



Australian Broadcasting Control Board

TWENTY-THIRD
ANNUAL REPORT
FOR YEAR ENDED
30 JUNE 1971



TWENTY-THIRD ANNUAL REPORT

**AUSTRALIAN BROADCASTING
CONTROL BOARD**

YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 1971

Australian Government Publishing Service
Canberra 1971

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AUSTRALIAN BROADCASTING CONTROL BOARD

TWENTY-THIRD ANNUAL REPORT

The Honourable the Postmaster-General:

1. In conformity with the provisions of section 28 of the *Broadcasting and Television Act 1942-1971*, the Australian Broadcasting Control Board has the honour to furnish its report, being the Twenty-third Annual Report of the Board, on its operations during the year ended 30 June 1971, together with financial accounts in the form approved by the Treasurer, and the report of the Auditor-General on those accounts.

2. The Report is arranged as follows:

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

PART I—INTRODUCTORY

LEGISLATION

3. The broadcasting and television services of the Commonwealth operate under the provisions of the *Broadcasting and Television Act 1942-1971*. Other relevant acts are the *Broadcasting Stations Licence Fees Act 1964-1966*, the *Television Stations Licence Fees Act 1964-1966* and the *Parliamentary Proceedings Broadcasting Act 1946-1960*. Under the latter Act, the Australian Broadcasting Commission (hereinafter referred to as the A.B.C.) is obliged to broadcast the proceedings of the Senate or the House of Representatives from one of the national broadcasting stations in each capital city and Newcastle and from such other national broadcasting stations as are prescribed, according to the determinations of a Parliamentary Joint Committee.

4. The Broadcasting and Television Act was amended during the year by the *Broadcasting and Television Act 1971 (No. 8 of 1971)*. The legislation made the following amendments:

- (a) amended the provisions of the Act dealing with the finances of the Board and the A.B.C. and certain other provisions affecting the Commission;

- (b) provided for remuneration of members of the Board and Commissioners of the A.B.C. to be fixed by Parliament (previously these were determined by the Governor-General);
- (c) amended the provisions of the Act governing the ownership or control of commercial broadcasting and television stations;
- (d) extended concessions applying in respect of fees for broadcast listeners' licences for certain classes of pensioners to several additional small groups of pensioners; and
- (e) provided for the service, by means of registered post of summonses for offences in relation to unlicensed broadcast and television receivers.

The amendments of the provisions of the Act relating to the finances of the Board (and of the Commission) were designed to bring those provisions into line with the legislative provisions applying to other Commonwealth statutory authorities.

5. Information on the amendments to the provisions relating to ownership or control of stations is given later in the appropriate parts of this Report.

6. The Act received the Royal Assent on 29 March 1971. The Principal Act as amended is now cited as the *Broadcasting and Television Act 1942-1971*.

7. At 31 December 1971 the Broadcasting and Television Act was reprinted in consolidated form and the complete Act is now contained in that single publication and the *Broadcasting and Television Act No. 8 of 1971*.

8. A regulation under the Act to determine a licence fee for television repeater stations made during the year is referred to in paragraph 389.

MEMBERSHIP OF THE BOARD

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

Full-time Members

Mr. Myles Fortunatus Evelyn Wright, re-appointed as Full-Time Member and Chairman for a period of five years from 15 March 1971.

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

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

Part-time Members

Dr. William Copley Radford, M.B.E., M.A., M.Ed., Ph.D., re-appointed for a period of three years from 6 November 1970.

Mr. (now Senator) George Conrad Hannan, until his resignation on 29 October 1970.

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

10. Following the resignation of Mr. (now Senator) Hannan, an office of part-time member remained vacant until the appointment of Mr. H. S. Harte on 1 March 1971. Mr. Harte was formerly Managing Director of George Patterson Pty. Ltd., Advertising Service Agents, Melbourne.

11. The Board wishes to place on record its appreciation of Senator Hannan's services, and Members' appreciation of their association with him as a colleague. The Board congratulates Senator Hannan on his election to the Senate.

FUNCTIONS OF THE BOARD

12. The principal functions of the Board under the *Broadcasting and Television Act 1942-1971* are briefly as follows:

- (a) to ensure the provision of services by broadcasting stations and television stations in accordance with plans from time to time prepared by the Board and approved by the Minister;
- (b) to ensure that the technical equipment and operation of such stations are in accordance with such standards and practices as the Board considers to be appropriate;
- (c) to ensure that adequate and comprehensive programmes are provided by commercial broadcasting stations and commercial television stations to serve the best interests of the general public, and to determine programme standards and standards subject to which advertisements may be broadcast or televised;
- (d) to detect sources of interference, and to furnish advice and assistance in connection with the prevention of interference with the transmission or reception of the programmes of broadcasting stations and television stations;
- (e) to make recommendations to the Minister as to the exercise by him of any of his powers under Part IV of the Act relating to the commercial broadcasting service or commercial television service; this part of the Act covers *inter alia* the grant, renewal, revocation and suspension of licences, including licences for television translator and repeater stations, and the provisions concerning ownership or control of commercial stations;
- (f) to hold public inquiries into applications made to the Minister for licences for commercial broadcasting stations and commercial television stations in areas for which the Minister proposes to grant licences, into any other matter within its functions if the Board thinks it necessary or desirable, and into other matters relating to the operation of the Act and regulations or to broadcasting or television or both, other than a matter relating to the A.B.C., its affairs and operations, if the Minister so directs; and

- (g) to determine, subject to any direction of the Minister, the situation, operating power and operating frequencies of broadcasting and television stations;
- (h) to determine hours of service of stations and the periods during which licensees of commercial stations must transmit religious matter (free of charge if the Board so directs).

Other detailed functions of the Board are referred to, where appropriate, in this Report. There is some confusion at times in regard to the responsibilities of the Board and the A.B.C. in regard to programmes. It will be noted from subparagraph (c) above that the Board's functions in respect of programmes do not extend to the programmes of national stations. For these the A.B.C. is entirely responsible under section 59 of the Broadcasting and Television Act.

MEETINGS OF THE BOARD

13. The Board throughout the year held regular meetings to deal with normal business.
14. In addition the Board held meetings in Gosford, from 11 August to 3 September 1970 and in Nowra from 8 February to 10 February 1971 for the purpose of holding inquiries into applications for the grant of licences for a commercial broadcasting station in Gosford and Nowra respectively (see paragraph 213).
15. The Board held special meetings in Sydney from 1 March 1971 to 5 March 1971, in Melbourne from 15 March 1971 and in Adelaide on 24 March 1971 for the purpose of holding an inquiry into the desirability or otherwise of the introduction of frequency modulation broadcasting into the Commonwealth — see paragraphs 77 to 90.
16. The Board also held a meeting in Adelaide on 23 March to deal with other business, including a meeting with certain of the directors of Eyre Peninsula Broadcasters Ltd. in connection with unsatisfactory progress by that company on approval by the Postmaster-General for the grant of a licence to it for the establishment of a commercial broadcasting station in Port Lincoln. The subsequent withdrawal of this approval is referred to in paragraph 210.
17. During the year the Board held a number of other special meetings to receive representations from various bodies, particularly in regard to the Board's review of its requirements for Australian content in television programmes (see paragraphs 511 to 527) and for other purposes.
18. The Board also held special meetings for its statutory consultations with the Federation of Australian Commercial Broadcasters and the Federation of Australian Commercial Television Stations pursuant to section 16(4.) of the Act — see paragraphs 156 and 158.
19. There has been in recent years a marked increase in the need for the Board to meet formally; the greater number of television stations; the extended hours of operation of such stations, the more detailed legislative provisions now

governing the services, the importance of an Australian character for the services in respect of programmes and the impact of changing standards of acceptability in the community — these are broad and complex fields within which a tremendous variety and volume of administrative action is called for.

STAFF OF THE BOARD

20. The Head Office organisation of the Board consists of four Divisions, namely the Secretary's Division, the Policy and Licensing Division, the Technical Services Division and the Programme Services Division. The organisation as approved by the Public Service Board numbers 186–125 positions in Head Office and there are 61 positions in the State Offices. The staff of the Board is as provided in the Broadcasting and Television Act employed under the Commonwealth Public Service Act.

21. On 16 February 1971 the Prime Minister announced restraints on the growth of Commonwealth Public Service establishments in pursuance of the Government's policy for economies in Government expenditure. Pursuant to the announcement a ceiling of 177 was placed on the Board's establishment for the year ended 30 June 1971 — nine positions were therefore unfilled at this date. The Public Service Board has advised that a ceiling will be imposed on the Board's establishment for 1971/72.

22. Mr. D. A. A. Jose retired as Director of Programme Services Division during the year owing to ill-health. Mr. Jose is at present on sick leave prior to formal retirement. Mr. Jose became Director of the Programme Services Division on the Board's establishment in 1949, following service with the A.B.C. Over the years administration in the special field of broadcast programming has presented a host of problems and situations including not least the special impact of the new medium of television from 1956 and Mr. Jose displayed very special talents in the key position which he occupied. The Board wishes Mr. Jose a speedy return to good health.

23. Mr. J. G. Quaine, Assistant Director, Programme Services, is Acting Director Programme Services Division.

24. Mr. S. F. Brownless transferred during the year at his own request, for health reasons, from the position of Director Technical Services Division to Assistant Director, Technical Services Division (Development and Laboratory). Mr. Brownless' decision was accepted with regret which is lessened only by the fact that the Board retains his services in the very senior technical position which he now occupies. Mr. Brownless became Director of Technical Services in 1968 and has carried out this leading role in the technical radio sphere with great distinction especially in the technical preparations for colour television. Mr. Brownless is an acknowledged expert in the scientific radio field. The Board is grateful to Mr. Brownless for his services as Director.

25. Mr. C. G. Elworthy, Assistant Director, Technical Services (Operations and Services), is at present Acting Director, Technical Services Division.

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

27. Engineering officers of the Board continued associations with certain educational institutions as lecturers. Mr. S. F. Brownless, Assistant Director, Technical Services, is a member of an advisory committee established by the Department of Technical Education, N.S.W., in connection with its Television Studio Techniques Course.

28. Officers of the Technical Services Division participated in a Workshop on "On-Air" measurements at broadcasting stations conducted by the Federation of Australian Commercial Broadcasters in Melbourne on 23 May 1971. Papers were presented by Mr. C. W. Pike, Sectional Engineer, Operations, and Mr. J. R. Drew, Engineer. This subject is further referred to in paragraph 276.

29. In November, 1970, Mr. S. F. Brownless, then Director of Technical Services, took part in a meeting in Sydney of station chief engineers arranged by the Federation of Australian Commercial Television Stations. Mr. Brownless spoke on the Board's revised television system standards for future colour services and other technical matters of concern to the industry.

30. The Board's former Director, Programme Services, Mr. D. A. A. Jose, and the Acting Director, Programme Services, Mr. J. G. Quaine, participated in the work of a sub-committee formed by the Australian Council for Children's Films and Television to investigate the possibility of establishing an Australian Children's Film Foundation. The sub-committee contains persons who are actively engaged in the fields of film production, the theatre, television and education. It is visualised that such a Foundation would produce films for Australian television along similar lines to the Children's Film Foundation in Britain which has operated for a considerable number of years in cinema film production.

31. Mr. T. Cameron, State Programme Officer, Adelaide, presented a paper on the Board's standards for broadcasting and television advertising at a seminar "A Day with Government" arranged by the Australian Association of National Advertisers in Adelaide on 15 June 1971.

32. Addresses were given by officers of the Programme Services Division to adult and student groups concerning television and children.

33. Visits overseas by officers are referred to in paragraphs 181 to 184.

STATE ORGANISATIONS

34. The organisation of the Board in the State Offices now consists of 37 positions in the Programme Services Division and 24 positions in the Technical Services Division. The staff is responsible, *inter alia*, for maintaining liaison with the managements and other key staff of all commercial broadcasting and television stations in each State concerning the Board's technical and programme standards in relation to the services, and for observations and inspections in relation to the

requirements of such standards. The State Engineer in South Australia is responsible for technical matters in Western Australia and the State Engineer in Victoria for such matters in Tasmania, but the Board has an Engineer and Technical Officers located in Perth and a Technical Officer located in Hobart.

35. Paragraphs 26-28 of the Twenty-second Annual Report referred to arrangements for the Board's own staff to assume responsibility for certain technical duties in relation to broadcasting stations, including the important matter of inspections of broadcasting stations, which had been carried out on behalf of the Board by engineering officers of the Post Office. The Public Service Board had created the necessary additional staffing positions in October 1969. Following recruitment and training of staff the Board's staff commenced the handling of these duties from 1 March 1971. The matter necessarily involved detailed administrative arrangements which were accomplished smoothly with the co-operation of the Postmaster-General's Department officers concerned. Under the new arrangements inspections of both broadcasting stations and television stations are being carried out on an integrated basis by nine technical staff teams based in the States. In advising commercial broadcasting stations of the new arrangements the Board recorded its appreciation of the work performed on its behalf by the Postmaster-General's Department over the years and particularly the inspection staffs directly concerned. The Board also expressed its belief that the new arrangements will have many benefits both for the Board and stations, and the hope that the harmonious relationship which has existed between the inspection staff and stations will continue and be enhanced. The new arrangements have been operating smoothly and efficiently and the benefits of direct contact between the Board's technical staff and broadcasting station operators are already becoming apparent.

36. During the year the Board paid the Postmaster-General's Department an amount of \$240,183 for investigations of interference, technical inspections of commercial broadcasting stations in all States and field strength measurements of national and commercial broadcasting stations, carried out by the Department on the Board's behalf.

LOCATION OF BOARD'S OFFICES

Accommodation

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

Sydney—109-113 Pitt Street, Sydney, N.S.W., 2000.

Brisbane—339 Coronation Drive, Brisbane, Qld., 4000, or P.O. Box 91, Toowong, 4066.

Adelaide—Skandia House, 32 South Terrace, Adelaide, S.A., 5000.

Perth—254 Adelaide Terrace, Perth, W.A., 6000.

Hobart—7th Floor, AMP Building, 86 Collins Street, Hobart, Tasmania, 7000.

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

39. The lease of the Board's Head Office accommodation in the Argus Building, 373 Elizabeth Street, Melbourne, expires on 29 October 1971. The Board's Head Office has been located at this address since 1961. Due to substantially increased activity in the broadcasting and television industries and the corresponding increase in staff over the period of 10 years, it has been necessary for the Board to seek new and more spacious accommodation. The Board's present operations are housed in congested and otherwise unsatisfactory conditions and this has not been conducive to the greatest efficiency. The Board has acquired suitable accommodation for the Head Office and Victorian State Office staff at Marland House, 562-574 Bourke Street, Melbourne, and expects to occupy the new accommodation in October 1971. It was not possible to obtain the required accommodation at the present location.

40. It has been necessary also, during the year, for the Board to acquire additional accommodation in Sydney at Alderson Building (referred to above) and new accommodation in Brisbane, Adelaide and Hobart. This was due mainly to the necessity to house additional staff in State Offices in connection with the assumption by the Board of the duties associated with the technical inspection of broadcasting stations. For the same reason it will be necessary for the Board to acquire new accommodation in Perth and negotiations are at present proceeding with a view to the acquisition of suitable accommodation there.

FINANCIAL ACCOUNTS OF THE BOARD

41. In conformity with the provisions of section 28 of the *Broadcasting and Television Act 1942-1971*, a statement of financial accounts of the Board for the year ended 30 June 1971, together with the report of the Auditor-General as to those accounts, appears as Appendix P of this Report.

PART II—GENERAL

THE AUSTRALIAN BROADCASTING AND TELEVISION SERVICES

42. The Australian broadcasting and television services comprise the national and commercial broadcasting services, the national and commercial television services and television repeater stations operated by private enterprise in remote communities. The national broadcasting and television services are provided by the A.B.C. through transmitters operated by the Postmaster-General's Department. The commercial broadcasting and television services are provided by stations operated under licences granted by the Postmaster-General. There are also ten broadcasting stations in Papua-New Guinea, authorised under the Wireless Telegraphy Act. These are conducted by the Papua-New Guinea Administration. Details of broadcasting stations (commercial, national and Administration) and television stations, including translator stations (commercial and national) and repeater stations in operation on 30 June 1971 are contained in Appendices A to H respectively of this Report.

LICENSING OF COMMERCIAL BROADCASTING AND TELEVISION STATIONS

43. The statutory provisions relating to the licensing of commercial broadcasting and television stations are contained in Part IV of the *Broadcasting and Television Act 1942-1971*. The power to grant, renew, suspend, or revoke a licence is conferred upon the Minister who is required to take into consideration any recommendations which have been made by the Board as to the exercise of such powers. Licences are granted for an initial period of five years, and are thereafter renewable annually. In respect of the grant and renewal of licences, the Act provides:

- (a) before granting a new licence, the Minister is obliged to invite applications for the grant of the licence in the *Commonwealth Gazette*, and to refer the applications which are received to the Board, which must hold a public inquiry into the applications before making a recommendation to the Minister as to the grant of the licence.
- (b) the Minister is not to refuse an application for the renewal of a licence unless he has considered a report by the Board made after a public inquiry into specified grounds which either the Minister or the Board thinks may exist for refusing the application.

Details regarding current licences and renewals of licences will be found in paragraphs 208 to 227 (broadcasting) and 343 to 363 (television) of this Report.

ANNUAL STATISTICS OF STATIONS AND RECEIVING LICENCES

44. The following table shows the progressive development in the number of broadcasting and television stations and listeners' and viewers' licences since the inception of broadcasting in 1923 and television in 1956:

Year Ending	Number of Broadcasting Stations in Operation		Number of Listeners' Licences	Number of Television Stations in Operation		Number of Viewers' Licences	Number of Combined Listeners' and Viewers' Licences
	Class 'A'	Class 'B'		National	Commercial		
30 June—	Sealed Sets System						
1924	4	.....	1,206	.....	.....	.....	.....
1925	7	6	63,874	.....	.....	.....	.....
1926	8	9	128,060	.....	.....	.....	.....
1927	8	12	225,240	.....	.....	.....	.....
1928	8	12	270,507	.....	.....	.....	.....
1929	8	12	301,199	.....	.....	.....	.....
	National Commercial						
1930	8	13	312,192	.....	.....	.....	.....
1931	9	27	331,969	.....	.....	.....	.....
1932	12	43	369,945	.....	.....	.....	.....

Year Ending	Number of Broadcasting Stations in Operation		Number of Listeners' Licences	Number of Television Stations in Operation		Number of Viewers' Licences	Number of Combined Listeners' and Viewers' Licences
	National	Commercial		National	Commercial		
1933	12	48	469,477	....	....	....	....
1934	12	53	599,159	....	....	....	....
1935	12	57	721,852	....	....	....	....
1936	14	73	825,136	....	....	....	....
1937	20	80	940,068	....	....	....	....
1938	24	94	1,057,911	....	....	....	....
1939	24	98	1,131,861	....	....	....	....
1940	26	100	1,212,581	....	....	....	....
1941	27	96	1,293,266	....	....	....	....
1942	27	97	1,320,073	....	....	....	....
1943	27	96	1,370,000	....	....	....	....
1944	28	98	1,394,880	....	....	....	....
1945	29	100	1,415,229	....	....	....	....
1946	29	100	1,436,789	....	....	....	....
1947	32	101	1,678,276	....	....	....	....
1948	33	102	1,703,970	....	....	....	....
1949	37	102	1,762,675	....	....	....	....
1950	39	102	1,841,211	....	....	....	....
1951	41	103	1,884,834	....	....	....	....
1952	42	103	1,961,044	....	....	....	....
1953	44	105	1,985,655	....	....	....	....
1954	46	106	2,041,615	....	....	....	....
1955	50	106	2,034,676	....	....	....	....
1956	53	107	2,088,793	....	....	....	....
1957	55	108	2,107,253	2	4	73,908	....
1958	56	108	2,137,865	2	4	291,186	....
1959	57	108	2,263,712	2	4	577,502	....
1960	57	108	2,283,183	6	10	954,995	....
1961	60	110	2,255,842	6	10	1,217,286	....
1962	61	110	2,220,462	6	20	1,424,435	....
1963	62	110	2,239,786	10	22	1,655,325	....
1964	65	110	2,301,790	18	24	1,882,099	....
1965	65	111	1,927,628	24	30	1,614,611	430,014
1966	69	111	679,096	34	39	378,819	1,846,855
1967	70	111	549,714	38	41	416,809	1,988,326
1968	73	114	487,248	39	42	426,780	2,092,612
1969	73	114	440,529	39	45	459,774	2,189,683
1970	74	114	395,533	41	45	483,114	2,274,860
1971	75	116	362,082	48	46	508,311	2,336,857

In addition to the abovementioned national broadcasting stations, there were, as at 30 June 1971, eight national high frequency (short-wave) stations providing services to listeners in remote areas.

FINANCIAL RESULTS OF BROADCASTING AND TELEVISION SERVICES

45. In the year 1969-70, the latest for which complete information is available, \$159,620,741 were spent on the operation of broadcasting and television services, by the A.B.C., the Post Office and licensees of commercial stations. Revenue of commercial broadcasting and television stations totalled \$128,250,395 and their combined operational expenditure was \$102,004,592. Operational expenditure (by the A.B.C., the Post Office and the Departments of Interior and Works) on the National Broadcasting Service and the National Television Service totalled \$61,268,253, less revenue of \$3,652,104 derived by the A.B.C. from public concerts,

etc. Commonwealth revenue in the same year from broadcast listeners' and television viewers' licence fees amounted to \$48,389,146.

COMMERCIAL BROADCASTING STATIONS—FINANCIAL RESULTS

46. The following particulars, which have been extracted from accounts submitted by the licensees of commercial broadcasting stations since 1942 in accordance with the provisions of section 106 of the *Broadcasting and Television Act* 1942-1971, show the financial results from the operation of such stations during the past five years:

Financial Year	Number of Stations in Operation	Stations Making a Profit	Stations Showing a Loss	Total Revenue	Total Expenditure	Net Result—(Before Taxation)
1965-66	111	105	6	\$ 26,471,792	\$ 19,727,363	+ \$ 6,744,429
1966-67	111	107	4	27,906,545	21,179,084	6,727,461
1967-68	114	105	9	31,441,292	23,440,472	8,000,820
1968-69	114	103	11	34,548,366	25,232,151	9,316,215
1969-70	114	101	13	37,058,864	27,483,360	9,575,504

Licence fees paid by stations are given in paragraph 230.

COMMERCIAL TELEVISION STATIONS—FINANCIAL RESULTS

47. The following particulars, which have been extracted from accounts submitted by licensees of commercial television stations since 1957, in accordance with the provisions of section 106 of the *Broadcasting and Television Act* 1942-1971, show the financial results from the operation of such stations during the past five years:

Financial Year	Number of Stations in Operation	Stations Making a Profit	Stations Showing a Loss	Total Revenue	Total Expenditure	Net Result—(Before Taxation)
1965-66	39	26	13	\$ 57,643,433	\$ 54,138,155	+ \$ 3,505,278
1966-67	41	32	9	66,394,178	56,813,124	9,581,054
1967-68	42	33	9	76,419,851	61,294,874	15,124,977
1968-69	45	37	8	82,984,802	67,597,657	15,387,145
1969-70	45	41	4	91,191,531	74,521,232	16,670,299

Licence fees paid by stations are given in paragraph 366.

EXPENDITURE ON THE NATIONAL BROADCASTING SERVICE AND NATIONAL TELEVISION SERVICE 1970-71*

48. Expenditure in relation to the National Broadcasting Service and the National Television Service (including both programme and technical services) during 1970-71 was as shown hereunder together with comparative figures for 1969-70 and 1968-69:

	1970-71	1969-70	1968-69
	\$	\$	\$
Operational Expenditure—			
A.B.C.	52,863,766	47,354,686	42,833,968
Postmaster-General's Department—Trans- mission, technical and other services	11,488,312	10,065,945	9,478,305
Departments of Interior and Works ..	203,555	195,518	355,999
	64,555,633	57,616,149	52,668,272
Capital Expenditure—			
A.B.C.	2,509,987	2,000,009	1,600,003
Postmaster-General's Department	3,029,301	1,963,679	3,153,640
Departments of Interior and Works	3,556,668	1,429,508	2,543,668
	9,095,956	5,393,196	7,297,311
Total Expenditure ..	73,651,589	63,009,345	59,965,583

49. The gross operational expenditure of the A.B.C. was \$56,667,808 but revenue amounting to \$3,804,042 was derived from public concerts, subsidies for symphony orchestras, sale of publications, the sale of news services and miscellaneous sources.

*Compiled from details in the Budget papers under broadcasting and television services, as being applicable to the national broadcasting and television services authorised under the Broadcasting and Television Act excluding the following expenditure also shown in the Budget papers: Australian Broadcasting Control Board, \$1,942,421. Postmaster-General's Department, \$1,406,714 (being \$14,761 for subsidies to commercial broadcasting stations for landline services for news relays and \$1,331,953 for direct expenditure under the Wireless Telegraphy Act and \$60,000 for other costs of administration of the Wireless Telegraphy Act that are recorded in the Budget Papers with 'other administrative costs applicable to broadcasting and television activities').

REVENUE FROM BROADCASTING AND TELEVISION SERVICES

50. Commonwealth revenue received in 1970-71 from broadcasting and television services which excludes wireless telegraphy fees, amounted to \$52,485,498 as shown hereunder, together with comparative figures for 1969-70 and 1968-69:

	1970-71	1969-70	1968-69
	\$	\$	\$
Broadcast listeners' and television viewers' licence fees	49,562,507	48,389,146	45,124,656
Broadcasting stations' licence fees	340,929	345,358	309,598
Television stations' licence fees ..	1,647,339	1,491,104	1,392,432
Miscellaneous	934,723	1,025,701	917,192
	52,485,498	51,251,309	47,743,878

RECEIVING LICENCES

51. The following tables show the various classes of receiving licences which were current on 30 June 1971.

Listeners' Licences

Class of Licence	New South Wales	Victoria	Queens-land	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Commonwealth
Ordinary	74,504	45,258	53,673	54,228	24,574	5,547	257,784
Hirers	95	152	27	13	—	1	288
Lodging House Pensioner	7,031	4,520	2,642	1,784	1,590	635	18,202
Total	108,804	63,689	74,292	66,024	32,332	8,649	353,790
Short-term Hirers	1,890	609	2,376	3,077	106	234	8,292

Viewers' Licences

Class of Licence	New South Wales	Victoria	Queens-land	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Commonwealth
Ordinary	701,102	59,467	30,220	13,536	10,385	5,394	189,104
Hirers	345	535	1,179	717	862	150	3,788
Lodging House Pensioner	5,618	5,347	3,423	2,242	1,925	488	19,043
Total	90,536	74,490	40,901	18,681	15,332	7,221	247,161
Short-term Hirers	103,846	41,123	41,045	43,187	26,418	5,531	261,150

Combined Receiving Licences

Class of Licence	New South Wales	Victoria	Queens-land	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Commonwealth
Ordinary	703,420	587,106	261,625	205,422	141,815	58,289	1,957,677
Pensioner	141,453	100,834	54,207	34,817	25,425	11,714	368,450
Free	3,469	2,524	2,169	1,145	892	531	10,730
Total	848,342	690,464	318,001	241,384	168,132	70,534	2,336,857

52. The fee for a broadcast listener's licence is \$6.50 for zone 1, which includes all places within a radius of 250 miles from broadcasting stations specified by the Board. All except 19,552 of the broadcast listeners' licences current on 30 June 1971 were issued in zone 1. The fee for such licences in zone 2, which comprises all other areas is \$3.30. The fee for licences granted to certain types of pensioners is \$1.00 in zone 1 and 70 cents in zone 2.

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

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

EMPLOYMENT

55. The number of people permanently employed by commercial broadcasting and television stations at 30 June 1971 was approximately 7,900, the fully employed staff of the A.B.C. numbered 5,809 and the Australian Post Office employed 615 in connection with the operation of transmitters for the national broadcasting and television services. In addition, some 1,320 persons are employed full-time by the various independent production companies which are engaged in the production of commercials and feature programmes for broadcasting and television. No estimate exists of the number of people who earn all or most of their living as freelance performers.

Section 114 of the Act provides that:

- (1.) The Commission and licensees shall, as far as possible, use the services of Australians in the production and presentation of broadcasting and television programmes.
- (2.) Not less than 5 per centum of the time occupied by programmes of the Commission, and not less than 5 per centum of the time occupied by the programmes of a commercial broadcasting station, in the broadcasting of music shall be devoted to the broadcasting of works of composers who are Australians.
- (3.) In this section, 'Australian' means a person who was born or is ordinarily resident in Australia.

In connection with this provision of the Act, the Board has determined certain requirements for the Australian content of television programmes on commercial stations. Detailed comment on these matters will be found in paragraphs 316 to 322 (broadcasting) and 501 to 527 (television).

FURTHER DEVELOPMENT OF THE SERVICES

Broadcasting

56. The Board's past two Annual Reports have outlined the Board's activity in connection with an overall review of the broadcasting services which has been in process for several years. Progress in the matter depended on the completion in 1969 of negotiations with the New Zealand Administration on a revised agreement with that country on the use of medium frequencies, designed to avoid mutual interference between broadcasting services in the two countries. An agreement has existed since 1948. The new agreement was ratified in December 1969.

57. The review, as stated in previous Annual Reports, is directed to ensuring that the technical structure of the medium frequency broadcasting service reflects, having regard to growth in the population and economic activity of the nation, the fullest use of frequency channels and the most comprehensive broadcasting service that can be provided from resources available in the medium frequency band.

58. The complex considerations involved in the development of proposals for improvements in the broadcasting services were explained in some detail in the Twentieth (paragraphs 37 and 38) and Twenty-First Annual Reports (paragraph 39). The number of channels available in the medium frequency band, under International Radio Regulations is limited and the agreement with the New Zealand Administration on the use of frequencies imposes certain restrictions on the use of frequencies. Very careful planning is necessary to effect extension of the services, or improvement of the service of existing stations, without causing interference to stations already established. The whole matter is a very intricate task involving not only technical factors, including surveys of the areas concerned, but economic, administrative and social considerations, including such aspects as the need for impartial treatment of licensees and of the respective claims of national and commercial services. The improvements so far effected, although very substantial, have been capable of determination with fewer complications than attend the needs and possibilities for expansion of the services which have yet to be considered. Further progress with the review is very much involved in the complexities which have been outlined in the preceding paragraph. The Board has in

its purview a comprehensive schedule of possible developments most of which are in some way interdependent. The whole matter cannot be advanced further without a great deal of detailed technical consideration. Work on the review during the year was confined to necessary technical investigations.

59. It is appropriate to summarise recent progress in the development of the broadcasting services. In the last few years seven new national broadcasting stations and four new commercial broadcasting stations have been authorised and changed operating conditions have been approved for 14 stations. The new stations involve the provision of broadcasting service to important and, in a number of cases, extensive country areas; the object of the changes in operating conditions is improvement in the service of the stations concerned or in the broadcasting services in other directions. Some of these projects have been brought into service, others are in progress. Altogether a very significant extension of broadcasting coverage will be achieved.

60. A Public Inquiry held by the Board during the year into the desirability or otherwise of introducing FM broadcasting embraced consideration of any shortcomings in the existing broadcasting services. It is referred to in paragraphs 79 to 90.

Television

61. Development of the television services during the year centred around the three important matters which were referred to in the Board's last Annual Report (paragraphs 56 to 67) namely the establishment of commercial television stations in three of the six areas in the sixth stage of television development — Mt. Isa, Kalgoorlie and Darwin; work on the implementation of the seventh stage of television development, comprising the establishment of low-power national stations in 38 remote areas; and the establishment of television repeater stations by private enterprise in remote mining communities.

62. Following the holding of public inquiries into applications for licences in the Mt. Isa, Kalgoorlie and Darwin areas, licences were granted for the establishment of a station in each area. The station at Kalgoorlie commenced operations on 18 June 1971. The stations at Mt. Isa and Darwin will commence operations shortly.

63. The grant of licences for commercial television stations at Mt. Isa, Kalgoorlie and Darwin involved the extension of commercial television under circumstances entirely different from those in the past. This followed from the relatively small population in each of the three areas. One of the principal matters examined at the inquiries was therefore the economic prospects of stations in the areas. The matter has been dealt with fully in the Board's report on the public inquiries. The public inquiries into the grant of licences were held against the background that the operation of commercial stations in the areas would be marginal at least for some time. Although the Board had reservations, as expressed in its report, it concluded, having regard to all the various considerations, that there were reasonable prospects for the successful operation of stations in each of the areas concerned and took the view that residents should not be deprived of some alternative television service if commercial interests were prepared to provide it.

The situation produced the result that the commercial services proposed are minimum type operations, implying restrictions on facilities, the range of programmes and the degree of specialised local service. They envisage profitable operation in the light of the modest operation proposed. A feature of the operation of these stations is that to achieve economies it is proposed that a single company (Group Television Services Pty. Ltd.) will provide facilities and services to the stations jointly in such areas as programme purchases, programme preparation, sales representation, engineering services, staffing, etc.

64. The magnitude of the task involved in implementing the seventh stage of television development was dealt with in paragraph 58 of the Board's Twenty-Second Annual Report. At that stage the very extensive technical surveys involved in the 38 remote and widely separated localities concerned had been completed by officers of the Board in conjunction with staff of the Postmaster-General's Department. Since then intense activity has been carried on in the analysis of the results and in the consideration of a considerable range of practical problems which have been encountered in translating the broad terms of such an extensive plan into definite technical proposals.

65. Stations at Cloncurry, Julia Creek, Richmond and Hughenden which are located along the Post Office broadband communication link between Townsville and Mt. Isa commenced operation during the year with the completion of that link. The station at Norseman also commenced operation. The station approved for Mary Kathleen, where mining operations are shortly to be resumed, is expected to be completed by the end of the year. It is expected that the station at King Island, Tasmania, will be completed in mid 1972. However, final planning in respect of the others of the 38 stations has proved so time-consuming that it will not now be possible to complete the whole project by 1972/73 as had originally been forecast.

66. An important consideration is the requirement for relay links to be provided to the proposed stations including, in the cases of many of the stations which are not at locations on planned Post Office broadband communication routes, special microwave relay facilities to the areas concerned. As will be appreciated, the provision of the links alone, leaving aside the question of the establishment of the stations themselves, is a most formidable project. The special links involve the Post Office in installation work over very long distances with repeater stations spaced at intervals of around 20-30 miles. The survey work in relation to the relay links is well advanced, but it seems clear, on present indications, that the provision of relay facilities to some of the remaining 31 stations will be subject to some delay due to the current restrictions on Government expenditure. Efforts are being made to advance the work concerned.

67. The determination of the operating conditions of the stations and associated work is proceeding as expeditiously as practicable. Progress is currently being reviewed by the Board with the Post Office and the A.B.C. and it is expected that shortly the Postmaster-General will be able to announce a tentative timetable for the completion of stations in the seventh stage of television development.

68. Reference was made in the Board's last annual report to representations which had been received in regard to the fact that national television stations in

the seventh stage of television development will be of low power and consequently restricted in their service to the small centres of population in which the stations will be located. It was explained that this is the only economically practicable means of extending television to the areas concerned owing to the low population density. Some representation continues to be received.

69. The Postmaster-General issued during the year a statement dealing with the considerations involved. The Postmaster-General stated that in deciding on the plans for the seventh stage of television development, the localities to be provided with service were selected first, on the basis that they are situated either along existing or proposed Post Office broadband communication routes or in places to which special relay links could be conveniently provided, and secondly that in each instance, a reasonable level of population would be served. The Postmaster-General drew attention to the fact that notwithstanding that only low-powered stations have been authorised and that, wherever practicable, Post Office broadband telephone systems are to be used for the relay of programmes, the establishment of the 38 stations involves capital expenditure of \$5 million representing a cost of the order of \$180 per dwelling to be served. This amount is greatly in excess of the cost of provision of services to the areas of high population density embraced by earlier stages of development, and is indicative of the Government's desire to provide television to residents of the more remote areas. The Postmaster-General then went on to say that despite the fact that the establishment of a high-powered station in some areas would enable the number of low-powered stations to be reduced, the economic considerations involved ruled out this possibility.

70. The matter raises, however, the question of plans for the further development of the television services. Any further extensive proposals have not been considered appropriate at this stage in view of the present deep involvement in the seventh stage of development. This is especially the case in that this stage of development involves quite new aspects, experience with which it would be wise to assimilate before approaching the difficult problems involved in providing television to further areas. Nevertheless the Board has under consideration some extension of the seventh stage of television development to Katherine and Tennant Creek which are located on the route of the proposed Mt. Isa-Darwin broadband communication link and the application of the idea of repeater stations to the extension of the national television service in respect of a small number of very remote localities. Repeater stations have so far been developed only by private enterprise. In other words, no possibilities are being overlooked for the extension of television as far as possible. The Board is not yet in a position to make any recommendation to the Postmaster-General in connection with these matters.

71. This year saw the commencement of eight television repeater stations operated by mining companies in remote mining centres. The inauguration of these services followed discussions between the Board and the Mining Industry Council as to the best method of providing television service to such places. The stations televise only programmes prepared on magnetic tape, which are provided by the A.B.C. free of charge though the stations are responsible for the freight costs involved. The Broadcasting and Television Act was amended in 1969 to permit the authorisation of such services and the Commission to make programmes

available to the services. The stations operate in communities to which it is unlikely that television would ever be provided by normal type commercial stations and where, because of the costs involved, national stations would be difficult to justify.

72. The evidence is that despite the existence of some technical and other difficulties, repeater stations have proved a very successful service. The principal reason for the mining companies establishing the stations was to enhance the amenities available to employees with a view to reducing labour turnover. It is understood that the stations have made a worthwhile contribution in this regard. As stated in the Board's last annual report, the stations are an interesting innovation in the Australian television system which has, since 1956, been confined to national and commercial services.

73. The Board has received some inquiries from organisations other than mining interests as to whether it would be open to such bodies to submit proposals for the establishment of television repeater stations to provide television to their localities. Although the legislation for the authorization of such stations was introduced primarily as a result of approaches to the Government by mining interests it was envisaged that other organisations might also desire to take advantage of the legislation. The Board has made available information about repeater stations in response to these inquiries. It must be realised, however, that financial considerations could be a limiting factor in the extent to which repeater stations might be established, as the capital costs for such a station are of the order of \$50,000 and annual operating costs in the vicinity of \$20,000.

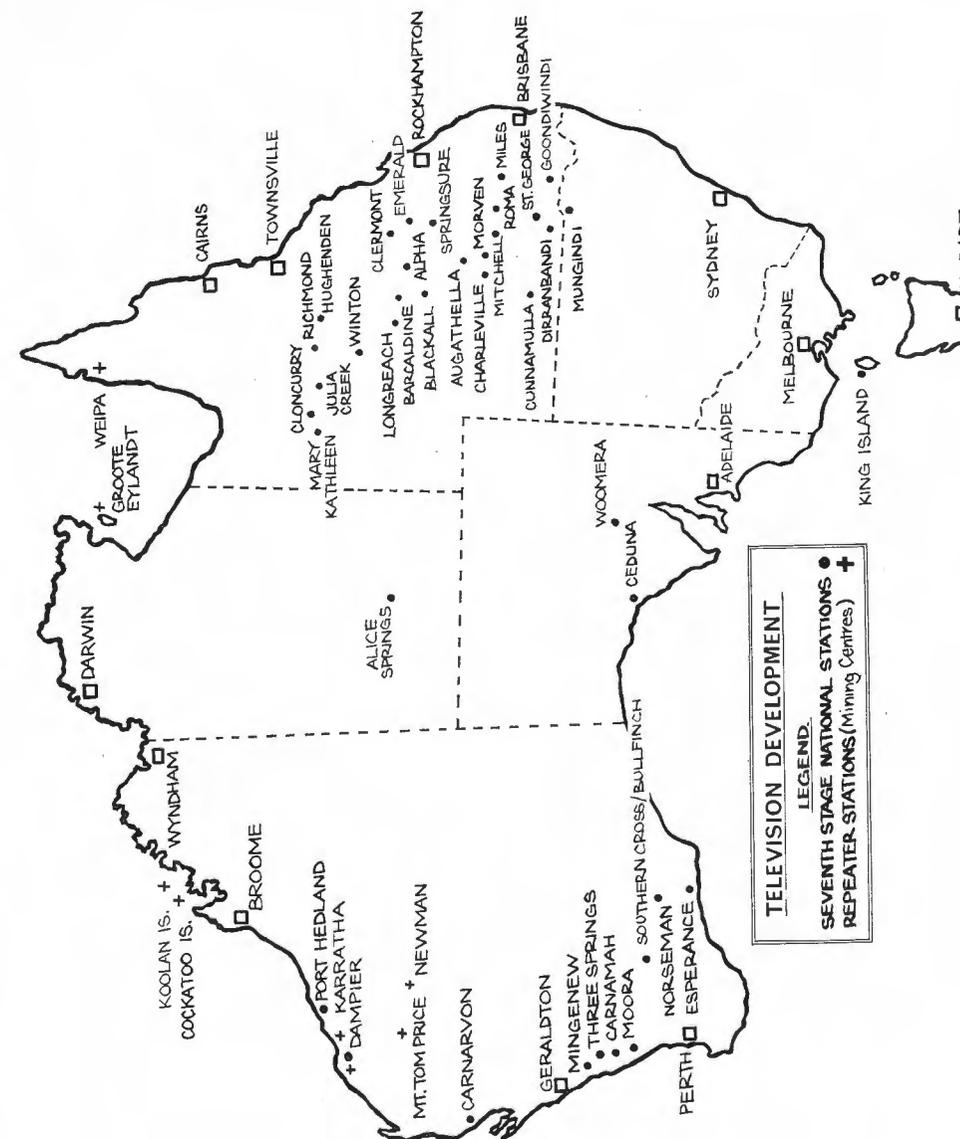
74. A further account of repeater stations is given in paragraphs 388 to 396 & 444 and 445.

75. The map which was provided in the last annual report, of localities in which national television stations are being provided in the seventh stage of television development and where repeater stations have been established is reproduced on the opposite page to illustrate the very significant extension of television to remote areas which these developments represent.

76. In Parliament on 5 June 1971, the Postmaster-General referred to progress in the extension of television in the following words:

When Stage 7 of television is introduced 97.9% of Australians will have services available to them. That means that 2.1% of Australian people will not have the facility of television. Having regard to the fact that 54% of the Australian population is in 6 capital cities and having regard to the sparsity of population in the remaining area of Australia, I believe this will be a magnificent achievement. I understand that even in the United Kingdom — a much smaller area with a much larger population — a comparable percentage of people do not have television available to them. I have indicated previously my desire that the country people of Australia should have good facilities — as far as we can possibly make them available — particularly in regard to radio and television. This is my aim and it is the Government's aim. I shall continue to seek the co-operation of the Australian Broadcasting Control Board in bringing about this condition.

77. Television translator stations continue to prove a valuable means of extending television services. As indicated in paragraph 400 the Postmaster-General approved recommendations made by the Board during the year for the establishment of translator stations in seven areas.



TECHNICAL FIELD WORK

78. Basic to the Board's investigations of the possibilities of extending and improving the broadcasting and television services is the conduct of extensive and very detailed technical surveys. Major surveys were undertaken by the technical staff including the Deniliquin-Hay-Jerilderie areas and the Batemans Bay area, of New South Wales, the Gippsland area of Victoria, the Airlie Beach, Cannonvale, Shute Island and Whitsunday Islands area, the Caloundra-Nambour-Gympie area, the Goonyella-Clermont, Nebo and Blackwater-Emerald Areas of Queensland and the Katherine, Tennant Creek and Alice Springs areas of the Northern Territory. There were visits to a considerable number of other areas.

FREQUENCY MODULATION BROADCASTING

79. In its Twenty-Second Annual Report 1969-70, the Board referred to an announcement by the Postmaster-General in reply to a question in the House of Representatives on 7 May 1970, that he proposed to request the Board to hold a public inquiry into frequency modulation broadcasting, and to the Postmaster-General's announcement on 14 May 1970 of the terms of reference.

80. The terms of reference required the Board to hold an inquiry in accordance with the provisions of Division 3 of Part II of the Act into the desirability or otherwise of introducing frequency modulation broadcasting into the Commonwealth: they indicated that the inquiry should embrace all the technical and economic factors involved having regard particularly to any shortcomings in the existing broadcasting services, and to the experience of overseas countries which are making use of frequency modulation broadcasting services.

81. The Board gave notice on 10 June 1970, in accordance with section 20 of the Act, that the inquiry would be held in Sydney and Melbourne and in such other places as might be determined by the Board (if necessary) at dates and times to be determined by the Board. The notice was published in metropolitan and provincial daily newspapers throughout the Commonwealth on 17-18 June 1970. An appropriate press release was also made.

82. The Board made it known that it was most anxious to ensure that evidence presented at the inquiry would be comprehensive and would embrace the views of all those in a position to express well-informed opinions. Apart from the public notification of the inquiry the notification was sent particularly to all those who had in the past made formal representations on the matter of frequency modulation broadcasting and to all relevant industry organisations, including broadcasting and television stations.

83. In accordance with section 20 of the Act, the Board gave notice on 18 January 1971 that the inquiry would be held as follows:

Sydney—at the Theatrette, Commonwealth Centre, Chifley Square—1 to 5 March 1971.

Melbourne—at Ian Clunies Ross House, 191 Royal Parade, Parkville—15 to 19 March 1971.

Adelaide—in the Board Room of the Board's Adelaide Office, 32 South Terrace—24 March 1971.

84. The only witnesses offering from other states were two from Queensland, one from Western Australia and two from Tasmania. One of the Tasmanian witnesses made a written submission only. In the circumstances the two Queensland witnesses were heard in Sydney, the other Tasmanian witness in Melbourne and the Western Australian witness in Adelaide.

85. The notice was published in metropolitan and provincial newspapers throughout the Commonwealth on 21 and 22 January 1971 respectively. Notice was also given specifically to those who had advised their intention to give evidence.

86. In his opening statement the Chairman also said:

"The Board wishes to make it clear that it is not in any way an inquiry in connection with the grant of licences for frequency modulation broadcasting stations but an inquiry into the desirability or otherwise of introducing frequency modulation broadcasting into the Commonwealth. Whether frequency modulation broadcasting should be inaugurated in the Commonwealth will be a matter for the Government to decide at the appropriate time in the light of such recommendation as may be made by the Board."

87. The Board heard 70 witnesses at the inquiry and received 70 formal exhibits comprising more than 100 individual documents. In addition, there were some 150 written submissions from persons and organisations who did not desire to give evidence.

88. In accordance with the usual practice at the Board's public inquiries, a transcript of the proceedings was taken by the Commonwealth Reporting Branch and may be purchased on application to the Chief Reporter, Commonwealth Reporting Service, 75 Elizabeth Street, Sydney. The transcript does not include statements of evidence. These are, however, public as exhibits at the inquiry and, together with the transcript, are available for perusal at the Board's office in Melbourne.

89. The sorting and consideration of all the material received in connection with the inquiry will take some time. Another matter, the implications of which will delay a report on the inquiry, is the World Administrative Radio Conference on Space Telecommunications being held in Geneva in June-July 1971. This is referred to in paragraphs 482 to 491. This conference will discuss many proposals for re-allocation of frequencies on a world-wide basis, taking into account the requirements of satellite radio transmissions. In particular, proposals are involved for the use of frequencies between 88 and 108 MHz which are used for frequency modulation broadcasting in many countries, and also for the use of frequencies in the UHF band which have also until now been reserved for broadcasting.

90. Mr. McDonald, Board Member, is attending this Conference as a member of the Australian Delegation. It would not be desirable to complete a report on the inquiry into frequency modulation broadcasting until the decisions of the Conference are studied.

SATELLITE TELEVISION RELAYS

91. A detailed account of all developments relating to satellite broadcasting has been given in the Nineteenth to Twenty Second Annual Reports of the Board.

92. During the year the Australian television services again made considerable use of programmes relayed from overseas via satellite. These included news of international importance, including the United States Apollo 14 moon mission; the Pope's progress through Asia on his visit to Australia; and a number of sporting events of international interest. On the other hand, a total of 65 television programmes were transmitted during the year, from Australia, via satellite; these included the segments of the Apollo 14 mission which were received in Australia from the space vehicle, the visit of the Pope and the Australia/Britain cricket tests — 29 daily 30 minute highlights were prepared by the B.B.C. for transmission from the A.B.C.'s studios to London on each day of the six test matches. While Pope Paul was in Australia, the RAI (Radiotelevisione Italiana) relayed to Rome from the A.B.C. studios seven programmes of highlights of the visit. The A.B.C. made special arrangements to convert the RAI colour films to 625 line PAL colour signals for these relays via the Indian Ocean satellite.

93. The Australian Broadcasting Commission participated on 18 June 1971 in an hour long television programme ("The Children of Our World") to celebrate the 25th Anniversary of UNICEF (United Nations International Childrens Emergency Fund) under the auspices of the European Broadcasting Union (EBU), broadcast throughout the world by satellite facilities arranged by the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) and provided free of charge by INTEL-SAT and the telecommunication authorities in the participating countries. The arrangement was to mark the Union's first world telecommunication exhibition and the opening of the World Administrative Radio Conference on Space Telecommunications — see paragraphs 482 to 491. The telecast was described by the Postmaster-General as the biggest telecommunications hook-up ever attempted. It involved the whole of the world's telecommunication system and was available to 800 million viewers. The programme, which was compered by Danny Kaye, originated from the United Nations Headquarters in New York. Twelve countries took part in the telecast including Australia through the A.B.C., which, as an associate member of the EBU contributed a four minute segment to the programme. Australia's item concerned training by fourteen year old Australian swimming star Shane Gould. The programme was telecast by the A.B.C. in the early hours of the morning when it was directly available and also recorded and replayed later.

94. On 26 January 1971 the first of the INTELSAT IV series of communications satellites was launched. There are to be four such satellites in the series to be located over the Atlantic, Pacific and Indian Oceans. The first INTELSAT IV satellite was located over the Atlantic Ocean. INTELSAT IV has capacity for 6,000 two-way voice circuits or up to 12 colour television channels, compared with 1,200 two-way voice circuits or three television channels in the INTELSAT III series of satellites. As indicated in last year's Annual Report the launching of INTELSAT III satellites over the Pacific, Indian and Atlantic Oceans in 1968/69

had already established a global system of satellite communications. These satellites are the operation of the International Telecommunications Satellite Consortium (INTELSAT) an international body set up to establish a world system of satellite communications of which Australia, through the Overseas Telecommunications Commission (Australia) is a member. Previous developments of its satellite facilities had been INTELSAT I over the Atlantic Ocean, 1965, known as "Early Bird", and INTELSAT II, 1967 — one satellite over the Atlantic Ocean and two over the Pacific Ocean.

95. Following the availability of INTELSAT III satellites the charges for television programmes were reduced by the Overseas Telecommunications Commission (Australia) from \$1,400 for the first ten minutes and \$50 for each additional minute to \$850 for the first ten minutes and \$40 for each additional minute.

96. Australia maintains through the Overseas Telecommunications Commission earth stations for commercial satellite communication at Carnarvon, W.A., Moree, N.S.W., and Ceduna, S.A.

POSSIBLE USE OF SPACE SATELLITES FOR TELEVISION BROADCASTING

97. The potential development of satellite broadcasting services, and the policy problems in connection therewith which have been outlined in recent Annual Reports have been the subject of consideration by organs of the United Nations and the International Telecommunication Union and other organisations of international co-operation, and are being kept under close attention by such bodies. The Board, as previously reported, has been represented in Australian delegations to international meetings on such matters.

98. Under the auspices of UNESCO and WIPO (World Intellectual Property Organisation) in collaboration with ILO (International Labour Organisation) and the ITU, a committee of Governmental experts on problems which may arise in the field of copyright and protection of performers in connection with broadcasts by satellite, met at Lausanne, Switzerland, from 21 to 30 April. An Australian delegation attended the meeting. The Board was not represented in the delegation but supplied information for its purposes. Copyright considerations are among a considerable number of difficult problems in the field of direct television broadcasting from satellites.

99. A comprehensive statement of the deliberations of International Groups studying the feasibility and problems of direct broadcasting from satellites was given in the Board's Twenty-First Annual Report. Meetings of the international bodies referred to have included three sessions of a Working Group under the auspices of the United Nations Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space in 1968, 1969 and 1970 and a UNESCO meeting of Government experts on International Arrangements in the Space Communications field in December 1969. The Board has been represented in the Australian delegations to most of these meetings.

100. There is also a Working Group of the C.C.I.R. on possible broadcasting satellite systems and their relative acceptability of which Australia is a member. The work of the C.C.I.R. is referred to in paragraphs 475 to 481.

101. There are several proposals in other countries for the use of satellites for broadcasting services. An experimental village satellite broadcasting system is proposed for India, which will use an A.T.S. (Applications Technology Satellite) of the United States National Aeronautics and Space Agency (NASA) is expected to be in operation in 1973 or early 1974. The service will be directed to some 5,000 villages. Normal television receivers will be used with FM to AM converters. Receiving aerials will consist of 6 ft. to 10 ft. diameter dishes (presumably galvanised wire mesh) and the satellite transmitter output power will be 80 watts. This service falls into the category of a distribution satellite. This experimental satellite is expected to be located well to the west of India, which would place it below the horizon from eastern Australia. A domestic satellite service planned for Canada is expected to be operating by 1972/73. Named ANIK, an Eskimo word meaning "little brother", this satellite service contrasts with the experimental service for India, in that it is a distribution satellite for both telephone and television services, and will operate as a regular service in a frequency band allocated to the communication satellite service. The Canadian satellite will provide an output power of 7 to 8 watts from each of twelve transponders. Special receiving stations have been developed to enable the satellite television services to be received at remote towns in the Canadian North at present receiving television services through video tape frontier stations, and at other small centres, not at present receiving a television service. The satellite television service will be re-transmitted on standard frequencies for reception by ordinary television receivers. The satellite will have adequate standby and backup facilities to ensure a reliable service. There are also proposals to establish a domestic satellite communications system in the U.S.A. The Soviet Union has in operation a satellite system for relaying programmes to special earth stations for transmission by regional transmitters.

102. The possible use of satellites in Australia for broadcasting or television purposes was dealt with in paragraphs 74 to 76 of the Twenty-First Annual Report as a matter for the future.

103. The international technical aspects of space communication, including direct broadcasting by satellite, are the concern of the ITU. The ITU is holding a World Administrative Radio Conference for Space Telecommunications at Geneva in June-July 1971, the purposes of which include the study of matters relating to space broadcasting services, including the important matter of frequencies for space services, and other technical questions such as the use of the geo-stationary orbit. The ITU had not prior to this conference, allocated any specific band of frequencies for space broadcasting. Further reference is made to the Conference later in this report — see paragraph 482 to 491.

EDUCATIONAL TELEVISION

104. Conferences between Commonwealth Ministers (the Postmaster-General and the Minister for Education and Science) and State Ministers for Education on educational television took place in 1966 and 1969.

105. As reported in the Board's last Annual Report, the 1969 conference studied on a broad basis, new techniques affecting educational television which had

become available since the 1966 meeting and agreed that the most recent of these technical developments should be investigated in detail to determine their particular application to Australia. A special committee comprising Commonwealth and State representatives was appointed for the purpose with the intention that it should report to another meeting of Commonwealth and State Ministers.

106. The recent technical developments affecting educational television to which the Ministers' conference referred were the considerable development in the use of closed circuit systems for educational television of which there are some notable examples in both the United States of America and Great Britain. This development in closed circuit television has been assisted by technological advances in respect of recording equipment, resulting in both lower prices and apparatus more suitable for educational requirements, such as developments taking place overseas in the system known as EVR (Electronic Video Recording) which provides an inexpensive means of making available, by means of a special type of film, numerous copies of material for reproduction by inexpensive replay units on conventional television receivers. Other techniques using tapes, discs, and other materials are in a developmental state in the United States, the United Kingdom and Japan.

107. The committee established in pursuance of the Ministers' decision consisted of representatives of the Australian Post Office, the Department of Education and Science, the Education Departments of New South Wales, Victoria and Tasmania (representing all States), the A.B.C. and the Board, which was represented by Mr. D. A. A. Jose, then Director, Programme Services. The Postmaster-General's Department acts as convenor. The committee met on three occasions during the past year and made an extensive examination of the various means of recording television programmes, and their likely availability and cost.

108. The Committee's work has been rendered less expeditious than was first expected because the progress overseas in developing the new television recording techniques mentioned above to a stage of commercial viability has taken longer than was first anticipated. The Committee's investigations too have been complicated by the fact that the various techniques have to be criticised against the fact that a system for the recording and replaying of educational television programmes to be effective must meet the everyday educational requirements of simplicity in operation, interchangeability between reproducing units, and maximum reliability with minimum technical maintenance.

109. In view of some representations which continue to be received for an Australia-wide educational television station network the following paragraph (96) from the Board's Twenty-Second Annual Report bears restating:

"Obviously the technological developments referred to in the preceding paragraph are of the greatest significance in relation to the view held in some quarters that there should be established in Australia a network of television stations devoted entirely to educational television. The Government did not accept the recommendation of the Weeden Committee on Educational Television Services (1964) that one frequency channel in the VHF band should be reserved for educational purposes in each capital city and in major provincial centres but indicated that the educational programmes of the Australian Broadcasting Commission should be continued and developed. The

Committee's proposition for an educational television network is still the subject of some representations to the Minister and the Board, but it seems that the developments which have taken place in closed circuit systems since the Weeden Committee's investigations have confirmed the wisdom of the Government's decision. This is especially so considering the enormous capital outlay which such a network and the associated relay facilities would involve . . ."

110. The deliberations of Commonwealth and State Ministers and the Committee on the technological developments in educational television follow from the Commonwealth's policy on educational television announced in 1966. The Government decided that as education is a primary responsibility of the States, plans for the development of educational television must be formulated in co-ordination with the States; the special role of the Commonwealth would lie mainly in the co-ordination of activities and facilities. The States have had to consider the matter against heavy commitments in education generally. The Commonwealth decided to continue to provide educational television services through the Australian Broadcasting Commission; the Commission's operations in this regard are referred to below.

111. Recent Annual Reports have referred to proposals by certain educational bodies for radio and television services for tertiary educational purposes. There are several such proposals on hand. The Board has previously expressed its view that before these proposals are considered the likely requirements of other university and educational institutions in the areas concerned for similar services should be ascertained; the Board has always regarded it as most important that educational television and broadcasting services should be developed in an orderly manner on a sound technical and economic basis; the Board felt therefore that consideration of the proposals referred to should be on the basis of co-ordination of all requirements. With these objects in view the Board reported that it had had consultations with the Department of Education and Science and, associated with the Department, the Commonwealth Advisory Committee on Advanced Education and the Australian Universities Commission, on the questions which arise in connection with proposals for educational broadcasting and television on an institutional basis in the various States; discussions had also taken place with the Postmaster-General's Department. When finality was reached a joint report to the Postmaster-General and the Minister for Education and Science was envisaged. The Board indicated that proposals for educational television and broadcasting on an institutional basis outside the scope of facilities provided by the national and commercial services involve a number of difficult problems including matters in connection with licensing, control and administration and on the technical side, frequencies and other operating conditions. These discussions had reached an advanced stage but have not been pursued further because it seemed that the possibilities for the licensing of the types of broadcasting services in question and certain other types of specialised stations, could not be divorced from the consideration being given by the Board to the desirability or otherwise of the introduction of frequency modulation broadcasting into Australia in connection with the Board's public inquiry into that matter — see paragraphs 79 to 90. A number of specialist groups, including educationists seeking the introduction of FM broadcasting so that they might apply for special type broadcasting stations gave evidence to the inquiry.

112. Two services of the type in question have been authorized, both educational radio services. The bodies concerned are the University of New South Wales and the University of Adelaide. The frequencies allocated are outside the range of frequencies available for medium frequency broadcasting, and both cases are subject to the condition that lecture material only may be broadcast, directed to registered students at the Universities relating to courses at the Universities. The licences were granted by the Post Office, after consultation with the Board, under the Wireless Telegraphy Act; there is no provision in the Broadcasting and Television Act at present for the grant of such licences.

113. Last year a closed circuit radio service was established within the University of New England, under a licence issued by the Post Office, following consultation with the Board. The purpose of the service is to serve students resident on the campus with news, views, music, etc. The University Council is responsible for the service. The service operates using a number of low-power transmitters in residential colleges fading into loops round the top of each building. The conditions of the licence provide that the service shall be directed solely to students and confined to the area of the University. A proposal received during the year for the service to broadcast advertising was not approved as being contrary to the purpose of the licence.

Educational Programmes on Commercial Television Stations

114. During the year commercial television stations televised educational matter to substantially the same extent as in previous years. Metropolitan stations devoted approximately 0.5 per cent of total transmission time to educational matter, which is an average of approximately 30 minutes weekly per station. Much of this was televised on Sunday mornings and included such series as "Summer School of Science", produced by station TCN in collaboration with the University of New South Wales, and "TV Tutorial" which is a joint production of the University of Sydney and station ATN. The latter programme included a series designed to teach the Indonesian language. There were presentations from time to time of filmed versions of novels set for study for senior students. Documentaries with an educational content such as "Diggers Rig", "Flight Into Yesterday" and "How to Succeed in Exams" were also televised. Pre-school and kindergarten programmes were televised on weekdays and on Sunday morning to the extent of 5.8 per cent of transmission time of metropolitan stations, an average of slightly less than six hours weekly per station, and 1.4 per cent of transmission in the case of country stations, an average of slightly less than one hour weekly per station.

Educational Programmes on National Television Stations

115. Previous Reports, particularly the Twentieth, Twenty-First and Twenty-Second, have set out in some detail the extent of the Australian Broadcasting Commission's output of educational television programmes and the extent of the co-operation extended by the State Education Departments and the independent school systems. The general pattern of programming during 1970-71 has remained essentially the same although there has been an overall development, particularly in the number of programmes being offered to primary schools and the extent of

their use at this level. The weekly average number of transmissions over the six states rose by eight with N.S.W. and Western Australia offering 70 transmissions each week, Tasmania 66, South Australia 60, Queensland 59 and Victoria 57. Such transmissions naturally include repeats, which are still found to be necessary to enable schools to fit broadcast schedules to school time tables and to make best use of receiving sets. In this connection it is interesting to note that numbers of schools are now installing videotape recorders to ensure that programmes are available to classes as and when required. In South Australia the Education Department now regards the videotape recorder as a standard piece of equipment in all secondary schools.

116. The number of schools equipped to receive programmes increased by some 500 to 6,353, being approximately 66% of all schools in the Commonwealth; as mentioned above, the greater increase took place in primary schools.

117. The various advisory committees which guide the A.B.C. in the preparation of its educational television programme production schedules have become aware of the increasing complexity of programme planning and design, and workshops organised for programme producers have been attended by specialist advisers from Education Departments.

118. Booklets of many types for both children and teachers have continued to be produced, in addition to supplementary notes published and distributed by some of the State Education Departments. A.B.C. publications covered nearly 60 titles of some 1,300,000 copies.

BROADCASTING AND TELEVISION OF POLITICAL MATTER

119. The provisions governing the broadcasting or televising of political or controversial matter are set out in sections 116, 117 and 117A of the *Broadcasting and Television Act 1942-1971*.

120. During the year, a Senate election was held on 21 November 1970. In addition, General Elections for the Parliaments of New South Wales and Western Australia were held on 13 February and 20 February 1971, respectively, and there were a number of by-elections for Federal and State Parliaments. Following its usual practice, the Board reminded licensees of their obligations under the Act in connection with the elections, and obtained from the A.B.C. and licensees of commercial stations details of time occupied by political matter on broadcasting and television stations during the election periods for the Senate election and the State general elections. This information, in respect of the Senate election is given in the following pages.

