

1960.

THE PARLIAMENT OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.

TWELFTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

AUSTRALIAN BROADCASTING
CONTROL BOARD.

YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1960.

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AUSTRALIAN BROADCASTING CONTROL BOARD.

TWELFTH ANNUAL REPORT.

The Honorable the Postmaster-General:

In conformity with the provisions of section 28 of the *Broadcasting and Television Act 1942-1960*, the Australian Broadcasting Control Board has the honour to furnish its Report, being the Twelfth Annual Report of the Board, on its operations during the year ended 30th June, 1960, together with financial accounts in the form approved by the Treasurer, and the report of the Auditor-General on those accounts.

2. This Report is arranged as follows:—

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

PART I.—INTRODUCTORY.

LEGISLATION.

3. The Postmaster-General, Hon. C. W. Davidson, O.B.E., M.P., on 12th May, 1960, introduced a Bill (the *Broadcasting and Television Bill 1960*) into the House of Representatives to amend the *Broadcasting and Television Act 1942-1956*. The Minister stated that the main purpose of the Bill was to amend the provisions of Division 3 of Part IV. of the Principal Act, which relates to the limitation of ownership or control of commercial television stations, in such a way as to ensure the effectiveness of the existing prohibition on the ownership or control by any person of more than two television stations. The Bill also included provisions designed to prevent the monopolizing of television programmes. Under these provisions the Board is empowered, upon the application of the licensee of a television station, under certain circumstances, to direct a person, who has the right to make a television film available, to make the film available to the licensee on just and reasonable terms. The Bill also imposed a requirement on the Australian Broadcasting Commission and the licensees of commercial television stations and broadcasting stations to keep a record of certain types of matter transmitted by them relating to a political subject or current affairs for a period of six weeks or such longer period as the Minister, in special circumstances, may direct. In any case where the Minister is of the opinion that the matter is of sufficient historic interest to justify its being permanently preserved, the Minister may direct any person who has the custody of the record to deliver it for safe keeping to such person or authority as the Minister directs. Other amendments to the Principal Act, which is now entitled the *Broadcasting and Television Act 1942-1960*, are referred to in appropriate paragraphs in this report.

4. On the same day, a Bill to amend the *Parliamentary Proceedings Broadcasting Act 1946* was also introduced for the purpose of enabling recordings of the proceedings of Parliament which are of historic interest to be preserved. Both measures received the Royal Assent on 8th June, 1960, and came into effect on that date with the exception of certain of the provisions of the *Broadcasting and Television Act 1960* which will operate from dates to be proclaimed.

MEMBERSHIP OF THE BOARD.

5. The Act provides that the Board shall consist of three full-time and two part-time members. During the year the Board consisted of—

Full-time Members.

- Mr. Robert Gumley Osborne, C.B.E., B.A., LL.B., Chairman, reappointed for a period of seven years from 15th March, 1957.
- Mr. Robert Bruce Mair, B.E.E., A.M.I.E. (Aust.), F.I.R.E. (Aust.) and S.M.I.R.E. (U.S.A.), reappointed for a period of three years from 15th March, 1960.
- Mr. Reginald Arthur Yeo, B.Sc., A.C.G.I., D.I.C., appointed for a period of five years from 2nd January, 1957.

Part-time Members.

- Dr. James Ralph Darling, C.M.G., O.B.E., M.A., D.C.L., and
- Mr. Randal Merrick White, M.A., both reappointed for a period of three years from 6th January, 1960.

As mentioned in the Board's last Annual Report, Mr. White was granted leave of absence, pursuant to section 12 of the Act, from meetings of the Board held during the period of three months from 18th July, 1959, during which period he was overseas.

FUNCTIONS OF THE BOARD.

6. The principal functions of the Board were set out in Divisions 2 and 3 of Part II. of the *Broadcasting and Television Act 1942-1956*, and are briefly as follows:—

- (a) to ensure the provision of services by broadcasting stations and television stations in accordance with plans from time to time prepared by the Board and approved by the Minister;
- (b) to ensure that the technical equipment and operation of such stations are in accordance with such standards and practices as the Board considers to be appropriate;
- (c) to ensure that adequate and comprehensive programmes are provided by commercial broadcasting stations and commercial television stations to serve the best interests of the general public;
- (d) to make recommendations to the Minister as to the exercise by him of any of his powers in relation to the licensing of commercial broadcasting stations or commercial television stations;
- (e) 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, and into any other matter within its functions if the Board thinks it necessary or desirable, or the Minister so directs; and
- (f) to determine, subject to any direction of the Minister, the situation, operating power and operating frequencies of broadcasting and television stations.

The Board's functions were enlarged by the *Broadcasting and Television Act 1960*, which besides empowering the Board to give directions, in certain circumstances, relating to the availability of television programmes, as mentioned in paragraph 3, provided that the Board should "detect sources of interference, and furnish advice and assistance in connexion with the prevention of interference, with the transmission or reception of the programmes of broadcasting stations and television stations". The Act also prescribed, in this connexion that "the Postmaster-General may, at the request and expense of the Board, provide facilities and services required by the Board for the performance of" this function. Other detailed functions of the Board are referred to, where appropriate, in this report.

Meetings of the Board.

7. It is the normal practice of the Board to hold meetings in Melbourne on the first and third Mondays of each month, but during the past year it was impracticable to adhere to this arrangement because of the extensive inquiries which the Board was obliged to conduct into applications for licences for commercial television stations in provincial and country centres (*see* paragraph 68). These inquiries lasted from 10th November, 1959 to 3rd June, 1960. The Board also held a special meeting in Darwin on 13th and 14th July, 1959, and in Melbourne on 2nd September, 1959, for the purpose of conducting a public inquiry into applications for licences for a commercial broadcasting station at Darwin, and in Melbourne on 9th May, 1960, for the purpose of holding a public inquiry into applications received for a licence for a commercial broadcasting station at Mount Isa, Queensland. Twenty-two meetings of the Board were held as opportunity offered for consideration of the normal business of the Board.

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

8. Section 16 of the *Broadcasting and Television Act 1942-1960*, requires the Board to consult representatives of commercial broadcasting stations and commercial television stations in exercising its powers and functions in relation to those stations. In the case of broadcasting stations, the Board consults the Management Committee of the Australian Federation of Commercial Broadcasting Stations which represents licensees of all commercial stations. Mainly because of its pre-occupation with inquiries into applications for licences for commercial television stations in provincial and country areas, the Board did not have any formal meetings with the Management Committee during the past year, but the Chairman and the Secretary had several discussions with the President and Executive Officer of the Federation, concerning matters affecting the commercial broadcasting stations which arose from time to time. In accordance with its usual practice, the Board attended the Annual Convention of the Federation at Broadbeach, Queensland, in October, 1959, and availed itself of the opportunity to have informal discussions with the officers of the Federation and representatives of many of the licensees of the stations. As mentioned previously, there is not yet any similar association of licensees of commercial television stations, although the Board understands that steps are being taken to form such an organization. However, representatives of each of the commercial television stations in the various capital cities conferred with the Chairman and officers of the Board on several occasions during the year. The Board and its officers have also continued to maintain close relations with the Postmaster-General's Department and the Australian Broadcasting Commission.

STAFF OF THE BOARD.

9. The Head Office organization of the Board consists of three divisions, namely the Administrative Division, the Technical Services Division and the Programme Services Division. The staff of the Board as approved by the Public Service Board was, on the 30th June, 1960, 82 positions. As was mentioned in its Eleventh Annual Report, the Board, in view of the impending commencement of television services

in Brisbane, Adelaide, Perth and Hobart and the Government's decision that television should be extended to major country and provincial areas, on 26th March, 1959, sought the approval of the Public Service Board for the creation of new positions required to cope with the additional work arising from these developments. During the year under review, the Public Service Board approved the creation of eighteen new positions on the Board's establishment, seven of which are in the Head Office and eleven in the States, and the temporary employment of four officers. The positions in Melbourne were additional clerical positions in the Administrative and Programme Services Divisions.

Positions of Senior Engineer in Sydney, Brisbane and Adelaide have been created to enable proper attention to be given to technical matters arising in connexion with the television services operating in New South Wales, Queensland and South Australia. The Senior Engineer located in Adelaide will attend to technical matters in Western Australia also, and engineers from Head Office will perform similar duties in Tasmania. The duties of the other positions in the States relate mainly to the monitoring of programmes of commercial television stations and liaison with the managements of stations concerning the Board's television programme standards. Similar positions have existed in Sydney and Melbourne since the inauguration of television services in those cities.

STATE ORGANIZATION.

10. As indicated in previous reports, arrangements were made soon after the Board's establishment in 1949 for officers of the Engineering Division of the Postmaster-General's Department to undertake certain technical duties in connexion with the broadcasting services in the States on behalf of the Board, for the Superintendent, Radio Branch of the Department in each State to act as the Board's State Representative, and for officers of the Radio Branch to monitor broadcast programmes. In approving the re-organization of the Board's staff as indicated in the preceding paragraph, the Public Service Board suggested that the time was opportune for the Board's staff to assume responsibility for the discharge of the duties which had been carried out by the Postmaster-General's Department in past years. Accordingly, following discussions with the Director-General, Posts and Telegraphs, arrangements were made early in 1960 for the Board's officers in Sydney and Melbourne to take over the duties previously carried out by the Superintendents (Radio) and their officers in New South Wales and Victoria on behalf of the Board. It is proposed that similar steps should be taken in regard to such duties in other States at a later date in 1960. The Board also discussed with the Director-General the question of its officers also carrying out the technical duties at present discharged on its behalf by officers of the Engineering Division of the Postmaster-General's Department in relation to broadcasting stations but no decision has yet been reached on this aspect of the matter. The Board paid the Department an amount of £29,977 for services rendered during the year.

11. Mr. T. Armstrong, Superintendent (Radio), Sydney, and Mr. J. E. de Cure, Superintendent (Radio), Melbourne, who had been the Board's State Representatives in New South Wales and Victoria retired from the Commonwealth Public Service during the year. These officers had been engaged in duties associated with the administration of the legislation relating to broadcasting for many years and, because of their long experience in this field, had proved to be very competent representatives of the Board. The Board is very grateful to them for their services.

LOCATION OF BOARD'S OFFICES.

12. The Board, together with the Administrative Division and Programme Services Division, is located in the Rialto Building, 497 Collins-street, Melbourne. The Technical Services Division is located on the 5th Floor, State Savings Bank Building, Elizabeth-street, Melbourne. Five officers of the Programme Services Division and a Senior Engineer who are employed in Sydney are located in Dalton House, 115 Pitt-street, Sydney. During the year the Board acquired accommodation in Brisbane, Adelaide, Perth and Hobart for the accommodation of the officers referred to in paragraph 9 who are engaged on technical and programme duties in these cities and will also perform the duties previously undertaken by the Superintendents (Radio) as the Board's State Representatives. The location of these offices is Mercantile House, 262 Adelaide-street, Brisbane; Savings Bank Building, 97 King William-street, Adelaide; 254 Adelaide-terrace, Perth; and Medical Benefits Building, 29 Elizabeth-street, Hobart.

PART II.—BROADCASTING—ADMINISTRATION.

LICENSING OF COMMERCIAL BROADCASTING STATIONS.

13. The statutory provisions relating to the licensing of commercial broadcasting stations are contained in Part IV. of the *Broadcasting and Television Act* 1942-1960. The power to grant, renew, suspend or revoke a licence is conferred upon the Minister, who is required to take into consideration any recommendations which have been made by the Board as to the exercise of those powers. There are, however, a number of provisions in the Act which prescribe the procedure to be followed by the Minister and the Board in this connexion, and these may be briefly explained as follows:—

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

- (b) The Minister is not to refuse an application for the renewal of a licence unless he has considered a report by the Board made after a public inquiry into specified grounds which either the Minister or the Board thinks may exist for refusing the application;
- (c) The Minister may suspend or revoke a licence on any one of the following grounds:—
- (i) that the licensee has failed to pay an amount payable by him under the *Broadcasting and Television Stations Licence Fees Act 1956*;
 - (ii) that the licensee has failed to comply with a provision of the Act or of the regulations insofar as that provision is applicable to the licence;
 - (iii) that a condition of the licence has not been complied with; or
 - (iv) that it is advisable in the public interest, for a specified reason, to do so;
- (d) The Minister, however, is not to suspend a licence unless—
- (i) he has first given not less than three days' notice to the licensee of his intention to suspend the licence upon a specified ground; and
 - (ii) he has taken into consideration any action taken by the licensee to remove that ground or to prevent the recurrence of similar grounds,
- and the suspension is not to exceed seven days, unless within that time the Minister notifies the Board that it appears to him that he should consider revoking the licence upon a particular ground, in which event the suspension shall continue until—
- (a) the Board (if it sees fit to do so before the completion of an inquiry in relation to that ground) 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.
- (e) The Minister is not to revoke a licence upon any ground other than the failure of the licensee to pay the annual licence fee, unless the Board has held an inquiry into the particular ground for revoking the licence and has recommended that the licence should be revoked on that ground.
- (f) A person whose licence is revoked may appeal to the Commonwealth Industrial Court against the revocation.

The procedure in relation to suspension and revocation was altered to its present form as set out in sub-paragraphs (d) to (f) above, by the *Broadcasting and Television Act 1960*.

CURRENT LICENCES FOR COMMERCIAL BROADCASTING STATIONS.

14. On 30th June, 1960, there were 109 licences for commercial broadcasting stations in force. A list of licensees is contained in Appendix "A". A map of Australia showing the location of all broadcasting stations in operation at 30th June, 1960, is included after Appendix "E". The disposition of the licences according to States is shown hereunder—

	Metropolitan Area.	Country Districts.	Territories.	Total.
Australian Capital Territory .. .. .	..	..	1	1
New South Wales	6	31	..	37
Victoria	6	14	..	20
Queensland	4	16	..	20
South Australia	3	5	..	8
Western Australia	4	10	..	14
Tasmania	2	6	..	8
Northern Territory .. .. .	..	..	1	1
Commonwealth	25	82	2	109

The station in the Northern Territory has not yet commenced operations.

GRANT OF NEW LICENCES.

15. Reference was made in paragraph 13 of the Board's Eleventh Annual Report to the inquiry which the Board held in Darwin on the 13th and 14th July, 1959, pursuant to section 83 (2.) of the *Broadcasting and Television Act 1942-1956*, into applications for a licence for a commercial broadcasting station at Darwin. The inquiry, which had been adjourned to a date to be fixed, was resumed and completed at the Board's office in Melbourne on the 2nd September, 1959. On the 2nd November, 1959, the Board submitted a report on the inquiry to the Minister recommending that a licence be granted to Darwin Broadcasters Pty. Ltd., a company which had been formed during the adjournment of the inquiry, pursuant to the application made by Northern Territory News Services Ltd. After considering the Board's report, the Government on 3rd February, 1960, approved of the grant of a licence to Darwin Broadcasters Pty. Ltd., subject to the Minister being "satisfied as to the memorandum and articles of

association of the company, and the constitution of the company, with particular reference to the extent of the local shareholding which is proposed and the steps taken to secure the largest practicable proportion of such shareholding". Having been satisfied on these grounds, the Minister granted the licence to Darwin Broadcasters Pty. Ltd. on 22nd June, 1960. It is expected that the station will commence operations before the end of 1960.

16. As indicated in paragraph 14 of the Board's Eleventh Annual Report, the Minister, on 12th June, 1959, invited applications for a licence for a commercial broadcasting station at Mount Isa, to be lodged with the Board not later than 31st December, 1959. In response to this invitation, applications were received from the following:—

Labor Broadcasting Station Pty. Ltd., Brisbane.

J. L. Brassil, Mount Isa Radio and Refrigeration Service, Mount Isa, on behalf of a company to be formed.

Central Queensland Broadcasting Corporation Pty. Ltd., Longreach, on behalf of a company to be formed.

In accordance with the provisions of section 83 (1.) of the Act the Minister, by instrument in writing dated 18th June, 1960, referred these applications to the Board for its recommendation as to the exercise by him of the powers conferred by section 81 (1.). Pursuant to section 20 of the Act, the Board, by notice to the applicants and by public advertisements in Mount Isa and Brisbane, gave notice that the hearing of the inquiry into applications received would take place at the Board's offices in Melbourne on the 9th May, 1960. Before the commencement of the inquiry, the Board received notice in writing from Labor Broadcasting Station Pty. Ltd. and J. L. Brassil, withdrawing their applications. The Board held an inquiry into the remaining application at the appointed time and place. The Board's report on the application of Central Queensland Broadcasting Corporation Pty. Ltd., which is already the licensee of commercial broadcasting station 4LG Longreach, was submitted to the Minister on 19th May, 1960, recommending that a licence be granted to that company, on behalf of a company to be formed, subject to the following conditions:—

- (a) that 30 per cent. of the issued shares are to be made available to residents of Mount Isa;
- (b) that one of these local shareholders should be appointed director of the licensee company;
- (c) that the final list of the shareholders in the licensee company should be subject to the Minister's approval;
- (d) that the memorandum and articles of association of the licensee company should be subject to the Minister's approval;
- (e) that the company's proposals regarding the technical facilities should be determined by the Board as required by the Act.

After having considered the Board's report, the Minister, on 23rd May, 1960, approved in principle of the grant of the licence, subject to the above conditions. The licence will not be granted until the conditions have been complied with.

RENEWAL OF LICENCES.

17. The initial period of the licence for a commercial broadcasting station is five years and thereafter licences are renewable annually subject to the relevant provisions of the Act, which are designed to ensure that each licensee efficiently maintains and operates the technical equipment of his station and provides adequate and comprehensive programmes for the listeners in his service area. The Board is required by the Act to submit a recommendation to the Minister as to whether he should grant the renewal of a licence and, before doing so, it makes a complete review of the service which is being provided by the licensee. The Board is glad to report that its investigations of the services being provided by all commercial broadcasting stations justified the renewal during the year of the licences for all the stations.

FEEs FOR LICENCES FOR COMMERCIAL BROADCASTING STATIONS.

18. Fees for licences for commercial broadcasting stations are payable in accordance with the provisions of the *Broadcasting and Television Stations Licence Fees Act 1956*. Under this Act, the annual fee for a licence for a commercial broadcasting station is £25, plus one per centum of the gross earnings of the station from the broadcasting of advertisements or other matter during the financial year immediately preceding the anniversary of the grant of the licence. The total amounts of licence fees payable by broadcasting stations during 1959-60 was £92,795, made up as follows:—

State.	Fees Paid by—		Total.
	Metropolitan Stations.	Country Stations.	
	£	£	£
New South Wales and Australian Capital Territory ..	17,475	18,891	36,366
Victoria	15,225	8,834	24,059
Queensland	7,744	7,805	15,549
South Australia	6,119	296	6,415
Western Australia	4,742	1,458	6,200
Tasmania	1,835	2,371	4,206
Commonwealth	53,140	39,655	92,795

In the previous financial year the total amount of licence fees paid was £83,902

COMMERCIAL BROADCASTING STATIONS—FINANCIAL RESULTS OF OPERATIONS.

19. The following particulars, which have been extracted from statements submitted by the licensees of commercial broadcasting stations since 1942, in accordance with the provisions of section 106 of the *Broadcasting and Television Act 1942-1960*, show the financial results from the operations of such stations during the past eighteen years:—

Year.	Number of stations in operation.	Stations making a profit.	Stations showing a loss.	Total Revenue.	Total Expenditure.	Net Result.
				£	£	£
1941-42	97	53	44	1,329,877	1,248,188	81,689
1942-43	96	66	30	1,298,297	1,157,294	141,003
1943-44	98	87	11	1,871,852	1,491,967	379,885
1944-45	100	89	11	2,184,686	1,758,905	425,781
1945-46	100	86	14	2,279,720	1,851,042	428,678
1946-47	101	85	16	2,388,587	2,013,363	375,224
1947-48	102	86	16	2,774,372	2,278,319	496,053
1948-49	102	90	12	3,212,253	2,619,474	592,779
1949-50	102	84	18	3,178,360	2,748,594	429,766
1950-51	102	88	14	3,607,498	3,092,259	515,239
1951-52	103	87	16	4,329,675	3,729,554	600,121
1952-53	105	93	12	4,916,557	4,138,013	778,544
1953-54	106	94	12	5,647,494	4,587,234	1,060,260
1954-55	106	95	11	6,686,924	5,252,831	1,434,093
1955-56	107	104	3	7,382,476	5,870,794	1,511,682
1956-57	108	104	4	7,457,155	5,958,630	1,498,525
1957-58	108	103	5	8,547,724	6,572,080	1,975,644
1958-59	108	107	1	9,475,265	7,103,201	2,372,064

TRANSFER OF LICENCES AND LEASING OF STATIONS.

20. Section 88 (1.) of the *Broadcasting and Television Act 1942-60* 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. During the year, the Minister gave his approval—

- (a) for the transfer of the licence for station 3SH Swan Hill from Swan Hill Broadcasting Company Pty. Ltd., to Central Murray Broadcasters Pty. Ltd., a subsidiary of Victorian Broadcasting Network Ltd. (As indicated in previous reports, this station had, with the Minister's consent, been operated since 1937 by Central Murray Broadcasters Pty. Ltd. under lease from Swan Hill Broadcasting Co. Pty. Ltd.); and
- (b) for the transfer of the licence for 2KA Katoomba from 2KA Ltd. to Transcontinental Broadcasting Corporation Ltd. (All of the shares in 2KA Ltd. are held by Transcontinental Broadcasting Corporation Ltd. and for all practical purposes the station had for many years been conducted by the holding company.)

At 30th June, 1960, the following three stations were, with the consent of the Minister, being operated by persons other than the licensees:—

Station.	Licensee.	Date of Original Consent.	Date of Expiry of Existing Consent.	Operating Company.
2CH Sydney	New South Wales Council of Churches Service	14.4.36	31.12.61	Amalgamated Wireless (A/asia) Ltd.
3KZ Melbourne	Industrial Printing and Publicity Co. Ltd.	12.2.32	30.6.64	3KZ Broadcasting Co. Pty. Ltd.
3XY Melbourne	Station 3XY Pty. Ltd.	17.5.35	1.5.61	Efftee Broadcasters Pty. Ltd.

OWNERSHIP OF COMMERCIAL BROADCASTING STATIONS.

21. Sub-sections (1.) and (2.) of section 90 of the *Broadcasting and Television Act 1942-1960* provide—

(1.) A person shall not own, or be in a position to exercise control, either directly or indirectly, of more than—

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

(2.) Where a licence for a commercial broadcasting station is held by a company having a share capital, the licence is subject to the condition that substantial changes in the beneficial ownership of the shares in the company, or in the memorandum or articles of association of the company, will not take place without the approval of the Minister.

It is a condition of each licence for a commercial broadcasting station that "the control of the station shall not be varied in any manner whatsoever, directly or indirectly, without the permission of the

Minister". The administrative procedure under this section has been explained in previous reports. According to the information supplied by the licensees to the Board during the year, 34 of the 108 commercial broadcasting stations in service were being operated by persons or organizations which were in a position to control only one station, and 18 by persons or organizations which were in a position to control, or were substantially interested in, two stations. The remaining stations were controlled by persons or organizations which were in a position to control directly or indirectly, or had substantial interests in, three or more stations, but in no case did it appear to the Board from the information in its possession that there had been any infringement of section 90 of the Act during the year to which this report relates. The matter is under constant review, and it is the practice of the Board to bring under the notice of the Minister any changes in the interests of any person or organization which appear to be contrary to the intention of the legislation. There were no substantial changes during the year in shareholdings in commercial broadcasting stations.

Organizations with Controlling or Substantial Interests in More than Two Commercial Broadcasting Stations.

