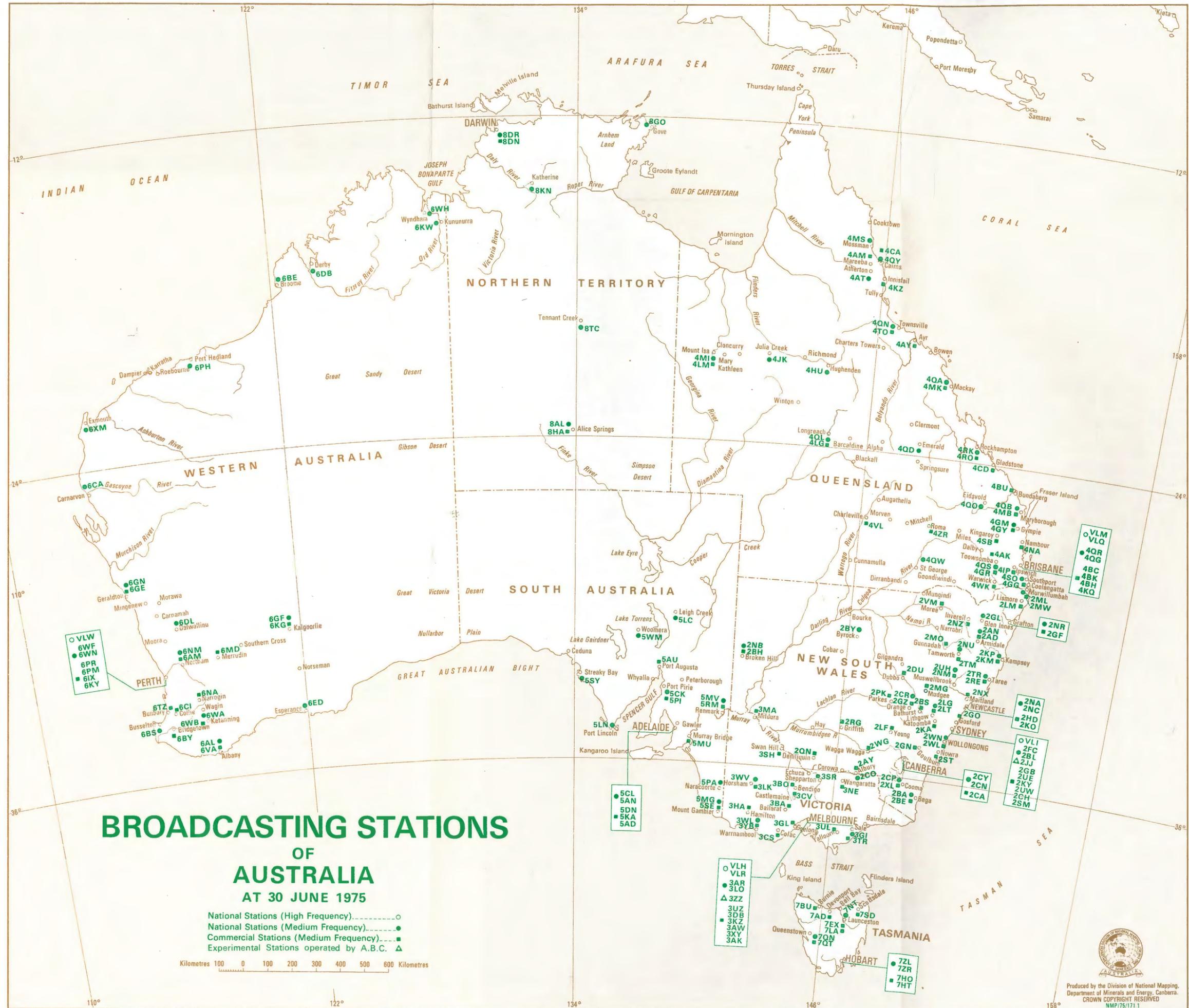
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Steel Craik  
r-General