COMMERCIAL BROADCASTING STATIONS

121. Information obtained shows that during the election period (16 October to 18 November 1970) political matter of some kind was broadcast by all but two of the 115 commercial broadcasting stations operating at the time of the election.

122. All or part of the policy speeches of the Government and the Opposition parties were broadcast by 88 stations, and nine stations broadcast all or part of

one speech. All or part of the policy speech of the Democratic Labor Party was broadcast by 57 stations. A total of 18 stations did not broadcast any policy speeches at all. The total time occupied by the broadcasting of policy speeches was 133½ hours of which only one hour was purchased.

123. Apart from policy speeches, approximately 83½ hours of station time was purchased for broadcasts of political matter on behalf of parties and candidates.

124. The total time occupied by broadcasts of political matter on commercial broadcasting stations during the Senate Election period amounted to 223½ hours made up as follows:

	Metropolitan Hours	Country Hours	Total Hours
Party Leaders' Policy Speeches	22½	110½	133½
Broadcasts by Political Parties and Candidates	25½	63	88½
Broadcasts by Organisations Other than Political Parties	½	1	1½
	49	174½	223½

125. The following table shows the proportions of time purchased from commercial broadcasting stations by the various parties for political matter other than policy speeches:

Percentage Distribution of Time Purchased by Parties and Candidates from Commercial Broadcasting Stations for Broadcasting of Political Matter (other than policy speeches) Senate Election—1970

	Common- wealth	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
<i>Metropolitan Stations</i>							
Australia Party	3.6	7.2	14.5	—	—	—	—
Australian Labor Party	34.3	14.4	19.9	47.8	61.4	—	13.5
Country Party	6.2	1.2	0.7	0.4	0.7	52.9	—
Democratic Labor Party	14.9	—	24.8	23.5	10.5	—	—
Liberal Party	33.8	77.0	29.2	28.3	27.4	42.0	5.8
Others*	7.2	—	10.9	—	—	5.1	80.7
TOTAL APPROXIMATE TIME PURCHASED	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	25½ hrs	2½ hrs	5 hrs.	9 hrs	4½ hrs.	2½ hrs.	1½ hrs.
<i>Country Stations</i>							
Australia Party	0.4	†	2.2	—	—	—	2.2
Australian Labor Party	36.0	18.4	17.5	47.0	65.7	18.1	18.8
Country Party	11.0	29.0	1.8	6.3	—	33.8	1.4
Democratic Labor Party	20.6	1.5	52.4	22.0	10.0	—	47.0
Liberal Party	30.1	50.5	14.5	24.4	24.3	48.1	27.4
Others*	1.9	0.6	11.6	0.3	—	—	3.2
TOTAL APPROXIMATE TIME PURCHASED	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	63 hrs.	11½ hrs.	7½ hrs.	26½ hrs.	7½ hrs.	5½ hrs.	4½ hrs.

	Common-wealth	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
<i>Metropolitan and Country Stations Combined</i>							
Australia Party	1.4	1.5	7.1	—	—	—	1.7
Australian Labor Party	35.5	17.5	18.5	47.2	64.0	12.0	17.6
Country Party	9.6	23.5	1.3	4.8	0.3	40.3	1.1
Democratic Labor Party	18.9	1.2	41.4	22.3	10.2	—	36.0
Liberal Party	31.2	55.8	20.3	25.4	25.5	46.0	22.4
Others*	3.4	0.5	11.4	0.3	—	1.7	21.2
TOTAL APPROXIMATE TIME PURCHASED	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	88½ hrs.	14 hrs.	12½ hrs.	35½ hrs.	12½ hrs.	8½ hrs.	6½ hrs.

*Including Country Party of N.S.W., Pensioner Party of Queensland Conserve Movement and Independent candidates.

†Less than 0.1%

126. The following table shows the total amount of time occupied by political matter on commercial broadcasting stations in connection with elections for the Commonwealth Parliament since 1964:

Time Occupied by Election Broadcasts Preceding Commonwealth General Elections and Senate Elections Since 1964

	Total Time Occupied by Political Matter During Election Period	Average Time per Station	Duration of Election Period	Proportion of Station Time During Election Period
	(HOURS)	(HOURS)	(WEEKS)	(PER CENT)
Senate—December 1964	233	2.1	5	0.3
House of Representatives—November 1966	526	4.7	3½	1.1
Senate—November 1967	237	2.1	6	0.3
House of Representatives—October 1969	472	4.1	3½	0.9
Senate—November 1970	224	1.9	5	0.3

NATIONAL BROADCASTING STATIONS

127. Information supplied by the A.B.C. shows that during the election period time for political broadcasts from the national broadcasting stations was allocated on the basis of an equal division of a total of six hours broadcasting time in each State between the Government and the Opposition parties; the Democratic Labor Party was allocated 35 minutes in each State. Broadcasts were made from the stations which normally carry the more serious type of programme in the metropolitan areas (the Second Network), and on regional stations (the Third Network). The time allocated to the Government parties was used on the basis of two hours on national relay and one hour for broadcasts within each State. The time allocated to the Opposition parties was used on the basis of 40 minutes on national relay and two hours and twenty minutes for broadcasts within each State. Of the 35 minutes allocated to the Democratic Labor Party, 30 minutes was used on national relay and five minutes for broadcasts within each State.

128. The total time occupied by Party Political broadcasts on national broadcasting stations during the Senate Election period amounted to 441½ hours, made up as follows:

	Metropolitan Hours	Country Hours	Total Hours
Party Leaders' Policy Speeches	11	117	128
Broadcasts by Political Parties and Candidates	28½	285	313½
	39½	402	441½

Percentage Distribution of A.B.C. Allocation of Time for Party Political Broadcasts

Liberal and Country Party	45.5%
Australian Labor Party	45.5%
Democratic Labor Party	9.0%

129. The following table shows the total amount of time occupied by Party Political broadcasts on national broadcasting stations in connection with elections for the Commonwealth Parliament since 1964:

Time Occupied by Election Broadcasts Preceding Commonwealth General Elections Since 1964

	Total Time Occupied by Party Political Broadcasts During Election Period	Average Time per Station	Duration of Election Period	Proportion of Station Time During Election Period
	(HOURS)	(HOURS)	(WEEKS)	(PER CENT)
Senate—December 1964	408	6.5	5½	0.9
House of Representatives—November 1966	569	9.0	3½	2.0
Senate—November 1967	441	6.5	6	0.9
House of Representatives—October 1969	604	9.0	3½	2.0
Senate—November 1970	441½	6.5	5	1.0

COMMERCIAL TELEVISION STATIONS

130. Information obtained from commercial television stations showed that all stations (15 metropolitan and 30 country) televised political matter of some kind.

131. All or part of the policy speeches of the Government and the Opposition parties were televised by all 45 stations. All or part of the policy speech of the Democratic Labor Party was televised by 43 stations. The total time occupied by the televising of policy speeches was 48 hours of which only ¼ hour was purchased.

132. Apart from the policy speeches, approximately 29¾ hours of station time was purchased for the televising of political matter on behalf of parties and candidates.

133. The total time occupied by telecasts of political matter on commercial stations during the election period amounted to 79¾ hours, made up as follows:

	Metropolitan Hours	Country Hours	Total Hours
Party Leaders' Policy Speeches	15½	32½	48
Telecasts by Political Parties and Candidates	13½	16½	30
Telecasts by Organisations Other than Political Parties	1½	½	1½
	30½	49½	79½

134. The following table shows the proportions of time purchased from commercial television stations by the various parties for political matter other than policy speeches:

Percentage Distribution of Time Purchased by Parties and Candidates from Commercial Television Stations for Political Matter (Other than policy speeches) Senate Election—1970

	Common- wealth	New Wales	South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
<i>Metropolitan Stations</i>								
Australia Party	0.1	—	0.4	—	—	—	—	—
Australian Labor Party	17.0	13.0	13.4	21.3	41.2	13.2	10.3	—
Country Party	6.3	—	—	—	—	55.2	—	—
Democratic Labor Party	38.2	13.3	44.2	74.4	11.9	13.0	54.9	—
Liberal Party	29.0	73.7	27.9	4.3	26.9	4.6	23.6	—
Others*	9.4	—	14.1	—	20.0	14.0	11.2	—
TOTAL APPROXIMATE TIME PURCHASED	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	13½ hrs.	2½ hrs.	4½ hrs.	2½ hrs.	1½ hrs.	1½ hrs.	1½ hrs.	—
<i>Country Stations</i>								
Australia Party	0.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	7.9
Australian Labor Party	24.4	22.9	17.5	37.5	51.6	22.5	5.0	—
Country Party	7.5	1.9	—	—	—	65.0	—	—
Democratic Labor Party	53.5	59.7	67.6	56.7	—	3.7	62.1	—
Liberal Party	12.6	15.5	14.9	5.8	48.4	6.6	10.5	—
Others*	1.4	—	—	—	—	2.2	14.5	—
TOTAL APPROXIMATE TIME PURCHASED	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	16½ hrs.	4½ hrs.	4½ hrs.	4 hrs.	½ hr.	1½ hrs.	1½ hrs.	—
<i>Metropolitan and Country Stations Combined</i>								
Australia Party	0.4	—	0.2	—	—	—	—	3.7
Australian Labor Party	21.0	19.2	15.5	31.5	44.1	18.2	7.8	—
Country Party	6.9	1.2	—	—	—	60.4	—	—
Democratic Labor Party	46.6	42.6	56.0	63.2	8.6	8.1	58.3	—
Liberal Party	20.1	37.0	21.3	5.3	32.9	5.6	17.5	—
Others*	5.0	—	7.0	—	14.4	7.7	12.7	—
TOTAL APPROXIMATE TIME PURCHASED	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	30 hrs.	6½ hrs.	9 hrs.	6½ hrs.	1½ hrs.	3½ hrs.	3 hrs.	—

*Including Conservative Immigration Party, South Australian Institute of Teachers, Independent Liberal and Independent.

135. The following table shows the amount of time occupied by political matter on commercial television stations in connection with elections in the Commonwealth Parliament since 1964:

Time Occupied by Election Telecasts Preceding Commonwealth General Elections and Senate Elections Since 1964

	Total Time Occupied by Political Matter During Election Period	Average Time per Station	Duration of Election Period	Proportion of Station Time During Election Period
	(HOURS)	(HOURS)	(WEEKS)	(PER CENT)
Senate—December 1964	54	2.1	5½	0.7
House of Representatives—November 1966	124	3.1	3½	1.3
Senate—November 1967	85	2.1	6	0.5
House of Representatives—October 1969	126½	2.8	3½	1.1
Senate—November 1970	79½	1.8	5	0.5

NATIONAL TELEVISION STATIONS

136. Information supplied by the A.B.C. shows that, during the election period, time for party political telecasts on national television stations was allocated on the basis of an equal division of three hours in each State between the Government and the Opposition parties; the Democratic Labor Party was allocated 25 minutes in each State.

137. The total time occupied by Party Political telecasts on national television stations during the Senate Election period amounted to 140 hours, made up as follows:

	Metropolitan Hours	Country Hours	Total Hours
Party Leaders' Policy Speeches	5½	34½	40½
Telecasts by Political Parties and Candidates	14½	84½	99½
	20½	119½	140

138. The following table shows the proportions of time made available by the Commission to political parties:

Liberal and Country Party	44%
Australian Labor Party	44%
Democratic Labor Party	12%

139. The following table shows the total amount of time occupied by party political telecasts on national television stations in connection with elections for Commonwealth Parliament since 1964:

Time Occupied by Election Telecasts Preceding Commonwealth General Elections Since 1964

	Total Time Occupied by Party Political Telecasts During Election Period	Average Time per Station	Duration of Election Period	Proportion of Station Time During Election Period
	(HOURS)	(HOURS)	(WEEKS)	(PER CENT)
Senate—December 1964	69	3.5	5½	1.0
House of Representatives—November 1966	171	4.5	3½	1.7
Senate—November 1967	129	3.5	6	0.7
House of Representatives—October 1969	175.5	4.5	3½	1.7
Senate—November 1970	140	3.5	5	0.8

Operation of Section 116(4.) of the Act

140. Section 116(4.) of the Act states that "... the Commission or a licensee shall not at any time between the end of an election period and the close of the poll on the day on which an election is held broadcast or televise election matter". The Act defines the election period as the period commencing on the day of the issue of the writ or writs for an election and ending at midnight on the Wednesday next preceding the day of the poll and defines election matter comprehensively as comment on candidates, parties, issues, policy and meetings in connection with an election or matter supporting a candidate at an election. The effect of sub-section (4.) of section 116 generally is that at no time on the Thursday and Friday preceding an election and on the Saturday up to the close of the poll may stations broadcast or televise election matter.

141. However, sub-section (4A) of section 116 inserted in the Act in 1969 provides, in connection with elections other than general elections that where the Board is of the opinion that programmes broadcast from a particular broadcasting station or televised from a particular television station are not ordinarily received in the part of the Commonwealth to which the election relates, it may exempt the station from compliance with section 116(4.) in connection with the election. The sub-section was the outcome of stations representations about the restrictions of section 116.

142. During the year the Board determined exemptions under section 116(4A) of the Act in respect of 16 elections.

143. As stated in the last annual report it appears to the Board that the Postmaster-General's expectation expressed in his second reading speech on the legislation which incorporated section 116(4A) in the Act, that the amendment would alleviate considerably the difficulties formerly experienced by station operators in the presentation of programmes in the days immediately before an election, has been realised. However, commercial stations have continued to represent that section 116(4.) should be further amended to remove restrictions which they claim the section still imposes on them in the provision of news and information to the public relevant to general elections. The Postmaster-General dealt with this matter in his speech opening the Fortieth Annual Convention of the Federation of Australian Commercial Broadcasters in Canberra on 12 October 1970. The Postmaster-General also dealt with representations for amendment of section 117 of the Act which makes various provisions for the names of speakers, authors and organisations to be announced in connection with broadcasts or telecasts of statements on a political subject or current affairs.

144. In his speech the Postmaster-General said that the Government had once again given consideration to Sections 116 and 117 of the Broadcasting and Television Act, with regard to representations from interested parties from time to time. The Postmaster-General recalled the amendment of Section 116 last year which made it clear that the restrictions on the broadcasting of election matter should apply only to stations which were deemed by the Board to provide a service to the area concerned in the election, as going a great way to meet the objections which the media had raised. Nevertheless it had been further represented to the

Government that the restriction on the broadcasting of electoral matter which applies from midnight on the Wednesday preceding an election until after the poll closes, should be lifted. Representations had also been made that Section 117 of the Act, which provides among other things that the name of the author and speaker, and the political party concerned, should be announced before *and* after a broadcast address or statement on politics or current affairs, was unnecessary. The Postmaster-General said the Government had considered these matters, and had decided not to pursue, at that time, any amendment to Section 116. The Government had taken into account, the Postmaster-General said, the fact that broadcasting and television are "the most intrusive, personal and intimate means of mass communication so far devised". The Government felt that there was a strong case for allowing the citizen some respite from political pressure through these media, in the period immediately before he casts his vote. The Government had also noted the fact that the demand for the relaxation of the provisions had come from the media themselves, and there appeared to be no feeling among the public generally that a change should be made. The Postmaster-General added: "It has, from time to time, been suggested that the provisions of Section 116 would prevent the coverage, in an established regular news programme, of any event in which a candidate for election took part, however newsworthy that might be, if it fell within the prescribed period. I can only say that the section has not been interpreted in that way in practice, and I see no reason why it should unduly inhibit balanced, fair, and factual reporting of matters which are not themselves at issue in an election, even though a candidate may be connected with them." The Postmaster-General said the Government had agreed that Section 117 should be amended to provide that the announcement of the author, speaker, and political party, should be made once only.

145. The amendment to section 117 has not yet been introduced. The Federation of Australian Commercial Broadcasters has since renewed its representations for amendment of section 116, both to the Postmaster-General and the Board. This was foreshadowed in the President's address in reply to the Postmaster-General at the Convention.

AVAILABILITY TO THE PUBLIC OF RECORDS OF MATTER
BROADCAST AND TELEVISED

146. In its last Annual Report, the Board referred to requests which are made to the Minister and the Board from time to time by persons, or by their legal representatives, for the supply of a record of programmes transmitted by commercial broadcasting or television stations on the grounds that the programmes are thought to have contained comments which were defamatory. The Board drew attention to the fact that the Postmaster-General in reply to a question in Parliament on 8 April 1970 had stated that the question of whether there should be some further provision had frequently been raised with him and as a result he had put in hand a re-examination of all aspects of the matter. The Postmaster-General has been in close consultation with the Board on this re-examination which is still proceeding.

147. During the year the question of the availability of records of matter broadcast has again, as in the past, been referred to in Parliament and in correspondence with the Board and the Minister. These representations will receive due consideration in the review which is being made.

CIGARETTE ADVERTISING

148. The Board's Twenty-First and Twenty-Second Annual Reports indicated the Board's attitude to proposals for restrictions on or a prohibition of cigarette advertising more particularly on television. Such proposals have been referred to in the intensified public discussion on the health issues in cigarette smoking of the past year or two. The Board reported its view that very careful consideration would have to be given before the Board as a single agency of the Commonwealth could take any action on its own initiative outside the context of general health policy. The Board explained that the nature and scope of the considerable discussion in the numerous organs of public expression and in the national Parliament left no doubt that the questions involved are ones of broad public policy. The Board was aware that the whole matter of the health issues in cigarette smoking had been receiving the very close attention of the Commonwealth Minister for Health and his Department in consultation with State Ministers for Health.

149. It has previously been reported that in 1966 a voluntary code governing the advertising of cigarettes on television had been agreed upon by manufacturers and the Federation of Australian Commercial Television Stations. The code arose from a request by State and Commonwealth Health Authorities to the tobacco industry that cigarette advertisements on television should not be directed to young people, and was designed to transfer the accent in such advertisements from appeals to young people to take up smoking to statements of brand attributes aimed at smokers. During the year the Board, at the invitation of the Commonwealth Department of Health, took part in discussions with representatives of the Department, cigarette manufacturers and the broadcasting and television services on a revision of this code described by the Minister as applying both to its style and content. Specific objects of the review were to strengthen the code and extend its application to broadcasting as well as television.

150. The Minister for Health announced the revised code in a statement released to the Press on 3 May 1971; which read as follows:

The Minister for Health, Senator Ivor J. Greenwood, today announced further limitations on the advertising of cigarettes on television and radio in Australia.

The limitations involve a revision of the existing voluntary code with the tobacco industry and the advertising media and the placing of restrictions on television advertising of cigarettes during children's peak viewing periods.

Senator Greenwood said that the existing voluntary code for advertising of cigarettes was not sufficiently restrictive nor explicit, and this further step had been taken in order to shift the emphasis of cigarette advertising, especially on television, away from young people.

The revised code, which will take effect from October 1, 1971, will replace a code which has been in operation since 1966.

Under the revised code, which will cover advertising on radio as well as television, advertisements for cigarettes will not be broadcast when the audience is likely to include large numbers of young people. To reinforce this general intention, the code specifically

states that there will be no cigarette advertisements on television between 4.00 p.m. and 7.30 p.m. on Mondays to Saturdays, inclusive, or before 7.30 p.m. on Sundays, Christmas Day or Good Friday.

These specific time limitations do not, however, apply to radio.

Senator Greenwood said that the Government would keep the code under continuing review. The review would include consideration of the effectiveness of the code in the overall problem of cigarette smoking and would consider whether the code was being properly observed.

The agreement on the revised voluntary code for advertising of cigarettes had been reached with the major Australian cigarette manufacturers, the Federation of Australian Commercial Television Stations and the Federation of Australian Commercial Broadcasters.

Senator Greenwood said the Government regarded smoking as a major public health problem and strong evidence supported this view. But the Government's aim was towards education of the public on smoking rather than advocating the complete banning of cigarette advertising.

The Government acknowledged the susceptibility of young people, particularly children, to television advertising and its policy in this regard influenced the revision of the voluntary code.

He said he believed the public of all ages should be aware of the hazards involved in smoking, but there was an area of personal responsibility. There was a limit to what laws could do to compel people to do what they did not want to do.

151. The revised code reads as follows:

Voluntary Code for Advertising of Cigarettes on Radio and Television

1. Cigarette advertising shall be directed only to adult smokers and intended to effect a change of brand.
2. Except in crowd or other scenes, where the background is not under the control of the advertiser, no characters shall be employed in cigarette advertisements who are under 25 years of age.
3. No family scenes of father and/or mother handling cigarettes in front of children may be included.
4. No advertising for cigarettes may include persons who have major appeal for children or adolescents under 18 years of age.
5. No advertisement for cigarettes should be broadcast or televised in proximity to programmes for children or at times when the audience may be expected to include large numbers of young people. In particular, such advertisements should not be televised between 4.00 p.m. and 7.30 p.m. on Mondays to Saturdays, inclusive, nor before 7.30 p.m. on Sundays, Christmas Day or Good Friday. Announcements which indicate sponsorship of sporting programmes by a manufacturer are excepted.
6. Advertisements shall not include well-known past or present athletes or sportsmen, smoking cigarettes nor anyone smoking cigarettes who is participating or has just participated in physical activity requiring stamina or athletic conditioning beyond that of normal recreation.
7. When an advertisement depicts success or distinction it shall not be implied that this is due to cigarette smoking. Advertising may use attractive models or illustrations thereof, provided there is no suggestion that the attractiveness is due to cigarette smoking.
8. Cigarette advertising must be aimed only at smokers, but must not be intended to imply or convey that all persons are smokers.
9. Cigarette advertising must not show exaggerated satisfaction from the act of smoking.
10. No advertising may claim health properties from any cigarette.
11. No claim for reduction of any ingredient from smoke of any cigarette may be included in advertising.

152. It will be noted that the times in clause 5 of the code during which cigarettes may not be advertised on television coincide in respect of the evenings and Sundays to a large degree with the periods defined by the Board in its Television Programme Standards as family viewing time during which certain other restrictions apply to ensure the suitability of programmes for children, e.g. liquor advertising is excluded during the times specified in clause 5. The Board has not determined any specific periods as family periods in respect of radio.

153. During the year the Board was approached by the Anti-Cancer Council of Victoria as to whether the Board would be prepared to ban or otherwise control cigarette advertising on television or make free time available for anti-smoking commercials. The Council was informed of the Board's attitude to the Board's intervening in regard to the control of cigarette advertising as stated in paragraph 148 above, and that it was not within the Board's charter to direct the provision of free-time as proposed.

154. A series of anti-cigarette television commercials sponsored by the Anti-Cancer Council of Victoria commenced on commercial television stations in Melbourne in June 1971. The Board received a complaint from the Council's legal representatives regarding the rejection by the licensees of the three Melbourne commercial television stations of one particular commercial. It was claimed this action was contrary to section 100(3) of the Broadcasting and Television Act which provides that a licensee shall not, without reasonable cause, discriminate against any person applying for the use of his advertising service. The Board was asked by the Council's legal representatives to take action in the matter. The Board consulted licensees who explained that their objection to the particular commercial was that it advocated a ban on certain television advertising and as such was a commercial dealing with advertising rather than cigarette smoking. The Board was not prepared to accept that the station licensees had discriminated against the Council in respect of its application for the use of the stations' advertising service. The Board's inquiries confirmed that this service had been made available and was being used by the Council. Even if discrimination were involved it would then be a question of whether the stations had acted with reasonable cause. One specific advertisement only was involved and the stations believed it to be to the detriment of their interests. The Board was not prepared to say this would be considered to be unreasonable. The Council was informed accordingly.

CONSULTATIONS WITH LICENSEES' REPRESENTATIVES AND OTHER ORGANISATIONS

155. Section 16 of the *Broadcasting and Television Act* 1942-1971 requires the Board to consult representatives of commercial broadcasting stations and commercial television stations in exercising its powers and functions in relation to those stations. The Federal Council of the Federation of Australian Commercial Broadcasters represents the licensees of commercial broadcasting stations and the Executive Committee of the Federation of Australian Commercial Television Stations represents the licensees of commercial television stations at these discussions.

156. The Board conferred with the Federal Council of the Federation of Australian Commercial Broadcasters on 9 March 1971. A considerable number of

matters was discussed. These included the Federation's examination of the question of the possibilities of greater opportunities for Australian musicians in commercial broadcasting, the transfer to the Board from the Post Office of the responsibility for technical inspections of commercial broadcasting stations which had been effected on 1 March 1971, (see paragraph 35) the Australian content of the programmes of commercial broadcasting stations and a number of other matters in connection with programmes and of concern to the Federation in the administration of the commercial broadcasting services.

157. Members of the Board and some senior staff again attended the Annual Convention of the Federation of Australian Commercial Broadcasters which was held in October 1970 at Canberra, A.C.T. The Board again thanks the Federation for the opportunity provided by the invitation to attend this important meeting for the Board to meet broadcasters both individually and as a body.

158. The Board met representatives of the Federation of Australian Commercial Television Stations on 17 July 1970 at the Federation's request to discuss informally matters in connection with the review of the Board's requirements for Australian content in television programmes, then proceeding. The Board met the Executive Committee of the Federation on 17 September 1970 to receive the Federation's formal submission on the review. The Board met the Executive Committee again on 20 April 1971; a considerable range of matters affecting the commercial television service was discussed including advertising practices, the Board's Determination on Australian content in commercial television programmes, and opportunities for employment of Australian musicians in commercial television.

159. The Board declined with regret an invitation from the Federation of Australian Commercial Television Stations to meet its members socially at their Annual General Meeting held in Canberra on 5 May 1971.

160. The Board's travel was curtailed in accordance with the Government's directions for economies in expenditure but necessary business of the Chairman and Members of the Board involved visits to various parts of Australia which encompassed calls on stations in the areas. Such occasions included public inquiries into the grant of licences for commercial broadcasting stations in the Gosford and Nowra areas and visits to Sydney and Adelaide for the public inquiry into frequency modulation broadcasting. The Chairman attended the Annual Convention of the Australian Association of Advertising Agencies in Canberra, A.C.T., on 1-2 November 1970. The Vice-Chairman attended the opening of the new commercial television station at Kalgoorlie on 18 June 1971 and took the opportunity to visit the commercial broadcasting station there and commercial broadcasting and television stations in Perth. Other areas visited by individual members of the Board included the Newcastle, Moree and Bateman's Bay-Moruya areas of New South Wales and the Ballarat and Mildura areas of Victoria. The Board's travel serves the several purposes of consultations with station operators, increasing knowledge of stations' services and maintaining the Board's knowledge of the various parts of the Commonwealth for which it is responsible to provide broadcasting and television services, and their different needs. Broadcasting and television administration is such a live subject in the community at large, and so intimately connected with daily life in different ways in relation to different sections of the community and

people in different places, that the Board considers the on the spot meetings with station executives, and those served by stations, a vital part of its statutory operations.

161. Again many station representatives called on the Board and individual members at the Board's offices. This was another fruitful source of consultation on a wide basis both as to the considerable number of stations concerned and the matters discussed.

162. In view of the Government's directions for economies in expenditure, which affected travel, the Board did not hold its usual annual consultation with the Commonwealth Film Censorship Board. By arrangement between the Postmaster-General and the Minister for Customs, the Film Censorship Board classifies imported film for television on the basis of the provisions of the Board's Television Programme Standards. The Chairman, however, met the Chief Film Censor and officers of the Department of Customs and Excise in Sydney on 13 May 1971 and discussed a number of matters concerning classification of films for television. There is frequent liaison by telephone and correspondence with the Chief Film Censor by the Board and its officers. This is indeed a necessity in the administration of the television film classification system.

163. Consultations took place during the year between officers of the Board and the Australian Association of Advertising Agencies and the Australian Association of National Advertisers and the Federation of Australian Commercial Television Stations on a revision of Guidelines prepared by the Associations for use in the production of television advertisements— see paragraph 567.

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

165. The Board's further consultations during the year with the television industry on detailed standards for the equipment and operation of television stations with regard to colour television are referred to in paragraph 201.

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

CHALLENGE TO THE POWERS OF THE BOARD

167. At a meeting with the Board on 21 May 1970, the Executive Committee of the Federation of Australian Commercial Television Stations questioned the validity of paragraph 35 of the Board's Television Programme Standards which reads:

On Sunday morning, between 6.00 a.m. and 12.00 noon, no programme shall be televised without the prior approval of the Board. In general, approval will not be given for the televising of programmes other than:

- (a) religious matter,
- (b) instructional education,
- (c) charitable appeals,
- (d) other matter of a similar nature to the foregoing.

- (e) news, excluding news commentaries and the replay of any sporting event, and
- (f) other matter as may be determined by the Board from time to time.

Except as otherwise approved by the Board all programmes televised during these hours should be Australian in origin.

The extent and type of programmes televised on Sunday mornings has been the subject of regulation since the commencement of television and is based on the Board's view that there is a substantial body of opinion which considers Sunday morning should be treated differently from other times. Also the regulation of Sunday morning television programmes has resulted in the provision in this period of some Australian programmes of merit and some programmes for minority interests which, if the restrictions on Sunday morning programmes were removed, would disappear.

168. The Standards have been determined by the Board pursuant to subsections (1.) and (2.) of section 99 of the Act which read:

- (1.) A licensee shall provide programmes and shall supervise the broadcasting or televising of programmes from his station in such manner as to ensure, as far as practicable, that the programmes are in accordance with standards determined by the Board.
- (2.) If the programmes broadcast from a commercial broadcasting station or televised from a commercial station are not, in whole or in part, in accordance with the standards determined by the Board, the licensee shall, if so directed by the Board, vary the programmes so that they shall conform with those standards.

169. The Committee's challenge was in particular to the Board's right to impose a prohibition as in paragraph 35, considering this to be regulation of the content of programmes and, in the Committee's view, not valid compared with other paragraphs of the Standards which, in the Committee's opinion, referred to qualitative aspects of programmes.

170. On 1 July 1970, the Federation supplied to the Board extracts from legal opinions supporting its view, which the Federation had obtained.

171. In a letter to the Board of 30 March 1971, the Secretary, Television Corporation Limited, which holds the licence for TCN Sydney and controls GTV Melbourne, challenged, on Counsel's opinion, the powers of the Board in the important matter of the Board's determination of 10 November 1970 of revised requirements for Australian content in television programmes. The determination is dealt with fully in paragraphs 511 to 527; the company claimed that the determination was invalid in respect of the paragraph stating "The Board may vary any of the requirements set out in paragraph 1 if circumstances arise which would prevent a station's adequate compliance with them under reasonable conditions."

172. The determination was issued pursuant to paragraph 25 of the Television Programme Standards which reads:

25. Section 114 of the *Broadcasting and Television Act 1942-1971* provides that:

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

(2.) . . .

- (3.) In this section, 'Australian' means a person who was born or is ordinarily resident in Australia. The licensee of each commercial television station shall comply with requirements specified by the Board from time to time concerning the proportion of programme time to be occupied by programmes of Australian origin, and the nature of such programmes . . .

173. These matters have been referred to the Commonwealth's legal advisors and are still under examination by them.

174. In the meantime the Board is applying the paragraphs of the Standards in question. In paragraph 454 of the Twenty-Second Annual Report it was stated that the rules concerning Sunday morning television programmes were under consideration in the light of representations from the Federation of Australian Commercial Television Stations. This review has now been deferred in the light of the situation outlined above and the Board deals with applications to televise programmes on Sunday mornings on the merits of each particular case.

THE AUSTRALIAN UNESCO COMMITTEE FOR MASS COMMUNICATION

175. The Australian UNESCO Committee for Mass Communication is a joint Committee consisting of three sub-committees on Press, Film, and Radio and Television.

176. Mr. J. G. Quaine, Acting Director of Programme Services, attended the annual meeting of the Committee held on 21 May 1971.

177. The Committee discussed UNESCO's role in the promotion of space communication and was interested in the prospects and problems posed by the rapid technical advances being made in the field. There was support for UNESCO interest in the need to conclude international arrangements and agreements on the use of space communication for the free flow of information, the spread of education and cultural exchange. The UNESCO proposal to draw up a Draft Declaration on guiding principles for using satellites for the free flow of information was approved by the Committee and the suggestion was made that any such Declaration should contain balanced provisions which would relate also to the need for adequate safeguards for the protection of individual authors, artists, writers, etc. A sub-committee has been set up to study this UNESCO programme area. Policy aspects such as these, of direct broadcasting from satellites, have been referred to in paragraphs 97 to 100 above. Also arising from this matter, the Committee has set up a further sub-committee to develop proposals for an Australian UNESCO Seminar which will deal with some of the implications of rapid advances in communication technology. It is proposed that the Seminar will be held in 1973 or 1974. Mr. Quaine is a member of the sub-committee.

178. In co-operation with other specialist UNESCO Committees — Drama and Theatre, Music and Visual Arts — the Committee is currently involved in the planning of a Seminar on "Youth and the Arts". It is proposed that the seminar will be held in Canberra in May 1972.

The objectives are:

- (1.) To seek ways of encouraging artistic activities among young people.
- (2.) To examine attitudes of young people to art forms both contemporary and traditional.
- (3.) To examine ways of planning continuing development of artistic activity through school and later life.
- (4.) To report on existing opportunities, facilities, agencies, etc., and on the need for provision of further facilities.
- (5.) To report on the effects of commercial pressures on the artistic tastes of young people.

179. In association with the UNESCO Committee for Music, the Committee is also planning a Seminar on "Music and the Mass Media". It is planned that this Seminar will be held in 1973 or 1974.

180. A report has been prepared on the Seminar, referred to in paragraph 149-151 of the Twenty-Second Annual Report, held by the Committee in Melbourne from 1 to 5 June 1970 on methods of developing a critical study of film and television in schools at the primary and secondary level. The National Advisory Committee for UNESCO has made arrangements for printing the report and it is expected to be available in September 1971.

BROADCASTING AND TELEVISION OVERSEAS—OVERSEAS VISITS

181. Overseas administrative practice in the broadcasting and television fields is of great significance for the Minister and the Board in relation to their responsibilities under the Broadcasting and Television Act. The frequency spectrum is world property and the subject of international frequency assignment agreements. In every country broadcasting and television are the subject of Government regulation because frequencies are limited and are a community resource. The activities of administrative authorities and the conduct of station operators in other countries in relation to questions of public interest and policy affecting the services are therefore most instructive for the Australian administration.

182. Mr. D. McDonald, Board Member, attended an International Television Symposium and technical exhibition in Montreux, Switzerland from 21 to 27 May 1971. This is a biennial event of world-wide interest in the television field in which many leading technical men take part and at which new developments are discussed. Mr. McDonald is at present attending the World Administrative Radio Conference for Space Telecommunications organised by the International Telecommunications Union (I.T.U.) in Geneva in June/July 1971. Mr. McDonald will also visit the United Kingdom and Canada. In this overseas tour Mr. McDonald, apart from the assignments referred to above, is also undertaking, in the various countries, a study of frequency modulation broadcasting, colour television, cable television and a range of other matters of concern to the Board.

183. Mr. J. M. Dixon, Sectional Engineer, attended, as the Board's representative in the Australian delegation, a special joint meeting of Study Groups of the C.C.I.R. (Comité Consultatif International Des Radiocommunications), an organ of the I.T.U., in Geneva from 3 February 1971 to 3 March 1971, preparatory to the World Administrative Radio Conference for Space Telecommunications referred to in the preceding paragraph. In addition, he visited the United Kingdom, Germany and Holland to investigate colour television operational experience and equipment performance requirements in those countries which employ the P.A.L. system of colour television, which has been selected for use in Australia and also questions of standardisation in the television field in which Mr. Dixon has wide experience. Mr. Dixon was absent overseas from 31 January 1971 to 23 March 1971. He visited colour television studios, television equipment suppliers and television broadcasting administrations.

184. Mr. S. F. Brownless, as Director, Technical Services, attended, as the Board's representative in an Australia delegation, a seminar in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia from 17 to 27 November 1970, arranged by the I.T.U. in conjunction with the Asian Broadcasting Union, on the various technical aspects of problems concerning the improvement of sound and television broadcasting in Asia. The seminar was held in Kuala Lumpur at the invitation of the Malaysian Government. Mr. Brownless delivered a lecture on the development of television in Australia and led discussion on this and other topics. The seminar was attended by ten lecturers from the I.T.U., France, Germany, Japan, the United Kingdom, the U.S.A. and Australia and over 40 representatives typically Chief Engineers of broadcasting organisations from 25 Asian and Pacific countries and was the occasion of useful discussions with all these parties. Australia's contribution of information assisting the advance of technology in the Asian and Pacific region was warmly welcomed. Mr. Brownless also inspected the new television and radio centre in a brief visit to Singapore — in 1965 Mr. Brownless had given some advice to the Singapore Ministry of Broadcasting on the construction of the new centre. Mr. Brownless was absent from 15 to 30 November 1970.

VISITORS FROM OVERSEAS

185. Mr. Richard Peacock, Chairman and Mr. Rex Cassey, Director of Engineering of the New Zealand Broadcasting Authority visited the Board during the year. Mr. Peacock called in briefly in August 1970 for discussions in the course of a world tour. Mr. Cassey had discussions with the Board from 25 to 29 January 1971. As mentioned in paragraph 116 of the Board's Twenty-First Annual Report, the Authority was established under New Zealand legislation of 1968; it is responsible for the issue of warrants for private broadcasting stations in New Zealand and the administration of the broadcasting services and therefore has responsibilities analogous to those of the Board. A close liaison has been maintained between the Authority since its establishment and the Board. Mr. Cassey had discussions with the Board's staff on all aspects of the work of the Board and the Authority. The Board greatly appreciated the opportunities presented by these visits, for discussion of matters of mutual interest.

186. Professor W. H. N. Hull, Department of Politics, Brock University, St. Catharines, Ontario, Canada, who had carried out a study of broadcasting in Australia in the late 1950's visited Australia again early in 1971 to carry out further studies in relation to "responsibility in public broadcasting". Professor Hull attended, as an observer, the Board's public inquiry into the grant of a licence for a commercial broadcasting station at Nowra from 8 February to 10 February 1971. Professor Hull also had discussions with Members of the Board and senior officers.

187. Mrs. T. Oguntayo of the Nigerian Broadcasting Corporation, who visited Australia in September 1970 at the invitation of and through the sponsorship of the Australian Government spent some considerable time with the Board when she had discussions on all aspects of broadcasting and television in Australia.

188. Mr. Jusuf Ronodipuro, Secretary General, Department of Information, Djakarta, Indonesia called on the Board in October 1970 for discussions particularly on programme matters.

CABLE TELEVISION

189. The term "cable television" refers to systems for distribution by cable of television programmes and other material over wide areas. These systems are to be distinguished from "community aerial television (CATV) systems" which distribute radiated programmes from a single antenna to restricted areas. The latter systems are not permitted to originate any programme material. Community aerial television systems which are authorized under section 130A of the Broadcasting and Television Act are referred to in paragraphs 466 to 474.

190. It was explained in last year's Annual Report that the Board had received a number of enquiries regarding the possible authorisation of cable television systems in Australia but the Board had adopted the view that it would not be appropriate at this stage to consider proposals for widespread dissemination of television programmes and other services by cable television systems. The general matter had been under discussion with the Post Office which is interested in respect of the provision of cable facilities for any such services and a report from the Board and the Department on the matter will be made to the Postmaster-General in due course and this is in the course of preparation.

191. The provision of television services by cable developed in the U.S.A. in a small way to provide service to pockets of population where reception by normal means was poor, as is the case with the community aerial television systems authorised in Australia. Cable television has since developed in the U.S.A. and in Canada into a large industry and besides providing normal television programmes, additional programme matter is, in many cases, being transmitted. The whole matter of cable television involves some complex aspects as, based on overseas experience, the inauguration of such systems amounts to the provision of a new service to the public. Considerable difficulties have been associated with such services, and it is essential if they are established here, that such difficulties and shortcomings as have been experienced overseas should be avoided as

far as practicable. Obviously, fairly extensive legislative provisions would also be required.

192. In view of the far-reaching questions which arise the joint report of the Board and the Department will not be completed for some time. The matter is involved from the Post Office viewpoint with a review of the Department's policy in relation to the provision of wideband telecommunications networks for various types of wideband and narrowband telecommunications services, including CATV and cable television, in which there are for the Department a number of complex issues to be resolved.

193. There has been a considerable number of inquiries by overseas interests regarding the establishment of cable television in Australia. They have been informed of the position.

COLOUR TELEVISION

194. The Board's Twenty-First Annual Report indicated that the Minister had requested the Board to make a full report on the question of the introduction of colour television. The Board's report was submitted on 12 June 1970, following the distribution of a circular and questionnaire to licensees of television stations, programme producers, manufacturers, retailers and other parties who may be concerned with the introduction and operation of colour television services. The report covered all the issues involved in the introduction of colour television, including technical, economic, social and other aspects.

195. On 14 December 1970 the Postmaster-General announced that the Government had considered the Board's report, but had decided not to declare a date at that time for the introduction of colour television. The Postmaster-General indicated that when the Government subsequently agreed to the introduction of colour television, three years' notice would be given; the Board's report, the Postmaster-General said, had indicated that such a period was necessary to allow industry to prepare adequately. The announcement of a period of three years' notice before colour television will be introduced, replaced an announcement by the Postmaster-General in August 1967, of 18 months' notice. The desirability of this change was indicated by the information obtained by the Board in response to its inquiries referred to above, directed to interested parties, particularly the station operators.

196. There continues to be much interest in the estimated costs of introduction of colour television. In Parliament in March 1969 the Postmaster-General announced a figure of \$58M. covering the anticipated cumulative expenditure over the five year period from the time a commencement date is announced and applying to expenditure on studios and transmitters for both national and commercial services and on the provision of the relay network. This was a preliminary figure for general guidance based on various assumptions. It referred to capital costs for the services only. No estimate was made of operating costs or the cost of receivers. The preparation of this estimate was based on the proposition of a two-year preparatory period, and full conversion to colour over a further three year period after the formal introduction date. Since the time of

this estimate, the concept of a three-year introductory period has been accepted. On this basis the capital costs for the National Service are estimated to be:

	Preparation Phase (3 years)	Cumulative Cost After 6 years
A.B.C. Studios	7.5M	15.5M
Transmitters	2.0M	6.0M
P.M.G. Relays	1.0M	1.5M
TOTAL	10.5M	23.0M

and for the Commercial Service, the estimate of cumulative capital cost is \$30M.

197. The incremental operating cost due to colour for the first three years of operation is estimated at \$18M. for the National service, and \$32M for the Commercial service. Total estimated costs over a six-year period from the date of announcement of colour are therefore \$103M.

198. The cost to the public of colour television receivers based on the cost of a receiver being \$700 would depend on colour receiver "saturation" i.e. the percentage of homes with colour television receivers. Estimates of saturation of colour receivers vary. At the end of the third year of colour television based on a 10% saturation of colour television receivers there would be 364,000 receivers which would cost \$254M. If the rate were to reach 25% there would be 909,000 receivers, which would cost \$637M.

199. Technical decisions taken by the Board so far in connection with the introduction of colour television comprise the determination on 10 December 1968 that the PAL (Phase Alternation Line) system will be used (see Twenty-First Annual Report, Pages 36 to 38 and pages 92 to 93) and the determination of new system standards for the Australian Television Service on 21 April 1970. An account of the latter step was given in the Twenty-First Annual Report (Pages 38-39 and pages 93-94) and the Twenty-Second Annual Report (Pages 40-41 and Pages 93-94). The standards were published in Appendix M of the Twenty-Second Annual Report. They contain system specifications for both monochrome and colour television. As mentioned in paragraph 178 of the Twenty-Second Annual Report the revised standards include changes to certain parameters of the present monochrome system, details of which were given in that report, and which will be implemented gradually on a time scale to be fixed by the Board after consultation with industry. The first phase, the operation of all Sydney and Melbourne television stations with a vision to sound-power ratio of 10:1 compared to 5:1 formerly has been effected on an experimental basis.

200. The revised system standards were arrived at following consultation with an Industry Committee which was formed in 1969 following meetings of Industry representatives convened by the Board.

201. The next major technical step facing the Board is a revision of the Board's detailed Standards for the equipment and operation of television stations with regard to colour. The Board is proceeding with this work in consultation with the Industry Committee. A meeting of the Industry Committee was held on 20 October 1970 to plan activity in the matter.

202. The Postmaster-General has said that the question of the introduction of colour television will be kept under review. The Postmaster-General has repeatedly stressed that the matter is one of some magnitude with far-reaching economic and financial implications affecting both operators and the public, involving a number of important issues in addition to the technical aspects; a decision will have to be approached carefully. In reply to a question as to why Australia does not have colour television compared with a number of overseas countries which do have colour services, the Postmaster-General stated:

"The introduction of a service such as colour television is a matter for the Government of each country concerned in the light of the conditions applying in that particular case and the views which each Government has in regard to colour television including its relation to the wide range of other economic and social questions which face Governments. The Australian Government's course in the matter will be determined by its view of the public interest as applying in Australia."

INTRUSIONS AT BROADCASTING STATIONS

203. The Twenty-Second Annual Report (paras 184-186) referred to the fact that two persons had been committed for trial in the Melbourne county court on four charges of interference with the broadcasting of programmes from a broadcasting station.

204. The case, which is of some interest in view of the fact that it involves the first prosecutions under Section 124A of the Broadcasting and Television Act, was due to come to trial in July 1971.

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

205. The Board has had consultations with the National Capital Development Commission (N.C.D.C.) on broadcasting service to the new development area of Belconnen and planning of television reception to the proposed new areas to be developed, with particular reference to the new Tuggeranong area. It is recognised that with the expansion of Canberra, television reception in some of the new areas will be inadequate, largely because of ghosting. The Board and the N.C.D.C. have a number of proposals relating to these problems under consideration, but the solutions will not be simple.

PUBLICATIONS AND INFORMATION

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

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

Annual Reports. Report for the years ending 1950, 1952 to 1954, 1956, 1958 to 1963, 1965 to 1967 are available. Reports for other years are out of print but are available for study in the Board's Library.

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

Technical Standards for the Australian Television Service.

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

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

Standards for the Technical Equipment and Operation of Television Stations.

Notes on the Use of Community Aerial Television Systems.

Broadcasting Programme Standards (1967 edition).

Television Programme Standards (1970 edition).

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

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

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

Helping Children to use Television Wisely (leaflet).

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

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

Mass Media Preference in Adolescence—

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

Production Guidelines for Children's Television Programmes—

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

Television Viewing by Young Secondary Students (by R. J. Powell) (a Study of the Television Viewing Behaviour of Children at Form II Level. (It is anticipated that this will be available in August 1971.)

PART III—BROADCASTING—ADMINISTRATION

CURRENT LICENCES FOR COMMERCIAL BROADCASTING STATIONS

208. On 30 June 1971 there were 116 licences for commercial broadcasting stations in force. A list of licensees is contained in Appendix A of this Report. A map of Australia showing the location of all broadcasting stations in operation

at 30 June 1971 is included after Appendix P. The disposition of the licences is shown in the following table:

Area	State Capital Cities	Country Areas	Terri- tories	Total
Australian Capital Territory	—	—	1	1
New South Wales	6	31	—	37
Victoria	6	14	—	20
Queensland	4	22	—	26
South Australia	3	5	—	8
Western Australia	4	10	—	14
Tasmania	2	6	—	8
Northern Territory	—	—	2	2
Commonwealth	25	88	3	116

GRANT OF NEW LICENCES

209. Reference was made in paragraph 137 of the Board's Twenty-First Annual Report for 1968/69 to the Postmaster-General's approval of the grant of licences for commercial broadcasting stations in the Gladstone and Port Lincoln areas, and in paragraph 205 of the Twenty-Second Annual Report for 1970/71 to his approval for the grant of a licence for a commercial broadcasting station at Alice Springs. The approval for the grant of the licences was subject to certain conditions which were outlined in the Reports. In the case of Gladstone the Postmaster-General granted the licence for a period of five years from 10 August 1970. The licence for the station at Alice Springs was granted for a period of five years from 2 March 1971. The stations commenced operations as shown hereunder:

Station	Licensee	Date
4CD Gladstone	Gladstone District Broadcasting Pty. Ltd.	17 August 1970
8HA Alice Springs	Alice Springs Commercial Broadcasters Pty. Ltd.	2 March 1971

210. In respect of the approval for the grant of licence for a commercial broadcasting station at Port Lincoln the Postmaster-General announced on 19 May 1971 that following consideration of a report from the Australian Broadcasting Control Board, he had withdrawn the offer, which he had made in February 1969 to Eyre Peninsula Broadcasters Limited, of the grant of a licence to establish a commercial broadcasting station at Port Lincoln. The Board had reported in its Twenty-Second Annual Report that it had not been satisfied with action by the company on the grant of a licence and subsequently the company advised the Board of difficulties which it was encountering. The Board's report to the Postmaster-General followed a meeting by the Board with four of the directors of the company in Adelaide on 23 March 1971, which confirmed that no immediate prospect was seen of establishing the station. The Board will keep the question of the possibility of the establishment of a station at Port Lincoln under review.

211. Reference was made in paragraphs 192-200 of the Board's Twenty-second Annual Report to applications which had been received for a licence for a commercial broadcasting station at Gosford, New South Wales, and to an invitation for applications for a licence for a commercial broadcasting station at Nowra, New South Wales.

212. Pursuant to section 83(1.) of the Act, the Minister by instrument in writing dated 2 June 1970 in respect of Gosford and 2 December 1970 in respect of Nowra referred the applications to the Board for its recommendations as to the grant of licences under section 81(1.) of the Act.

213. Public inquiries into the applications in accordance with section 83(2.) of the Act were held as follows:

Gosford—in Gosford from 11 August 1970 to 3 September 1970.

Nowra—in Nowra from 8 February 1971 to 10 February 1971.

The applications which were the subject of the Board's public inquiries were:

Gosford

A. D. Faulkner on behalf of Radio Gosford Ltd. (a company in the process of incorporation).

A. J. Baz on behalf of Raftan Ltd. (a company to be formed).

L. R. Hood on behalf of Coastal Radio Corporation Pty. Ltd. (a company to be formed).

Brisbane Water Broadcasters Pty. Ltd.

Gosford Wyong Broadcasters Pty. Ltd.

Central Coast Broadcasting Pty. Ltd.

Nowra

South Coast and Tablelands Broadcasting Pty. Limited.

Nowra Broadcasters Pty. Limited.

The application by Allan Windeyer Hughes on behalf of Shoalhaven Broadcasters, a company to be formed, was withdrawn prior to the commencement of the inquiry.

214. The Board submitted its reports and recommendations to the Minister for the grant of the licences on 4 December 1970 (Gosford) and 4 May 1971 (Nowra). The Board recommended the grant of licences to Central Coast Broadcasting Pty. Ltd., in respect of the Gosford area, and to South Coast and Tablelands Broadcasting Pty. Ltd. in respect of the Nowra area.

215. In the Board's reports to the Postmaster-General on its inquiries into the applications the following conclusions were reached in respect of each area.

Gosford

A station in the Gosford area would provide a service to a population of the order of 80,000 plus a substantial transient tourist and holiday population. The population growth rate in the area is high and the number of people who would be served by this station will undoubtedly continue to increase at a rapid rate. In recommending to the Minister that he should invite applications for the grant of the licence, the Board indicated that it was satisfied that a commercial broadcasting station in the Gosford area would be a financial success despite the fact that some service is available from the Sydney and Newcastle broadcasting stations. The evidence tendered to the Board at the inquiry confirmed this view.

Nowra

The Board is satisfied from its knowledge of the operation of existing commercial broadcasting stations, that a commercial broadcasting station operating in the Nowra area, providing a service to a population of the order of 30,000 (which population substantially increases during holiday periods) could, with competent management, operate successfully within the Board's technical and programme standards. The Board holds this opinion, while noting that portion of the northern part of the planned service area of a Nowra station also receives a service from commercial broadcasting station 2WL Wollongong. The Board is also satisfied from its own investigations and evidence adduced at the inquiry that the area has significant growth prospects.

216. The Minister approved the grant of the licences in accordance with the Board's recommendations on 16 December 1970 (Gosford) and 31 May 1971 (Nowra), on condition that the companies were constituted in accordance with the proposals made in the applications for the grant of the licences and at the inquiries into the applications.

217. The constitutions of the successful applicants at the time of the approval of the grant of the licences were as follows:

Gosford Area—Central Coast Broadcasting Pty. Ltd.

Authorised capital of \$200,000 in ordinary shares of \$1 each. At the time of application a total of 125,000 shares paid to 15 cents had been allotted to 47 shareholders. The major shareholders were as follows:

	<i>Shares</i>
W. Barrett	5,000
C. W. Bridges-Maxwell	5,000
Central Coast Newspapers Pty. Ltd.	5,000
J. A. Corner	5,000
T. C. Hayson	5,000
L. J. McCarthy	5,000
A. Mollett	5,000
R. C. Potts	5,000
M. A. Sterland	5,000
R. G. Taylor	5,000
P. D. Tonkin	5,000
H. J. Werleman	4,000
A. J. Goff	4,000

The articles of association provide that each share shall carry one vote and also that no one person or company shall be permitted to hold more than 7% of the shares of the company.

Nowra Area—South Coast and Tablelands Broadcasting Pty. Ltd.

Nominal capital of \$200,000 comprising 200,000 shares of \$1 each; a total of 91,600 shares had been issued, paid to 5 cents each, to over 40 shareholders. It was proposed that issued capital would be increased to 100,000 shares, the additional 8,400 shares to be offered to existing shareholders on a pro rata basis. The major shareholders were as follows:

	<i>Shares</i>
Scenic Kiama Pty. Ltd.	8,000
Willjune Pty. Ltd.	7,000
W. M. Worthington	7,000
Snowcap Trading Pty. Ltd.	6,000
D. Cameron	5,000
J. Cameron	5,000

The articles of association provide that each share shall carry one vote and also that no person or family group shall be entitled to hold more than 14% of the total issued shares.

218. Full details of all applicants are contained in the Board's Reports and Recommendations.

219. The grant of the licences for commercial broadcasting stations at Gosford and Nowra are subject to the following technical conditions determined by the Board:

Gosford

- (a) The station will operate on the frequency of 1,000 kHz which is at present used and will continue to be used by 6PM Perth, Western Australia, and 1ZD Tauranga, New Zealand. The frequency will also be used by 2NB Broken Hill and 2TR Taree, New South Wales, both with directional aerials.
- (b) Power to a maximum of 2,000 watts will be used.
- (c) A directional aerial designed and constructed to limit radiation in the direction of 1ZD Tauranga, New Zealand, and 2NB Broken Hill, to not more than 100 millivolts per metre at one mile from the station, and in the direction of 2TR Taree to not more than 50 millivolts per metre at one mile, will be used.
- (d) A minimum field strength of 20 millivolts per metre is to be provided in Nowra.

Nowra

- (a) The station will operate on the frequency of 1310 kHz, which is at present used and will continue to be used, by stations 5AD Adelaide, South Australia, and 1ZH Hamilton, New Zealand.
- (b) Power to a maximum of 2,000 watts will be used.
- (c) A directional aerial designed and constructed to limit radiation in the direction of Adelaide, South Australia, and Hamilton, New Zealand, to not more than 50 millivolts per metre at one mile from the station, and which shall meet with the requirements of the Board, will be used.
- (d) A minimum field strength of 30 millivolts per metre is to be provided in Gosford.

220. The companies accepted the proposal for the grant of the licences and are proceeding with matters in relation to the constitution of the companies.

221. Transmitting and studio sites have been approved for 2GO Gosford, establishment of the station is proceeding and it is expected that it will commence operations in November 1971. The grant of the licence for the Nowra station was approved only on 31 May 1971 and the proposed licensee has forecast a commencement date of March 1972. A call sign for the Nowra station has not yet been selected.

RENEWAL OF LICENCES

222. The Board is required by the Act to submit a recommendation to the Minister on each licensee's application for the renewal of his licence. Applications are made in accordance with a form designed to provide information concerning the constitution and ownership or control of the licensee company for the purpose of ascertaining whether there has been any contravention of the provisions of Division 2 of Part IV of the Act and also to provide information concerning the technical and programme performance of the stations. Each station is subject to an annual inspection from the administrative-programme services and technical

viewpoints. Before making its recommendation to the Minister on renewals of licences the Board makes a complete review of the service which has been provided by the licensees.

223. With the exception of station 2XL Cooma which is referred to in the following paragraph, the Board's reviews of the performance of stations in connection with the applications for renewal of licences did not reveal any serious deficiencies in station operations. Apart from 2XL the performance of stations in regard to the very great range of the requirements of the Act and of the Board covering administrative, programme and technical matters of various types was in general excellent. On the other hand there were some deficiencies particularly in the field of excesses in advertising. In no instance was the matter of sufficient gravity to suggest that the renewal of a licence should be affected.

224. With regard to station 2XL Cooma, paragraphs 214 to 219 of the Board's Twenty-Second Annual Report dealt with a public inquiry by the Board into the application for renewal of the licence in connection with failures by the licensee to reply within a reasonable time to communications from the Board. The licence was renewed on the basis of undertakings given by the company. The licensee has satisfactorily met its obligations in the matter.

225. However the Board has been very concerned in regard to deficiencies in the technical performance of 2XL as revealed by the annual 1969 and 1970 technical inspections. In this regard, the Board conducted a special technical inspection of the station during November 1970, prior to the due date for renewal of the licence on 11 December 1970 and following completion of the inspection, Mr. McDonald (Board Member) discussed the situation with the directors of the licensee company. The inspection revealed that the station was making significant progress in correcting the technical deficiencies. In view of the satisfactory progress being made, the Board recommended the renewal of the licence for 2XL for a further period of twelve months, subject to the licensee being informed that the licence was being renewed on the basis that all technical deficiencies will be rectified at an early date. Further progress has since been made in that regard.

226. The Postmaster-General, on the recommendation of the Board, granted renewal of the licences for all stations for periods of one year.

227. The licences for commercial broadcasting stations 2HD Newcastle, 4KQ Brisbane, 5AU Port Augusta, 5KA Adelaide, 6CI Collie and 6NA Narrogin have contained for many years a condition providing for them to make free time available for religious broadcasts by mutual arrangements with the churches in their areas. The conditions had their origin in views expressed by the Joint Parliamentary Committee on Broadcasting (1942) and the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Broadcasting 1942. In 1949 when the Broadcasting Act was amended to provide for the establishment of the Board a new section (section 103) provided that licensees should broadcast Divine Worship or other matter of a religious nature during such periods as the Board determines and, if the Board so directs, without charge. Pursuant to this provision the Board has provided in its Broadcasting Programme Standards for stations to provide free time for religious broadcasts to the extent of one hour weekly. The licence conditions referred to

had become somewhat anomalous in view of the Board's general requirements in its Standards. Having regard to this and to legal aspects involved, the Postmaster-General during the year withdrew the conditions in question. This action was accompanied by appropriate discussions with licensees and Church representatives. In advising licensees of the withdrawal of the conditions, they were reminded that it is explicit in the Board's Standards that no change in the presentation of religious matter should be made without the agreement of the Churches concerned. Accordingly, no alterations should be made by the stations to the arrangements in force in regard to religious broadcasts without reference to the Board. Several of the stations, under their arrangements with the Churches, provide more than the amount of free time required under the Board's Standards in respect of religious broadcasts and it was the intention that the withdrawal of the conditions should not be accompanied by any disruption in the relations between the stations and the Churches. All the licensees will now be required to comply with the provisions of section 103 of the Act and the requirements of the Board's Standards in respect of providing free time for religious broadcasts.

FEES FOR LICENCES FOR COMMERCIAL BROADCASTING STATIONS

228. Fees for licences for commercial broadcasting stations are payable in accordance with the *Broadcasting Stations Licence Fees Act 1964-1966*. Under this Act the annual fee for a licence for a commercial broadcasting station is \$50, together with:

- (a) An amount equal to 1 per cent of the gross earnings of the station up to \$1,000,000 during the year ended 30 June (or where the licensee has with the approval of the Board adopted an accounting period ending on some other day than 30 June ending on that day) preceding the anniversary of the grant of the licence or the period for which the licence is renewed as the case may be.
- (b) An amount equal to 2 per cent of the gross earnings over \$1,000,000 but not exceeding \$2,000,000.
- (c) An amount equal to 3 per cent of the gross earnings over \$2,000,000 but not exceeding \$4,000,000.
- (d) An amount equal to 4 per cent of the gross earnings exceeding \$4,000,000.

The Act makes provision for the money value of any consideration in connection with any transaction otherwise than in cash to be deemed to have been paid or given for the purposes of the Act. The Act gives a discretionary power to the Minister in certain circumstances in order to ensure that all income properly attributable to the licensee is included in his gross earnings for the purposes of the Act.

229. The Act defines 'gross earnings' as follows: "gross earnings" in relation to a commercial broadcasting station in respect of a period means the gross earnings of the licensee of the station during that period in respect of the broadcasting from the station of advertisements or other matter, including the gross earnings of the licensee during that period in respect of the provision by him of, or otherwise in respect of, matter broadcast from the station'.

230. The total amount of licence fees payable by broadcasting stations during the period 1 July 1970 to 30 June 1971 based on earnings in the previous financial year, was made up as follows:

State	Fees Payable by—		
	Capital City Stations	Country Station	Total
	\$	\$	\$
New South Wales and Australian Capital Territory	101,184	55,487	156,671
Victoria	73,033	24,968	98,001
Queensland	23,151	35,262	58,413
South Australia and Northern Territory	23,572	3,197	26,769
Western Australia	22,738	2,728	25,466
Tasmania	5,343	7,670	13,013
Commonwealth	249,021	129,312	378,333

In the previous financial year the total amount of licence fees payable was \$346,356.

TRANSFER OF LICENCES AND LEASING OF STATIONS

231. Section 88(1.) of the *Broadcasting and Television Act* 1942-1971 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.

232. During the year the Postmaster-General approved the transfer of the licences for commercial broadcasting stations as follows:

	From	To
2KY Sydney	Trustees for the Labor Council of N.S.W.	2KY Broadcasters Pty. Ltd.
2GZ Orange	Country Broadcasting Services Ltd.	Country Broadcasting Services Pty. Ltd.

233. The transfer of the licence for station 2KY arose from the amendment in 1969 to section 81(1A.) of the *Broadcasting and Television Act*, as mentioned in paragraph 226 of the Board's Twenty-Second Annual Report, which provides that a licence for a commercial broadcasting station shall be held by a company formed in Australia, having a share capital. A similar requirement was already in the Act for commercial television stations.

234. The transfer of the 2GZ licence arose following the conversion of the licensee company from a limited to a proprietary company.

235. No change in ownership of either 2KY or 2GZ was involved in the transfers.

236. At 30 June 1971 the following five stations were, with the consent of the Minister, pursuant to section 88(1.) being operated by persons other than the licensee:

Stations	Licensee	Date of Original Consent	Date of Expiry of Existing Consent	Operating Company or Persons
2CH Sydney	Council of Churches in N.S.W. Broadcasting Co. Pty. Ltd.	14.4.36	31.12.71	Amalgamated Wireless (A'asia) Ltd.
2KY Sydney	2KY Broadcasters Pty. Ltd.	4.12.70	23.12.75	H. B. French & R. H. Erskine Trustees of The Labor Council of N.S.W.
2WG Wagga	Riverina Broadcasters (Holdings) Pty. Ltd.	29.6.64	30.6.74	Riverina Broadcasters
3KZ Melbourne	Industrial Printing and Publicity Co. Ltd.	12.2.32	6.9.75	3KZ Broadcasting Co. Pty. Ltd.
3XY Melbourne	Station 3XY Pty. Ltd.	17.5.35	1.5.73	Efftee Broadcasters Pty. Ltd.

237. During the year the Postmaster-General gave his consent to the agreement for the operation of station 3KZ by 3KZ Broadcasting Co. Pty. Ltd. for a further period of five years ending on 6 September 1975.