22. Details are given in this paragraph of companies or persons who have controlling or substantial interests in several stations:

Advertiser Newspapers Ltd. holds the licence for 5AD Adelaide, and controls the companies holding the licences for 5MU Murray Bridge, 5PI Crystal Brook and 5SE Mount Gambier. It also holds, 1,250,000 (5s.) ordinary shares in totals of 125,000 "A" preference, 275,000 "B" preference and 15,217,443 (5s.) ordinary shares in The Herald and Weekly Times Ltd. (the Melbourne *Herald*) which holds the licences for 3DB Melbourne and 3LK Lubeck.

Amalgamated Wireless (Australasia) Ltd.—

- (a) holds the licences for 2AY Albury, 3BO Bendigo, 4CA Cairns and 4TO Townsville;
- (b) owns all the shares in the companies which operate 2GF Grafton and 2GN Goulburn, and has a controlling interest (4,400 shares in a total of 5,000 shares) in the company which operates 4WK Warwick;
- (c) by agreement with the licensee, conducts the service of 2CH Sydney;
- (d) holds 10,000 of the 20,000 shares in 7LA Launceston, 800 of the 6,500 shares in 2SM Sydney, and 7,136 of the 400,000 shares in the Victorian Broadcasting Network Ltd. which controls 3CV Maryborough, 3HA Hamilton, 3SH Swan Hill and 3TR Sale;
- (e) holds 1,000 preference shares (in totals of 3,643 (£1) preference, 3,604 (£1) ordinary and 14,000 (5s.) ordinary shares) in Transcontinental Broadcasting Corporation Ltd., licensee of 2KA Katoomba.

Associated Broadcasting Services Ltd. holds the licences for 3SR Shepparton, 3UL Warragul and 3YB Warnambool.

A.T.V. (Australia) Pty. Ltd., which is a wholly owned subsidiary of Associated Television Ltd., England, holds all the shares in Broadcasting Associates Pty. Ltd. which holds 44,468 of the 99,370 (£1) shares in Broadcasting Station 2GB Pty Ltd., licensee of station 2GB Sydney. In addition, the directors of Broadcasting Associates Pty. Ltd. hold a total of 3,954 shares in Broadcasting Station 2GB Pty. Ltd. Broadcasting Associates Pty. Ltd. and Broadcasting Station 2GB Pty. Ltd. have the following interests in commercial broadcasting stations, additional to 2GB:—

Station and Licensee.	Total Number of Shares in Company holding the Licence.	Shares held by Broadcasting Station 2GB Pty. Ltd.	Shares held by Broadcasting Associates Pty. Ltd.
2CA Canberra— Canberra Broadcasters Pty. Ltd.	30,000 ordinary 2,050 preference	29,805 ordinary 450 preference	..
2LF Young— Young Broadcasters Pty. Ltd.	8,557	2,139	2,140 (including one share held by A.T.V. (Aust.) Pty. Ltd.)
2LT Lithgow— Lithgow Broadcasters Pty. Ltd.	5,621	1,124	1,125
2WL Wollongong— Wollongong Broadcasting Pty. Ltd.	12,000	..	6,000
3AW Melbourne— 3AW Broadcasting Co. Pty. Ltd.	56,000	14,000	..
5DN Adelaide— Hume Broadcasters Pty. Ltd.	8,405 ordinary 4,000 preference	5,000 ordinary 2,000 preference	..

Central Methodist Mission Inc. has controlling interests in stations 5KA Adelaide, 5AU Port Augusta and 5RM Renmark.

Commonwealth Broadcasting Corporation Pty. Ltd., Sydney, and Commonwealth Broadcasting Corporation (Queensland) Ltd., Brisbane.—The shares in these two companies are owned by the same interests. The former is the licensee of 2UW Sydney, and the latter, which is the licensee of 4BC Brisbane, has a controlling interest in 4GR Toowoomba (1,663 shares in a total of 3,300 shares), 4MB Maryborough (1,060 shares in a total of 2,000 shares) and 4RO Rockhampton (holds the total shares—2,000). Commonwealth Broadcasting Corporation (Queensland) Limited also holds 1,300 ordinary shares (in totals of 3,395 ordinary and 2,405 preference shares) in 4SB Kingaroy.

Findlays Broadcasting Services Pty. Ltd. controls stations 7AD Devonport, 7BU Burnie and 7SD Scottsdale.

Nicholsons Ltd., Perth, holds the licences for 6PR Perth, 6CI Collie and 6TZ Bunbury.

The Herald and Weekly Times Ltd. holds the licences for stations 3DB Melbourne and 3LK Lubeck and is the principal shareholder, with 1,479,430 ordinary (5s.) shares (in a total of 4,032,000 ordinary and 168,000 preference shares), in Advertiser Newspapers Ltd., which controls stations 5AD Adelaide, 5MU Murray Bridge, 5PI Crystal Brook and 5SE Mount Gambier. The Herald and Weekly Times Ltd. also holds 37 per cent. of the shares in Queensland Press Ltd. whose subsidiary company, Queensland Newspapers Pty. Ltd. holds the licences for stations 4AK Oakey and 4BK Brisbane.

The Victorian Broadcasting Network Ltd. holds all the shares in—

- (a) Western Province Radio Pty. Ltd., licensee of 3HA Hamilton;
- (b) G.L.V. Ltd., which holds all the shares in Latrobe Valley and Gippsland Broadcasters Pty. Ltd., licensee of 3TR Sale;
- (c) Central Murray Broadcasters Pty. Ltd., licensee of station 3SH Swan Hill; and
- (d) Central Victoria Broadcasters Pty. Ltd., licensee of 3CV Maryborough.

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

Whitford Interests, Perth, control the companies holding the licences for 6AM Northam, 6KG Kalgoorlie and 6PM Perth and have a controlling interest in 6GE Geraldton.

2TM Management Pty. Ltd. controls the companies holding the licences for stations 2MO Gunnedah and 2TM Tamworth and through its associated company owns half the shares in the company holding the licence for 2AD Armidale.

Newspaper Companies.

23. Newspaper companies, or persons substantially interested in newspapers, owned twelve of the 108 stations in operation on 30th June, 1960, and held shares in 23 other stations. The principal newspaper interests in broadcasting stations are set out below—

Capital City Newspapers.

2GB Sydney	John Fairfax and Sons Pty. Ltd. (the <i>Sydney Morning Herald</i>) holds 14,000 of the 99,370 shares in the licensee company.
3AW Melbourne	..	Quarter interest held by David Syme and Co. Ltd. (the <i>Melbourne Age</i>).
3DB Melbourne	..	} Licences held by The Herald and Weekly Times Ltd. (the <i>Melbourne Herald</i>).
3LK Lubeck	..	
4AK Oakey	} Licences held by Queensland Newspapers Pty. Ltd. (the <i>Brisbane Courier-Mail</i>).
4BK Brisbane	..	
5AD Adelaide	..	} Licence for 5AD held by Advertiser Newspapers Ltd. (the <i>Adelaide Advertiser</i>), which controls the companies holding the licences for the other three stations.
5MU Murray Bridge	..	
5PI Crystal Brook	..	
5SE Mount Gambier	..	
5DN Adelaide	..	} News Ltd. (the <i>Adelaide News</i>) owns 2BH and has 3,405 ordinary shares and 2,000 preference shares (in totals of 8,405 ordinary and 4,000 preference shares) in the company which holds the licence for 5DN.
2BH Broken Hill	..	
6IX Perth	} West Australian Newspapers Ltd. (the <i>West Australian</i> , Perth) has a half interest in W.A. Broadcasters Pty. Ltd., which controls these four stations.
6MD Merredin	..	
6WB Katanning	..	
6BY Bridgetown	..	
7HO Hobart	..	Davies Bros. Ltd. (the <i>Hobart Mercury</i>) has a half interest in the Station.

Other Newspapers.

2AD Armidale	..	The Armidale Newspaper Co. Ltd. holds half the shares in the licensee company and is in a position to control the Board of Directors.
2GZ Orange ..	..	} Country Life Newspaper Co. Ltd. holds 15,000 shares (in a total of 101,453) in Country Broadcasting and Television Services Ltd. which controls the Companies holding the licences for 2GZ and 2NZ.
2NZ Inverell	..	

2LT Lithgow ..	}	Western Newspapers Ltd. (conducting country newspapers in New South Wales) holds 3,372 shares (in a total of 5,621 shares) in Lithgow Broadcasters Pty. Ltd., licensee of 2LT, has 4,221 shares (in a total of 8,557 shares) in Young Broadcasters Pty. Ltd., licensee of 2LF, and controls Irrigation Area Newspapers Pty. Ltd., which has 3,333 shares (in a total of 20,000 shares) in 2RG Broadcasters Pty. Ltd., licensee of 2RG.
2LF Young ..		
2RG Griffith ..		
2MW Murwillumbah ..		Tweed Newspaper Co. Pty. Ltd., holds 4,567 shares (in a total of 15,750) in Tweed Radio and Broadcasting Co. Pty. Ltd., licensee of 2MW
2LM Lismore ..		Northern Star Ltd. holds 4,000 shares (in a total of 7,125 shares) in Richmond River Broadcasters Pty. Ltd., licensee of 2LM.
2NM Muswellbrook ..	}	The Newcastle Morning Herald and Miners' Advocate Pty. Ltd., and the Singleton Argus Publishing Company each hold 7,555 shares (in a total of 30,220 shares) in Hunter Broadcasters Pty. Ltd. which holds the licences for the stations.
2NX Bolwarra ..		
3BA Ballarat ..		The Ballarat Courier Pty. Ltd. holds all the shares in the licensee company.
3GL Geelong ..		The Geelong Advertiser Pty. Ltd. holds all the shares in the licensee company.
3MA Mildura ..		New Sunraysia Daily Pty. Ltd. holds 500 preference shares (in totals of 500 preference and 500 ordinary shares) in Sunraysia Broadcasters Pty. Ltd. which holds the licence for the station. Preference shareholders have similar voting rights to ordinary shareholders and are entitled to appoint three of the five directors of the company.
3NE Wangaratta ..		Wangaratta Chronicle Pty. Ltd., holds 1,000 shares (in a total of 27,650) in Wangaratta Broadcasting Co. Pty. Ltd., licensee of 3NE.
4IP Ipswich ..		Queensland Times Pty. Ltd. (the <i>Queensland Times</i>) holds 2,566 of the 6,000 shares in the licensee company.
4MK Mackay ..		Mackay Printing and Publishing Co. Pty. Ltd. (<i>Mackay Mercury</i>) holds 2,000 of the 4,000 shares in the licensee company.
6VA Albany ..		Albany Advertiser (1932) Ltd. holds 7,000 shares (in a total of 20,100 shares) in Albany Broadcasters Ltd., licensee of the station.
7EX Launceston ..		W. R. Rolph and Sons Pty. Ltd. (the <i>Examiner</i> , Launceston) holds 2,393 shares (in a total of 2,500 shares) in 7EX Pty. Ltd., licensee of the station.

NETWORKS OF COMMERCIAL BROADCASTING STATIONS.

24. Section 16 of the Act empowers the Board to regulate the establishment and operation of networks of commercial broadcasting stations and the making of arrangements by licensees of such stations for the provision of programmes or the broadcasting of advertisements. In addition, 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 under:—

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 persons or company on its behalf, any shares or other interest in any such network, association or organization.

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

25. *The Macquarie Broadcasting Network* consists of a proprietary company, Macquarie Broadcasting Service Pty. Ltd., in which the following member stations were shareholders on 30th June, 1960:—

Macquarie Broadcasting Network.

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

Macquarie Broadcasting Service Pty. Ltd. has an arrangement with a number of other stations in accordance with which they may co-operate with the network on agreed terms in the sale of station time for the broadcasting of Macquarie programmes.

26. *The Major Broadcasting Network* is not a company but is an association of stations of which the following were members on 30th June, 1960:—

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

27. 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) New England Network, comprising stations 2AD Armidale, 2MO Gunnedah, 2RE Taree and 2TM Tamworth.
- (c) Queensland Broadcasting Network, comprising stations 4BC Brisbane, 4GR Toowoomba, 4MB Maryborough, 4RO Rockhampton and 4SB Kingaroy.
- (d) Tasmanian Coastal Network, comprising stations 7AD Devonport, 7BU Burnie and 7SD Scottsdale.
- (e) Victorian Broadcasting Network, consisting of stations 3CV Maryborough, 3HA Hamilton, 3NE Wangaratta, 3SH Swan Hill and 3TR Sale.
- (f) Whitfords Broadcasting Network, comprising stations 6PM Perth, 6AM Northam, 6GE Geraldton and 6KG Kalgoorlie.

ACTIVITIES OF THE AUSTRALIAN UNESCO COMMITTEE FOR RADIO.

28. The Chairman has represented the Board on the Australian Unesco Committee for Radio. Meeting jointly with Committees for Press and Films, the Radio Committee gives specialized advice on Unesco's programme in Mass Communication, and makes recommendations to the Commonwealth Government on possible Australian action in this field. One of the most significant activities in the Mass Communication programme in 1959-60 was the meeting on Development of Information Media in South East Asia held in Bangkok in January, 1960. This meeting was the first of three planned by Unesco in order to carry out the survey requested by the United Nations Economic and Social Council on the problems of helping the under-developed countries to build up their information media. Similar meetings are envisaged for Latin America at Santiago de Chile early in 1961 and for Africa at Addis Ababa in 1962. This survey is intended to evaluate the requirements and resources needed to carry out a development programme and is being conducted in consultation with other specialized agencies, with member states and with interested organizations. The meeting in Bangkok concerned itself with the South East Asian area and was attended by delegates from twenty-two Member States as well as experts and observers. The Australian participants were Mr. W. S. Hamilton, Comptroller of News Services for the Australian Broadcasting Commission, Mr. S. Hawes, Producer-in-Chief of the Film Division of the News and Information Bureau, and Mr. R. D. B. Mitchell, Information Attache, Australian Embassy, Bangkok. Mr. E. L. Sommerlad, Secretary of the New South Wales Country Press Association, attended as an expert at the invitation of the Director-General of Unesco. Radio assumes particular importance in under-developed countries because of the low level of literacy and the low living standards which limit the distribution of printed media. The meeting recommended the adoption of a broadcasting code which would recognize responsibility to the community and the opportunities for advancing education and culture. Emphasis was also placed on the provision of listening facilities and programmes for rural populations. One of the immediate results of the Conference is provision in Unesco's proposed Mass Communication programme for 1961-62 for assistance in the organization of a meeting of directors of national news agencies in South East Asia, together with representatives of governments and the local press of countries, where national news agencies do not exist, to discuss news exchange arrangements, summary of news services for small papers and expansion of radio news broadcasts. Other activities with which the Committee has been concerned are the circulation of tape recordings, received from the Unesco Secretariat in Paris, to the Australian Broadcasting Commission and commercial broadcasting stations in Australia. With the help of members of the Committee information was collected for a questionnaire on radio and television broadcasting. The questionnaire represents the first attempt by Unesco at systematic collection of international statistics in this field. The information sought was inclusive of Australia and each of the territories of Papua, New Guinea, Nauru and Norfolk Island. The results of the survey will be published later by Unesco.

PART III.—BROADCASTING—TECHNICAL SERVICES.

29. On 30th June, 1960, broadcasting services were being provided by 165 medium frequency stations (57 national and 108 commercial), and by 9 high frequency stations which are intended to provide for listeners in the more remote parts of the Commonwealth and in the Territories. Details of these stations are given in Appendices "A" and "B", and their location is shown in the map which follows Appendix "E". As from 5th July, 1960, call signs of medium frequency stations in the Northern Territory will be prefixed with the figure 8 instead of the figure 5.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE NATIONAL BROADCASTING SERVICE.

30. The Board's plan for the development of the National Broadcasting Service provided originally for the establishment of 17 new stations and substantial increases in the power of 27 existing stations. The Minister, in 1958, on the recommendation of the Board, approved the establishment of additional low-powered stations at Mount Isa, Queensland, and Katherine and Tennant Creek, Northern Territory, and, in December, 1959, approved plans for improving the service in Western Australia by the establishment of two new medium frequency stations, a 10,000 watt station near Dalwallinu and a 200 watt station at Carnarvon, and the increase in the power of the high frequency station VLX Perth from 10,000 watts to 50,000 watts and of the high frequency station VLW Perth from 2,000 watts to 10,000 watts. With the opening of station 8KN Katherine on 7th July, 1960, 8TC Tennant Creek on 5th July, 1960, and 4MI Mount Isa on 11th July, 1960, 18 of the 22 proposed new stations are now in operation. Some preliminary work has been done in connexion with the establishment of the stations near Dalwallinu and Carnarvon. Power increases have so far been effected at 16 stations including 3WV Horsham the power of which was increased from 10,000 watts to 50,000 watts on 31st August 1960 and it is expected that the following increases will be made during the year 1960-61:—

5CL Adelaide	::	::	::	::	::	from 5,000 to 50,000 watts.
6WF Perth	::	::	::	::	::	from 5,000 to 50,000 watts.

The improvements contemplated in Western Australia follow an investigation of reception conditions in that State by one of the Board's engineers. The station near Dalwallinu will serve, generally speaking, the area north and north-east of the service area of stations 6WF and 6WN Perth and south and east of the service area of station 6GN Geraldton. The Carnarvon station will serve that town and a limited area around the town. The increase in power of stations VLX and VLW Perth should ensure a marked improvement in the service provided by these stations to residents of a wide area of Western Australia, who have to rely on the high frequency services. The radiator of station 6GF Kalgoorlie is to be modernized for the purpose of improving reception to outlying towns and districts where at present reception is sometimes marred at night by fading of the signal strength and distortion of the programme material. It will be some time before all the proposed improvements in Western Australia are completed as the necessary expenditure will have to be co-ordinated with that required for other developments of the National Broadcasting Service.

31. As was indicated in its Eleventh Annual Report, the Board is aware that the quality of the service available to listeners in several areas in Queensland leaves much to be desired. The best remedy for this state of affairs would be to provide additional stations in Queensland, but unfortunately, it is extremely difficult to allocate frequency channels for new stations in the eastern States. The position in this respect is, for various reasons, much more acute in Queensland than in Western Australia where, as is mentioned in the preceding paragraph, it has been decided to establish two additional national broadcasting stations. As has been explained in several previous Reports, the number of frequencies which are available for broadcasting stations is limited by the International Radio Regulations and some limitations are imposed on the use of certain of the channels by an agreement between the Commonwealth and New Zealand. The allocation of frequencies is a problem of great complexity because of the need for ensuring that the establishment of new stations does not result in the reduction of the service of existing stations. The frequency assignment plan is constantly under review and the Board hopes that some solution of the problem of providing better conditions for Queensland will be found during the present year.

32. A conference was held during the year between representatives of the Department of Territories, the Administration of Papua-New Guinea, the Postmaster-General's Department, the Australian Broadcasting Commission and the Board, at which the desirability of providing an improved broadcasting service for the Territory of Papua-New Guinea was discussed. The provisions of the *Broadcasting and Television Act 1942-1960*, apply to the Territory and in conformity therewith national broadcasting stations 9PA, a medium frequency station, and VLT, a high frequency station, have been operating at Port Moresby for some years. The Department of Territories urged that this service should be expanded and it also indicated that the Territory Administration desired to establish some stations of its own to facilitate its contacts with the indigenous population of the Territory. Because of their special nature, it was considered that these stations should not be regarded as broadcasting stations within the meaning of the *Broadcasting and Television Act 1942-1960*, but that they should be operated under a permit granted by the Minister pursuant to the provisions of the *Wireless Telegraphy Act 1905-1950*, on medium frequencies allocated by the Board. The conference agreed that it would be desirable that a medium frequency station should be established at Rabaul from which programmes provided by the

Australian Broadcasting Commission would be transmitted and that the power of the high frequency station VLT Port Moresby should be increased from 2,000 watts to 10,000 watts and that a second high frequency transmitter should be established at Port Moresby in order to ensure better reception for listeners throughout the Territory who would not be assured of satisfactory reception from the medium frequency stations at Port Moresby and Rabaul. The Board will make the necessary recommendations to the Minister for these extensions of the National Broadcasting Service in the Territory.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE COMMERCIAL BROADCASTING SERVICE.

33. As indicated in paragraphs 15 and 16, the Minister has approved the grant of licences for commercial broadcasting stations at Darwin and Mount Isa. The Board has determined that the operating frequency and power of these stations shall be—

—							Frequency.	Power.
Darwin	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,240 kc/s	2,000 watts
Mount Isa	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,370 kc/s	500 watts

During the year, the Board authorized the following changes in the operating conditions of commercial broadcasting stations:—

2MG Mudgee	..	Operation with directional aerial and power increase from 500 to 1,000 watts	These changes have been effected
3BA Ballarat	..	Daytime power increase from 1,000 to 2,000 watts	} These changes were effected on 27th August, 1960
3BO Bendigo	..	" " " " "	
3CS Colac	..	" " " " "	
3CV Maryborough	..	" " " " "	
3GL Geelong	..	" " " " "	
3YB Warrnambool	..	" " " " "	} This change has been effected
4VL Charleville	..	" " " " "	
5AU Port Augusta	..	Operation from new site with directional aerial and power increase from 500 to 2,000 watts	Considerable work is involved in this project and the date on which the changes will be effected has not yet been determined

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

34. During the year considerable progress was made in the revision of the Board's Standards for the Technical Equipment and Operation of Medium Frequency Broadcasting Stations, the need for which was referred to in the Eighth and Ninth Annual Reports. It is hoped to publish the revised Standards during 1960-61, after first discussing them with the Postmaster-General's Department and the Australian Federation of Commercial Broadcasting Stations.

EXPERIMENTAL INVESTIGATIONS.

35. During the year, because of the work involved in connexion with the inquiries into applications for licences for commercial television stations in provincial and country areas, it was not practicable to carry out any further work on the analysis of indirect ray field strength recordings of distant medium frequency broadcasting stations, referred to in paragraph 39 of the Eleventh Annual Report. This work has been deferred until 1960-61. It was mentioned in the Sixth Annual Report that observations of day-time field strengths (medium frequency ground wave) had not indicated any significant seasonal variations in this country. During the year, medium frequency ground wave field strength measurements made, with the co-operation of the Postmaster-General's Department, at Melbourne and Brisbane in the period March, 1953 to May, 1956, were analyzed to obtain more precise information on this subject. Results covering a variety of path conductivity and frequency combinations show the variation from all causes to be small. In most cases 80 per cent. of the results for any one path are within ± 1 db of the median for that path. In high conductivity soil the results show a trend towards more stable conditions with decrease in frequency which corresponds to an increase in soil penetration. The largest variation was observed on a low conductivity path in Queensland.

RADIO RESEARCH BOARD.

36. During the year the Board again made a contribution of £2,000 to the Radio Research Board, the primary purpose of which is to encourage research in radio propagation, in all its aspects, within the Universities of Australia. The Radio Research Board, on which this Board is represented by the Director of Technical Services (Mr. D. McDonald), has agreed, subject to the availability of funds, to provide financial assistance during 1960-61 for the conduct of research at the University of Queensland, the University of Adelaide, the University of Sydney, the University of New England and the University of Melbourne. In each of these Universities, research work relating to radio propagation is being conducted.

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS UNION.

37. A Radio Administrative Conference of the International Telecommunications Union was held in Geneva between 17th August and 21st December, 1959, and the Board was represented on the Australian Delegation by Mr. W. H. Hatfield. One of the principal tasks dealt with by the conference was the revision of the Radio Regulations and Additional Radio Regulations (Atlantic City, 1947), which include the Table of Frequency Allocations providing for the allocation on an international basis of bands of frequencies for the various radio services, including broadcasting, which covers both sound broadcasting and television. The tremendous growth in radio services in the intervening years, together with the requirements of entirely new services, such as Space Research, Radioastronomy and Ionospheric and Tropospheric Scatter Systems, provided extremely difficult problems in the allocation of spectrum space, particularly in those portions of the spectrum having long-distance propagation characteristics.