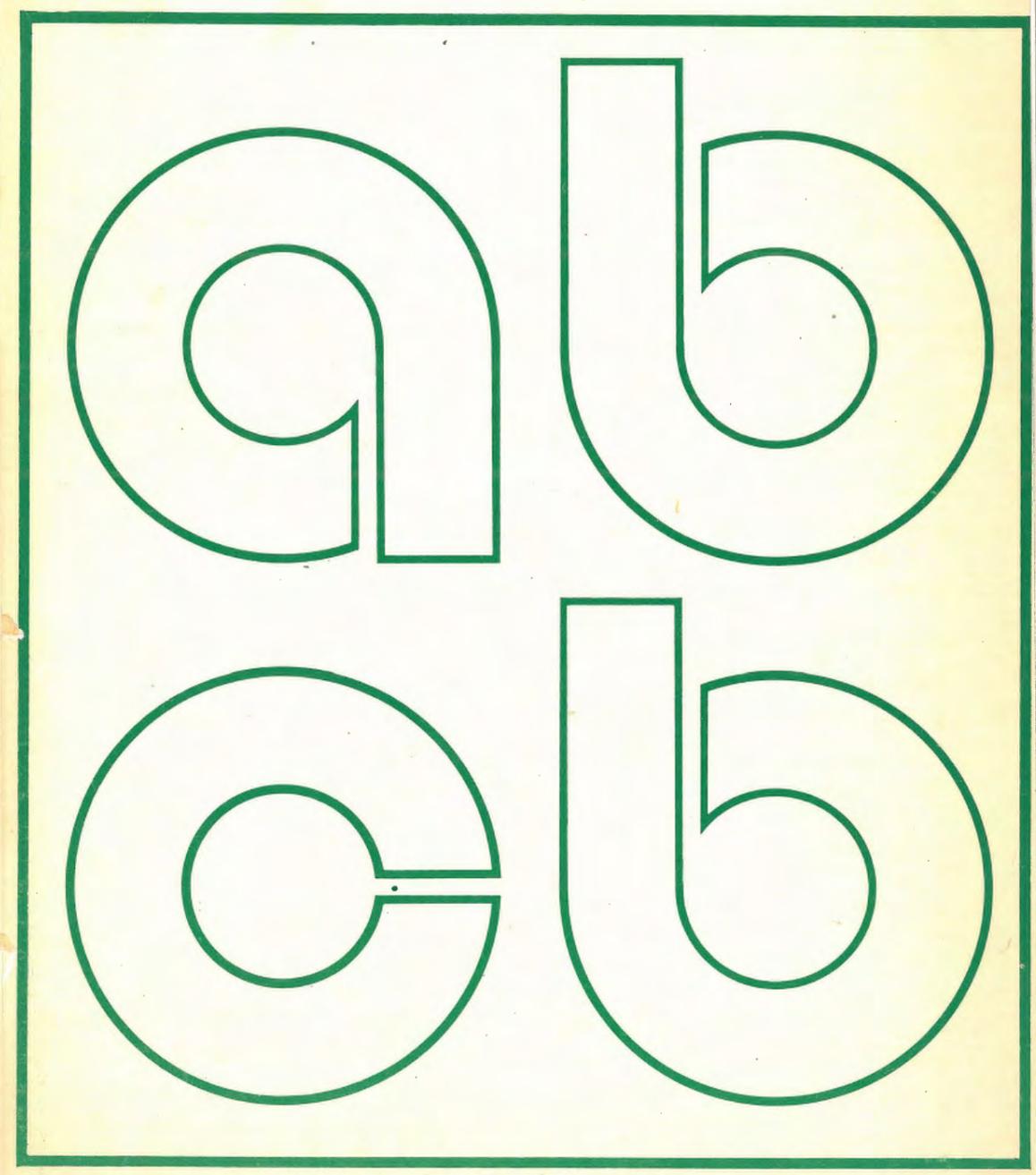
# BROADCASTING STATIONS OF AUSTRALIA AT 30 JUNE 1975

- National Stations (High Frequency) -----○
- National Stations (Medium Frequency) -----●
- Commercial Stations (Medium Frequency) -----■
- Experimental Stations operated by A.B.C. -----▲

Kilometres 100 0 100 200 300 400 500 600 Kilometres



**28th  
Annual Report  
1975-76**



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