238. During the year the Postmaster-General gave his consent to an agreement for the operation of 2KY by H. B. French and R. H. Erskine, Trustees of The Labor Council of N.S.W., for a period of five years ending on 23 December 1975. The licence for 2KY was prior to the transfer referred to in paragraph 232 above held by The Trustees of the Labor Council of N.S.W. The agreement for the operation of 2KY by the Trustees of The Labor Council does not result in any change in the control of 2KY as the Trustees control 2KY Broadcasters Pty. Ltd. The leasing agreement was directed to facilitating the business of the interests concerned in the licensing and operations of 2KY.

239. Following the transfer of the licence for 2CH to Council of Churches in N.S.W. Broadcasting Co. Pty. Ltd. from the New South Wales Council of Churches Service, to comply with section 81(1A.) of the Act (see paragraph 226 of the Twenty-Second Annual Report), the Postmaster-General approved a Deed of Novation under which the company assumed the rights and obligations of New South Wales Council of Churches Service in the arrangement with Amalgamated Wireless (A'asia) Ltd. referred to above.

OWNERSHIP OR CONTROL OF COMMERCIAL BROADCASTING STATIONS

240. A statement of 12 December 1969 by the Postmaster-General that the *Broadcasting and Television Act* was to be amended to prevent employees' superannuation and provident funds being used to evade the intentions of the ownership and control provisions was referred to in paragraph 229 of the Twenty-Second Annual Report. The Postmaster-General said that Parliament had determined that there should be restrictions on the number of television or broadcasting stations that can be controlled by a particular interest. There was obviously a close association between employees' pension funds and the interests that had caused such funds to be set up. The Government believed it undesirable that there should be any appearance of the pension funds being used to add to such interests.

241. In accordance with the Postmaster-General's statement of 12 December 1969, a new section 90AA to deal, in respect of broadcasting, with the matter to which the Minister had referred in his statement was included in the *Broadcasting and Television Act 1971* (No. 8 of 1971) referred to in paragraph 4. Sub-section (1.) reads:

For the purposes of this Division, a company shall be deemed (but not to the exclusion of any other person) to be beneficially entitled to, or to an interest in, shares in another company where the shares are, or the interest is, owned by the trustees of, or otherwise held directly or indirectly for the benefit of, a fund maintained wholly or partly for the purpose of providing pensions, retiring allowances or other personal benefits to or in respect of all or any employees or directors of the first-mentioned company.

Sub-section (2.) of the new section provides that shares owned or held prior to 12 December 1969 are not affected by the amendment. The Act also includes a new section 91AB to cover the same matter in respect of television.

LIMITATION OF INTERESTS IN COMMERCIAL BROADCASTING STATIONS

242. Section 90C of the *Broadcasting and Television Act 1942-1971* provides that a person shall not have a prescribed interest in licences for:

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

provided that a person may continue to hold prescribed interests in licences in excess of those specified if he held those interests prior to 24 September 1968. Interests of the latter nature may not be increased in any manner and the persons concerned may not acquire prescribed interests in any further licences. Reference is made to some aspects of these "protected" and "frozen" interests in paragraphs 379 to 382.

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

244. Paragraph 375 details the steps which the Board takes to detect any contravention of Section 90C of the Act restricting the prescribed interests which a person may hold in licences for commercial broadcasting stations. During the year the Board did not observe any transactions which would have had the effect that the provisions of Section 90C would be contravened.

245. Details of organisations with majority or substantial interests in two or more commercial broadcasting stations, and newspaper interests in stations, will be found in Appendix J.

IMPORTANT CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDINGS IN BROADCASTING STATIONS

2KM Kempsey—Radio Kempsey Ltd.

Kathmac Pty. Ltd. acquired a further 11,985 ordinary and 125 preference shares and now holds 40,079 of the issued 110,000 ordinary and 325 of the issued 2,085 preference shares.

2LF Young—Young Broadcasters Ltd.

Transcontinental Broadcasting Corporation Ltd., licensee of 2KA Katoomba, acquired all the issued capital.

2RG Griffith—2RG Broadcasters Pty. Ltd.

Associated Rural Industries Ltd. acquired a further 2,200 shares. The issued 20,000 shares in 2RG Broadcasters Pty. Ltd. are now held at follows:

Associated Rural Industries Ltd.	13,200
Murrumbidgee Television Ltd.	6,800

3MA Mildura—Sunraysia Broadcasters Pty. Ltd.

Mr. C. D. Lanyon acquired a further 250 ordinary shares and now holds 400 of the issued 500 ordinary shares. There are also 500 preference shares issued.

4AM Atherton—Far Northern Radio (Tablelands) Pty. Ltd.

Far Northern Theatres Ltd. acquired a further 8,580 shares and now holds 25,080 of the issued 50,000 shares in Far Northern Radio (Tablelands) Pty. Ltd.

4GR Toowoomba—Gold Radio Service Pty. Ltd.

Commonwealth Broadcasting Corporation (Qld.) Ltd. acquired 1,637 shares in the licensee company. The company now owns all the issued capital.

7QT Queenstown—West Coast Broadcasters Pty. Ltd.

Garrott Investments Pty. Ltd. acquired a further 2,330 shares and now holds 2,530 of the 5,100 issued shares.

MEMORANDA AND ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION OF LICENSEE COMPANIES

246. Section 90K of the *Broadcasting and Television Act* provides that a licence is subject to a condition that a change in the memorandum or articles of association of a company holding a licence for a commercial broadcasting station shall not take place without the approval of the Minister.

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

DIRECTORSHIPS OF COMMERCIAL BROADCASTING STATIONS

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

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

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

249. It was necessary for the Board to invite the attention of two directors of licensee companies of commercial broadcasting stations to their holding of directorships which placed them in contravention of the provisions of Section 90F (1.) of the Act.

250. One such contravention has been corrected. Action is being taken to correct the other contravention.

NETWORKS OF COMMERCIAL BROADCASTING STATIONS

251. The licensee of each commercial broadcasting station is required to obtain the Board's consent before entering, or becoming a member of, any network, by a condition of the licence which reads as follows:

The licensee shall not, without the consent in writing of the Australian Broadcasting Control Board, enter or become a member of any network of broadcasting stations, or any other association or organization of broadcasting stations formed for the purpose of making arrangements for the provision of programmes or the broadcasting of advertisements, or acquire by itself or any person or company on its behalf, any shares or other interests in any such network, association or organization.

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

253. The Macquarie Broadcasting Network consists of a proprietary company, Macquarie Broadcasting Service Pty. Ltd., in which 22,304 of the total of 77,658 shares are held by Broadcasting Associates Pty. Ltd. (a wholly-owned subsidiary of Macquarie Broadcasting Holdings Ltd.) and the remainder of the shares are held by member stations. Broadcasting Associates Pty. Ltd. has further interests in the company through its shareholdings in certain member stations (see Appendix J).

254. The following were member stations of the network at 30 June 1971:

Macquarie Broadcasting Network

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

255. 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.

256. The Major Broadcasting Network is not a company but is an association of stations of which the following were members at 30 June 1971:

Major Broadcasting Network

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

The Major Broadcasting Network has an arrangement with a number of other stations which co-operate with the Network for the purpose of selling advertising time.

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

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

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

258. In paragraph 248 of the Twenty-Second Annual Report reference was made to the operation of a number of country commercial broadcasting stations

to a substantial extent as relay stations, with a capital city station as the parent station. It was indicated that the Board had been pursuing with the licensees concerned the desirability of greater independence of operation of the stations, because in general country commercial broadcasting stations in order to provide (with reference to section 16 of the Act) adequate and comprehensive programmes to serve the best interests of the public must furnish a significant degree of local service directed to the special interests and requirements of the area concerned; indeed the Board views the provision of such a service as a major justification for country commercial broadcasting stations. The trend towards greater independence of operation by several of the country stations in question has continued and additional local programming has been introduced at six of the eleven stations involved. Further preliminary plans of stations in this direction have been reported.

259. Some of this progress has been substantial. The licensee of station 3LK Lubeck, which has in the past taken virtually its entire programming on relay from 3DB Melbourne, in the same ownership is in the process of establishing local studios at Horsham and local programmes of approximately 40 hours weekly out of total hours of 122½ will be originated from the studios. A local manager and other local staff are being appointed. Approval has been given for change of the name of the station to 3LK Horsham. The licensee company has advised the Board of its intention to further develop local programming. The change will take place on 4 October 1971.

260. The Board has been advised that another of the stations concerned, 4SB Kingaroy, which at present takes a substantial proportion of its programmes on relay from 4BC Brisbane will operate completely independently from 30 September 1971.

261. Paragraph 270 gives details of plans for local operation of 5SE Mt. Gambier, S.A.

262. As the Board has previously stated, the matter is not without problems for licensees from aspects such as the costs of local operation and the fact that the capacity of some of the areas for revenue earning is not high. For these reasons, the Board has not expected more than a progressive approach to substantial independence of operation of the stations. The Board considers that the progress made in recent years is most satisfactory, and will continue to pursue the matter with the licensees concerned.

PART IV—BROADCASTING—TECHNICAL SERVICES

DEVELOPMENT OF THE NATIONAL SERVICE

263. A new national station at Leigh Creek, South Australia, operating on 1570 kHz with a power of 50 watts using the call sign 5LC came into operation on 30 June 1971. Expected completion dates for the other stations are as follows:

Station		Expected Completion Date
2BY	North-West (Bourke—Cobar—Brewarrina) area of New South Wales, located at Byrock	Late 1971
5SY	Ceduna-Streaky Bay area of South Australia	Late 1971
4JK	Central-North area of Queensland, located at Julia Creek	1972/73 financial year
4NS	Mossman area of Queensland	Mid 1972
4HU	Hughenden area of Queensland	Late 1971

264. A low-height, standby type radiator has been in use at national station 6BS Busselton, Western Australia, as a temporary arrangement since the station commenced operations on 22 December 1969. Such an arrangement was adopted only as an expedient so that a service could be provided as quickly as possible. The full-height anti-fading radiator was completed on 27 May 1971, resulting in significantly improved coverage by the station.

265. Changes in the operating conditions of national broadcasting stations 2TR Taree and 2NB Broken Hill were mentioned in paragraph 259 of the Twenty-Second Annual Report. These comprise, in the case of 2TR, change in frequency from 720 kHz to 1000 kHz associated with an increase in power from 200 to 2000 watts and the installation of a directional aerial, and, in the case of 2NB, change of frequency from 760 kHz to 1000 kHz, associated with an increase in power from 1000 watts to 2000 watts and the installation of a directional aerial. The directional aeriels will mutually protect the two stations and provide the necessary protection to other stations sharing the 1000 kHz channel. The changes at 2TR involve the resiting of the station to the west of the existing site. They are not expected to be completed until late 1972. They will result in improved service generally throughout the Taree area. The changes at 2NB are expected to be completed in late 1971; the changes will improve reception to areas to the north and south of Broken Hill and along the main highways through the area. The existing service at Wilcannia and Menindee should not change significantly.

266. There had been some apprehension expressed in representations to the Board and the Postmaster-General that the service being provided by 2NB would be adversely affected by the changes which were being made. The Board issued a press release on 30 September 1970 stressing that there was no foundation in this. The statement also referred to the new station which will be established in North-Western New South Wales (at Byrock) which it is estimated will provide a reliable service both day and night to some 16,000 people in an area of approximately 35,000 square miles outside the limits of the service areas of national station 2CR Western Districts' Service (Orange) and 2NB Broken Hill and to a considerably large population. The Byrock station will cost some \$280,000.

267. A change in the operating frequency of 4QY Cairns, from 940 kHz to 800 kHz, which had previously been determined by the Board was effected on 10 January 1971.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE COMMERCIAL SERVICE

268. As indicated in paragraph 216 the Postmaster-General approved, during the year, the grant of licences for commercial broadcasting stations at Gosford

and Nowra, New South Wales. The operating conditions determined by the Board for these stations are stated in paragraph 219. It is expected that the station at Gosford will provide a day-time service to some 80,000 people, excluding the Sydney metropolitan area. It is expected that the station to be established at Nowra will provide a day-time coverage of some 30,000 people.

269. Two new commercial broadcasting stations, 4CD Gladstone and 8HA Alice Springs, commenced operations during the year; details are given in paragraph 209. 4CD Gladstone operates on 930 kHz with a radiated power of 2000 watts from a site approximately 1½ miles south-west of Gladstone; it employs a directional aerial with a pattern limiting radiation in the direction of the co-channel station 3UZ Melbourne. 8HA Alice Springs operates on 900 kHz from a site about two miles south of Heavitree Gap with a radiated power of 2000 watts from an omni-directional aerial. Reports indicate that the coverage of both stations is satisfactory.

270. In paragraph 262 of the Twenty-Second Annual Report, it was stated that the Board had approved in principle of an increase in the power of station 5SE at a new site at Mt. Gambier and that for these arrangements, the allocation of a new frequency would probably be necessary. The proposals were approved on the basis that station 5SE, which at present operates to a considerable extent as a relay station of 5AD Adelaide owned by the same interests, would adopt substantially independent programming. The re-arrangements would also effect a considerable improvement and extension of commercial broadcasting service in south-east South Australia. The station would use a directional aerial. These proposals were, at the licensee's request, the subject of further examination by the Board during the year. Subsequently a survey was undertaken by the licensee, with the Board's co-operation, and at the time of writing this report the matter rested with the licensee to make a firm submission to the Board.

271. Paragraph 263 of the Twenty-Second Annual Report referred to changes in the operating conditions of certain commercial broadcasting stations which had been determined by the Board. The changes are a prerequisite to further re-arrangements of the frequency plan and have the object of improving service from some of the stations concerned or facilitating improvements in the broadcasting services in other directions. The changes in operating conditions which were determined and were notified to licensees were as follows:

2BH Broken Hill	Change of frequency from 660 kHz to 570 kHz.
2MW Murwillumbah	Change of frequency from 1,440 kHz to 970 kHz.
3HA Hamilton	Change of frequency from 1,000 kHz to 980 kHz.
3YB Warrnambool	Change of frequency from 1,210 kHz to 880 kHz.
4RO Rockhampton	Change of frequency from 1,000 kHz to 980 kHz.
7QT Queenstown	Change of frequency from 720 kHz to 840 kHz.

In connection with the change of frequency of 2BH Broken Hill, an increase in operating power from 200 watts to 500 watts was approved.

272. The changes in operating conditions, in respect of 3HA, 3YB, 4RO and 7QT were implemented during the year. The change in operating conditions at 2BH Broken Hill has not been implemented yet, but approval was granted during the year for a new site for the station. In order to implement the changed operating conditions, for 2MW Murwillumbah, the station has acquired a new site some seven miles east of the town of Murwillumbah. A directional aerial system will be installed and this is substantially completed; work is proceeding with the provision of the other facilities. It is not expected, however, that transmissions from the new site will commence until early 1972, due to the necessity to await provision of programme line facilities.

273. During the year the Board approved changes in operating conditions of other stations as follows:

3CV Maryborough	Change of frequency from 1,440 kHz to 1,060 kHz and provision of a directional aerial.
2VM Moree	Increase in night-time power from 500 watts to 2,000 watts.
4AY Ayr	Change of frequency from 960 kHz to 940 kHz and provision of a directional aerial.

The change at 2VM was implemented on 19 September, 1970.

274. Reference has been made in paragraph 259 to the proposal by the licensee of station 3LK to establish studios for the station in the town of Horsham and to provide a substantial amount of local programmes. At the time of writing this report the accommodation for the new studios had been approved by the Board.

275. There was again a steady level of activity by commercial broadcasting stations in replacing or expanding their technical facilities. Major changes, in the form of moves to modern, attractive studio premises and the installation of new transmitters and aerial systems, have been effected or have received the Board's approval in a number of cases. These activities continue to reflect the desire of the industry generally to maintain first rate technical facilities and corresponding service to the public.

276. As outlined in paragraph 265 of the Twenty-Second Annual Report, the Board in conjunction with the Technical Committee of the Federation of Australian Commercial Broadcasters had been investigating the development of facilities to permit the power of stations to be measured accurately without interruption to transmissions. These investigations were completed during the year and plans for the introduction of these facilities operationally were circulated by the Federation to member stations in May 1971. Following the development of the power measuring device the scope of this project was extended to investigation of facilities to permit all performance measurements of equipment at stations to be carried out without interruption to transmissions, and this activity is now proceeding in parallel with the power measurement project. Subject to stations taking full advantage of these developments, almost all the technical activities involved in the routine testing of station facilities and in the conduct of annual technical inspections by the Board's staff will be possible without interruption to

transmissions. Furthermore, it should be possible generally to carry out this work during normal working hours, with consequent improvement in efficiency and convenience for the station and the Board staff concerned.

279. The operating power of the commercial broadcasting stations in Sydney and Melbourne is 5000 watts. In other capital cities it is 2000 watts. This general position was determined by the Board in 1953/54. Applications have been received from stations in Brisbane and Perth for an increase in power. The Federation of Australian Commercial Broadcasters has formally requested the Board to consider the question of higher power for capital city commercial broadcasting stations which operate on less than 5000 watts. The Board has undertaken to do this. It is not appropriate to deal with the matter at this stage in view of the fact that the terms of reference for the Board's Inquiry into frequency modulation broadcasting (see paragraphs 79 to 90) included consideration of any shortcomings in the existing broadcasting services.

DIRECTIONAL AERIALS

278. As indicated in paragraph 266 of the Twenty-Second Annual Report, the employment of directional transmitting aerials will continue to be the main means by which improvements and extensions of broadcasting services may be effected. During the year directional aerial systems were brought into operation at 3YB Warrnambool and the newly established station 4CD Gladstone. The number of stations currently employing directional aerial systems is 23 — 17 commercial and 6 national stations.

HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING SERVICES

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

280. A full review of these services with a view to ensuring their greatest effectiveness referred to in recent Annual Reports is still proceeding. With the continual expansion of the medium frequency services as additional stations have been brought into operation in areas previously relying on the high frequency service, it has become necessary to ascertain the extent to which the high frequency services are now used by listeners with a view to determining, first, the justification for retaining all of them in operation and, secondly, whether some rearrangements might enable a better service to be provided.

281. In regard to the Northern Territory the view has recently been put forward that a better high-frequency service to the Territory could be provided from high frequency stations located at Darwin. In the present situation, high frequency transmitters at Lyndhurst, Victoria, are designed to provide service generally throughout the area. The suggestion has in particular been made that high frequency stations for domestic service could conveniently and economically

be incorporated with the recently established Radio Australia booster station at Cox Peninsula. This suggestion will be considered.

282. One of the difficulties being experienced is the obtaining of factual information as to the extent to which the high frequency services are being used so that the justification for additional expenditure on them may be assessed. As has been previously stated, they are directed to such wide areas that it is not a simple matter to obtain a comprehensive grasp of their effectiveness and the directions in which they might be developed or modified.

BROADCASTING SERVICES IN TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

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

284. Following completion of planning and field investigations in connection with the first stage of the plan in which the Board co-operated with the Territory Administration and the Postmaster-General's Department, operating conditions for four national broadcasting stations to be established at Lae, Wewak, Madang and Goroka under the plan were determined by the Board. The operating conditions and call signs for the four stations have been determined by the Board as follows:

9LA Lae	670 kHz	2,000 watts
9WK Wewak	1520 kHz	2,000 watts
9MD Madang	860 kHz	2,000 watts
9GR Goroka	900 kHz	2,000 watts

Omni-directional aerials will be used in all cases.

285. The stations at Lae, Madang and Goroka are expected to commence operations shortly. At the time of writing this report investigations were still proceeding in regard to a site for the station at Wewak.

286. There are now ten broadcasting stations operated by the Administration — details are given in Appendix C.

287. The Committee referred to above did not meet in the year under review but the Board has been in frequent consultation with the Department of Territories, in collaboration with Authorities under the control of the Postmaster-General, on general questions relating to the development of broadcasting services in Papua-New Guinea.

288. The Board understands that during the period under review a motion of the Papua-New Guinea House of Assembly called for the Administration and the Australian Government to establish a Papua-New Guinea National Broadcasting Commission to take over and extend the broadcasting services in the Territory and that the matter is the subject of study by officers of the Department of External Territories and the Papua-New Guinea Administration.

INTERFERENCE TO THE RECEPTION OF BROADCASTING PROGRAMMES

289. The arrangement whereby the Postmaster-General's Department at the request and expense of the Board investigates causes of interference to the reception of broadcasting programmes, and furnishes advice and assistance to listeners as to how these troubles might be minimised, was continued throughout the year. During the year ended 31 May 1971, 3918 complaints of interference to reception of broadcasting programmes were lodged with the Department, which was substantially the same number as the previous year. The cost of investigating complaints of interference to broadcasting and television reception during the year was \$209,669.

290. The Board was represented by an engineering officer at the second "Workshop on Radio Interference" held in March 1971, under the sponsorship of the University of New South Wales and the Institution of Radio and Electronics Engineers, Australia. The meeting considered further aspects of the problems of electrical interference to radio reception. It was mentioned in paragraph 273 of the Twenty-Second Annual Report that the Board had been represented at the first meeting.

RADIO RESEARCH BOARD

291. The Board made a contribution of \$8,000 in 1970/71 to the Radio Research Board, the primary purpose of which is to encourage research into radio and allied services within the Universities. During the year, the Radio Research Board provided financial assistance to a number of Universities in all States.

292. The Radio Research Board has traditionally sought not to intervene in the approach taken by the Universities to research. However, in recent years, this policy has changed to enable more emphasis to be placed on research projects which have a direct relationship to the needs of authorities, including the Board, which sponsor the Radio Research Board. The sponsor organisations were asked by the Radio Research Board to list research topics in which they are interested, so that these could be circulated to the Universities. This approach has proved to be quite successful in stimulating interest in research projects likely to assist this Board.

PART V—BROADCASTING—PROGRAMME SERVICES

293. Commercial broadcasting is confirmed in the Music/News/Information format which emerged after the commencement of television. The proportions of these ingredients have changed from time to time, but attempts to re-enter the fields of radio drama and other programme forms popular in the past have been sporadic and shortlived. Broadcasters continued to experiment during the year with the intention of developing new approaches or variations to tried and tested programming in order to attract and hold the attention of listeners.

294. A distinction between so called "music stations" and "talk stations" became evident with the introduction of telephone conversation programmes in 1967. This trend has continued and in metropolitan areas these alternative forms of programming now clearly exist.

295. The programmes of "popular music" stations have become less raucous and more melodic than in recent years. Extreme forms in modern music were to be heard from some stations but it was possible for listeners in metropolitan areas to find alternative forms of music at most times of day. Many recordings broadcast during the year commented on problems of contemporary society; some were literate and highly articulate, including a few which enunciated in modern idiom basic beliefs and principles which formerly were to be heard only in religious programmes.

296. The time devoted to the broadcast of telephone conversation programmes appeared, in recent years, to have reached a plateau after a period of enthusiasm which accompanied their introduction. The past year, however, brought a rekindling of interest in this form of programming by some stations, which consolidated their efforts into extensive services supplying advice and information on a multitude of subjects to callers and listeners. Several of the persons conducting telephone conversation programmes on a regular basis have established reputations for helpfulness, comfort and solace to listeners who, although using the public medium of broadcasting, are able to discuss their problems on a basis of anonymity provided by the arrangements governing the conduct of such programmes. On average about 16 hours was occupied each week by telephone conversation programmes on the 17 metropolitan stations which broadcast this type of matter; while for the 37 country stations concerned the average figure was six hours per week. In view of the considerable amount of transmitting time occupied by these programmes and the continued interest of listeners in them, it seems appropriate to outline briefly the rules which were determined by the Board in 1966 relating to this form of broadcast. These require that prospective interviewees be informed beforehand that their statements are to be broadcast; that each programme should be under the control of a competent person; and that all matter broadcast should be checked beforehand either by means of complete recording or by a system incorporating a tape recorder delay of several seconds to provide time for undesirable matter received by telephone to be excised before being broadcast. These arrangements have operated satisfactorily during the year and so far as the Board is aware there was only one case where serious grounds for complaint existed about matter broadcast in this type of programme. This is referred to in the section dealing with objectionable matter.

TYPES OF PROGRAMMES

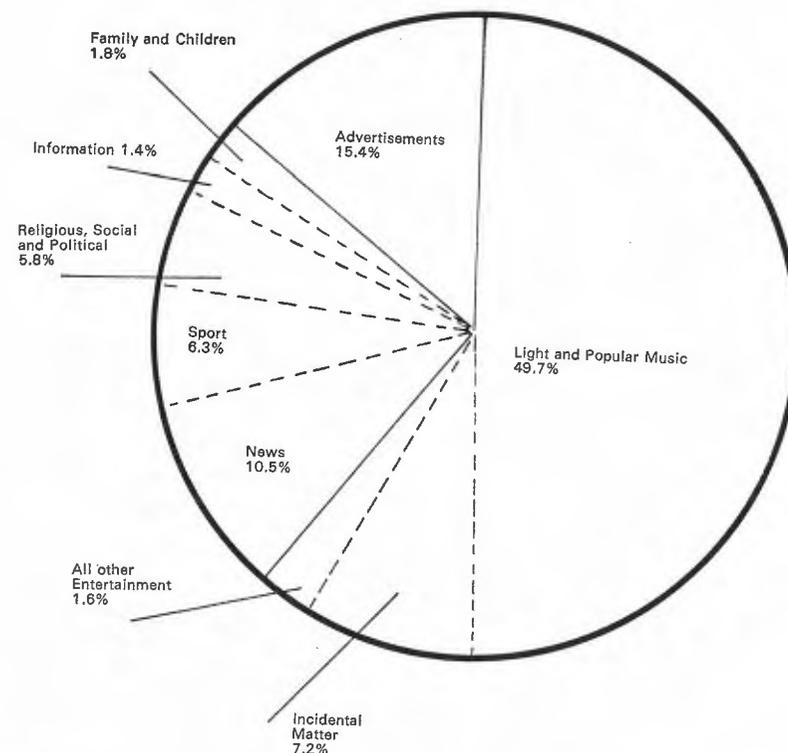
297. During the year the Board undertook two surveys of the types of programme broadcast by metropolitan stations in the major listening period from 6.00 a.m. to 10.30 p.m. daily. The basis of programme classification used in previous years has been retained. The survey findings are set out in detail in Appendix M.

298. The following diagram has been derived from the results of the surveys. It shows the overall composition of commercial broadcasting programming in terms of the proportions of transmitting time occupied by various types of programmes and by advertising. Telephone conversation programmes have not been separately categorised but have been included in the appropriate broad classifications of programmes in which they occurred.

COMPOSITION OF PROGRAMMES

ALL METROPOLITAN COMMERCIAL BROADCASTING STATIONS

November 1970 and May 1971 Combined



299. It has been found over a period of several years that the proportions of broadcast matter under the broad headings of entertainment, information and advertisements have remained relatively constant, although the constituent parts of the entertainment and information categories have sometimes varied significantly from year to year. The following table indicates that programme matter broadcast

last year was distributed in the now familiar broad proportions of 60 per cent entertainment and 40 per cent information and advertising.

Programme Group	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71
	<i>Per cent</i>				
Entertainment	60.1	58.2	60.7	60.9	58.6
Information	24.8	27.1	24.9	24.4	26.0
Advertisements	15.1	14.7	14.4	14.7	15.4
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

300. The table below shows in more detail the changes which have occurred over the past five years in programme types other than music. These programmes, although individually occupying a relatively limited amount of transmission time, nevertheless constitute the strength and essence of the commercial broadcasting service.

METROPOLITAN COMMERCIAL BROADCASTING STATIONS

PROGRAMMES OTHER THAN MUSIC

Programme Category	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	<i>Per cent</i>
Incidental Matter	8.6	8.8	8.6	7.4	7.8
Variety	2.1	2.0	1.5	1.5	1.2
Drama	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.2
The Arts	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2
News	9.8	9.8	9.9	9.9	10.5
Sport	5.3	6.0	6.0	6.2	6.5
Information	2.0	1.7	1.5	1.4	1.4
Religious	3.3	3.1	3.1	2.0	1.5
Social and Political	2.0	3.6	2.2	3.0	4.3
Family	2.2	2.7	2.1	1.8	1.7
Children's	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	**
Educational	*	*	*	*	*

* = less than 0.05 per cent
** = 0.06 per cent

NEWS

301. The Board's surveys of the programmes of metropolitan broadcasting stations' programmes showed that news is second only to music in the proportion of programme time devoted to it. Comparison with the period covered by the 1969/70 Annual Report, shows that this proportion has risen in all capital cities except Adelaide and Perth. News broadcasts covering international, national and local events made up approximately 8 per cent of metropolitan programmes and 10 per cent of country stations' programmes. Metropolitan stations broadcast on average 23 major bulletins (mostly of 10 to 15 minutes duration) and 163 shorter or headline bulletins each week. Country stations averaged 30 major bulletins and 97 shorter bulletins each week.

302. Several metropolitan stations continued to develop programmes which dealt with news in more detail and greater depth than was possible in bulletins and headline summaries. Audience measurement reports indicated that there was substantial interest in this style of news coverage. The background to important news items was often made available to listeners first hand by the broadcasting

of interviews obtained by telephone with those directly concerned in the item. The modern accent on communication between people prominent in national or local affairs and the public and the importance of an informed public opinion in community matters is closely reflected in the willingness of such people to be interviewed on broadcasting.

303. The advantage of immediacy of communication offered by the broadcasting medium makes it a valuable organ for the dissemination of information on such essential service material as weather forecasts, train and aircraft movements, business, stock exchange and market reports, as well as useful advice on beach, parking and traffic conditions. Some stations are particularly active in this field, but all stations broadcast some information of this nature appropriate to the activities of the station's coverage area.

RELIGIOUS BROADCASTS

304. Section 103 of the *Broadcasting and Television Act 1942-1971* requires licensees of commercial broadcasting stations to broadcast from their stations Divine Worship or other matter of a religious nature during such periods as the Board determines and, if the Board so directs, to do so without charge.

305. The Board's Broadcasting Programme Standards require each station to provide an aggregate of at least one hour per week for this purpose, the time being provided without charge and allocated among the various Churches and denominations as far as practicable in proportion to the number of adherents to each denomination in the area served by the station. The Standards also contain recommendations concerning the types of religious material which should be broadcast.

306. A study of the distribution and duration of religious programmes broadcast without charge showed that all stations were providing at least the minimum amount and that many were considerably exceeding this. There was wide variety in the manner of the presentation, including short items designed in a capsule form for ready incorporation in the format of modern radio. Approximately one third of all stations broadcast short religious announcements regularly.

307. The 116 commercial broadcasting stations now operating in Australia broadcast religious programmes without charge to the extent of 219 hours per week during the year. This was slightly less than the amount broadcast during 1969/70. The amount of time provided for sponsored religious programmes totalled 239 hours per week, again slightly less than was broadcast in the preceding year.

308. Metropolitan stations broadcast proportionately fewer sponsored religious programmes than country stations.

309. Reference is made in paragraph 227 to changes in the licence conditions of several stations which for a considerable number of years had been required under the conditions to broadcast religious programmes on a basis different from that stipulated in the Board's Broadcasting Programme Standards.

COMMUNITY SERVICE

310. Commercial broadcasting stations play a most active part in the affairs of the communities they serve. They provide an effective means of communication between listeners and a wide variety of welfare and charitable organisations by participating in, and very often sponsoring, projects designed to assist worthy causes. During the year considerable sums of money were raised by stations for charitable purposes in Australia and for aid to communities abroad which had been stricken by disaster. Examples of other worthwhile activity by stations were the broadcasting of instructions to voters in connection with the 1970 Senate election, and to householders on the matter of the Commonwealth Census undertaken on 30th June.

311. The Postmaster-General commented as follows on this matter when addressing the Federation of Australian Commercial Broadcasters at its Annual Convention in Canberra, A.C.T. on 12 October, 1970.

"While I am speaking of programme matters, I must, as usual, commend the public service which all stations give so readily in such a variety of ways. May I say that I am particularly impressed by the many cases which are brought to my attention where stations have not waited for an approach, but have themselves actively sought opportunities to serve their communities. I know your industry is always ready to help any good cause or community endeavour when help is asked for, but when these activities are actually created by the station even greater credit is reflected on the management, and on the industry as a whole."

BROADCASTING IN FOREIGN LANGUAGES

312. Provision is made in the Broadcasting Programme Standards for programmes in foreign languages. Except in special circumstances the amount of such programming is limited to a maximum of 2½ per cent of the weekly hours of transmission of stations.

313. Stations are not obliged to broadcast foreign language programmes and in areas served by several stations the tendency in recent years has been for a single station to specialize in this type of service. In such cases the Board has permitted the limit of 2½ per cent to be exceeded. During the year, with the approval of the Board, station 2CH Sydney broadcast foreign language programmes for about 12½ per cent of total transmission time and stations 3CS Colac and 3GL Geelong devoted about three per cent of time to this form of broadcast. Altogether eight metropolitan stations and 15 country stations broadcast such programmes on a regular basis.

314. Approaches have been made to the Board by several national groups which were disappointed at not being able to obtain time for programmes in their native languages. Except in some metropolitan areas, it appears that the available audience for such programmes is too small to make their presentation a viable proposition for commercial operators. As previously indicated, there is no obligation on stations to broadcast such programmes.

315. Advertising in a foreign language may be broadcast only during the course of programmes in a foreign language. All matter in a foreign language, whether programming or advertising, must be accompanied by an adequate translation into English, except in the case of religious or educational programmes, music, or broadcasts of events of special significance to national groups in the community. Messages of importance to migrants broadcast during the year on behalf of the Department of Health and the Department of Immigration were also excluded from the requirements.

EMPLOYMENT OF AUSTRALIANS

316. Under Section 114 of the Act which is quoted in paragraph 55, licensees are obliged to use, as far as possible, the services of Australians in the production and presentation of programmes. Information on full time employment by commercial stations is included in that paragraph. A substantial number is also employed on a freelance basis in music production, news commentary, sporting broadcasts and other fields related to broadcasting.

317. The extent of the broadcasting of Australian programme matter by commercial stations is indicated in the following table which is based upon information supplied by each station in its annual application for the renewal of its licence. Changes in programming introduced since the information was supplied by stations have been taken into account.

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

	Average Australian Content Per Station			
	Metropolitan		Country	
	Hrs.	Mins.	Hrs.	Mins.
(a) Service and information programmes including—				
(i) News broadcasts and commentaries, sporting talks and descriptions, service programmes for special groups, religious programmes of Australian origin	24	53	28	10
(ii) telephone conversation programmes	10	48	2	24
(iii) other conversation programmes (both entertainment and service type)	3	17	2	02
(b) Other Australian programmes, live or in transcription form	1	37	3	05
(c) Playing time of gramophone recordings of Australian artists	12	58	8	38
(d) Time occupied by station announcers in the presentation of all musical items	12	29	8	34
(e) Advertising	19	50	13	35
Total Weekly Average	85	52	66	28

318. Compared with the previous year there have been increases in the amounts of Australian material broadcast both by metropolitan and country stations. These increases were evident particularly in service and information programmes and in the playing time of recordings of Australian artists.

319. The proportion of transmission time occupied during the year by material which could be classified as Australian in content and character was approximately

52 per cent (46 per cent in 1969/70) in the case of metropolitan stations and 52 per cent (51 per cent in 1969/70) for country stations. This was an encouraging result in view of the difficulties which arose during the year from a dispute between commercial broadcasting stations and certain gramophone record manufacturers over payment for replay rights of Australian and British made recordings. During the period of the dispute virtually no Australian recordings were broadcast. It appears, however, that after the dispute was settled the rate of use of Australian recordings more than compensated for the previously restricted playing of this type of material.

320. A significant development has been the formation of a gramophone recording company by the joint action of several Australian commercial broadcasting and television interests. One of the declared objectives of the new company is to provide employment opportunities for Australian artists, musicians, and composers.

321. In the Board's Twenty-Second Annual Report it was stated that the question of the opportunities for employment of Australian musicians in the production of musical station identifications and promotional jingles was under examination in collaboration with the Federation of Australian Commercial Broadcasters. The Federation last year completed a survey into the matter involving broadcasting stations, recording studios, film studios with recording facilities and producers of musical jingles. The survey results were analysed by the Federation and a report was compiled and provided to the Board in May 1971. At the time of writing, the Board had not completed its examination of the report. It seemed clear, however, that Australian produced station promotional material in the form of musical jingles was being used to a significant and increasing extent by stations. The Federation's report, in conjunction with other information to be supplied by the Professional Musicians' Union of Australia, will provide the basis for further studies of the matter by the Board, and for discussion with industry bodies.

322. Broadcasting station licensees are required by sub-section 114 (2.) of the Act to devote not less than five per cent of time occupied by the broadcasting of music, to works of Australian composers. The following table, calculated from returns from stations, shows the extent of compliance with the requirement over the past five years:

Year	Australian Broadcasting Commission		Commercial Broadcasting Stations	
	Average Percentage Metropolitan Stations	Average Percentage All Stations	Average Percentage All Stations	Number of Stations Below Prescribed Percentage
1966-67	5.71	6.86	6.86	10
1967-68	5.64	6.95	6.95	10
1968-69	5.85	6.96	6.96	8
1969-70	5.10	7.44	7.44	2
1970-71	7.06	7.63	7.63	1

The only station which failed to comply with the requirement was 4VL Charleville which was 1.3 per cent below the minimum figure of 5 per cent. The station

management has explained that the deficiency was due to failure on the part of some transient employees, and has undertaken to correct the deficiency without delay. It had met the requirement in the previous year. As was the case with the broadcasting of recordings of Australian artists, the effect of the dispute between stations and record manufacturers over replay rights for Australian recordings, did not have the adverse effect on the broadcasting of works by Australian composers which was thought possible at one stage. This confirmed the assurance received last year by the Board from the Federation of Australian Commercial Broadcasters that stations were aware of their responsibilities and would comply with the requirements of section 114 (2.) of the Act notwithstanding the existence at that time of the dispute.

ADVERTISING

323. The Board's Broadcasting Programme Standards contain detailed requirements, determined by the Board pursuant to section 100 of the Act, concerning the acceptability of advertisements and the amount of advertising matter which may be broadcast. Complaints received from listeners about advertising matter were comparatively few in number considering the large number of advertisements broadcast. All complaints were investigated but none was found to involve a breach of the Standards.

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

325. Observations by the Board's monitoring staff indicated a fairly satisfactory level of compliance with the advertising time standards by stations, although it was necessary to discuss with the managements of 30 stations isolated instances of non-compliance.

326. The following table provides an indication of the amount of advertising matter broadcast by metropolitan stations during the past four years. There has been little change in the overall figure of about 15 per cent but changes have occurred in the pattern of advertising content of programmes broadcast at various times of the day.

ANALYSIS OF BROADCAST ADVERTISING BY TIME PERIODS
METROPOLITAN COMMERCIAL STATIONS

	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
	<i>Per cent</i>	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
Breakfast	25.5	23.5	23.2	21.4	21.2
Morning	18.9	18.3	18.7	17.1	18.8
Midday	14.9	14.5	13.6	13.7	14.7
Early Afternoon ..	13.4	12.8	12.5	13.1	15.3
Late Afternoon ..	13.3	13.9	14.2	14.3	15.2
Evening	12.0	10.9	11.2	13.0	12.4
Night	7.6	8.3	7.7	8.5	8.0
All Periods	15.1	14.7	14.5	14.7	15.4

327. The tables in Appendix M provide a detailed breakdown of advertising content during specified periods of the day for each capital city on each day of the week. Compared with 1969/70 the tables show that there was an overall increase in advertising levels in all cities except Melbourne and in all periods except breakfast (6.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m.), evening and night sessions (6.30 p.m. to 10.30 p.m.).

328. There was a decrease in the amount of advertising broadcast on Sunday morning. This period had received the special attention of the Board following results reported last year, which indicated that the limits specified for Sunday morning in the advertising time standards were being exceeded.

MEDICAL ADVERTISEMENTS AND TALKS

329. Section 100 (6.) of the *Broadcasting and Television Act 1942-1971* states that a licensee shall not broadcast or televise an advertisement relating to a medicine unless the text has been approved by the Director-General of Health, or, on appeal, by the Minister. Section 122 of the Act places a similar restriction on talks on medical subjects. For the guidance of advertising agencies and others who prepare medical advertisements or talks for broadcasting, a statement entitled *Notes on the Broadcasting and Televising of Matters of a Medical Nature* has been prepared by the Commonwealth Department of Health. The most recent revision of these Notes is published as an appendix to the second edition of the Board's *Television Programme Standards*.

330. The Board maintains liaison with the Director-General of Health on these matters, and through its monitoring service has been able to assist the Director-General in the exercise of his authority under the Act.

BROADCASTING OF OBJECTIONABLE MATTER; COMPLAINTS

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

332. The Programme Standards prohibit any matter which is vulgar, suggestive or of doubtful propriety. The Board approached six stations during the year in connection with complaints from listeners about specific items which were considered to be breaches of this provision. Matters for which an explanation from the station concerned was sought and obtained included a derogatory remark about the Pope; an objectionable exclamation; and an instance of suggestive humour. In all cases station announcers were responsible for the utterances, and management responded effectively with corrective action. A breach of the provision of the Standards relating to the avoidance of sensationalism in newsreel type programmes was also taken up with the station concerned.

333. A discussion in a telephone conversation programme relating to sex matters was considered to have been presented in a manner which was inconsistent with a provision in the Standards relating to the serious presentation of moral

and social issues. The relevant provision requires that the presentation of such issues should be undertaken only at appropriate times and in appropriate circumstances after due warning of the nature of the programme is given, where necessary, both in advance publicity and at its commencement.

334. The Federation of Australian Commercial Broadcasters maintains a Programme Committee which advises stations on the suitability of gramophone recordings for broadcasting. The Committee may advise stations that a recording is totally unsuitable for broadcasting, that discretion on the part of station management is required in selecting a time for its transmission, or that certain items are not suitable for broadcasting at times when large numbers of children and young people are likely to be listening. There were two cases in which the Board found it necessary to approach a station about the broadcasting of a recording which the Committee had deemed to be unsuitable for use. In each case it was found that a breakdown in the station's control arrangements had led to the items being used. The recordings in question were withdrawn immediately.

PROGRAMME RESEARCH

335. Following its practice of previous years the Board conducted surveys into the nature and distribution of programmes broadcast by stations in all capital cities. The results of these surveys, which are referred to earlier in this section under Types of Programmes provide an indication of the changes in the overall pattern of programming available to listeners in those areas. They also provide a valuable guide to the programming policy of individual stations and an indication of changes in the amount and distribution of advertising. Surveys of this type, based on random sampling of programming over a limited period, are supplementary to the more general monitoring of programmes conducted by the Board's staff. An outline of the methods used in the surveys, and some of the results obtained are set out in Appendix M.

336. The Board purchases a selection of the reports which are produced by the commercial audience measurement organisations Anderson Analysis Pty. Ltd. and McNair Surveys Pty. Ltd. These reports, which are based on surveys conducted in all mainland state capitals and Newcastle, are widely used by commercial broadcasters and advertisers as a basis of programme planning and advertising placement. They provide information on the general level of listening, on overall station popularity and on the popularity of the individual programmes. The Board regards this information as a guide to one of the factors which influence station programme policy and as an indication of listener interest in the types of programmes available to them.

337. The Board's Twenty-Second Annual Report made reference to a pilot study, conducted in Melbourne in 1969 into the attitudes of listeners to broadcasting programmes. The pilot study indicated that further development in methodology was required before a full-scale survey could be undertaken. The Board considers research in this area is very important but at the moment it is beyond the Board's resources.

HOURS OF SERVICE

338. At 30 June, 1971, the 116 commercial broadcasting stations were operating for an aggregate of 15,766½ hours per week, 364½ hours more than at 30 June, 1970. The increase is due largely to the commencement of two new stations, 4CD Gladstone and 8HA Alice Springs and the extension of hours of service of stations 2CH Sydney and 4TO Townsville to continuous operation. Overall, 12 stations increased hours of transmission and two stations reduced hours. Thirty-two stations now operate continuously: they are 2CH, 2GB, 2KY, 2SM, 2UE and 2UW Sydney; 2CA Canberra; 2HD and 2KO Newcastle; 2NX Bolwarra; 3AK, 3AW, 3DB, 3KZ, 3UZ and 3XY Melbourne; 3BA Ballarat; 3TR Sale; 4BC, 4BH, 4BK and 4KQ Brisbane; 4AK Oakey; 4IP Ipswich; 4TO Townsville; 5AD, 5DN and 5KA Adelaide; and 6IX, 6KY, 6PM and 6PR Perth.

339. The eighty three stations of the national broadcasting service, including eight stations operating in the high frequency band, were providing a total of 10,453¾ hours of transmission per week, 118¾ hours per week more than at 30 June, 1970.

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

341. The following table shows the average weekly hours of operation of commercial stations at intervals over the past sixteen years.

AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS OF OPERATION
COMMERCIAL BROADCASTING STATIONS

Location of Station	Average Hours Per Week at 30 June (to nearest hour)					
	1955	1960	1965	1968	1970	1971
Sydney (6 stations) ..	128	139	161	161	162	168
Melbourne (6 stations) ..	125	129	142	153	168	168
Brisbane (4 stations) ..	135	147	149	168	168	168
Adelaide (3 stations) ..	137	139	168	168	168	168
Perth (4 stations) ..	113	128	150	158	168	168
Hobart (2 stations) ..	117	125	131	136	136	136
All State Capital						
Cities (25 stations) ..	126	135	150	159	164	165
All other areas ..	112	116	122	126	127	128
	(81 stns)	(83 stns)	(86 stns)	(89 stns)	(89 stns)	(91 stns)
All stations ..	115	120	128	133	135	136
	(106 stns)	(108 stns)	(110 stns)	(114 stns)	(114 stns)	(116 stns)

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

PART VI—TELEVISION—ADMINISTRATION

CURRENT LICENCES FOR COMMERCIAL TELEVISION STATIONS

343. As at 30 June 1971 there were forty-six licences for commercial television stations in force. Details of licensees are contained in Appendix D of this Report. The distribution of licences is as follows:

	State Capital Cities	Country Areas	Territories	Total
Australian Capital Territory ..	—	—	1	1
New South Wales	3	11	—	14
Victoria	3	6	—	9
Queensland	3	7	—	10
South Australia	3	2	—	5
Western Australia	2	3	—	5
Tasmania	1	1	—	2
Commonwealth	15	30	1	46

GRANT OF NEW LICENCES

344. Reference was made in paragraph 340 of the Twenty-Second Annual Report to the fact that the Board had concluded public inquiries in Mt. Isa, Queensland, Kalgoorlie, Western Australia and Darwin, Northern Territory into applications for licences for commercial television stations in those areas. The applications had been referred to the Board by the Minister pursuant to section 83(1.) of the Act for public inquiry and recommendations as to the grant of the licences under section 81(1.) of the Act. The applications which were the subject of the Board's public inquiries were as follows:

Mt. Isa —

Mount Isa Television Pty. Ltd.

Darwin —

H. N. Wardle, on behalf of Territory Telecasters Pty. Ltd. (a company to be formed).

Lucius Laurence D'Arcy Richardson, on behalf of Territory Television Pty. Ltd.

Kalgoorlie —

Mid-Western Television Pty. Ltd.

345. An application by North Queensland Broadcasting Corporation Pty. Ltd. in respect of the Mt. Isa area was withdrawn prior to the commencement of the Board's inquiries.

346. The Board submitted its report and recommendations to the Minister as to the grant of licences on 2 September 1970. The Board recommended the grant of licences to the following companies:

Mt. Isa area — Mount Isa Television Pty. Ltd.

Kalgoorlie area — Mid-Western Television Pty. Ltd.

Darwin area — Territory Television Pty. Ltd.

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

Mt. Isa

Although the population of the Mt. Isa area, of the order of 21,000, is the smallest of the three areas under consideration, its growth rate has been high, with population increasing by about 50% since 1961. The Board was impressed with the business activity generally in Mt. Isa and noted the developments which were taking place. The Board is satisfied that the economy of Mt. Isa, though marginal in size in relation to its potential to support a

television station, is soundly based, deriving primarily from the activities in the area of Mt. Isa Mines Ltd., supported to a limited extent by the pastoral industry in surrounding areas. There seems no doubt that the long term demand for the mine output is assured and that future plans for the extension of mining activities in the area and the associated supporting developments, will ensure a steady population growth in the area.

In the Board's opinion, the economy of Mt. Isa at present, though considerably assisted by the generally high wage levels, is probably barely sufficient to maintain a small commercial television station. However, the apparent assured economic growth of the area should, providing the station is efficiently managed, ensure a continuing and gradually expanding commercial television service. From the evidence available to the Board, it would appear that the revenue available to a Mt. Isa television station in the initial years of operation would be restricted and probably would not do much more than cover the costs of operation over the initial three year period. The confidential information available to the Board concerning the earnings of other mass media in the area indicated high economic activity in relation to the population of the area, a condition likely to produce adequate advertising support for the television medium.

Kalgoorlie

At the outset, it should be said that the Board has had some difficulty in satisfying itself that a licence should be granted to the applicant company in this area, because of doubts concerning both the economic capacity of the area and the constitution of the applicant company.

It seems clear from the facts available to the Board that the economy of the Kalgoorlie area had, until the recent upsurge in activity associated with nickel mining and exploration, been tending to run down gradually with the decline of gold mining activity which, in association with the pastoral industry, had been the mainstay in the past. At present, the population of the general Kalgoorlie-Boulder-Coolgardie area is, on the information available to the Board, of the order of 24,000 compared with the population as at the last Commonwealth Census at 30th June, 1966, of 20,281. In addition there are a further 3,500 people approximately at Kambalda which could be served by a translator from the Kalgoorlie station; the population of Kambalda is expected to increase to over 5,000 by 1973.

Although it would appear from the evidence available that Kalgoorlie has growth prospects, and this is confirmed by the increased building and development activity in the area, it seems to the Board that these prospects are dependent to a considerable extent on the outcome of the current mining exploration activities in the area. Unfortunately, there are no current retail sales statistics available to provide a measure of overall economic activity in the area but from the Board's observations it would seem that retail sales may not be as high as might be expected. Information available to the Board on a confidential basis as to the revenue levels of other mass media in the area, which earnings would be expected to be closely related to the economic capacity of the area, confirms that the earnings of these media are not as high as would be expected in relation to the population involved.

Although Kalgoorlie has a greater population than Mt. Isa, for which area the Board has recommended the grant of a licence, the Board is of the opinion that whereas there are firm indications that the economy of Mt. Isa is established on a well defined growth course, supported by a high wage structure, the future prospects of Kalgoorlie do not impress as being so clearly defined. Against this opinion, the Board has given weight to the advice received from official West Australian Government sources that the economy of the Kalgoorlie area is buoyant and that future growth prospects are promising, despite the fact that the pastoral industry in the region has undergone a difficult period and that the gold mining industry has faded with the increased costs of production.

348. In this case Mr. J. M. Donovan, Vice-Chairman reported:

I am in agreement with the conclusions reached in respect of the Darwin and Mt. Isa areas and the recommendation made as to the grant of licences to Territory Television Pty. Ltd. and Mount Isa Television Pty. Ltd. respectively. However, in respect of the Kalgoorlie area, I hold stronger reservations than do the other members of the Board as to the grant of a licence to the only applicant. I am not satisfied that the financial resources of the applicant company, as constituted, are such as to place beyond doubt its capacity to establish and maintain a commercial television station in an area in which profitable operation is problematical. I, therefore, take the view that, at this stage, a licence should not be granted in the Kalgoorlie area and that the Board should recommend accordingly.

Darwin

The Darwin area, with a population of the order of 32,000, was the largest of the three areas under consideration. It is the administrative and business centre for the Northern Territory and has enjoyed a population growth rate of approximately 12% annually in recent years. In view of the developments taking place in the Territory, it would seem that this striking growth rate will continue for some time; official estimates suggest a population approaching 50,000 in the Darwin area by 1975. . . .

The Board is satisfied, on the evidence adduced at the inquiries and the other data available to it, including confidential information concerning the revenue levels of other mass media in the area, and having regard to the existing population and activity in the area and its high growth rate that, provided the station in Darwin is well managed and its operation is kept at a level consonant with the economic capacity of the area, there is little doubt that a modest television station should operate successfully.

349. The constitutions of the successful applicants at the time of the approval of the grant of the licences were as follows:

Mt. Isa Area—Mt. Isa Television Pty. Ltd.

Authorised capital of \$500,000 comprising 500,000 shares of \$1 each. A total of 100,000 shares (two paid to \$1 and 99,998 paid to 30 cents) had been issued to a total of six shareholders as follows:

The Hon. Sir Asher Joel	35,200
Samuel Allen & Sons Ltd.	20,000
Group Television Services Pty. Ltd.	20,000
Mount Isa Mines Ltd	15,000
News Ltd.	4,900
Tropicair Theatres Pty. Ltd.	4,900

If the application were successful, it was proposed to call up the issued shares to 50 cents each making paid up capital \$50,000. The articles of association provide that each member shall have one vote for each share held.

Kalgoorlie Area—Mid-Western Television Pty. Ltd.

An authorised capital of \$150,000, comprising 150,000 shares of \$1 each. At the time of the inquiry, a total of 75,000 shares paid to 15 cents each had been allotted to a total of 18 shareholders, seven of whom are residents of the Kalgoorlie area. The major shareholdings are as follows:

Group Television Services Pty. Ltd.	38,000
T. T. Watson	5,000
Highway Motel (Kalgoorlie) Pty. Ltd.	4,950
O. & I. Patroni	4,950
Southern Television Corporation Ltd.	4,900
Viewway Drive-In Theatre Pty. Ltd.	4,575
Others	12,625
	<hr/>
	75,000
Reserved for issue to existing shareholders and additional local residents	25,000
	<hr/>
	100,000

If the application were successful, it was proposed to call the shares up to 75 cents each. The articles of association of the company provide that every member shall have one vote for each share held.

Darwin—Territory Television Pty. Ltd.

Authorised capital of \$300,000 comprising 200,000 "A" class shares of \$1 and 100,000 "B" Class shares of \$1. A total of 115,150 "A" Class shares paid to 5 cents each had been allotted to a total of fifteen shareholders, as follows:

J. H. B. Bell	15,000
C. D. Maddalena	15,000
K. Manolas	15,000
M. R. Johnston	10,000
D. Mudadu	10,000
N. J. O'Hara	10,000
J. C. Hickman	10,000
J. R. Coleman	5,000
L. L. D. Richardson	5,000
V. B. Perkins	5,000
Group Television Services Pty. Ltd.	5,000
Northern Territory News Services Ltd.	5,000
Swan Brewery Co. Ltd.	5,000
J. R. Withnall	100
R. J. Withnall	50
	<hr/>
Total	115,150

If the application were successful, it was proposed to issue up to a total of 200,000 "A" Class shares paid to 60 cents. Preference in the allocation of shares would be given to the existing shareholders. No "B" Class shares, which it was proposed might be issued to employees, had been issued. Each "A" Class share would carry one vote, but no final decision had been made with regard to voting rights for "B" Class shares. With a view to retaining ownership and control of the company in the Northern Territory, the articles of association provide that, with the exception of the original subscribers to the company, no "A" Class share shall be issued or transferred to any person who has not been normally resident in the Northern Territory for the preceding two years.

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

351. The successful applicants having fulfilled the Minister's conditions for the grant of the licences, licences were subsequently granted to Mount Isa Television Pty. Ltd. (for a commercial television station at Mt. Isa) for a period of five years from 1 July 1971 and Mid-Western Television Pty. Ltd. (for a commercial television station at Kalgoorlie) for a period of five years commencing on 1 June 1971.

352. The proposed licensee of the Darwin station has accepted the proposal for the grant of a licence and is proceeding with matters in relation to the constitution of the company and with steps towards the establishment of the station.

353. The Kalgoorlie station, using the call sign VEW, commenced operations on 18 June 1971.

354. The other two stations are expected to commence operations on the dates shown below and will use the call signs indicated.

ITO Mt. Isa area September 1971

NTD Darwin area October 1971

RENEWAL OF LICENCES FOR COMMERCIAL TELEVISION STATIONS

355. The Board is required by the Act to submit a recommendation to the Minister on each licensee's application for the renewal of its licence. Applications are made in accordance with a form designed to provide information concerning the constitution and ownership or control of the licensee company for the purpose of ascertaining whether there has been any contravention of the provisions of Division 3 of Part IV of the Act and also to provide information concerning the technical and programme performance of the station. Each station is subject to an annual inspection from the technical and administrative-programme services viewpoint. Before making its recommendation to the Minister on renewals of licences, the Board makes a complete review of the service which has been provided by the licensees.

356. The licences for 40 commercial television stations fell due for renewal during the year under review. The licences for the following stations, being the initial licences, extending in accordance with the Act for a period of five years have not yet expired.

Station	Licensee
New South Wales—	
BKN Broken Hill Area	Broken Hill Television Ltd.
Queensland—	
MVQ Mackay Area	Mackay Television Ltd.
South Australia—	
GTS Spencer Gulf North Area ..	Spencer Gulf Telecasters Ltd.
Western Australia—	
BTW Bunbury Area	South Western Telecasters Ltd.
GSW Southern Agricultural Area ..	South Western Telecasters Ltd.
VEW Kalgoorlie Area	Mid-Western Television Ltd.

357. In connection with station FNQ Cairns Area the application was for the first renewal of the licence. On expiry of the period of five years covered by the initial grant of a licence, the Board was able to report that the station was providing a reasonably adequate service in its circumstances. The commercial and national stations at Cairns have been established on a necessarily temporary basis since 1966. The matter is referred to in paragraph 422. The operation of FNQ on a temporary basis together with the difficulties and uncertainties which have been associated with a permanent service has inhibited the development of the station.

358. There were also special circumstances in connection with station ECN Manning Valley Area at the time of renewal of its licence — see paragraphs 362 and 363.

359. The general performance of stations in regard to the very great range of the requirements of the Act and the Board covering administrative, technical and programme matters of various types was generally satisfactory. On the other hand there were some deficiencies particularly in the fields of some excesses in advertising and in compliance with requirements for Australian content in programmes. In no instance was the matter of sufficient gravity as to suggest that the renewal of a licence should be affected.

360. However, the Board in its report to the Minister on the application of Herald-Sun T.V. Pty. Ltd. for renewal of its licence made reference to repeated contraventions of the Board's advertising time standards. The Board recommended to the Minister that the matter should be referred to in the letter to the company covering the renewal of the licence to the effect that in granting the renewal of the licence, the Minister had indicated that he expected an immediate improvement. The Minister approved this course. The performance of the licensee in the matter in question has since been satisfactory.

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

ECN MANNING VALLEY AREA

362. In paragraph 344 of the Twenty-Second Annual Report, it was mentioned that the licensee of station ECN Manning Valley Area had encountered substantial

economic difficulties, but had at that time developed in co-operation with the licensee of NRN Coffs Harbour area, a combined operation with the latter station. This involved agreement for relay of all the programmes of ECN from NRN. This agreement was discontinued by NRN on 13 August 1970 and as from that date the ECN company ceased trading. Messrs. A. W. Buttrell Snr. & Jnr. of A. W. Buttrell, Porter & Co., Chartered Accountants, Sydney, were appointed joint Receivers and Managers of ECN on 31 July 1970. The station whilst in the hands of the Receivers has continued to operate and this is the present position. Under a new arrangement with the Receivers ECN's complete programme amounting to 54½ hours weekly have been relayed from NRN.

363. At the time of preparing this report negotiations were being undertaken by a number of parties with the object of devising means by which the service from ECN would be maintained.

FEES FOR LICENCES FOR COMMERCIAL TELEVISION STATIONS

364. Fees for licences for commercial television stations are payable in accordance with the provisions of the *Television Stations Licence Fees Act* 1964-1966. Under this Act, the annual fee for a licence for a commercial television station is \$200 together with:

- (a) An amount equal to 1 per cent of the gross earnings of the station up to \$1,000,000 during the year ended 30 June (or where the licensee has, with the approval of the Board, adopted an accounting period ending on some other day than 30 June, ending on that other day), preceding the anniversary of the grant of the licence or the period for which the licence is renewed, as the case may be.
- (b) An amount equal to 2 per cent of the gross earnings over \$1,000,000 but not exceeding \$2,000,000.
- (c) An amount equal to 3 per cent of the gross earnings over \$2,000,000 but not exceeding \$4,000,000.
- (d) An amount equal to 4 per cent of the gross earnings exceeding \$4,000,000.

365. The Act defines 'gross earnings' as follows: '“gross earnings” in relation to a commercial television station in respect of a period means the gross earnings of the licensee of the station during that period in respect of the televising from the station of advertisements or other matter, including the gross earnings of the licensee during that period in respect of the provision by him of, or otherwise in respect of, matter televised from the station, not being earnings from the production and recording on photographic film, or the recording on photographic film, of matter consisting wholly of an advertisement.' The other provisions of the Act are similar to those of the Broadcasting Stations Licence Fees Act.

366. The total amount of fees payable by stations during the period 1 July 1970 to 30 June 1971 was \$1,712,383. In the previous financial year, the total amount of licence fees which were payable was \$1,490,144.

TRANSFER OF LICENCES

367. Section 88(1) of the *Broadcasting and Television Act 1942-1971* provides that a licensee of a commercial television station may not, without the consent in writing of the Minister, transfer the licence or admit another person to participate in any of the benefits of the licence.

368. There were no transfers of licences during the year.

OWNERSHIP OR CONTROL OF COMMERCIAL TELEVISION STATIONS

369. The principal provisions of Division 3 of Part IV of the *Broadcasting and Television Act 1942-1971* which deals with limitation of ownership or control of commercial television stations were set out in paragraph 153 of the Eighteenth Annual Report.

370. Amendments of the *Broadcasting and Television Act*, during the year, in accordance with a statement by the Postmaster-General of 12 December 1969 to prevent employees' superannuation and provident funds being used to evade the intentions of its ownership and control provisions have been referred to in paragraph 241. The amendments were contained in the *Broadcasting and Television Act 1971* (No. 8 of 1971). A new section 90AB deals with the matter in respect of television.

LIMITATION OF INTERESTS IN COMMERCIAL TELEVISION STATIONS

371. Section 92 of the *Broadcasting and Television Act 1942-1971* provides that a person shall not have a prescribed interest in:

- (a) each of three or more licences;
- (b) each of two or more licences for stations in a Territory; or
- (c) each of two or more licences for stations in a State and within a radius of thirty miles of the General Post Office in the capital city of the State;

provided that a person may continue to hold prescribed interests in licences in excess of those specified if he held those interests prior to 17 December 1964. Interests of the latter nature may not be increased in any manner and the persons concerned may not acquire prescribed interests in any further licences.

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

373. During the year the Board took action in respect of several transactions which had the effect that the provision of section 92 restricting the prescribed interests which a person may hold in licences for commercial television stations were contravened. The companies and persons involved in the contraventions were informed by the Board of their position in relation to the provisions of section 92 and they have taken the necessary action to remedy the contraventions.

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

375. In connection with the provisions of the Act concerning the ownership and control of commercial television stations (and commercial broadcasting stations — see paragraphs 240 to 241), the Board maintains comprehensive records of many hundreds of companies which are subject to constant review. Continuing investigatory activity is also maintained towards company records, and registers. Regular studies are made at the State Company Registrars' offices. Licensees are required to submit to the Board, at quarterly intervals, details of share transfers, changes in respect of debenture holdings, and changes in respect of loan interests in licensee companies. Information is also obtained from a variety of other sources. The records and investigations cover all persons and companies with any noteworthy interests, direct or indirect, in stations, including particularly multiple interests and overseas interests. There is, of course, a continuing obligation on all persons to seek the Minister's approval to a transaction where that transaction results in a prescribed interest being obtained in a licence, or results in any increase in a prescribed interest.