38. As a result of the conference, the following changes which affect broadcasting and television in Australia are contemplated:—

Medium-frequency 525-535 kc/s.—This band, which was previously allocated to the Mobile Service, is now shared by the Mobile and Broadcasting services in Region 3, which includes Australia.

High-frequency 7,100-7,150 kc/s.—This band, which was previously shared between the Broadcasting and Amateur services in both Regions 1 and 3, will now be allocated exclusively to broadcasting in both regions.

Very-high-frequency.—The bands allocated to broadcasting in Region 3 in the Atlantic City table were confirmed with the following variations:—

(a) 87-100 Mc/s is now allocated to the Broadcasting, Fixed and Mobile services, instead of exclusively to Broadcasting as previously.

(b) 170-216 Mc/s is now allocated to the Broadcasting, Fixed and Mobile services, in lieu of 170-200 Mc/s in the Atlantic City table. (In Australia portion of the band 202-209 Mc/s is allocated to the Aeronautical Radionavigation service.)

The frequency bands of the ten VHF television channels reserved for television purposes in Australia are all included in the new Geneva Frequency Allocation Table and associated footnotes. However, the allocation of the band 136-137 Mc/s for research purposes in Space and Earth Space projects, and a move towards eventual allocation of the band 132-136 Mc/s to the Aeronautical Mobile (Route) service on a world-wide basis, may involve reconsideration of the use of Channel 4, 132-139 Mc/s, for television. Within television Channel 7, 181-188 Mc/s, the band 183.6 Mc/s \pm 0.5 Mc/s is allocated on a world-wide basis to Space and Earth Space services for research purposes, subject to no harmful interference being caused to other services.

Ultra-high-frequency.—The band 500-820 Mc/s has been allocated exclusively to the Broadcasting service in Australia, except for the portion 585-610 Mc/s which is shared by the Radionavigation service on a secondary basis. The Radioastronomy service may use the portion 606-614 Mc/s until such time as it is required by the other services to which it is allocated.

Super-high-frequency.—The conference allocated the spectrum beyond 10,500 Mc/s, the upper limit of the spectrum allocated at Atlantic City (1947), up to a limit of 40,000 Mc/s. In this new spectrum space, broadcasting is allocated the band 11,700-12,700 Mc/s, shared with the Fixed and Mobile services.

High-frequency Broadcasting Plans.—Nine draft high-frequency broadcasting plans, for different seasons and three periods of the 11-year sun-spot cycle, were prepared by the International Frequency Registration Board (I.F.R.B.), for consideration by the conference, with the object of substituting orderly planned use of the available channels for the rather chaotic conditions existing at present in the frequency bands allocated to high-frequency broadcasting. These draft plans did not find general acceptance and considerable time and effort were spent in examining various proposals, such as a further reduction in the technical standards upon which the plans were based and an increase in the width of the frequency bands available to broadcasting, in order to meet satisfactorily all the requirements submitted by countries. Neither of these major proposals was adopted, nor were the various countries willing to accept a reduction in their stated requirements, with the result that the conference was unable to adopt the I.F.R.B. draft plans and instead concentrated on other means of achieving the more orderly use of the high-frequency

broadcasting bands. The method finally adopted, which is a scheme of "frequency management", is based on the concept of "current usage", instead of the concept of "requirements" forming the basis of the draft plans. In the operation of this new scheme, the I.F.R.B. will receive quarterly from each country the details of proposed usage for the coming period, and, by co-operation between administrations, it will produce schedules of operation by which harmful interference between transmissions will be reduced to a minimum. It is hoped that in the operation of this scheme over a period of some years a clear pattern of actual usage will emerge, allowing the production of acceptable plans on a realistic basis at some future time.

Technical Standards.—In view of the increasing congestion throughout the spectrum and the consequent need to employ the most advanced techniques to reduce to a minimum the space occupied by emissions, and also any spurious emissions, the conference adopted new standards for Frequency Tolerances and Spurious Emissions, and, wherever appropriate, these will be incorporated in the Board's Technical Standards.

Entry into Force of Regulations.—The new Regulations, including the Table of Frequency Allocations, are intended to come into force on 1st May, 1961, with the exception of that section relating to the "frequency management" of the high-frequency broadcasting bands, the first schedules of which became effective on 4th September, 1960. On 19th May, 1960, the Minister announced that the Government had decided that it would establish a special Committee to conduct a review of frequency allocations to all classes of approved users in Australia and to study the application of the Geneva Conference Table and its relevance to Australian conditions in the radio field.

INTERFERENCE TO THE RECEPTION OF BROADCASTING AND TELEVISION PROGRAMMES.

39. As indicated in paragraph 6, the *Broadcasting and Television Act* 1960 prescribed that the Board should "detect sources of interference, and furnish advice and assistance in connexion with the prevention of interference, with the transmission or reception of the programmes of broadcasting stations and television stations". The Act also prescribed in this connexion that "the Postmaster-General may, at the request and expense of the Board, provide facilities and services required by the Board for the performance of" this function. The effect of these amendments was to give statutory authority for a situation which has existed for some years. It has always been accepted that part of the Board's responsibility for the provision of broadcasting and television services was to ensure that appropriate steps were taken to eliminate, as far as practicable, the causes of interference to the reception of broadcasting or television programmes. On the other hand, the most appropriate authority to undertake the necessary work of investigating causes of interference, and furnishing advice and assistance to listeners and viewers as to how these troubles should be minimized, is the Postmaster-General's Department which, since the inception of broadcasting, has had a trained staff engaged in this important work. The new law on the subject will permit the Department to continue this work.

40. *Interference to Television Reception.*—During the year ended 31st May, 1960, 7,426 complaints of interference to the reception of television programmes were reported to the Department. During the same period, investigations showed the main causes of complaint to be—

	Number.	Approximate Percentage of Total Causes.
		Per cent.
Power reticulation services	2,442	29.5
Receiver faults and faulty tuning	2,346	28.5
Propagation peculiarities	843	10
Domestic electrical apparatus	533	6.5
Industrial electrical apparatus	404	5
Industrial, scientific and medical radio equipment	221	2.5
Other radiocommunication services	197	2.5
Motor car ignition systems	80	1

Complaints increased about 30 per cent. over those of the previous year, but their number, in relation to the number of licences in force, dropped appreciably below the 1 per cent. figure of the previous two years. About 28 per cent. of the complaints (as against 33 per cent. in the previous year) were due to receiver faults and faulty tuning, which should have been corrected without recourse to the Department. The past year was the first in which an appreciable proportion (22 per cent.) of the complaints came from South Australia, Queensland and Western Australia. In general, the causes of the complaints are distributed in the same way in all States, with the exception of Queensland, where high-tension reticulation alone is responsible for 53 per cent. of the complaints. In all States power reticulation is the main cause of interference to television reception. The supply authorities are co-operating well with the Department in this matter, but difficult construction problems arise in some cases and there are no easy solutions.

41. During the year reports were received of co-channel interference to reception of television channels 2, 7 and 9 at intermittent periods, particularly from fringe areas of reception. This interference, which is caused by either sporadic E layer ionospheric transmission over long distances (in the case of

channel 2) or tropospheric transmission over shorter distances (in the case of all channels), can be troublesome when it occurs. Although the incidence of the interference has been small in terms of time, to alleviate its effects the Board arranged to offset the carrier frequencies of some stations by plus or minus 10 kc/s. This offset, although having no noticeable effect on the tuning of receivers, has an appreciable effect in reducing the severity of interference as viewed on television receivers.

42. *Interference to broadcast reception.*—During the year ended 31st May, 1960, 10,827 complaints of interference to the reception of broadcasting programmes were reported to the Department. During the same period, investigations showed the main causes of complaint to be—

	Number.	Approximate Percentage of Total Causes.
		per cent.
Power reticulation services	4,014	34
Receiver faults, &c.	2,086	18
Industrial electrical apparatus	1,904	16
Domestic electrical apparatus	1,762	15
Industrial, scientific and medical radio equipment	175	1.5
Traction services	100	1

Compared with the previous year, the number of complaints has fallen by about 23 per cent. About 18 per cent. of the complaints (as was the case in the previous year) were due to receiver faults, &c., which should have been corrected without recourse to the Department. It will be noted that power reticulation is the main cause of interference to broadcast reception also.

43. Over the years, efforts have been made to have many causes of interference prevented by appropriate attention to electrical equipment during its manufacture. In this connexion, the Standards Association of Australia has now issued standards fixing limits of interference from electrical appliances (Australian Standard No. C321-1959 "Limits of Radio Interference for Electrical Appliances and Equipment") and a Committee of the Association is preparing standards relating to instruments for and methods of measuring interference.

PART IV.—BROADCASTING—PROGRAMME SERVICES.

44. In previous reports the Board has referred to changes in broadcast programmes which have resulted from the establishment of television services in State capital cities. It is now evident that broadcasting stations have had time to consider their policies for programmes in competition with the gradually increasing hours of operation of television stations. With some exceptions, the early trend towards the inclusion of more music, news, and other services has been maintained in the capital cities. Country stations, though not operating in direct competition with television, have been obliged to rearrange their programmes owing to changes in the pattern of sponsorship by national advertisers. A number of country stations have endeavoured to maintain the pre-television pattern of programming by the inclusion of transcribed programmes, mainly serials. The "top tune" programmes provide a popular and inexpensive vehicle for spot advertisements and have had a marked effect on the type of entertainment provided by many country stations, as well as by city stations. This is consistent with changes in popular taste in broadcasting programmes, some of which result from the greatly increased use of portable receivers.

45. From casual listening it may appear that the programmes offered by commercial broadcasting stations lack variety and consist mainly of frequently repeated American popular tunes. However the table of composition of commercial broadcasting programmes on page 20 shows that there is also a considerable amount of material of general interest and value. Unfortunately much of this is concealed in the mass of current popular music, and by the number of advertisements which employ the intense method of presentation known as "hard sell". Probably the most noticeable change in broadcasting programmes is the presence of advertising matter at all times of day. Formerly advertisements were fairly numerous in what were recognized as peak listening times, but during the past few years all stations have greatly increased both the number of advertisements and their distribution throughout the hours of operation. At the same time hours of operation have been expanded, as may be seen from the table in paragraph 61. The present position may be summarized as follows: music of current, and often transient, popularity is the largest component of commercial broadcasting programmes, but at least one station in each State capital city maintains a policy of providing a much wider variety of entertainment and informative matter; most stations have improved and increased their news and service programmes; the proportion of advertising has changed little since the previous year, but is being spread over a greater part of the day; and, although this does not apply equally to all stations, programmes generally seem to be designed for what is known as "popular listening" to an even greater extent than in the years before television.

46. In the Eleventh Annual Report, reference was made in paragraph 47 to the operation of country stations as relay units for city stations. The imaginative use of technical facilities, including recording equipment, has given country listeners to some of these stations an improved local service without loss of the more popular programmes from the parent city station.

During the year the local services from country stations of this type have been maintained, and in some cases increased. However there is still room for improvement in the local service provided by most of the twelve stations concerned. Many of the programmes which are relayed to these country stations are extremely popular, but the Board feels that many of the less important relayed items could be replaced by local programmes which would bring the station nearer to being an important unit in the community life of the area.

47. The monitoring of commercial broadcasting programmes, which was previously undertaken by the Radio Branch of the Postmaster-General's Department, has now become the direct responsibility of the Board in New South Wales and Victoria, and will be progressively taken over in the other States. (See paragraph 10.)

ANALYSIS OF BROADCASTING PROGRAMMES.

48. An analysis of the programmes broadcast by commercial broadcasting stations in each State capital city is presented in the following table which shows the percentage of programme time occupied by various types of programme matter during a typical week in the autumn of 1960. These figures can give no more than a general idea of the types of programme available to listeners in each area. The programmes of individual stations may vary widely from the averages shown by the figures. The percentage given for popular music is slightly inflated as it includes the time occupied by announcers in describing and commenting on the items played; as the interest of many listeners in the age groups most concerned is centered as much on the "disc jockey" as on the music, this figure is not seriously misleading. The amount of time devoted to children's sessions has been reduced in three cities since 1956. Further reference to this decline in quantity is made in paragraph 51. The table which follows may be compared with similar information given in the Board's Eighth, Tenth and Eleventh Annual Reports.

COMPOSITION OF COMMERCIAL BROADCASTING PROGRAMMES 1960.
STATIONS IN STATE CAPITAL CITIES.

Type of Programme.	Percentage of Programme Time.					
	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Music—						
Serious	1.2	2.3	1.3	0.7	0.1	0.4
Light	13.7	19.7	9.6	14.7	11.1	9.1
Popular	45.1	36.5	46.5	42.6	45.9	32.2
Total Music	60.0	58.5	57.4	58.0	57.1	41.7
Drama—						
Adventure, Crime	4.6	2.4	5.5	4.3	2.8	9.6
Human Interest	4.0	4.3	7.4	5.4	6.6	13.8
General	0.6	0.5	1.8	1.5	2.4	2.5
Total Drama	9.2	7.2	14.7	11.2	11.8	25.9
Variety, Talent	1.7	1.4	0.4	1.4	0.7	2.6
Quiz, Game, Panel	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.9	1.2
Women's	1.1	3.1	0.8	1.9	2.3	0.5
Children's	0.5	0.8	0.7	1.1	1.6	0.1
Sport	2.7	3.2	2.6	2.0	3.7	2.8
Talks, Interviews, Demonstrations	1.5	2.8	3.0	2.2	1.4	1.8
News, Weather, Community Service	6.5	7.0	5.9	7.0	6.0	7.3
Religious Matter	4.7	3.4	3.1	3.6	3.2	2.3
Total Programme Matter ..	88.7	88.2	88.8	89.1	88.7	86.2
Advertisements—						
Sponsored Programmes	3.9	5.6	3.8	3.0	4.0	3.5
Spot Advertisements	7.4	6.2	7.4	7.9	7.3	10.3
Total Advertisements	11.3	11.8	11.2	10.9	11.3	13.8
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

BROADCASTING PROGRAMME STANDARDS.

49. The Board is required by section 16 of the *Broadcasting and Television Act 1942-1960* "to ensure that adequate and comprehensive programmes are provided by commercial broadcasting stations to serve the best interests of the general public" and "to determine the conditions subject to which advertisements may be broadcast by licensees". The licensees of commercial broadcasting stations are required by section 99 of the Act to provide programmes and to supervise the broadcasting of programmes "in such a manner as to ensure, as far as practicable, that the programmes are in accordance with standards determined by the Board".

50. The Tenth Annual Report gave details of the Broadcasting Programme Standards which had been determined by the Board after consultation with the Management Committee of the Australian Federation of Commercial Broadcasting Stations. These standards set out the general principles which should be observed in the production and presentation of programmes and made special provision for family and children's programmes, advertisements and other matters. Copies of the Standards have been widely distributed and there has been a constant demand by advertisers and others for additional copies. In general the requirements of the Standards have been observed satisfactorily, although there has been some evidence of advertising in excess of the amount specified. Few licensees have taken positive action for the provision of children's programmes of the type recommended in the Standards. On 3rd March, 1960, the Board amended the provisions relating to the use of foreign languages in broadcast programmes. These matters are dealt with in greater detail in subsequent paragraphs.

CHILDREN'S PROGRAMMES.

51. For the past three years, the Board has referred in its Annual Reports to the special care which is required in presenting programmes at those times when the audience is likely to contain large numbers of children. The Board's Broadcasting Programme Standards became effective on 6th October, 1958, but long before that time both the Board and the Australian Federation of Commercial Broadcasting Stations had clearly stated their ideas on the responsibility of licensees towards children. It was pointed out in the Eleventh Annual Report that the Board had conducted special studies of the nature of programmes broadcast for children in 1957-58 and 1958-59, which indicated that there had been some decline in the standard of programmes for children and that the amount of time devoted to these programmes had been reduced in many cases. During the year under review a similar study was made from which it appeared that the standard and amount of these programmes had been further reduced. This is mainly due to the reduced amount of time allowed to provide for the needs of children in several capital cities in which television services were introduced during the year; the changes are similar to those made by stations in Sydney and Melbourne after the commencement of television in 1956-57.

52. The criticisms made in paragraph 51 of the Eleventh Annual Report are still valid and the Board is concerned to find that many licensees continue to do nothing to implement the suggestions put forward for their guidance in paragraph 14 of the Broadcasting Programme Standards. This paragraph reads as follows:—

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

- (a) to impart a broader knowledge of the history and potentialities of our country and of current affairs;
- (b) to encourage the habit of reading and illustrate the pleasure and profit which can be obtained from it;
- (c) to encourage active participation in sport and an interest in hobbies; and
- (d) by the use of the great examples from the Bible, and from history, biography and literature, to impart a real appreciation of the spiritual values and of the qualities of courage, honour and integrity which are essential to the full development of the individual and of national greatness.

It is further recommended that music included in children's programmes should be such as to encourage in children an appreciation of quality in its composition and performance.

The remedy for this situation lies in the first place in the hands of the broadcasters and in an increased appreciation of responsibility on their part for the child audience. The matter has been taken up with the Australian Federation of Commercial Broadcasting Stations, to which the Board's views have been fully explained, and there have been discussions with the Management Committee of the Federation. While the Board appreciates that, in a period of rapid and perhaps fundamental change in broadcasting practices and in the habits of listeners, the broadcasters may find some difficulty in providing suitable programmes for children according to the spirit of the Standards, this does not excuse the large number of stations which almost completely ignore their responsibilities in this field. Certainly there is, in most cases, no financial reason for this, as will appear from the table showing the financial results of the operations of the commercial broadcasting service in 1958-59 (*see* paragraph 19). The Board is reluctant to give directions to licensees as to the content of their programmes or the manner in which they should discharge their responsibilities, since these are primarily matters for the licensees, subject to compliance with the appropriate standards. It may be thought that the Federation should provide to its members a considerable degree of advice and assistance in a field of such importance, where its members are especially vulnerable to criticism. The Board would be happy to co-operate with the Federation in the consideration of this problem.

NEWS.

53. During the year many stations have expanded their news services and some city stations supplement their normal services by news flashes, news commentaries and discussions. Country stations are tending to place greater emphasis on providing their listeners with frequent bulletins of local news made available by local and district newspapers, or, to an increasing extent, obtained from their own news-gathering resources. It is satisfactory to record that in nearly every case local newspapers and broadcasting stations are working together in the public interest as complementary services rather than in their former role of rivals in a common field of activity. The number of stations with their own news staffs and district correspondents has increased during the year. Notwithstanding the Board's earlier criticism of the unnecessarily sensational presentation of news items, there have been a number of instances in which this has occurred and these have been taken up with the stations concerned.

COMMUNITY SERVICE.

54. An aspect of commercial broadcasting for which praise is due to the majority of stations is that of community service. These stations, many of them country stations, take much trouble to provide special services for their listeners and to identify themselves with the district which they serve. The spirit of community service is strongly in evidence during times of emergency—especially emergency through fires, floods, or storms which endanger the welfare of the people—when the public normally turns to the local broadcasting station as an immediate and reliable source of information and direction. Commercial broadcasting stations also help by initiating or assisting in appeals for funds for hospitals and other charitable organizations, in some cases setting aside one day in the year during which they focus the whole resources of the station on the raising of money. Well over £500,000 is raised each year for charity in public appeals in which the commercial broadcasting stations in Australia play a major role.

RELIGIOUS BROADCASTS.

55. Section 103 of the *Broadcasting and Television Act 1942-1960* requires each licensee to broadcast from his station Divine Worship or other matter of a religious nature during such periods as the Board determines. The Board has determined that each station should devote at least one hour each week to this purpose free of charge for station time, the time being distributed among the various denominations, as far as practicable, in proportion to their numerical strengths as revealed by the latest census. In practice, most stations broadcast considerably more than the minimum period of one hour without charge, in the form of church services, devotional periods, hymns and epilogues. At 30th June, 1960, commercial stations were providing 279 hours per week, free of charge, for religious broadcasts, an average of more than 2½ hours per station. In addition sponsored religious programmes occupied 191 hours per week.

POLITICAL BROADCASTS.

56. The *Broadcasting and Television Act 1942-1960* provides, *inter alia* in Section 116 that—

(3) If, during an election period, a licensee broadcasts election matter, he shall afford reasonable opportunities for the broadcasting of election matter to all political parties contesting the election, being parties which were represented in either House of the Parliament for which the election is to be held at the time of its last meeting before the election period.

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

A general election for the Legislative Assembly in Queensland was held during the year and following its usual practice the Board obtained details of political broadcasts made during the election period. From the information provided by commercial broadcasting stations, and from the absence of complaints to the contrary, it appears that the provisions of section 116 (3.) were observed by licensees during the election campaign.

EMPLOYMENT OF AUSTRALIANS.

57. Section 114 of the *Broadcasting and Television Act 1942-1960* reads—

(1) The Commission and licensees shall, as far as possible, use the services of Australians in the production and presentation of broadcasting and television programmes.

(2) Not less than five per centum of the time occupied by the programmes of the Commission, and not less than five per centum of the time occupied by the programmes of a commercial broadcasting station, in the broadcasting of music shall be devoted to the broadcasting of works of composers who are Australians.

(3) In this section, "Australian" means a person who was born or is ordinarily resident in Australia.

The popularity of television with evening audiences has led to the withdrawal by many national advertisers of their sponsorship of programmes recorded in the form of transcriptions, especially those broadcast during the evening, and this has caused changes in the former arrangement of programmes, which in addition to recorded music, news and other service items, normally included a number of transcriptions (mainly drama and variety). Some stations have been able to retain these programmes either with the support of local sponsors, or by using them as a vehicle for spot advertisements. In former years an important contribution to the employment of Australians in commercial broadcasting programmes was made through the activities of programme producing organizations whose transcriptions were widely used, but the number of transcribed programmes being produced has declined greatly in the past few years. Representations have been made to the Board and the Minister by representatives of radio production houses in which it was suggested that some form of quota of Australian programmes should be imposed on all broadcasting stations, or that they should be directed to broadcast a specified proportion of Australian produced transcriptions. The Minister has stated that he does not believe that, in the present circumstances, the Government would be justified in taking any such action, mainly because of the present transitional stage in radio practices, and that he did not agree that the policy adopted in relation to television programmes (*see* paragraph 99) was applicable at this stage to radio. It should be pointed out that the Macquarie Broadcasting Service and the Major Network have both announced plans for substantial increases in the production of radio features of various kinds, which they consider will prove suitable for broadcasting under existing conditions. There seems to be some scope for new types of transcriptions to meet the changing circumstances. It is unfortunate, for example, that there are hardly any Australian programmes suitable for children available on transcription: it might be thought that the dramatisation of great stories and Australian adventure for children would be a suitable medium for the employment of Australians.

58. The following table shows the proportion of time devoted to the broadcasting of musical works of Australian composers, pursuant to the provisions of section 114 (2.) of the Act:—

Year.	Australian Broadcasting Commission.	Commercial Broadcasting Stations.	
	Average Percentage of Metropolitan Stations.	Average Percentage of Commercial Stations.	Number of Stations below prescribed Percentage.
1957-58	6.12	6.13	16
1958-59	5.94	6.09	18
1959-60	6.09	6.08*	23*

* Figures for period 1st July to 31st December, 1959.