376. On 24 February 1971, a question was addressed to the Minister representing the Postmaster-General in the Senate concerning the shareholding interests of the late Mr. H. E. Hendy in companies holding licences for commercial television stations. These interests which are held through several companies are stated on page 186 of this report. The question asked *inter alia* the source of the funds used by the companies for the purchase of the shares in question, whether John Fairfax & Sons Ltd. held an option to purchase the shares in the companies, if so whether that company was in breach of the *Broadcasting and Television Act* and, if not, whether the Minister would amend the *Broadcasting and Television Act* to prevent such a situation. The Postmaster-General replied as follows:

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

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

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

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

377. On 31 March 1971 a question was addressed to the Minister representing the Postmaster-General in the Senate concerning the 154,100 shares held by Elwood Pty. Ltd. in a total of 1,000,000 shares in Riverina Television Ltd. The question suggested an association between the company and John Fairfax Ltd. and asked *inter alia* whether any options were held by any person to purchase the shares in Elwood Pty. Ltd.

378. The Board at once instituted inquiries with all the parties concerned in both the above cases and these have not yet been concluded.

379. As stated in paragraph 371 a person may not under section 92 of the Act, subject to a proviso in the section, have a prescribed interest in more than a specified number of television licences in different categories. Similarly, in paragraph 242 it has been pointed out that under section 90c subject to a proviso in the section, a person may not have more than a prescribed interest in a specified number of commercial broadcasting licences in different categories.

380. The provisos referred to enable a person to hold prescribed interests in licences in excess of those specified in the case of television if he held those interests prior to 17 December 1964, and in the case of broadcasting if he held them prior to 24 September 1968. The interests are said to be "protected". The prescribed dates were fixed when the main legislation on ownership and control was announced in each case viz. 1964 for television and 1969 for broadcasting. Under the provisos a person concerned may not increase his interests in any manner nor acquire prescribed interests in any further licences. For this reason the part of the legislation in question is referred to in layman's terms as the "freezing provisions". The relevant provisions of the Act are section 92(3.) television and 90c (4.) broadcasting.

381. The Board has stated this matter because, the situation tends to give rise to misconceptions that persons concerned in the "freezing" provisions and having interests in broadcasting and television licences in excess of those specified in the Act are contravening the legislation, which is not the case. The Postmaster-General had occasion during the year to deal in the Parliament (Hansards House of Representatives for 16 February 1971 and 18 February 1971) with the misconceptions referred to. The Postmaster-General referred to the background of the "freezing" provisions including the fact that the interests had been acquired properly under the legislation of the time, and the fact that if the companies concerned had been required at the time to divest themselves of such interests, members of the public as shareholders would have suffered, and from this point of view such divesting would not have been in the public interest. The Postmaster-General said the Acts had been amended in a way that was thought to be a reasonable adjustment.

382. It can be said that since the enactment of the television legislation the number of protected interests has reduced because of the restrictive nature of the relevant legislation. The same process is expected to take place in broadcasting in which field the legislation was enacted only in 1969.

IMPORTANT CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDINGS IN TELEVISION STATIONS

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

TCN Sydney

Consolidated Press Holdings Ltd. increased its holding from 7,377,210 ordinary stock units and 737,771 preferred ordinary shares to 7,398,860 ordinary stock units and 743,231 preferred ordinary shares.

CBN Central Tablelands Area

CWN Central Western Slopes Area

Western Newspapers Ltd. increased its holding from 52,000 to 80,000 stock units. The 28,000 stock units were previously held by subsidiary companies Western Daily Pty. Ltd. (16,000) and Lithgow Mercury Pty. Ltd. (12,000).

NBN Newcastle-Hunter River Area

Legible Securities Pty. Ltd. acquired 74,000 shares from American Broadcasting Companies Inc. (U.S.A.).

NRN Grafton-Kempsey Area

Richmond River Broadcasters Pty. Ltd. acquired 100,000 shares from Radio Kempsey Ltd.

RTN Richmond-Tweed Area

Northern Rivers Television Ltd., licensee of NRN Grafton-Kempsey Area made a takeover offer for all the 1,399,800 shares in the licensee company and at the date of this report acceptances had been received for over 80 per cent of the shares.

RVN South-Western Slopes and Eastern Riverina Area

Elwood Pty. Ltd. increased its holding from 154,100 to 214,000 shares.

WIN Illawarra Area

Media Securities Ltd. increased its holding from 69,350 to 329,450 stock units including 110,500 from Far Pty. Ltd.

AMV Upper Murray Area

Breeza Investments Pty. Ltd. increased its holding from 218,300 to 265,500 shares.

BTV Ballarat Area

Associated Broadcasting Services Ltd., increased its holding from 377,220 to 430,620 shares including 30,000 from Canberra Television Ltd. which has reduced its holding from 95,059 to 65,059 shares.

DDQ Darling Downs Area

SDQ Southern Downs Area

Commonwealth Broadcasting Corporation (Qld.) Ltd. disposed of 80,400 of its 210,000 shares and Australian Broadcasting Co. Ltd. disposed of all its 26,800 shares. The 107,200 shares were transferred to four members of the Albert Family (26,800 each).

TNQ Townsville Area

Far Northern Theatres Ltd. increased its holding to 44,975 shares.

SAS Adelaide

TVW Ltd., licensee of TVW Perth, by way of takeover, acquired all the 3,000,000 issued shares in the licensee company.

GTS Spencer Gulf North Area

J. M. Sturrock Pty. Ltd. increased its holding from 28,803 to 106,443 shares including 37,400 from Southern Television Corporation Ltd.

STW Perth

Chesham Securities Pty. Ltd. acquired 80,000 shares from Australian Mutual Provident Society.

Dominion Investments Pty. Ltd. acquired 50,000 shares.

R. & I. Nominees Pty. Ltd. acquired 97,200 shares including 72,000 shares from Thomson Television (International) Ltd.

Derwent Securities Pty. Ltd. acquired 108,600 shares.

*BTW Bunbury Area**GSW Southern Agricultural Area*

The Swan Brewery acquired 67,600 shares including 32,800 from Nicholsons Broadcasting Services Pty. Ltd.

384. The takeover offer by the NRN company for the shares in the company holding the licence for RTN was made after earlier proposals for a merger. The Minister approved of the proposal on 15 June 1971.

385. The Board has before it for submission to the Postmaster-General, a proposal for a merger of Albury Upper-Murray TV Ltd. licensee of AMV Upper Murray area, New South Wales and Riverina Television Ltd. licensee of RVN South Western Slopes and Eastern Riverina area, New South Wales by way of a takeover offer by the latter company for the shares in the former company.

MEMORANDA AND ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION OF LICENSEE COMPANIES

386. Section 92FA(1.) of the Act provides that a licence is subject to a condition that a change in the memorandum or articles of association of a company holding a licence for a commercial television station shall not take place without the approval of the Minister.

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

LICENCES FOR TELEVISION REPEATER STATIONS

388. A television repeater station is a station of low operating power designed to transmit only programmes recorded on magnetic tape. Aural transmissions originated at the stations are restricted to material such as station identification and emergency announcements. Earlier reference is made to television repeater

stations in paragraphs 71-74 and the technical aspects are referred to in paragraphs 444 and 445.

389. On 7 May 1970 the Postmaster-General on the recommendation of the Board approved the grant of licences for eight television repeater stations in eight areas in Western Australia, Queensland and Northern Territory. The licences were granted on 1 November 1970 for periods of one year. An amendment of the Broadcasting and Television Regulations of 1 October 1970 provided that the fee for the grant or renewal of a licence is \$20.

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

391. The eight stations commenced operations during the year on the dates shown in the table in paragraph 397.

392. The programmes for the stations are provided by the Australian Broadcasting Commission being programmes first televised for the national service and recorded on magnetic tape at Townsville for WEQR, Adelaide for GEMR and Perth for CKWR, HDWR, HTWR and NEWR. The recordings are air freighted to the mining centres and programmes are televised one or two weeks after the original transmission on the national service.

393. Transmissions by the stations during the year were on a six days-a-week basis averaging approximately 26 hours weekly for each station. Programmes were transmitted for the most part between 4.30 p.m. and 6.00 p.m. and between 7.30 p.m. and 11.00 p.m. Family and children's programmes are televised in the late afternoon and are followed by a transmission break until the evening programmes commence.

394. In addition to recorded national television programmes, stations WEQR and NEWR, by arrangement with the Australian Broadcasting Commission, record off-air and retransmit the news bulletins and stock-exchange reports broadcast on the national high frequency broadcasting stations. This arrangement is subject to the condition that the material must be used within 30 minutes of its transmission.

395. Under arrangements agreed to by the Board, following representations from the Australian Mining Industries Council, repeater stations are permitted to originate local audio-only announcements of an urgent nature. Some repeater stations broadcast cyclone warning announcements during the year.

396. Repeater station operators are expected to have regard for the Board's Television Programme Standards in the provision of their programmes. The Board supervises programmes by an arrangement for the Board to receive periodically the daily programme logs of each station showing the title of each programme and the date and time of its transmission together with the text of any local announcements. Some instances were noted in the early stages of operation of the televising of 'A' and 'AO' classified programmes at inappropriate times. At the close of the year, however, the stations were complying satisfactorily with all the relevant provisions of the Standards.

DEVELOPMENT OF TELEVISION SERVICES

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

Area	Date of Commencement of Operations
STAGE 1 OF DEVELOPMENT	
<i>National Stations—</i>	
ABN Sydney	5 November 1956
ABV Melbourne	18 November 1956
<i>Commercial Stations—</i>	
ATN Sydney	2 December 1956
TCN Sydney	16 September 1956
GTV Melbourne	19 January 1957
HSV Melbourne	4 November 1956
STAGE 2 OF DEVELOPMENT	
<i>National Stations—</i>	
ABQ Brisbane	2 November 1959
ABS Adelaide	11 March 1960
ABW Perth	7 May 1960
ABT Hobart	4 June 1960
<i>Commercial Stations—</i>	
BTQ Brisbane	1 November 1959
QTQ Brisbane	16 August 1959
ADS Adelaide	24 October 1959
NWS Adelaide	5 September 1959
TVW Perth	16 October 1959
TVT Hobart	23 May 1960
STAGE 3 OF DEVELOPMENT	
<i>National Stations—</i>	
ABC Canberra Area (Australian Capital Territory)	18 December 1962
ABCN Central Tablelands Area (New South Wales)	31 March 1964
ABHN Newcastle-Hunter River Area (New South Wales)	5 June 1963
ABRN Richmond-Tweed Area (New South Wales)	20 April 1964
ABWN Illawarra Area (New South Wales)	28 October 1963
ABEV Bendigo Area (Victoria)	29 April 1963
ABRV Ballarat Area (Victoria)	20 May 1963
ABLV Latrobe Valley Area (Victoria)	30 September 1963
ABGV Goulburn Valley Area (Victoria)	28 November 1963
ABDQ Darling Downs Area (Queensland)	16 December 1963
ABRQ Rockhampton Area (Queensland)	21 December 1963
ABTQ Townsville Area (Queensland)	21 September 1964
ABNT North Eastern Tasmania Area	29 July 1963
<i>Commercial Stations—</i>	
CTC Canberra Area (Australian Capital Territory)	2 June 1962
CBN Central Tablelands Area (New South Wales)	17 March 1962
NBN Newcastle-Hunter River Area (New South Wales)	4 March 1962
RTN Richmond-Tweed Area (New South Wales)	12 May 1962
WIN Illawarra Area (New South Wales)	18 March 1962
BCV Bendigo Area (Victoria)	23 December 1961
BTV Ballarat Area (Victoria)	27 April 1962
GLV Latrobe Valley Area (Victoria)	9 December 1961
GMV Goulburn Valley Area (Victoria)	23 December 1961
DDQ Darling Downs Area (Queensland)	13 July 1962
RTQ Rockhampton Area (Queensland)	7 September 1963
TNQ Townsville Area (Queensland)	1 November 1962
TNT North Eastern Tasmania Area	26 May 1962

Area	Date of Commencement of Operations
STAGE 4 OF DEVELOPMENT	
<i>National Stations—</i>	
ABDN Grafton-Kempsey Area (New South Wales)	28 June 1965
ABGN Murrumbidgee Irrigation Areas (New South Wales)	25 July 1966
ABLN Broken Hill Area (New South Wales)	14 December 1965
ABMN South Western Slopes and Eastern Riverina Area (New South Wales)	30 April 1965
ABQN Central Western Slopes Area (New South Wales)	12 September 1966
ABSN Bega-Cooma Area (New South Wales)	29 June 1966
ABTN Manning River Area (New South Wales)	29 April 1966
ABUN Upper Namoi Area (New South Wales)	27 September 1965
ABAV Upper Murray Area (Victoria)	15 December 1964
ABMV Mildura Area (Victoria)	22 November 1965
ABSV Murray Valley Area (Victoria)	30 July 1965
ABMQ Mackay Area (Queensland)	21 December 1967
ABNQ Cairns Area (Queensland)*	25 July 1966
ABSQ Southern Downs Area (Queensland)	4 July 1966
ABWQ Wide Bay Area (Queensland)	8 October 1965
ABGS South East Area (South Australia)	3 December 1965
ABNS Spencer Gulf North Area (South Australia)	10 April 1965
ABAW Southern Agricultural Area (Western Australia)	6 June 1966
ABCW Central Agricultural Area (Western Australia)	28 March 1966
ABSW Bunbury Area (Western Australia)	10 May 1965
<i>Commercial Stations—</i>	
BKN Broken Hill Area (New South Wales)	16 August 1968
CWN Central Western Slopes Area (New South Wales)	1 December 1965
ECN Manning River Area (New South Wales)	27 May 1966
MTN Murrumbidgee Irrigation Areas (New South Wales)	15 December 1965
NEN Upper Namoi Area (New South Wales)	10 April 1965
NRN Grafton-Kempsey Area (New South Wales)	23 January 1965
RVN South Western Slopes and Eastern Riverina Area (New South Wales)	19 June 1964
AMV Upper Murray Area (Victoria)	7 September 1964
STV Mildura Area (Victoria)	27 November 1965
FNQ Cairns Area (Queensland)*	7 September 1966
MVQ Mackay Area (Queensland)	9 August 1968
SDQ Southern Downs Area (Queensland)	26 February 1966
WBQ Wide Bay Area (Queensland)	10 April 1965
SES South East Area (South Australia)	25 March 1966
BTW Bunbury Area (Western Australia)	10 March 1967
GTS Spencer Gulf North Area (South Australia)	1 March 1968
GSW Southern Agricultural Area (Western Australia)	23 August 1968
* Temporary Station.	
STAGE 5 OF DEVELOPMENT	
<i>Commercial Stations—</i>	
TEN Sydney	5 April 1965
ATV Melbourne	1 August 1964
TVQ Brisbane	1 July 1965
SAS Adelaide	26 July 1965
STW Perth	12 June 1965
STAGE 6 OF DEVELOPMENT	
<i>National Stations—</i>	
ABGW Geraldton Area (Western Australia)	8 December 1969
ABKW Kalgoorlie Area (Western Australia)	27 January 1970
ABIQ Mount Isa Area (Queensland)	21 December 1970
ABRS Central East Area (South Australia)	20 January 1971

Area	Date of Commencement of Operations
<i>Commercial Stations—</i>	
VEW Kalgoorlie	18 June 1971

A national television station in this stage of development is also to be established at Darwin (ABD) and commercial stations at Darwin (NTD) and Mt. Isa (ITQ). Details of the technical operating conditions and the sites for these proposed stations together with expected dates of commencement of operations of the stations are given in paragraph 416.

STAGE 7 OF DEVELOPMENT

ABCLQ Cloncurry Area (Queensland)	17 March 1971
ABJQ Julia Creek Area (Queensland)	20 April 1971
ABRDQ Richmond (Queensland)	4 June 1971
ABHQ Hughenden (Queensland)	30 June 1971
ABNW Norseman Area (Western Australia)	14 April 1971

Low-power national television stations are also to be established in the following additional areas in Stage 7:

ABMIN Mungindi (New South Wales)	ABCEQ Charleville (Queensland)
ABCTQ Clermont (Queensland)	ABCAQ Cunnamulla (Queensland)
ABSEQ Springsure (Queensland)	ABMKQ Mary Kathleen (Queensland)
ABBQ Barcaldine (Queensland)	ABEQ Emerald (Queensland)
ABBLQ Blackall (Queensland)	ABCS Ceduna (South Australia)
ABLQ Longreach (Queensland)	ABWS Woomera (South Australia)
ABWNQ Winton (Queensland)	ABSBW Southern Cross-Bullfinch (Western Australia)
ABAQ Alpha (Queensland)	ABMW Moora (Western Australia)
ABGQ Goondiwindi (Queensland)	* Carnamah (Western Australia)
ABSGQ St. George (Queensland)	* Three Springs (Western Australia)
ABDIQ Dirranbandi (Queensland)	* Mingenew (Western Australia)
ABMSQ Miles (Queensland)	ABEW Esperance (Western Australia)
ABRAQ Roma (Queensland)	ABCNW Carnarvon (Western Australia)
ABMLQ Mitchell (Queensland)	ABPHW Port Hedland (Western Australia)
ABMNQ Morven (Queensland)	ABDW Dampier (Western Australia)
ABAAQ Augathella (Queensland)	ABKT King Island (Tasmania)

The Postmaster-General has also indicated that the plans for Stage 7 will permit the extension of the national television service to Alice Springs but that the distance between Alice Springs and existing stations and the absence of relay channels to that centre will necessitate special measures being taken to make television service available. The station at Alice Springs will have the call sign ABAD.

Reference is made in paragraph 65 to the expected dates of commencement of operations of the proposed stations at Mary Kathleen, Queensland and King Island, Tasmania.

The stations in the seventh stage of development were originally planned to be established over the four year period to 1972-73; but reference has been made in paragraph 65 to the fact that completion of the stations will extend beyond that time.

* Call sign not yet selected.

Television Repeater Stations

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

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

} Yampi Sound

TELEVISION TRANSLATOR STATIONS

398. A television translator station is a relatively low-powered device which relies for its operation on the reception of signals from a parent station or another translator station and the re-transmission of these signals on a different frequency channel.

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

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

Commercial Translator Stations

<i>Victoria</i>	<i>Western Australia</i>
Bright	Wagin
<i>Queensland</i>	Katanning
Gladstone	<i>Tasmania</i>
	Derby

National Translator Stations

<i>New South Wales</i>
Inverell
<i>Western Australia</i>
Wagin
Katanning

401. During the year ended 30 June 1971, licences for commercial television translator stations were granted in accordance with the following details:

Area	Licensee
Nhill, Victoria	Ballarat and Western Victoria Television Ltd.
Derby, Tasmania	Northern Television (TNT9) Pty. Ltd.
Inverell, New South Wales	Television New England Ltd.

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

<i>New South Wales</i>
Inverell (Commercial)
<i>Victoria</i>
Myrtleford (National)
Nhill (National and Commercial)
<i>Tasmania</i>
Derby (Commercial)
Strathgordon (National)

403. Television translator licences are granted for an initial period of five years and are renewable annually. During the year the Postmaster-General on the recommendation of the Board granted renewals of 16 licences.

404. Commercial and national television translator stations which have been approved but have not commenced operations are set out in the following lists which also include the technical conditions determined by the Board.

COMMERCIAL TRANSLATOR STATIONS

Area to be Served	Parent Station	Power (watts)	Channel	Polarisation	Site of Transmitter
Bega (N.S.W.)	WIN-4	100	6	Horizontal	Mount Mumbulla
Eden (N.S.W.)	WIN-4 (via Bega Translator)	100	3	Horizontal	Mount Imlay
Portland—Wallerawang (N.S.W.)	CBN-8	50	4	Horizontal	Stait's Hill 3½ miles S.S.W. of Portland
Upper Hunter (N.S.W.)	NBN-3	100	10	Horizontal	The Lookout 6½ miles W.N.W. of Aberdeen
Wollongong (N.S.W.)	WIN-4	200	3	Horizontal	Broker's Nose 2 miles N.W. of Wollongong
Bright (Vic.)	AMV-4	Low (Not finalised)	11	Horizontal	Clearspot 2½ miles South of Bright
Bowen (Qld.)	TNQ-7	100	1	Horizontal	Seacom Site—Sprole Castle
Collinsville (Qld.)	MVQ-6	5	11	Horizontal	½ mile E.S.E. of Mount Devlin Trig.
Gladstone (Qld.)	RTQ-7	Low (Not finalised)	10	Horizontal	Maunlor Hill
Monto (Qld.)	WBQ-8	50	5	Vertical	3½ miles from Mulgildie
Katanning (W.A.)	BTW-4	50	11	Vertical	Fairfield Microwave Repeater Station
Wagin (W.A.)	BTW-4	1,000	6	Horizontal	Mount Latham
Smithton (Tas.) Alternative	TNT-9	5	11	Vertical	Tier Hill*
Strahan (Tas.)	TVT-6 (via Queenstown Translator)	1	3	Horizontal	P.M.G.'s Radio Telephone Site at Strahan

NATIONAL TRANSLATOR STATIONS

Bourke-Brewarrina (N.S.W.)	ABQN-5 (via Microwave Link)	1,000	4	Horizontal	Mount Oxley
Cobar (N.S.W.)	ABQN-5 (via Microwave Link)	50	2	Vertical	Fort Bourke Hill
Eden (N.S.W.)	ABSN-8	100	5	Horizontal	Mount Imlay
Gloucester (N.S.W.)	ABTN-1	10	0	Horizontal	The Bucketts
Inverell (N.S.W.)	ABUN-7	5	2	Horizontal	Hillview 1½ miles E.N.E. of Inverell
Nyngan (N.S.W.)	ABQN-5 (via Microwave Link)	5	3	Vertical	Nyngan
Portland—Wallerawang (N.S.W.)	ABCN-1	50	0	Horizontal	Stait's Hill 3½ miles S.S.W. of Portland
Upper Hunter (N.S.W.)	ABHN-5	100	2	Horizontal	The Lookout 6½ miles W.N.W. of Aberdeen
Bowen (Qld.)	ABTQ-3	100	5	Horizontal	Seacom Site—Sprole Castle
Collinsville (Qld.)	ABMQ-4	5	8	Horizontal	½ Mile E.S.E. of Mount Devlin Trig.
Katanning (W.A.)	ABAW-2 (via Microwave Link)	10	4	Vertical	Fairfield Microwave Repeater Station

Area to be Served	Parent Station	Power (watts)	Channel	Polarisation	Site of Transmitter
Wagin (W.A.)	ABAW-2 (via Microwave Link)	1,000	8	Horizontal	Mt. Latham
Smithton (Tas.) Alternative	ABNT-3	5	8	Vertical	Tier Hill*

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

PART VII—TELEVISION—TECHNICAL SERVICES

TECHNICAL FACILITIES AND OPERATION OF STATIONS

405. In paragraph 373 of the Twenty-Second Annual Report, mention was made of a new type of helical scan videotape recorder with improved performance. It was stated, however, that like the previous types of helical scan machines, the new models had insufficient line time base stability to allow their unrestricted use by television broadcasting stations. The use of such recorders by television stations had been restricted to 10% of programme time and permitted only for certain programme material such as outside broadcasts. At the same time, it was mentioned that further technical development of helical scan videotape recorders was expected in the near future. During the year, such development has occurred and machines of one type are now available with such improved performance that the Board recently decided that subject to certain ancillary facilities being fitted their unrestricted use by television stations, for single generation recordings, should be permitted.

406. Where difficulty has been experienced in attaining sufficient protection against noise, interference, and ghost signal reception in the off-air relay of television programmes, the Board has suggested the use of large parabolic reflector screen receiving aerials on an experimental basis. Aerials 36 feet in diameter have been installed at Kenine Hills for the off-air reception for subsequent relay by microwave link of television programmes from BTW Bunbury to GSW Southern Agricultural Area, and at Mount Roberts for the commercial television translator station serving Cooma which relays the programmes of CTC Canberra Area. BCV Bendigo, NRN Grafton-Kempsey and DDQ Darling Downs have also constructed or acquired aerials of this type, BCV for off-air reception of the programmes of Melbourne stations at Mt. Macedon for relay to BCV; NRN Grafton-Kempsey area in connection with a proposal associated with reception of the programmes of that station for relay to ECN and DDQ Darling Downs area for general experimental purposes. Detailed information on the performance of these aerials is not yet available.

407. Over a period of many years, the Board's technical officers have co-operated with the television industry in testing precision receivers of overseas and local manufacture. The receivers of local manufacture have been developed in

recent years. This advance in the industry has been of significant assistance to stations. Precision receivers are an essential part of the equipment required for correct adjustment and testing of television transmitters. They also find application in off-air relay of television programmes. The demand for accurate and reliable precision receivers, within the price range of \$2000-\$5000, has increased as more off-air relay facilities have been established at country stations, and with the increased number of transmitters now operated by remote control.

408. The most demanding role of a precision receiver is that of a measuring instrument, where an accuracy significantly better than that of the transmitted signal specifications is required. Other characteristics demanding very high performance are dictated by the environment in which the receiver sometimes has to operate — both climatic and electromagnetic.

409. In order to determine the acceptability of precision receivers the Board has set up and operated an appropriate test and standardising equipment system. The Board has to the present tested individual receivers for stations and manufacturers.

410. The whole project has formed a significant part of the Board's laboratory activities. For example, in the period from March 1970 precision receivers were presented for test at the Board's laboratory on 60 occasions, a considerable number of these being re-presentations. Testing is now being done only in respect of prototypes.

411. An inherent difficulty in testing any transmitter-receiver combination is the uncertainty which may arise over performance deficiencies if there is not absolute certainty of the correct functioning and adjustment of the precision receiver. This has been overcome by the development of small double sideband test transmitters which check the performance of the precision receiver and with which all State Offices of the Board are equipped.

412. The Industry Working Party on the standardisation of vertical interval test signals (VITS) for the control, evaluation and identification of programmes on television networks, referred to in paragraph 288 of the Twenty-First Annual Report, decided to recommend adoption of the special test signals (including those for colour) agreed to by the C.C.I.R. (XIIIth Plenary Assembly, 1970) for the international exchange of 625 line television programmes. The work of the Industry Working Party on the modification and review of the draft standards for the use of VITS published in Appendix H of the Seventeenth Annual Report is well advanced and will contribute to the new Standards for the Technical Equipment and Operation of Television Stations (see also paragraphs 201 and 450 of this Report).

UNATTENDED OPERATION OF TELEVISION TRANSMITTERS

413. During the year commercial stations NWS Adelaide and TVW Perth changed to unattended operation of their transmitters. There are 18 commercial

stations and two national stations now operating their transmitters unattended. Included in this total are stations GLV Latrobe Valley area, DDQ Darling Downs area and WIN Wollongong area which are operated on a semi-attended basis from the nearby transmitter buildings of the national television stations in those areas, under an agreement between the Postmaster-General's Department and the licensees. It was mentioned in the Twenty-Second Annual Report that station WIN was in the process of changing over to normal unattended operation with the control being exercised from its own studios; work on the matter is proceeding, WIN having now adopted a remote control system involving new technical features. It is proposed to transmit control and supervisory information on a sub-carrier just above the audio band on the audio channels of the studio-transmitter links and the radiated sound carrier. The plans also envisage the control and supervision of the Bateman's Bay-Moruya translator which relays WIN's programmes and other translators proposed for relays of WIN. The remote control equipment has been approved by the Board subject to demonstration that the radiated sub-carriers do not interfere with the operation of domestic television receivers.

414. In addition to WIN, GLV and DDQ, most of the other commercial stations in the third stage of television development, covering thirteen country areas, either operate their transmitters unattended now, or intend to do so. The majority of the commercial stations in the fourth stage of television development share facilities, including transmitter buildings and masts with the national television stations. In these cases the commercial transmitters are operated by Post Office staff, and as such there is not the same need for licensees to consider unattended operation, at least until such time as it is decided to operate the national transmitters unattended.

415. National stations operating unattended are ABLN Broken Hill area and ABMQ Mackay area.

TECHNICAL CONDITIONS AND SITES FOR PROPOSED STATIONS

416. At the date of the Board's Twenty-Second Annual Report there were three national television stations yet to be established in the sixth stage of television development at Mount Isa, Queensland, Central East area, S.A. and Darwin, N.T. The stations at Mt. Isa Qld. (ABIQ) and in the Central East area, S.A. (ABRS) commenced operation on 21 December 1970 and 20 January 1971 respectively and details of their operating conditions are given in Appendix E of this Report. The station at Darwin is expected to commence operation in August 1971. As indicated in paragraph 351 the Postmaster-General approved during the year, the grant of licences for commercial television stations at Mount Isa (ITQ), Kalgoorlie (VEW), and Darwin (NTD). The Kalgoorlie station commenced operation on 18 June, 1971. The following operating conditions have been determined by the Board for the Darwin National station and the three commercial stations:

Station	Site	Aerial Pattern	Polarisation	Channel	Effective Radiated Power (kW)
COMMERCIAL STATIONS					
ITQ	Mount Isa Qld.	2 Miles S.E. of Mt. Isa	270° coverage with minimum in south-east quadrant	Horizontal	8 0.5
VEW	Walgoorlie W.A.	4 Miles N.W. of Kalgoorlie	Beamed to south-east	Horizontal	8 4
NTD	Darwin N.T.	Blake Street, near Botanic Gardens	Maximum to south	Horizontal	8 10
NATIONAL STATION					
ABD	Darwin N.T.	Blake Street, near Botanic Gardens	Maximum to south	Horizontal	6 10

417. Work is proceeding on the establishment of the commercial stations at Mount Isa and Darwin which are expected to commence operation later in 1971.

418. National stations in Stage 6, except the Darwin station, take their programmes on relay from the capital cities of the States concerned. There will be studios at Darwin from which local programmes will be televised. Later, when the Darwin-Mt. Isa broadband communication link is completed, the station will take many of its programmes on relay from national station ABQ Brisbane.

419. Reference was made in paragraph 381 of the Twenty-Second Annual Report to seven national stations in the seventh stage of development for which operating conditions had been determined. Of these seven stations five are now in operation, having commenced service on the following dates:

ABCLQ Cloncurry, Qld.	17 March 1971
ABNW Norseman, W.A.	14 April 1971
ABJQ Julia Creek, Qld.	20 April 1971
ABRDQ Richmond, Qld.	4 June 1971
AVHQ Hughenden, Qld.	30 June 1971

Operating conditions of the other two stations are as follows:

Station	Site	Aerial Pattern	Polarisation	Channel	Effective Radiated Power (watts)
ABMKQ	Mary Kathleen, Qld.	Directional, beamed to the township	Horizontal	9	25
ABKT	King Island, Tas.	Directional (various maxima and minima through 360°).	Horizontal	11	2,000 (max.)

420. The site for the King Island station is at Gentle Annie Hill. The Mary Kathleen station will be located on the Postmaster-General's Department broadband microwave repeater station.

421. Information on progress with the remaining stations in the seventh stage

of development has been given in paragraphs 65 and 66. Reference is made there to the expected dates of commencement of the stations at Mary Kathleen, Qld., and King Island, Tas.

PROVISION OF PERMANENT TELEVISION SERVICE, CAIRNS AREA

422. Temporary national and commercial television stations located in the city of Cairns have been in operation since 1966. They serve only a limited area around the City of Cairns.

423. Complex problems in connection with determining a site and providing access thereto, due to the nature of the surrounding country, have delayed the establishment of permanent stations. The decision was made in 1968 to establish the permanent stations on Mt. Bellenden Ker with access to the site being provided by a cableway. The permanent transmitters will serve about 90,000 people on the coastal plain north of Cairns to Mossman, south to Tully, and west to the Atherton Tableland.

424. It was indicated in paragraph 385 of the Twenty-Second Annual Report that the scheduled date for completion of the project was the end of 1971, but that careful co-ordination of construction schedules would be necessary to achieve this target in view of the difficulties of construction at the high elevation and the restrictions imposed by the wet season.

425. All transport of men and materials beyond the base station of the cableway has had to be effected by helicopter. During October 1970, weather conditions deteriorated so much that it was impracticable to use the helicopter further. Lifting operations resumed during April 1971 and the contractor is now using a larger helicopter to increase the rate of supply of materials to the construction sites.

426. A sealed access road has been constructed from the Bruce Highway to the site of the base station of the cableway, a distance of one and a half miles. Site clearing has been completed for the cableway and power transmission line. This has involved clearing a narrow strip up the eastern face of Mt. Bellenden Ker to permit erection of the towers to carry the cableway and power transmission line. Re-growth will be permitted once the cables are in place. A 22,000 volt power supply has been provided to the cableway base station area.

427. As at May 1971 work was proceeding on the construction of the cableway base and top stations and fabrication of the steel towers for the cableway. Cable for the power transmission line was in store in Cairns and the track and hauling rope for the cableway had arrived from Austria. The control equipment, motors and cabin car for the cableway are being manufactured overseas, and are due for delivery to the site during November 1971.

428. It is now anticipated that the contract for the civil works will be completed by 31 December 1971. Installation of the power and radio equipment will proceed as soon as the wet season terminates, and the station is now expected to commence service some time after the middle of 1972.

429. The time-table is subject to exceptional weather conditions not being encountered in the meantime.

430. The project is an exceedingly difficult one in a very mountainous cloud-covered area which has one of the highest rainfall recordings in Australia, namely, approximately 150 inches a year. The cableway is a little over 3 miles long, rises approximately 1 mile in height and at one point will be 750 feet above the ground.

TELEVISION TRANSLATOR STATIONS

431. Information concerning television translator stations is given in paragraphs 398 to 404 of this Report. The following comments refer to some technical aspects.

432. The national transmitters being established at Nyngan and Cobar will be of low power, whilst the transmitter at Bourke will be of medium power and will provide service to the towns of both Bourke and Brewarrina and the nearby rural areas. The stations are expected to commence operation in the third quarter of 1971 (Nyngan), and first quarter of 1972 (Cobar and Bourke-Brewarrina). Considerable representations had been received for wider coverage by the stations, as pointed out in paragraph 389 of the Twenty-Second Annual Report. However, the matter is governed by the considerations which apply to the provision of television to all areas of low population. As stated earlier (paragraphs 68 to 70) it has only been practicable in the present state of technological development to provide service, in wide areas of scattered population, to the population centred around the principal centres. The establishment of high-power stations would be too costly in relation to the additional number of people who would be served. The proposed stations will, however, provide a service to some 10,000 people.

433. The national and commercial translators serving the Nhill area, Victoria, commenced service on 50 watts, due to delays in equipment delivery; they are not yet operating on their full authorised power of 500 watts due to technical difficulties. At the time of writing this Report both translators were operating on 300 watts, and it is anticipated that full power operation will be effected later in 1971.

434. During the year the power of the commercial translator at Warrnambool was increased from 50 watts to 500 watts and the power of the national translator is to be increased likewise in the near future. The power increases are necessary to combat high noise levels in some parts of the reception area.

435. The Board has received a great deal of representation for provision of television service to the Deniliquin-Hay-Jerilderie area of New South Wales by translators. There are many difficulties about the matter due to the distance from television stations and the absence of high points between them and the areas concerned. Prolonged investigations have been made and solutions are costly. The Board's Assistant Director of Technical Services Division (Development and Laboratory) attended a meeting of local interests in Deniliquin last December

to explain the difficulties. The present position is that after a most exhaustive examination of all the factors involved, the Board has determined what appears to it to be the optimum means of providing the national television service to the greatest possible number of people in the areas concerned. The Board is currently examining costs with a view to a report and recommendation to the Postmaster-General as to possibilities of extension of television service to the areas.

436. In regard to the commercial television translator station to be established at Gladstone, a future review of requirements in regard to television service is contemplated in due course in view of substantial population developments which are forecast. In this matter the Board is keeping in touch with the planning authorities.

437. The Board has advised Utah Development Company which is developing a coal mining project in Goonyella, Queensland, with which will be associated a new town at Moranbah that the Board is prepared to recommend to the Minister the establishment of a commercial television translator station in the Goonyella area, including installation and operation by the company, if this were the desired course, relaying programmes from commercial television station MVQ Mackay area, subject to the technical proposals for the station being to the satisfaction of the Board. The preliminary survey of the area by the Board indicated that it would not be possible for a satisfactory service to be provided by relaying the signal of MVQ to a translator station in the Goonyella area directly and an intermediate repeater station would be necessary. This required a more detailed technical examination of the route and possible sites before the technical details of a service could be decided. This examination has now been made and the results are being assessed.

438. Considerable interest has been expressed in a proposal put to the Board by Darling Downs TV Ltd., licensee of DDQ Darling Downs area, for provision of television service to Roma by translators. The proposal contemplates the establishment of a television translator station at Roma to which programmes would be provided from station DDQ by intermediate transmitters at Miles, Dulacca and Yuleba. The path for the proposed relay is over a distance of 200 miles. From the above details it will be evident that the proposal is technically complex including such matters as the availability of VHF channels not only for the several transmitters involved in the proposal but also for those of the national television stations to be established in the area at Miles and Roma in the Seventh Stage of television development — see page 94. A considerable number of technical aspects have yet to be resolved before a full report can be prepared for the Postmaster-General. Full examination will take some time.

439. The national translator at Bordertown, South Australia which commenced in March, 1970 is presently operating on 100 watts instead of the 500 watts initially proposed. As explained in paragraph 395 of the Twenty-Second Annual Report reduced power operation was necessary because of unforeseen technical difficulties. It was mentioned there that the Board would review reception conditions in the Bordertown district following the commencement of operation of the Nhill translators which will also provide some service to the area. This

review is being deferred until after the Nhill translators are operating at full power. A comprehensive survey of television service in the Bordertown area will then be made.

440. The town of Derby, Tasmania, whilst only 26 miles from the television transmitters at Mt. Barrow, for the North East Tasmania area, receives a very poor service from them, due to its location in a narrow, steep sided valley. A substantially improved service is now available with the establishment of the commercial translator, relaying the programmes of station TNT North Eastern Tasmania area. The translator is a simple pole mounted unit, operating on very low power (0.2 watts). The translator was financed by the Local Action Committee.

441. The national translator established at Strathgordon, Tasmania, augments the service to that area provided by the commercial translator, which commenced operation in December, 1969. These stations serve the Hydro-Electric Commission construction township at Strathgordon. The Commission assisted with facilities for the stations.

442. There has been substantial representation for the improvement of television service in several areas of Tasmania. In the Circular Head (Smithton-Stanley) area extensive field work has been carried out by the Board's engineers concerning the matter but there is still some work remaining. The work is expected to be completed before the end of the year. The results will then be analysed and a comprehensive report and recommendation as to what improvements are required will be prepared for the Postmaster-General's consideration. The Board's efforts are being directed towards providing a reliable television service to as much of the north-west of Tasmania as is practicable. There have been complaints about television reception in the Huon Valley (Geeveston-Cygnets) areas of Tasmania and inquiries about establishing translator stations. The Board has carried out some field investigations into the possibility of improving the service but the country is very rugged and the investigations reveal that one translator would be insufficient and that two would be required. Station TVT is interested in the matter but further technical studies in the area by the Board will be necessary. It is expected to be possible to undertake the field work early next year. In view of the small population involved the question of the establishment of translators will depend on the economics of the matter. There have also been complaints about poor television reception in the Portland (St. Helens) area of Tasmania. Investigations would be necessary before improvements could be considered.

RECEPTION DIFFICULTIES DUE TO HIGH BUILDINGS

443. The Board has received a significant number of complaints regarding areas of poor television reception in certain of the capital cities due to the effects of high buildings which cause ghost reflections in television reception. Problems in the latter regard have increased with the erection of high rise flats in the suburbs. The institution of remedial measures is a matter of some difficulty. The

Board has the matter under investigation but in view of the complexities early solutions are not to be expected.

TECHNICAL ASPECTS OF TELEVISION REPEATER STATIONS

444. Paragraphs 396 to 406 of the Twenty-Second Annual Report gave details of the technical equipment to be installed at television repeater stations and the conditions under which these stations would operate. The eight stations as stated in paragraph 71 are in operation. Early reports indicate that the services have been very well received by the mining communities.

445. The Board prior to commencement of the stations approved forms for technical testing and a daily technical log. The Board requires routine technical tests to be made weekly and more comprehensive tests at six-monthly intervals. The stations will, as with other transmitters authorised under the Broadcasting and Television Act be subject to periodical inspections by the Board's technical staff.

STANDARD INTERMEDIATE FREQUENCIES FOR TELEVISION RECEIVERS

446. The Board, in paragraph 407 and 408 of its Twenty-Second Annual Report, outlined reasons for recommending two alternative standard intermediate frequencies to the manufacturers of television receivers. The Report advised that the Board had sought the opinions of television receiver manufacturers on this matter. These opinions have been received from the manufacturers through the Australian Electronics Consumer Industry Association. The Board was informed that, with the undermentioned exceptions, manufacturers use or have used the two nominal intermediate frequencies recommended, viz:

vision	36.875 MHz	or	36 MHz
sound	31.375 MHz		30.5 MHz

The exceptions are:

- (i) An imported chassis has been used for some time by one manufacturer with the European vision carrier intermediate frequency of 38.9 MHz and sound carrier intermediate frequency of 33.4 MHz. However, only a negligible number of these receivers is in service.
- (ii) A vision carrier intermediate frequency of 36.75 MHz and a sound carrier intermediate frequency of 31.25 MHz are used by one manufacturer. However, these frequencies are within the standard tolerance of ± 0.25 MHz.
- (iii) A vision carrier intermediate frequency of 36.5 MHz and a sound carrier intermediate frequency of 31.0 MHz have been used by another manufacturer since 1962.

The Association recommended that protection be given to the two bands of frequencies 30.5 MHz to 31.375 MHz and 36.0 MHz to 36.875 MHz for sound and vision intermediate frequencies respectively, and that the present tolerance of ± 0.25 MHz be retained where appropriate.

447. Detailed technical reasons for the use of a vision carrier intermediate frequency of 36.5 MHz in place of 36.875 MHz were submitted by the manufacturer involved. The main advantages claimed for this frequency were:

- (i) Interference caused to the reception of Channel 4 by local oscillator radiation from receivers tuned to Channel 1 is greatly reduced from that occurring with a vision carrier intermediate frequency of 36.875 MHz as the local oscillator frequency on Channel 1 is reduced to 93.75 MHz and as such is heavily attenuated by the adjacent sound carrier trap in the receiver intermediate frequency stages.
- (ii) Spurious interference on Channel 7 generated by harmonic re-radiation from the video detector under conditions of low input signal can readily be reduced to a non-visible level by detuning the receiver by as little as 0.5 MHz, which is normally carried out by the viewer in low signal strength areas in order to reduce the effective bandwidth and hence the noise level in the picture. However, under these circumstances the level of interference with a 36.875 MHz intermediate frequency is increased and appears in the picture as a very coarse pattern.

The main disadvantages in using the 36.5 MHz intermediate frequency are a reduction in the allowable level of intermodulation and harmonic feedback from the second detector when receiving Channel 7, and an increase in the interference caused to the reception of Channel 9 by local oscillator second harmonic radiation from receivers tuned to Channel 2. The harmonic feedback problem on Channel 7 may be very difficult to overcome with precision relay and measuring receivers which have fixed local oscillator frequencies.

448. Special care with the installation of relay receivers using a vision carrier intermediate frequency of 38.9 MHz may be required in some cases as the Australian Post Office does not extend protection to this frequency and as these receivers could cause serious interference to domestic receivers in the area.

449. The Board is continuing to collect evidence as to the most desirable intermediate frequency, but it is already apparent that some flexibility for the receiver designer is required, particularly as the implications of the introduction of colour are not fully resolved.

COLOUR TELEVISION

450. As indicated in paragraph 201 the Board is proceeding with work in regard to a revision of the Board's detailed standards for the equipment and operation of television stations with regard to colour. No substantial progress was possible with this project during the year due to pre-occupation of technical staff with other developmental work and investigations, notably in relation to the public inquiry into frequency modulation broadcasting (see paragraphs 79 to 90) and the preparations for the World Administrative Radio Conference on Space Telecommunications (see paragraph 476).

451. As reported fully in the Twenty-Second Annual Report the new system standards for colour television were determined following consultation with an Industry Committee which rendered most valuable service in the matter. The Committee is to assist the Board in the review of the detailed standards for colour equipment and operation. A working party of the Committee is considering the appropriate performance to be expected from precision television receivers used for monitoring of colour television transmitters. Similar receivers are required for the off-air relay of television programmes. No finality has yet been reached in this work.

452. During his visit to Europe in February 1971 to attend the Special Joint Meeting of CCIR Study Groups (see paragraph 183) Mr. J. M. Dixon, Sectional Engineer, collected useful information from the Federal Republic of Germany, the Netherlands, and the United Kingdom, on various aspects of colour television operation, particularly in relation to equipment maintenance and test procedures, and tolerances in the performance of colour television equipment.

453. In paragraph 414 of its Twenty-Second Annual Report, the Board stated that a greater proportion of programmes was being received from the United Kingdom and other European countries on video tape, much of which is recorded in PAL colour, and constituted a source of complete (although distorted) colour signals at some Australian television studios, even though the stations concerned had no colour equipment installed. The colour burst signal would normally be mutilated in monochrome VTR processing amplifiers and in stabilising amplifiers designed for monochrome signals, but some stations have steadily been replacing old video equipment with colour compatible units, and those stations established within the past five years or so have been equipped initially for colour. Elimination of the colour burst signal prior to transmission prevents colour reception on normal colour television receivers and produces only a monochrome picture. The Report indicated that the Board had requested licensees to ensure, if such action had not already been taken, that their technical equipment was operated in such a manner as to eliminate any sub-carrier burst signal prior to transmission in view of the undesirability of any programme being receivable in colour prior to a decision on the introduction of colour television.

454. The colour burst can be considered as the "key" which permits the proper functioning of a colour receiver but the removal of the burst does not remove colour information in the programme. In this regard the Board during the year became concerned at publicity given to the reception in colour of imported television programmes on specially modified receivers. Some of the modified receivers have been imported and a limited number have been manufactured in Australia. The Board was concerned, because in the light of press articles and its own observations it gathered that the public might be misled into believing that colour television might be available even though the Government policy has been clearly indicated that no decision has yet been made on the matter and that three years notice will be given before the introduction of such a service. The Board therefore informed stations in May 1971 that having regard to developments which had taken place, the Board now required that, in relation to colour film

programmes, action should be taken to ensure that no colour information is transmitted. The present requirement concerning the elimination of the colour burst in videotape programmes must also be adhered to.

455. The Board also informed stations that it is currently investigating whether a further requirement should be made that a substantial proportion of the colour information should be removed from videotape transmissions and that advice would be forwarded on this matter in due course. This would be achieved by a filter at the machine output.

456. There has been some apprehension that such a filter might degrade the black and white picture. However, tests have shown that the change in monochrome picture quality introduced by such a procedure was undetectable by 90% of a panel of viewers. On investigating the frequency spectrum of the tape replay, it became evident that similar filters had been used to remove luminance components near the colour sub-carrier frequency before assembling the colour signal for recording — presumably to reduce cross-colour problems. The very small difference produced by cascading a similar filter on replay is thus understandable. The tests are continuing.

457. In taking the action indicated above the Board repeated the view which it expressed in regard to the removal of the "colour burst", that it is essential that no programmes capable of being received in colour on an appropriately designed receiver should be transmitted by television stations pending a decision on the timing and method of introduction of colour television. The Board, before acting, discussed the matter with the Federation of Australian Commercial Television Stations.

458. The Board has had some representations from the manufacturing and advertising areas that the presence of colour information in present television programmes is useful for test purposes of a technical and other nature using modified colour receivers. These will be taken into account by the Board in its further investigations.

INTERFERENCE TO THE RECEPTION OF TELEVISION PROGRAMMES

459. During the year ended 31 May 1971, 11,344 complaints of interference to the reception of television programmes were investigated by the Postmaster-General's Department under the arrangements referred to in paragraph 35, a decrease of about 1% compared with the previous year.

460. The cost of investigation of complaints of interference to broadcasting and television reception during the year was \$209,669.

TELEVISION OPERATOR'S CERTIFICATE OF PROFICIENCY

461. The Board conducts examinations for the Television Operator's Certificate of Proficiency twice a year in each capital city and when the occasion

demands in some country centres. The Board's Standards for the Technical Equipment and Operation of Television Stations require that persons operating or responsible for the maintenance of television station technical equipment shall hold a Television Operator's Certificate of Proficiency or be otherwise qualified to the satisfaction of the Board. During the year to 31 May 1971, 111 candidates sat for the Television Operator's Certificate of Proficiency of whom 31 were successful.

462. For several years the Board has been concerned at the inability of television stations to acquire sufficient qualified technical personnel, particularly at provincial centres. In an endeavour to determine where newly qualified personnel would be employed, the Board has sent a questionnaire to each successful candidate for the Television Operator's Certificate of Proficiency since the examinations in June 1968. Replies to the questionnaire indicate that of the total returns, 80% would be employed at television stations, 24% would be employed in country areas and 29% would be employed by either the A.B.C. or the Postmaster-General's Department.

463. Work is continuing on the matter of the proposed handbook covering the syllabus for the Television Operator's Certificate of Proficiency, to which reference has been made in previous Annual Reports, but some delays and difficulties have been encountered.

EXPERIMENTAL INVESTIGATIONS

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

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

COMMUNITY AERIAL TELEVISION SYSTEMS

466. Under Section 130A of the Act the Minister may, on the recommendation of the Board, grant permits for the operation of community aerial television systems in certain circumstances. Community aerial television systems are used in Australia to provide reception of television programmes in restricted areas of difficult reception within the general area served by stations concerned. The Board's policy in connection with such systems is that they must have the permission of the television stations concerned to relay their programmes. The systems consist of receiving equipment using a high aerial on a favourable site, from which signals are relayed by cables or wire lines and amplifiers to subscribers to the system.

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

Permittee	Area	No. of Subscribers
Ferris Bros. Pty. Ltd.	Castlecrag, N.S.W.	10
Management Committee Bay- view Community TV System	Bayview, N.S.W.	49
E. R. Moffitt	Balmoral, N.S.W.	102
Harrow Community TV System	Harrow, Vic.	18
Cable Vision (formerly Clinton Pty. Ltd.)	Beaumont, Glen Osmond & St. Georges Area, S.A.	46
A. G. Robertson	Wivenhoe, Tas.	44

468. During the year the Postmaster-General on the recommendation of the Board approved the amendment of the CATV permit held by Cablevision for the Beaumont, Glen Osmond, St. Georges Area to provide service to an additional 30 homes in an area where reception of the Adelaide television stations is very poor due to shielding by the Mt. Lofty ranges.

469. A further proposal from Cablevision for further extension of the service to 176 homes in the Urrbrae area is under consideration. The CATV system will enable an adequate television service to be provided.

470. During the year the Board issued a permit for a CATV system to Hills Industries for the Foxfield Estate, Athelstone, which area is also in the foothills of the Mt. Lofty ranges and is shielded by them from satisfactory reception of the Adelaide television stations. The system will ensure adequate television reception in the area. Ultimately the system is expected to serve 210 homes.

471. The authority of the Postmaster-General's Department, under the Posts and Telegraphs Act, must be obtained for the provision of lines and cables for communications which traverse public land, into which category relay cables or lines for CATV systems come. Fees may be required by the Department for private lines in connection with CATV systems. During the year the Department revised the terms of the authorities which it issues in this connection. The revision included a number of new technical and other requirements applying to such lines and the following scale of fees directed to recouping Departmental costs in connection with CATV systems.

An annual fee per route mile or part thereof of lines.

A licence fee of 10 cents per annum for each participant in a CATV system.

A fee of \$1 for the initial inspection of a system.

472. The Department's revision of the terms of its authorities arose out of the consideration it is giving to the whole question of the provision of cables for telecommunication networks of various kinds (see paragraph 192). The Board conveyed to the Department the Board's policy that CATV systems authorised under section 130A of the Broadcasting and Television Act should in every way be encouraged, bearing in mind that under the Act such systems may not be authorised in an area in which a television service is available and it is the Board's policy not to recommend permits for such systems where service can be better provided by radiated transmissions or in respect of any area which is not within the range of an existing television station. The application of this policy ensures

that the establishment of CATV systems is confined to relatively small areas of unsatisfactory reception. The fee for a permit for a CATV system was reduced in 1967 from \$100 to \$10 to encourage such systems. The Board emphasised the different considerations which apply to these systems compared with proposals for "cable television" covering wide areas, which as the Board has said in paragraph 190 are not appropriate for consideration at this time.

473. The Department during the year issued authorities under the Posts and Telegraphs Act for the extension of the CATV system in the Beaumont, Glen Osmond, St. Georges Area of Adelaide and for the system at the Foxfield Estate, Athelstone, S.A.

474. The Board has previously emphasised that community aerial television systems properly organised, installed and maintained can be an effective remedy for television reception difficulties in limited areas within the general area served by television stations concerned. To this end the Board as reported in its Twenty-First Annual Report has prepared notes in a simple form on the use of CATV systems for the guidance of interested people who may have only a limited knowledge of the purposes and possibilities of such systems. The notes cover method of operation, costs, effectiveness etc.

MEETINGS OF THE C.C.I.R.

(COMITÉ CONSULTATIF INTERNATIONAL DES RADIOCOMMUNICATIONS)

475. The C.C.I.R. is an organ of the International Telecommunications Union (I.T.U.). The following material and that under the next heading deals with the regulation of satellite communication, including broadcasting, by the I.T.U. It should be read in the light of the earlier comments in paragraphs 97 to 103.

476. Reference has been made in paragraph 183 to the Special Joint Meeting of C.C.I.R. Study Groups in Geneva, February/March 1971, preparatory to the World Administrative Radio Conference for Space Telecommunications, Geneva, June/July 1971, referred to below. As referred to there Mr. J. M. Dixon, Sectional Engineer, attended the Meeting as the Board's representative in the Australian delegation. The purpose of the meeting was to produce a consolidated report on the sharing of frequencies, prepare other technical bases, and formulate new rules on these matters for consideration by the conference.

477. The Board made contributions to the work of this meeting in relation to the quality of television service expected from a broadcasting satellite operating at about 800 MHz in the geostationary orbit, the required field strength for such a service, and the appropriate sharing criteria necessary to avoid mutual interference between broadcasting satellite television services.

478. Unlike terrestrial television services operating in the UHF band which provide coverage limited in extent mainly by natural obstructions, a broadcasting satellite service would provide uniform coverage over a very large area irrespective of terrain. Ghost signal reception would also be expected to be less prevalent than that experienced with terrestrial broadcasting. Unfortunately, satellite broadcasting exposes a whole hemisphere to the possibility of common channel

interference. Therefore, if frequency sharing is to be feasible between the broadcasting satellite service and existing terrestrial services, the broadcasting satellite service must operate with a minimum of transmitter power. This in turn imposes a restriction on the types of modulation suitable for satellite broadcasting, as different types of modulation require different transmitter power.

479. On the other matter of frequency sharing between broadcasting satellite services, this becomes feasible when the modulation system employed requires relatively low protection.

480. Conclusions were reached by the Meeting on the protection ratios necessary for various types of modulation. These protection ratios vary according to the signal to noise ratio. Noise in the wanted signal tends to mask coherent interference by degrading the quality of the uninterfered portion of the picture and by breaking up any interference patterns, lower protection ratios being required as the signal to noise ratio is reduced. Conclusions were also reached on the conditions for frequency sharing between the broadcasting satellite and terrestrial television services operating in the UHF band. These conclusions are particularly important to Administrations in those countries where the UHF band is at present heavily committed to the terrestrial broadcasting and mobile services. In general, frequency sharing is feasible with FM satellite systems provided sufficient attention is paid to the satellite transmitting aerial design, the side-lobes of which must be small. A satellite service would not extend into areas already served by terrestrial television stations operating on the same frequency as the satellite transmission, due to prohibitive interference to the reception of the broadcasting satellite signals. Such FM broadcasting satellite service would not cause harmful interference to terrestrial UHF television services within recognised service areas, due to the low power flux density and high angle of arrival of the satellite signal.

481. Particularly difficult frequency sharing conditions are created between broadcasting satellite services and tropospheric scatter links where a tropospheric scatter link receiving aerial points towards the geostationary orbit. For much the same reason, attention will need to be paid to the directivity of receiving aerials in UHF link systems which share the same frequency band as broadcasting satellites.

WORLD ADMINISTRATIVE RADIO CONFERENCE — SPACE TELECOMMUNICATIONS

482. The Board was represented at inter-Departmental meetings held to prepare a brief for the Australian Delegation to the World Administrative Radio Conference for Space Telecommunications, organised by the I.T.U., which is being held at Geneva in June/July 1971.

483. The conference is the first conference to be held by the I.T.U. on space telecommunications since the Extraordinary Administrative Radio Conference on Space Telecommunications in 1963. It is contemplated that the decisions made by the conference on frequency bands for space radio services will apply for the next decade, but the Board is of the opinion that the decisions will lay a foundation

for satellite communications systems for an indefinite era. The conference concerns various types of applications of space satellites for communication besides broadcasting. The Board's special interest however, is, of course, in the broadcasting and television aspects, particularly those aspects of satellite communication which are likely to influence existing broadcasting services, satellite broadcasting as a new source of interference to terrestrial broadcasting services and the general potential of satellite broadcasting for providing new broadcasting services. Broadcasting services from satellites would be of special importance to Australia in view of its vast areas of low population density, in which there are centres of population to which the provision of television by conventional means is impracticable or prohibitive from the cost viewpoint.

484. Problems to be considered at the conference, apart from the availability of frequency bands for satellite services, include such matters as the integration of space and terrestrial broadcasting, frequency sharing with terrestrial services, and the general technical standards for satellite broadcasting. The conference will consider, revise and supplement as necessary the International Radio Regulations of the I.T.U. to make provision for satellite communication. The conference is therefore of the highest importance and was in fact described by the I.T.U. as one of the most important conferences held by the Union in the past 25 years. It involves, as will be obvious, matters of the greatest importance to the Board as the authority responsible for the planning of the broadcasting and television services, both from the immediate and long-term viewpoints. For instance, whilst there are no present plans for broadcasting satellite services in Australia, it is important that the future position of frequency availability for such services be safeguarded by having sufficient frequency space available to develop such services if and when the need arises.

485. As referred to in paragraph 182 Mr. D. McDonald, Board Member, is attending the conference as a representative of the Board in the Australian delegation.

486. One of the matters of concern in the Board's participation in the preparatory work for the conference was the formulation of an Australian requirement in respect of radio frequency spectrum space. In its advice to the inter-Departmental Committee on this matter in regard to broadcasting and television the Board proposed future spectrum requirements for broadcasting satellite services in the Commonwealth according to the particular future needs of the nation envisaged at this time.

487. The isolated geographical position of Australia was a significant factor for consideration when the frequency requirements for present VHF television broadcasting were determined and the services planned. Australian occupancy of the VHF band was therefore not necessarily restricted to that part of the band commonly used for television in other parts of the world. This situation is entirely changed with the advent of broadcasting satellites. It is now considered imperative to gain common regional frequency allocations for the same type of satellite service, and to contain terrestrial broadcasting services within the same bands, as this will facilitate frequency sharing. One of the unfortunate consequences of

satellite broadcasting is that it creates an international interference situation in frequency bands which would otherwise be relatively free from such interference.

488. The Board considered broadcasting satellite services in respect of three frequency bands — 800 MHz, 12 GHz and above 12 GHz. Due to previous allocations to other services, there are no bands between 800 MHz and 12 GHz available exclusively for broadcasting satellites.

489. With respect to the possibilities of serving the sparsely populated regions of the Commonwealth referred to above with television, broadcasting satellites offer the only convenient means of providing such services over a continental area; however, services from satellites would also be available in rural and urban areas where no terrestrial broadcasting services are provided on the frequency used by the satellite. Developments in space techniques have brought nearer the possibility of introduction of broadcasting satellite television services in the 800 MHz band, where receiver development or adaptation at reasonable cost to consumers is within existing technical ability. The 12 GHz band where equipment development is in the relatively early stages will provide for broadcasting satellite requirements well into the future.

490. The geostationary orbit is considered to be the most appropriate for satellites providing a broadcasting service, as terrestrial receiving aerials are then fixed in position. As a broadcasting satellite in a geostationary orbit creates a potential interference hazard over almost half the world, considerable care will be needed at an international level to co-ordinate engineering plans to safeguard existing terrestrial services from interference. It would also be desirable to reach international agreement on system standards for satellite broadcasting before the commencement of any regular service.

491. As mentioned in paragraph 437 of the Twenty-Second Annual Report, a question of importance to Australia is the possibility of interference from satellite transmission to the existing television services in Australia which operate in the VHF band, especially for those stations operating in bands which are not normally used for television in other parts of the world. Australian television channels 3, 4, 5 and 5A are in this category. It is an Australian concern to protect these interests at the Conference.

PART VIII—TELEVISION—PROGRAMME SERVICES

492. Since the commercial television service commenced operation in 1956, steady progress has been made towards achieving the aim that it should be distinctively Australian in character and content. Audience measurement surveys have, for the past three or four years, placed Australian programmes among those nominated as most popular by viewers. Last year two Australian drama series, which are distributed nationally, were leading programmes in terms of size of audience they attracted. In November 1970 the Board issued a new Determination on the Australian content of programmes of commercial stations. Among other things the new Determination, which is covered in detail in paragraphs 511 to 526, called for a trebling of the existing requirement relating to Australian drama.

493. There was, during the year, a substantial increase in the use of drama series of British origin. This may be seen by comparing figures for British Commonwealth produced programmes in the table relating to Australian content on page 118 of this Report, with those shown in the similar table on page 105 of the previous Annual Report. On almost every station the latest figure represents an increase in the amount of British material televised, much of which programming was in the form of comedy drama series presented in the evening. The increase is reflected in the figure of 23.2 per cent of the period between 7.00 p.m. and 9.30 p.m. for this type of material shown in table II(A) of Appendix N compared with the figure of 17.5 per cent of the previous year.

494. The table in the following section shows that there was a reduction in the amount of light entertainment programmes televised during the year. This reflected a trend, evident also in the U.S.A., for long standing variety programmes to be discontinued because of declining audience interest. The year saw the ending of one such programme which had become almost synonymous with Australian television. This was "In Melbourne Tonight", a weeknight late night variety programme on GTV Melbourne which had, until two years ago, consistently attracted large audiences and hence strong support from advertisers. There is further comment on this matter in paragraph 502.

ANALYSIS OF PROGRAMMES

495. The Board's analysis of television programmes is derived from data obtained from commercial television stations and the Australian Broadcasting Commission. Programmes have been categorised under nine headings, some of which are divided into sub-categories. The analysis does not take into account the time occupied by advertisements, which is dealt with separately in other sections of this Report (paragraphs 563 to 573).

496. The following tables review in broad outline the composition of programmes of metropolitan and country commercial television stations. Additional tables are included in Appendix N. For comparison purposes these latter tables also show details of the programmes of a representative station of the National Television Service. Due to demands on the available staff the statistics in this report were based on six four-weekly periods between April 1970 and March 1971 compared with eleven periods for the previous report. Some reduction in reliability may have resulted from the use of a smaller sample but it is considered that comparisons with results from previous years are substantially valid.

497. The Board's records of the composition of television programmes show that over the past ten years the proportion of time occupied by drama and light entertainment combined has remained relatively constant. This was again the case during 1970/71 though there was an increase in the amount of drama televised and a decrease in light entertainment. The increase in drama was attributable to greater use of imported feature films, and repeat presentations of Australian drama series — see comment in paragraph 522. The increase in the proportion of transmission time occupied by sporting programmes was due in part

to the popularity of boxing programmes, some of which were presented at times formerly occupied by variety programmes.

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

Programme Type	Capital City Stations			Country Stations		
	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
Drama	53.3	49.3	52.5	55.2	53.6	57.7
Light Entertainment	22.1	24.8	20.4	21.2	23.2	20.1
Sports	5.9	5.0	6.0	4.6	4.4	5.4
News	6.5	7.1	4.9	8.3	9.0	6.2
Family	4.6	4.9	6.1	4.1	3.7	4.4
Information	1.9	1.6	1.6	2.6	2.1	2.2
Current Affairs	2.5	2.2	2.3	2.8	2.7	2.5
The Arts	0.1	*	*	0.1	0.1	0.1
Education	4.1	5.0	6.2	1.2	1.4	1.4

* Less than 0.05 per cent.

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

Programme Type	Capital City Stations			Country Stations		
	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
Drama	72.5	66.9	68.8	75.6	73.1	77.1
Light Entertainment	23.5	27.2	23.7	18.8	21.3	17.0
Sports	0.8	0.7	1.7	1.1	1.0	1.5
News	1.4	2.0	1.4	1.9	1.4	1.0
Family	0.8	1.9	0.2	1.6	1.8	0.2
Information	0.8	1.9	2.9	1.6	1.8	2.1
Current Affairs	0.3	1.1	1.1	0.5	1.0	0.9
Arts	0.1	0.1	0.2	*	0.2	0.2
Education	*	—	—	—	—	—

* Less than 0.05 per cent.

TELEVISION PROGRAMME STANDARDS

498. The Twenty-Second Annual Report (paragraphs 450 to 455) referred to the issue of a revised edition of the Television Programme Standards following discussions with the Federation of Australian Commercial Television Stations.

499. The revised Standards, consolidating as they did requirements determined by the Board since the standards were previously issued, have been a valuable instrument in the administration of the services by the Board and no doubt have assisted stations in supervising their programmes in accordance with all requirements. Correspondence which the Board receives indicates that there is a great public interest in the enforcement of those sections of the standards which deal with the acceptability of programme matter, especially in family and children's viewing time.

500. There is further comment on programme standards in paragraph 538 and paragraph 583 particularly as to the special treatment which television requires compared with other media.

EMPLOYMENT OF AUSTRALIANS

501. Section 114 of the Act provides that licensees of commercial television stations shall as far as possible employ the services of Australians in the production and presentation of programmes. Special requirements have been applied on a rising scale since 1960 to provide that a specified proportion of programmes will be of Australian origin, particularly those televised in popular viewing times. Stated briefly, the requirements at present provide for stations which have completed three years of operation to televise for not less than 50 per cent of total transmission time programmes credited as being Australian in origin; and to present Australian programmes between the hours of 7.00 p.m. and 9.30 p.m. for at least 18 hours per four week period. Of these 18 hours not less than two must be in the form of Australian drama and at least two hours must be televised between 7.00 p.m. and 9.00 p.m. each week. New requirements apply later this year, and these are set out in paragraph 512 below.

502. A significant development during the year was the introduction of another Australian produced crime drama series which, like its well established predecessors from the same production company, showed quite conclusively that this form of programming can consistently attract larger audiences than most imported programmes. As has been the case in previous years, not all Australian productions met with sufficient success, in terms of audience measurement ratings, to warrant their being continued. Among programmes to suffer from the effects of adverse ratings were several in the category of live variety and music. This resulted in a decrease in opportunities for employment of Australian musicians in the medium. The influence of ratings on programmes is not confined to the Australian scene; wherever commercial television exists, ratings are the major determining factor in whether or not a programme remains in production.

503. The following table shows the Australian content performance of those stations which, having completed three years of operation, are subject to the Board's Australian content requirements. The figures are based on twelve periods each of four weeks between May 1970 and April 1971 and take into account credit loadings which the Board allows for constructive programmes for children and indigenous drama, and limited credit for programmes produced in other countries of the British Commonwealth which applies until the new Determination on Australian content in programmes becomes effective in September this year.

504. The table shows that the majority of stations complied satisfactorily with the Board's requirements with many stations exceeding the stated minimums by substantial amounts. Eight stations, namely TCN, BTQ, TVQ, AMV, FNQ, RTQ, SES and BTW failed to comply with the requirement to televise Australian material for at least 50 per cent of transmission time. Of these stations, FNQ Cairns, BTW Bunbury and SES Mt. Gambier were operating under difficulties due to the lack of videotape facilities which would have provided access to a wide range of Australian material that was unavailable on film. For economic reasons, most Australian programmes are produced now only on videotape. Disadvantages affecting the operation of FNQ have been referred to in paragraph 422. The difficulties of station BTW may be resolved by its taking some programmes on

simultaneous relay from metropolitan stations and this prospect is currently being explored by the licensee.

Australian Content of Television Programmes — 1970/71
Commercial Television Stations which have Completed Three Years of Operation

Station	Proportion of Programmes Credited as being Australian			Total Australian Credit||	Average Duration of Australian Programmes Televised in Specific Hours.					
	Australian Base Credit	Australian Credit Loading	British Commonwealth Credit*		Monthly 7.00-9.30 p.m.			Weekly 7.00-9.00 p.m.		
					Australian Programmes	Australian Drama	Australian Programmes	Australian Drama	Australian Programmes	
<i>Minimum Requirements</i>	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	50 per cent	18 hours		2 hours		2 hours	
					Hrs	Mins	Hrs	Mins	Hrs	Mins
<i>Metropolitan Stations</i>										
ATN	41.5	8.6	3.9	54.0	20	22	9	08	4	37
TCN	36.4	8.0	5.3	49.4	19	18	7	37	3	45
TEN	37.4	9.9	3.2	50.5	19	06	3	10	3	12
ATV	43.9	9.6	2.0	55.5	18	35	5	07	3	04
GTV	37.0	9.4	5.1	51.4	25	20	8	38	5	23
HSV	41.7	9.1	5.6	55.8	29	44	9	06	6	09
BTQ	34.6	6.3	7.2	45.9	18	51	8	28	4	28
QTQ	41.4	12.5	3.3	57.2	24	07	10	07	4	26
TVQ	33.0	11.0	4.4	48.4	17	27	3	59	3	11
ADS	39.0	10.0	4.1	53.1	20	35	7	11	4	08
NWS	43.6	9.6	5.2	58.2	24	16	5	29	4	11
SAS	35.5	12.1	4.0	51.6	19	36	5	23	3	44
STW	38.2	10.1	2.8	51.1	16	57	2	28	3	29
TVW	41.6	11.6	4.2	57.4	27	33	8	11	4	51
TVT	45.2	8.5	5.5	58.7	21	09	9	02	4	07
<i>Country Stations</i>										
CBN	38.4	12.4	6.3	55.8	22	59	10	45	4	25
CTC	37.3	9.0	6.1	51.3	19	59	10	15	3	20
MTN	39.8	8.0	4.1	51.9	18	07	8	46	3	07
NBN	42.4	10.9	5.8	58.3	23	15	7	36	4	54
NEN	39.4	10.0	5.9	54.4	22	25	9	34	3	37
NRN	34.4	12.5	6.3	51.9	19	30	9	10	3	28
RTN	32.8	12.9	6.3	50.7	17	25	6	26	3	27
RVN	38.7	7.2	5.3	50.9	18	06	9	25	3	41
WIN	39.5	5.5	5.4	50.0	24	52	7	32	4	47
AMV	38.9	5.7	4.5	49.1	18	46	7	47	3	16
BCV	39.0	6.6	5.4	50.6	23	23	10	18	4	53
BTV	52.5	12.1	4.3	68.9	23	46	9	26	4	32
GLV	49.1	9.4	4.8	63.3	24	12	13	15	5	10
GMV	42.4	6.5	5.1	53.9	21	17	11	34	4	30
STV	35.2	10.2	4.7	50.1	18	06	7	56	3	15
DDQ	40.8	10.6	4.7	56.1	19	52	11	39	3	51
FNQ	17.5	7.6	6.9	30.1	8	34	5	29	1	21
RTQ	34.1	9.3	5.3	48.4	18	39	9	20	3	14
TNQ	40.2	12.5	5.3	57.7	21	16	6	47	2	49
WBQ	38.2	10.6	6.5	53.8	20	35	9	05	3	47
SES	34.3	7.2	3.7	45.2	16	56	5	07	3	26
BTW	29.4	9.7	3.2	42.3	17	38	6	47	3	58
TNT	46.0	8.1	5.2	59.1	23	18	10	11	3	02

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

^{||} Includes British Commonwealth Credit to a maximum limit of 5 per cent.

[†] Station GTS Spencer Gulf North which completed three years operation on 1st March is included in the table in paragraph 510.

505. In view of the difficulties the Board, in 1970, exempted station BTW from the 50 per cent requirement on condition that the station should approach the requirement as closely as possible and comply with all other requirements for Australian content of programmes. The Board has since reviewed this decision and decided to continue the exemption until September 1971. The Board took this action under a condition in the Australian content rules which provides that

the Board may vary any of the requirements if circumstances arise which would prevent a station's adequate compliance with them under reasonable conditions. Four of the other five stations named above failed only by very small margins to achieve the required minimum. Nevertheless the Board has taken up the failures with the licensees of each of the stations concerned and has made it clear that they are expected to comply with the requirements in all respects.

506. In the case of BTQ, the failure was more substantial, and the Board was particularly concerned because the station had been advised during the course of the year that its performance was not satisfactory, and the management had undertaken to institute corrective action. The matter was raised again at the end of the statistical period, and the station explained that the break-down of arrangements with an independent supplier had contributed to the failure to meet the Board's requirements. At the time this report was prepared discussions were taking place with the station about measures necessary to ensure compliance with the requirements in the future.

507. The failure of stations RTN, TVQ, FNQ, SES, STW and BTW to televise 18 hours between 7.00 p.m. and 9.30 p.m. in each four week period was taken up with the licensees. With three of the stations the extent of failure was marginal; in two other cases nearly 17 hours had been reached. The difficulties of FNQ, BTW and SES are referred to above. All stations complied with the two hour Australian drama requirement and all but FNQ televised an average of two hours weekly of Australian programmes between 7.00 p.m. and 9.00 p.m.

508. The Board considers that, notwithstanding some deficiencies in the performance of certain stations, the Australian content requirements have been notably successful in achieving a great increase in Australian production. Most requirements were substantially exceeded, indeed the majority of stations exceeded the peak time aspects which the Board regards as most important in achieving quality programme production. Fifteen deficiencies in regard to different requirements have been mentioned above. Only one (BTQ) could be regarded as serious. Eight of the other failures were marginal and in all cases except that of BTQ, explanations supplied by the managements of the stations concerned were considered by the Board to be acceptable under the circumstances. In regard to marginal failures to comply with requirements, it must be remembered that an immense number of programme arrangements and re-arrangements is involved over the whole range of stations' programming and that merely from this aspect some departures can occur inadvertently due to factors such as miscalculations and variations in the duration of programmes.

509. It is apparent that from 20 September 1971, when new requirements for Australian content referred to in paragraph 512 come into effect this aspect of the operation of all stations will require serious appraisal especially as credit loadings for repeats of indigenous drama and the limited credit for material from British Commonwealth countries have been discontinued under the new arrangements described later in this section.

510. Television stations which have not completed three years of operation

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

*Australian Content of Television Programmes
Commercial Television Stations which had not Completed Three Years
of Operation at 30 June, 1971*

	Proportion of Programme Credited as being Australian			Average Duration of Australian Programmes Televised Weekly Between 7.00 p.m. and 9.30 p.m.	
	Australian Origin (Credit Loadings shown in brackets)	British Commonwealth Credit	Total Australian Credit	Hours	Minutes
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent		
BKN	15.0 (3.4)	2.8	21.2	2	43
MVQ	24.9 (9.7)	6.8	39.6	2	49
GTS	29.7 (7.8)	5.5	42.5	4	44

Station GTS has been included in the above table because it was not until 1 March 1971 that it completed three years of operation.

511. As foreshadowed in paragraphs 460 and 461 of the Twenty-Second Annual Report, the Board undertook a further review of its Australian content requirements in the course of which representations were received from a large number of individuals and organisations including Actors' and Announcers' Equity, the Australian Writers' Guild, the Producers' and Directors' Guild, the Musicians' Union of Australia, the Australian Film Council, the Federation of Australian Commercial Television Stations and independent programme producers.

512. The Board's examination of the matter was completed in October 1970 and on 10 November 1970 the Board issued the following determination containing new requirements:

The Board determines that the requirements for the Australian content of television programmes under paragraph 25 of the Television Programme Standards shall be as set out below with effect from Monday, 20 September 1971.

These requirements will apply to the televising of programmes by each commercial television station which has been in regular operation for at least three years at that date.

1. In each 28-day statistical period:

- a. Not less than 50 per cent of programme transmission time between 6.00 a.m. and 12.00 midnight shall consist of programmes of Australian origin.
- b. Between the hours of 6.00 p.m. and 10.00 p.m. not less than 45 per cent of programme transmission time shall consist of programmes of Australian origin—this requirement to be increased to 50 per cent from 26 June 1972.
- c. Between the hours of 6.00 p.m. and 10.00 p.m. not less than 6 hours shall consist of first-release Australian drama.
- d. Not less than 4 hours shall consist of programmes for children of school age, designed and produced in Australia under the supervision of persons qualified for this work, and based on the recommendations contained in paragraph 15 of the Television Programme Standards. These programmes, which shall be additional to any programmes intended for children of pre-school age, shall be presented at times when it is practicable for school children to be viewing.

2. For the purpose of calculating the percentage of programme transmission time occupied by programmes of Australian origin required by paragraphs 1a and 1b, and for no other purpose, credit loadings will be applied to the following types of programmes:

- a. First-release indigenous drama productions, that is plays written in Australia or by Australians as defined in section 114 (3.) of the *Broadcasting and Television Act 1942-1971*, and performed by Australians, will be credited as being twice their actual duration.

- b. Other first-release Australian drama programmes will be credited as being one and one half times their actual duration.
 - c. Programmes for children, designed and produced in Australia in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 15 of the Television Programme Standards, will be credited as being twice their actual duration.
3. The Board may vary any of the requirements set out in paragraph 1 if circumstances arise which would prevent a station's adequate compliance with them under reasonable conditions.

4. *Definitions*

The following definitions shall be read in conjunction with relevant requirements:

a. *Australian Drama*—This is limited to programmes in the form of a fully-scripted play, based on the traditional concept of theatrical drama, which has been cast and produced in Australia on a fully professional basis for release on television. The term Australian drama does not include sketches incidental to variety programmes, or characterization in documentary, discussion or similar programmes, or any other form of programme involving the incidental use of actors or actresses.

b. *First-release*—A first-release programme is one which is televised for the first time in a television service area. The subsequent use of a programme by another station operating in the same area will not be accepted as a first-release performance.

c. *Statistical Year*—In the Board's calculations of programme content the statistical year is the period of twelve months commencing on the first Monday in April each year. The statistical year is divided into 13 *statistical periods* of 28 days each. Recognising that programme production may be suspended during the holiday season each year, a station's compliance with the requirements in paragraph 1 will be based on 12 of the 13 statistical periods, the period with the least satisfactory results being disregarded.

513. Paragraph 15 of the Television Programme Standards referred to in the Determination reads:

"It is recommended that there should be regular sessions for children, designed —

- (a) to impart a broader knowledge of Australian history and potentialities, and of current affairs;
- (b) to foster an appreciation of such cultural pursuits as music, painting, ballet, theatre and literature;
- (c) to encourage interest and active participation in simple scientific investigations such as botanical, geological and other pursuits;
- (d) to cater for children's propensities for sport, and hobbies such as handicrafts and the care of animals; and
- (e) 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."

514. The salient features of the new rules are that the overall requirement of 50 per cent has been retained but credit loadings for British Commonwealth programmes and repeats of Australian drama have been discontinued; 45 per cent of programmes televised between 6.00 p.m. and 10.00 p.m. is to be Australian; four hours monthly of programmes for children of school age (as distinct from pre-school children) are to be provided at times when school children are able to watch; at least six hours of first run indigenous drama are to be televised each month between 6.00 p.m. and 10.00 p.m.

515. In deciding to discontinue the present arrangement whereby programmes from Commonwealth countries are credited for half their duration (to a maximum of five per cent) the Board had regard for the fact that this provision no longer

served its most important original purpose. For some years after the establishment of television in Australia there was a dominance of American-produced material which the Board attempted to counterbalance by providing an incentive for stations to televise material of British Commonwealth origin. The proportion of British programmes televised increased substantially in recent years, and the Board now considers that further encouragement in the form of credits referred to is no longer necessary. It had previously been suggested to the Board that the fact that Australian productions were accepted for the purpose of quotas operating in the U.K. and Canada, made it necessary for a "reciprocal" arrangement to be applied in Australia. However, Canada has decided to abandon this provision, and programme producers agreed that, in the U.K., the concession had little if any influence upon sales of Australian productions in the country.

516. The requirements for popular viewing time are to apply to the period from 6.00 p.m. to 10.00 p.m. instead of from 7.00 p.m. to 9.30 p.m. as formerly. This change was made to allow stations more flexibility in arranging programming in the popular viewing times to take account of the increase in the Australian content requirement than would have been available if the increases were prescribed within a very narrow time period. At the same time, the fact that most stations already programmed half an hour of news between 6.00 p.m. and 7.00 p.m. made it necessary to increase the requirement substantially (from something under 25 per cent to 45 per cent) if the new Determination were to have any effect. The Board also gave notice of its intention to increase the popular viewing time requirement to 50 per cent from June 1972.

517. The increase in the requirement for Australian-produced drama from two to six hours per four week period (all to be first release material) was a decision arrived at after the most careful consideration had been given to the many views expressed to the Board on the matter. The Board also noted that many stations had already reached or approached the new requirement as a result of their own production initiative. Since 1966 the Board has steadily increased its Australian content requirements according to its assessment of the capacity of the television industry, in both money and talent, to produce programmes which further the objective that Australian television should be "truly Australian".

518. The Board has noted that there are several new drama series in advanced stages of planning and others in the course of production which will be used to meet the increased Australian drama requirements.

519. The existing provision in the Board's requirements allowing credit loadings for programmes especially for children in accordance with the Board's Standards, was designed to encourage stations to produce appropriate programmes. Almost without exception, however, these programmes have been directed to pre-school children. The Board therefore decided to introduce a new requirement for four hours programming in each four week period designed for school-age children, and televised at times when they are able to watch. The Board recognises the difficulties which broadcast organisations all over the world have found in developing such programmes, and for this reason the Board has introduced, as a beginning, only the very moderate demand of one hour per week.

It is hoped, however, that it will be possible for stations to increase this amount steadily. In further recognition of the problems involved, the Board, with the approval of the Minister, appointed an advisory committee of experts in the field of children's education and entertainment to advise the Board on practical methods of meeting the requirement regarding children's programmes contained in the Board's Determination. The Committee's first report to the Board, which contained production guidelines for the production of children's programmes in accordance with the Board's requirements, is referred to in paragraphs 544 to 550 and is published as Appendix L to this report.

520. The present practice of averaging stations' performances in Australian programming over 48 weeks in each year will be continued under the new requirements as the Board feels that this arrangement recognises the fact that stations face difficulty in sustaining a high level of Australian production through holiday periods when production comes virtually to a standstill. The period is used by stations to provide leave for personnel and for work on the maintenance of equipment.

521. The Board wishes to emphasise that the development of Australian television as a truly national medium is a long-term process. The new requirements should be looked upon only as a further stage in a continuing programme.

522. In releasing the new requirements the Chairman commented as under on several general questions arising in the matter of Australian programmes on television:

... it has been urged that the production resources of stations should be concentrated into providing drama programmes in peak viewing time and that other productions such as day-time live programmes and sporting coverages should be drastically curtailed or discontinued and hours of service reduced. This seemed to the Board a negative approach. The interests of those who view television outside evening hours, including shift workers and housewives, and the aged and infirm and other shut-ins, must be considered, and sporting broadcasts (like other live coverage of topical events) was part of the essence of television.

It had been claimed that the level of employment of actors, writers and production people has declined alarmingly during the year because of a reduction in television drama production. This did not seem to be the case, Mr. Wright said, rather it was a matter of a return to normality after a period over the past two years when cinema feature film production in Australia was boosted by several films produced in association with overseas interests. "This spate of cinema film making has abated, and Australians who were employed at the time are now looking to television to take up the slack", he said. "It is perhaps worth noting that the decrease in film production appears to be a world-wide phenomenon. Reports from overseas indicate that many studios in the United States and the United Kingdom are idle, with consequent severe unemployment."

Mr. Wright said it had been put to the Board that repeats of Australian programmes should not be counted as Australian content for the purposes of the Board's requirements. This appeared an unreasonable proposition when it was considered that repeats of imported programmes are included in the Board's calculations as overseas material. The re-transmission of programmes for the benefit of those who may have missed them when previously televised is a long established world-wide practice which also helps to recoup high production costs. The concern about repeats of Australian drama on the part of actors is understood, because under existing arrangements between them and programme producers there is no provision for residual payments. "This is an industry matter" the Chairman said, which must be decided between the parties concerned. "It should be noted that the requirement for 6 hours of Australian-produced drama each 28 days referred to first-release material. Stations cannot use repeats to meet this figure."

Mr. Wright also pointed out that repeat performances of drama would not be eligible for credit loadings. Such loadings would be earned only for the first release of drama in any particular station service area. "There has been widespread misunderstanding of the purpose and application of the Board's credit loadings," he said. For example, it has been thought that one hour of drama, which attracts a credit loading, counts as two hours of drama. This suggested that to meet the present requirement of two hours drama per 28

days a station need provide only one hour—or that to meet the new rule for six hours, actual production need be only three hours. This is not, and never has been, the case. Mr. Wright said “the credit loading applied only in the percentage calculations relating to hours of transmission”.

523. The Board must stress that the television industry, alone, cannot support the acting and writing professions. It does not do so anywhere in the world and further development of work opportunities for creative talent is dependent on many factors not under the Board's control. Further in other countries television was introduced against the background of a well developed general entertainment industry generally which was not the case in Australia. This has tended to unduly emphasise at times the part television should play in this country.

524. The Board discussed with the Australian Council for the Arts, the possibility that financial assistance might be given to producers of pilot programmes for prospective television drama series. The Council decided to make funds available for the support of programme producers wishing to undertake work of high quality or of a special nature where uncertainty as to viewer acceptance and high development costs may inhibit television stations from commissioning such work. The Council invited applications from producers for financial assistance towards the production of programmes of this nature including pilots for drama series, single dramas and features and documentaries. The Board was consulted about the relative merits of the applications received and looks forward to seeing the productions which will result from the joint initiative of the Board and the Council.

525. The Board has also developed a useful working liaison with the recently formed Film Development Corporation, and this organisation is already assisting with finance for some forthcoming television series programmes. Some preliminary discussions have also been held with members of the Interim Council for a National Film and Television Training School. The Board's objective in this liaison is to ensure all possible co-operation in the activities of the authorities concerned so far as this can assist the Board's objective of expanding the Australian character of television.

526. The Board hopes that following the controversy which has surrounded the development of Australian programmes on television, it will now be accepted by the public and those interested in the use of Australian artistic talent that requirements are being steadily developed. The stations too must orient their long term plans towards this ultimate objective.

527. The Minister and the Board received representations in March 1971 alleging that “stockpiling” of episodes of the Australian television drama series “Homicide” and “Division 4” was taking place and that this was aimed to defeat the requirement for 6 hours per month per station of first-release Australian drama in popular viewing time in the Board's new requirements for Australian content effective in September 1971. The Board made enquiries from the licensees concerned. Each programme is televised in two series each week by the Melbourne stations originating the programmes. One presentation comprises, designedly, repeated episodes only; the intention to do this was made clear in publicity when the presentation commenced. In regard to the other presentation,

it has been the regular practice since the inception of the programmes in question to include some repeat episodes. The programmes are thus available to a much wider audience than would be the case if they were presented only on a single occasion and accords with overseas practices. The Board's inquiries indicated that at that time approximately one in every four episodes of “Division 4” was a repeat of an episode first televised at least 12 months beforehand. A similar proportion of episodes of “Homicide” televised had been repeats. It is the common practice, all over the world, for repeats to be included in what might be described as “first run” series, since it has nowhere been found possible to produce such programmes on a 52-week a year basis, the usual yearly output in drama series being 39 episodes. Production of new episodes of “Homicide” and “Division 4” was proceeding at the same rate as in past years. The practice did not amount to any departure from the aims of the Board's requirements in regard to Australian drama programmes.

NEWS

528. Almost without exception commercial television stations provided comprehensive news services during the year. On average each station televised approximately four hours per week of news, in the form of seven main bulletins and five shorter summaries. In format, news presentation followed the pattern of previous years.

529. Early evening news sessions were viewed by large audiences and apparently catered for the needs of many viewers. The most popular service in each capital city was often included among the highest rating programmes. Late night editions and news flashes also provided a useful service. The Twenty-Second Annual Report commented upon the apparent lack of success of early morning programmes of news and commentary; one network returned to this type of programming during the year.

530. When satellite relay services were inaugurated expectations were high concerning the increased speed with which pictorial news from overseas could be brought into Australian homes. Although the cost of satellite relays to participating stations is very high there has been a willingness to provide a coverage, by this means, of events of international concern or interest. Examples of this type of programming undertaken during the year were the Pakistan cyclone disaster, the Calley trial in the U.S.A., the Wimbledon Finals, the America's Cup Trials, world boxing title fights and the Academy Award presentations.

531. Within Australia, extensive coverage of major newsworthy events was provided by stations by means of outside broadcast facilities. Examples of this type of operation were the treatment of the West Gate Bridge collapse in Melbourne and the Qantas robbery in Sydney. In July 1970 the Post Office East-West broadband communications link was opened and this has provided the means for the prompt dissemination of news obtained from some of the remoter parts of Australia.

532. For a considerable number of years some stations have maintained programmes dealing with current affairs by means of interviews, in-depth

commentary, and documentary material. Several of these programmes continued to be televised regularly.

533. The Television Programme Standards contain a provision setting out principles which should be observed by stations in the televising of news programmes. Because of the special nature of news and the importance of ensuring maximum freedom for its presentation, the Board is reluctant to intervene in matters relating to news services except in cases of serious lapses in taste on the part of stations.

534. There were very few complaints received concerning the suitability of items within regular news programmes and in this regard it was necessary for the Board to take restrictive action in only three cases during the year. The objectionable material in all cases was included in early evening news bulletins. One showed near-nudity in an item concerning an overseas fashion parade, another showed nudity in an item concerning photographic models, and the other concerned the subject of lesbianism which was considered by the Board to have been presented in a manner which was unsuitable for early evening viewing time. The Board considered that these items contravened a provision of the Standards which requires special care to be exercised in the selection of items in news programmes televised at times when the audience is likely to contain large numbers of children.

535. A problem also arose with the telecasting, during the course of a kindergarten programme, of news flashes showing severely injured accident victims. Following the receipt of complaints from parents whose children had been upset by the scenes, the Board discussed the matter with the station concerned and as a result station staff are aware that on-the-spot telecasts from the scene of accidents and disasters could be disturbing for very young viewers and that extreme care is necessary therefore in the placement of such material.

CENSORSHIP AND CLASSIFICATION OF IMPORTED PROGRAMMES

536. The long standing arrangement under which the Commonwealth Film Censorship Board, with the approval of the Minister for Customs and Excise and the Postmaster-General, classifies programmes imported for use on television continued to operate during the year. Under this arrangement the Chief Film Censor exercises his judgement on the basis of the Board's Television Programme Standards, classifying programmes in accordance with the following categories:

- Symbol G — Unrestricted for television.
- Symbol A — Not recommended for children under 13; may not be televised between 6.00 a.m. and 8.30 a.m. or between 4.00 p.m. and 7.30 p.m. on weekdays or at any time between 6.00 a.m. and 7.30 p.m. on Saturday or Sunday.
- Symbol AO — Suitable only for adults; may be televised only after 8.30 p.m. on any day, or between 12.00 noon and 3.00 p.m. on weekdays which are schooldays.

537. The purpose of programme classification is to provide, as a guide to parents, an indication of the suitability of imported programmes for various age groups of young people. Australian programmes are not classified by the Chief Film Censor but licensees are required to present them in such a way as to comply with the Board's Television Programme Standards.

538. Close liaison was maintained throughout the year between the Board and the Chief Film Censor. The Board has noted changes which are taking place in the censorship of films for theatrical exhibition but it is quite striking that the very considerable knowledge which the Board has of public reaction to television supports the Board's view that television is an intimate personal medium reaching a great number of persons of all ages and backgrounds in the privacy of their homes, and as such demands care and standards at a more stringent level than are applicable to other entertainment media. Television is regarded in all countries as requiring such special treatment.

539. The Chief Film Censor has reported that during the year ended 30 June 1971 the number of television programmes examined totalled 9,291 (8,022 in the previous twelve months period) occupying about 6,030 hours (5,275 hours) of screening time of which 424 hours was for programmes on videotape. Eliminations were made from 537 programmes (651). The number of films rejected under the Customs (Cinematograph Film) Regulations was 22 (16) and a further 60 (29) were considered unsuitable for television in terms of the Television Programme Standards. There were six appeals against classification; two were disallowed. The greatest proportion of deletion from television films arose from the portrayal of violence. In the case of films classified "AO" most deletions were on the grounds of crude, indecent, obscene or blasphemous speech. Television programmes were imported in the approximate proportion of 64 per cent (63) from the United States of America, 30 per cent (29) from Britain, and 6 per cent (8) from other countries (an increase in the proportion of imports from Britain which occurred in 1970, has been maintained).

540. Consideration is being given to possible means of streamlining the system of examination and classification of some categories of films for television. Discussions with the Chief Film Censor on these matters are continuing.

541. The Board records its pleasure at the satisfactory relationship which exists between the two Boards, and the efficient day to day liaison which exists at an operational level.

FAMILY AND CHILDREN'S PROGRAMMES

542. The Television Programme Standards contain provisions designed to ensure that programmes televised during certain periods of the day, when children may form a substantial part of the audience, will be suitable for viewing by children without parental supervision. Formerly this period was specified in the Standards as between 4.30 p.m. and 7.30 p.m. on weekdays and at any time before 7.30 p.m. on Saturday and Sunday. The Board varied the Standards (see paragraph 475 of the Twenty-Second Annual Report) so that from 1 August

1970 the provisions relating to family and children's programmes have applied to all programmes televised between the hours of 6.00 a.m. and 8.30 a.m., and 4.00 p.m. and 7.30 p.m., on weekdays, and between 6.00 a.m. and 7.30 p.m. on Saturday and Sunday. During these periods all programmes televised must be suitable for viewing by persons of all ages.

543. In the year under review, programmes for children and young people followed a similar pattern to those televised in recent years, with the greatest proportion consisting of general entertainment from overseas. Pre-school and kindergaren children were catered for by Australian programmes such as "Here's Humphrey", "Play School", "The Marvellous Munchkin Show" and several others; however, the range of constructive Australian programmes for older children was extremely limited. The Board in its Twenty-Second Annual Report (paragraphs 477 to 478) commented on this matter as follows:

The range of constructive Australian programmes for older children . . . often consisted of no more than short linking segments between such imported material as cartoon or adventure programmes. A few stations presented Saturday morning entertainment for children much in the style of the programmes formerly televised in the late afternoon. Teenage interest in popular music was catered for by a number of widely distributed programmes which were, in the main, televised at weekends.

By far the greatest proportion of programmes in family viewing time consisted of general entertainment from overseas. Although many of these programmes attract the young audience it is clear that in family viewing time there are unused opportunities for developing a wider range of Australian programmes of both an entertaining and informative character to interest children and adolescents. The Australian culture, in its broadest sense, should rank much higher than it does in subject matter presented by television to developing young Australians.

544. In the light of this situation the Board introduced a quantitative requirement for children's programming in its revised Determination for Australian content of television programmes — (see paragraphs 512 to 526). The appointment of a Children's Television Advisory Committee to advise in connection with the requirement is also referred to there.

545. The committee was appointed in January 1971. Specifically the terms of reference of the Committee were:

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

546. Committee members were chosen, not as representatives of particular viewpoints, but as experts from the fields of education, children's entertainment, television programme production and television station administration. The Committee comprised:

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| Mr. D. Lyttle, B.A.,
T.S.T.C. | | Senior Teaching Fellow, Education Faculty,
Monash University (Chairman). |
| Mr. J. Appleton | | Former Head of A.B.C. Children's Pro-
grammes. |
| Mrs. J. Bailey | | Former Television Producer, commercial
television in U.K. and U.S.A. |

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|---|---------|---|
| Mr. K. Cairns | | Executive Director, HSV-7 Melbourne, Chair-
man of the Federation of Australian
Commercial Television Stations. |
| Dr. R. Goodman, B.A.,
B.Ed., Ph.D., F.A.C.E. | | Senior Lecturer in Education, University of
Queensland (Deputy Chairman). |
| Mrs. N. Marks | | Director, Children's Arena Theatre, Mel-
bourne. |
| Mr. G. Philipp | | Director, Godfrey Productions Pty. Ltd.,
Children's programme producer. |

547. The Committee met on eight days between 25 January and 26 April during which period it gave detailed study to the current state of children's television programming, the needs of children of school age, the interpretation of paragraph 15 of the Television Programme Standards which is stated in paragraph 513 above, the qualifications of children's programme supervisors and the problems likely to be faced by stations in the production and presentation of viable programmes. The Committee submitted its report to the Board in June 1971 and it is published in full as Appendix L to this Report.

548. Copies of the report were sent to the licensees of all television stations and to other television production organisations known to be interested in children's programming. The attention of licensees and programme producers was drawn specifically to Sections 1 to 5 of the Committee's report which have direct relevance to programme production. Section 3 of the report gives the Committee's interpretation of paragraph 1(d) of the Board's Determination for Australian content in programmes which contain the requirement for children's programmes. Section 5 of the Report contains guidelines for the production of good quality children's programmes. The Board has agreed that the guidelines and the Committee's interpretation should form the main basis upon which programmes will be judged for acceptability in connection with the requirement.

549. In addition, the Committee's report in sections 6 and 7 contains recommendations on matters which it saw as affecting the presentation and overall quality of children's programmes. Many of these matters will require further investigation and consideration, but the Board has already decided, subject to an empirical approach by stations in the early stages as referred to below, to accept the recommendations concerning minimum and maximum durations of children's programmes; the age ranges to be catered for; the acceptability of limited amounts of appropriate overseas material integrated within approved programmes for children; and the times during which such programmes should be presented, including the period before noon on Sunday mornings which was previously not available for such programmes. The Board has also accepted the Committee's recommendation that some research is necessary into the attitudes of children towards the new programmes and the extent to which they are viewed. A recommendation that licensees might be permitted to adopt an empirical approach to children's programming for a trial period of approximately nine months to June 1972 was also accepted. This does not mean, however, that the

Board will allow stations to televise less than the amount of constructive Australian programming for children specified in the Determination.

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

RELIGIOUS PROGRAMMES

551. Section 103 of the *Broadcasting and Television Act* 1942-71 requires that the licensee of each commercial television station shall televise from his station Divine Worship or other matter of a religious nature during such periods as the Board determines and, if the Board so directs, shall do so without charge.

552. The Board has determined in its Television Programme Standards that each commercial television station should provide time without charge to the extent of at least one per cent of the normal weekly hours of service, with a minimum of 30 minutes per week, for the televising of religious matter.

553. In April 1969, following representations from religious programme agencies, the Board varied the determination experimentally to provide for a sole minimum requirement of 30 minutes per week irrespective of stations' weekly hours of service. This variation applied for a period of twelve months with the object of providing for a greater degree of flexibility in the form and presentation of religious programming. Experimentation centred mainly around the use of short religious announcements compared with conventional religious programmes of longer duration.

554. The Board extended the experimental period by a further twelve months from April 1970 to April 1971. This extension was made in the knowledge that the development of different types of religious programme was continuing, and with a view to enabling station licensees, Churches and religious programme production agencies to have an opportunity to consider the Third Report of the Board's Advisory Committee on Religious Programmes, details of which were published in Appendix P of the Board's Twenty-Second Annual Report.

555. The Committee's report as stated in paras 486 to 489 of the Twenty-Second Annual Report was principally concerned with the question of the Churches using the broadcast media to the greatest advantage and with the nature and content of religious programmes.

556. The Board took the step of circulating the report widely among all parties concerned with religious programming with an invitation that they comment on its contents. At the same time the Board sought the views of leaders of Churches throughout Australia on the merits of holding a meeting to discuss the matters referred to in the Committee's report, particularly the use which is being made by the Churches of the time and opportunities provided for them by commercial stations. The responses received by the Board indicated a general awareness of the problems and also a willingness on the part of several Churches

to re-examine fully their role in the medium. Many responses indicated great interest and very thoughtful consideration, and some Churches had appointed committees for this purpose. In view of these activities by the Churches the Board decided that it would be inappropriate to convene a meeting such as had been contemplated. The Board is awaiting with interest the conclusions reached from the consideration being given to the subject by the Churches.

557. In April 1971 the Board examined the matter of the continuation of the experimental period relating to the amount of time to be made available without charge by commercial television stations for religious matter. A study of the responses from Churches to the third Report of the Religious Advisory Committee had indicated a consensus of opinion opposed to the reduction in the amount of time. The Board was also aware from its discussions with representatives of the Federation of Australian Commercial Television Stations that, although stations were still experiencing some difficulties in negotiating with particular religious programme production agencies, the Federation's members were generally not in favour of any change from the existing arrangements.

558. Because of these factors the Board decided that as from 1 June 1971, the temporary variation relating to the reduction in free time for religious programmes would be withdrawn and that the relevant provisions of the Television Programme Standards should again become fully effective (see paragraph 552 above). To provide for further experimentation under certain conditions, however, the Board indicated it would agree to reductions below the minimum percentage in the amount of free time provided for religious programmes if such a move were considered desirable, and if there were mutual agreement between the religious body and the station concerned.

559. During the year each of the 45 commercial television stations televised, free of charge, at least 30 minutes of religious material per week, and 22 stations televised 40 minutes or more. Five of the 15 metropolitan and 23 of the 30 country stations provided at least one per cent of their total viewing time free of charge for the televising of religious matter. Approximately 1.1 per cent of the weekly hours of service of all commercial stations, or an average of 48 minutes weekly per station was occupied by such programmes — an average of 57 minutes weekly for metropolitan stations and 43 minutes weekly for country stations. In this respect there has been no significant change over the past year.

560. Most religious programmes for televising in free time were produced by the Christian Television Associations or the radio and television agency of the Catholic Church; although some stations televised religious programmes, usually short daily segments, which the station itself had produced. The times of presentation varied widely from station to station, but approximately half of the time given to religious programmes occurred on Sunday, about one fifth before noon, and one quarter late at night on that day. Religious programming on weekdays consisted mainly of short items of five minutes or less, in the form of Epilogues or segments for women or children. Many stations used scatter announcements throughout the week.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON RELIGIOUS PROGRAMMES

561. The Board's Advisory Committee on Religious Programmes did not meet formally during the year, but its members were consulted on a number of matters concerning religious programming. The members of the Advisory Committee on Religious Programmes are:

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

562. It has been the accepted practice for religious programmes presented without charge for station time pursuant to section 103 of the Act to be free from advertising matter. The Board is aware, however, that from time to time religious programme organisations have been willing to allow their programmes, particularly those in dramatised form, to contain advertisements. The Board's Advisory Committee on Religious Programmes had recommended that such a practice might be acceptable provided there were adequate safeguards to protect the religious value of the programme. Consequently the Board, in November 1970, amended the Television Programme Standards to provide for the inclusion of advertisements in religious programmes, other than those devoted to Divine Worship, if after consultation with the religious organisation responsible for the programme, agreement were reached that the association of advertisements with the programme would not be inappropriate. A similar provision has been included in the Board's Broadcasting Programme Standards.

ADVERTISING

563. Section 100 of the Act requires licensees to comply with standards determined by the Board in relation to the televising of advertisements. The standards include provisions relating to the acceptability of advertising matter, the advertising content of programmes, and the duration and placement of advertisements. In broad terms the standards provide that the time occupied by advertising matter on weekdays must not exceed eleven minutes in each hour between 7.00 p.m. and 10.00 p.m. and thirteen minutes in each hour at other times. On Sundays between 6.00 a.m. and 12.00 noon advertising content may not exceed 6 minutes in the hour, and 9 minutes in the hour at other

times. Provided that the total amount of time permitted for advertisements in each hour is not exceeded, there is no restriction on the number of advertisements which may be televised consecutively during intervals between programmes. Not more than four advertisements may be televised consecutively in any natural break during the course of a programme, and feature films may not be interrupted more than four times in each hour of transmission for the insertion not only of advertisements but also of other announcements such as those which constitute a public or charitable service or promote forthcoming television programmes. During other programmes, or in breaks between programmes, these latter announcements are not regarded as advertisements.

564. During the year compliance by most stations with the advertising time standards was generally satisfactory. It was necessary, however, for the Board to take up with stations TEN Sydney, and ATV and HSV Melbourne a series of recurrent breaches of the Standards. Approaches to management having failed to correct the situation, the Board in each case requested the Chairman of Directors to take action to ensure that the Board's Standards were complied with. Each Chairman gave appropriate assurances and the stations are now complying with the Standards. The case of station HSV is referred to in paragraph 360. The cases of TEN and ATV will also be reported to the Postmaster-General in connection with the applications for renewal of their licences. Whenever breaches of the Standards were observed by the Board's monitoring staff or reported by viewers the matter was taken up with the station concerned and, with the exception of the stations referred to above, prompt action was taken by the stations concerned to rectify the matter.

565. Viewers are inclined to regard promotional material for forthcoming programmes as advertising matter and complaints about the total amount of non-programme material (both advertisements and other announcements) televised were received. The Board is watching this aspect carefully, and has discussed the problem with the Executive Committee of the Federation of Australian Commercial Television Stations, with a view to ensuring that the quantity of non-programme material does not assume the proportions of annoying clutter. Some complaints which the Board received regarding delays in commencement of programmes on one station appeared to be due to this cause. The matter was taken up with the station.

566. Another problem under discussion with the Federation concerns advertisements which run for longer than their scheduled duration. There have been cases of 30 second advertisements which run for 35 seconds and consequently add to the advertising content of programmes. The Federation is understood to be developing rules to correct the matter.

567. In the previous Annual Report it was stated that discussions were being held with representatives of the Federation of Australian Commercial Television Stations, the Australian Association of Advertising Agencies, and the Australian Association of National Advertisers with a view to amending guidelines which were developed in 1967 by the Associations in collaboration with the Board for the guidance of advertisers and advertising agencies in the production of television

advertisements. A revised edition of the guidelines issued during the year is published as Appendix O of this report. Notwithstanding the existence of the guidelines it was necessary for the Board to direct that three advertisements should be withdrawn from use because of their unsuitability for television. The advertisements were subsequently remade in an acceptable form. The Board directed that several other advertisements should be subject to the restriction that they were not to be shown during children's viewing periods.

568. Under the Television Programme Standards advertisements for alcoholic liquor may be directed only to the adult audience. There is an embargo on such advertising between 6.00 a.m. and 8.30 a.m. and between 4.00 p.m. and 7.30 p.m. Monday to Saturday and at any time on Sunday. During the year low alcoholic content shandy drinks were the subject of much publicity. The Board decided that advertisements which described the product as beer, should be regarded as constituting advertisements for alcoholic liquor for the purpose of the Board's Standards. The Board considered that where advertising copy for such products avoided suggestions that they were alcoholic, the advertisements could be used at any time.

569. Rules prohibiting the use on Australian television of imported advertisements were introduced in 1960 for the purpose of protecting the interests of Australian film producers. The rules were relaxed in 1969 to permit the use of advertisements produced in New Zealand for goods manufactured or processed in New Zealand. The Board reserved the right to re-open the matter if it became apparent at any stage that the arrangement was operating to the detriment of Australian film producers. So far the concession has been used by only two New Zealand advertisers.

570. The rules relating to imported material in advertisements permit the use of material obtained by Australian film crews sent overseas for the purpose, provided final processing of the advertisement is carried out in Australia. When material is to be obtained by this means for use in advertisements the Board requires to be informed in order to ensure that the film crew is properly representative of producers resident in Australia. The Board disallowed a proposed form of operation which visualised an Australian producer resident overseas supplying film material to Australian advertising agencies and film producers for inclusion in advertisements to be televised in Australia.

571. Approval was given on five occasions for the limited use of an imported advertisement as part of a campaign to test new products on the Australian market. The Board's agreement to such arrangements is dependent, among other things, upon the advertiser undertaking to commission Australian-made advertisements for the product in the event of the test campaign proving to be successful. There were two instances of imported advertising material being used in a manner contrary to the Board's rules. In both cases following the Board's inquiries the material was withdrawn from use by the stations concerned.

572. The following table shows the percentage of time occupied by advertisements televised by Melbourne stations during average weeks over the past three

years and indicates the proportion of time occupied by advertisements at different times of day, and on each day of the week.

Year	Time Periods (Monday to Friday)				Overall
	2.00-4.30 p.m.	4.30-7.00 p.m.	7.00-10.00 p.m.	10.00-11.30 p.m.	
1969	13.6	14.0	16.4	18.4	15.3
1970	12.9	17.1	16.8	17.7	16.0
1971	14.1	17.1	16.8	14.7	15.8

Year	Days of the Week							Overall
	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	
1969	13.4	15.4	14.8	16.1	16.2	14.2	12.8	14.7
1970	11.7	16.3	15.4	16.8	16.2	15.4	12.9	15.0
1971	12.9	15.9	15.5	16.4	16.2	15.2	12.1	14.9

573. The tables indicate that in broad terms advertising content of programmes was within the limits specified in the Board's Standards. This was typical of the situation elsewhere. There has been no change of real significance in the advertising content of programmes in recent years. Advertising during peak viewing time from 7.00 p.m. to 10.00 p.m. has remained fairly constant at a figure a little below the prescribed maximum of 11 minutes in the hour.

MEDICAL ADVERTISEMENTS AND TALKS

574. Paragraph 329 of this Report outlines the requirements governing the broadcasting of medical advertisements and talks. They apply also to televised matter of this nature.

575. In addition to participation in the discussions arranged by the Department of Health referred to in paragraph 149 concerning cigarette advertisements on television and radio the Board was consulted by the Commonwealth Department of Health about a special television programme "The Acid Test" which was produced for the National Standing Control Committee on Drugs of Dependence with the object of publicising the drug abuse problem and the need for community involvement in drug education programmes. The Board considered that the programme was not in conflict with the Board's Television Programme Standards and it was subsequently televised by a number of stations. Short film announcements concerning the dangers of drug-taking were televised by many stations during the year.

576. The advice of the Department of Health was sought on the health aspects of televised performances of hypnotism with particular regard to possible effects on viewers following reports of ill-effects in a case in Britain. The Department provided the following statement of the professional view of the National Health and Medical Research Council on the matter:

Hypnotism is an interference with consciousness ethically demanding a continuing relationship between the subject and the therapist. Cases have been documented, though infrequently, of trance states, deterioration of pre-existing schizophrenic processes or onset

of depression amongst audiences following the casual use of hypnotism. Though the reported frequency of this is extremely small, Council cannot exclude the risk that amongst audiences certain individuals with pre-existing psychiatric conditions would be adversely influenced.

577. The Board conveyed the above statement to licensees with the advice that stations should avoid altogether the televising of the actual process of putting subjects into a hypnotic state, and that they should use the utmost caution in dealing with proposals for programmes involving hypnotism in any way. Stations were also reminded that care must be taken to comply with the relevant State laws in the matter. The public exhibition of hypnotism is prohibited by the law in some States but not in others. The Programme Standards provide that programmes must comply with the laws of the States in which stations are situated.

TELEVISION OF OBJECTIONABLE MATTER; COMPLAINTS

578. The Board has monitoring staffs in each State which keep the Board informed about the nature and content of programmes, by observing and, where necessary, recording a selection of programmes. This staff has recording facilities for both broadcasting and television and where breaches of the Programme Standards are observed, sound or video tape recordings of the programme matter in question are made available to the Board for examination. The matter of the adequacy of monitoring staff and equipment is kept under review especially because of the increasing use being made of Australian material which, by contrast with imported programming, is not subject to prior examination and classification as to its suitability for certain time periods by the Chief Film Censor. During the year two additional monitors were appointed in the Board's Sydney office and because of the importance of this work further appointments are being considered in other States.

579. The Board received a substantial number of complaints from viewers about programme matter and advertisements, and members of the Board's monitoring staff reported on items which appeared to breach the Standards. All complaints and adverse reports relating to specific items were investigated. Not all were found to be substantiated. Appropriate action was taken where necessary. Approximately 15 per cent of complaints about programmes were from viewers who were disturbed about the overall standard of the medium, as compared with complaints about specific items. These complaints, together with a further five per cent who nominated particular programmes, expressed apprehension about possible adverse effects on the young through exposure to violence and crime on television.

580. Approximately three in every four complaints about particular programmes concerned items containing elements of sex, crime or violence, and about one in eight complained about the use of strong language and vulgar expressions.

581. Complaints were received about expressions used in some comedy series of British origin which were televised in the period immediately following the protected period of children's and family viewing time. The times of transmission of the series were consistent with the censorship classifications which had been

applied by the Chief Film Censor in terms of the Board's Programme Standards but some viewers were nevertheless concerned about the content of the programmes. The Board keeps the Chief Film Censor informed of public reaction to television films. It was necessary to explain to complainants, that after 7.30 p.m. the major responsibility for what is viewed by children must be accepted by parents.

582. Questions of taste were the main basis of complaint made by those who wrote to the Board about advertisements. Over 50 per cent of complaints referred to indecent or suggestive elements including bedroom scenes, revealing costumes and over-frank action in boy-meets-girl situations. Not all complaints were regarded by the Board as being justified, but as mentioned in paragraph 567, it was necessary for the Board to direct the withdrawal of three advertisements, and the restricting of several others to periods outside family and children's viewing time.

583. Complaints of the nature outlined provide the Board with a valuable indication of current community attitudes and standards with which to assess the effectiveness of the special provisions in the Board's Standards relating to programming televised during periods when children could be expected to form a large proportion of the viewing audience, and the Standards generally as defining what is acceptable on television. It is clear from the complaints received that there is a strong consensus of opinion which supports the role of the Board in endeavouring to define acceptable standards in programming. The matter is relevant to the comment on programme standards in paragraphs 499 to 538.

584. In regard to the complaints concerning themes of crime and violence in programmes, the Board's programme standards contain special provisions to protect young and impressionable viewers in the late afternoon and early evening period. A fundamental aspect of the Standards is the special provisions designed to ensure that nothing unsuitable for children is televised in family and children's viewing time between 6.00 a.m. and 8.30 a.m. and 4.00 p.m. and 7.30 p.m. on weekdays and between 6.00 a.m. and 7.30 p.m. on Saturday and Sunday. The arrangements for protecting the interests of young viewers also include the film classification system referred to in paragraph 536 under which all films imported into Australia for use on television are examined by the Chief Film Censor and classified in the categories there indicated, according to their suitability for different types of audiences. Only "G" classified films may be televised in family and children's viewing time. As an added safeguard the censorship classification symbols of films are included in programme schedules supplied to newspapers and periodicals for publication and also televised immediately before films so that parents may be in a position to choose programmes suitable for their children to view. After 7.30 p.m. however the major responsibility for what is viewed by children must be accepted by parents. The interests of adult viewers, who are entitled to access to more sophisticated programmes after 7.30 p.m. must also be taken into account.

585. There were several occasions during the year when it was necessary for the Board to approach stations in connection with items which contravened provi-

sions in the Television Programmes Standards relating to the acceptability of televised matter.

586. A programme containing telephone conversations, televised by station BTQ Brisbane, was suspended at the direction of the Board following abusive remarks from a caller which were televised due to failure of technical arrangements. These arrangements are required by the Board in respect of such programmes to eliminate objectionable matter. The programme re-commenced after the equipment had been appropriately modified to provide a reliable means of preventing the transmission of undesirable matter received by telephone.

587. The pilot episode of a proposed Australian produced television series "View from Beyond" was televised during family and children's viewing time by station BTQ Brisbane. The programme was considered to contain an over-emphasis on sex which rendered it unsuitable for early evening presentation. The station concerned was informed that its choice of presentation time had been a serious lapse of judgement.

588. A late night interview programme televised by station HSV Melbourne contained a number of sequences showing two nude female models in a variety of poses. The matter was taken up with the station management which agreed that the item was most unsuitable and stated that the person responsible for presenting the material had been removed from the production of the programme.

589. Similar, but less explicit material was included in an early evening news programme televised by station GTV. The station was informed by the Board that portion of the film used in the item was unsuitable for presentation in family viewing time.

590. A segment in a late night variety programme televised by station NWS Adelaide contained crude expressions and a musical item with lyrics which were considered by the Board to be totally unsuitable for television. The station management agreed that an error in taste and judgement by the producer had occurred and that steps had been taken to ensure that offensive material was not televised again. The station apologised to viewers.

591. Recent Annual Reports (paragraphs 395 of Twenty-first and 502 of Twenty-second) have outlined discussions which have taken place between the Board, the producers, and the originating station on the subject of the portrayal of violence in Australian produced crime drama series. The discussion concerned violence insofar as it was excessive in itself or in relation to its presentation in the early evening when there is a large youthful audience. From this aspect the repeating of Australian produced crime drama series at times other than those for which the series were originally designed was the subject of advice to all licensees. The need for this advice arose from the practice of some stations of televising in family and children's viewing time repeats of programmes which were produced for adult audiences and originally televised later in the evening. Licensees were informed that when such programming arrangements were contemplated they should examine each episode to ensure that it was suitable for transmission at the earlier time.

592. Another series of this type, "Matlock Police", commenced during the year and on the basis of the early episodes, the Board, after discussion with representatives of the producer and the originating station, ATV Melbourne, directed that the series should not be televised in the evening earlier than 8.30 p.m.

593. Professional wrestling and roller skating programmes were the subject of complaints from viewers who objected to the lack of regard for the accepted rules of fair play which characterise these programmes. The Board took up with the station concerned two particular aspects of violence as to words and actions respectively, in a wrestling programme.

594. A series in documentary form televised by station GTV Melbourne, which recreated unsolved crimes for the declared purpose of assisting the authorities in apprehending the criminals, contained segments which the Board regarded as unsuitable for television. The undesirable matter comprised graphic depictions of bashings and sexual assaults which in the opinion of the Board were needlessly violent. The station was informed that the item concerned was a contravention of paragraph 7(e) of the Television Programme Standards which prohibits the televising of violence or brutality displayed in detail, or presented for its own sake, and as such was not to be televised again.

595. An episode in a panel interview type series televised late in the evening by station ATN Sydney, contained sequences in which panel members used words and expressions which the Board considered to be unsuitable for television. At the Board's direction the episode in the series in which the offending material was included, was withdrawn from circulation to other stations and appropriate action was taken to ensure that other episodes in the series did not contain similar material.

596. A programme televised by station QTQ Brisbane, which purported to examine the women's liberation movement, contained a lengthy segment showing the live modelling of women's underwear and foundation garments. As the segment included numerous close-ups of a revealing nature it was regarded as unsuitable for television and the station was informed to this effect.

597. The Board received complaints concerning boxing programmes on television from people who regard boxing as an undesirable form of violence. The Board took the view that it would not be justified in intervening in the arrangements between the stations and the boxing organisations governing the conduct of such programmes in that boxing, which is a widely accepted form of sport in Australia, is permitted by law and is conducted under accepted rules with the proper supervision of a qualified referee. There appears to be a substantial demand for such programmes which are normally televised after family viewing time (4.00 p.m. to 7.30 p.m.).

598. In recent years there has been a large number of complaints by viewers in Melbourne that they have not had a sufficient choice of programmes early on Saturday evenings when several stations televised football programmes. The Board normally does not interfere in day to day programming of stations, provided the Programme Standards are observed. In this case, however, the attention of

stations was drawn to the many complaints received. The Board was aware that in televising football, the stations were limited to some extent by the arrangements under which they obtain rights to televise matches, and that although football programmes are not favoured by some, they appear to meet with the approval of the majority of viewers. This year the Australian Broadcasting Commission minimised the overlapping of these programmes by not including any football programmes between 6.30 p.m. and 7.30 p.m. on its Melbourne station ABV. This had the result that except for a short period an alternative programme was available from at least two of the four Melbourne stations and was a more satisfactory position than in previous years.

599. Reference is made in paragraph 534 to objectionable material included in early evening news bulletins.

PROGRAMME RESEARCH

600. The Board continued its research into the attitudes of the viewing public to television by means of surveys conducted in Melbourne and Brisbane. The topics on which the opinions of viewers were sought included violence, censorship, social issues, the image of television, and the enjoyment of programmes. Information was also obtained about the amount of time spent viewing television, the degree of satisfaction with Australian produced variety series, and the relative credibility of the news media. The findings of the surveys are being analysed and will be published.

601. A report is in the course of publication on the results of surveys carried out in Adelaide and Sydney during 1969-70. This is the second publication of this nature by the Board. A report on surveys in Sydney and Melbourne entitled "Attitudes to Television — 1968-69" was published early in 1970.

602. During 1971-72 it is proposed to conduct a post-television follow-up study in Geraldton where a pre-television study was conducted in 1969. This study is expected to provide information on changes in the attitudes, habits, interests, and leisure-time activities of the population since the introduction of a television service in the area late in 1969. Concurrent studies will be undertaken in Perth and Carnarvon which are being used as control communities to indicate the part played by normal social development in changes found in Geraldton.

603. In paragraph 507 of the Board's Twenty-Second Annual Report reference was made to a study by Professor Hammond of the University of Melbourne involving information gathered over a 10 year period between 1957 and 1967 on the interests and characteristics of a group of young men who were 10 years old in 1957. A report has been published by the Board, which partly financed the study, under the title "Mass Media Preference in Adolescence" covering those aspects of Professor Hammond's study which are relevant to the Board's interests.

604. The Board has also published a report on an investigation of the television viewing of children in the 12 to 14 year age group. This study, which was referred to in paragraph 367 of the Board's Twentieth Annual Report, was

conducted in collaboration with the Victorian Education Department and was issued under the title "Television Viewing by Young Secondary Students".

605. A pilot study of the effects of television on children of kindergarten age was conducted in a Victorian country town by Dr. Mary Nixon of Monash University. Research staff of the Board assisted in the study by developing an appropriate computer programme and by undertaking the statistical analysis of the findings. The Infant Welfare Sisters of the Victorian Department of Health obtained information from parents and they also contributed information. The results obtained from the survey were inconclusive but the study was useful in pointing the way to future work on a larger scale in this field.

606. Selected reports from the two commercial audience measurement research organisations — The Anderson Analysis Pty. Ltd. and McNair Surveys Pty. Ltd. were again purchased by the Board. These reports assist the Board's understanding of programming practices of commercial stations, which to a large extent reflect the changes in audience measurement ratings figures stated in the reports.

607. Programmes research staff of the Board have continued the development and improvement of their techniques and methodology. Four officers completed a computer programming course at the Division of Computing Research of the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation and the opportunity was taken during a visit to Australia by Dr. J. T. Klapper, Director of Social Research for the Columbia Broadcasting System in New York to discuss with him specific projects and trends in television research.

HOURS OF SERVICE

608. Section 16(3)(c) of the *Broadcasting and Television Act 1942-1971* provides that the Board shall have the power to determine the hours during which programmes may be televised. Section 97 of the Act provides that a licensee shall not televise programmes except during such hours as the Board determines.

609. The forty-six commercial television stations in service at 30 June 1971, operated for an aggregate of 3,278½ hours per week. This was 78½ hours more than at 30 June 1970. Factors in this increase were the commencement of service of station VEW Kalgoorlie in June 1971 and the introduction of early morning transmissions by stations NBN Newcastle and WIN Wollongong. Station GTV Melbourne (126½ hours weekly) operated for a longer period than any other station. The average weekly hours of service of metropolitan stations were 105 hours, two hours less than at 30 June 1970. The average for country stations increased from 53 to 55 hours weekly.

610. The aggregate weekly hours of national television stations rose from 3,370 at 30 June 1970 (41 stations) to 4,125½ hours at 30 June 1971 (48 stations).

611. The weekly hours of service of all commercial and national television stations in operation at 30 June 1971, are shown in Appendices D and E. The following table shows the average weekly hours of operation of commercial television stations at intervals since 1960:

HOURS OF OPERATION — COMMERCIAL TELEVISION STATIONS
AVERAGE HOURS PER WEEK AT 30TH JUNE

Location	1960	1967	1970	1971
Sydney	86 (2 stations)	93 (3 stations)	122 (3 stations)	121 (3 stations)
Melbourne	66 (2 stations)	91 (3 stations)	114 (3 stations)	122 (3 stations)
Brisbane	56 (2 stations)	81 (3 stations)	97 (3 stations)	97 (3 stations)
Adelaide	56 (2 stations)	99 (3 stations)	112 (3 stations)	99 (3 stations)
Perth	44 (1 station)	88 (2 stations)	96 (2 stations)	94 (2 stations)
Hobart	30 (1 station)	65 (1 station)	79 (1 station)	73 (1 station)
All State Capitals	60(10 stations)	89(15 stations)	107(15 stations)	105(15 stations)
All Other Areas		54(26 stations)	53(30 stations)	55(31 stations)
All Stations	60(10 stations)	67(41 stations)	71(45 stations)	71(46 stations)

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

612. The Board wishes to acknowledge the co-operation extended to it throughout the year by the various bodies with which it is associated in matters relating to the broadcasting and television services of the Commonwealth. The Postmaster-General's Department has provided considerable assistance, as have also the A.B.C., the Federation of Australian Commercial Broadcasters, the Federation of Australian Commercial Television Stations, the Overseas Telecommunications Commission, the Commonwealth Film Censorship Board and the Department of Education and Science. The Board greatly appreciates also the work done on its behalf in London by officers of the High Commissioner's Office, Mr. D. A. Brooke, the Australian Post Office Representative and by his successor Mr. J. M. Ryan and in the United States of America by Mr. R. Banks, Civil Air Attache and also his successor Mr. K. H. Toakley. With the approval of the Department of Civil Aviation, the Civil Air Attache acts as the Board's representative in Washington. The Board is grateful also to the Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology, the Central Technical College, Brisbane, the South Australian Institute of Technology, and the Perth Technical College, for assistance in connection with the examination of candidates for the Television Operator's Certificate of Proficiency.

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

614. The Board is also grateful for the services of the Commonwealth Reporting Service in reporting the Board's public inquiries throughout the year.

615. Mr. D. McDonald, a full-time member of the Board, is absent overseas (see paragraph 182) and took no part in the preparation of this report.