Of the 23 stations which did not comply with the requirement of Section 114 (2.) of the Act, 16 used between 4.5 per cent. and 5 per cent. of Australian music and 7 used less than 4.5 per cent. Steps have been taken to ensure that the statutory obligation will be adequately observed. The Board is grateful to the Australasian Performing Right Association for again providing information concerning the use of Australian music by commercial stations.

ADVERTISING.

59. The principles governing the acceptability of advertising matter, as well as the time standards applicable to advertisements, are set out in the Board's Broadcasting Programme Standards, issued in 1958, and printed in Appendix "C" of the Board's Tenth Annual Report. The only alteration to the Standards which was made during the year was in respect of the use of foreign languages in advertisements. This is dealt with fully in paragraph 62. The standards provide:—

- (a) In programmes which are sponsored the time devoted to all advertising matter should not exceed the following periods—
 - (i) in programmes exceeding fifteen minutes in duration, a period calculated at the rate of two minutes in each fifteen minutes of programme, or part thereof;
 - (ii) in programmes not exceeding fifteen minutes in duration, the following periods—
 - In a 5 minute programme, 1 minute
 - In a 7½ minute programme, 1½ minutes
 - In a 10 minute programme, 2 minutes
 - In a 15 minute programme, 2½ minutes;
- (b) Spot advertisements may be included in any programme period set aside for the purpose of broadcasting such advertisements but should be distributed at reasonable intervals throughout the programme, having regard to the entertainment or service to be provided during the period;
- (c) No more than 30 per centum of any programme period during which spot advertisements are broadcast may be devoted to advertising matter; and not more than eighteen minutes may be so occupied in any period of 60 minutes; and
- (d) Spot advertisements may be broadcast in groups, if each advertisement complies with these Standards, and if no group exceeds 1½ minutes in duration.

The Board does not regard these standards as being unduly restrictive; there is, in fact, some reason for thinking that they may be too generous, particularly in view of the increasing preference of advertisers for spot advertising. Even so the Board has had occasion to invite the attention of some stations to their failure to keep their advertising matter within the specified limits. The principal cause of complaint during the year has been that in popular sessions stations have oversold the time available for advertisements. One reason for this may be found in the forms of station contracts providing for certain types of saturation campaigns. This particular type of advertising may have its place in modern merchandising but if, as is apparent in many cases, the contract provides for the campaign to be intensified at short notice and in a particular session, there is an obligation on the licensee to ensure that the session will not be required to carry more advertisements than the maximum amount specified in the Standards.

MEDICAL ADVERTISEMENTS AND TALKS.

60. The *Broadcasting and Television Act 1942-1960* requires, in sections 100 and 122 respectively, that a licensee shall not broadcast an advertisement relating to a medicine, or a talk on a medical subject, unless the text has been approved by the Director-General of Health or, on appeal to the Minister, by the Minister. No appeals were made by broadcasting stations during the year under review. The Board has assisted the Director-General of Health by making periodical routine observations of broadcast programmes, as well as some special observations. One series of medical talks including advertisements for medicines was broadcast by a station in a form other than that approved by the Director-General. Appropriate action was taken to ensure the station's compliance with the provisions of the Act.

HOURS OF SERVICE.

61. During the year, 24 stations increased their hours of operation, ten of which now commence transmission at an earlier hour. The average opening time on week-days is now 5.51 a.m. At 30th June, 1960, 108 stations were operating for an aggregate of 12,983 hours per week, which was 85 hours per week more than at the close of the previous year. Temporary variations in the hours of commercial broadcasting stations were authorized during the year on 430 occasions, including one period of local flood emergency. Seven commercial broadcasting stations provide a regular 24 hour service. These are 2UE and 2UW Sydney, 2KO Newcastle, 3XY Melbourne, 4BC and 4KQ Brisbane and 5KA Adelaide. The 66 stations of the National Broadcasting Service were operating for a total of 7,965 hours per week at 30th June, 1960, which was an increase of 32 hours a week on the figure for the previous year. The following table illustrates the extent to which the hours of service of commercial broadcasting stations have increased since 1951. The figures represent the average number of hours of transmission per week for stations in State capital cities, stations in all areas outside the capital cities, and for all commercial stations in the Commonwealth.

AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS OF OPERATION, COMMERCIAL BROADCASTING STATIONS.

Location of Stations.	Average Hours per Week, Year Ending—			
	30th June, 1951.	30th June, 1955.	30th June, 1957.	30th June, 1960.
Sydney (6 stations)	127	128	138 (a)	139
Melbourne (6 stations)	110	125	127 (a)	129
Brisbane (4 stations)	123	135	136	147 (a)
Adelaide (3 stations)	119	137	137	139 (a)
Perth (4 stations)	111	113	119	128 (a)
Hobart (2 stations)	108	117	117	125 (a)
All State Capital Cities (25 stations) ..	117	126	130	135
All other areas	101 (78 stations)	112 (81 stations)	113 (83 stations)	116 (83 stations)
All Stations	105 (103 stations)	115 (106 stations)	117 (108 stations)	120 (108 stations)

(a) Television services commenced in this area during this year. The number of hours of weekly transmission by each station is shown in Appendix "A".

BROADCASTS IN FOREIGN LANGUAGES.

62. In the Tenth and Eleventh Annual Reports, reference was made to the Board's reconsideration of the standards relating to the use of foreign languages in broadcast programmes. These standards had been originally drawn up, and subsequently restated in more precise terms, after consultation with appropriate authorities including the Department of Immigration. Representations made by various organizations concerned with the welfare of migrants led to further discussions with the Department of Immigration and with the Management Committee of the Australian Federation of Commercial Broadcasting Stations. Proposals were put forward by the Management Committee that the use of foreign languages in advertisements should be permitted under strict control, for a limited period in each week's broadcasting. The Board agreed to the proposal, subject to certain safeguards, and on 3rd March, 1960, determined that the relevant paragraph of the Broadcasting Programme Standards should be replaced by the following:—

24 (1.) Foreign languages may be used in programmes subject to the following conditions:—

- (a) not more than 2½ per centum of the station's weekly hours of transmission, as determined by the Board, shall be occupied by programmes in which foreign languages are used;
- (b) in such programmes the words spoken in a foreign language, including the words in an advertisement, shall be immediately preceded or followed by an adequate translation into English, and the time occupied by such translation shall not be less than 25 per centum of the total time occupied by the words spoken in a foreign language;
- (c) advertisements in a foreign language may be broadcast only during a programme which itself is presented in a foreign language;
- (d) each such advertisement shall contain not more than 100 words, including the matter spoken in a foreign language and the translation into English;
- (e) each station which broadcasts programmes or advertisements in a foreign language shall obtain in advance, and retain for three months after the date of broadcasting, a script of all spoken matter, containing the words in the foreign language and in the English translation, together with a declaration by a responsible person that the English words are an adequate translation of the foreign words;
- (f) in addition to the foregoing conditions all programmes and advertisements in a foreign language shall comply in all respects with the provisions of these Standards.

(2.) Sub-paragraph (1.) of this paragraph does not apply to the performance of musical items, the broadcasting of religious services, or to the following:—

- (a) programmes designed for use in schools, or for other educational purposes;
- (b) brief incidental dialogue in dramatized or similar programmes where the development of the programme requires the use of a language other than English;
- (c) programmes of a national nature which are broadcast on special occasions;
- (d) periods of local emergency during which it may be beneficial to convey warnings or instructions on safety measures in one or more foreign languages as well as in English.

No evidence of failure to comply with the new rules has come under the notice of the Board.

BROADCASTING OF OBJECTIONABLE MATTER.

63. The *Broadcasting and Television Act 1942-1960* provides, in Section 118, that a licensee shall not broadcast matter which is blasphemous, indecent, or obscene. No breach of this section has come under the notice of the Board during the year. However some concern has been felt by the Board about the broadcasting of songs, in which the lyrics may be regarded as offensive. The Board considered it necessary to invite the attention of the Australian Federation of Commercial Broadcasting Stations to the use being made of items of this type. The Federation subsequently requested all station managers to watch for such items and to inform the Federation of any recordings of this type so that appropriate action could be taken on an industry basis. From time to time the Board receives complaints that distress has been caused to listeners by broadcast programmes, usually in dramatized form. This occurs particularly in dramatizations of events within living memory, and in programmes which depict mental illness as a theme or incidentally. In the former case special care is necessary to avoid risk of causing distress; in the latter the Broadcasting Programme Standards specifically require that reference to mental or physical afflictions should be treated with caution, to avoid distress to sufferers of similar ailments.

CHRISTMAS DAY AND GOOD FRIDAY.

64. The Board's Broadcasting Programme Standards provide that—

If advertisements are broadcast on Christmas Day or Good Friday they should be selected and presented with discretion, and the standards for advertising on Sundays should be observed.

Many stations omit all advertising matter from their programmes on Christmas Day and Good Friday and others concentrate their full resources on raising money for some charitable cause. A few stations failed to recognize the significance of these days and also failed to comply with the requirements of the Standards for the broadcasting of advertisements, both as to the number of advertisements and the suitability of the products advertised. This was taken up with the stations.

PART V.—TELEVISION ADMINISTRATION.

65. During the first and second stages in the development of the Australian television services, national and commercial stations were established in the capital cities of each of the States, commencing service on the dates indicated:—

National Stations—

ABN Sydney..	..	..	..	..	5th November, 1956
ABV Melbourne	..	..	..	..	18th November, 1956
ABQ Brisbane	..	..	..	..	2nd November, 1959
ABS Adelaide	..	..	..	..	11th March, 1960
ABW Perth ..	..	..	..	..	7th May, 1960
ABT Hobart..	..	..	..	..	4th June, 1960

Commercial Stations—

ATN Sydney..	..	..	..	..	2nd December, 1956
TCN Sydney..	..	..	..	..	16th September, 1956
GTV Melbourne	..	..	..	..	19th January, 1957
HSV Melbourne	..	..	..	..	4th November, 1956
BTQ Brisbane	..	..	..	..	1st November, 1959
QTQ Brisbane	..	..	..	..	16th August, 1959
ADS Adelaide	..	..	..	..	24th October, 1959
NWS Adelaide	..	..	..	..	5th September, 1959
TVW Perth ..	..	..	..	..	16th October, 1959
TVT Hobart	..	..	..	..	23rd May, 1960,

The table hereunder shows the increase in the number of viewers' licences in each State during the year:—

	Viewers' Licences in Force.	
	30th June, 1959.	30th June, 1960.
New South Wales	300,871	409,334
Victoria	270,073	353,091
Queensland	360	67,337
South Australia	6,124	84,967
Western Australia .. .. .	..	35,604
Tasmania	74	4,662
Commonwealth	577,502	954,995

66. In paragraph 74 of its Eleventh Annual Report, the Board quoted a statement which had been made in the House of Representatives by the Postmaster-General on 30th April, 1959, outlining the Government's policy in respect of the third stage in the development of the television services in the course of which stations would be established in the following areas:—

Australian Capital Territory ..	Canberra.
New South Wales	Newcastle-Hunter River, Illawarra, Richmond-Tweed Heads, Central Tablelands.
Victoria	Ballarat, Bendigo, Latrobe Valley, Goulburn Valley.
Queensland	Darling Downs, Rockhampton, Townsville.
Tasmania	North Eastern Tasmania.

The Minister stated that the Government had authorized him to invite applications for licences for commercial television stations to serve these areas, and this was done by the Minister by notice published in the *Commonwealth Gazette* on the 21st May, 1959. Applications were to be submitted to the Secretary of the Board on or before 30th September. Regarding the national service, the Minister said that "the Government has decided to maintain its policy of providing dual national and commercial services to viewers. Because of the frequency problems involved, however, no final decision regarding the actual details of the extension of the national service would be made until the Control Board has completed its inquiries into applications for commercial licences, and submitted its recommendations to the Government. In the meantime, such preliminary work as is possible in the planning of the stations can proceed".

67. Forty-five applications were received for licences in the thirteen areas mentioned in the preceding paragraph; three of the applications were subsequently withdrawn and two of the applicants combined their applications, leaving forty-one for inquiry by the Board. The applicants were:—

Canberra—

Community T.V. (Canberra) Ltd.
 General Television Corporation Pty. Ltd.
 Canberra Television Ltd.
 Australian Capital Television Ltd.
 Television Australia Ltd.

(Before the inquiry into these applications commenced, the application of General Television Corporation Pty. Ltd. was withdrawn.)

Newcastle-Hunter River—

Newcastle Broadcasting and Television Corporation Ltd.
 Paul Terry Productions, on behalf of T.P.N. Ltd., a company to be formed. (The company was subsequently formed and presented the application.)
 Shortland Television Corporation Ltd.
 Commercial Television Newcastle Ltd.
 Northumberland Television Ltd.
 Northern Telecasters Ltd.

(Before the inquiry into these applications commenced, the application of Shortland Television Corporation Ltd. was withdrawn.)

Illawarra—

I.T.N. Ltd.
 Television Wollongong Transmissions Ltd.
 Television Corporation Ltd. (two applications)
 Wollongong and Illawarra Television Ltd.
 South Coast Telecasters Ltd.

(During the inquiry into these applications, the two applications of Television Corporation Ltd. were treated as one application, with alternative proposals.)

Richmond-Tweed Heads—

Richmond-Tweed TV Ltd.
 Television Corporation Ltd., on behalf of a company to be formed.
 North Coast Television Ltd.
 Lismore Telecasters Ltd., a company to be formed. (The company was subsequently formed and presented the application as amended.)

Central Tablelands—

Country Television Services Ltd.
 P.A. Yeomans
 Pan-Australian Television Corporation Ltd.
 Television Corporation Ltd., on behalf of a company to be formed.
 Central Western Television Ltd.
 Orange and District Telecasters Ltd., a company to be formed. (The company was subsequently formed and presented the application.)

Ballarat—

Western Victoria Television Pty. Ltd.
 General Television Corporation Pty. Ltd.
 Ballarat Telecasters Ltd.
 R. H. Wilson

(Before the inquiry into the applications commenced, Western Victoria Television Pty. Ltd. and Ballarat Telecasters Ltd. agreed to submit a joint application and asked the Board to consider the application of Western Victoria Television Pty. Ltd., as amended in accordance with the agreement in the name of Ballarat and Western Victoria Television Ltd.)

Bendigo—

Bendigo and Central Victorian Telecasters Ltd.
 General Television Corporation Pty. Ltd.

Latrobe Valley—

General Television Corporation Pty. Ltd.
 Eastern Victoria Television Pty. Ltd.

Goulburn Valley—

General Television Corporation Pty. Ltd.
 Goulburn-Murray Television Pty. Ltd.
 A. L. Macgeorge, on behalf of a company to be formed.

(The company, Rural Telecasters Ltd., was subsequently formed and presented the application as amended.)

Darling Downs—

Darling Downs TV Ltd.
 Toowoomba and Darling Downs Television Ltd.

Rockhampton—

Rockhampton Television Ltd.

Townsville—

Telecasters North Queensland Ltd.

North Eastern Tasmania—

Tasmanian Television Ltd., on behalf of a company to be formed.
 Northern Television Ltd.
 Television (Northern Tasmania) Ltd.

68. Pursuant to section 83 (1.) of the *Broadcasting and Television Act 1942-1956*, the Minister, by instrument in writing dated 6th October, 1959, 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. The Board, having given notice of the time and place for the commencement of the inquiries to be conducted into the applications, in accordance with the requirements of section 83, to each of the applicants, and by public notice published in newspapers circulating in the areas concerned, commenced the first inquiry on 10th November, 1959, in the Council Chamber of the South Melbourne Town Hall. The inquiries in respect of the applications for all areas were held there, in the order in which they are listed in the preceding paragraph. The inquiries were concluded on 3rd June, 1960. The Board's report to the Minister on the applications was completed on 1st August, 1960, and, at the time this report was being prepared, was being considered by the Government.

LICENCES FOR COMMERCIAL TELEVISION STATIONS IN CAPITAL CITIES.

69. The licences for the commercial television stations operating in the capital cities of each of the States are held by the undermentioned companies:—

		Date of Issue.
ATN Sydney	.. Amalgamated Television Services Pty. Ltd.	1st December, 1955
TCN Sydney	.. Television Corporation Ltd.	1st December, 1955
GTV Melbourne	.. General Television Corporation Pty. Ltd.	1st December, 1955
HSV Melbourne	.. Herald-Sun TV Pty. Ltd.	1st December, 1955
BTQ Brisbane	.. Brisbane TV Ltd	1st December, 1958
QTQ Brisbane	.. Queensland Television Ltd.	1st December, 1958
ADS Adelaide	.. Television Broadcasters Ltd.	1st December, 1958
NWS Adelaide	.. Southern Television Corporation Ltd.	1st December, 1958
TVW Perth	.. TVW Ltd.	1st December, 1958
TVT Hobart	.. Tasmanian Television Ltd.	1st December, 1958

The shareholders in these companies according to the latest information supplied to the Board by them is contained in Appendix "C". There were no substantial changes in the shareholdings in the licensee companies during the year ended 30th June, 1960, but on 2nd August, 1960, the Minister announced that under Section 92F of the amended Broadcasting and Television Act, he had approved a transfer of those shares in General Television Corporation Ltd. (Station GTV), previously held by Electronic Industries Ltd., to Independent Television Corporation Pty. Ltd., an Australian controlled company which, under the terms of the transfer, will become a wholly owned subsidiary of Television Corporation Ltd. The Minister also stated that an adjustment of the share-holding of Electronic Industries Ltd. in GTV was made necessary by recent amendments to the Broadcasting and Television Act which brought the then existing shareholding basis into breach of the Act. The proposed transfer remedied this breach.

70. The statutory provisions relating to the licensing of stations are contained in Part IV of the *Broadcasting and Television Act 1942-1960*. The procedure in relation to the grant, renewal, suspension and revocation of licences is similar to that relating to commercial broadcasting stations which is explained in paragraph 13. Licences are granted for an initial period of 5 years and are renewable annually thereafter. The licences for the Sydney and Melbourne stations expire on 30th November, 1960, and, at the time this report was being prepared, the applications of the licensees for renewal were being considered by the Board which is required by the Act to make recommendations to the Minister on renewals of licences.

COMMERCIAL TELEVISION STATIONS—FINANCIAL RESULT OF OPERATIONS.

71. The *Broadcasting and Television Stations Licence Fees Act 1956* prescribes that the fee for the first year of the period of a licence for a commercial television station shall be £100 and for each subsequent year £100 plus one per centum of the gross earnings of the station from the televising of advertisements or other matter. A licensee is required to furnish an audited balance-sheet and profit and loss account to the Board for each year ending on 30th June, or such other date as is approved by the Board. The Board's Tenth Annual Report contained the following details of the financial results of the operations of the four commercial television stations, which provided services in Sydney and Melbourne for periods varying from five and a half months to eleven months during the financial year 1956-57.

	£
Total expenditure of the four stations	1,742,164
Gross income of the four stations	1,190,950
Gross earnings of the four stations from the televising of advertisements or other matter	692,744

The licence fees payable by the licensees of the four stations in respect of the year commencing 1st December, 1957, amounted to £7,325. Hereunder is given similar information in respect of 1957-58 and 1958-59, the first two full years of operations of the four stations—

	1957-1958.	1958-1959.
Total expenditure	3,035,399	4,973,280
Gross earnings	2,978,502	5,932,973
Net result—Loss (—) or Profit (+)	— 56,897	+ 959,693
Gross earnings from the televising of advertisements, etc... .. .	1,784,665	3,729,215
Licence fees payable in respect of year commencing 1st December	18,246	37,692

An additional amount of £600 was received in each year by way of fees for the licences for commercial television stations in Brisbane, Adelaide, Perth and Hobart, which did not commence operations until after 30th June, 1959.

COMMUNITY ANTENNA SYSTEMS.

72. The following new section was incorporated in the *Broadcasting and Television Act 1942-1960* by the amending legislation referred to in paragraph 3:—

“130A.—(1.) In this section, ‘telegraph line’ means a telegraph line to which section eighty-one A of the *Post and Telegraph Act 1901-1950* applies.

“(2.) The Minister may, on the recommendation of the Board, grant a permit to a person to use a telegraph line for the purpose of transmitting television programmes from a receiving aerial maintained and used by that person solely for the reception of television programmes to television receivers situated in an area specified in the permit.

“(3.) The Board shall not recommend that a permit be granted in respect of an area unless—

(a) in the opinion of the Board—

(i) the area is within the normal range of a television station from which satisfactory reception of television programmes is not being obtained in that area; and

(ii) satisfactory reception of television programmes could be obtained from that station in that area by the means to be authorized by the permit; or

(b) in the opinion of the Board, the area is not within the normal range of any television station, but—

(i) satisfactory reception of television programmes from a television station could be obtained in that area by the means to be authorized by the permit; and

(ii) the provision of a television service in that area by those means is desirable.

“(4.) A permit under this section—

(a) may be granted for such period, not exceeding five years, as the Minister, on the recommendation of the Board, determines in the particular case; and

(b) is subject to such conditions as are specified in the permit.

“(5.) Where the holder of a permit and another person as proposed transferee applies to the Minister for the transfer of the permit, the Minister may, on the recommendation of the Board, transfer the permit to that other person.

“(6.) Such fees as are prescribed are payable in respect of the grant of a permit, or the transfer of a permit, under this section.

“(7.) Where the Minister is satisfied that there has been a contravention of, or failure to comply with, a condition of a permit granted, under this section he may, if the Board has so recommended, cancel the permit.

“(8.) The provisions of section eighty-one A of the *Post and Telegraph Act 1901-1950* do not apply in relation to any use of a telegraph line that is authorized by a permit under this section, and a person is not guilty of an offence against section one hundred and twenty-eight of that Act by reason of the use of that line for the purpose of transmitting television programmes in accordance with the permit or for the purpose of receiving television programmes so transmitted.”

In explanation of this new section the Minister, in the course of his second reading speech on the Bill, explained that it sometimes happens that an area which is not far distant from a television transmitter is, because of the topography of the area, screened in such a way that consistently reliable reception from the television transmitter cannot be obtained by viewers in the area. The difficulty can often be overcome by the erection of a very high aerial from which the programmes of a television station may be relayed by coaxial cable to houses in the affected area. This arrangement is generally referred to as a community antenna system. Prior to the amendment of the Act such a procedure, if it entailed the use of a line other than one erected on private land or within a private building, was not permitted because section 81 (A) of the *Post and Telegraph Act* prohibited the use of a telegraph line for the transmission of the programmes of broadcasting stations or television stations in this way. The community antenna system may also have possibilities for providing television services to pockets of people outside the normal range of television stations but as the Minister stated in his second reading speech this is a matter for consideration after the plans for the establishment of additional television stations have been completed. Section 130A of the Act does not come into operation until a date to be proclaimed. At the time this report was being prepared, consideration was being given to the conditions, including technical standards, to be applied, pursuant to sub-section (4), to permits which may be granted. When these have been approved by the Minister and the fees for permits prescribed, pursuant to sub-section (6), the date for the provisions of the section to come into force will be determined.

PART VI.—TELEVISION—TECHNICAL SERVICES.

73. On 30th June, 1960, television services were being provided in all State capital cities by a total of 16 stations (6 national and 10 commercial). Details of these stations are given in Appendix “D”. Technical details of the stations which commenced service in Brisbane, Adelaide, Perth and Hobart during the year under review were contained in the Board’s Eleventh Annual Report. The equipment of each of these stations is in substantial compliance with the Board’s Standards for the Technical Equipment and Operation of Television Stations. The main novelty in the technical equipment of these stations compared with the stations previously established in Sydney and Melbourne is the

use of paralleled vision and sound transmitters at seven of the stations. In Adelaide and Hobart, the operation of transmitters from very high sites close to the metropolitan areas has shown the need for critical control of the vertical pattern of the transmitting aerials to minimise ghosting and overloading of receivers.