MYLES F. E. WRIGHT, Chairman
J. M. DONOVAN, Vice-Chairman
W. C. RADFORD, Part-time Member
H. S. HARTE, Part-time Member

J. A. MCNAMARA,
Secretary,
30 July 1971.

APPENDIX A

COMMERCIAL BROADCASTING STATIONS IN OPERATION ON 30 JUNE 1971
MEDIUM FREQUENCY SERVICES

Call Sign	Location of Station	Frequency (kHz)	Authorised Power (watts)	Licensee and Registered Office	Hours of Service per Week (to nearest Quarter Hour)
AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY					
2CA	Canberra	1,050	2,000	Canberra Broadcasters Pty Ltd, 64 Northbourne Avenue, Canberra City, A.C.T. 2601	168
NEW SOUTH WALES					
<i>Metropolitan</i>					
2CH	Sydney	1,170	5,000	Council of Churches in N.S.W. Broadcasting Co Pty Ltd, 113-115 Oxford Street, Darlinghurst, N.S.W. 2010	168
<i>(Note: Amalgamated Wireless (A'asia) Ltd, 47 York Street, Sydney, N.S.W. 2000, operates station 2CH under an agreement with the licensee, to which the Minister has given his consent, under section 88 of the Broadcasting and Television Act 1942-1971.)</i>					
2GB	Sydney	870	5,000	Broadcasting Station 2GB Pty Ltd, 136-138 Phillip Street, Sydney, N.S.W. 2000	168
2KY	Sydney	1,020	5,000	2KY Broadcasters Pty Ltd, 32 Orwell Street, Potts Point, N.S.W. 2011	168
<i>(Note: Messrs. H. B. French and R. H. Erskine, being Trustees of the Labor Council of New South Wales, operate station 2KY under an agreement with the licensee, to which the Minister has given his consent, under section 88 of the Broadcasting and Television Act 1942-1971.)</i>					
2SM	Sydney	1,270	5,000	Broadcasting Station 2SM Pty Ltd, City Mutual Building, 60 Hunter Street, Sydney, N.S.W. 2000	168
2UE	Sydney	950	5,000	Radio 2UE Sydney Pty Ltd, 237 Miller Street, North Sydney, N.S.W. 2060	168
2UW	Sydney	1,110	5,000*	Commonwealth Broadcasting Corporation Pty Ltd, 365 Kent Street, Sydney, N.S.W. 2000	168
<i>Country</i>					
2AD	Armidale	1,130	2,000	New England Broadcasters Pty Ltd, Broadcast House, 123 Rusden Street, Armidale, N.S.W. 2350	126
2AY	Albury	1,490	2,000	Amalgamated Wireless (A'asia) Ltd, 47 York Street, Sydney, N.S.W. 2000	124½
2BE	Bega	1,480	D 2,000 N 1,000	Radio 2BE Pty Ltd, Auckland Street, Bega, N.S.W. 2550	111½
2BH	Broken Hill	660	200	Radio Silver City Pty Ltd, Cnr Blende and Sulphide Streets, Broken Hill, N.S.W. 2880	116
2BS	Bathurst	1,500	2,000	Bathurst Broadcasters Pty Ltd, 60 Hunter Street, Sydney, N.S.W. 2000	131
2DU	Dubbo	1,250	2,000	Western Broadcasters Pty Ltd, 43 Macquarie Street, Dubbo, N.S.W. 2830	129
2GF	Grafton	1,210	2,000	Amalgamated Wireless (A'asia) Ltd, 47 York Street, Sydney, N.S.W. 2000	125
2GN	Goulburn	1,380	2,000	Amalgamated Wireless (A'asia) Ltd, 47 York Street, Sydney, N.S.W. 2000	118
2GZ	Orange	990	2,000	Country Broadcasting Services Pty Ltd, 31 Sale Street, Orange, N.S.W. 2800	125
2HD	Newcastle	1,140	2,000	Airsales Broadcasting Co. Pty Ltd, Maitland Road, Sandgate, N.S.W. 2304	168
2KA	Katoomba	780	2,000	Transcontinental Broadcasting Corporation Ltd, 11-15 Alexander Street, Crows Nest, N.S.W. 2065	121
2KM	Kempsey	530	2,000	Radio Kempsey Ltd, 11-15 Alexander Street, Crows Nest, N.S.W. 2065	125½

APPENDIX A — continued

Call Sign	Location of Station	Frequency (kHz)	Authorised Power (watts)	Licensee and Registered Office	Hours of Service per Week (to nearest Quarter Hour)
NEW SOUTH WALES—continued					
2KO	Newcastle	1,410	2,000	Radio 2KO Newcastle Pty Ltd, C.M.L. Building, 110 Hunter Street, Newcastle, N.S.W. 2300	168
2LF	Young	1,340	2,000	Young Broadcasters Pty Ltd, 11-15 Alexander Street, Crows Nest, N.S.W. 2065	122½
2LM	Lismore	900	2,000	Richmond River Broadcasters Pty Ltd, 9 Molesworth Street, Lismore, N.S.W. 2480	124
2LT	Lithgow	1,370	500	Lithgow Broadcasters Pty Ltd, 11-15 Alexander Street, Crows Nest, N.S.W. 2065	117
2MG	Mudgee	1,450	2,000	Mudgee Broadcasting Co. Pty Ltd, 60 Hunter Street, Sydney, N.S.W. 2000	114
2MO	Gunnedah	1,080	D 2,000 N 1,000	2MO Gunnedah Pty Ltd, 3 Rodney Street, Gunnedah, N.S.W. 2380	122
2MW	Murwillumbah	1,440	2,000	Tweed Radio and Broadcasting Co. Pty Ltd, Murwillumbah Street, Murwillumbah, N.S.W. 2484	121
2NM	Muswellbrook	1,460	D 2,000 N 1,000	Hunter Broadcasters Pty Ltd, 56 Hunter Street, Newcastle, N.S.W. 2300	122
2NX	Bolwarra	1,360	2,000	Hunter Broadcasters Pty Ltd, 56 Hunter Street, Newcastle, N.S.W. 2300	168
2NZ	Inverell	1,190	2,000	Northern Broadcasters Pty Ltd, 31 Sale Street, Orange, N.S.W. 2800	122½
2PK	Parkes	1,400	2,000	Parkes Broadcasting Co. Pty Ltd, 307 Clarinda Street, Parkes, N.S.W. 2870	118½
2QN	Deniliquin	1,520	2,000	Haig-Muir Broadcasting Pty Ltd, c/o Offner, Hadley & Co. 395 Collins Street, Melbourne, Vic. 3000	118½
2RE	Taree	1,560	2,000	Manning Valley Broadcasting Pty Ltd, Cowper Street, Chatham, N.S.W. 2430	122½
2RG	Griffith	1,070	D 2,000 N 1,000	2RG Broadcasters Pty Ltd, 53-55 Erskine Street, Sydney, N.S.W. 2000	118
2TM	Tamworth	1,290	2,000	Tamworth Radio Development Co. Pty Ltd, Radio Centre, Calala, Tamworth, N.S.W. 2340	140
2VM	Moree	1,530	2,000	Moree Broadcasting and Development Co. Ltd, 93 Balo Street, Moree, N.S.W. 2400	134
2WG	Wagga	1,150	2,000	Riverina Broadcasters (Holdings) Pty Ltd, c/o Cooper Bros & Company, 35 Ainslie Avenue, Canberra, A.C.T. 2600	127
<i>(Note: Riverina Broadcasters, 16 Fitzmaurice Street, Wagga Wagga, N.S.W. 2650, operates station 2WG under an agreement with the licensee, to which the Minister has given his consent under section 88 of the Broadcasting and Television Act 1942-1971.)</i>					
2WL	Wollongong	1,430	2,000	Wollongong Broadcasting Pty Ltd, 136-138 Phillip Street, Sydney, N.S.W. 2000	133
2XL	Cooma	920	D 2,000 N 1,000	Cooma Broadcasters Pty Ltd, 132 Sharp Street, Cooma, N.S.W. 2630	126½
VICTORIA					
<i>Metropolitan</i>					
3AK	Melbourne	1,500	5,000	General Television Corporation Pty Ltd, Television City, 22-46 Bendigo Street, Richmond, Vic. 3121	168
3AW	Melbourne	1,280	5,000	3AW Broadcasting Co. Pty Ltd, 374-384 La Trobe Street, Melbourne, Vic. 3000	168
3DB	Melbourne	1,030	5,000	The Herald and Weekly Times Ltd, 44-74 Flinders Street, Melbourne, Vic. 3000	168
3KZ	Melbourne	1,180	5,000	The Industrial Printing and Publicity Co. Ltd, 24-30 Victoria Street, Carlton, Vic. 3053	168
<i>(Note: 3KZ Broadcasting Co. Pty Ltd, 64 Elizabeth Street, Melbourne, Vic. 3000, operates station 3KZ under an agreement with the licensee, to which the Minister has given his consent, under section 88 of the Broadcasting and Television Act 1942-1971.)</i>					

APPENDIX A — continued

Call Sign	Location of Station	Frequency (kHz)	Authorised Power (watts)	Licensee and Registered Office	Hours of Service per Week (to nearest Quarter Hour)
<i>VICTORIA—continued</i>					
3UZ	Melbourne ..	930	5,000	Nilsen's Broadcasting Service Pty Ltd, 45-47 Bourke Street, Melbourne, Vic. 3000	168
3XY	Melbourne ..	1,420	5,000	Station 3XY Pty Ltd, c/o Messrs Tovell & Lucas, Charter House, 4 Bank Place, Melbourne, Vic. 3000	168
<i>(Note: Efftee Broadcasters Pty Ltd, 222 Faraday Street, Carlton, Vic. 3053, operates station 3XY under an agreement with the licensee, to which the Minister has given his consent, under section 88 of the Broadcasting and Television Act 1942-1971.)</i>					
<i>Country</i>					
3BA	Ballarat ..	1,320	2,000	Ballarat Broadcasters Pty Ltd, 56 Lydiard Street North, Ballarat, Vic. 3350	168
3BO	Bendigo ..	960	2,000	Amalgamated Wireless (A'asia) Ltd, 47 York Street, Sydney, N.S.W. 2000	127½
3CS	Colac ..	1,130	2,000	Associated Broadcasting Services Ltd, 290 La Trobe Street, Melbourne, Vic. 3000	127½
3CV	Maryborough	1,440	2,000	V.B.N. Limited, 150 Albert Road, South Melbourne, Vic. 3205	131
3GL	Geelong ..	1,350	2,000	Geelong Broadcasters Pty Ltd, 191-197 Ryrie Street, Geelong, Vic. 3220	124
3HA	Hamilton ..	980	2,000	V.B.N. Limited, 150 Albert Road, South Melbourne, Vic. 3205	132
3LK	Lubeck ..	1,090	2,000	The Herald and Weekly Times Ltd, 44-74 Flinders Street, Melbourne, Vic. 3000	135
3MA	Mildura ..	1,470	2,000	Sunraysia Broadcasters Pty Ltd, 22 Deakin Avenue, Mildura, Vic. 3500	115
3NE	Wangaratta ..	1,600	D 2,000 N 1,000	Wangaratta Broadcasting Co. Pty Ltd, Templeton Street, Wangaratta, Vic. 3677	125
3SH	Swan Hill ..	1,330	2,000	V.B.N. Limited, 150 Albert Road, South Melbourne, Vic. 3205	131½
3SR	Shepparton ..	1,260	2,000	Associated Broadcasting Services Ltd, 290 La Trobe Street, Melbourne, Vic. 3000	132½
3TR	Sale ..	1,240	2,000	V.B.N. Limited, 150 Albert Road, South Melbourne, Vic. 3205	168
3UL	Warragul ..	530	2,000	Associated Broadcasting Services Ltd, 290 La Trobe Street, Melbourne, Vic. 3000	130
3YB	Warrnambool	880	2,000	Associated Broadcasting Services Ltd, 290 La Trobe Street, Melbourne, Vic. 3000	127½
<i>QUEENSLAND</i>					
<i>Metropolitan</i>					
4BC	Brisbane ..	1,120	2,000	Commonwealth Broadcasting Corporation (Qld) Ltd, Winter Garden Building, 187 Queen Street, Brisbane, Qld 4000	168
4BH	Brisbane ..	1,390	2,000	Broadcasters (Aust.) Pty Ltd, 43 Adelaide Street, Brisbane, Qld 4000	168
4BK	Brisbane ..	1,300	2,000	Queensland Newspapers Pty Ltd, Campbell Street, Bowen Hills, Qld 4006	168
4KQ	Brisbane ..	690	2,000	Labor Broadcasting Station Pty Ltd, Cnr Elizabeth and Edward Streets, Brisbane, Qld 4000	168
<i>Country</i>					
4AK	Oakey ..	1,220	2,000	Queensland Newspapers Pty Ltd, Campbell Street, Bowen Hills, Qld 4006	168
4AM	Atherton ..	560	2,000	Far Northern Radio (Tablelands) Pty Ltd, c/o Auer and Harvey, 160A Byrnes Street, Mareeba, Qld 4880	122
4AY	Ayr ..	960	2,000	Ayr Broadcasters Pty Ltd, 222 Flinders Street, Townsville, Qld 4810	125½

APPENDIX A — continued

Call Sign	Location of Station	Frequency (kHz)	Authorised Power (watts)	Licensee and Registered Office	Hours of Service per Week (to nearest Quarter Hour)
<i>QUEENSLAND continued</i>					
4BU	Bundaberg ..	1,330	2,000	Bundaberg Broadcasters Pty Ltd, 55 Woongarra Street, Bundaberg, Qld 4670	116½
4CA	Cairns ..	1,010	2,000	Amalgamated Wireless (A'asia) Ltd, 47 York Street, Sydney, N.S.W. 2000	122½
4CD	Gladstone ..	930	2,000	Gladstone District Broadcasting Pty Ltd, 139 Goonoon Street, Gladstone, Qld 4680	119
4GG	Gold Coast ..	1,200	2,000	Gold Coast Radio Broadcasting Co. Pty Ltd, Bundall Road, Surfers Paradise, Qld 4217	143½
4GR	Toowoomba	860	2,000	Gold Radio Service Pty Ltd, Winter Garden Building, 187 Queen Street, Brisbane, Qld 4000	133
4GY	Gympie ..	1,350	2,000	Gympie Broadcasting Co. Ltd, Smithfield Chambers, 75 Mary Street, Gympie, Qld 4570	117½
4IP	Ipswich ..	1,010	2,000	South Queensland Broadcasting Corporation Pty Ltd, 43 Limestone Street, Ipswich, Qld 4305	168
4KZ	Innisfail-Tully	530	2,000	Coastal Broadcasters Pty Ltd, 40 Rankin Street, Innisfail, Qld 4860	121½
4LG	Longreach ..	1,100	2,000	Central Queensland Broadcasting Corporation Pty Ltd, 118A Eagle Street, Longreach, Qld 4730	113½
4LM	Mount Isa ..	1,370	2,000	North Queensland Broadcasting Corporation Pty Ltd, 17 West Street, Mount Isa, Qld 4825	138
4MB	Maryborough	1,160	2,000	Maryborough Broadcasting Co. Pty Ltd, Winter Garden Building, 187 Queen Street, Brisbane, Qld 4000	121½
4MK	Mackay ..	1,380	2,000	Mackay Broadcasting Service Pty Ltd, 85 Sydney Street, Mackay, Qld 4740	132
4NA	Nambour ..	1,320	2,000	Maroochy Broadcasting Co. Ltd, 33 Currie Street, Nambour, Qld 4560	114
4RO	Rockhampton	980	2,000	Rockhampton Broadcasting Co. Pty Ltd, Winter Garden Building, 187 Queen Street, Brisbane, Qld 4000	127½
4SB	Kingaroy ..	1,060	2,000	South Burnett Broadcasting Co. Ltd, 28 Alford Street, Kingaroy, Qld 4610	114½
4TO	Townsville ..	780	2,000	Amalgamated Wireless (A'asia) Ltd, 47 York Street, Sydney, N.S.W. 2000	168
4VL	Charleville ..	920	D 2,000 N 1,000	Charleville Broadcasting Co. Ltd, Radio House, 14 Wills Street, Charleville, Qld 4470	114½
4WK	Warwick ..	880	D 2,000 N 1,000	Amalgamated Wireless (A'asia) Ltd, 47 York Street, Sydney, N.S.W. 2000	121½
4ZR	Roma ..	1,480	D 2,000 N 1,000	Maranoa Broadcasting Co. Ltd, 35 McDowall Street, Roma, Qld 4455	113½
<i>SOUTH AUSTRALIA</i>					
<i>Metropolitan</i>					
5AD	Adelaide ..	1,310	2,000	Advertiser Newspapers Ltd, 121 King William Street, Adelaide, S.A. 5000	168
5DN	Adelaide ..	970	2,000	Hume Broadcasters Pty Ltd, 201 Tynte Street, North Adelaide, S.A. 5006	168
5KA	Adelaide ..	1,200	2,000	5KA Broadcasters Pty Ltd, 43 Franklin Street, Adelaide, S.A. 5000	168
<i>Country</i>					
5AU	Port Augusta	1,450	2,000	5AU Broadcasters Pty Ltd, 43 Franklin Street, Adelaide, S.A. 5000	123½
5MU	Murray Bridge	1,460	D 2,000 N 1,000	Murray Bridge Broadcasting Co. Ltd, 121 King William Street, Adelaide, S.A. 5000	122½
5PI	Crystal Brook	1,040	2,000	Midlands Broadcasting Services Ltd, 121 King William Street, Adelaide, S.A. 5000	122½

APPENDIX A — continued

Call Sign	Location of Station	Frequency (kHz)	Authorised Power (watts)	Licensee and Registered Office	Hours of Service per Week (to nearest Quarter Hour)
<i>SOUTH AUSTRALIA—continued</i>					
5RM	Renmark ..	800	2,000	River Murray Broadcasters Pty Ltd, 43 Franklin Street, Adelaide, S.A. 5000	121
5SE	Mount Gambier ..	1,370	500	South Eastern Broadcasting Co. Ltd, 121 King William Street, Adelaide, S.A. 5000	127½
<i>WESTERN AUSTRALIA</i>					
<i>Metropolitan</i>					
6IX	Perth ..	1,080	2,000	TVW Ltd, Osborne Park Road, Tuart Hill, W.A. 6060	168
6KY	Perth ..	1,210	2,000	Suntimes Broadcasters Ltd, 17-19 James Street, Perth, W.A. 6000	168
6PM	Perth ..	1,000	2,000	Consolidated Broadcasting System (W.A.) Pty Ltd, 283 Rokeby Road, Subiaco, W.A. 6008	168
6PR	Perth ..	880	2,000	Nicholsons Broadcasting Services Pty Ltd, 340 Hay Street, Perth, W.A. 6000	168
<i>Country</i>					
6AM	Northam ..	860	2,000	Consolidated Broadcasting System (W.A.) Pty Ltd, 283 Rokeby Road, Subiaco, W.A. 6008	120
6BY	Bridgetown ..	900	2,000	TVW Ltd, Osborne Park Road, Tuart Hill, W.A. 6060	113
6CI	Collie ..	1,130	2,000	Nicholsons Broadcasting Services Pty Ltd, 340 Hay Street, Perth, W.A. 6000	124½
6GE	Geraldton ..	1,010	2,000	Great Northern Broadcasters Ltd, 145 Marine Terrace, Geraldton, W.A. 6530	121
6KG	Kalgoorlie ..	980	2,000	Consolidated Broadcasting System (W.A.) Pty Ltd, 283 Rokeby Road, Subiaco, W.A. 6008	117
6MD	Merredin ..	1,100	2,000	TVW Ltd, Osborne Park Road, Tuart Hill, W.A. 6060	119
6NA	Narrogin ..	920	2,000	Suntimes Broadcasters Ltd, 17-19 James Street, Perth, W.A. 6000	121½
6TZ	Bunbury ..	960	2,000	Nicholsons Broadcasting Services Pty Ltd, 340 Hay Street, Perth, W.A. 6000	124½
6VA	Albany ..	780	2,000	Albany Broadcasters Ltd, 171 York Street, Albany, W.A. 6330	123
6WB	Katanning ..	1,070	2,000	TVW Ltd, Osborne Park Road, Tuart Hill, W.A. 6060	116
<i>TASMANIA</i>					
<i>Metropolitan</i>					
7HO	Hobart ..	860	2,000	Commercial Broadcasters Pty Ltd, 152 Macquarie Street, Hobart, Tas. 7000	140
7HT	Hobart ..	1,080	2,000	Metropolitan Broadcasters Pty Ltd, 141 Elizabeth Street, Hobart, Tas. 7000	131½
<i>Country</i>					
7AD	Devonport ..	900	D 2,000 N 1,000	Northern Tasmania Broadcasters Pty Ltd, 54 Cameron Street, Launceston, Tas. 7250	116½
7BU	Burnie ..	560	D 2,000 N 1,000	Burnie Broadcasting Service Pty Ltd, 54 Cameron Street, Launceston, Tas. 7250	113½
7EX	Launceston ..	1,010	2,000	7EX Pty Ltd, 71 Paterson Street, Launceston, Tas. 7250	163
7LA	Launceston ..	1,100	2,000	Findlay and Wills Broadcasters Pty Ltd, 59 Cameron Street, Launceston, Tas. 7250	127½
7QT	Queenstown	840	500	West Coast Broadcasters Pty Ltd, 59 Cameron Street, Launceston, Tas. 7250	98½
7SD	Scottsdale ..	540	2,000	North East Tasmanian Radio Broadcasters Pty Ltd, 54 Cameron Street, Launceston, Tas. 7250	100%

APPENDIX A — continued

Call Sign	Location of Station	Frequency (kHz)	Authorised Power (watts)	Licensee and Registered Office	Hours of Service per Week (to nearest Quarter Hour)
<i>NORTHERN TERRITORY</i>					
8DN	Darwin ..	1,240	2,000	Darwin Broadcasters Pty Ltd, 16 Smith Street West, Darwin, N.T. 5790	125½
8HA	Alice Springs	900	2,000	Alice Springs Commercial Broadcasters Pty Ltd, 1st Floor, 12 Parsons Street, Alice Springs, N.T. 5750	133

D — Daytime N — Night-time

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

APPENDIX B

NATIONAL BROADCASTING STATIONS IN OPERATION ON 30 JUNE 1971
MEDIUM FREQUENCY SERVICES

Call Sign	Location of Station	Frequency (kHz)	Authorised Power (watts)	Hours of Service per Week (to nearest Quarter Hour)
AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY				
2CN	Canberra	1,540	2,000	126
2CY	Southern Tablelands Service (Canberra)	850	10,000	125%
NEW SOUTH WALES				
<i>Metropolitan</i>				
2BL	Sydney	740	50,000	126
2FC	Sydney	610	50,000	125%
<i>Regional</i>				
2AN	Armidale	760	50	126
2BA	Far South Coast Service (Bega)	810	10,000	126
2CO	Riverina and North-East Victoria Service (Albury)	670	10,000	126
2CP	Cooma	1,570	50	126
2CR	Western Districts Service (Orange)	550	50,000	126
2GL	New England Service (Glen Innes)	820	10,000	126
2KP	Mid-North Coast Service (Kempsey)	680	10,000	126
2LG	Lithgow	1,570	200	126
2ML	Murwillumbah	560	200	126
2NA	Newcastle	1,510	10,000	125%
2NB	Broken Hill	760	1,000	126%
2NC	Newcastle	1,230	10,000	126
2NR	Northern Rivers Service (Grafton)	700	50,000	126
2NU	Northern Tablelands Service (Tamworth)	650	10,000	126
2TR	Taree	720	200	126
2UH	Muswellbrook	1,040	1,000	126
2WN	Wollongong	1,580	2,000	126
VICTORIA				
<i>Metropolitan</i>				
3AR	Melbourne	620	50,000	125%
3LO	Melbourne	770	50,000	126
<i>Regional</i>				
3GI	Gippsland Service (Sale)	830	10,000	126
3WL	Warrnambool	1,570	200	126
3WV	Western Victoria Service (Horsham)	580	50,000	126
QUEENSLAND				
<i>Metropolitan</i>				
4QG	Brisbane	790	10,000	125%
4QR	Brisbane	590	50,000	126
<i>Regional</i>				
4AT	Far North Queensland Service (Atherton)	600	D 4,000 N 2,000	126
4GM	Gympie District Service (Gympie)	1,570	200	126
4MI	Mount Isa	1,080	200	126
4QA	Pioneer District Service (Mackay)	720	2,000	126
4QB	Wide Bay District Service (Maryborough)	910	10,000	126
4QD	Central Western Queensland Service (Emerald)	1,550	50,000	126
4QL	Western Queensland Service (Longreach)	540	10,000	126

APPENDIX B—continued

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

APPENDIX B — *continued*
HIGH FREQUENCY SERVICES

Call Sign	Location of Station	Authorised Power (watts)	Hours of Service per Week (to nearest Quarter Hour)
VLH ..	Melbourne, Victoria	10,000	123¾
VLI ..	Sydney, New South Wales	2,000	126
VLK ..	Port Moresby, Papua	10,000	125¾
VLM ..	Brisbane, Queensland	10,000	126
VLQ ..	Brisbane, Queensland	10,000	126
VLR ..	Melbourne, Victoria	10,000	124
VLT ..	Port Moresby, Papua	10,000	125¾
VLW ..	Perth, Western Australia (Two services on two frequencies)	(a) 10,000 (b) 50,000	126

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

APPENDIX C

PAPUA-NEW GUINEA — ADMINISTRATION BROADCASTING STATIONS
IN OPERATION ON 30 JUNE 1971

Station Identification	Location	Frequencies (kHz)	Power (watts)
Radio Rabaul	Rabaul	3385, 5985	10,000
Radio Wewak	Wewak	3335, 6140	10,000
Radio Kerema	Kerema	3245	2,000
Radio Goroka	Goroka	2410	2,000
Radio Mount Hagen	Mt. Hagen	2450	2,000
Radio Milne Bay	Alotau	3235	10,000
Radio Western District	Daru	3305	10,000
Radio Bougainville	Kieta	3322.5	2,000
Radio Madang	Madang	3260	2,000
Radio Morobe	Lae	3220	2,000

APPENDIX D

COMMERCIAL TELEVISION STATIONS IN OPERATION ON 30 JUNE 1971

Call Sign and Channel	Area	Location of Transmitter	Authorised Frequencies (MHz)	Authorised Power (kW.e.r.p.) and Polarisation	Licensee and Registered Office	Hours of Service per Week (to nearest Quarter Hour)
AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY						
CTC-7	Canberra	Black Mountain	181-188 V 182.258 S 187.758	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Vertical)	Canberra Television Ltd, Canberra Television Centre, Black Mountain, Canberra, A.C.T. 2600	76
NEW SOUTH WALES						
<i>Metropolitan</i>						
ATN-7	Sydney	Artarmon	181-188 V 182.25 S 187.75	Vision 100 Sound 10* (Horizontal)	Amalgamated Television Services Pty Ltd, Television Centre, Epping, N.S.W. 2121	118%
TCN-9	Sydney	Willoughby	195-202 V 196.25 S 201.75	Vision 100 Sound 10* (Horizontal)	Television Corporation Ltd, 168-174 Castlereagh Street, Sydney, N.S.W. 2000	121%
TEN-10	Sydney	Artarmon	208-215 V 209.25 S 214.75	Vision 100 Sound 10* (Horizontal)	United Telecasters Sydney Ltd, cnr Epping and Pittwater Roads, North Ryde, N.S.W. 2113	122
<i>Country</i>						
BKN-7	Broken Hill	Rocky Hill	181-188 V 182.25 S 187.75	Vision 5 Sound 1 (Vertical)	Broken Hill Television Ltd, C/o W. C. Beerworth & Crowley, 235 Argent Street, Broken Hill, N.S.W. 2880	33%
CBN-8	Central Tablelands	Mount Canobolas	188-195 V 189.258 S 194.758	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Vertical)	Country Television Services, Ltd, Memorial Place, Bathurst Road, Orange, N.S.W. 2800	55%
CWN-6	Central Western Slopes	Mount Cenn-Cruaich	174-181 V 175.26 S 180.76	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Vertical)	Country Television Services, Ltd, Memorial Place, Bathurst Road, Orange, N.S.W. 2800	55%
ECN-8	Manning River	Middle Brother	188-195 V 189.25 S 194.75	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Vertical)	East Coast Television Ltd, (Receivers and Managers Appointed), 140 Victoria Street, Taree, N.S.W. 2430	54%
MTN-9	Murrumbidgee Irrigation Areas	Mount Bingar	195-202 V 196.24 S 201.74	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Horizontal)	Murrumbidgee Television Ltd, Remembrance Drive-way, Griffith, N.S.W. 2680	48%
NBN-3	Newcastle-Hunter River	Great Sugarloaf	85-92 V 86.25 S 91.75	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Horizontal)	Newcastle Broadcasting and Television Corporation Ltd, Mosbri Crescent, Newcastle, N.S.W. 2300	100%
NEN-9	Upper Namoi	Mount Dowe	195-202 V 196.24 S 201.74	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Horizontal)	Television New England Ltd, Radio Centre, Calala, Tamworth, N.S.W. 2340	58
NRN-11	Grafton-Kempsey	Mount Moombil	215-222 V 216.26 S 221.76	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Horizontal)	Northern Rivers Television Ltd, 152 High Street, Coff's Harbour, N.S.W. 2450	54%

*Operating experimentally at this power.

APPENDIX D — continued

Call Sign and Channel	Area	Location of Transmitter	Authorised Frequencies (MHz)	Authorised Power (kW.e.r.p.) and Polarisation	Licensee and Registered Office	Hours of Service per Week (to nearest Quarter Hour)
<i>Country</i>						
RTN-8	Richmond-Tweed	Mount Nardi	188-195 V 189.26 S 194.76	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Horizontal)	Richmond-Tweed TV Ltd, 9-11 Molesworth Street, Lismore, N.S.W. 2480	54%
RVN-2	South-Western Slopes and Eastern Riverina	Mount Ulandra	63-70 V 64.24 S 69.74	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Horizontal)	Riverina Television Ltd, 198-206 Lake Albert Road, Wagga Wagga, N.S.W. 2650	51%
WIN-4	Illawarra	Knight's Hill	94-101 V 95.25 S 100.75	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Horizontal)	Television Wollongong Transmissions Ltd, Fort Drummond, Mount St Thomas, Wollongong, N.S.W. 2500	92%
VICTORIA						
<i>Metropolitan</i>						
ATV-0	Melbourne	Mount Dandenong	45-52 V 46.26 S 51.76	Vision 100 Sound 10* (Horizontal)	Austarama Television Pty Ltd, Cnr Springvale and Hawthorn Roads, Nunawading, Vic 3131	114%
GTV-9	Melbourne	Mount Dandenong	195-202 V 196.248 S 201.748	Vision 100 Sound 10* (Horizontal)	General Television Corporation Pty Ltd, 22-46 Bendigo Street, Richmond, Vic. 3121	126%
HSV-7	Melbourne	Mount Dandenong	181-188 V 182.25 S 187.75	Vision 100 Sound 10* (Horizontal)	Herald-Sun TV Pty Ltd, 44-74 Flinders Street, Melbourne, Vic. 3000	125%
<i>Country</i>						
AMV-4	Upper-Murray	Baranduda Ranges	94-101 V 95.26 S 100.76	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Horizontal)	Albury Upper Murray T.V. Ltd, Television Centre, Union Road, Lavington, N.S.W. 2641	60%
BCV-8	Bendigo	Mount Alexander	188-195 V 189.25 S 194.75	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Vertical)	Bendigo and Central Victoria Telecasters Ltd, Lily Street, Bendigo, Vic. 3550	74%
BTV-6	Ballarat	Lookout Hill (near Mount Buangor)	174-181 V 175.248 S 180.748	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Horizontal)	Ballarat and Western Victoria Television Ltd, Walker Street, Ballarat, Vic. 3350	64
GLV-10	Latrobe Valley	Mount Tassie (near Callignee)	208-215 V 209.246 S 214.746	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Horizontal)	V.B.N. Ltd, 150 Albert Road, South Melbourne, Vic. 3205	47%
GMV-6	Goulburn Valley	Mount Major	174-181 V 175.256 S 180.756	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Vertical)	Goulburn-Murray Television Ltd, 290 La Trobe Street, Melbourne, Vic. 3000	76
STV-8	Mildura	Yatpool	188-195 V 189.27 S 194.77	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Horizontal)	Sunraysia Television Ltd, 18 Deakin Avenue, Mildura, Vic. 3500	39
QUEENSLAND						
<i>Metropolitan</i>						
BTQ-7	Brisbane	Mount Coot-tha	181-188 V 182.25 S 187.75	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Horizontal)	Brisbane TV Ltd, Sir Samuel Griffith Drive, Mount Coot-tha, Qld 4066	93
QTQ-9	Brisbane	Mount Coot-tha	195-202 V 196.25 S 201.75	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Horizontal)	Queensland Television Ltd, Leichardt Chambers, 133 Leichardt Street, Brisbane, Qld 4000	98%

*Operating experimentally at this power.

APPENDIX D — continued

Call Sign and Channel	Area	Location of Transmitter	Authorised Frequencies (MHz)	Authorised Power (kW.e.r.p.) and Polarisation	Licensee and Registered Office	Hours of Service per Week (to nearest Quarter Hour)
<i>QUEENSLAND—continued</i>						
TVQ-0	Brisbane	Mount Coot-tha	45-52 V 46.25 S 51.75	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Horizontal)	Universal Telecasters Qld Ltd, Sir Samuel Griffith Drive, Mount Coot-tha, Qld 4066	97½
<i>Country</i>						
DDQ-10	Darling Downs	Mount Mowbullian	208-215 V 209.26 S 214.76	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Horizontal)	Darling Downs TV Ltd, Video Avenue, Mount Lofty, Toowoomba, Qld 4350	63½
FNQ-10	Cairns	Cairns (temporary)	208-215 V 209.25 S 214.75	Vision 5 Sound 1 (Horizontal)	Far Northern Television Ltd, Insurance House, 5-21 Denham Street, Townsville, Qld 4810	43½
MVQ-6	Mackay	Mount Blackwood	174-181 V 175.25 S 180.75	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Horizontal)	Mackay Television Ltd, 216 Victoria Street, Mackay, Qld 4740	40%
RTQ-7	Rockhampton	Mount Hopeful	181-188 V 182.26 S 187.76	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Horizontal)	Rockhampton Television Ltd, Dean Street, Rockhampton, Qld 4700	45%
SDQ-4	Southern Downs	Passchendaele Ridge	94-101 V 95.24 S 100.74	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Horizontal)	Darling Downs TV Ltd, Video Avenue, Mount Lofty, Toowoomba, Qld 4350	63%
TNQ-7	Townsville	Mount Stuart	181-188 V 182.25 S 187.75	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Horizontal)	Telecasters North Queensland Ltd, Insurance House, 5-21 Denham Street, Townsville, Qld 4810	46%
WBQ-8	Wide Bay	Mount Goonaneman	188-195 V 189.24 S 194.74	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Vertical)	Wide Bay-Burnett Television Ltd, 217 Bazaar Street, Maryborough, Qld 4650	47%
<i>SOUTH AUSTRALIA</i>						
<i>Metropolitan</i>						
ADS-7	Adelaide	Mount Lofty	181-188 V 182.26 S 187.76	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Horizontal)	Television Broadcasters Ltd, 125 Strangways Terrace, North Adelaide, S.A. 5006	100
NWS-9	Adelaide	Mount Lofty	195-202 V 196.26 S 201.76	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Horizontal)	Southern Television Corporation Ltd, 202-208 Tynte St., Nth. Adelaide, S.A. 5006	97%
SAS-10	Adelaide	Mount Lofty	208-215 V 209.25 S 214.75	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Horizontal)	South Australian Telecasters Ltd, 45-49 Park Terrace, Gilberton, S.A. 5081	99%
<i>Country</i>						
GTS-4	Spencer Gulf North	The Bluff	94-101 V 95.25 S 100.75	Vision 50 Sound 10 (Vertical)	Spencer Gulf Telecasters Ltd, Martin House, 10 Mosley Street, Glenelg, S.A. 5045	36½
SES-8	South East	Mount Burr	188-195 V 189.26 S 194.76	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Horizontal)	South East Telecasters Ltd, John Watson Drive, Mount Gambier, S.A. 5290	43½

APPENDIX D — continued

Call Sign and Channel	Area	Location of Transmitter	Authorised Frequencies (MHz)	Authorised Power (kW.e.r.p.) and Polarisation	Licensee and Registered Office	Hours of Service per Week (to nearest Quarter Hour)
<i>WESTERN AUSTRALIA</i>						
<i>Metropolitan</i>						
STW-9	Perth	Bickley	195-202 V 196.25 S 201.75	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Horizontal)	Swan Television Ltd, Hayes Avenue, Nollamara, W.A. 6061	93½
TVW-7	Perth	Bickley	181-188 V 182.25 S 187.75	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Horizontal)	TVW Limited, Osborne Park Road, Tuart Hill, W.A. 6060	93½
<i>Country</i>						
BTW-3	Bunbury	Mount Lennard	85-92 V 86.24 S 91.74	Vision 50 Sound 10 (Horizontal)	South Western Telecasters Ltd, 32 Stirling Street, Bunbury, W.A. 6230	40%
GSW-9	Southern Agricultural	Mount Barker	195-202 V 196.24 S 201.74	Vision 50 Sound 10 (Vertical)	South Western Telecasters Ltd, 32 Stirling Street, Bunbury, W.A. 6230	40%
VEW-8	Kalgoorlie	4 miles north-west of Kalgoorlie	188-195 V 189.25 S 194.75	Vision 4 Sound 0.8 (Horizontal)	Mid-Western Television Pty Ltd, 107 Maritana Street, Kalgoorlie, W.A. 6430	28
<i>TASMANIA</i>						
<i>Metropolitan</i>						
TVT-6	Hobart	Mount Wellington	174-181 V 175.25 S 180.75	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Horizontal)	Tasmanian Television Ltd, C/o Wise, Lord, Ferguson, Adams & Bennetto, Scottish Union Building, 152 Macquarie Street, Hobart, Tas. 7000	72%
<i>Country</i>						
TNT-9	North Eastern Tasmania	Mount Barrow	195-202 V-196.238 S 201.738	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Horizontal)	Northern Television (TNT 9) Pty Ltd, 71-75 Paterson Street, Launceston, Tas. 7250	69

APPENDIX E

NATIONAL TELEVISION STATIONS IN OPERATION ON 30 JUNE 1971

Call Sign and Channel	Area	Location of Transmitter	Authorised Frequencies (MHz)	Authorised Power (kW.e.r.p.) and Polarisation	Hours of Service per Week (to nearest Quarter Hour)
AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY					
ABC-3	Canberra	Black Mountain	V 85.92 S 86.24 S 91.74	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Vertical)	89
NEW SOUTH WALES					
<i>Metropolitan</i>					
ABN-2	Sydney	Gore Hill	V 63.70 S 64.25 S 69.75	Vision 100 Sound 10* (Horizontal)	89
<i>Country</i>					
ABCN-1	Central Tablelands	Mount Canobolas	V 56.63 S 57.258 S 62.758	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Vertical)	89
ABDN-2	Grafton-Kempsey	Mount Moombil	V 63.70 S 64.26 S 69.76	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Horizontal)	89
ABGN-7	Murrumbidgee Irrigation Areas	Mount Bingar	V 181-188 S 182.24 S 187.74	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Horizontal)	89
ABHN-5	Newcastle-Hunter River	Great Sugarloaf	V 101-108 S 102.258 S 107.758	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Horizontal)	89
ABLN-2	Broken Hill	Rocky Hill	V 63.70 S 64.25 S 69.75	Vision 5 Sound 1 (Vertical)	82½
ABMN-0	South-Western Slopes and Eastern Riverina	Mount Ulandra	V 45.52 S 46.24 S 51.74	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Horizontal)	89
ABQN-5	Central Western Slopes	Mount Cenn-Cruaich	V 101-108 S 102.24 S 107.74	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Vertical)	89
ABRN-6	Richmond-Tweed	Mount Nardi	V 174-181 S 175.26 S 180.76	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Horizontal)	89
ABSN-8	Bega-Cooma	Brown Mountain	V 188-195 S 189.24 S 194.74	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Vertical)	89
ABTN-1	Manning River	Middle Brother	V 56.63 S 57.25 S 62.75	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Vertical)	89
ABUN-7	Upper Namoi	Mount Dowe	V 181-188 S 182.24 S 187.74	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Horizontal)	89
ABWN-5A	Illawarra	Knight's Hill	V 137-144 S 138.25 S 143.75	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Horizontal)	89
VICTORIA					
<i>Metropolitan</i>					
ABV-2	Melbourne	Mount Dandenong	V 63.70 S 64.25 S 69.75	Vision 100 Sound 10* (Horizontal)	86

*Operating experimentally at this power.

APPENDIX E — continued

Call Sign and Channel	Area	Location of Transmitter	Authorised Frequencies (MHz)	Authorised Power (kW.e.r.p.) and Polarisation	Hours of Service per Week (to nearest Quarter Hour)
VICTORIA—continued					
<i>Country</i>					
ABAV-1	Upper Murray	Baranduda Ranges	V 56.63 S 57.25 S 62.75	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Horizontal)	86
ABEV-1	Bendigo	Mount Alexander	V 56.63 S 57.26 S 62.76	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Vertical)	86
ABGV-3	Goulburn Valley	Mount Major	V 85-92 S 86.23 S 91.73	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Vertical)	86
ABLV-4	Latrobe Valley	Mount Tassie (near Callignee)	V 94-101 S 95.24 S 100.74	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Horizontal)	86
ABMV-4	Mildura	Yatpool	V 94-101 S 95.27 S 100.77	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Horizontal)	86
ABRV-3	Ballarat	Lookout Hill (near Mount Buangor)	V 85-92 S 86.238 S 91.738	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Horizontal)	86
ABSV-2	Murray Valley	Goschen	V 63.70 S 64.26 S 69.76	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Vertical)	86
QUEENSLAND					
<i>Metropolitan</i>					
ABQ-2	Brisbane	Mount Coot-tha	V 63.70 S 64.24 S 69.74	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Horizontal)	85
<i>Country</i>					
ABCLQ-7	Cloncurry	Cloncurry Microwave Repeater Station	V 181-188 S 182.24 S 187.74	Vision 0.1 Sound 0.02 (Horizontal)	85
ABDQ-3	Darling Downs	Mount Mowbullian	V 85-92 S 86.252 S 91.752	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Horizontal)	85
ABHQ-9	Hughenden	Hughenden Microwave Repeater Station	V 195-202 S 196.26 S 201.76	Vision 0.1 Sound 0.02 (Horizontal)	85
ABIQ-6	Mount Isa	1½ miles south-east of Mount Isa	V 174-181 S 175.26 S 180.76	Vision 0.5 Sound 0.1 (Horizontal)	85
ABJQ-10	Julia Creek	Julia Creek Microwave Repeater Station	V 208-215 S 209.26 S 214.76	Vision 0.1 Sound 0.02 (Horizontal)	85
ABMQ-4	Mackay	Mount Blackwood	V 94-101 S 95.25 S 100.75	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Horizontal)	85
ABNQ-9	Cairns	Cairns (temporary)	V 195-202 S 196.24 S 201.74	Vision 5 Sound 1 (Horizontal)	85
ABRQ-3	Rockhampton	Mount Hopeful	V 85-92 S 86.26 S 91.76	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Horizontal)	85
ABRDQ-6	Richmond	Richmond Microwave Repeater Station	V 174-181 S 175.24 S 180.74	Vision 0.1 Sound 0.02 (Horizontal)	85

APPENDIX E — continued

Call Sign and Channel	Area	Location of Transmitter	Authorised Frequencies (MHz)	Authorised Power (kW.e.r.p.) and Polarisation	Hours of Service per Week (to nearest Quarter Hour)
<i>Country</i>					
ABSQ-1 ..	Southern Downs ..	Passchendaele Ridge ..	56-63 V 57.26 S 62.76	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Horizontal)	85
ABTQ-3 ..	Townsville ..	Mount Stuart ..	85-93 V 87.27 S 92.77	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Horizontal)	85
ABWQ-6 ..	Wide Bay ..	Mount Goonaneman ..	174-181 V 175.24 S 180.74	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Vertical)	85
SOUTH AUSTRALIA					
<i>Metropolitan</i>					
ABS-2 ..	Adelaide ..	Mount Lofty ..	63-70 V 64.26 S 69.76	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Horizontal)	82%
<i>Country</i>					
ABGS-1 ..	South East ..	Mount Burr ..	56-63 V 57.25 S 62.75	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Horizontal)	82%
ABNS-1 ..	Spencer Gulf North ..	The Bluff ..	56-63 V 57.25 S 62.75	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Vertical)	82%
ABRS-3 ..	Central East ..	2½ miles west south west of Loxton	85-92 V 86.248 S 91.748	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Vertical)	82%
WESTERN AUSTRALIA					
<i>Metropolitan</i>					
ABW-2 ..	Perth ..	Bickley ..	63-70 V 64.25 S 69.75	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Horizontal)	84%
<i>Country</i>					
ABAW-2 ..	Southern Agricultural ..	Mount Barker ..	63-70 V 64.24 S 69.74	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Vertical)	84%
ABCW-4 ..	Central Agricultural ..	Mawson Trig ..	94-101 V 95.26 S 100.76	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Horizontal)	84%
ABGW-6	Geraldton ..	6 miles north-east of Geraldton	174-181 V 175.26 S 180.76	Vision 10 Sound 2 (Horizontal)	84%
ABKW-6	Kalgoorlie ..	4 miles north west of Kalgoorlie	174-181 V 175.25 S 180.75	Vision 4 Sound 0.8 (Horizontal)	84%
ABNW-7 ..	Norseman ..	Norseman Microwave Repeater Station	181-188 V 182.24 S 187.74	Vision 0.05 Sound 0.01 (Horizontal)	84%
ABSW-5 ..	Bunbury ..	Mount Lennard ..	101-108 V 102.25 S 107.75	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Horizontal)	84%
TASMANIA					
<i>Metropolitan</i>					
ABT-2 ..	Hobart ..	Mount Wellington ..	63-70 V 64.24 S 69.74	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Horizontal)	86%
<i>Country</i>					
ABNT-3 ..	North Eastern Tasmania	Mount Barrow ..	85-92 V 86.20 S 91.70	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Horizontal)	86%

APPENDIX F

COMMERCIAL TELEVISION TRANSLATOR STATIONS IN OPERATION ON 30 JUNE 1971

Area Served	Location	Call Sign and Area (Parent Station)	Input Channel	Output Channel	Authorised Power/Polarisation	Licensee
NEW SOUTH WALES						
Armidale ..	Kelly's Plains	NEN Upper Namoi	9	1	5 watts (Horizontal)	Television New England Ltd
Bateman's Bay-Moruya	Mount Wandera	WIN Illawarra	4	11	50 watts (Horizontal)	Television Wollongong Transmissions Ltd
Bonalbo ..	Brown's Hill	RTN Richmond-Tweed	8	5	1 watt (Vertical)	Richmond-Tweed TV Ltd
Cobar ..	Fort Bourke Hill	CWN Central West-ern Slopes	6§	10	50 watts (Vertical)	Country Television Services Ltd
Cooma ..	Mount Roberts	CTC Canberra	7	10	1,000 watts (Vertical)	Canberra Television Ltd
Glen Innes ..	Merdon's Hill	NEN Upper Namoi	9	3	5 watts (Horizontal)	Television New England Ltd
Goulburn ..	Mount Gray	CTC Canberra	7	10	50 watts (Vertical)	Canberra Television Ltd
Inverell ..	'Hillview'-1½ miles east north east of Inverell	NEN Upper Namoi	9	10	10 watts (Horizontal)	Television New England Ltd
Kandos-Rylstone	Mount Cumber-Melon	CBN Central Tablelands	8	10	5 watts (Vertical)	Country Television Services Ltd
Kyogle ..	Geneva Hill	RTN Richmond-Tweed	8	5	1 watt (Vertical)	Richmond-Tweed TV Ltd
Lithgow ..	Reservoir Hill	CBN Central Tablelands	8	6 modified —1,000 kHz	5 watts (Vertical)	Country Television Services Ltd
Mudgee ..	2 miles S.W. of Mudgee	CWN Central Western Slopes	6	9	1 watt (Vertical)	Country Television Services Ltd
Murwillumbah	May's Hill	RTN Richmond-Tweed	8	5	5 watts (Horizontal)	Richmond-Tweed TV Ltd
Snowy Mountains (Khancoban)	Mount Youngal	AMV Upper Murray	4	10	5 watts (Horizontal)	Snowy Mountains Hydro-Electric Authority
Walcha ..	Clive Blake's Hill	NEN Upper Namoi	9	1	5 watts (Horizontal)	Television New England Ltd
VICTORIA						
Alexandra ..	Burgess Road, near Yarck	GMV Goulburn Valley	6	10	50 watts (Horizontal)	Goulburn-Murray Television Ltd
Eildon ..	Near Wightman's Hill	GMV Goulburn Valley	10 (via Alexandra Translator)	3	5 watts (Horizontal)	Goulburn-Murray Television Ltd
Myrtleford ..	Tower Hill	AMV Upper Murray	4a	9	10 watts (Horizontal)	Albury Upper Murray TV Ltd
Nhill ..	Mount Lawloit	BTV Ballarat	6β	7	500 wattsφ (Vertical)	Ballarat and Western Victoria Television Ltd

APPENDIX F—continued

Area Served	Location	Call Sign and Area (Parent Station)	Input Channel	Output Channel	Authorised Power/Polarisation	Licensee
VICTORIA—Continued						
Portland	Mount Clay	BTV	6	11	500 watts (Horizontal)	Ballarat and Western Victoria Television Ltd
Swan Hill	Goschen	Ballarat BCV Bendigo	8*	11	1,000 watts (Vertical)	Bendigo and Central Victoria Telecasters Ltd
Warrnambool-Port Fairy	Tower Hill	BTV Ballarat	6	9	500 watts ^e (Vertical)	Ballarat and Western Victoria Television Ltd
QUEENSLAND						
Blackwater Bluff	Cutlers Hill	RTQ Rockhampton	7	10	5 watts [§] (Horizontal)	Utah Development Company
Cardstone Village†	2 miles East of Cardstone Village	TNQ Townsville	7	5	1 watt (Vertical)	Northern Electric Authority of Queensland
Cracow	Golden Plateau	RTQ Rockhampton	7	5	1 watt (Horizontal)	Golden Plateau No Liability
Gympie	Seacom Site-Black Mountain	WBQ Wide Bay	8	1	500 watts (Vertical)	Wide Bay-Burnett Television Ltd
Toowoomba	Mt. Lofty	DDQ Darling Downs	10	5¶	25 watts (Horizontal)	Darling Downs TV Ltd
Townsville	Seacom Site-Yarrowonga	TNQ Townsville	7	9	5 watts (Horizontal)	Telecasters North Queensland Ltd
SOUTH AUSTRALIA						
Cowell	Mt. Olinthus	GTS Spencer Gulf North	4	8	50 watts (Vertical)	Spencer Gulf Telecasters Ltd
Port Lincoln	Borthwicks Hill	GTS Spencer Gulf North	8 (via Cowell Translator)	5	50 watts (Horizontal)	Spencer Gulf Telecasters Ltd
TASMANIA						
Derby	1 mile north-west of Derby	TNT North Eastern Tasmania	9	11	0.2 watts (Horizontal)	Northern Television (TNT 9) Pty Ltd
Gowrie Park	1½ miles N.W. of Gowrie Park	TNT North Eastern Tasmania	9	1	1 watt (Horizontal)	Northern Television (TNT 9) Pty Ltd
Maydena	Abbott's Lookout	TVT Hobart	6	8	1 watt (Horizontal)	Tasmanian Television Ltd
Queenstown-Zeehan	Mount Owen	TVT Hobart	6	8	50 watts (Horizontal)	Tasmanian Television Ltd
Rosebery-Renison Bell	Mount Read	TVT Hobart	8 (via Queens-town Translator)	10	5 watts (Horizontal)	Tasmanian Television Ltd
Savage River-Luina	Mount Cleveland	TNT North Eastern Tasmania	10 (via Waratah Translator)	7	5 watts (Horizontal)	Northern Television (TNT 9) Pty Ltd
South Launceston	Juliana Street	TNT North Eastern Tasmania	9	11	1 watt (Horizontal)	Northern Television (TNT 9) Pty Ltd

APPENDIX F—continued

Area Served	Location	Call Sign and Area (Parent Station)	Input Channel	Output Channel	Authorised Power/Polarisation	Licensee
Country						
St. Marys-Fingal Valley	South Sister Hill	TNT North Eastern Tasmania	9	11	50 watts (Vertical)	Northern Television (TNT 9) Pty Ltd
Stanley	The Nut	TNT North Eastern Tasmania	9	6	50 watts (Vertical)	Northern Television (TNT 9) Pty Ltd
Strathgordon	Twelvetrees Range, near Strathgordon ½ mile South of Bicheno	TVT Hobart	6	8	10 watts (Horizontal)	Tasmanian Television Ltd
Swansea-Bicheno	White Rock Point	TVT Hobart	6	8	50 watts (H-Swansea) (V-Bicheno)	Tasmanian Television Ltd
Taroona	White Rock Point	TVT Hobart	6	8	50 watts (Horizontal)	Tasmanian Television Ltd
Waratah	Companion Hill	TNT North Eastern Tasmania	9	10	5 watts (Horizontal)	Northern Television (TNT 9) Pty Ltd

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

a Via UHF relay at Mount Stanley.

β Via UHF relay at Mount Arapiles.

φ Temporarily operating on 300 watts.

* Via UHF relay at Gredgwin.

e Increased from 50 watts.

§ Increased from 1 watt.

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

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

APPENDIX G

NATIONAL TELEVISION TRANSLATOR STATIONS IN OPERATION ON 30 JUNE 1971

Area Served	Location	Call Sign and Area (Parent Station)	Input Channel	Output Channel	Authorised Power/Polarisation
NEW SOUTH WALES					
Armidale	Kelly's Plains	ABUN Upper Namoi	7	4	5 watts (Horizontal)
Bateman's Bay-Moruya	Mount Wandera	ABWN Illawarra	5A	9	50 watts (Horizontal)
Bonalbo	Brown's Hill	ABRN Richmond-Tweed	6	3	1 watt (Vertical)
Cooma	Nanny Goat Hill	ABSN Bega-Cooma	8	0	5 watts (Mixed)
Glen Innes	Merdon's Hill	ABUN Upper Namoi	7	0	5 watts (Horizontal)
Goulburn	Mount Gray	ABC Canberra	3	0	50 watts (Vertical)
Kandos-Rylstone	Mount Cumber-Melon	ABCN Central Tablelands	1	0	5 watts (Vertical)
Kyogle	Geneva Hill	ABRN Richmond-Tweed	6	3	1 watt (Vertical)
Lithgow	Reservoir Hill	ABCN Central Tablelands	1	5	5 watts (Vertical)
Mudgee	2 miles S.W. of Mudgee	ABQN Central Western Slopes	5	11	1 watt (Vertical)
Walcha	Clive Blake's Hill	ABUN Upper Namoi	7	5	5 watts (Horizontal)
VICTORIA					
Alexandra	Burgess Road near Yarck	ABGV Goulburn Valley	3	5	50 watts (Horizontal)
Eildon	Near Wightman's Hill	ABGV Goulburn Valley	5 (via Alexandra Translator)	1	1.25 watts* (Horizontal)
Myrtleford	Tower Hill	ABGV Goulburn Valley	3 _a	2	25 watts (Horizontal)
Nhill	Mount Lawloit	ABRV Ballarat	3 _β	9	500 watts _φ (Vertical)
Orbost	Mount Raymond	ABLV Latrobe Valley	4	2	20 watts (Vertical)
Portland	Mount Clay	ABRV Ballarat	2 (via Warrnambool Translator)	4	500 watts (Horizontal)
Warrnambool-Port Fairy	Tower Hill	ABRV Ballarat	3	2	500 watts _§ (Vertical)
QUEENSLAND					
Gympie	Seacom Site—Black Mountain	ABWQ Wide Bay	6	4	500 watts (Vertical)
Monto	3½ miles from Mulgildie	ABWQ Wide Bay	6	1	50 watts (Vertical)
Townsville	Seacom Site—Yarrowonga	ABTQ Townsville	3	10	5 watts (Horizontal)
SOUTH AUSTRALIA					
Bordertown	Microwave Repeater Station Bordertown	ABS Adelaide	2+	2	100 watts _§ (Vertical)

APPENDIX G — continued

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

* Commenced on 5 watts and reduced to 1.25 watts to avoid interference to reception of another station.
_a Via UHF relay at Mount Stanley.
_β Via UHF relay at Mount Arapiles.
_φ Temporarily operating on 300 watts, expected to change to full authorised power later in 1971.
_δ Temporarily operating on 50 watts, expected to change to full authorised power shortly.
_† Microwave Relay from Adelaide.
_§ Operating at 100 watts, after increasing from 80 watts, instead of 500 watts initially proposed, pending review of reception conditions after Nhill translators operating at full power.

APPENDIX H

TELEVISION REPEATER STATIONS IN OPERATION ON 30 JUNE 1971

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

*Ultimately 10 watts.

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

APPENDIX I

COMMERCIAL TELEVISION STATIONS
PRINCIPAL SHAREHOLDERS IN LICENSEE COMPANIES

AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY

CANBERRA TELEVISION LTD (CTC)

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

NEW SOUTH WALES

(Metropolitan)

AMALGAMATED TELEVISION SERVICES PTY LTD (ATN)

	\$2 Shares
John Fairfax & Sons Ltd	1,061,630
Fairfax Corporation Pty Ltd	216,896
Associated Newspapers Ltd	125,000
The Australian Broadcasting Co. Pty Ltd	58,592
Others	32,000
Total issued shares	1,494,118

TELEVISION CORPORATION LTD (TCN)

	50c Ordinary Stock Units	50c Preferred Ordinary Shares
Consolidated Press Holdings Ltd	7,398,860	743,231
Others	2,744,621	265,224
Total issued stock units	10,143,481	1,008,455

UNITED TELECASTERS SYDNEY LTD (TEN)

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

(Country)

BROKEN HILL TELEVISION LTD (BKN)

	50c Shares
J. M. Sturrock Pty Ltd	102,000
B.T.V. Pty Ltd	19,002
Underwriting and Insurance Ltd	10,000
Broken Hill Theatres Pty Ltd	10,000
Others	58,998
Total issued shares	200,000

APPENDIX I—continued

COUNTRY TELEVISION SERVICES LTD (CBN)

	50c Stock Units
Email Ltd.	226,400
Country Life Newspaper Co. Ltd	101,950
Western Newspapers Ltd	80,000
The Mutual Life and Citizens Assurance Co. Ltd	76,500
Australian Mutual Provident Society	70,000
Others	1,134,668
Total issued stock units	1,689,518

COUNTRY TELEVISION SERVICES LTD (CWN)

See CBN

EAST COAST TELEVISION LTD (ECN)

	50c Shares
E. Dare	256,400
Manning Valley Properties Pty Ltd	32,600
Amalgamated Wireless (A/asia) Ltd	31,000
Others	351,000
Total issued shares	671,000

MURRUMBIDGEE TELEVISION LTD (MTN)

	50c Shares
H. Jones & Co. (Sydney) Pty Ltd	359,150
2RG Broadcasters Pty Ltd	96,900
Australasian Jam Co. Pty Ltd	52,249
Others	491,701
Total issued shares	1,000,000

NEWCASTLE BROADCASTING AND TELEVISION CORPORATION LTD (NBN)

	50c Shares
Telecommunications Securities Ltd	331,345
Bank of N.S.W. Nominees Pty Ltd	278,247
Currong Pty Ltd	240,000
Far Pty Ltd	228,000
Wales Nominees (Canberra) Pty Ltd	216,000
Euroka Pty Ltd	151,725
Others	804,683
Total issued shares	2,250,000

TELEVISION NEW ENGLAND LTD (NEN)

	40c Shares
Broadcast Amalgamated Ltd	427,790
Tamworth Newspaper Co. Ltd	102,000
Balerf Pty Ltd	84,000
The Mutual Life and Citizens Assurance Co. Ltd	72,000
Others	964,210
Total issued shares	1,650,000

NORTHERN RIVERS TELEVISION LTD (NRN)

	50c Shares
Richmond River Broadcasters Pty Ltd	100,000
The Daily Examiner Pty Ltd	60,000
Amalgamated Wireless (A/asia) Ltd	40,000
Others	680,000
Total issued shares	880,000

APPENDIX I—continued

RICHMOND-TWEED TV LTD (RTN)

	25c Shares
Richmond River Broadcasters Pty Ltd	199,975
Northern Star Ltd	140,000
Tweed Radio and Broadcasting Co. Pty Ltd	85,600
Canberra Television Ltd	69,000
Others	905,225
Total issued shares	1,399,800

RIVERINA TELEVISION LTD (RVN)

	50c Shares
Elwood Pty Ltd	214,000
Estate E. V. Roberts	200,000
Henderson Holdings Pty Ltd	150,000
Others	436,000
Total issued shares	1,000,000

TELEVISION WOLLONGONG TRANSMISSIONS LTD (WIN)

	\$1 Stock Units
Media Securities Ltd	329,450
Euroka Pty Ltd	131,800
Interstate Television Holdings Pty Ltd	101,000
Others	437,750
Total issued stock units	1,000,000

VICTORIA

(Metropolitan)

AUSTARAMA TELEVISION PTY LTD (ATV)

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

GENERAL TELEVISION CORPORATION PTY LTD (GTV)

	\$2 Shares
Independent Television Corporation Pty Ltd	802,771
Consolidated Press Holdings Ltd	141,629
Greater Union Organization Pty Ltd	67,600
Total issued shares	1,012,000

HERALD-SUN TV PTY LTD (HSV)

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

(Country)

ALBURY UPPER MURRAY TV LTD (AMV)

	50c Shares
Breeza Investments Pty Ltd	265,500
A. & F. Sullivan Pty Ltd	159,700
Tenilba Investments Pty Ltd	54,700
Amalgamated Wireless (A/asia) Ltd	45,000
Border Morning Mail Pty Ltd	44,000
Others	531,100
Total issued shares	1,100,000

APPENDIX I—continued

BENDIGO AND CENTRAL VICTORIA TELECASTERS LTD (BCV)		
	50c Shares	
Victorian Broadcasting Network Ltd	1,100,000	
Central Victoria Broadcasters Pty Ltd	100,000	
Total issued shares	<u>1,200,000</u>	
BALLARAT AND WESTERN VICTORIA TELEVISION LTD (BTV)		
	50c Shares	
Associated Broadcasting Services Ltd	430,220	
Ballarat Broadcasters Pty Ltd	112,235	
Ballarat Courier Pty Ltd	102,100	
Canberra Television Ltd	65,059	
Others	690,386	
Total issued shares	<u>1,400,000</u>	
V.B.N. LIMITED (GLV)		
	50c Ordinary Shares	\$2 Cumulative Redeemable Preference Shares
Victorian Broadcasting Network Ltd	975,618	
Central Murray Broadcasters Pty Ltd		105,000
Central Victoria Broadcasters Pty Ltd		10,000
Grenfell Investments Pty Ltd		10,000
Latrobe Valley and Gippsland Broadcasters Pty Ltd	200,000	420,000
Western Province Radio Pty Ltd		184,000
Nationwide Finance Ltd	13,690	
Others	10,692	
Total issued shares	<u>1,200,000</u>	<u>729,000</u>
GOULBURN-MURRAY TELEVISION LTD (GMV)		
	50c Shares	
Associated Broadcasting Services Ltd	1,200,000	
Total issued shares	<u>1,200,000</u>	
SUNRAYSIA TELEVISION LTD (STV)		
	50c Shares	
Elliott Newspaper Group Pty Ltd	41,000	
Sunraysia Broadcasters Pty Ltd	37,200	
Central Murray Broadcasters Pty Ltd	35,000	
Electronic Industries Ltd	34,000	
Sunraysia Publishing Co. Pty Ltd	32,000	
M. A. Harrison	32,000	
Others	488,800	
Total issued shares	<u>700,000</u>	
QUEENSLAND (Metropolitan)		
BRISBANE TV LTD (BTQ)		
	50c Shares	
Queensland Newspapers Pty Ltd	240,000	
Telegraph Newspaper Co. Pty Ltd	163,000	
Associated Newspapers Ltd (London)	100,000	
Amalgamated Wireless (A/asia) Ltd	60,000	
Commonwealth Broadcasting Corporation (Q'land) Ltd	50,000	
Television Corporation Ltd	50,000	
The Herald and Weekly Times Ltd	40,000	
Others	747,000	
Total issued shares	<u>1,450,000</u>	

APPENDIX I—continued

QUEENSLAND TELEVISION LTD (QTQ)		25c Stock Units
Fairfax Publications Pty Ltd		507,600
Amalgamated Television Services Pty Ltd		500,800
Fairfax Corporation Pty Ltd		500,400
National Broadcasting Co. Inc. (U.S.A.)		303,000
Interstate Television Holdings Pty Ltd		300,000
P.M.S. Investments Pty Ltd		269,400
Others		646,000
Total issued stock units		<u>3,027,200</u>
UNIVERSAL TELECASTERS QLD LTD (TVQ)		
	50c Shares	
Ansett Transport Industries Ltd		2,000,000
Total issued shares		<u>2,000,000</u>
QUEENSLAND (Country)		
DARLING DOWNS TV LTD (DDQ)		
	50c Shares	
Commonwealth Broadcasting Corporation (Q'land) Ltd		129,600
Gold Radio Service Pty Ltd		70,000
Tasmanian Television Ltd		60,000
Chronicle Holdings Pty Ltd		52,000
Newcastle Broadcasting and Television Corporation Ltd		50,000
Others		1,038,400
Total issued shares		<u>1,400,000</u>
FAR NORTHERN TELEVISION LTD (FNQ)		
	50c Shares	
Telecasters North Queensland Ltd		1,000,000
Total issued shares		<u>1,000,000</u>
MACKAY TELEVISION LTD (MVQ)		
	50c Shares	
Mackay Theatres (Estate Late John Taylor)		79,196
Tingalpa Hotel Pty Ltd		62,000
Buss & Turner Pty Ltd		47,000
Telecasters North Queensland Ltd		32,000
Mackay Printing and Publishing Co. Pty Ltd		30,000
Others		389,804
Total issued shares		<u>640,000</u>
ROCKHAMPTON TELEVISION LTD (RTQ)		
	50c Shares	
Rockhampton Newspaper Co. Pty Ltd		80,000
Nationwide Finance Ltd		72,100
Rockhampton Broadcasting Co. Pty Ltd		40,000
Others		807,900
Total issued shares		<u>1,000,000</u>

APPENDIX I—continued

TELECASTERS NORTH QUEENSLAND LTD (TNQ)

	50c Shares
Ayr Broadcasters Pty Ltd	100,100
The North Queensland Newspaper Co. Ltd	46,850
Far Northern Theatres Ltd	44,575
Amalgamated Wireless (A/asia) Ltd	40,245
Samuel Allen & Sons Ltd	40,240
Others	532,904
Total issued shares	804,914

DARLING DOWNS TV LTD (SDQ)

See DDQ

WIDE BAY-BURNETT TELEVISION LTD (WBQ)

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

SOUTH AUSTRALIA

(Metropolitan)

TELEVISION BROADCASTERS LTD (ADS)

	50c Shares
Advertiser Newspapers Ltd	920,000
Associated Newspapers Ltd (London)	375,000
Midlands Broadcasting Services Ltd	300,000
5KA Holdings Pty Ltd	300,000
Philips Industries Pty Ltd	95,000
Others	1,010,000
Total issued shares	3,000,000

SOUTHERN TELEVISION CORPORATION LTD (NWS)

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

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN TELECASTERS LTD (SAS)

	50c Shares
TVW Ltd	3,000,000
Total issued shares	3,000,000

(Country)

SPENCER GULF TELECASTERS LTD (GTS)

	50c Shares
Electronic Industries Ltd	115,500
J. M. Sturrock Pty Ltd	106,443
Berylmay Pty Ltd	55,000
Atico Pty Ltd	55,000
B.H.P. Nominees Pty Ltd	55,000
The Mutual Life and Citizens Assurance Co. Ltd	40,550
Australian and International Insurance Ltd	38,500
Amalgamated Wireless (A/asia) Ltd	33,000
Others	271,007
Total issued shares	770,000

APPENDIX I—continued

SOUTH EAST TELECASTERS LTD (SES)

	50c Shares
Electronic Industries Ltd	89,000
Ballarat and Western Victoria Television Ltd	29,900
C. Zempilas	28,200
J. M. Sturrock Pty Ltd	27,575
Melbourne Securities Holdings Pty Ltd	23,500
Tasmanian Television Ltd	20,000
Others	381,325
Total issued shares	599,500

WESTERN AUSTRALIA

(Metropolitan)

SWAN TELEVISION LTD (STW)

	\$1 Shares
Derwent Securities Pty Ltd	105,200
R and I Nominees	97,200
Australian Mutual Provident Society	80,000
Ansett Transport Industries Ltd	72,000
Esanda Limited	72,000
Queensland Insurance Co. Ltd	53,333
Dominion Investments Pty Ltd	46,350
Broadway Investments Pty Ltd	42,700
Others	1,031,217
Total issued shares	1,600,000

TVW LTD (TVW)

	\$1 Shares
Westralian International Ltd	78,500
Silverton Securities Pty Ltd	66,700
Tasmanian Television Ltd	66,700
Goulburn-Murray Television Ltd	64,000
The Mutual Life and Citizens Assurance Co. Ltd	54,800
T. E. Wardle (1968) Pty Ltd	50,000
Others	1,168,557
Total issued shares	1,549,257

(Country)

SOUTH WESTERN TELECASTERS LTD (BTW)

	50c Shares
Swan Brewery Co. Ltd	67,600
Underwriting and Insurance Ltd	45,000
Southern Television Corp. Ltd	42,600
Harris Scarfe & Sandovers Ltd	42,000
Others	806,800
Total issued shares	1,004,000

SOUTH WESTERN TELECASTERS LTD (GSW)

See BTW

MID WESTERN TELEVISION PTY LTD (VEW)

	\$1 Shares
Group Television Services Pty Ltd	51,000
O. & I. Patroni	6,600
T. T. Watson	5,000
H. S. Lilburn	4,950
Southern Television Corp. Ltd	4,900
Highway Motel (Kalgoorlie) Pty Ltd	4,450
Viewway Drive-In Theatre Pty Ltd	4,075
Others	19,025
Total issued shares	100,000

APPENDIX I—continued

TASMANIA
(Metropolitan)

TASMANIAN TELEVISION LTD (TVT)

	50c Shares
Davies Bros. Ltd	206,373
The Examiner Newspaper Pty Ltd	107,500
Robert Nettlefold Pty Ltd	88,600
Associated Broadcasting Services Ltd	75,000
Metropolitan Broadcasters Pty Ltd	62,875
E. G. McRae	61,000
Leonard Investments Pty Ltd	57,125
Australian Mutual Provident Society	51,875
Commercial Broadcasters Pty Ltd	50,000
Others	1,038,634
Total issued shares	1,798,982

(Country)

NORTHERN TELEVISION (TNT 9) PTY LTD (TNT)

	\$2 Shares
Examiner-Northern TV Ltd	183,000
Total issued shares	183,000

APPENDIX J

MULTIPLE SHAREHOLDING INTERESTS OF NEWSPAPERS
AND OTHERS IN BROADCASTING AND TELEVISION STATIONS

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

- I — Capital City Newspapers.
- II — Provincial and Country Newspapers.
- III — Overseas Newspapers.
- IV — Other Organizations.

(I) CAPITAL CITY NEWSPAPERS

ADVERTISER NEWSPAPERS LTD (*The Advertiser, Adelaide*)
Television

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

Broadcasting

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

(Advertiser Newspapers Ltd also holds 2,872,400 of the 54,834,005 ordinary shares in The Herald and Weekly Times Ltd and 110,000 of the 7,212,901 ordinary shares in Queensland Press Ltd (*see below*).)

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

Television

TCN Sydney Consolidated Press Holdings Ltd holds 7,398,860 ordinary stock units and 743,231 preferred ordinary shares in totals of 10,143,481 ordinary stock units and 1,008,455 preferred ordinary shares.
WIN Illawarra Area Consolidated Press Holdings Ltd holds 44,200 of the 1,000,000 stock units in the licensee company.
NBN Newcastle-Hunter River Area Consolidated Press Holdings Ltd holds 99,745 of the 2,250,000 shares in the licensee company.
ECN Manning River Area Maitland Mercury Newspaper and Printing Co. Pty Ltd, a subsidiary company of Consolidated Press Holdings Ltd, holds 26,982 of the 35,996 shares in Manning River Times Pty Ltd, which holds 10,000 of the 671,000 shares in the licensee company.
CBN Central Tablelands Area Western Newspapers Ltd, in which the Consolidated Press Group holds 203,446 of the 778,901 shares, holds 80,000 of the 1,689,518 stock units in the licensee company.
CWN Central Western Slopes Area
GTV Melbourne Independent Television Corporation Pty Ltd, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Television Corporation Ltd, licensee of TCN Sydney (*see above*), holds 802,771 of the 1,012,000 shares in the licensee company. In addition, Consolidated Press Holdings Ltd holds 141,629 shares in the licensee company.
BTQ Brisbane Television Corporation Ltd, licensee of TCN Sydney (*see above*), holds 50,000 of the 1,450,000 shares in the licensee company. In addition Television Corporation Ltd holds 45,000 of the 7,212,901 shares in Queensland Press Ltd, which, through two wholly-owned subsidiary companies holds 403,000 of the shares in the licensee company.
DDQ Darling Downs Area Newcastle Broadcasting and Television Corporation Ltd, licensee of NBN (*see above*), holds 50,000 of the 1,400,000 shares in the licensee company.
SDQ Southern Downs Area

Broadcasting

2GZ Orange A wholly-owned subsidiary company of Country Television Services Ltd, licensee of CBN/CWN (*see above*) holds all the shares in the licensee company

APPENDIX J—continued

2NZ Inverell	Country Broadcasting Services Pty Ltd, licensee of 2GZ (<i>see above</i>) holds all the shares in the licensee company.
3AK Melbourne	Consolidated Press Holdings Ltd holds 7,398,860 ordinary stock units and 743,231 preferred ordinary shares in totals of 10,143,481 ordinary stock units and 1,008,455 preferred ordinary shares in Television Corporation Ltd, a wholly-owned subsidiary company, of which Independent Television Corporation Ltd, holds 802,771 of the 1,012,000 shares in General Television Corporation Pty Ltd (<i>see GTV above</i>) which holds the licence for the station. In addition, Consolidated Press Holdings Ltd holds 141,629 shares in the licensee company.
6AM Northam	General Television Corporation Pty Ltd, licensee of 3AK (<i>see above</i>) holds all the shares in the licensee company of 6AM, 6PM and 6KG which company holds 51 per cent of the shares in the licensee company of 6GE.
6PM Perth	
6KG Kalgoorlie	
6GE Geraldton	

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

Television

TVT Hobart	Holds 206,373 of the 1,798,982 shares in the licensee company and, in addition, has a 50 per cent interest in Commercial Broadcasters Pty Ltd which holds 50,000 shares in the licensee company.
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Broadcasting

7HO Hobart	Holds 12,000 of the 24,000 shares in the licensee company.
7EX Launceston	Tasmanian Television Ltd, licensee of TVT (<i>see above</i>) holds 115,860 shares in Examiner-Northern TV Ltd which holds all the shares in W. R. Rolph & Sons Pty Ltd, a subsidiary company of which, holds all the shares in the licensee company.

(*See below for interests of Tasmanian Television Ltd. In addition, Davies Bros. Ltd holds 9,000 of the 54,834,005 ordinary shares in The Herald and Weekly Times Ltd (*see below*) and 19,440 of the 23,460,000 ordinary shares in Advertiser Newspapers Ltd (*see above*).)*

JOHN FAIRFAX LTD (*The Sydney Morning Herald*)

Television

Directly and through subsidiary companies:

CTC Canberra Area	Holds 360,000 of the 1,200,000 stock units in the licensee company.
ATN Sydney	Holds 1,403,526 of the 1,494,118 shares in the licensee company.
NBN Newcastle-Hunter River Area	John Fairfax Ltd has a 45 per cent interest in Newcastle Newspapers Pty Ltd, which through a wholly-owned subsidiary company, Newcastle Morning Herald and Miners' Advocate Pty Ltd holds 216,000 of the 2,250,000 shares in the licensee company.
RTN Richmond-Tweed Area	Canberra Television Ltd, licensee of CTC (<i>see above</i>) holds 69,000 of the 1,399,800 shares in the licensee company.
WIN Illawarra Area	Holds 101,000 of the 1,000,000 stock units in the licensee company.
AMV Upper Murray Area	Holds 54,900 of the 1,100,000 shares in the licensee company.
BTW Ballarat Area	Canberra Television Ltd (<i>see above</i>), holds 65,059 of the 1,400,000 shares in the licensee company.
QTQ Brisbane	Holds 1,308,000 of the 3,027,200 stock units in the licensee company. In addition, the licensee of ATN Sydney (<i>see above</i>) holds 500,800 stock units in the licensee company.
DDQ Darling Downs Area	Newcastle Broadcasting and Television Corporation Ltd, licensee of NBN (<i>see above</i>) holds 50,000 of the 1,400,000 shares in the licensee company.
SDQ Southern Downs Area	

Broadcasting

2NM Muswellbrook	Has a 45 per cent interest in Newcastle Newspapers Pty Ltd which, through a wholly-owned subsidiary company, Newcastle Morning Herald and Miners' Advocate Pty Ltd, holds 8,314 of the 30,220 shares in the licensee company.
2NX Bolwarra	
3XY Melbourne	John Fairfax & Sons Ltd holds 2,997,480 of the 6,000,000 ordinary shares in David Syme & Co. Ltd, which has a 50 per cent interest in the operating company of 3XY.

John Fairfax Ltd, through a wholly-owned subsidiary company, holds 1,378,080 of the 5,280,000 ordinary shares in Macquarie Broadcasting Holdings Ltd, which, through subsidiary companies, has the following interest in broadcasting stations:

2GB Sydney	Holds all the shares in the licensee company.
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APPENDIX J—continued

2CA Canberra	Holds 30,000 ordinary and 1,550 preference shares in totals of 30,000 ordinary and 2,050 preference shares in the licensee company.
2WL Wollongong	Holds all the shares in the licensee company.
3AW Melbourne	Holds 45,000 of the 56,000 shares in the licensee company.
4BH Brisbane	Holds 1,875 of the 12,500 shares in the licensee company.
5DN Adelaide	Holds 5,000 ordinary and 2,000 preference shares in totals of 8,405 ordinary and 4,000 preference shares in the licensee company.

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

Television

HSV Melbourne	Holds 637,505 of the 750,005 shares in the licensee company.
BTQ Brisbane	Holds 40,000 of the 1,450,000 shares in the licensee company and 2,917,793 of the 7,212,901 shares in Queensland Press Ltd, which through two wholly-owned subsidiary companies, Telegraph Newspaper Co. Pty Ltd and Queensland Newspapers Pty Ltd holds 403,000 of the shares in the licensee company. In addition, Advertiser Newspapers Ltd (<i>see ADS below</i>) holds 110,000 of the 7,212,901 shares in Queensland Press Ltd.
ADS Adelaide	Holds 7,192,704 of the 23,460,000 ordinary shares in Advertiser Newspapers Ltd, which, with its wholly-owned subsidiary company, Midlands Broadcasting Services Ltd, holds 1,220,000 of the 3,000,000 shares in the licensee company. The Argus and Australasian Ltd, a wholly-owned subsidiary company, also holds 51,840 shares in Advertiser Newspapers Ltd. In addition, Davies Bros. Ltd (<i>see TVT below</i>) holds 19,440 and Telegraph Newspaper Co. Pty Ltd (<i>see BTQ above</i>) holds 24,000 of the 23,460,000 ordinary shares in Advertiser Newspapers Ltd.
TVT Hobart	Holds 417,236 of the 866,600 ordinary shares in Davies Bros. Ltd, which holds 206,373 of the 1,798,982 shares in the licensee company. Davies Bros. Ltd also has a 50 per cent interest in Commercial Broadcasters Pty Ltd, which holds 50,000 shares in the licensee company. In addition, Telegraph Newspaper Co. Pty Ltd (<i>see BTQ above</i>) holds 53,866 of the 866,600 ordinary shares in Davies Bros. Ltd.
TVW Perth	Holds all the 9,216,316 ordinary shares in West Australian Newspapers Ltd (Publisher of The West Australian, Perth) which holds 25,000 of the 1,549,257 shares in the licensee company.

Broadcasting

3DB Melbourne	Holds the licenses for both stations.
3LK Lubeck	
3XY Melbourne	
4AK Oakey	Holds 601,700 of the 6,000,000 ordinary shares in David Syme and Co. Ltd which has a 50 per cent interest in the operating company of 3XY. Holds 2,917,793 of the 7,212,901 shares in Queensland Press Ltd (<i>see below</i>).
4BK Brisbane	
4AM Atherton	
4BH Brisbane	
5AD Adelaide	W.A. Broadcasters Pty Ltd, a wholly-owned subsidiary company of West Australian Newspapers Ltd (<i>see TVW above</i>), holds 1,090 of the 12,500 shares in the licensee company. In addition Davies Bros. Ltd (<i>see TVT above</i>) holds 260 of the shares in the licensee company and Commercial Broadcasters Pty Ltd, in which Davies Bros. Ltd holds 50 per cent of the shares, holds 520 of the shares in the licensee company. Holds 7,192,704 of the 23,460,000 ordinary shares in Advertiser Newspapers Ltd (licensee of 5AD), subsidiary companies of which hold the licences for 5PI, 5MU and 5SE. The Argus and Australasian Ltd, a wholly-owned subsidiary company of The Herald and Weekly Times Ltd, also holds 51,840 shares in the licensee company of 5AD. The Herald and Weekly Times Ltd has a further interest in Advertiser Newspapers Ltd through its shareholdings in Davies Bros. Ltd and Telegraph Newspaper Co. Pty Ltd (subsidiary of Queensland Press Ltd) which holds 19,440 and 24,000 shares respectively in Advertiser Newspapers Ltd.
5MU Murray Bridge	
5PI Crystal Brook	
5SE Mount Gambier	
6IX Perth .. .. .		TVW Ltd, licensee of TVW (see above) holds the licences for the stations.
6BY Bridgetown	
6MD Merredin	
6WB Katanning	

APPENDIX J—continued

7HO Hobart	..	..	..	Holds 417,236 of the 866,600 ordinary shares in Davies Bros. Ltd which has a 50 per cent interest in the licensee company. The Herald and Weekly Times Ltd has a further interest in Davies Bros. Ltd through its shareholding in Queensland Press Ltd, a subsidiary company of which Telegraph Newspaper Co. Pty Ltd holds 53,866 shares.
7EX Launceston	..	..	..	Tasmanian Television Ltd, licensee of TVT (see above) holds 119,940 shares in Examiner-Northern TV Ltd which holds all the shares in W. R. Rolph & Sons Pty Ltd, a subsidiary company of which holds all the shares in the licensee company.

(See below for interests of Tasmanian Television Ltd (see above), W.A. Broadcasters Pty Ltd (see 4BH above) holds 151,418 of the 5,280,000 shares in Macquarie Broadcasting Holdings Ltd (see below).)

NEWS LTD (The News, Adelaide)

Television

TEN Sydney	..	..	..	Mirror Newspapers Ltd (The Daily Mirror, Sydney) a subsidiary company, holds 140,000 of the 10,000,000 shares in the licensee company.
WIN Illawarra Area	..	..	..	Mirror Newspapers Ltd (The Daily Mirror, Sydney), a subsidiary company, holds 48,000 of the 1,000,000 stock units in the licensee company. In addition Media Securities Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of Mirror Newspapers Ltd holds 329,450 stock units in the licensee company.
SAS Adelaide	..	..	..	TVW Ltd, licensee of TVW (see below) holds all the shares in the licensee company.
SES South East (South Australia) Area	..	..	..	Southern Television Corporation Ltd, licensee of NWS (see below) holds 3,425 of the 599,500 shares in the licensee company.
NWS Adelaide	..	..	..	Holds all the 1,150,000 shares in the licensee company.
BTW Bunbury Area	..	..	..	Southern Television Corporation Ltd, licensee of NWS (see above) holds 42,600 of the 1,004,000 shares in the licensee company.
GSW Southern Agricultural Area	..	..	..	Southern Television Corporation Ltd, licensee of NWS (see above) holds 18,500 of the 1,549,257 shares in the licensee company.
VEW Kalgoorlie Area	..	..	..	Southern Television Corporation Ltd, licensee of NWS (see above) holds 4,900 of the 100,000 shares in the licensee company.

Broadcasting

2BH Broken Hill	..	..	..	Beneficially owns all the shares in the licensee company.
4BH Brisbane	..	..	..	Holds 2,244 of the 12,500 shares in the licensee company.
5DN Adelaide	..	..	..	Holds 3,405 ordinary and 2,000 preference shares in totals of 8,405 ordinary and 4,000 preference shares in the licensee company.
6KY Perth	..	..	..	Through subsidiary companies holds all the shares in the licensee company.
6NA Narrogin	..	..	..	TVW Ltd, licensee of TVW (see above) holds the licences for these stations.
6IX Perth	..	..	..
6BY Bridgetown	..	..	..
6MD Merredin	..	..	..
6WB Katanning	..	..	..

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

Television

BTQ Brisbane	Queensland Newspapers Pty Ltd and Telegraph Newspaper Co. Pty Ltd, both wholly-owned subsidiary companies, hold 403,000 of the 1,450,000 shares in the licensee company. In addition holds 513,600 of the 54,834,005 shares in The Herald and Weekly Times Ltd, Queensland Newspapers Pty Ltd and Telegraph Newspaper Co. Pty Ltd also hold 2,242,641 and 1,278,006 shares respectively of the ordinary shares in The Herald and Weekly Times Ltd. Telegraph Newspaper Co. Pty Ltd holds 53,866 of the 866,600 ordinary shares in Davies Bros. Ltd.
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Broadcasting

4AK Oakey	Queensland Newspapers Ltd, a wholly-owned subsidiary company, holds the licences for 4AK and 4BK. The Cairns Post Pty Ltd, a wholly-owned subsidiary company, holds 8,500 of the 50,000 ordinary shares in the licensee of 4AM.
4BK Brisbane	..	..	..
4AM Atherton	..	..	..

(Telegraph Newspaper Co Pty Ltd, a wholly-owned subsidiary company, also holds 24,000 of the 23,460,000 ordinary shares in Advertiser Newspapers Ltd. See above for interests of Advertiser Newspapers Ltd, The Herald and Weekly Times Ltd and Davies Bros. Ltd).

APPENDIX J—continued

(II) PROVINCIAL NEWSPAPERS

ARMIDALE NEWSPAPER CO LTD (Armidale Express)

Television

NEN Upper Namoi Area	..	..	..	Holds 20,000 of the 1,650,000 shares in the licensee company. The company also holds 10,000 of the 20,000 shares in New England Broadcasters Pty Ltd which holds 45,000 shares in the licensee company.
NRN Grafton-Kempsey Area	..	..	..	Television New England Ltd, licensee of NEN (see above) holds 16,000 of the 880,000 shares in the licensee company.

Broadcasting

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

Television

STV Mildura Area	Holds 41,000 of the 700,000 shares in the licensee company. A wholly-owned subsidiary company, Sunraysia Publishing Co. Pty Ltd holds 32,000 shares in the licensee company. In addition, Sunraysia Broadcasters Pty Ltd, in which half the issued capital is held by Elliott Newspaper Group Pty Ltd, also holds 37,200 shares in the licensee company.
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Broadcasting

3MA Mildura	Holds the 500 preference shares in the licensee company. There are also 500 ordinary shares in the licensee company.
3NE Wangaratta	..	..	..	Holds 50 per cent of the shares in Wangaratta Chronicle Pty Ltd, which company holds 1,000 of the 27,650 shares in the licensee company.

EXAMINER-NORTHERN TV LTD (The Examiner, Launceston)

Television

TNT North Eastern Tasmania Area	..	..	..	A wholly-owned subsidiary company, Northern Television (TNT9) Pty Ltd holds the licence for the station.
TVT Hobart	..	..	..	Three wholly-owned subsidiary companies, The Examiner Newspaper Pty Ltd, 7EX Pty Ltd and Northern Television (TNT9) Pty Ltd hold 107,500, 33,750 and 41,075 shares respectively of the 1,798,982 shares in the licensee company.

Broadcasting

7EX Launceston	Holds all the shares in W. R. Rolph and Sons Pty Ltd, a subsidiary of which holds all the shares in the licensee company.
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(See below for interests of Tasmanian Television Ltd. In addition 7EX Pty Ltd and Examiner-Northern TV Ltd hold 33,750 and 2,100 of the 866,600 ordinary shares in Davies Bros. Ltd (see above).)

NEWCASTLE MORNING HERALD AND MINERS' ADVOCATE PTY LTD

(Morning Herald, Newcastle)

Television

NBN Newcastle-Hunter River Area	..	..	..	Holds 216,000 of the 2,250,000 shares in the licensee company.
DDQ Darling Downs Area	..	..	..	Newcastle Broadcasting and Television Corporation Ltd, licensee of NBN (see above) holds 50,000 of the 1,400,000 shares in the licensee company.
SDQ Southern Downs Area	..	..	..

Broadcasting

2NM Muswellbrook	..	..	..	Holds 8,314 of the 30,220 shares in the licensee company.
2NX Bolwarra	..	..	..

NORTHERN NEWSPAPERS PTY LTD (Various Newspapers in Northern New South Wales)

Television

NEN Upper Namoi Area	..	..	..	Holds 45,400 of the 1,650,000 shares in the licensee company. The company also holds 3,849 of the 42,001 shares in Armidale Newspaper Co. Ltd, which holds 20,000 shares in the licensee company.
NRN Grafton-Kempsey Area	..	..	..	The licensee of NEN (see above) holds 16,000 of the 880,000 shares in the licensee company.

APPENDIX J — continued

NORTHERN STAR HOLDINGS LTD GROUP (Northern Star, Lismore,
The Gold Coast Bulletin and The Daily News, Murwillumbah)

Television

- RTN Richmond-Tweed Area . . . Holds 369,975 of the 1,399,800 shares in the licensee company and in addition holds 5,067 of the 16,450 shares in Tweed Radio and Broadcasting Company Pty Ltd, licensee of 2MW (see below) which holds 85,600 shares in the licensee company.
- NRN Grafton-Kempsey Area . . . Holds 6,578 of the 59,116 shares in The Daily Examiner Pty Ltd, which holds 60,000 of the 880,000 shares in the licensee company, and which holds approximately 20 per cent of the issued capital in Central North Coast Newspaper Co. Pty Ltd, which holds 20,000 shares in the licensee company. Richmond River Broadcasters Pty Ltd, licensee of 2LM (see below) holds 100,000 shares in the licensee company.

Broadcasting

- 2LM Lismore The licensee company, Richmond River Broadcasters Pty Ltd, is a wholly-owned subsidiary company.
- 2MW Murwillumbah Holds 5,067 of the 16,450 shares in the licensee company.
- 4GG Gold Coast Holds 28,596 of the 98,510 shares in the licensee company and in addition Tweed Radio and Broadcasting Company Pty Ltd, licensee of 2MW (see above) holds 4,576 shares in the licensee company.

PROVINCIAL NEWSPAPERS (QLD) LTD (Publishers of Various Queensland Country
Newspapers)

Television

- RTQ Rockhampton Area Rockhampton Newspaper Co. Pty Ltd, a wholly-owned subsidiary company, holds 80,000 of the 1,000,000 shares in the licensee company.
- DDQ Darling Downs Area Chronicle Holdings Pty Ltd and Warwick Newspaper Co. Pty Ltd, wholly-owned subsidiary companies, holds 52,000 and 18,000 shares respectively of the 1,400,000 shares in the licensee company.
- SDQ Southern Downs Area
- WBQ Wide Bay Area Maryborough Newspaper Co. Pty Ltd, a wholly-owned subsidiary company, holds 25,000 of the 1,000,000 shares in the licensee company. In addition, Provincial Newspapers (Qld.) Ltd holds 75 per cent of the shares in Provincial Investments Pty Ltd, which holds 51,416 of the 98,160 shares in The Bundaberg Newspaper Co. Pty Ltd which holds 25,000 shares in the licensee company.
- MVQ Mackay Area Mackay Printing and Publishing Co. Pty Ltd, a wholly-owned subsidiary company, holds 30,000 of the 640,000 shares in the licensee company.

(Mackay Printing and Publishing Co. Pty Ltd, a wholly-owned subsidiary company, holds 131,085 of the 2,621,739 shares in Victorian Broadcasting Network (see below).)

A. & F. SULLIVAN PTY LTD (Daily Advertiser, Wagga, and Post, Goulburn)

Television

- CTC Canberra Area A wholly-owned subsidiary company, Daniel Bros. & Co. Pty Ltd, holds 59,600 of the 1,200,000 stock units in the licensee company, Canberra Television Ltd.
- AMV Upper Murray Area Holds 159,700 of the 1,100,000 shares in the licensee company.

Broadcasting

- 4BH Brisbane Holds 2,245 of the 12,500 shares in the licensee company.
(See below for interests of Canberra Television Ltd.)

TAMWORTH NEWSPAPER CO. LTD (The Northern Daily Leader)

Television

- NEN Upper Namoi Area Holds 102,000 of the 1,650,000 shares in the licensee company.
- NRN Grafton-Kempsey Television New England Ltd, licensee of NEN (see above) holds 16,000 of the 880,000 shares in the licensee company.
(Tamworth Newspaper Co. Ltd also holds 2,550 of the 80,000 shares in Broadcast Amalgamated Ltd (see below).)

APPENDIX J — continued

(III) OVERSEAS NEWSPAPERS

ASSOCIATED NEWSPAPERS LTD (ENGLAND) GROUP

Television

- HSV Melbourne Holds 112,500 of the 750,005 shares in the licensee company.
- BTQ Brisbane Holds 100,000 of the 1,450,000 shares in the licensee company.
- ADS Adelaide Holds 375,000 of the 3,000,000 shares in the licensee company.
(A nominee company, Commercial Nominees Ltd, holds 569,600 of the 16,883,446 ordinary shares in News Ltd (see above).)

(IV) OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

ADELAIDE CENTRAL METHODIST MISSION INC.

Television

- ADS Adelaide Holds 32,000 of the 40,000 shares in 5KA Holdings Ltd which holds 300,000 of the 3,000,000 shares in the licensee company.

Broadcasting

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

AMALGAMATED WIRELESS (A'ASIA) LTD

Television

- TEN Sydney Holds 1,111,111 of the 10,000,000 shares in the licensee company.
- NRN Grafton-Kempsey Area Holds 40,000 of the 880,000 shares in the licensee company.
- ECN Manning River Area Holds 31,000 of the 671,000 shares in the licensee company.
- AMV Upper Murray Area Holds 45,000 of the 1,100,000 shares in the licensee company.
- BTQ Brisbane Holds 60,000 of the 1,450,000 shares in the licensee company.
- DDQ Darling Downs Area Holds 34,000 of the 1,400,000 shares in the licensee company.
- SDQ Southern Downs Area Holds 25,000 of the 1,000,000 shares in the licensee company.
- RTQ Rockhampton Area Holds 40,245 of the 804,914 shares in the licensee company.
- TNQ Townsville Area Telecasters North Queensland Ltd, licensee of TNQ (see above) holds 32,000 of the 640,000 shares in the licensee company.
- MVQ Mackay Area Holds 33,000 of the 770,000 shares in the licensee company.
- GTS Spencer Gulf North Area
- TNT North Eastern Tasmania Area Findlay and Wills Broadcasters Pty Ltd, licensee of 7LA (see below) in which Amalgamated Wireless (A'asia) Ltd holds 20,000 of the 40,000 shares, holds 203,580 of the 2,400,000 stock units in Examiner-Northern TV Ltd, a wholly-owned subsidiary of which, Northern Television (TNT9) Pty Ltd is the licensee company.
- TVT Hobart Two wholly-owned subsidiary companies of Examiner-Northern TV Ltd (see above), The Examiner Newspaper Pty Ltd and 7EX Pty Ltd hold 107,500 and 33,750 shares respectively of the 1,798,982 shares in the licensee company, Tasmanian Television Ltd. In addition, Northern Television (TNT9) Pty Ltd, licensee of TNT (see above) holds 41,075 shares.

Broadcasting

- 2AY Albury Holds the licences for the stations.
- 2GF Grafton
- 2GN Goulburn
- 3BO Bendigo
- 4CA Cairns
- 4TO Townsville
- 4WK Warwick
- 2CH Sydney By agreement with the licensee, conducts the service of the station.
- 7LA Launceston Holds 20,000 of the 40,000 shares in the licensee company.
- 2KA Katoomba Holds 1,000 of the 3,643 preference shares in the licensee company. There are also 43,024 ordinary shares in the licensee company.
- 2LF Young Transcontinental Broadcasting Corporation Ltd, licensee of 2KA (see above) holds all the shares in the licensee companies.
- 2LT Lithgow Area Examiner-Northern TV Ltd (see above) holds all the shares in W. R. Rolph and Sons Pty Ltd, a subsidiary of which holds all the shares in the licensee company.
- 7EX Launceston
- 4BH Brisbane Findlay and Wills Broadcasters Pty Ltd, in which Amalgamated Wireless (A'asia) Ltd holds 20,000 of the 40,000 shares, holds 1,875 of the 12,500 shares in the licensee company.

APPENDIX J — continued

- (See below for interests of Tasmanian Television Ltd. In addition:
- (i) Amalgamated Wireless (A'asia) Ltd holds 60,321 of the 2,621,739 shares in Victorian Broadcasting Network Ltd (*see below*);
- (ii) 7EX Pty Ltd licensee of 7EX and Examiner-Northern TV Ltd (*see above*) hold 33,750 and 2,100 of the 866,600 ordinary shares in Davies Bros. Ltd (*see above*); and
- (iii) Findlay and Wills Broadcasters Pty Ltd holds 67,035 of the 5,280,000 shares in Macquarie Broadcasting Holdings Ltd (*see below*.)

ANSETT TRANSPORT INDUSTRIES LTD

Television

TEN Sydney	..	..	Holds 133,333 of the 10,000,000 shares in the licensee company.
ATV Melbourne	..	..	Austarama Television Pty Ltd, the licensee company, is a wholly-owned subsidiary company.
TVQ Brisbane	..	..	Universal Telecasters Qld. Ltd, the licensee company is a wholly-owned subsidiary company.
STW Perth	..	..	Holds 72,000 of the 1,600,000 shares in the licensee company.

(Ansett Transport Industries Ltd holds 6,666 of the 1,549,257 shares in TVW Ltd. *See below* for the interests of TVW Ltd.)

ASSOCIATED BROADCASTING SERVICES LTD

Television

CTC Canberra Area	..	..	Holds 20,000 of the 1,200,000 stock units in the licensee company, Canberra Television Ltd.
NEN Upper Namoi Area	..	..	Goulburn-Murray Television Ltd, licensee of GMV (<i>see below</i>) holds 20,000 of the 1,650,000 shares in the licensee company.
NRN Grafton-Kempsey Area	..	..	Television New England Ltd, licensee of NEN (<i>see above</i>) holds 16,000 of the 880,000 shares in the licensee company.
BTV Ballarat Area	..	..	Holds 430,220 of the 1,400,000 shares in the licensee company.
GMV Goulburn Valley Area	..	..	Goulburn-Valley Television Ltd, the licensee company, is a wholly-owned subsidiary company.
RTQ Rockhampton Area	..	..	Goulburn-Murray Television Ltd holds 15,000 of the 1,000,000 shares in the licensee company.
TNQ Townsville Area	..	..	Goulburn-Murray Television Ltd holds 15,000 of the 804,914 shares in the licensee company.
WBQ Wide-Bay Area	..	..	Goulburn-Murray Television Ltd holds 10,000 of the 1,000,000 shares in the licensee company.
SAS Adelaide	..	..	TVW Ltd, licensee of TVW (<i>see below</i>) holds all the shares in the licensee company.
TVW Perth	..	..	Goulburn-Murray Television Ltd holds 64,000 of the 1,549,257 shares in the licensee company.
TVT Hobart	..	..	Holds 75,000 of the 1,798,982 shares in the licensee company, Tasmanian Television Ltd.

Broadcasting

3CS Colac	..	..	Holds the licences for the stations.
3SR Shepparton	..	..
3UL Warragul	..	..
3YB Warrnambool	..	..
4BH Brisbane	..	..	Holds 203 of the 12,500 shares in the licensee company.
6IX Perth	..	..	TVW Ltd, licensee of TVW (<i>see above</i>), holds the licences for the stations.
6BY Bridgetown	..	..
6MD Merredin	..	..
6WB Katanning	..	..

(Associated Broadcasting Services Ltd also holds 165,160 of the 5,280,000 shares in Macquarie Broadcasting Holdings Ltd. *See below* for interests of Macquarie Broadcasting Holdings Ltd, Canberra Television Ltd, and Tasmanian Television Ltd.)

AUSTRALIAN BROADCASTING CO PTY LTD

Television

ATN Sydney	..	..	Holds 58,592 of the 1,494,118 shares in the licensee company.
BTQ Brisbane	..	..	A wholly-owned subsidiary company Commonwealth Broadcasting Corporation (Q'land) Ltd, holds 50,000 of the 1,450,000 shares in the licensee company.

APPENDIX J — continued

DDQ Darling Downs Area	..	..	Commonwealth Broadcasting Corporation (Q'land) Ltd (<i>see above</i>) holds 129,600 shares in the licensee company. In addition, Gold Radio Service Pty Ltd, licensee of 4GR (<i>see below</i>) holds 70,000 of the shares in the licensee company.
SDQ Southern Downs Area	..	..
QTQ Brisbane	..	..	Amalgamated Television Services Ltd, licensee of ATN (<i>see above</i>) holds 500,800 of the 3,027,200 stock units in the licensee company.
RTQ Rockhampton Area	..	..	Holds 10,000 of the 1,000,000 shares in the licensee company and in addition, Rockhampton Broadcasting Company Pty Ltd, licensee of 4RO (<i>see below</i>), holds 40,000 of the 1,000,000 shares in the licensee company.
WBQ Wide-Bay Area	..	..	Maryborough Broadcasting Co. Pty Ltd, licensee of 4MB (<i>see below</i>) holds 40,000 of the 1,000,000 shares in the licensee company.
ADS Adelaide	..	..	Holds 74,700 of the 3,000,000 shares in the licensee company.

Broadcasting

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

2UW Sydney	..	..	Holds the licence for the station.
4BC Brisbane	..	..	Holds the licence for the station.
4GR Toowoomba	..	..	Holds all the shares in the licensee company.
4MB Maryborough	..	..	Holds 1,060 of the 2,000 shares in the licensee company.
4RO Rockhampton	..	..	Holds all the shares in the licensee company.
4SB Kingaroy	..	..	Holds 865 of the 3,395 ordinary shares in the licensee company. There are also 2,405 preference shares in the licensee company.
4ZR Roma	..	..	Gold Radio Service Pty Ltd, licensee of 4GR (<i>see above</i>), holds 984 ordinary and 46 preference of the 9,000 ordinary and 1,000 preference shares in the licensee company.

AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY

Television

CTC Canberra Area	..	..	Holds 36,200 of the 1,200,000 stock units in the licensee company.
CBN Central Tablelands Area	..	..	Holds 70,000 of the 1,689,518 stock units in the licensee company.
CWN Central Western Slopes Area	..	..
TCN Sydney	..	..	Holds 117,639 of the 10,143,481 stock units in the licensee company.
STW Perth	..	..	Holds 80,000 of the 1,600,000 shares in the licensee company.
TVT Hobart	..	..	Holds 51,875 of the 1,749,982 shares in the licensee company, Tasmanian Television Ltd. (<i>See below</i> for interests of Tasmanian Television Ltd.)

Broadcasting

2GZ Orange	..	..	A wholly-owned subsidiary company of Country Television Services Ltd., licensee of CBN/CWN (<i>see above</i>) holds all the shares in the licensee company.
2NZ Inverell	..	..	Country Broadcasting Services Pty Ltd, licensee of 2GZ (<i>see above</i>) holds all the shares in the licensee company.

(Australian Mutual Provident Society holds 90,000 of the 500,000 6% Preference shares and 200,000 of the 500,000 7% Preference shares in News Ltd. There are also 16,883,446 ordinary shares and 50,000 8% Preference shares in News Ltd.)

See above for the interests of News Ltd.

Australian Mutual Provident Society holds 100,000 of the 2,084,340 shares in Associated Broadcasting Services Ltd. *See above* for the interests of Associated Broadcasting Services Ltd.

Australian Mutual Provident Society holds 1,202,208 of the 16,192,833 stock units in Amalgamated Wireless (Australasia) Limited. *See above* for the interests of Amalgamated Wireless (Australasia) Limited.

BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES

Television

TEN Sydney	..	..	Holds 664,666 of the 10,000,000 shares in the licensee company.
NBN Newcastle-Hunter River Area	..	..	Two wholly-owned subsidiary companies hold in the aggregate 494,247 of the 2,250,000 shares in the licensee company.
DDQ Darling Downs Area	..	..	Newcastle Broadcasting and Television Corporation Ltd, licensee of NBN (<i>see above</i>), holds 50,000 of the 1,400,000 shares in the licensee company.
SDQ Southern Downs Area	..	..

APPENDIX J — continued

BORAL LTD

Television

Boral Ltd. and its wholly-owned subsidiary companies Mt. Lyell Investments Ltd. and Huddart Parker Ltd. holds 8,465,446 of the 47,936,291 ordinary and 2,000,000 of the 4,000,000 7½% redeemable cumulative preference shares in Ansett Transport Industries Ltd. (see above). There are also 322,000 5% cumulative preference and 202,250 10% cumulative preference shares in Ansett Transport Industries Ltd.

BROADCAST AMALGAMATED LTD

Television

NEN Upper Namoi Area . . . Holds directly and through subsidiary and associated companies 480,890 of the 1,650,000 shares in the licensee company.
 ECN Manning River Area . . . Holds 2,850 of the 25,000 shares in Manning Valley Broadcasting Pty Ltd, which through a wholly-owned subsidiary company, holds 32,600 of the 671,000 shares in the licensee company.
 NRN Grafton-Kempsey Area . . . Television New England Ltd, licensee of NEN (see above) holds 16,000 of the 880,000 shares in the licensee company.

Broadcasting

2AD Armidale Holds 10,000 of the 20,000 shares in the licensee company.
 2RE Taree Holds 2,850 of the 25,000 shares in the licensee company.
 2MO Gunnedah Holds 11,876 of the 11,878 shares in the licensee company.
 2TM Tamworth Holds 9,998 of the 10,000 shares in the licensee company.

CAMPLIN BROADCASTERS PTY LTD

Broadcasting

2BS Bathurst Holds all the shares in the licensee company.
 2MG Mudgee Holds all the shares in the licensee company.

CANNBERRA TELEVISION LTD

Television

CTC Canberra Area Holds the licence for the station.
 RTN Richmond-Tweed Area . . . Holds 69,000 of the 1,399,800 stock units in the licensee company.
 BTV Ballarat Area Holds 65,059 of the 1,400,000 shares in the licensee company.
 BTW Bunbury Area Holds 12,700 of the 1,004,000 shares in the licensee company.
 GSW Southern Agricultural Area

W. R. CARPENTER HOLDINGS LTD

Television

W. R. Carpenter Holdings Ltd and its wholly-owned subsidiary company W. R. Carpenter and Co. Ltd hold 2,935,000 of the 47,936,291 ordinary shares in Ansett Transport Industries Ltd. There are also 322,000 5% cumulative preference, 202,250 10% cumulative preference and 4,000,000 7½% redeemable cumulative preference shares in Ansett Transport Industries Ltd.

COUNTRY TELEVISION SERVICES LTD

Television

CBN Central Tablelands Area . . . Holds the licences for the stations.
 CWN Central Western Slopes Area

Broadcasting

2GZ Orange A wholly-owned subsidiary company of Country Television Services Ltd, licensee of CBN/CWN (see above) holds all the shares in the licensee company.
 2NZ Inverell Country Broadcasting Services Pty Ltd, licensee of 2GZ (see above) holds all the shares in the licensee company.

DARLING DOWNS TV LTD

Television

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

APPENDIX J — continued

ELECTRONIC INDUSTRIES LTD

Television

BKN Broken Hill Area Holds 8,500 of the 200,000 shares in the licensee company.
 STV Mildura Area Holds 34,000 of the 700,000 shares in the licensee company.
 SES South East (South Australia) Area Holds 89,000 of the 599,500 shares in the licensee company.
 GTS Spencer Gulf North Area Holds 115,500 of the 770,000 shares in the licensee company.
 BTW Bunbury Area Harris, Scarfe and Sandovers Ltd., a wholly-owned subsidiary company, holds 42,000 of the 1,004,000 shares in the licensee company.
 GSW Southern Agricultural Area

EMAIL LTD

Television

CBN Central Tablelands Area . . . Holds 226,400 of the 1,689,518 stock units in the licensee company.
 CWN Central Western Slopes Area Holds 1,111,110 of the 10,000,000 shares in the licensee company.
 TEN Sydney Holds 10,000 of the 1,450,000 shares in the licensee company.
 BTQ Brisbane

Broadcasting

2GZ Orange A wholly-owned subsidiary company of Country Television Services Ltd, licensee of CBN/CWN (see above) holds all the shares in the licensee company.
 2NZ Inverell Country Broadcasting Services Pty Ltd, licensee of 2GZ (see above) holds all the shares in the licensee company.

(Email Ltd also holds 90,800 of the 16,192,833 stock units in Amalgamated Wireless (A'asia) Ltd (see above).)

FINDLAYS BROADCASTING SERVICES PTY LTD

Broadcasting

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

THE GREATER UNION ORGANISATION PTY LTD

Television

GTV Melbourne Holds 67,600 of the 1,012,000 shares in the licensee company.
 WBQ Wide Bay Area Birch, Carroll & Coyle Ltd, in which The Greater Union Organization Pty Ltd holds 153,992 of the 245,188 ordinary shares and 58,294 of the 144,000 preference shares, holds through a wholly-owned subsidiary company 40,000 of the 1,000,000 shares in the licensee company.
 VEW Kalgoorlie Area Highway Motel (Kalgoorlie) Pty Ltd holds 4,450 of the 100,000 shares in the licensee company. Viewway Drive-In Theatre Pty Ltd holds 4,075 shares in the licensee company. The Greater Union Organisation Pty Ltd holds 9,253 of the 37,752 shares in Viewway Drive-In Theatre Pty Ltd. The Greater Union Organization Pty Ltd holds 178,046 of the 1,094,214 shares in Highway Motels Ltd which holds 39,025 of the 41,025 shares in Highway Motel (Kalgoorlie) Pty Ltd. In addition, Viewway Drive-In Theatre Pty Ltd holds 37,530 shares in Highway Motels Ltd.

Broadcasting

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

APPENDIX J—continued

ESTATE OF THE LATE H. E. HENDY

Television

CTC Canberra Area	..	Tenilba Investments Pty Ltd (<i>see below</i>) holds 22,000 of the 1,200,000 stock units in the licensee company, Canberra Television Ltd.
NBN Newcastle-Hunter River Area	..	Euroka Pty Ltd (<i>see below</i>) holds 151,725 of the 2,250,000 shares in the licensee company. In addition P.M.S. Investments Pty Ltd (<i>see below</i>) holds 63,000 shares in the licensee company.
WIN Illawarra Area	..	Euroka Pty Ltd (<i>see below</i>) holds 131,800 of the 1,000,000 stock units in the licensee company.
AMV Upper Murray Area	..	Tenilba Investments Pty Ltd (<i>see below</i>) holds 54,700 of the 1,100,000 shares in the licensee company.
DDQ Darling Downs Area	..	Newcastle Broadcasting and Television Corporation Ltd, licensee of NBN (<i>see above</i>) holds 50,000 of the 1,400,000 shares in the licensee company.
SDQ Southern Downs Area	..	
QTQ Brisbane	..	Euroka Pty Ltd, P.M.S. Investments Pty Ltd and Tenilba Investments Pty Ltd, in which all the shares are owned by the estate of the late H. E. Hendy, hold in the aggregate 309,000 of the 3,027,200 stock units in the licensee company.

(*See above for interests of Canberra Television Ltd.*)

HENDERSON HOLDINGS PTY LTD

Television

RVN South-Western Slopes and Eastern Riverina Area	..	Holds 150,000 of the 1,000,000 shares in the licensee company.
QTQ Brisbane	..	Holds 17,172 of the 3,027,200 stock units in the licensee company.

(Henderson Holdings Pty Ltd also holds all the 25,000 'B' ordinary shares in totals of 100 'A' preference, 25,000 'B' ordinary and 25,000 'C' ordinary shares in A. & F. Sullivan Pty Ltd (*see above*).)

HENRY JONES (IXL) LTD

Television

Through subsidiary companies—		
CBN Central Tablelands Area	..	Holds 30,000 of the 1,689,518 shares in the licensee company.
CWN Central Western Slopes Area	..	
MTN Murrumbidgee Irrigation Areas	..	Holds 411,399 of the 1,000,000 shares in the licensee company.
TVT Hobart	..	Metropolitan Broadcasters Pty Ltd, licensee of 7HT (<i>see below</i>) holds 62,875 of the 1,798,982 shares in the licensee company, Tasmanian Television Ltd.

(*See below for interests of Tasmanian Television Ltd.*)

Broadcasting

2GZ Orange	..	A wholly-owned subsidiary company of Country Television Services Ltd, licensee of CBN/CWN (<i>see above</i>) holds all the shares in the licensee company.
2NZ Inverell	..	Country Broadcasting Services Pty Ltd, licensee of 2GZ (<i>see above</i>) holds all the shares in the licensee company.
2RG Griffith	..	Murrumbidgee Television Ltd, licensee of MTN (<i>see above</i>) holds 5,667 of the 20,000 shares in the licensee company.
7QT Queenstown	..	Metropolitan Broadcasters Pty Ltd, licensee of 7HT (<i>see below</i>) holds 670 of the 5,100 shares in the licensee company.
7HT Hobart	..	Holds 28,500 of the 50,000 shares in the licensee company. There are also 50,000 'B' shares.

HUNTER BROADCASTERS PTY LTD

Broadcasting

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

MCCAULEY FAMILY GROUP

Broadcasting

Through associated companies—		
2KM Kempsey	..	Holds 68,781 ordinary and 225 preference of the 110,000 ordinary and 2,085 preference shares in the licensee company.

APPENDIX J—continued

2KA Katoomba	..	Holds 32,431 ordinary and 465 preference of the 43,024 ordinary and 3,643 preference shares in the licensee company.
2LF Young	..	Transcontinental Broadcasting Corporation Ltd, licensee of 2KA Katoomba (<i>see above</i>) holds all the shares in the licensee companies.
2LT Lithgow	..	

MACQUARIE BROADCASTING HOLDINGS LTD

Broadcasting

Through wholly-owned subsidiary companies—

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

THE MUTUAL LIFE & CITIZENS ASSURANCE CO LTD

Television

CBN Central Tablelands Area	..	Holds 76,500 of the 1,689,518 stock units in the licensee company.
CWN Central Western Slopes Area	..	
ECN Manning River	..	Holds 5,600 of the 671,000 shares in the licensee company.
NEN Upper Namoi Area	..	Holds 72,000 of the 1,650,000 shares in the licensee company.
NRN Grafton-Kempsey Area	..	Television New England Ltd, licensee of NEN (<i>see above</i>) holds 16,000 of the 880,000 shares in the licensee company.
RTN Richmond-Tweed Area	..	Holds 20,000 of the 1,399,800 shares in the licensee company.
TCN Sydney	..	Holds 148,900 of the 10,143,481 stock units in the licensee company.
BTV Ballarat Area	..	Holds 10,500 of the 1,400,000 shares in the licensee company.
BTQ Brisbane	..	Holds 25,000 of the 1,450,000 shares in the licensee company.
GTS Spencer Gulf North Area	..	Holds 32,750 of the 770,000 shares in the licensee company.
SAS Adelaide	..	TVW Ltd, licensee of TVW (<i>see below</i>) holds all the shares in the licensee company.
TVW Perth	..	Holds 54,800 of the 1,549,257 shares in the licensee company. In addition holds 1,000,000 of the 5,355,000 shares in Westralian International Ltd which holds 78,500 shares in the licensee company.
STW Perth	..	Holds 15,000 of the 1,600,000 shares in the licensee company.

Broadcasting

2GZ Orange	..	A wholly-owned subsidiary company of Country Television Services Ltd, licensee of CBN/CWN (<i>see above</i>) holds all the shares in the licensee company.
2NZ Inverell	..	Country Broadcasting Services Pty Ltd, licensee of 2GZ (<i>see above</i>) holds all the shares in the licensee company.
6IX Perth	..	TVW Ltd, licensee of TVW Ltd (<i>see above</i>) holds the licences for these stations.
6BY Bridgetown	..	
6MD Merredin	..	
6WB Katanning	..	

NATIONAL MUTUAL LIFE ASSOCIATION OF A/ASIA LTD

Television

TCN Sydney	..	Holds 109,950 of the 10,143,481 stock units in the licensee company and 11,950 of the 1,008,455 preferred ordinary shares.
TEN Sydney	..	Holds 10,000 of the 10,000,000 shares in the licensee company.
BTQ Brisbane	..	Holds 14,300 of the 1,450,000 shares in the licensee company. In addition Television Corporation Ltd., licensee of TCN (<i>see above</i>) holds 50,000 of the shares in the licensee company.
ADS Adelaide	..	Holds 14,600 of the 3,000,000 shares in the licensee company.
SAS Adelaide	..	TVW Ltd, licensee of TVW (<i>see below</i>) holds all the shares in the licensee company.
TVW Perth	..	Holds 13,466 of the 1,549,257 shares in the licensee company.
TVT Hobart	..	Holds 18,750 of the 1,798,982 shares in the licensee company, Tasmanian Television Ltd. (<i>see below for interests of Tasmanian Television Ltd.</i>)

APPENDIX J — continued

(See below for further interests of TVW Ltd.)

NATIONAL BROADCASTING CO INC

Television

TEN Sydney	..	..	N.B.C. International Ltd (Bermuda) holds 998,000 of the 10,000,000 shares in the licensee company.
QTQ Brisbane	..	..	National Broadcasting Co. Inc. (U.S.A.) holds 303,000 of the 3,027,200 stock units in the licensee company.

SOUTH WESTERN TELECASTERS LTD

Television

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

J. M. STURROCK PTY LTD

Television

BKN Broken Hill Area	..	..	Holds 102,000 of the 200,000 shares in the licensee company.
GTS Spencer Gulf North Area	..	..	Holds 106,443 of the 770,000 shares in the licensee company. In addition South East Telecasters Ltd., licensee of SES (see below) holds 10,000 shares in the licensee company.
SES South East (South Australia) Area	..	..	Holds 27,575 of the 599,500 shares in the licensee company.

SWAN BREWERY CO LTD

Television

BTW Bunbury Area	Holds 67,600 of the 1,004,000 shares in the licensee company.
GSW Southern Agricultural Area	

Broadcasting

8DN Darwin	..	..	Through a wholly-owned subsidiary company holds 17,150 of the 37,000 shares in the licensee company.
8HA Alice Springs	..	..	Holds 5,000 of the 81,000 shares in the licensee company.

TASMANIAN TELEVISION LTD

Television

CTC Canberra Area	..	..	Holds 30,000 of the 1,200,000 stock units in the licensee company, Canberra Television Ltd.
NEN Upper Namoi Area	..	..	Holds 41,200 of the 1,650,000 shares in the licensee company.
NRN Grafton-Kempsey Area	..	..	Television New England Ltd, licensee of NEN (see above) holds 16,000 of the 880,000 shares in the licensee company.
DDQ Darling Downs Area	..	..	Holds 60,000 of the 1,400,000 shares in the licensee company.
SDQ Southern Downs Area	..	..	TVW Ltd, licensee of TVW (see below) holds all the shares in the licensee company.
SAS Adelaide	..	..
SES South East (South Australia) Area	..	..	Holds 20,000 of the 599,500 shares in the licensee company.
TVW Perth	..	..	Holds 66,700 of the 1,549,257 shares in the licensee company.
TNT North Eastern Tasmanian Area	..	..	Holds 119,940 of the 2,400,000 stock units in Examiner-Northern TV Ltd., a wholly-owned subsidiary company of which Northern Television (TNT9) Pty Ltd., is the licensee.
TVT Hobart	..	..	Holds the licence for the station.

Broadcasting

6IX Perth	TVW Ltd licensee of TVW (see above) holds the licence for the stations.
6BY Bridgetown	
6MD Merredin	
6WB Katanning	
4BH Brisbane	

(See above for interests of Examiner-Northern TV Ltd and Canberra Television Ltd. In addition Tasmanian Television Ltd holds 48,000 of the 5,280,000 shares in Macquarie Broadcasting Holdings Ltd and 94,000 of the 2,084,340 shares in Associated Broadcasting Services Ltd (see above).)

APPENDIX J — continued

TELECASTERS NORTH QUEENSLAND LTD

Television

TNQ Townsville Area	..	..	Holds the licence for the station.
MVQ Mackay Area	..	..	Holds 32,000 of the 640,000 shares in the licensee company.
FNQ Cairns Area	..	..	Far Northern Television Ltd, the licensee company, is a wholly-owned subsidiary company.

TOORAK RADIO PTY LTD

Broadcasting

The interests which own this company—

4LG Longreach	..	..	Own all the shares in the licensee company.
4LM Mt. Isa	..	..
4IP Ipswich	..	..	Hold all the 10,002 ordinary shares and 498 of the 4,998 preference shares in the licensee company.
	..	..	Hold all the shares in the licensee company.

2TM MANAGEMENT PTY LTD

Broadcasting

2TM Management Pty Ltd holds 10,000 of the 80,000 shares in Broadcast Amalgamated Ltd and is entitled to appoint three of the five directors (see above).

TRANSCONTINENTAL BROADCASTING CORPORATION LTD

Broadcasting

2KA Katoomba	..	..	Holds the licence for the station.
2LF Young	..	..	Holds all the shares in the licensee companies.
2LT Lithgow	..	..

TVW LTD

Television

SAS Adelaide	..	..	Holds all the shares in the licensee company.
TVW Perth	..	..	Holds the licence for the station.

Broadcasting

6IX Perth	Holds the licences for the stations.
6BY Bridgetown	..	..
6MD Merredin	..	..
6WB Katanning	..	..

UNITED BROADCASTING CO PTY LTD

Television

NBN Newcastle-Hunter River Area	..	..	Radio 2UE Sydney Pty Ltd, licensee of 2UE (see below) holds 125,850 of the 2,250,000 shares in the licensee company. In addition, United Broadcasting Co. Pty Ltd, holds 24,647 of the 199,000 ordinary shares in the Workers' Cash Order and Finance Co. Ltd, which holds 82,500 shares in the licensee company.
NRN Grafton-Kempsey Area	..	..	Radio 2UE Sydney Pty Ltd (see below) holds 10,000 of the 880,000 shares in the licensee company. In addition Television New England Ltd, licensee of NEN (see below) holds 16,000 shares in the licensee company.
NEN Upper Namoi Area	..	..	Radio 2UE Sydney Pty Ltd holds 10,000 of the 1,650,000 shares in the licensee company.
TEN Sydney	..	..	Radio 2UE Sydney Pty Ltd holds 309,145 of the 10,000,000 shares in the licensee company.
DDQ Darling Downs Area	..	..	Newcastle Broadcasting and Television Corporation Ltd, licensee of NBN (see above) holds 50,000 of the 1,400,000 shares in the licensee company.
SDQ Southern Downs Area	..	..

Broadcasting

2KO Newcastle	..	..	Holds all the shares in the licensee company.
2UE Sydney	..	..
	..	..	Holds 12,568 of the 34,092 'A' class shares and all the 45,908 'B' class shares in the licensee company.

VICTORIAN BROADCASTING NETWORK LTD

Television

MTN Murrumbidgee Irrigation Areas	Nationwide Finance Ltd (see RTQ below) holds 13,100 of the 1,000,000 shares in the licensee company.
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APPENDIX J — continued

BCV Bendigo Area	Directly and through a wholly-owned subsidiary company, holds all the shares in the licensee company.
BTV Ballarat Area	.. ..	Holds directly, and through wholly-owned subsidiary companies, 69,900 of the 1,400,000 shares in the licensee company.
GLV Latrobe Valley Area	.. ..	Holds directly and through wholly-owned subsidiary companies, 1,175,618 of the 1,200,000 ordinary shares and all the 729,000 preference shares in the licensee company.
STV Mildura Area	.. ..	A wholly-owned subsidiary company, holds 35,000 of the 700,000 shares in the licensee company.
RTQ Rockhampton Area	.. ..	Nationwide Finance Ltd, in which Victorian Broadcasting Network Ltd, holds 446,200 of the 1,000,000 shares, holds 72,100 of the 1,000,000 shares in the licensee company.
TNT North Eastern Tasmania Area	.. ..	Holds 36,960 of the 2,400,000 stock units in Examiner-Northern TV Ltd, a wholly-owned subsidiary of which, Northern Television (TNT9) Pty Ltd, is the licensee company.

Broadcasting

3CV Maryborough	Holds approximately 98 per cent of the ordinary shares and all the preference shares in the licensee of 3CV, 3HA, 3SH, and 3TR; all the shares in the licensee of 4MK, and all the shares in the licensee of 6PR, 6TZ and 6CI.
3HA Hamilton	.. ..
3SH Swan Hill	.. ..
3TR Sale	.. ..
4MK Mackay	.. ..
6PR Perth	.. ..
6TZ Bunbury	Holds 30,000 of the 200,000 shares in Camplin Broadcasters Pty Ltd, which company holds all the shares in the companies holding the licences for 2BS and 2MG.
6CI Collie	.. ..
2BS Bathurst	.. ..
2MG Mudgee	Holds 4,147 of the 27,650 shares in the licensee company.
3NE Wangaratta	.. ..

(See above for interests of Examiner-Northern TV Ltd.)

WESTRALIAN INTERNATIONAL LTD

Television

SAS Adelaide	.. ..	TVW Ltd, licensee of TVW (see below) holds all the shares in the licensee company.
TVW Perth	.. ..	Holds 78,500 of the 1,549,257 shares in the licensee company.

Broadcasting

6IX Perth	.. ..	TVW Ltd (see above) holds the licences for these stations.
6BY Bridgetown	.. ..
6MD Merredin	.. ..
6WB Katanning	.. ..

APPENDIX K

NEWSPAPER SHAREHOLDING INTERESTS OF A MINOR NATURE IN COMMERCIAL BROADCASTING STATIONS AND COMMERCIAL TELEVISION STATIONS

This Appendix lists the newspaper interests in commercial broadcasting stations and commercial television stations which are not shown in Appendix J.

ALBANY ADVERTISER (1932) LTD (*Albany Advertiser*)

Broadcasting

6VA Albany	Holds 7,000 of the 20,000 shares in the licensee company.
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BALLARAT COURIER PTY LTD (*The Ballarat Courier*)

Television

BTV Ballarat Area	Holds 102,100 of the 1,400,000 shares in the licensee company. Ballarat Broadcasters Pty Ltd, a wholly-owned subsidiary company, holds 112,235 shares in the licensee company.
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Broadcasting

3BA Ballarat	Holds all the shares in the licensee company.
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BORDER MORNING MAIL PTY LTD (*The Border Morning Mail, Albury*)

Television

AMV Upper Murray Area	Holds 44,000 of the 1,100,000 shares in the licensee company.
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THE BUNDABERG NEWSPAPER CO PTY LTD (*The News-Mail, Bundaberg*)

Television

WBQ Wide Bay Area	Holds 25,000 of the 1,000,000 shares in the licensee company.
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CENTRAL NORTH COAST NEWSPAPER CO PTY LTD (*The Advocate, Coff's Harbour*)

Television

NRN Grafton-Kempsey Area	Holds 20,000 of the 880,000 shares in the licensee company.
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THE DAILY EXAMINER PTY LTD (*The Daily Examiner, Grafton*)

Television

NRN Grafton-Kempsey Area	Holds 60,000 of the 880,000 shares in the licensee company. The Company also holds approximately 20 per cent of the issued capital of Central North Coast Newspaper Co. Pty Ltd, which holds 20,000 shares in the licensee company.
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GEELONG ADVERTISER PTY LTD (*Geelong Advertiser*)

Broadcasting

3GL Geelong	Holds all the shares in the licensee company.
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GYMPIE TIMES PTY LTD (*The Gympie Times*)

Television

WBQ Wide Bay Area	Holds 10,000 of the 1,000,000 shares in the licensee company.
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Broadcasting

4GY Gympie	Holds 200 of the 1,500 ordinary shares in the licensee company.
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LAURIE & WATSON (*The Border Watch, Mount Gambier*)

Television

SES South East (South Australia) Area	Holds 11,000 of the 599,500 shares in the licensee company.
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MACLEAY ARGUS PTY LTD (*The Macleay Argus, Kempsey*)

Television

NRN Grafton-Kempsey Area	Holds 25,500 of the 880,000 shares in the licensee company.
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MANNING RIVER TIMES PTY LTD (*Manning River Times, Taree*)

Television

ECN Manning River Area	Holds 10,000 of the 671,000 shares in the licensee company.
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APPENDIX K — *continued*

MURRUMBIDGEE IRRIGATOR PTY LTD (*The Murrumbidgee Irrigator, Leeton*)
Television

MTN Murrumbidgee Irrigation Areas Holds 6,596 of the 1,000,000 shares in the licensee company.