74. Work has been proceeding in the Board's laboratory on more accurate and convenient methods of measuring and correcting the performance of the precision monitors used in the adjustment of the phase characteristics of transmitting equipment. As a result of this, there has been a considerable development in the use of the Board's laboratory by engineers of the commercial and national television services for the purpose of ensuring that their equipment is in conformity with the Board's standards.

EXPANSION OF STATION FACILITIES AND OPERATIONS.

75. The most notable development during the year was the rapid increase in the use of video tape recording. Nine video tape recorders are now in use at seven of the commercial stations, which greatly facilitate the production and interchange of live programmes. This development is expected to continue. Stations in Sydney and Melbourne have provided additional film scanning chains and projectors and additional outside broadcasting units and links have been brought into service. Sydney and Melbourne commercial stations have provided standby transmitters and power supplies: studios have been enlarged and additional studios are under construction. Considerable attention has been paid to improving the quality of live camera pictures and more than half the cameras in use are now fitted with $4\frac{1}{2}$ -in. image orthicon tubes. Provision of reverberation chambers or systems is general. The general introduction of square-wave testing procedures and the use of phase correction have resulted in noticeably improved quality of radiated pictures.

TECHNICAL CONFERENCE CONCERNING AVAILABILITY OF FREQUENCY CHANNELS FOR TELEVISION.

76. In connexion with the public inquiries into applications for the grant of licences for commercial television stations in provincial and country areas, the Board in December, 1959, invited all applicants for licences in the thirteen provincial and country areas which were under consideration, a number of equipment manufacturers, the Postmaster-General's Department and the Australian Broadcasting Commission to submit evidence on certain technical matters which arose in the course of the inquiries. In response to the invitation, statements were received from eighteen sources. The statements were made available to the public in the Board's Sydney and Melbourne offices between 21st March, and 8th April, 1960, and subsequently a number of additional comments was received. Following submission of the technical evidence in the inquiries on 26th April, 1960, the Board referred these statements to a technical conference which was held from 26th to 29th April, 1960, and was attended by a total of 40 representatives of the Postmaster-General's Department, the Australian Broadcasting Commission, the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization, applicants and manufacturers. The Director of Technical Services presided over the conference and made a report to the Board which was included in the report on the applications which has been submitted to the Minister (*see* paragraph 68).

EXPERIMENTAL INVESTIGATIONS.

77. *VHF Ionospheric Propagation.*—It was not possible, during the year, to complete the analysis of field strength recordings made at Brisbane and Adelaide, referred to in paragraph 95 of the Eleventh Annual Report. It is hoped to complete this work during 1960-61.

78. *VHF Tropospheric Propagation.*—During the summer of 1959-60, field strength recordings were made at Warrnambool of the Melbourne television stations and at Taree of the Sydney television stations, the path distance in each case being approximately 160 miles. The purpose of the recordings, which were made with the co-operation of the Postmaster-General's Department and Mr. H. S. Fuller of broadcasting station 3YB Warrnambool, was to compare an essentially inland path (Melbourne-Warrnambool) with one along a coastline (Sydney-Taree) and to attempt to assess the effects of super-refraction along such a coastline during the summer months. The possibility of super-refraction conditions, which are prevalent along the New South Wales coast in summer, causing undesirably high signals at appreciable distances from television stations, was mentioned in the technical evidence submitted to the Board in relation to the public inquiries into the applications for the grant of licences for television stations in provincial and country areas. Such high signals, if present for an appreciable period, could produce severe interference to reception of stations operating on the same channel. Although the limited period of measurements is insufficient to justify firm conclusions, the results obtained suggest that if increased super-refraction effects do occur along the New South Wales coastline, compared with the Melbourne-Warrnambool path, they do not cause higher field strengths for a significantly longer period of time. Whilst comparison of the two paths at 64.25 Mc/s does indicate higher field strengths on the Sydney-Taree path for small percentages of time, the difference at 182.25 and 196.25 Mc/s is insignificant.

79. Further technical evidence submitted to the Board suggested that signal dropouts may occur within the service area of a television station in the case where the transmitting site is near the coast and above approximately 2,000 feet in height, due to the effect of intense low level tropospheric layers on signals near the radio horizon. The only area in Australia where it was practicable to conduct experiments to investigate this matter was in Adelaide, where television stations were in existence at a height of approximately 3,000 feet above sea level, which is above the expected height at which layers would form. Accordingly field strength recordings of channel 7 transmissions from Adelaide were made during March-May, 1960, with the co-operation of the Postmaster-General's Department, at Port Wakefield, a distance of 62 miles from the transmitter and approximately 14 miles within the radio horizon, in an attempt to obtain some information on this aspect. Unfortunately radiosonde results show that intense low level layers were not formed during the recording period. Signal variations were greater than expected, median levels varying as much as 8 db from night to night with a maximum signal variation of 12 db over the total recording period. A preliminary study of meteorological data has not indicated the reason for such a variation.

80. *UHF investigations.*—During the year, investigations were conducted, with the co-operation of the Postmaster-General's Department, with a view to determining the suitability of ultra high frequency (UHF) channels for television services in Australia. The Board took delivery of a 1 kW. UHF television transmitter during November and December, 1959. Installation of this unit and the associated transmitting aerials at the site of the national television station ABV at Mount Dandenong was completed early in January, 1960. A summary of the results of the investigations were included in the report of the Director of Technical Services which is referred to in paragraph 76 above.

TELEVISION OPERATOR'S CERTIFICATE OF PROFICIENCY.

81. Arrangements were completed during the year for both written and practical parts of the examination for the Television Operator's Certificate of Proficiency to be conducted in each capital city excepting Hobart, where the written part only can be undertaken. The complete examination has been conducted in Sydney and Melbourne for some time, but facilities were not available in the other State capitals until the year under review for the practical part of the examination. The practical part was extended to Brisbane and Adelaide in December, 1959, and to Perth in June, 1960. It is hoped to extend this part of the examination to Hobart in the near future and in the meantime candidates in that city who are successful in the written part of the examination may undertake the practical part in any of the other State capital cities at a subsequent examination. The written part of the examination is conducted by the Board and the position regarding the conduct of the practical part is as follows:—

Sydney ..	} Conducted on behalf of the Board by the Sydney Technical College and the	
Melbourne ..		Royal Melbourne Technical College respectively.
Brisbane ..	} Conducted by the Board in co-operation with the Central Technical College,	
Adelaide ..		Brisbane, the South Australian School of Mines and Industries, and the
Perth ..		Perth Technical College respectively.

PART VII.—TELEVISION—PROGRAMME SERVICES.

82. During the year commercial television services were commenced in Brisbane, Adelaide, Perth and Hobart. The programmes transmitted by the new stations have been influenced by the patterns established in Sydney and Melbourne with the result that a relatively high standard of programming has been available to viewers in all capital cities. It is greatly to the credit of the older stations that they have given the licensees of the new stations much valuable advice and assistance in staff training and general station operation. There has been a significant development in the interchange of Australian programmes between stations in the various States. A contributing factor to this exchange of programmes has been the installation of video-tape recording equipment by most of the stations.

83. The Board has established branches of its Programme Services Division in Brisbane, Adelaide, Perth and Hobart which serve the dual purpose of maintaining regular observations of programmes and providing a liaison with the management of each commercial television station. This is particularly useful in assisting in better understanding of the purpose and operation of the Television Programme Standards. The Board does not maintain a complete monitoring service covering the full hours of operation of all commercial television stations, but has established a system of observations which provides a periodical sample check on all programmes, and enables greater attention to be given to programmes which, by their nature, appear to require it. Programmes of this type include some local productions, which seem to require, in some instances, regular observation, and certain types of programmes that are likely to contain advertising matter which may be contrary to the requirements of the Standards. (These are referred to in greater detail in paragraphs 87 and 101 respectively.)

84. The enthusiasm with which television was accepted into Australian homes in Sydney and Melbourne in 1956-57 has been matched in Brisbane, Adelaide and Perth during their first year of television. Audiences in all cities devote approximately the same amount of time to television with only minor variations in density of viewing, or rate of increase and decrease in viewing. This is shown in figure 1 hereunder.

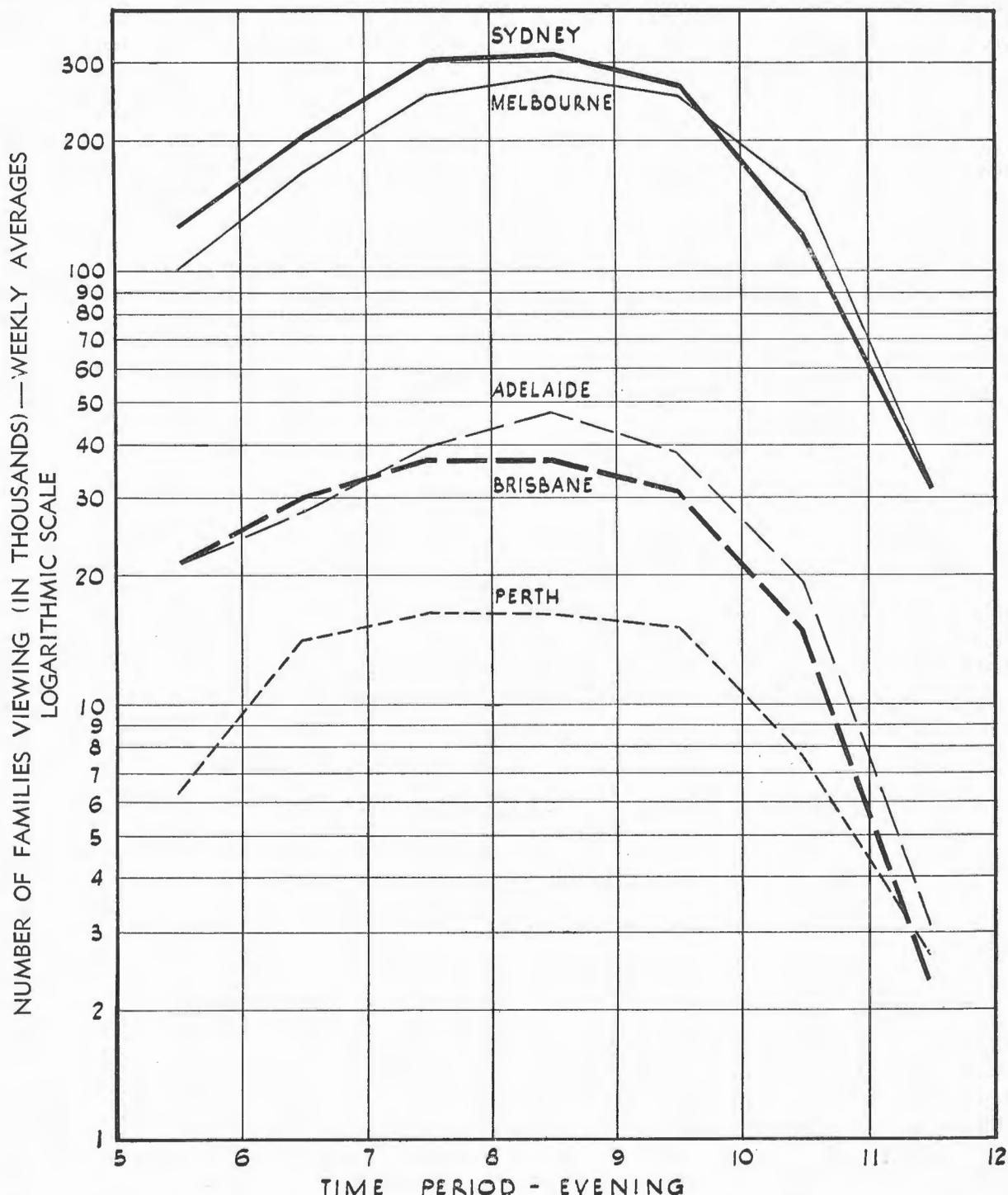


Figure 1.—Size of Evening Audience for Television Programmes in State Capitals, March, 1960. (No data available for Hobart.)

TYPES OF PROGRAMME PROVIDED BY COMMERCIAL TELEVISION STATIONS.

85. Reference has been made in previous Annual Reports to the types and proportions of programmes televised by commercial stations. The majority of the early programmes televised in Australia were in dramatized form and mainly of overseas origin, but with the development of Australian programming, and of more selective purchases of films overseas, other types of programme are beginning to appear. As yet the change is small, and occurs mainly in such categories as documentary programmes. The Board hopes to see an increasing diversification of programmes; the medium of television offers a very wide scope for programme planners, and it would be underrating its capabilities to restrict it to the programme types and proportions which make up its present schedules. An interesting example of what can be done was the televising by TCN Sydney last January of a series of 27 lectures given by Australian and American scientists at the Nuclear Research Foundation's summer science school under the direction of Professor Harry Messel, head of the School of Physics at the Sydney

FAMILY AND CHILDREN'S PROGRAMMES.

87. The principles relating to the presentation of family and children's programmes were stated in the Board's Television Programme Standards, and were designed to ensure that between 5 p.m. and 7.30 p.m. on weekdays, and at any time before 7.30 p.m. on Saturdays and Sundays, there would be good, wholesome programmes which family groups of all ages might view with complete confidence. During the period under review, these programmes have received special attention from the Board's officers whose reports indicate that for the most part the conditions have been adequately observed by licensees. Many stations have given serious thought to the presentation of programmes for children, and with few exceptions the Board considers that these programmes have been satisfactory, as far as they go. Some of the programmes televised during this period have been criticized by responsible people, mainly on the ground of the portrayal of violence in imported films. Whether this portrayal is indeed generally harmful to children depends on the nature of the programme and a large number of other factors; this is the subject of considerable research, which is referred to in paragraph 106. Another criticism concerned the unsuitability of themes used by one station in an ambitious series of live programmes. Elements of realism and fantasy had been introduced which were considered likely to arouse fear or other undesirable emotional disturbances in children. It was with considerable reluctance that the Board requested the modification or discontinuance of the series, as it felt that the station was making a genuine attempt to present programmes of Australian origin in a field where much good work could be done.

88. Another criticism of programmes for children, to which reference has also been made by the Advisory Committee on Children's Television Programmes (see paragraph 92), is the comparative absence of programmes based on the recommendations of paragraph 15 of the Board's Television Programme Standards, which reads as follows:—

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

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

The difficulties which confronted licensees in the early days of television in Australia in designing and presenting programmes which would fall within these recommendations were appreciated, and it was perhaps natural that the easy course should have been followed of relying on imported programmes, many of which involved the familiar problems of "Western" films, and others consisted largely of cartoons of little real value. At the present stage of the development of television it is to be expected that a genuine attempt will be made to reduce the reliance of stations on imported material, and to put in its place programmes for Australian children which are distinctively Australian in content and character and emphasize the Australian outlook. There is a great opportunity for the production of Australian programmes which are really designed for, and appeal to, Australian children of all ages. It has been encouraging to observe that adventure programmes which appeal to children are being produced in Australia for television.

89. In paragraph 87 reference was made to unsuitable themes in certain programmes for children. Responsible officers of the station concerned were ready and anxious to understand the Board's point of view in these cases; that such an understanding did not already exist serves to emphasize the importance of the recommendation in paragraph 13 of the Television Programme Standards, that each station which proposes to originate children's programmes should provide for these programmes to be supervised by a person who is specially qualified for this type of work. Such a person could ensure that all the material presented in these sessions would be completely suitable for children in the age-groups likely to constitute the audience. This recommendation has been supported by the Board's Advisory Committee on Children's Television Programmes, which recommended that the employment of a suitably qualified person in this field should be made compulsory. There are difficulties for stations in obtaining the services of persons with all the desirable qualities, which make it undesirable at present for the recommendation to be made a compulsory requirement.

90. In its previous Reports, the Board has referred to the importance of parental guidance in the selection of programmes for children's viewing. The Board is happy to report that licensees, and the daily press and programme journals, have agreed to provide and publish the appropriate censorship classification of all imported films classified A or AO (see paragraph 95.) This procedure was advocated by the Advisory Committee on Children's Television Programmes and by several responsible organizations interested in this question. The publication of this information should be of considerable assistance to parents in selecting the programmes which their children will see.

TELEVISION AUDIENCE UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE.

91. A study of the viewing habits of persons under 18, based on audience measurement surveys, has disclosed that although in the later hours of the evening the proportion of young viewers decreases, it is sufficiently large between 8.00 p.m. and 10.00 p.m. to cause some concern, as during these hours

television stations may, in accordance with the principles stated in paragraphs 11 and 16 of the Television Programme Standards, present programmes which may be unsuitable for children and adolescents. During a sample week it was found that—

between 4.00 p.m. and 6.00 p.m. for every person under 18 there was one adult viewing,
 between 6.00 p.m. and 8.00 p.m. for every person under 18 there were two adults viewing,
 between 8.00 p.m. and 10.00 p.m. for every person under 18 there were six adults viewing,
 between 10.00 p.m. and midnight for every person under 18 there were over thirty adults viewing.

The diagrams in Figure 2 illustrate the composition, by age-groups, of the audience under 18 during the sample week. The area of each circle is proportional to the size of the audience under 18 during each period indicated, and the shaded segments in each circle represent the proportion of viewers in each of the age-groups shown. The figures shown against each segment give the percentages of the total audience under 18 for each period.

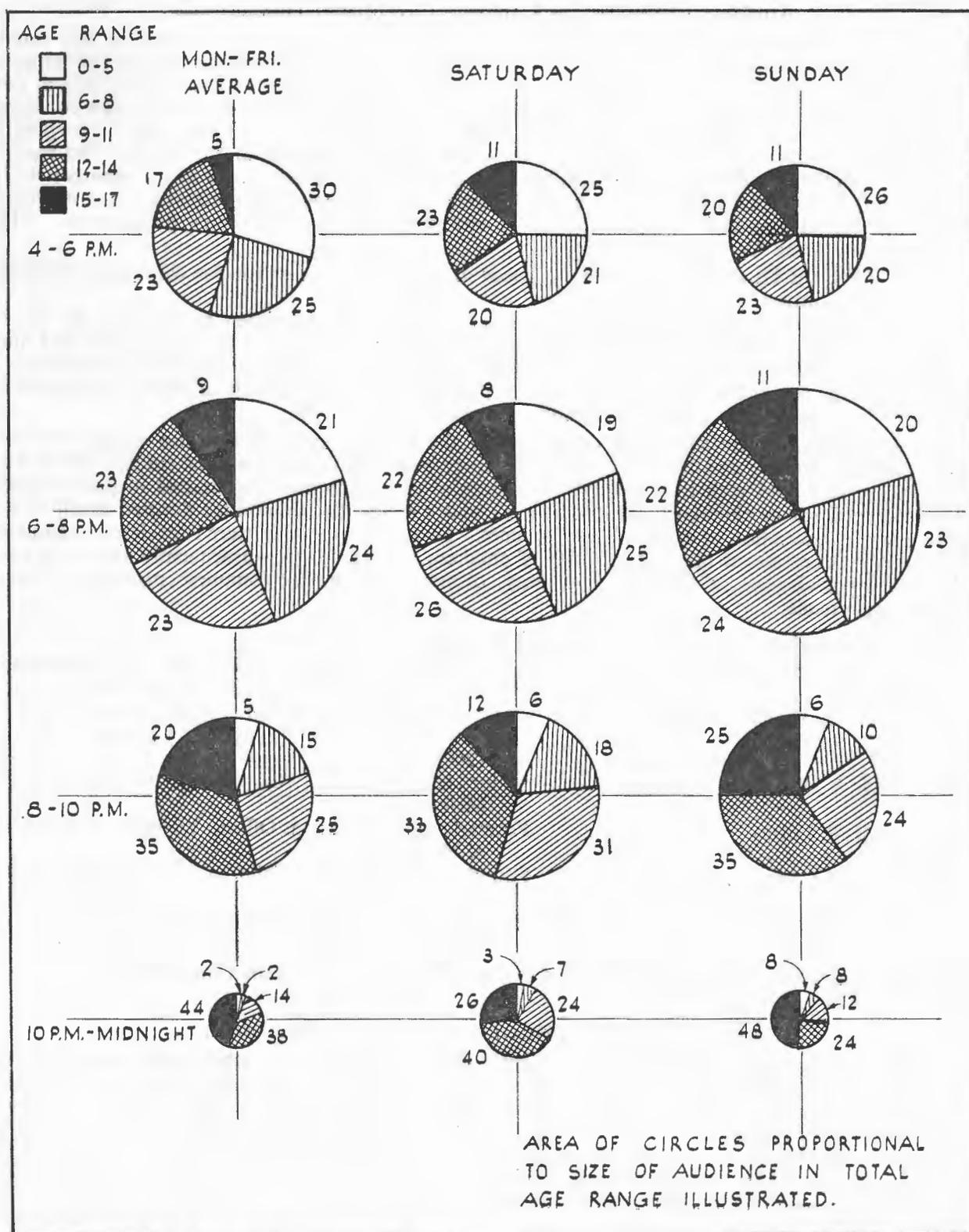


Figure 2.—Composition of the television audience under 18 years of age.

It is interesting to note that the number of viewers under 18 is approximately the same in the 4.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. period and the 8.00 p.m. to 10.00 p.m. period. It may also be seen from the diagrams that between 6.00 and 8.00 p.m. the proportion of persons in all age-groups under 18 is fairly constant throughout the week, with 15 to 17-year-olds (black segments) in the minority. However, a surprisingly large proportion of children between 9 and 14 may be viewing between 8.00 p.m. and 10.00 p.m. when many of the programmes may be unsuitable for them. Indeed these age groups represent about 10 per cent. of the total audience during this period, which, in actual numbers, may amount to over 100,000 children under 14 throughout Australia. It has been pointed out in earlier Annual Reports that the Standards are designed, as far as practicable, to ensure that within certain periods programmes not unsuitable for particular age groups will be televised; it would not be practicable to attempt to control the pattern of programmes at all times in such a way as to protect a minority of children and young people in the audience, even though that minority may contain those who run the greatest risk of picking up and retaining the undesirable ideas and elements portrayed in some essentially adult programmes.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON CHILDREN'S TELEVISION PROGRAMMES.

92. This Committee, which was established in 1956, met on three occasions during the year under review. It has discussed with the managers of several commercial television stations the practical aspects of the presentation of children's programmes. Such discussions have much value as they inform the Committee members of the aims and achievements of stations, as well as of the problems which confront them; at the same time station representatives are enabled to appreciate the Committee's viewpoints on existing programmes, and the reasons underlying its recommendations to the Board. No report was presented to the Board by the Committee this year as it was considered that its earlier reports (which were discussed in paragraphs 115 and 116 of the Eleventh Annual Report) satisfactorily stated its views on the fundamental approach to the arrangement and presentation of children's programmes. The main functions of the Committee are:—

- (i) to advise the Board on the adequacy of the Board's standards for children's television programmes;
- (ii) to advise on such matters as the most appropriate techniques to be used, the range of subject matter, the adequacy of programmes for various age groups, and the suitability of times chosen for the transmission of children's television programmes;
- (iii) to recommend any changes in the production or presentation of children's television programmes which it considers desirable.

In the two reports already submitted to the Board the Committee dealt in some detail with the adequacy of the Board's standards for children's programmes, with the range of subject matter for various age groups, and with the suitability or otherwise of programmes transmitted in proximity to programmes directed to children. During the year under review the Committee devoted much of its time to critical appreciation of children's programmes. Several programmes were considered to contain elements which were not in the best interests of children, and the Board subsequently requested two stations to make changes in the time, frequency, or nature of the programmes concerned. These alterations were made.

93. The members of the Advisory Committee during the year were—

Professor W. H. Frederick	..	Professor of Education, University of Melbourne. (Chairman) (absent overseas during 1960)
Mr. C. M. Blackshield	..	Headmaster, North Auburn Public School, Sydney (Deputy Chairman)—(Acting Chairman during 1960).
Mr. P. T. Dwyer	..	Senior Head Teacher, Camberwell Central School, Melbourne.
Mr. P. Loftus	..	Formerly Public Relations Officer, Victorian Association of Youth Clubs.
Mrs. M. Matheson	..	Founder and Secretary, Children's Library and Crafts Movement, Sydney
Mrs. E. I. Shann	..	Convenor, Standing Committee on Television, National Council of Women, Victoria.

The Board wishes to express its appreciation of the valuable work done by the Committee.

CENSORSHIP AND CLASSIFICATION OF FILMS FOR TELEVISION.

94. The arrangements outlined in the Eighth Annual Report, under which the Commonwealth Film Censorship Board examines all films imported into Australia and classifies them in accordance with the Television Programme Standards, have continued to work very satisfactorily. The Chief Censor reports that during the year ended 30th June, 1960, 11,294 films for use in television, totalling approximately 11,500,000 feet, were cleared through censorship. These were mainly 16 mm. films and represented an aggregate screening time of slightly more than 5,200 hours. Approximately 88 per cent. of the films were imported from the United States of America, and 10 per cent. from the United Kingdom. Cuts were made in 1,540 films and 25 were rejected. Two appeals against rejection were lodged, and both were dismissed. There were no appeals against classification. In his Annual Report

for 1959 the Chief Censor stated that "thirteen films which would have passed for adult exhibition in theatres were classified as unsuitable for television, as they did not comply with the rigid standards laid down for television films by the Australian Broadcasting Control Board". There are considerable differences in the standards to be applied to films which are intended for theatrical use and may be seen by the public only after the conscious effort of going to a theatre, and those to be applied to films for use in television, which appear in the home and may be seen without any such effort by mixed groups of persons of widely differing ages and mental development. There has been no change in the basis of classification for television films during the year, and it is felt that the principles set out in paragraph 107 of the Eleventh Annual Report are working well in practice. The Board is grateful to the Chief Censor and his colleagues for the consistency and clarity with which these principles have been applied.

95. In an attempt to assist responsible viewers in the selection of television films suitable for family viewing, or for viewing under various domestic conditions, the Board arranged with the licensees of commercial television stations that the code letters of the Chief Censor's classifications would be included with the film title in their programme schedules. Daily newspapers and periodicals which publish details of television programmes have assisted by printing the classifications "A" (unsuitable for children) and "AO" (unsuitable for children and adolescents) where applicable. As television viewers are largely, though not entirely, selective in their viewing, the convenience of having the classifications readily accessible through the press has greatly assisted the Board and the Chief Censor in giving practical effect to the intention of the Standards. The Board is giving consideration to making a further request to the stations and the press that the code letter "G" (not unsuitable for children under 16) be also shown, so that a positive indication of all film classifications will be readily available.

RELIGIOUS PROGRAMMES.

96. As mentioned in the Eleventh Annual Report, the Board considered that the practices which had developed for the televising of religious matter, in accordance with the provisions of the *Broadcasting and Television Act 1942-1960*, and of the requirements of paragraph 19 of the Television Programme Standards, were in need of review both in principle and in detail. The adequate presentation on television of religious matter is difficult in itself and creates problems for the stations in the selection of appropriate time channels for such programmes. The application of the Board's requirement (paragraph 19 (c) of the Television Programme Standards) that time should be allocated free of charge among the various churches and denominations as far as practicable in proportion to the number of adherents to each denomination, has been found difficult in practice. Most of the commercial television stations have adopted an interim plan under which approximately 75 per cent. of the free time is allotted to the Protestant Churches and approximately 25 per cent. to the Roman Catholic Church. The establishment of the Christian Television Association, whose main function is to provide programmes on behalf of the Protestant Churches generally, has encouraged the continuation of this arrangement. At the close of the year under review, the majority of commercial television stations were providing the required amount of time each week for religious programmes. In some cases additional programmes were provided in the form of Bible readings or epilogues. However, a few stations increased their hours of service very rapidly and did not immediately provide the extra free time necessary to make up the minimum of 1 per cent. of transmission time required by paragraph 19 (a) of the Standards for the televising of religious matter. The Board's Advisory Committee on Religious Television Programmes is considering these matters in consultation with the stations and the religious bodies.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON RELIGIOUS TELEVISION PROGRAMMES.

97. This Committee consists of the following members:—

Rev. B. R. Wyllie	..	..	Master of Wesley College, Sydney (Chairman).
Rev. M. Scott, S.J.	..	..	Rector of Aquinas College, Adelaide (Deputy-Chairman).
Rev. Dr. F. R. Arnott	..	..	Warden of St. Paul's College, Sydney.
Rev. T. F. Keyte	..	..	Minister of Ivanhoe Baptist Church, Melbourne.
Professor J. D. McCaughey	..	..	Master of Ormond College, Melbourne.
Rev. W. R. Ray	..	..	Headmaster, Pulteney Grammar School, Adelaide.

The functions of this Committee are to advise the Board particularly on—

- (a) the application of the principles of distribution of available station time among religious denominations (as required by paragraph 19 of the Standards);
- (b) the forms of presentation of religious matter considered to be best suited to the medium of television in Australia.

During the year under review the Committee met on three occasions. Its activities have been restricted by the absence overseas of two of its members, Dr. Arnott and Professor McCaughey; however it is expected that both members will have much of value to contribute to the work of the Committee as a result of their observations in other countries. At its meetings the Committee examined in detail the present practices of commercial television stations, the attitudes of leading church authorities to the

use of television for the presentation of religious matter, the allocation of time free of charge, the suitability of various times of day for religious programmes, and the general question of religious programmes for children. Liaison has been established between this Committee and the Board's Advisory Committee on Children's Television Programmes, as each Committee feels obliged to consider television programmes as a whole, and neither considers that it can work effectively if confined exclusively to its own subject.

TELEVISION OF POLITICAL MATTER.

98. Television was used for the first time in Queensland during a parliamentary election when all stations made time available for parties and candidates for the general election for the Legislative Assembly in May, 1960. All requests for the purchase of time from the two commercial television stations in Brisbane were met. The Liberal and Country Parties combined to purchase 88 minutes and the Queensland Labor Party 16 minutes. Free time was allocated by each station to the Liberal and Country Parties jointly (15 minutes), Australian Labor Party (15 minutes) and Queensland Labor Party (15 minutes). The Australian Broadcasting Commission allotted time to the parties represented in the previous Parliament on the basis of 1 hour 30 minutes divided equally between the Liberal and Country Parties, in combination, and the Australian Labor Party and 25 minutes to the Queensland Labor Party. In addition a 35 minute discussion, with an independent chairman provided by the Commission, was telecast in which representatives of all parties participated. It would appear from the information provided by the stations, and from the absence of complaints to the contrary, that the provisions of section 116 (3.) were observed by licensees during the election campaign.

EMPLOYMENT OF AUSTRALIANS.

99. Some important measures were taken during the year in the administration of section 114 of the *Broadcasting and Television Act 1942-1960*, which requires the licensee of a commercial television station to use, as far as possible, the services of Australians in the production and presentation of television programmes. The experience of the past two years had shown clearly that in the more popular viewing hours live performances tended to be replaced by imported films. The strong competition for audiences and for high audience ratings, as shown in the periodical reports of the several audience-measurement survey organizations, produced the result that a number of Australian programmes gave place to imported programmes. By December, 1959, the majority of the commercial stations televised practically nothing but imported films between 7.30 p.m. and 9.30 p.m. on any evening, and only one station presented a regular weekly local programme (of 30 minutes duration) between those hours. Early in 1960 the Minister, after considering a report by the Board, invited the attention of all commercial television stations to the provisions of section 114 and expressed the view that at the end of three years operations the proportion of Australian programmes televised by any station should be not less than 40 per cent. of its total hours of transmission. The Minister also informed them that a total of at least one hour should be occupied between the hours of 7.30 p.m. and 9.30 p.m. each week by programmes which are distinctively Australian in content and character. As a result the programmes of most commercial television stations were re-arranged so that three stations are now presenting one hour of Australian programmes weekly within the specified times, one is presenting a regular weekly half-hour programme, and four were averaging half-an-hour or more weekly; only two had made no change in their schedules. The amount of time occupied by programmes of Australian origin varies from month to month for each station; the average weekly figures for June, 1960, were as shown in Table B.

TABLE B.—AMOUNT AND PROPORTION OF TIME OCCUPIED BY PROGRAMMES OF AUSTRALIAN ORIGIN, COMMERCIAL TELEVISION STATIONS, JUNE, 1960.

Station.	ATN.	TCN.	GTV.	HSV.	BTQ.	QTQ.	ADS.	NWS.	TVW.
Hours per week	35½	24	26	24	11½	17½	14	14½	12½
Percentage of programme time ..	38.6%	32.0%	36.7%	37.7%	21.1%	29.4%	25.2%	27.8%	28.1%

100. Much thought has been given to the types of programme which can be reasonably described as either "Australian" or "distinctively Australian in content and character". There is a great difference between the amount of time, effort and expense involved in preparing an hour of adequately rehearsed and artistically presented drama, ballet, opera or similar matter, and that required to televise an hour of miscellany such as is often presented in afternoon programmes directed to housewives. In order that due credit may be given to licensees for genuine endeavours to develop programmes of a truly Australian character and for establishing a pool of Australian talent on which to draw for future programmes, the Board is devising a means of recording the work of each station in such a way as to distinguish the various types of programme and so provide information of greater significance. During the year under review the range of Australian programmes has been fairly wide, including some variety programmes which are attaining a high standard, and a number of interview and discussion type programmes the quality of which is improving. Locally produced plays are presented more frequently. Some programmes of the documentary type have also been produced. The greatest activity has been seen in the actuality programme field; this includes outside telecasts of sporting and other events of

general interest—a field in which television can provide one of its greatest services to viewers. Eight of the stations have vans equipped for outside broadcasts, and good use has been made of most of them. Seven stations are also equipped with video tape recording equipment which is extensively used for purposes of convenience and efficiency in presentation; this equipment facilitates the exchange of Australian programmes between stations in different States. In a field in which there are still difficult problems, it is fair to say that most stations are making a serious attempt to increase the quantity and quality of their Australian programmes.

ADVERTISING.

101. The *Broadcasting and Television Act 1942–1960* provides that “a licensee shall comply with such standards as the Board determines in relation to the . . . televising of advertisements”. Standards for the acceptability of advertising matter and for calculating the permissible time content of commercial matter are set out in the Board’s Television Programme Standards. These Standards were determined by the Board after consultation with licensees of commercial television stations and representatives of advertising agencies and national advertisers. The new commercial television stations which have been established in Brisbane and Adelaide have adopted the same principles for the sale of station time as the Sydney and Melbourne stations, and advertisers may, singly or jointly, sponsor selected programmes or may purchase time for spot announcements in programmes reserved for the purpose, or between programmes. Perth and Hobart stations have made no provision for the sponsoring of programmes; all advertisements are handled on the spot basis and normally will be televised in rotation. Methods of presentation continue to improve, and most advertisements are now presented on film or video tape. The use of animation has increased, and has improved greatly. During the year a number of advertisements have been observed which exceeded the times specified in the Standards. Filmed advertisements are accurately timed and the increasing use of video tape for recording commercials should enable stations to reduce the number of over-long advertisements, most of which occur in live presentation when announcers elaborate on the scripts which have been prepared for them. The Board has taken action to reduce the quantity of advertising in a number of programmes.

102. Early in 1960, when the Postmaster-General requested licensees to pay greater attention to the proportion of programmes of Australian content and character, he also indicated that the advertisements televised by them should be of Australian production, and directed that advertisements made overseas and imported into Australia on film or otherwise should not be used. It was explained that this direction would not prevent the use of overseas scenes and events which could not be photographed in Australia, but that such pictorial matter should be incidental to the advertisement, which should be finally produced in Australia. Stations have generally complied with this direction, although there have been some difficulties in identifying, and delays in replacing, imported advertisements.

MEDICAL ADVERTISEMENTS AND TALKS.

103. Sections 100 and 122 of the *Broadcasting and Television Act 1942–1960* require, respectively, that a licensee shall not televise an advertisement relating to a medicine, or televise a talk on a medical subject, unless the text has been approved by the Director-General of Health, or on appeal to the Minister, by the Minister. It is the practice of advertisers or advertising agencies to submit proposed television commercials to the Director-General of Health in story board or script form in order to avoid the expense of preparing a film for which approval may not be given. For the most part adjustments required by the Director-General relate to exaggerated claims for products due to the use of superlatives. No appeals were made to the Minister during the year. Talks on family health matters are televised by several stations. These talks, which occur mainly in afternoon programmes, make a useful contribution to general knowledge of public health matters, and encourage viewers to seek medical advice on matters which, if neglected, could have serious results. In each case the talks have been approved by the Director-General of Health. At the request of the Director-General of Health, the Board made a series of observations of televised advertisements relating to medicines, to assist the Department in the preparation of a report on the advertising of patent medicines for consideration by the National Health and Medical Research Council.

TELEVISION OF OBJECTIONABLE MATTER.

104. During the period to which this report relates some of the live programmes presented by commercial television stations were the subject of complaints concerning dances, lyrics and comedy sketches which were considered to be of a suggestive nature. Some remarks by comperes were also thought to be in bad taste. In most cases the Board felt that the complaints were justified, and although they did not constitute a breach of Section 118 of the *Broadcasting and Television Act 1942–1960*, which prohibits the televising of any matter which is blasphemous, indecent or obscene, they were of sufficient importance for the Board to take action to ensure that they would not be repeated. Any occurrences observed by the Board’s officers which appear not to be in conformity with the Board’s Standards are brought to the notice of station managements, which usually welcome the information. All stations have shown a desire to maintain high standards in the operation of their stations.

RESEARCH INTO THE SOCIAL EFFECTS OF TELEVISION.

105. The nature of the work of the Board in the field of programme research was explained at some length in the Eleventh Annual Report. No new projects were undertaken for the Board by Universities during the year, as those already in progress fully occupied the available time of all concerned.

Three of the current studies deal with the change in attitudes and activities of persons as a result of the introduction of television to their lives. These are known as "before-and-after" studies, and the work now in progress relates to the second, or "after", stage. The Board made grants during the year amounting to £2,150 towards the cost of investigations undertaken by Australian Universities.

106. The following brief outline of the projects in hand indicates the scope of the work being done:—

University of New South Wales.—The Department of Applied Psychology is undertaking the second part of a "before-and-after" survey of the interests and activities of Sydney families. The report is expected to be available during 1961.

University of Sydney.—Two investigations are being conducted by the Department of Education—

- (a) A "before-and-after" study of the effects of television on the leisure-time activities and neighbourhood relations of adolescents in Sydney. This investigation has been completed and a report is expected early in 1961.
- (b) A survey of the social pattern of a self-contained rural community which has not yet been exposed to the effects of television. The report on this investigation has been received and is being examined.

The Department of Psychology is continuing experimental investigations into the development of the visual perceptual process. It is not yet possible to draw conclusions from the experiments.

University of Melbourne.—The Department of Education is engaged in the analysis of data collected in a three-year study of the changes in habits and interests of school-children of 10, 13, and 16 years of age, of 16 year-olds who have left school, and of their parents.

The Department of Audio-Visual Aids has completed experimental studies of the effects of television crime-drama programmes on children and adolescents. A report on this project, relating to children in the 15–16 years age-group, was published in 1959 ("Television Crime-Drama", Cheshire, Melbourne). The Department's report on studies over the full age range from 10 to 18 has now been received.

University of Queensland.—The Department of Psychology has concluded a communications survey among Brisbane school-children. Preliminary findings have been made available to the Board and the final report is expected during 1960.

RESEARCH ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

107. The projects and studies listed in the preceding paragraph were undertaken as a result of recommendations made to the Board by its Research Advisory Committee. This Committee was established early in 1956, after discussions extending over the greater part of 1955 with the Australian Broadcasting Commission, the Commonwealth Office of Education, and representatives of several Universities. It had its origin in the Board's recommendation to the Postmaster-General that continuous investigations into the social, cultural, and educational effects of television, with particular reference to those sections of the community most likely to be affected, should be conducted by the Board in co-operation with other interested bodies. The work which has been undertaken is indicative of the widespread interest in University and other educational circles concerning the social effects of television. It is expected that these studies will provide a good foundation for further investigations, and will, indeed, point to the types of investigation which should be made and the order of the priority for study. With this in mind the Committee feels that until the findings of all the present studies have been thoroughly analysed, it would be unwise to commence work in new fields of investigation.

108. During the year under review the Research Advisory Committee met once, and the Standing Sub-Committee of the Research Advisory Committee also met once. Membership of the Committee during 1959–60 was as follows:—

*Mr. J. Pratt	..	..	Deputy Director, Commonwealth Office of Education (Chairman)
Dr. W. C. Radford	..	..	Australian Council for Educational Research.
*Professor L. C. Webb	..	..	Australian National University
Professor W. H. Frederick	..	..	Department of Education, University of Melbourne
Mr. Newman Rosenthal	..	..	Department of Audio-Visual Aids, University of Melbourne
*Mr. R. J. Thomson	..	..	Department of Audio-Visual Aids, University of Melbourne
Professor O. A. Oeser	..	..	Department of Psychology, University of Melbourne, and of the Social Science Research Council of Australia
Professor J. F. Clark	..	..	Department of Applied Psychology, University of New South Wales
Professor W. F. Connell	..	..	Department of Education, University of Sydney
*Dr. W. J. Campbell	..	..	Department of Education, University of Sydney
Professor W. M. O'Neil	..	..	Department of Psychology, University of Sydney.
Professor D. W. McElwain	..	..	Department of Psychology, University of Queensland
*Mr. A. N. Finlay	..	..	Australian Broadcasting Commission
*Mr. D. A. Jose	..	..	Australian Broadcasting Control Board.

The Board wishes to express its appreciation of the work done by the Committee, and its Standing Sub-Committee, during the year, as well as of the work done by the various University Departments.

* Denotes members of the Standing Sub-Committee of the Research Advisory Committee.

109. Since its inception, the Board has maintained a reference library which endeavours to keep abreast of developments in Australia and overseas in the technical, administrative and programme aspects of broadcasting and television. The material contained in the library concerning the social and other effects of television on the community is becoming increasingly important in the work of the Board and its Advisory Committees. Numerous requests for information are received from outside organizations as well as from students and individual members of the public. The Board's library maintains a close liaison with the National Library as well as with University and other reference libraries.

HOURS OF SERVICE.

110. Section 16 (2.) of the *Broadcasting and Television Act 1942-1960* requires the Board to determine the hours during which programmes may be televised. In examining applications for variations in hours of service the Board takes into account such matters as the likely standard of programmes, the suitability of programmes to the time of transmission and the use of Australian material in the production and presentation of programmes. The rate of increase in the transmission hours of stations in Sydney and Melbourne which occurred during the first three years of operation was slower during the year under review. The commercial stations in Brisbane, Adelaide and Perth commenced service with evening programmes only, but within a few months had sought the Board's approval to extend their programmes into the afternoon hours. The authorized weekly periods of transmission at 30th June, 1960, are shown in Appendix "D". The rate of increase of hours of service for all television stations may be seen in Table C which sets out the approved hours of transmission for each station at the end of each three months.

TABLE C.—HOURS OF TRANSMISSION AT END OF EACH QUARTER, FROM COMMENCEMENT OF TRANSMISSION TO JUNE, 1960.

Station.	1956-57.			1957-58.			1958-59.				1959-60.				
	Dec.	March.	June.	Sept.	Dec.	March.	June.	Sept.	Dec.	March.	June.	Sept.	Dec.	March.	June.
ATN ..	37½	41½	47	47	57½	59½	65½	66	79½	92	94	94½	94½	94½	95
TCN ..	21½	21½	37½	43½	50	55	62	66	69	75	79	79	79	71	77
ABN ..	26	26	26	31½	31½	42½	42½	49½	50	51	54½	54½	54½	56½	56½
GTV ..	..	31½	37½	44½	51	51	54½	54½	57	68½	67½	67½	67½	67½	68½
HSV ..	27½	31½	36½	38½	40	43	48	58	60	60	59½	61½	63½	63½	63½
ABV ..	23½	26½	26½	30	30	34½	40	45	45½	49	53	53	53	55	54½
BTQ ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	47	50	56
QTQ ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	39½	43	52½	60½
ABQ ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	48	49½	49½
NWS ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	37	47½	51½	54½
ADS ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40½	46½	58
ABS ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	49½	50½
TVW ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	39½	41½	44½
ABW ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	56½
TVT ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29½
ABT ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	49½

PART VIII.—GENERAL.

FINANCIAL ACCOUNTS OF THE BOARD.

111. In conformity with the provisions of section 28 of the *Broadcasting and Television Act 1942-1960*, a statement of financial accounts of the Board for the year ended 30th June, 1960, together with the report of the Auditor-General as to those accounts, appears in Appendix "E" of this report.

ANNUAL DEVELOPMENT OF BROADCASTING AND TELEVISION.

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

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

In addition to the above national broadcasting stations, there were, as at 30th June, 1960, nine high frequency (short wave) transmitters providing services to listeners in remote areas.

LISTENERS' LICENCES.

113. The following table shows the various classes of broadcast listeners' licences which were current on 30th June, 1960:—

Class of Licence.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Commonwealth.
Ordinary	724,639	544,006	303,163	223,575	150,611	69,494	2,015,488
Pensioners	105,072	60,820	39,099	24,503	20,338	9,042	258,874
Blind Persons	934	642	366	335	395	171	2,843
Schools	2,014	1,119	1,570	735	349	193	5,980
Total	832,659	606,587	344,198	249,148	171,693	78,900	2,283,185
Ratio to 100 of Population	21.68	21.33	23.78	26.09	23.63	22.25	22.56

The fee for a broadcast listener's licence is £2 15s. for Zone 1, which includes all places within a circle having a radius of 250 miles from any broadcasting station specified by the Board. All except 14,777 of the broadcast listeners' licences current on 30th June, 1960, were issued in Zone 1. The fee for such licences in Zone 2 is £1 8s. The fee for licences granted to certain types of pensioners is 10s. in Zone 1 and 7s. in Zone 2. Licences are granted free of charge to blind persons and schools.

VIEWERS' LICENCES.

114. The following table shows the various classes of television viewers' licences which were current on 30th June, 1960. The fee for a television viewer's licence is £5, except in the case of certain classes of pensioners who pay a licence fee of 25s. Licences are granted free of charge to blind persons and schools.

Class of Viewer.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Commonwealth.
Ordinary	385,479	336,450	64,132	81,093	33,377	4,484	905,015
Pensioners	23,654	16,411	3,163	3,791	2,168	176	49,363
Blind Persons	171	189	39	69	53	2	523
Schools	30	41	3	14	6	..	94
Total	409,334	353,091	67,337	84,967	35,604	4,662	954,995
Ratio to 100 of Population ..	10.65	12.42	4.65	8.89	4.90	1.31	9.39

The distribution of the licences in force on 30th June, 1960, was as follows:—

State.	Total in Force.	Metropolitan.	Country.
New South Wales	409,334	366,186	43,148
Victoria	353,091	308,703	44,388
Queensland	67,337	51,455	15,882
South Australia	84,967	71,044	13,923
Western Australia	35,604	33,828	1,776
Tasmania	4,662	3,693	969
Commonwealth	954,995	834,909	120,086

COST OF NATIONAL BROADCASTING SERVICE AND NATIONAL TELEVISION SERVICE.

115. Expenditure on the operation of the National Broadcasting Service and the National Television Service (including both programme and technical services) during 1959–1960 was as shown hereunder—

	Broadcasting.	Television.	Total.
	£	£	£
Australian Broadcasting Commission ..	4,140,565	3,249,454	7,390,019
Technical and Other Services (provided by Postmaster-General's Department)	2,180,600	275,329	2,455,929
Audit of Accounts	5,000	1,000	6,000
Repairs and Maintenance	23,210	2,000	25,210
Total	6,349,375	3,527,783	9,877,158

The gross expenditure of the Australian Broadcasting Commission was £8,098,347 (including £3,455,918 on television) but revenue amounting to £708,328 was derived from public concerts, subsidies for symphony orchestras, sales of publications, the sale of news services, and miscellaneous sources. The total cash revenue received, excluding that received by the Commission, was £10,333,590 viz.—

	£
Broadcast Listeners' licence fees	5,655,515
Television viewers' licence fees	4,624,476
Miscellaneous	53,599
	10,333,590

In addition to the television viewer's licence fee, an excise duty of £6 is payable on every cathode ray tube used in a television receiver. The expenditure on Capital Works was £3,550,826.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

116. The Board again wishes to acknowledge its indebtedness to the officers of the Radio Branch and Engineering Division of the Postmaster-General's Department who have during the past year undertaken many duties on behalf of the Board. The Board is also grateful for the assistance it received during the year from the Australian Broadcasting Commission, the Australian Federation of Commercial Broadcasting Stations and the Commonwealth Film Censorship Board. The Board acknowledges also the good work done on its behalf in London by officers of the High Commissioner's Staff and in Washington by Mr. K. Leonard, the Civil Air Attache, who, with the approval of the Department of Civil Aviation acts as the Board's representative in the United States. In connection with examinations for the Television Operator's Certificate of Proficiency, the Board acknowledges the valuable assistance from the Sydney Technical College, the Royal Melbourne Technical College, the Central Technical College, Brisbane, the South Australian School of Mines and Industries, and the Perth Technical College.

R. G. OSBORNE, Chairman.
R. B. MAIR, Member.
R. A. YEO, Member.
J. R. DARLING, Part-time Member.
RANDAL M. WHITE, Part-time Member.

J. O'KELLY,
Secretary, 5th September, 1960.

APPENDIX A.

COMMERCIAL BROADCASTING STATIONS IN OPERATION ON 30TH JUNE, 1960.

Call Sign.	Location of Station.	Frequency (kc/s.).	Authorized Power (Watts).	Licensee and Registered Office.	Hours of Service per Week (to nearest Quarter Hour).
AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY.					
2CA ..	Canberra ..	1,050	2,000	Canberra Broadcasters Pty. Ltd., 64 Northbourne-avenue, Canberra City, A.C.T.	119
NEW SOUTH WALES.					
<i>Metropolitan.</i>					
2CH ..	Sydney ..	1,170	5,000	New South Wales Council of Churches Service, c/o St. Peter's Rectory, 188 Forbes-street, Darlinghurst.	126
2GB ..	Sydney ..	870	5,000	Broadcasting Station 2GB Pty. Ltd., 136-138 Phillip-street, Sydney ..	125
2KY ..	Sydney ..	1,020	5,000	The Trustees, R. H. Erskine and P. Hampson, and the Secretary, J. D. Kenny, of the Labor Council of New South Wales, Trades Hall, Goulburn-street, Sydney	127½
2SM ..	Sydney ..	1,270	5,000	Broadcasting Station 2SM Pty. Ltd., City Mutual Building, 60 Hunter-street, Sydney	122
2UE ..	Sydney ..	950	5,000	Radio 2UE Sydney Pty. Ltd., 29 Bligh-street, Sydney ..	168
2UW ..	Sydney ..	1,110	5,000	Commonwealth Broadcasting Corporation Pty. Ltd., 365 Kent street, Sydney	168
<i>Country.</i>					
2AD ..	Armidale ..	1,130	D 2,000 N 1,000	New England Broadcasters Pty. Ltd., Broadcast House, 123 Rusden-street, Armidale	113
2AY ..	Albury ..	1,490	2,000	Amalgamated Wireless (A/asia) Ltd., 47 York-street, Sydney ..	121½
2BE ..	Bega ..	1,480	1,000	J. A. Kerr, Auckland-street, Bega ..	98½
2BH ..	Broken Hill ..	660	200	Radio Silver City Pty. Ltd., cnr. Blende and Sulphide streets, Broken Hill	116
2BS ..	Bathurst ..	1,500	2,000	Bathurst Broadcasters Pty. Ltd., 109 George-street, Bathurst ..	121½
2DU ..	Dubbo ..	1,250	2,000	Western Broadcasters Pty. Ltd., 45 Macquarie-street, Dubbo ..	124½
2GF ..	Grafton ..	1,210	D 2,000 N 1,000	Grafton Broadcasting Co. Pty. Ltd., 47 York-street, Sydney ..	118
2GN ..	Goulburn ..	1,380	2,000	Goulburn Broadcasting Co. Pty. Ltd., 47 York-street, Sydney ..	118
2GZ ..	Orange ..	990	2,000	Country Broadcasting Services Ltd., Hosking House, Hosking Place, 84½ Pitt-street, Sydney	121½
2HD ..	Newcastle ..	1,140	2,000	Airsales Broadcasting Co. Pty. Ltd., Maitland-road, Sandgate ..	128½
2KA ..	Katoomba ..	780	D 2,000 N 1,000	Transcontinental Broadcasting Corporation Ltd., 4th Floor, Stanway House, 77 King-street, Sydney	113½
2KM ..	Kempsey ..	980	D 2,000 N 1,000	Radio Kempsey Ltd., 4th Floor, Stanway House, 77 King-street, Sydney	113
2KO ..	Newcastle ..	1,410	2,000	Radio 2KO Newcastle Pty. Ltd., C.M.L. Building, 110 Hunter-street, Newcastle	168
2LF ..	Young ..	1,340	2,000	Young Broadcasters Pty. Ltd., 24 Lovell-street, Young ..	117½
2LM ..	Lismore ..	900	D 2,000 N 1,000	Richmond River Broadcasters Pty. Ltd., Northern Star Building, 11 Molesworth-street, Lismore	115
2LT ..	Lithgow ..	1,370	500	Lithgow Broadcasters Pty. Ltd., Great Western Highway, South Bowen-fells	113
2MG ..	Mudgee ..	1,450	1,000	Mudgee Broadcasting Co. Pty. Ltd., c/o A. R. Walter & Co., 1 Lovejoy-street, Mudgee	110½
2MO ..	Gunnedah ..	1,080	1,000	2MO Gunnedah Pty. Ltd., 5 Rodney-street, Gunnedah ..	114½
2MW ..	Murwillumbah ..	1,440	D 2,000 N 1,000	Tweed Radio and Broadcasting Co. Pty. Ltd., Murwillumbah-street, Murwillumbah	113
2NM ..	Muswellbrook ..	1,460	500	Hunter Broadcasters Pty. Ltd., 56 Hunter-street, Newcastle ..	122½
2NX ..	Bolwarra ..	1,360	2,000	Hunter Broadcasters Pty. Ltd., 56 Hunter-street, Newcastle ..	122½
2NZ ..	Inverell ..	1,190	2,000	Northern Broadcasters Pty. Ltd., Hosking House, Hosking Place, 84½ Pitt-street, Sydney	120½
2PK ..	Parkes ..	1,400	2,000	Parkes Broadcasting Co. Pty. Ltd., 307 Clarinda-street, Parkes ..	116½
2QN ..	Deniliquin ..	1,520	2,000	Southern Riverina Broadcasters, 16 Fitzmaurice-street, Wagga ..	110
2RE ..	Taree ..	1,560	D 2,000 N 500	Manning Valley Broadcasting Pty. Ltd., Pulteney-street, Taree ..	115
2RG ..	Griffith ..	1,070	D 2,000 N 1,000	2RG Broadcasters Pty. Ltd., Ulong-street, Griffith ..	111
2TM ..	Tamworth ..	1,300	2,000	Tamworth Radio Development Co. Pty. Ltd., Radio Centre, Calala, Tamworth	122½
2VM ..	Moree ..	1,530	D 2,000 N 500	Moree Broadcasting and Development Co. Ltd., 93 Balo-street, Moree	115
2WG ..	Wagga ..	1,150	2,000	Riverina Broadcasters, 16 Fitzmaurice-street, Wagga ..	117½
2WL ..	Wollongong ..	1,430	2,000	Wollongong Broadcasting Pty. Ltd., Edward-street, Wollongong ..	123½
2XL ..	Cooma ..	920	D 2,000 N 1,000	Cooma Broadcasters Pty. Ltd., 132 Sharp-street, Cooma ..	119
VICTORIA.					
<i>Metropolitan.</i>					
3AK ..	Melbourne ..	1,500	500	Melbourne Broadcasters Pty. Ltd., 262 Flinders-lane, Melbourne, C.1	80½
3AW ..	Melbourne ..	1,280	5,000	3AW Broadcasting Co. Pty. Ltd., 382 Latrobe-street, Melbourne, C.1	138
3DB ..	Melbourne ..	1,030	5,000	The Herald and Weekly Times Ltd., 44-74 Flinders-street, Melbourne, C.1	135
3KZ ..	Melbourne ..	1,180	5,000	Industrial Printing and Publicity Co. Ltd., 24-30 Victoria-street, Carlton, N.3.	121½
3UZ ..	Melbourne ..	930	5,000	Nilsen's Broadcasting Service Pty. Ltd., 45-47 Bourke-street, Melbourne, C.1	128½
3XY ..	Melbourne ..	1,420	5,000	Station 3XY Pty. Ltd., c/o Messrs. Tovell & Lucas, Charter House, 4 Bank-place, Melbourne, C.1.	168

COMMERCIAL BROADCASTING STATIONS IN OPERATION ON 30TH JUNE, 1960—continued.

Call Sign.	Location of Station.	Frequency (kc/s.).	Authorized Power (Watts).	Licensee and Registered Office.	Hours of Service per Week (to nearest Quarter Hour).
VICTORIA—continued.					
<i>Country.</i>					
3BA ..	Ballarat ..	1,320	D 2,000 N 1,000	Ballarat Broadcasters Pty. Ltd., 56 Lydiard-street North, Ballarat ..	123
3BO ..	Bendigo ..	960	D 2,000 N 1,000	Amalgamated Wireless (A/asia) Ltd., 47 York-street, Sydney, New South Wales	128½
3CS ..	Coalac ..	1,130	D 2,000 N 1,000	Colac Broadcasting Co. Pty. Ltd., 241 Murray-street, Colac ..	113½
3CV ..	Maryborough..	1,440	D 2,000 N 1,000	Central Victoria Broadcasters Pty. Ltd., "The Age" Chambers, 239 Collins-street, Melbourne, C.1	118½
3GL ..	Geelong ..	1,350	D 2,000 N 1,000	Geelong Broadcasters Pty. Ltd., corner Little Malop and Union streets Geelong	120
3HA ..	Hamilton ..	1,000	2,000	Western Province Radio Pty. Ltd., The "Age" Chambers, 239 Collins-street, Melbourne, C.1	120½
3LK ..	Lubeck ..	1,090	2,000	The Herald and Weekly Times Ltd., 44-74 Flinders-street, Melbourne, C.1	125½
3MA ..	Mildura ..	1,470	2,000	Sunraysia Broadcasters Pty. Ltd., 22 Deakin-avenue, Mildura ..	109½
3NE ..	Wangaratta ..	1,600	D 2,000 N 1,000	Wangaratta Broadcasting Co. Pty. Ltd., Templeton-street, Wangaratta	127
3SH ..	Swan Hill ..	1,330	2,000	Central Murray Broadcasters Pty. Ltd., 239 Collins-street, Melbourne, C.1	117
3SR ..	Shepparton ..	1,260	2,000	Associated Broadcasting Services Ltd., 365 Elizabeth-street, Melbourne, C.1	124½
3TR ..	Sale ..	1,240	2,000	Latrobe Valley & Gippsland Broadcasters Pty. Ltd., The "Age" Chambers, 239 Collins-street, Melbourne, C.1	131
3UL ..	Warragul ..	880	D 2,000 N 1,000	Associated Broadcasting Services Ltd., 365 Elizabeth-street, Melbourne C.1.	124½
3YB ..	Warrnambool..	1,210	D 2,000 N 1,000	Associated Broadcasting Services Ltd., 365 Elizabeth-street, Melbourne C.1.	121½
QUEENSLAND.					
<i>Metropolitan.</i>					
4BC ..	Brisbane ..	1,120	2,000	Commonwealth Broadcasting Corporation (Qld.) Ltd., 5th Floor, T. & G. Building, 189-191 Queen-street, Brisbane	168
4BH ..	Brisbane ..	1,390	2,000	Broadcasters (Aust.) Pty. Ltd., cnr. Albert and Charlotte streets, Brisbane	127½
4BK ..	Brisbane ..	1,290	2,000	Queensland Newspapers Pty. Ltd., 288-298 Queen-street, Brisbane ..	126
4KQ ..	Brisbane ..	690	D 2,000 N 1,000	The Trustees G. I. Whiteside and J. M. Schmella, of the Queensland Branch of the Australian Labor Party, cnr. Elizabeth and Edward streets, Brisbane	168
<i>Country.</i>					
4AK ..	Oakey ..	1,220	2,000	Queensland Newspapers Pty. Ltd., 288-298 Queen-street, Brisbane ..	126
4AY ..	Ayr ..	960	D 2,000 N 1,000	Ayr Broadcasters Pty. Ltd., Penneys Building, 386 Flinders-street, Townsville	128½
4BU ..	Bundaberg ..	1,330	2,000	Bundaberg Broadcasters Pty. Ltd., 55 Woongarra-street, Bundaberg ..	113½
4CA ..	Cairns ..	1,010	D 2,000 N 1,000	Amalgamated Wireless (A/asia) Ltd., 47 York-street, Sydney, New South Wales	118
4GR ..	Toowoomba ..	860	2,000	Gold Radio Service Pty. Ltd., 5th Floor, T. & G. Building, Queen-street, Brisbane	122½
4GY ..	Gympie ..	1,350	D 2,000 N 500	Gympie Broadcasting Co. Ltd., Smithfield Chambers, 232 Mary-street, Gympie	111½
4IP ..	Ipswich ..	1,010	1,000	Ipswich Broadcasting Co. Pty. Ltd., 233 Brisbane-street, Ipswich ..	113½
4LG ..	Longreach ..	1,100	2,000	Central Queensland Broadcasting Corporation Pty. Ltd., 105 Eagle-street, Longreach	95½
4MB ..	Maryborough..	1,160	2,000	Maryborough Broadcasting Co. Pty. Ltd., 5th Floor, T. & G. Building, Queen-street, Brisbane	120½
4MK ..	Mackay ..	1,380	2,000	Mackay Broadcasting Service Pty. Ltd., 38 Gordon-street, Mackay ..	117½
4RO ..	Rockhampton	1,000	2,000	Rockhampton Broadcasting Co. Pty. Ltd., 5th Floor, T. & G. Building, Queen-street, Brisbane	120½
4SB ..	Kingaroy ..	1,060	2,000	South Burnett Broadcasting Co. Ltd., 26 Alford-street, Kingaroy ..	114½
4TO ..	Townsville ..	780	D 2,000 N 1,000	Amalgamated Wireless (A/asia) Ltd., 47 York-street, Sydney, New South Wales	124
4VL ..	Charleville ..	920	D 2,000 N 1,000	Charleville Broadcasting Co. Ltd., Radio House, Wills-street, Charleville	114½
4WK ..	Warwick ..	880	D 2,000 N 1,000	Warwick Broadcasting Co. Pty. Ltd., Palmerin-street, Warwick ..	114½
4ZR ..	Roma ..	1,480	D 2,000 N 1,000	Maranoa Broadcasting Co. Ltd., McDowall-street, Roma ..	113½
SOUTH AUSTRALIA.					
<i>Metropolitan.</i>					
5AD ..	Adelaide ..	1,310	2,000	Advertiser Newspapers Ltd., 121 King William-street, Adelaide ..	127½
5DN ..	Adelaide ..	970	2,000	Hume Broadcasters Ltd., 201 Tynte-street, North Adelaide ..	122
5KA ..	Adelaide ..	1,200	2,000	5KA Broadcasting Co. Ltd., 43 Franklin-street, Adelaide ..	168
<i>Country.</i>					
5AU ..	Port Augusta ..	1,450	500	Port Augusta Broadcasting Co. Ltd., 43 Franklin-street, Adelaide ..	121
5MU ..	Murray Bridge	1,460	500	Murray Bridge Broadcasting Co. Ltd., 121 King William-street, Adelaide	122½
5PI ..	Crystal Brook	1,040	2,000	Midlands Broadcasting Services Ltd., 121 King William-street, Adelaide	122½
5RM ..	Renmark ..	800	2,000	River Murray Broadcasters Ltd., 47 Waymouth-street, Adelaide ..	121
5SE ..	Mount Gambier	1,370	500	South Eastern Broadcasting Co. Ltd., 121 King William-street, Adelaide	122½
WESTERN AUSTRALIA.					
<i>Metropolitan.</i>					
6IX ..	Perth ..	1,080	2,000	W.A. Broadcasters Pty. Ltd., 38 Mount's Bay-road, Perth ..	125
6KY ..	Perth ..	1,210	2,000	Westland Broadcasting Company Ltd., 17-19 James-street, Perth ..	141½
6PM ..	Perth ..	1,000	2,000	6PM Broadcasters Pty. Ltd., St. George's House, 115 St. George's-terrace, Perth	122½
6PR ..	Perth ..	880	2,000	Nicholsons Ltd., 86 Barrack-street, Perth ..	121½

COMMERCIAL BROADCASTING STATIONS IN OPERATION ON 30TH JUNE, 1960—continued.

Call Sign.	Location of Station.	Frequency (kc/s.).	Authorized Power (Watts).	Licensee and Registered Office.	Hours of Service per Week (to nearest Quarter Hour).
WESTERN AUSTRALIA—continued.					
<i>Country.</i>					
6AM	Northam	980	2,000	6AM Broadcasters Pty. Ltd., St. George's House, 115 St. George's-terrace, Perth	113
6BY	Bridgetown	900	2,000	W.A. Broadcasters Pty. Ltd., 38 Mount's Bay-road, Perth	113
6CI	Collie	1,130	2,000	Nicholsons Ltd., 86 Barrack-street, Perth	96½
6GE	Geraldton	1,010	2,000	Great Northern Broadcasters Ltd., E.S. & A. Bank Buildings, 145 Marine-terrace, Geraldton	93
6KG	Kalgoorlie	860	2,000	Goldfields Broadcasters (1933) Pty. Ltd., St. George's House, 115 St. George's-terrace, Perth	94
6MD	Merredin	1,100	2,000	W.A. Broadcasters Pty. Ltd., 38 Mount's Bay-road, Perth	94½
6NA	Narrogin	920	2,000	Westland Broadcasting Company Ltd., 17-19 James-street, Perth	131½
6TZ	Bunbury	960	2,000	Nicholsons Ltd., 86 Barrack-street, Perth	115½
6VA	Albany	780	2,000	Albany Broadcasters Ltd., 165 York-street, Albany	94
6WB	Katanning	1,070	2,000	W.A. Broadcasters Pty. Ltd., 38 Mount's Bay-road, Perth	93½
TASMANIA.					
<i>Metropolitan.</i>					
7HO	Hobart	860	2,000	Commercial Broadcasters Pty. Ltd., 23 Elizabeth-street, Hobart	126
7HT	Hobart	1,080	2,000	Metropolitan Broadcasters Pty. Ltd., cnr. Elizabeth and Melville streets, Hobart	124½
<i>Country.</i>					
7AD	Devonport	900	500	Northern Tasmania Broadcasters Pty. Ltd., 54 Cameron-street, Launceston	108½
7BU	Burnie	560	500	Burnie Broadcasting Service Pty. Ltd., 54 Cameron-street, Launceston	98
7EX	Launceston	1,010	2,000	7EX Pty. Ltd., 71 Paterson-street, Launceston	116
7LA	Launceston	1,100	2,000	Findlay and Wills Broadcasters Pty. Ltd., 21 Paterson-street, Launceston	116
7QT	Queenstown	720	500	West Coast Broadcasters Pty. Ltd., 21 Paterson-street, Launceston	80½
7SD	Scottsdale	540	500	North East Tasmanian Radio Broadcasters Pty. Ltd., 54 Cameron-street, Launceston	74½
NORTHERN TERRITORY.					
*8DN	Darwin	1,240	2,000	Darwin Broadcasters Pty. Ltd., Bishop-street, Stuart Park, Darwin	

D = Day-time.

N = Night-time.

*Not yet in operation.

APPENDIX B.

NATIONAL BROADCASTING STATIONS IN OPERATION ON 30TH JUNE, 1960.

Medium Frequency Services.

Call Sign.	Station.	Frequency (kc/s.).	Authorized Power (Watts).	Hours of Service per Week (to nearest Quarter Hour).
<i>Australian Capital Territory.</i>				
2CN	Canberra	1,540	2,000	122
2CY	Southern Tablelands Service (Canberra)	850	10,000	122½
<i>New South Wales.</i>				
<i>Metropolitan.</i>				
2BL	Sydney	740	10,000	118½
2FC	Sydney	610	10,000	122
<i>Regional.</i>				
2BA	Far South Coast Service (Bega)	810	10,000	122½
2CO	Riverina and North-East Victoria Service (Albury)	670	10,000	122½
2CR	Western Districts Service (Orange)	550	10,000	122½
2GL	New England Service (Glen Innes)	820	10,000	122½
2KP	Mid-North Coast Service (Kempsey)	680	10,000	122½
2LG	Lithgow	1,570	200	122½
2ML	Murwillumbah	560	200	122½
2NA	Newcastle	1,510	10,000	122
2NB	Broken Hill	760	1,000	122½
2NC	Newcastle	1,230	10,000	118½
2NR	Northern Rivers Service (Grafton)	700	50,000	122½
2NU	Northern Tablelands Service (Tamworth)	650	10,000	122½
2TR	Taree	720	200	122½
2WN	Wollongong	1,580	2,000	122½
<i>Victoria.</i>				
<i>Metropolitan.</i>				
3AR	Melbourne	620	10,000	122
3LO	Melbourne	770	10,000	118½
<i>Regional.</i>				
3GI	Gippsland Service (Sale)	830	10,000	122½
3WL	Warrnambool	1,570	200	122½
3WV	Western Victorian Service (Horsham)	580	10,000	122½

NATIONAL BROADCASTING STATIONS IN OPERATION ON 30TH JUNE, 1960—continued.

Call Sign.	Station.	Frequency (kc/s).	Authorized Power (Watts).	Hours of Service per Week (to nearest Quarter Hour).
<i>Queensland.</i>				
<i>Metropolitan.</i>				
4QG	Brisbane	790	10,000	122
4QR	Brisbane	590	10,000	118½
<i>Regional.</i>				
4AT	Far North Queensland Service (Atherton)	600	500	122½
4GM	Gympie District Service (Gympie)	1,570	200	122½
4MI (i)	Mount Isa	1,080	200	122½
4QA	Pioneer District Service (Mackay)	720	2,000	122½
4QB	Wide Bay District Service (Maryborough)	910	2,000	122½
4QL	Western Queensland Service (Longreach)	540	10,000	122½
4QN	Northern Queensland Service (Townsville)	630	50,000	122½
4QS	Darling Downs Service (Toowoomba)	750	10,000	122½
4QY	Far North Queensland Service (Cairns)	940	2,000	122½
4RK	Central Queensland Service (Rockhampton)	840	10,000	122½
4SO	Southport	1,590	200	122½
<i>South Australia.</i>				
<i>Metropolitan.</i>				
5AN	Adelaide	890	2,000	119½
5CL	Adelaide	730	5,000	122
<i>Regional.</i>				
5CK	Lower North Service (Port Pirie)	640	10,000	122½
5LN	Port Lincoln	1,530	200	122½
5MG	South-East Service (Mount Gambier)	1,580	200	122½
5MV	South Australian Upper Murray Service (Renmark)	1,590	2,000	122½
5PA	South-East Service (Penola)	1,160	2,000	122½
5WM	Woomera	1,580	50	122½
<i>Western Australia.</i>				
<i>Metropolitan.</i>				
6WF	Perth	690	5,000	122
6WN	Perth	810	10,000	118½
<i>Regional.</i>				
6AL	Western Australian Regional Service (Albany)	650	400	122½
6GF	Goldfields Regional Service (Kalgoorlie)	720	2,000	122½
6GN	Geraldton Regional Service (Geraldton)	830	2,000	122½
6NM	Western Australian Regional Service (Northam)	600	200	122½
6WA	Western Australian Regional Service (Wagin)	560	50,000	122½
<i>Tasmania.</i>				
<i>Metropolitan.</i>				
7ZL	Hobart	600	10,000	122
7ZR	Hobart	940	10,000	118½
<i>Regional.</i>				
7NT	North Tasmanian Service (Launceston)	710	10,000	122½
7QN	West Coast Service (Queenstown)	630	200	122½
<i>Northern Territory.</i>				
8AL	Alice Springs	1,530	50	122½
8DR	Darwin	650	2,000	122½
8KN (ii)	Katherine	670	50	122
8TC (iii)	Tennant Creek	680	50	122
<i>Papua.</i>				
9PA	Port Moresby	1,250	500	122½

- (i) Commenced operation on 11th July, 1960.
(ii) Commenced operation on 7th July, 1960.
(iii) Commenced operation on 5th July, 1960.

HIGH FREQUENCY SERVICES.*

Call Sign.	Location.	Transmitter Power (Watts).	Hours of Service per Week (to nearest Quarter Hour).
VLG	Lyndhurst, Victoria	10,000	53½
VLH	Lyndhurst, Victoria	10,000	119
VLI	Sydney, New South Wales	2,000	119
VLM	Brisbane, Queensland	10,000	122½
VLQ	Brisbane, Queensland	10,000	122½
VLR	Lyndhurst, Victoria	10,000	116½
VLT	Port Moresby, Papua	2,000	122½
VLW	Perth, Western Australia	2,000	119
VLX	Perth, Western Australia	10,000	119

* The frequencies on which these stations transmit are varied, as required, to obtain optimum results.

FREQUENCY MODULATION SERVICES.
(Experimental.)

Location.	Frequency (mc/s).	Transmitter Power (Watts).
Melbourne, Victoria	90.4	2,000
Sydney, New South Wales	92.1	2,000
Adelaide, South Australia	97.3	3,000
Brisbane, Queensland	94.1	1,000

APPENDIX C.

COMMERCIAL TELEVISION STATIONS.

SHAREHOLDERS IN LICENSEE COMPANIES.

AMALGAMATED TELEVISION SERVICES PTY. LTD.							£1 Shares.
<i>The Herald-Sun Group—</i>							
Associated Newspapers Ltd., Sydney	..	..	..	..	..	125,000	
John Fairfax and Sons Pty. Ltd.	..	..	..	..	..	175,000	
							300,000
<i>The 2UW Group—</i>							
The Australian Broadcasting Co. Pty. Ltd.	..	..	..	..	..	75,000	75,000
<i>The A.W.A. Group—</i>							
Amalgamated Wireless (A/asia) Ltd.	..	..	..	..	..	75,000	
Email Ltd.	..	..	..	..	..	89,000	
N. L. Nock (Sir)	..	..	..	..	..	5,000	
Gearin O'Riordan Ltd.	..	..	..	..	..	10,000	
Washington H. Soul Pattinson and Co. Ltd.	..	..	..	..	..	25,000	
Beale and Co. Ltd.	..	..	..	..	..	10,000	
G.B.S. Falkiner	..	..	..	..	..	10,000	
T. G. Murray	..	..	..	..	..	5,000	
Mrs. C. Murray	..	..	..	..	..	5,000	
W. H. Paling and Co. Ltd.	..	..	..	..	..	10,000	
Mrs. H. M. Stevenson	..	..	..	..	..	7,000	
C. N. McKay	..	..	..	..	..	7,000	
H. V. McKay	..	..	..	..	..	7,000	
Australian Record Co. Ltd.	..	..	..	..	..	5,000	
The Anglo-Australian Corporation Pty. Ltd.	..	..	..	..	..	7,500	
Cranbrook Holdings Pty. Ltd.	..	..	..	..	..	10,000	
Australian United Investment Co. Ltd.	..	..	..	..	..	12,500	
							300,000
<i>The 2GB-Macquarie-Artransa Group—</i>							
Broadcasting Station 2GB Pty. Ltd.	..	..	..	..	..	59,706	
Macquarie Broadcasting Service Pty. Ltd.	..	..	..	..	..	19,706	
Artransa Pty. Ltd.	..	..	..	..	..	39,706	
							119,118
<i>The John Fairfax-Macquarie Group—</i>							
John Fairfax and Sons Pty. Ltd.	..	..	..	..	..	340,000	
2GB-Macquarie-Artransa	..	..	..	..	..	60,000	
							400,000
<i>Combined Group—</i>							
John Fairfax and Sons Pty. Ltd.	..	..	..	..	..	82,582	
Broadcasting Station 2GB Pty. Ltd.	..	..	..	..	..	11,250	
Artransa Pty. Ltd.	..	..	..	..	..	11,250	
The Australian Broadcasting Co. Pty. Ltd.	..	..	..	..	..	8,370	
Email Ltd.	..	..	..	..	..	6,504	
Amalgamated Wireless (A/asia) Ltd.	..	..	..	..	..	20,504	
Washington H. Soul Pattinson and Co. Ltd.	..	..	..	..	..	3,140	
The Anglo-Australian Corporation Pty. Ltd.	..	..	..	..	..	940	
Mrs. H. M. Stevenson	..	..	..	..	..	880	
C. N. McKay	..	..	..	..	..	880	
H. V. McKay	..	..	..	..	..	880	
W. H. Paling and Co. Ltd.	..	..	..	..	..	1,250	
Australian United Investment Co. Ltd.	..	..	..	..	..	1,570	
							150,000
<i>The Fairfax-2GB-Artransa-A.W.A.-Email Group—</i>							
John Fairfax and Sons Pty. Ltd.	..	..	..	..	..	100,000	
Broadcasting Station 2GB Pty. Ltd.	..	..	..	..	..	11,250	
Artransa Pty. Ltd.	..	..	..	..	..	11,250	
Amalgamated Wireless (A/asia) Ltd.	..	..	..	..	..	8,345	
Email Ltd.	..	..	..	..	..	8,345	
Washington H. Soul Pattinson and Co. Ltd.	..	..	..	..	..	2,260	
Australian United Investment Co. Ltd.	..	..	..	..	..	1,130	
Others (12) with under 1,000 shares each	..	..	..	..	..	7,420	
							150,000
							1,494,118
TELEVISION CORPORATION LTD.							10s. Shares.
Australian Consolidated Press Ltd.	..	..	..	..	..	..	474,000
*Colourtone Pty. Ltd.	..	..	..	..	..	..	32,000
*Compress Printing Ltd.	..	..	..	..	..	..	32,000
*Shakespeare Head Press Pty. Ltd.	..	..	..	..	..	..	32,000
*Wilsons Laundry Pty. Ltd.	..	..	..	..	..	..	35,300
Consolidated Press Holdings Ltd.	..	..	..	..	..	..	140,300
Associated Newspapers Ltd. (England)	..	..	..	..	..	..	232,000
Philips Electrical Industries Pty. Ltd.	..	..	..	..	..	..	115,500
Broadcasting Station 2SM Pty. Ltd.	..	..	..	..	..	..	49,500
Church of England Property Trust Diocese of Sydney	..	..	..	..	..	..	40,000
Brisbane TV Ltd.	..	..	..	..	..	..	32,000
Paramount Film Service Pty. Ltd.	..	..	..	..	..	..	30,500
Tivoli Circuit Australia Pty. Ltd.	..	..	..	..	..	..	20,000
James N. Kirby Manufacturing Pty. Ltd.	..	..	..	..	..	..	20,000
J. N. Thom, R. H. Erskine (A.L.P.)	..	..	..	..	..	..	19,500
General Public	..	..	..	..	..	..	627,400
							1,932,000

* Subsidiaries of Australian Consolidated Press Ltd.

COMMERCIAL TELEVISION STATIONS—continued.

GENERAL TELEVISION CORPORATION PTY. LTD.		£1 Shares.
Electronic Industries Ltd. (see paragraph 69) .. .. .	.. .. .	625,581
David Syme and Co. Ltd. .. .. .	.. .. .	188,169
Hoyts Theatres Ltd. .. .. .	.. .. .	58,847
Greater Union Theatres Pty. Ltd. .. .. .	.. .. .	58,848
Nilsen's Broadcasting Service Pty. Ltd. .. .. .	.. .. .	35,290
Val Morgan and Sons Pty. Ltd. .. .. .	.. .. .	17,646
Efftee Broadcasters Pty. Ltd.	13,759
Subsidiaries of Electronic Industries Ltd.	1,860
		<hr/>
		1,000,000
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HERALD-SUN T.V. PTY. LTD.		£1 Shares.
The Herald and Weekly Times Ltd.	637,500
Associated Newspapers Ltd. (England)	112,500
		<hr/>
		750,000
		<hr/>
BRISBANE T.V. LTD.		10s. Shares.
Queensland Newspapers Pty. Ltd. .. .. .	.. .. .	240,000
Telegraph Newspaper Co. Ltd. .. .. .	.. .. .	156,000
Associated Newspapers Ltd. (England) .. .. .	.. .. .	100,000
Commonwealth Broadcasting Corporation (Qld.) Ltd. .. .. .	.. .. .	50,000
Amalgamated Wireless (A/asia) Ltd. .. .. .	.. .. .	50,000
Email Ltd. .. .. .	.. .. .	50,000
Television Corporation Ltd. (TCN) .. .. .	.. .. .	50,000
Consolidated Press Holdings Ltd. .. .. .	.. .. .	40,000
Southern Electric Authority of Queensland .. .. .	.. .. .	20,000
Toowoomba Newspaper Co. Ltd. .. .. .	.. .. .	10,000
Northern Star Ltd. (Lismore) .. .. .	.. .. .	10,000
Evans Deakin and Co. Ltd. .. .. .	.. .. .	10,000
Tweed Newspaper Co. Ltd. (Murwillumbah) .. .. .	.. .. .	2,000
J. H. Hoare .. .. .	.. .. .	2,000
General Public (held in small lots) .. .. .	.. .. .	660,000
		<hr/>
		1,450,000
		<hr/>
QUEENSLAND TELEVISION LTD.		£1 Shares.
Truth and Sportsman Ltd. .. .. .	.. .. .	125,000
Amalgamated Television Services Pty. Ltd. (ATN) .. .. .	.. .. .	125,000
N.B.C. International Ltd. (Canada) .. .. .	.. .. .	75,000
A.T.V. (Australia) Pty. Ltd. .. .. .	.. .. .	75,000
Queensland public (held in small lots by approximately 2,250 shareholders) .. .. .	.. .. .	350,000
Foundation Members (68) .. .. .	.. .. .	6,800
		<hr/>
		756,800
		<hr/>
TELEVISION BROADCASTERS LTD.		5s. Shares.
Advertiser Newspapers Ltd. .. .. .	.. .. .	900,000
Associated Newspapers Ltd. (England) .. .. .	.. .. .	375,000
Midlands Broadcasting Services Ltd. .. .. .	.. .. .	300,000
5KA Broadcasting Co. Ltd. .. .. .	.. .. .	300,000
Philips Electrical Industries Pty. Ltd. .. .. .	.. .. .	225,000
Public Issue (all small holdings) .. .. .	.. .. .	900,000
		<hr/>
		3,000,000
		<hr/>
SOUTHERN TELEVISION CORPORATION LTD.		5s. Shares.
News Ltd. .. .. .	.. .. .	598,000
A.T.V. (Australia) Pty. Ltd. .. .. .	.. .. .	50,000
Broadcasting Station 2GB Pty. Ltd. .. .. .	.. .. .	50,000
Public issue, with priorities to employees and shareholders of News Ltd. .. .. .	.. .. .	300,000
		<hr/>
		998,000
		<hr/>
TVW LTD.		10s. Shares.
Western Australian Newspapers Ltd. .. .. .	.. .. .	600,000
Others (approximately 450 shareholders with holdings under 5,000 shares) .. .. .	.. .. .	149,968
		<hr/>
		749,968
		<hr/>
£300,000 of registered unsecured notes, which carry an option to convert to shares, have also been allotted.		
TASMANIAN TELEVISION LTD.		5s. Shares.
Davies Bros. Ltd. .. .. .	.. .. .	150,000
Robt. Nettlefold Pty. Ltd. .. .. .	.. .. .	50,000
Commercial Broadcasters Pty. Ltd. (7HO) .. .. .	.. .. .	40,000
McRae, E. G. .. .. .	.. .. .	40,000
Metropolitan Broadcasters Pty. Ltd. (7HT) .. .. .	.. .. .	40,000
Nettlefold, Mrs Beryl O. .. .. .	.. .. .	20,000
Davies, K. B. .. .. .	.. .. .	10,000
Nettlefold, Miss Lydia O. .. .. .	.. .. .	8,000
Nettlefold, Miss Gillian M. .. .. .	.. .. .	8,000
Green, E. H., Estate .. .. .	.. .. .	6,000
Brown, Alan B. .. .. .	.. .. .	6,000
Davies, Geo. F. .. .. .	.. .. .	4,000
Walch, Sir Geoffrey .. .. .	.. .. .	4,000
Murdoch, Laurie G. .. .. .	.. .. .	3,000
Others (in small lots) .. .. .	.. .. .	811,000
		<hr/>
		1,200,000
		<hr/>

APPENDIX D.

LIST OF TELEVISION STATIONS.

NATIONAL STATIONS IN OPERATION ON 30TH JUNE, 1960.

Call Sign.	Channel.	Location.	Authorized Frequencies (mc/s.) Note 1.	Authorized Power (kw. e.r.p.) and Polarization, Horizontal (H) or Vertical (V).	Hours of Service per Week (to nearest Quarter Hour).
NEW SOUTH WALES.					
ABN	2	Sydney	63-70 V. 64.25 S. 69.75	Vision 100 } Sound 20 } H	56½
VICTORIA.					
ABV	2	Melbourne	63-70 V. 64.25 S. 69.75	Vision 100 } Sound 20 } H	54½
QUEENSLAND.					
ABQ	2	Brisbane	63-70 V. 64.25 S. 69.75	Vision 100 } Sound 20 } H	49½
SOUTH AUSTRALIA.					
ABS.. .. .	2	Adelaide	63-70 V. 64.25 S. 69.75	Vision 100 } Sound 20 } H	50½
WESTERN AUSTRALIA.					
ABW	2	Perth	63-70 V. 64.25 S. 69.75	Vision 100 } Sound 20 } H	56½
TASMANIA.					
ABT	2	Hobart	63-70 V. 64.25 S. 69.75	Vision 100 } Sound 20 } H	49½

COMMERCIAL TELEVISION STATIONS IN OPERATION ON 30TH JUNE, 1960.

Call Sign.	Channel.	Location of Station.	Authorized Frequencies (mc/s.) Note 1.	Authorized Power (kw. e.r.p.) and Polarization, Horizontal (H) or Vertical (V).	Licensee and Registered Office.	Hours of Service per Week (to nearest Quarter Hour).
NEW SOUTH WALES.						
ATN ..	7	Sydney	181-188 V. 182.25 S. 187.75	Vision 100 } Sound 20 } H	Amalgamated Television Services Pty. Ltd., Television Centre, Epping, N.S.W.	95
TCN ..	9	Sydney	195-202 V. 196.25 S. 201.75	Vision 100 } Sound 20 } H	Television Corporation Ltd., 168-174 Castlereagh-street, Sydney, N.S.W.	77
VICTORIA.						
GTV ..	9	Melbourne	195-202 V. 196.25 S. 201.75	Vision 100 } Sound 20 } H	General Television Corporation Pty. Ltd., 22-46 Bendigo-street, Richmond, Victoria	68½
HSV ..	7	Melbourne	181-188 V. 182.25 S. 187.75	Vision 100 } Sound 20 } H	Herald-Sun T.V. Pty. Ltd., 44-74 Flinders-street, Melbourne, Victoria	63½
QUEENSLAND.						
BTQ ..	7	Brisbane	181-188 V. 182.25 S. 187.75	Vision 100 } Sound 20 } H	Brisbane TV Ltd., 241 Adelaide-street, Brisbane, Queensland	56
QTQ ..	9	Brisbane	195-202 V. 196.25 S. 201.75	Vision 100 } Sound 20 } H	Queensland Television Ltd., New Zealand Chambers, 334 Queen-street, Brisbane, Queensland	60½
SOUTH AUSTRALIA.						
ADS ..	7	Adelaide	181-188 V. 182.25 S. 187.75	Vision 100 } Sound 20 } H	Television Broadcasters Ltd., 125 Strangways-terrace, North Adelaide, South Australia	58
NWS ..	9	Adelaide	195-202 V. 196.25 S. 201.75	Vision 100 } Sound 20 } H	Southern Television Corporation Ltd., Tynte-street, North Adelaide, South Australia	54½
WESTERN AUSTRALIA.						
TVW ..	7	Perth	181-188 V. 182.25 S. 187.75	Vision 100 } Sound 20 } H	TVW Limited, 125 St. George's terrace, Perth, Western Australia	44½
TASMANIA.						
TVT ..	6	Hobart	174-181 V. 175.25 S. 180.75	Vision 50 } Sound 10 } H	Tasmanian Television Ltd., 23 Elizabeth-street, Hobart, Tasmania	29½

NOTE 1. The vision and sound carrier frequencies may be offset ± 10 kc/s. from their nominal values.

APPENDIX E.

AUSTRALIAN BROADCASTING CONTROL BOARD.
STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE FOR YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1960.

1958-59.	—	1959-60.
	<i>Salaries and Wages.</i>	
£		£
89,762	Salaries	117,369
4,336	Temporary Assistance	6,416
894	Extra Duty Pay	1,126
94,992		124,911
	<i>General Expenses.</i>	
7,080	Travelling and Subsistence	9,246
1,520	Office Requisites	2,969
3,299	Postage, Telephones, &c... .. .	3,776
10,275	Programme Research and Library	9,164
33,913	Payments to Post Office for Station Inspections, Observations, &c.	29,977
602	Repairs and Maintenance	947
11,671	Incidental and other Expenditure	30,766
68,360		86,845
	<i>Stores and Materials.</i>	
9,194	Technical Equipment	37,125
172,546	Total	248,881

J. O'KELLY, Secretary.

6th July, 1960.

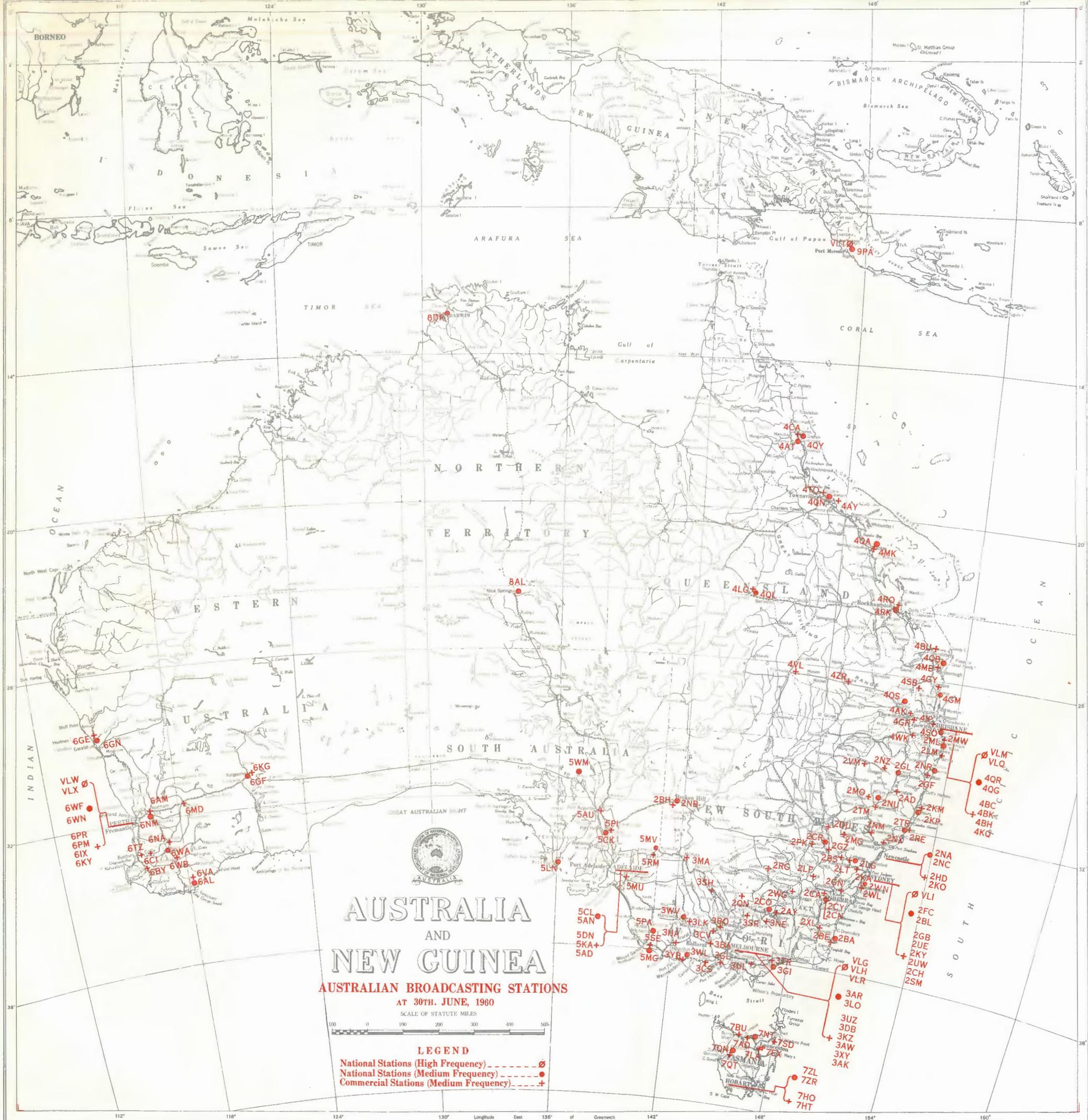
R. G. OSBORNE, Chairman.

6th July, 1960.

The above statement has been examined and is in agreement with the books. In my opinion it is a correct statement of the expenditure of the Australian Broadcasting Control Board for the year ended 30th June, 1960.

H. C. NEWMAN,
Auditor-General for the Commonwealth.

25th July, 1960.




AUSTRALIA
 AND
NEW GUINEA

AUSTRALIAN BROADCASTING STATIONS

AT 30TH. JUNE, 1960

SCALE OF STATUTE MILES



LEGEND

- National Stations (High Frequency) ————●
- National Stations (Medium Frequency) ————○
- Commercial Stations (Medium Frequency) ————+