THE NORTH QUEENSLAND NEWSPAPER CO LTD (*Daily Bulletin, Townsville*)
Television

TNQ Townsville Area Holds 46,850 of the 804,914 stock units in the licensee company.

DAVID SYME AND CO LTD (*The Age, Melbourne*)
Broadcasting

3XY Melbourne Has a 50 per cent interest in the operating company of 3XY.

WANGARATTA CHRONICLE PTY LTD (*Wangaratta Chronicle Despatch*)
Broadcasting

3NE Wangaratta Holds 1,000 of the 27,650 shares in the licensee company.

WESTERN NEWSPAPERS LTD (*The Central Western Daily, Orange*)
Television

CBN Central Tablelands Area Holds 80,000 of the 1,689,518 stock units in the licensee company.
CWN Central Western Slopes Area

Broadcasting

2GZ Orange A wholly-owned subsidiary of Country Television Services Ltd licensee of CBN/CWN (*see above*) holds all the shares in the licensee company.

2NZ Inverell Country Broadcasting Services Pty Ltd, licensee of 2GZ (*see above*) holds all the shares in the licensee company.

APPENDIX L

FIRST REPORT

OF THE

CHILDREN'S TELEVISION ADVISORY COMMITTEE

TO THE

AUSTRALIAN BROADCASTING

CONTROL BOARD

JUNE 1971

CHILDREN'S TELEVISION ADVISORY COMMITTEE

1971

Mr. D. Lyttle, B.A., T.S.T.C.	Senior Teaching Fellow, Education Faculty, Monash University (Chairman).
Mr. J. Appleton	Former Head of A.B.C. Children's Programmes.
Mrs. J. Bailey	Former programme producer, commercial television services in U.K. and U.S.A.
Mr. K. Cairns	Executive Director, Station HSV 7 Melbourne and Chairman of the Federation of Australian Commercial Television Stations.
Dr. R. Goodman, B.A., B. Ed., Ph.D., F.A.C.E.	Senior Lecturer in Education, University of Queensland.
Mrs. N. Marks	Director, Children's Arena Theatre, Melbourne.
Mr. G. Philipp	Director, Godfrey Productions Pty. Ltd. Producer of "Magic Circle Club" and "Adventure Island".

PREFACE

The Committee's Terms of Reference

The Children's Television Advisory Committee was appointed in January 1971, by the Australian Broadcasting Control Board, under section 29 of the *Broadcasting and Television Act 1942-1969* with the approval of the Postmaster-General.

The Committee's terms of reference were:

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

"In each 28-day statistical period; not less than 4 hours shall consist of programmes for children of school age, designed and produced in Australia under the supervision of persons qualified for this work, and based on the recommendations contained in paragraph 15 of the Television Programme Standards. These programmes, which shall be additional to any programmes intended for children of pre-school age, shall be presented at times when it is practicable for school children to be viewing."*

Meetings of the Committee

The Committee met on eight days between 25th January, and 26th April 1971, each meeting being held in the Board's offices in Melbourne. Mr. Godfrey Philipp was overseas during the early meetings of the Committee and consequently did not take part in the initial investigation. The report, however, represents the view of the Committee as a whole.

* (Sub paragraph 1(d) of the Board's Determination of 10th November 1970, regarding the Australian Content of Television Programmes.)

APPENDIX L—continued

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SECTION 1 — INTRODUCTION

1. At the first meeting of the Committee the Chairman of the Board, Mr. Myles F. E. Wright, outlined the factors which had led to its appointment.

2. The Board had, since 1966, included in its provisions for the Australian content of television programmes, an inducement to encourage licensees of television stations to produce constructive programmes for children.

3. This inducement, which took the form of double time credit for such programmes in the calculation of Australian content, had succeeded to the extent that most stations provided some worthwhile material.

4. Almost without exception, however, this was directed towards pre-school children. The Board had therefore decided to introduce a new requirement, based on paragraph 15 of the Television Programme Standards, for four hours of constructive programming in each 28 days, to be presented for school age children and at times when they were available to watch.

5. This new requirement had been announced in the Board's revised Determination for the Australian content of television programmes in November 1970 and would take effect from 20th September 1971.

6. Mr. Wright said that the Board recognised the difficulties which broadcast organisations all over the world had found in developing such programmes and for this reason had introduced, as a beginning, only the very moderate demand of one hour per week.

7. In further recognition of the problems involved the Board had decided to appoint the Children's Television Advisory Committee to advise it on practical methods of achieving the objectives set out in the Determination and the Television Programme Standards.

8. Mr. Wright stated that the Board looked to the Committee to develop production guidelines for children's programmes so that they could be produced within the competence and resources of commercial television stations and would have sufficient appeal to justify the stations' efforts.

9. Mr. Wright stated that members of the Committee had been chosen not as representatives of particular viewpoints but as experts from the fields of education, children's entertainment, television programme production and television station administration.

10. The Committee was an autonomous body whose express function was to advise the Board, within its terms of reference.

11. It would be free to pursue its investigation as it saw fit within these terms of reference with the view to reporting to the Board on its findings not later than May 1971.

12. Mr. Wright stated that it was necessary to request the report at such short notice because of the importance of issuing detailed guidelines to producers as far in advance of the date of implementation of the new programme requirements as possible.

APPENDIX L—continued

SECTION 2 — THE COMMITTEE'S VIEW OF ITS TASK

1. Throughout its deliberations the Committee has been conscious of the complexity of the situation which had been outlined to it by the Chairman of the Board. It was concerned at the magnitude of the task of providing at such short notice a workable set of guidelines based on the ideals of paragraph 15 of the Television Programme Standards which reads:

15. It is recommended that there should be regular sessions for children, designed —

- (a) to impart a broader knowledge of Australian history and potentialities, and of current affairs;
- (b) to foster an appreciation of such cultural pursuits as music, painting, ballet, theatre and literature;
- (c) to encourage interest and active participation in simple scientific investigations such as botanical, geological and other pursuits;
- (d) to cater for children's propensities for sport, and hobbies such as handicrafts and the care of animals; and
- (e) 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.

2. These ideals had often been described as a set of pious hopes which had scarcely been put into operation by television stations throughout 15 years of television in Australia.

3. The Committee was aware that there were similar moves in other countries for action and realised the world wide quandary presented to all those vitally interested in the production of quality programmes for children: the conflict between idealism and pragmatism.

4. The Committee offers this report as a positive first-step, an attempt to translate general and widely-accepted propositions into practical and constructive proposals for the creation of good quality children's programmes. The Committee sees it, hopefully, as the beginning of a collaboration among producers, education authorities, television executives, research organisations, parents and citizens, and children themselves; a collaboration occurring at many levels, which will be both discursive and practical, and which will lead directly, through generous and imaginative experimentation, towards finer, more diversified, and larger numbers of programmes for children of all ages.

5. The Committee saw two possible approaches to the interpretation of the Board's terms of reference. One was based on the needs of children as the Committee understood them and the other on what the Committee thought was feasible for the licensees to provide out of their present resources. From these two different bases of interpretation arose the two major differences of opinion in the Report i.e., drama and advertising.

6. As very few programmes had been produced on the basis of the recommendations in paragraph 15 of the Television Programme Standards, there were very few precedents to provide practical guidance for the Committee in its work. The lack of such programmes for children after some 15 years of television in Australia, may be interpreted either as an indictment of the industry, or as a reflection of the difficulties stations have had in interpreting adequately the ideas of paragraph 15.

APPENDIX L—continued

7. Aware therefore that some stations were already unwilling or unable to meet the Australian content quota, the Committee asked how then could they meet the additional challenge presented by the revised Australian content requirements? Also, would those stations which courageously prepared and televised children's programmes, meet unfair competition from those unable to meet the challenge?

8. Another difficulty was encountered in defining the desirable characteristics of the person considered suitable to produce or be responsible for the programmes; there appeared to be little useful evidence on this matter available from overseas or from anywhere in Australia. There were also the vexed questions of suitability of times for the presentations of programmes, the presentation of minority interest programmes, competition between stations and the awarding of prizes to children.

9. In preparing guidelines it was kept in mind that these could limit the field and scope of producers. It was obvious that something had to be done even though there was the possibility of asking for the impossible, and then being disappointed when it was not forthcoming.

10. As a result of the shortage of time available to it, and because of the lack of concrete examples to it in the form of viable programmes for the particular age group, the Committee reached the decision at an early stage to approach its task on the basis of providing a set of guidelines which would encourage the Board and television stations to adopt an empirical approach to programming for an initial period. Such an approach would allow scope for the creative talents of producers while at the same time enabling research to be carried out into the effectiveness of the programmes produced.

11. These factors of limited time and the lack of an experienced body of opinion also led the Committee to the conclusion that, in the case of this initial report, it would be forced to dispense with taking evidence from a wide cross section of persons.

12. In this decision the Committee was encouraged by the action of the Board in including among the Committee's own personnel a wide range of experience and expertise in the various areas with which it would be involved.

13. The Committee was fortunate in being able to discuss a number of matters with Mr. Henry Geddes, Executive Director of the British Children's Film Foundation, during his visit to Australia in February 1971. It is indebted to Mr. Geddes for the advice he offered based on his wealth of practical experience in the production of films for young people.

14. Although the Committee was limited in time and opportunity to interview persons interested in children's programming it recognises the importance of such direct contact. Consequently it recommends that the Board should provide opportunities for people both in and outside the industry to make known their views. Feedback derived from such sources should be particularly valuable during the nine month trial period which the Committee proposes.

15. The Committee was appointed by the Board for a period of 12 months until January 1972. It appears that there would be advantage in extending this term of appointment until June 1972 in order that the Committee might be able to undertake a review of the effectiveness of the guidelines it proposes.

APPENDIX L—continued

SECTION 3 — THE BOARD'S DETERMINATION

1. Before attempting to reach conclusions on a set of guidelines which would be of assistance to programmers the Committee considered in detail the specific provisions for children's programmes already set out in sub-paragraph 1(d) of the Board's Australian Content Determination of 10th November 1970. The comments which follow are the Committee's interpretation of these provisions and this interpretation provides the basis upon which the guidelines were established. It is considered that this interpretation of the Board's Determination should be spelled out in such a way that it would be clearly understood by those responsible for its interpretation.

"In each statistical period not less than four hours shall consist of programmes for children of school age . . ."

2. The Committee believes that programmes should be frequent enough for children to become acquainted with the programme and for stations to develop programme identity. It therefore recommends that programmes be produced on the basis of one hour weekly in each 28 day period or as half hour programmes twice weekly, or as a series of 15 minute programmes. It will not be acceptable to produce programmes on the basis of a single four-hour block each 28 days. On the other hand five minute segments spread throughout the 28 day period would be insufficient to allow development of worthwhile material for children.

" . . . children of school age . . ."

3. While programmes should be designed to cater for primary school children within the broad 5 to 13 year old age group, it is considered impracticable to attempt to encompass the widely divergent needs of the group as a whole.

4. It is, therefore, recommended that efforts be directed to particular groups within this broad age range, i.e., 5-7, 8-10 or 11-13 year olds. Whatever type of programme is produced it is fundamental that it should be planned with care and purpose, with constant awareness of the composition of the likely viewing audience and directed towards a particular age group.

" . . . designed and produced in Australia . . ."

5. This clause has important implications for children's programmes and for the television industry generally. First of all, it implies that Australian children should no longer be exposed largely to programmes of non-Australian origin containing material from another culture. It also recognises that in the Australian culture there is a rich field of material from which suitable programmes could be produced.

6. "Designed and produced in Australia" is also an obvious challenge to the film and television industry and an encouragement to script-writers, producers and other personnel to create a new area of programming for children.

7. The Committee considers that in requiring that the programme must be designed and produced in Australia the Board's Determination refers to the programme as a whole. This should not exclude the possible use of overseas material within this programme and indeed there would be advantages in broadening the horizons of Australian children in this way.

8. Clearly, there must be some criteria and some time limit on the use of overseas material if the intention of the Determination is to be retained. The Committee believes that the overseas material should be relevant to the programme, be an integrated part of it, be of high quality and in accordance with paragraph 15 of the Television Programme Standards. Such material should not occupy more than 20 per cent of programme time.

APPENDIX L—continued

" . . . under the supervision of persons qualified for this work . . ."

9. The Committee strongly endorsed the requirement that programmes designed to meet the particular criteria for the four hour quota must be produced under the supervision of a person or persons qualified for this work. It also recognised and appreciated the difficulties licensees will have in meeting this requirement. For example, it is obvious that such a person, ideally, must be knowledgeable about children, their needs and their interests, but equally he should have knowledge of, and experience in the television medium. It is unlikely that such a person embodying the best of two professional worlds will be found in the initial stages. In that event the Committee believes it would be preferable for the person to be one with professional experience in children's education, with other demonstrable qualities enumerated below, and that he or she be then trained in the use of the television medium.

10. The final responsibility rests with the management of the station in the selection or production of the programme. In some cases a desirable person may be a member of the station's staff, supervising and producing suitable programmes — or he may be the producer of children's programmes for an independent company. The final test will always be the quality of the programme the management elects to televise.

11. To summarize this matter, the Committee believes that the programmes should be produced by a person with the following qualities:

- (a) an understanding of the needs of children,
- (b) an ability to communicate with and to children,
- (c) recent practical experience in working with children,
- (d) creativity,
- (e) an awareness of any lack of knowledge on his part in any areas, and a willingness to seek out informed advice in these areas,
- (f) sufficient confidence in his knowledge of children, and
- (g) the ability to convince others and to fight for what he believes is the best for children.

" . . . based on the recommendations contained in paragraph 15 of the Television Programme Standards . . ."

12. This section of the Determination refers to the broad concepts in 15 (a)-(e). Examples of programmes under this section are set out in section 5 paragraph 4.

13. It is envisaged that these programmes will not duplicate school broadcasts in being strictly "educational". On the other hand they should not be purely diversionary. Ideally, a balanced programme is desired. The Committee endorses the viewpoint expressed by the Board's former Advisory Committee on Children's Television Programmes as set out in paragraph 48 of its Fourth Report.

Extract from the Fourth Report of the Advisory Committee on Children's Television Programmes

"48. To make useful scientifically based progress on the selection and provision of appropriate programmes for children and adolescents, we need thorough Australian research studies in specific areas. This calls for the postulation of some basic social functions as properties of television. If television is seen as a medium for making a generation more curious, better informed, critically selective and conscious of higher standards, then clearly it would require certain types of programmes. If, on the other hand, television is seen merely as pro-

APPENDIX L—continued

viding the average child with a few hours of daily entertainment, diversionary or escapist, then the medium has a different social function. While we think that both types of programme are necessary we also think that only research can indicate the proportions in which these functions should be allowed to operate."

"... shall be presented at times at which it is practicable for school children to be viewing".

14. Programmes should be presented only at times when it is practicable for school children to be viewing — between 4.00 p.m. and 7.30 p.m. on weekdays or before 7.30 p.m. on Saturday, Sunday or public holidays. The Committee notes that paragraph 35 of the Television Programme Standards does not include children's programmes among those permitted to be televised before noon on Sundays. The Committee considers that there might be benefit in permitting such programmes to be televised during this period and therefore suggests that the Board might review this paragraph to this end.

15. Although a proportion of children may be expected to view weekday breakfast programmes this period is not considered desirable for the programmes envisaged.

16. It is strongly recommended that, within the time periods specified in paragraph 14 above, licensees develop and where possible experiment with viewing times and suitable types of programme to attract and develop the greatest audiences. The object, however, should always be to attract a large audience in the age range for which the programme is designed.

17. The Committee has been informed that the Federation of Australian Commercial Television Stations has expressed the view that there should be no "truce" between television stations in the scheduling of the four hour quota of children's programmes. The Federation considers that if such programmes were to be successful they must be so in their own right without any special protection. The Committee accepts this view and endorses the general opinion expressed by the former Advisory Committee on Children's Television Programmes that such a truce would not necessarily be the answer to the problem of competition between programmes, nor would it guarantee the success or even survival of any one programme.

VARIATION OF THE DETERMINATION

18. The Committee noted that under paragraph 3 of the Board's Australian Content Determination, the Board may vary any of the requirements in paragraph 1, including that referring to children's programmes set out in paragraph 1(d), "if circumstances arise which would prevent a station's adequate compliance with them under reasonable conditions."

19. The Committee is of the opinion that this should be applied only in very exceptional circumstances. The Board will observe that the Committee's recommendations and proposals have been carefully developed, having regard to what is feasible, reasonable and practicable for stations. The Committee sees no reason to encourage some licensees to believe they might find an easy way out of the four hour quota for children's programmes.

INITIAL TRIAL PERIOD

20. The Committee considers that, in order to encourage licensees to experiment in the production of suitable forms of programming, the guidelines should be applied with some degree of flexibility during an initial trial period of approximately nine months until June 1972. During this period the Board might examine the suitability of the programmes produced and review the effectiveness of the guidelines.

APPENDIX L—continued

SECTION 4 — THE THEORETICAL BASIS FOR ESTABLISHING GUIDELINES

1. A crucial task facing the Committee has been the extrapolation of practical and unambiguous guidelines from paragraph 15 of the Television Programme Standards. Because paragraph 15 requires children's programmes to attain certain affective and ethical goals ("... to foster an appreciation of ...", to impart a real appreciation of the spiritual values and of the qualities of courage, honour, etc."), the Committee has been obliged to consider notions of *quality* and to seek to elucidate a theoretical basis, in terms of which production guidelines might be formulated, and which would yield criteria for the judgement of particular programmes.

2. This task has proved difficult, partly because of the generality of paragraph 15 and partly because it moves into an area in which subjective opinions and attitudes become enmeshed.

3. This should not be taken to mean that the Report has merely elevated the subjective opinions of its writers. While any decision that a particular programme is 'good' or 'bad' is a complex one, such decisions can be made in the knowledge of psychological and educational research and in the context of artistic traditions and aesthetic arguments.

4. Now, it is not suggested that all of the recommendations have achieved this status; but this has been the intended direction of the Committee's deliberations. Where subjectivity has played a part, the Committee trusts that it has been an informed subjectivity.

5. This theoretical basis, then, is offered as a more detailed description of the thought behind the practical guidelines. Any judgement about what is suitable or unsuitable for children depends to some extent upon opinions about which human characteristics or possibilities are worthy of encouragement. Ultimately such opinions cannot be proved or disproved by reference to canons of logic or even by psychological research: they derive from our deepest beliefs about human purposes and potential.

6. Even those who would disclaim any such responsibility in their preference for one programme over another, do, *in practice* make choices between programmes and thereby tacitly endorse certain values and reject others.

7. Exigencies of time and space have placed severe limitations upon a really comprehensive account of all the factors which weighed upon the Committee's investigation into the notion of quality: the following account indicates the trend of the Committee's thoughts.

THE CRITERIA

8. Programmes should exhibit an awareness of the child's world. The Committee observed that descriptions of childhood vary from those which see the child only as a developing adult whose assimilation into 'adult ways' is paramount, to those which place great value on the characteristic childhood occupations *for their own sake*.

9. We feel that, hitherto, a great many children's programmes have tended to adopt the former position, regarding children as "little adults" and offering them scaled-down emasculated and abridged versions of adult entertainment which ignore the proportions, priorities and rhythm of childhood and set unfortunate

APPENDIX L—continued

limits upon the exercise of imagination which ought to play a crucial part in a child's development.

“ . . . To rein-in one's own beliefs and desires, to acknowledge the current shape of things, to feel the balance of things in one's hand, to tolerate what is abominable, to distinguish between crime and sin, to respect formality even when it appears to be leading to error, these are difficult achievements; and they are achievements not to be looked for in the young. Everybody's young days are a dream, a delightful insanity, a sweet solipsism. Nothing in them has a fixed shape, nothing a fixed price; everything is a possibility, and we live happily on credit. There are no obligations to be observed; there are no accounts to be kept. Nothing is specified in advance; everything is what can be made of it. 'Fact' and 'not-fact' are still indistinct. To act is to make a bargain with events; there are obscure longings, there are desires and choices, but their objects are imperfectly discerned; everything is 'what it turns out to be'. And to speak is to make images. For, although we spend much of our early days learning the symbolic language of practical intercourse . . . this is not the language with which we begin as children. Words in everyday use are not signs with fixed and invariable uses; they are poetic images. We speak an heroic language of our own invention, not merely because we are incompetent on our handling of symbols, but because we are moved not by the desire to communicate but by the delight of utterance. The world is a mirror in which we seek the reflection of our own desires. The allure of violent emotions is irresistible. When we are young we are not disposed to make concessions to the world; we never feel the balance of a thing in our hands — unless it be a cricket bat. We are not apt to distinguish between our liking and our esteem; urgency is our criterion of importance; and we do not easily understand that what is humdrum need not be despicable. We are impatient of restraint; and we readily believe, like Shelley, that to have contracted a habit is to have failed. These, in my opinion, are among our virtues when we are young . . . ”

(Michael Oakeshott "Rationalism in Politics")

10. It should be recognised that, for a child, play is not mere diversion from the serious things of life. Play may embody a symbolic engagement with a child's deepest needs and may, through the establishment of links with a rich traditional culture or games, rhymes, songs, stories, etc. enable the child to extend his ability to cope with reality, and nurture his growth towards an understanding of his individual significance. See reference to the two books by the Opies in Bibliography.

11. Programmes should be imaginative themselves, and they should seek to extend the imagination of their audience. They should nurture the natural curiosity of children and encourage a child's capacity for exploring the natural and social world.

MORALITY IN CHILDREN'S PROGRAMMES

12. In dealing with moral questions, programmes should be planned and presented with an awareness that acceptance of a particular moral position entails particular beliefs (about the purpose of human existence, for example). Thus programmes should avoid the suggestion that moral guidance and moral behaviour may consist in, simply, instruction in and obedience to a prescribed set of rules.

13. Programmes should recognise that, while there may be a cognitive component to a moral judgement, no moral precept is ultimately justifiable on rational grounds alone. Viewed this way, a programme's moral commitments will be seen in all its activities (most often by implication and example) and not confined to segments of very specific, very serious moral 'pep-talks' or thinly-disguised and perhaps

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very literal morality tales. While the specific discussion of particular moral issues is sometimes worthwhile, there is a danger that morality can be regarded as separable from 'other' human activities. One way of avoiding this dangerous (and easily unconscious) implication is to try to create an organic wholeness, vis-a-vis 'scrap-book' collections of entirely unrelated pieces, in children's programmes.

14. While the Bible is seen as a prominent and worthwhile source of moral, spiritual and historic material, the Committee draws attention to the holy books of other cultures as well. Indeed, if we accept that spiritual values, in a broad sense, have to do with the quest for individual and collective significance (often through the ascription or discovery of *purposes* whether transcendental or immanent) for human existence, there may be a religious context to many of the components of a children's programme. When treated explicitly, religious themes should not be dealt with in a way which encourages merely paying lip-service to an established creed or dogma. Also, the superiority of one set of beliefs over another should not be assumed or implied.

IMAGINATION AND KNOWLEDGE

15. A concomitant tendency with that alluded to in paragraph 8 (above) is a prevalent "scientism" which seeks to embrace all significant knowledge within the scope of that which is "scientifically sound" (i.e., measurable and observable).

16. The Committee feels that this attitude can threaten to inhibit the subtle interplay between a child's natural curiosity and his imagination from which can develop a sense of wonder and delight in the world.

17. Of course, we do not want to deny science an important place in a children's programme. The Committee is concerned, though, to retain a balance between the world of 'facts' and the world of 'imagination': it is felt that it is easy to ignore the latter in favour of the former and, at its worst, adopt a facile literalism which carries the suggestion that the subjective and unique perceptions of the imagination are *necessarily* less significant than the hard facts yielded by scientific enquiry. Actually, this latter view is as unjust to Science as it is to the Arts (see Koestler "The Act of Creation"). It is of concern that programmes involving children should find a prominent place for imaginative, artistic, creative activities and avoid overly-instructive or very literal approaches which may, though well-intentioned, exacerbate the tendencies mentioned here.

18. We feel that paragraph 15 is served best if children's programmes aim, first, to be imaginative and only secondarily to be intellectual or overtly instructive. A particular dramatisation should 'establish its own context' and carry a conviction of its own reality: especially to be avoided is the 'sugar-coated pill' which has a palpable (and probably easily-recognised) design upon its audience.

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SECTION 5 — GUIDELINES FOR THE PRODUCTION OF GOOD QUALITY CHILDREN'S PROGRAMMES

1. PERSONNEL

The Committee distinguishes four categories of involvement with a programme (viz: Producer, Educational Advisor, Compere, Participating Artist). It is recognised that these roles (and the desirable characteristics the Committee wishes to attend them) are not mutually exclusive and that any particular programme, if fortunate, may involve a suitable person who succeeds in encompassing the function of more than one role.

(a) *The Producer*

The Producer should be a person with a demonstrable knowledge of children's needs and interests. It would not be good enough to roster a 'pool' producer, with little understanding of children, to plan, design or direct programmes on a part-time or occasional basis.

(b) *Educational Adviser*

It is incumbent upon the licensee to ensure that within the production team of a children's programme, there is a person of substantial experience in working directly with children. Such a person may well possess formal qualifications in an educational field but will certainly be well equipped to guide programme decisions which involve taking account of children's needs, interests and anxieties. This Educational Adviser should participate in the decision-making processes of the programme at the highest level.

(c) *Compere*

The former Advisory Committee on Children's Programmes to the Board stressed the importance of the role of the person who comperes children's programmes. This Committee endorses the views expressed by the former Committee in its third and fourth reports to the Board that such a person should possess:

- (i) general intelligence and a suitable education;
- (ii) some training and experience with children;
- (iii) a positive liking for children and the ability to be accepted by them;
- (iv) an imaginative perception of the world of childhood;
- (v) maturity, tolerance and a relaxed manner; and
- (vi) a sense of showmanship.

(d) *Participating Artists*

Artists, actors, singers, dancers or any other person appearing on the programme must be able to maintain a high standard of performance. Attention is drawn particularly to the recommendations made in paragraph 3(1) on the style and language used in production, presentation and performance.

2. AUDIENCE

(a) *Child Participation*

As television viewing can be simply passive, where possible programmes should endeavour to utilize the creative and participatory resources of the children. This can be achieved in several ways.

- (i) The child can be invited to send contributions (letters, art work, craft, poems, stories) to the programme.
- (ii) He can be encouraged to take an active part in various activities such as sports, hobbies, care of pets.
- (iii) He can be stimulated to further his knowledge, beyond that imparted by the programme, by reading and simple research.
- (iv) He can be invited to offer solutions or endings to dramatisations which are deliberately left incomplete. One or two of the most interesting 'completions' might be dramatised in a subsequent session.

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- (v) Cameras could be taken to children's activities at schools and recreation areas to show children at work producing plays, making films, playing music, or dancing.

(b) *Educational Value*

While these guidelines are for programmes designed primarily as entertainment it must be realised that children learn from every new experience and are eager to absorb all kinds of information. While children may differentiate between fact and fantasy, every care must be taken when presenting facts to ensure that they are correct. Educational practice today is tending to move away from competition and direct instruction in learning into the creative arts, finding in creative activities abundant opportunities for rich learning experiences. Programmes for children should provide some of these opportunities and should therefore endeavour to encourage each child to become involved. Programmes might achieve this best by avoiding a competitive atmosphere in which children feel they are facing judgement; rather, they should emphasise the value and importance of each child's individual creative efforts.

(c) *Age Groupings*

While it is possible for family programmes to have something for every age range it remains an established fact that children of each age group benefit most from a programme that is designed specifically for that group. The reasons for this are many but the main ones can be summarized as follows:

(i) *Concentration*

The older the child the greater the span of his concentration. Ten minutes is a suitable story length for a 6 year old whereas an 11 year old can sustain an interest for a much longer period.

(ii) *Content and Characterisation*

The younger child enjoys animals that talk, princesses and fairies. The 9 year old enjoys a villain and a hero. His characters need more dimension and his story line needs a climax. The 10 to 12 year old child is interested in real people and situations. His thirst for information needs fulfilling. He wants to know "how?" as well as "why?". Similarly, the different age groups are interested in different types of sports, hobbies and cultural pursuits.

(iii) *Costumes and Sets*

Costumes for 6 to 7 year olds need to be simple and uncluttered. A queen may be represented by a crown and a long dress but not necessarily an elaborate one. Stylised sets which can allow the child's imagination full rein are appropriate. The 10 to 12 year old child requires authenticity and is greatly interested in detail and imaginative devices. It is necessary, therefore, to look beyond the obvious borders of day-to-day design. This should apply equally to sets, lighting, make-up and movement.

(iv) *Atmosphere, Anxiety, Excitement*

The older child can take, and indeed requires, much greater stimulus to his emotional side than a young child. A small child may be bewildered and frightened by a programme that a 12 year old takes in his stride. Similarly it is unfair for the 12 year old to have to view material that he rightly considers too young. The effect of this is for him to turn towards equally unsuitable adult material.

3. SUGGESTED PRODUCTION TECHNIQUES AND EXAMPLES OF PROGRAMMES MEETING PARAGRAPH 15 PROVISIONS.

The standard of production should be that of excellence and not scaled down

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because of the derogatory attitude so often expressed towards "kids" programmes and the belief, that because children's programmes are produced for small people they therefore only require small budgets.

There must be complete sincerity on the part of all who are engaged in preparing programmes for children. Children are not bound by adult conventions which often pay lip service to any performance good or bad. They are quick to spot fakes, insincerity and condescension.

It is suggested that a variety of production techniques be used in any one statistical period. The following are suggested:

(a) *Animation*

Although it is realised that even limited animation is expensive, it has particular value as far as children are concerned.

(b) *Dramatisation with Actors*

Fully scripted properly produced drama using actors is a most important area of children's programming. It is hoped that licensees will include some indigenous Australian drama for children in their programmes.

(c) *Studio Interviews*

Producers should recognise both that there is an art in interviewing and that it is important that the programme brings the personality of the interviewee to the audience rather than that it enlarges the personality of the interviewer. Particular care should be exercised when interviewing children and there should be no semblance of discomfort or unhappiness in the situation for the child nor at any time should the child be made a figure of fun. Famous people in the performing arts, sport, and social activities can be of real interest, and by example, exert a good and healthy influence on members of the young audience.

(d) *Demonstration*

This should be done if possible by one who is not only an expert in the hobby, craft or skill, but is skilled in demonstrating to children.

(e) *Film/Outside Broadcast Newsreel*

When using film or O/B material, its commentary should always be specially written for the age group; if necessary when using completed library film the sound track should be rewritten or substituted. Where possible children should appear as reference points for the young audience.

(f) *Puppets*

This could be unrewarding because puppetry has been denigrated over the years because of unprofessional standards. Whenever it is presented puppetry should be of a high standard if it is to be acceptable to the audience.

(g) *Music and Sound*

Music and sound play an important part in the life of children and a variety of appropriate music should be an integral part of all programmes. The concentration upon one form of music, even as themes or in the background, tends to dilute or even inhibit the appreciation of all other types of music. It should be recognised that as children of different age groups require different scripting, so also they require appropriate music. Care must be taken that heavy music, dead silence or other effects do not increase tension too much. It is recommended that if ballet or music presentations are considered for production, the segments be evaluated not only on the basis of the quality of the performance but also in terms of the visual component. For instance, a small girl at the keyboard of a grand piano may make fascinating pictures for adults, who also know the music being played, but could be tiresome television for children. Equally, young ballet dancers could be of interest to a minority of girl viewers who perhaps study ballet and dancing in some measure, but for the general

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young audience, even if a story is illustrated by the ballet movements it could be less interesting. It is essential in these areas that the pictures be exciting and compelling, to bring a new vision to the young viewer.

(h) *Competitions/Junior Talent*

The Committee had reservations about the place of competitions in children's programmes. However, it was felt by some members of the Committee that junior talent quests might be considered as they can provide an opportunity for talented young people to take their first steps in what may become their chosen career. However, it is important that competition does not supersede the value of the creative activity involved, and that precocity should never be encouraged. It was agreed that talent quests, quizzes and spelling bees, as complete programmes, would not come within the guidelines recommended, but that these items might be considered acceptable as segments only within approved programmes.

(i) *Prizes*

The value of prizes for any purpose should be suitable to the age of the child; they should not be awarded for answers which involve only the normal accomplishments of the average school child. Excessive commercialization of competitions by the unearned distribution of sponsors' products is undesirable.

(j) *Overseas Material*

It is recognised that quality overseas material can be of value. Such material, if included, should be in keeping with the principles set out in paragraph 15 of the Television Programme Standards and should not exceed 20 per cent of the duration of the programme in which it is presented. Not to use such quality film would deny Australian children opportunities of seeing something of other countries or the possibility of seeing their own country through the eyes of others and indeed the overall standard of the programme might be lowered.

(k) *Camera Work*

The language of the camera should be simple and uncluttered. Great care should be taken to ensure the camera does not create a frightening impression as a child is often affected by images which leave adults unmoved.

(l) *Style and Language*

Style is most important and, where possible, producers should work for a bright approach, with attractive presentation in a mood of gaiety to build a bridge of communication with the young audience. Programmes which are no more than dull and worthy should be avoided. The use of standard conventional English should be the aim of all who appear on the programme, except where characterisation is required. However, there is no need to restrict the language of the programme to a simple level: programmes might well introduce children to new words and more complex language constructions, provided that this is achieved within a context which makes the meaning accessible to children. The emphasis should be placed upon this meaningful context rather than upon overt explanation or definition of unusual words.

4. SOME SUGGESTED TOPICS MEETING PARAGRAPH 15 PROVISIONS.

(a) *Sub paragraph 15(a): To impart a broader knowledge of Australian history and potentialities, and of current affairs.*

(i) Junior newsreels and documentaries especially edited and written for children.

(ii) A series of short programmes on film or graphics (or both) up to 10 minutes in duration on people, places and things with voice-over, to emphasise the contents rather than the presentation. This could have a strong local and/or historic content.

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- (b) *Sub paragraph 15(b): To foster an appreciation of such cultural pursuits as music, painting, ballet, theatre and literature.*
- (i) Viewers contributions — paintings, models, photographs and films made by children.
 - (ii) Book, film and theatre reviews and criticism.
 - (iii) Short newsreel type coverage of competitions and eisteddfods and examples of what other young people are doing in Australia.
- (c) *Sub paragraph 15(c): To encourage interest and active participation in simple scientific investigations such as botanical, geological and other pursuits.*
- (i) Contributions from viewers, nature study items, experiments, discoveries etc.
 - (ii) Colourful material on natural history from professional sources similar to Disney's nature programmes or Nature Walkabout.
 - (iii) Imaginative treatment of simple themes, for example, the demonstration of commonplace natural phenomena in a manner which brings out their wonderful or almost magical qualities.
 - (iv) Short segments which, although serious in their implications could be treated with good humour or even wit, could be presented in a number of different ways on such subjects as Bushlore, First Aid, Water Safety, Physical Fitness, Road Safety, Dental Health, Care of Pets, How it is Made, in a "Do it Yourself Series". For many of these, skilled professional help is readily available for the planning of the items.
- (d) *Sub paragraph 15(d): To cater for children's propensities for sport, and hobbies such as handicrafts and the care of animals.*
- (i) Interviews with sporting personalities, film/OB coverage of sport highlights.
 - (ii) Expert advice and examples of hobbies and handicrafts carried out by young people.
 - (iii) Visual presentation of a particular animal from babyhood to full growth with accompanying hints on animal care.
 - (iv) Pictorial histories of the evolution of a particular breed or type; pictures of sick animals may not be suitable material for children, although they could be an introduction to the value of veterinary advice which could be given by mail or through a station or national club.
- (e) *Sub paragraph 15(e): 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.*
- (i) Historical drama — real adventure of a fictitious family against a background of pioneer days, gold rush, overlanding etc.
 - (ii) Dramatised literature — "Captain Moonlight", R. Stowe, "Dot and the Kangaroo", Ethel Pedley, and modern literature by authors such as John Gunn, Ivan Southall, Mavis Thorpe Clark.
 - (iii) A panel game of the "Who Am I?" type, based on pictorial biographies of people of the past and present whose life and work has benefited the world. After identification the whole pictorial sequence to be represented as a production item and a bonus for the home audience.

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- (iv) The reference in 15(e) to "use of great examples from the Bible" should be read only in conjunction with the subsequent, associated reference to history, biography and literature.
 - (v) It should be interpreted as a plea for recognition of moral and spiritual values and not for any form of religious programming which would be out of character in this context and is in any case specifically provided for in paragraphs 21 and 22 of the Programme Standards.
 - (vi) The paragraph, however, suggests that some programmes or segments of programmes might set out to impart and emphasise accepted moral and spiritual values of our society. Courage, integrity, truthfulness, kindness, courtesy, etc. may be exemplified by historical drama, by biographies of famous men and women (including Australians). In this connection, there may well be illustrations taken from the great books of the world, including the Bible.
 - (vii) With the possible exceptions of such occasions as Christmas and Easter no attempt should therefore be made to present explicitly religious items within the framework of normal regular programmes for children.
5. PROGRAMMES SHOULD ENCOURAGE
- (a) recognition of the importance of individual differences;
 - (b) the active participation of children during the programme, where appropriate, and in follow-up activities.
6. PROGRAMMES SHOULD AVOID
- (a) lavish displays of wealth;
 - (b) acquisitiveness;
 - (c) the suggestion that the "good life" devolves from the purchase of material possessions;
 - (d) stereotypic 'hero' and 'non-hero' figures (except in very clearly ritual situations — 'Westerns', morality plays, etc.);
 - (e) the suggestion that children are *passive* recipients of information (however valuable) which is programmed into them (however delightfully);
 - (f) references which suggest that conformity with 'popular', 'average', or 'standard' modes of thought or behaviour is *ipso facto* desirable;
 - (g) giving children a false sense of values;
 - (h) encouragement of precocity.
7. SENSITIVE PROGRAMME AREAS AND CULTURAL, POLITICAL AND SOCIAL BIAS
- (a) Paragraph 15 makes no reference to the inclusion (or exclusion) of programmes built around other cultures, such as those of migrants and aborigines. It is not intended to isolate children from contact with other cultures, indeed one of the major criticisms of children's television has been that there has been too much emphasis on American society. In part, paragraph 15 aims to redress the imbalance, so that more emphasis is given to Australian themes. While there are increasing numbers of children from many nationalities in Australia, this is not a multi-racial society. There is no necessity to relate programmes or parts of programmes towards any particular migrant group. If anything, the programme should emphasise the homogeneity of the Australian people and the acceptance of children of many racial groups, including the aborigines, as Australians. Any attempt to single out migrant children or to identify them, may have contrary effects. There would be advantages in including such children in

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programmes but without highlighting their different cultures. Of course, care must be taken not to overlook the interests and sensitivities of minority groups, to be aware of the needs and problems of people assimilating into a community, to recognise the influences that such groups can have upon one's own culture and to take opportunities, where relevant and natural within a programme's scope, to deal sympathetically and informatively with those influences.

- (b) When dealing with issues of a controversial nature producers should exercise care to avoid, through omission or over-emphasis, any possibility of political or social bias. Objective, well-balanced presentation of the issues involved is essential.
- (c) To minimise the possibility of bias no person prominently identified with any particular philosophy — racial, political, religious or social — should be used in the capacity of compere or programme personality.
- (d) Children should at all times, on all issues, be given every possible opportunity and every encouragement to form their own judgements.

8. SEX MATTERS

- (a) While explicit sexual encounters between adolescents or older people would hold little interest or relevance for children of primary school age and should, therefore, find no place in children's television programmes designed for this group, there is a need for a balanced approach to matters which may have sexual connotations in a broad context. For example, there is a place in children's programmes for the normal heterosexual relationships as seen between members of any family. References to such things as the occurrence of a birth in the family or natural displays of affection, are to be encouraged.
- (b) The Committee hopes that children's programmes will contribute in diverse and subtle ways to fostering a gentle and harmonious growth towards maturity (including sexual maturity).
- (c) This general area is one in which producers should be willing to seek expert advice in doubtful cases.

9. VIOLENCE

- (a) Expert opinion on this matter differs. Some experts argue that violence has a cathartic effect upon viewers, others that exposure to portrayal of violence leads to a lowering of sensitivity and to a greater tolerance of its occurrence. The Committee recommends a cautious path, along the lines already established by regulation and convention. Each incident should be judged, however, within the total context of the section of programme in which it appears.
- (b) Licensees should seek advice from those best qualified to give it on such a controversial matter, so that they are constantly aware of standards relating to violence in action or in words. The Committee draws the attention of licensees to the Codes of Violence published by the B.B.C. and I.T.A. in Gt. Britain. (See Selected Bibliography.)
- (c) Attention is therefore drawn to the relevant sections of the Board's Television Standards for General Programmes (paragraphs 5, 6, and 7), Family Programmes (paragraph 13) and Children's Programmes (paragraph 14) and to the four reports of the former Advisory Committee on Children's Television Programmes. Extracts from these reports were published in the Board's Tenth, Eleventh, Fifteenth and Twenty-first Annual Reports.

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SECTION 6 — TOPICS ARISING OUT OF THE GUIDELINES

1. During the course of its investigation the Committee considered a number of matters some of which, although apparently falling outside its immediate terms of reference, appeared to have an important bearing on the overall quality of any programme designed to meet the requirements of paragraph 15 of the Television Programme Standards.

2. The Committee therefore draws the Board's attention to the following paragraphs in which it discusses those matters which caused it concern or on which it proposes that the Board may wish to consider action to ensure the effectiveness of programmes for children recommended in the guidelines.

Country Stations

3. The Committee recognises the limitations of small country stations which through lack of facilities and staff will not be able to produce programmes to the standard required to qualify for the four hour quota. It is hoped that they will meet this quota by using network programmes.

4. Nevertheless the Committee believes there would be positive advantage to country stations in producing programmes of local and community interest, involving people, personalities and events of the district as they play an important part in local community life and sometimes provide avenues for the expression of local talent. Some such programmes may already qualify for double credit loading.

5. These programmes should endeavour to meet the guidelines set out in this report and it is hoped that in time all children's programmes produced in Australia will meet the standards and guidelines set out in the report.

Drama

6. The Committee felt that drama written for Australian children was both a method of production and a vehicle which is recognised by many as a very important form of communicating values and national identity and should therefore be encouraged as an important ingredient of quality children's programmes.

7. A quota for children's drama within the four hours was considered but the Committee decided that for the trial nine month period it would see what programmes licensees produced in the light of the suggestions contained in Section 5.3(b).

8. The Board might consider measures to encourage licensees to produce children's drama programmes.

Advertising

9. The Committee notes that in the Television Programme Standards there are no particular advertising standards set down for children's programmes although some references are included under general standards. The Committee suggests the Board might consider the advantages of consolidating references to advertising in children's programmes under one heading.

10. The Committee draws the attention of the Board to paragraphs 38(c) and 38(f) of the Television Programme Standards about which there is a difference of opinion within the Committee regarding the phrase 'separate from'.

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11. A majority of members felt that advertising defined as the pictorial and/or audio promotion of goods or services should be confined to the normal commercial breaks; advertising even by implication, should not be included within the body of the normal programme for children.

12. A minority would go further and suggest that personnel appearing in programmes should not also appear in advertisements shown during *their* programmes or adjacent to them.

13. The Committee suggests the Board clarifies paragraph 38(c) in relation to paragraph 38(f),

Publicity and Promotion

14. The Committee feels that the type of programme it is recommending to be produced in the four hour quota will be of great value in conveying Australian attitudes, ideas and values and could play an important role in the development of the Australian child.

15. It therefore urges that all licensees should endeavour to give these programmes wide publicity and extensive advertising. The Committee considers that licensees might, with advantage, consider the avenues of publicity available for quality children's programmes through education departments, teachers' organisations and parent and citizen newsletters, in addition to the normal publicity used for other programmes.

16. The Board might consider an introductory leaflet setting out the reasons for the establishment of the quota and the guidelines and standards it recommends. If it were feasible this leaflet might contain the names of the programmes which each network will produce. Such a leaflet would have the added advantage of stimulating feedback from interested adults and children which could provide random research material.

Overseas Material

17. The Committee considered that there were advantages to be obtained from the use by commercial television stations of overseas produced films for children, if these conformed to the principles contained in paragraph 15 of the Television Programme Standards and the recommended guidelines.

18. The Committee therefore recommends that the Board examines the possibility of encouraging stations to televise overseas children's programmes of quality by the introduction of some form of credit for these programmes under the Australian content provisions.

Repeats

19. Accepting that the four hour minimum quota has been introduced to encourage production of indigenous programmes for children, a majority of the Committee considered that it would be undesirable for such programmes to qualify for this quota more than once in the initial trial period.

Research Proposals

20. In view of the importance of the new requirements, their effective implementation and the care and consideration which is being given to preliminary planning, the Committee believes that the Australian Broadcasting Control Board

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should, over this initial period, gather information and evidence from a variety of sources, concerning the success or otherwise of the programmes. Some part of this work should be a carefully controlled piece of research, including audience measurement and reaction and programme evaluation.

21. The following are proposed by the Committee as methods of gathering information and opinion. These are listed first as little cost to the Board would be involved.

- (a) Board's monitors to report on programmes in terms of standards and guidelines.
- (b) Members of this Committee to report on programmes, supported when possible, by examples.
- (c) Commercial stations to report on viewing patterns and viewer reactions.
- (d) At the end of the experimental period, about June 1972, each licensee be asked to submit an overview report on all aspects of the presentation of children's programmes.
- (e) The general public be asked to submit comments, suggestions, criticisms to the Board.
- (f) Such organisations as the Australian Council for Educational Research, the Teachers' Unions, Parents' Committees, University Women's Graduates and the Australian Council for Children's Films and Television, who have done similar work in the past be asked to co-operate in conducting further surveys.

22. These proposals, of course, would be exercises in information and opinion gathering — important and relevant, but not necessarily conclusive evidence on which to base further action.

23. It is recommended that the Board supplement these proposals by carrying out, through its research staff, a small, but carefully controlled piece of research.

24. It is proposed that a survey be carried out of a sample of some 1500 children, representative of grades 5 and 6 in the Melbourne Statistical Division. There would be two objectives in mind in carrying out this research.

- (a) to ascertain the viewing pattern of children, with respect to the new programmes which will run in competition with other programmes;
- (b) to ascertain children's attitudes towards the new programmes and segments of programmes.

25. We do not think that at this stage it would be possible to conduct research into the third and vital area — 'to what extent are the objectives of the programmes achieved?'

26. We have had the benefit of discussing these proposals with Mr. Grossman, Senior Psychologist on the Board's staff. We have been informed that a piece of research of this type would be feasible and practicable, provided the co-operation of the Education Department were obtained, in presenting a questionnaire to children.

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SECTION 7 — SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS

In addition to those general recommendations which constitute the Guidelines (Sections 3 and 5 of the Report) the Committee wishes to draw the attention of the Board to the following summary of specific recommendations:

- (1) The Board should provide opportunities for persons both in and outside the industry to make known their views on children's programming, particularly during the initial trial period of nine months from September 1971 to June 1972. (Section 2, paragraph 14.)
- (2) The Committee recommends that the term of its appointment might be extended to June 1972 in order that it might review the effectiveness of the guidelines for children's programming. (Section 2, paragraph 15.)
- (3) The Committee considers there would be benefit in permitting children's programmes to be televised before noon on Sundays and suggests review of the relevant standard to this end. (Section 3, paragraph 14.)
- (4) The Board's Australian content Determination should be varied only in very exceptional circumstances. The Committee sees no reason to encourage some licensees to believe they might find an easy way out of the new four hour monthly quota. (Section 3, paragraph 18.)
- (5) The Committee recommends that licensees should be given an initial period of approximately nine months — to June 1972 — to implement the new recommendations and introduce suitable programming. Stations' performance shall be reviewed at the end of this period. (Section 3, paragraph 20.)
- (6) The Board should consider measures to encourage licensees to produce children's drama programmes. (Section 5, paragraph 3(b).)
- (7) Junior talent quests, quizzes and spelling bees should be considered as acceptable as segments only within approved programmes. (Section 5, paragraph 3(h).)
- (8) Overseas material is acceptable for inclusion within children's programmes only if it is in keeping with the principles of paragraph 15 of the Television Programme Standards and it does not exceed 20 per cent of the duration of the programme in which it is presented. (Section 5, paragraph 3(j).)
- (9) The Board should provide, for reference purposes, sets of guidelines relating to violence in television programmes; these guidelines to be similar to those published by the BBC and the Independent Television Authority Great Britain. (Section 5, paragraph 9(b).)
- (10) The Board should give consideration to the consolidation of all references to advertising in children's programmes under one heading of its Television Programme Standards. (Section 6, paragraph 9.)
- (11) The Board should clarify the meaning of paragraph 38(c) of the Television Programme Standards in relation to the provisions of paragraph 38(f). (Section 6, paragraphs 10 to 13.)
- (12) The Board should give consideration to the publication of a leaflet concerning the children's programmes to be produced for the quota. This leaflet might be distributed in a similar manner to that adopted for the leaflet "Helping Children to Use Television Wisely". (Section 6, paragraph 16.)

APPENDIX L—continued

- (13) The Board should consider the possibility of offering some encouragement for the presentation of suitable overseas programme material produced in keeping with the principles of paragraph 15 of the Television Programme Standards and the guidelines for children's programmes. (Section 6, paragraphs 17 and 18.)
- (14) The Board should set up a research project in addition to gathering information and opinion on the programmes produced in accordance with the guidelines. (Section 6, paragraphs 20 to 26.)

Dermot Lyttle (Chairman)
 John Appleton
 Julie Bailey
 Keith Cairns
 Rupert Goodman
 Naomi Marks
 Godfrey Philipp

26th May, 1971.

APPENDIX L—continued

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Additional reading

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by B.B.C.

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Television Authority.

*E.B.U. — European Broadcasting Union.

APPENDIX M

STATISTICAL ANALYSIS OF BROADCASTING PROGRAMMES

The analysis of broadcasting programmes, which is set out in the following tables is based on the combined figures from two surveys conducted by the Board in November 1970 and May 1971. In each case programmes of stations in State capital cities were monitored on a sampling basis for one minute in each ten minutes of transmission between 6.00 a.m. and 10.30 p.m. for a full week. For the purpose of presenting a complete picture of the programmes available to listeners the survey includes the programmes of two representative national stations.

2. The data have been summarised in a number of tables as follows:

Table I—Analysis of Broadcasting Programmes by Categories—All Metropolitan Stations

Table II—Analysis of Broadcasting Programmes by Categories—Metropolitan Stations by Time Periods

Table III—Analysis of Broadcast Advertising by Time Periods—Metropolitan Commercial Stations, Monday to Friday Average

Table IV—Analysis of Broadcast Advertising by Time Periods each day of the week—Metropolitan Commercial Stations.

3. *Definition of Categories.* The statistical system is based on thirteen programme categories, which are set out below, and advertising matter:

Entertainment—

Light and Popular Music	Musical comedy, 'evergreens', items of popular music in general programmes, currently popular music presented in hit parade and similar programmes.
Incidental Matter	Matter occurring between major programme units, station announcements (excluding time calls), programme notes, party calls to adults, items in telephone conversation programmes consisting of an exchange of opinions, and miscellaneous patter.
Variety	Talent, quiz, panel and variety programmes, including comedy recordings.
Drama	Plays, serials and other dramatised productions.
The Arts	Serious music and opera, readings of prose and poetry, literary and art criticism.

Information and Services—

News	News bulletins, programmes in newsreel form, time calls, weather, market and traffic reports, train and ship arrival times, warnings of storm, fire, shark and other hazards, police messages, excludes news commentaries.
Sport	Sporting descriptions, previews and summaries, sporting news, interviews and talks.
Information	Programmes concerning such topics as aspects of science, other lands and peoples, agriculture, industry and other major occupations.
Religious	Programmes originated for or by recognised religious bodies.
Social and Political	Programmes concerned with political and economic aspects of modern society, news commentaries, Australian history, national events, festivals and public gatherings, charitable activities.

APPENDIX M—continued

Family	Family activities including programmes dealing with cooking, house and garden, hobbies, care of pets, health, physical fitness and other personal matters. Shopping guides.
Children	Programmes directed to or presented for children, serials, children's recordings, and informative 'scatters'.
Educational	Programmes designed as an aid to formal teaching kindergarten sessions.
Advertisements	All advertisements except those within shopping guides, includes translation of foreign language advertisements.

4. *Definition of Time Periods.* Each day of the week is divided into seven periods as follows:

Breakfast	6.00 a.m. – 9.00 a.m.
Morning	9.00 a.m. – 12.00 noon
Midday	12.00 noon – 2.00 p.m.
Early Afternoon	2.00 p.m. – 4.00 p.m.
Late Afternoon	4.00 p.m. – 6.30 p.m.
Evening	6.30 p.m. – 7.30 p.m.
Night	7.30 p.m. – 10.30 p.m.

TABLE I—ANALYSIS OF BROADCASTING PROGRAMMES BY CATEGORIES

ALL METROPOLITAN STATIONS

Programme Category	Commercial (25 stations)	National (12 stations)	All Stations (37 stations)
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
Entertainment—			
Light and Popular Music	49.8	25.6	42.2
Incidental Matter	7.2	5.8	6.8
Variety	1.2	1.1	1.2
Drama	0.2	3.2	1.2
The Arts	0.2	21.3	6.8
	58.6	57.0	58.2
Information and Services—			
News	10.5	11.4	10.8
Sport	6.5	3.9	5.6
Information	1.4	7.2	3.3
Religious	1.5	1.8	1.5
Social and Political	4.3	12.9	7.0
Family	1.7	0.4	1.3
Children's	0.1	2.1	0.7
Educational	*	3.3	1.1
Advertisements	26.0 15.4	43.0	31.3 10.5
	100.0	100.0	100.0

*Less than 0.05 per cent.

APPENDIX M—continued
TABLE II—ANALYSIS OF BROADCASTING PROGRAMMES BY CATEGORIES
METROPOLITAN STATIONS BY TIME PERIODS

Programme Category	Breakfast		Morning		Midday		Early Afternoon		Late Afternoon		Evening		Night	
	Com- mercial Stations	All Stations												
Entertainment—														
Light and Popular Music	49.3	43.1	35.0	45.0	40.1	41.3	48.4	53.4	45.0	54.8	41.2	61.3	48.2	
Incidental Matter	6.8	7.0	7.7	6.3	5.8	6.9	7.5	6.0	3.0	8.2	6.8	7.9	7.1	
Variety	1.1	0.8	1.1	1.2	1.0	2.2	1.9	1.2	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.7	1.1	
Drama	0.1	0.6	1.0	0.3	1.2	0.5	0.1	0.4	0.7	0.4	1.8	0.2	2.6	
The Arts	..	6.7	8.3	..	2.0	10.0	..	0.1	4.7	0.1	5.3	0.3	8.8	
	57.3	58.2	48.3	53.1	50.1	60.9	57.9	61.1	57.2	64.2	55.7	70.4	67.8	
Information and Services—														
News	17.0	20.4	5.9	13.0	15.5	5.2	7.2	11.7	9.6	9.9	15.3	6.7	6.4	
Sport	1.0	0.7	3.1	9.2	8.1	11.3	12.2	8.0	7.3	6.1	6.9	7.2	5.8	
Information	0.5	1.5	5.3	1.5	6.8	0.8	0.7	0.8	2.5	0.9	2.5	1.0	3.1	
Religious	0.8	1.6	2.1	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.7	2.1	2.6	4.8	3.3	
Social and Political	1.7	1.8	9.8	6.4	7.8	6.0	4.2	1.8	8.5	4.0	8.3	1.2	7.8	
Family	0.3	0.3	3.9	2.1	1.4	1.4	1.8	0.7	0.8	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.3	
Children's	0.1	0.8	3.9	..	..	0.6	..	0.1	2.9	0.2	0.1	0.1	..
Educational	0.1	0.1	..	..	..	2.8	..	..	..	0.2	0.1	..	..
	21.5	27.2	34.0	32.5	39.8	28.6	26.8	23.7	32.3	23.4	35.8	21.5	26.7	
Advertisements	21.2	14.6	18.8	14.7	10.1	10.5	15.3	13.2	10.5	12.4	8.5	8.1	5.5	
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	

APPENDIX M—continued

TABLE III—ANALYSIS OF BROADCAST ADVERTISING BY TIME PERIODS
METROPOLITAN COMMERCIAL STATIONS, MONDAY TO FRIDAY AVERAGE

	Sydney	Melbourne	Brisbane	Adelaide	Perth	Hobart	All Cities
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
Breakfast	26.6	22.2	26.1	25.0	24.2	23.9	24.7
Morning	24.9	20.3	18.4	18.4	19.4	21.0	20.7
Midday	15.8	14.9	15.5	16.7	11.7	15.1	15.0
Early Afternoon .. .	18.4	17.4	14.4	19.3	12.0	12.2	16.1
Late Afternoon .. .	19.8	16.8	16.6	14.4	18.4	11.6	17.0
Evening	17.2	13.3	12.5	17.4	14.4	9.1	14.4
Night	14.0	8.1	6.7	11.2	6.9	5.2	9.1
All Periods	20.1	16.5	16.2	17.5	15.7	14.7	17.1

TABLE IV—ANALYSIS OF BROADCAST ADVERTISING BY TIME PERIODS
WITHIN EACH DAY OF THE WEEK
METROPOLITAN COMMERCIAL STATIONS

	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	All Days
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
Breakfast	7.5	22.9	22.4	26.4	26.9	25.0	17.2	21.2
Morning	11.8	18.6	19.9	21.9	22.5	20.6	16.7	18.8
Midday	12.5	12.5	15.0	15.8	16.7	14.8	15.6	14.7
Early Afternoon .. .	13.0	14.5	13.4	16.2	18.6	17.6	13.8	15.3
Late Afternoon .. .	9.0	15.5	14.8	16.0	19.8	18.9	12.5	15.2
Evening	6.1	11.4	11.6	15.5	18.1	15.2	9.0	12.4
Night	3.5	7.7	9.2	9.2	9.3	10.3	7.0	8.0
All Periods	9.0	15.2	15.8	17.7	19.1	17.9	13.4	15.4

APPENDIX N

STATISTICAL ANALYSIS OF TELEVISION PROGRAMMES

The analysis of television programmes which is set out in the following tables is based on a sample of commercial and national programmes televised during the eleven month period ended 21 February 1971. In this period the sample amounted to approximately 12 per cent.

Details of commercial television programmes are derived from data supplied regularly by each station and details of national television programmes are obtained from information supplied by the Australian Broadcasting Commission. For the purpose of these tables the national programmes analysed are those of ABV Melbourne. These are considered to be reasonably representative programmes of the national television service.

The tables show the composition of programmes under three headings:

Table I—Analysis of Television Programmes by Categories:
Metropolitan and Country Stations, Overall.

Table II—Analysis of Television Programmes by Time Periods:
Metropolitan and Country Stations, Overall.

Table III—Television Programmes of Australian Origin, Analysis by Categories,
Metropolitan and Country Stations.

The figures in Table III are based on the actual duration of Australian programme matter and do not take into account the credit loadings allowed to commercial stations for certain types of programme matter for the purpose of calculation of their performance towards meeting the Board's requirements for the Australian content of television programmes. The table shows the distribution of types of Australian programmes both as percentages of all programmes of Australian origin, and as percentages of all programmes televised.

At the foot of each Column in Tables I and III a conversion factor is shown to enable calculations of the time occupied by programmes in each category.

Definition of programme categories—The statistical system is based on a number of programme categories. These are set out below:

Drama—

- Serious Classical drama, works of major contemporary dramatists and other dramatic productions which appear to have lasting value.
- Adventure Drama with the main focus on action. Includes such themes as science fiction and espionage.
- Crime and Suspense .. . Programmes in dramatic form concerned with crime and its detection. Includes court room drama and plays in which suspense is predominant, with or without a crime element.
- Domestic and Comedy .. . Programmes in dramatic form dealing with domestic life or family relations, and those the main purpose of which is to induce laughter.
- Western Programmes in dramatic form utilizing "western" settings.
- Miscellaneous Programmes in dramatic form which do not fall specifically under other headings.

Light Entertainment—

- Cartoons Matter predominantly in the form of animation or puppetry, with the main purpose of providing escapist entertainment.
- Light Music Programmes in which currently popular music or music of the "evergreen" type is the predominant element.

APPENDIX N—continued

Personality Programmes	..	Programmes containing items generally handled by a compere. Includes interviews, quizzes and panel games where the emphasis is on displaying the subject rather than serious discussion.
Talent Programmes	..	Programmes concentrating on competition generally at an amateur level in any field of entertainment.
Variety	..	Programmes containing a mixture of comedy, music, dancing, gags and patter, by professional or amateur talent, where the element of competition is not predominant.
Sport	..	Simultaneous or delayed presentation of competitive sports, sporting previews, news and talks and demonstrations of sporting techniques.
News	..	Programmes reporting on current or recent happenings. Includes newsreels, reports on weather and essential services.
<i>Children—</i>		
Kindergarten	..	All kindergarten sessions conducted by qualified staff.
Other	..	Other programmes which generally include a variety of items directed to or presented for children.
<i>Family Activities—</i>		
	..	Programmes concerned with family activities and hobbies and the family as users of consumer goods and services.
Information	..	Programmes, of a descriptive type, concerning agriculture, industry, travel, nature and science.
Current Affairs	..	Programmes dealing with social and economic problems of modern society. Includes news commentaries which deal with the subject matter "in depth". Also historical and biographical programmes excluding dramatised presentations.
Political Matter	..	Programmes concerning Australian Federal or State elections and by-elections, occurring during the "election period" and on polling day.
Religious Matter	..	All programmes originated by recognized religious bodies.
The Arts	..	Programmes concerning the graphic arts; readings of prose and poetry; literary and other art criticism, ballet and music of lasting value.
<i>Educational—</i>		
Formal	..	Programmes of formal instruction at all levels which are specifically related to a recognized course of study.
Other	..	Programmes of educational intent which are not directly related to a specific course of study.

The figures set out in the following tables have been rounded to equal 100 per cent.

APPENDIX N—continued

TABLE I—ANALYSIS OF TELEVISION PROGRAMMES BY CATEGORIES
METROPOLITAN AND COUNTRY STATIONS OVERALL

Programme Category	Metropolitan Stations			Country Stations
	Commercial	National	All Stations	Commercial
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
Drama—				
Serious	0.1	0.3	0.1	*
Adventure	12.0	6.1	10.7	12.4
Crime and Suspense	8.5	3.4	7.4	11.0
Domestic and Comedy	15.4	13.7	15.0	17.1
Western	4.5	2.9	4.1	6.7
Miscellaneous	12.0	4.9	10.4	10.5
	52.5	31.3	47.7	57.7
Light Entertainment—				
Cartoons	6.2	4.7	5.9	4.9
Light Music	3.6	3.0	3.4	4.4
Personality Programmes	5.6	0.4	4.4	5.3
Talent Programmes	1.3	—	1.0	2.0
Variety	3.7	2.5	3.4	3.5
	20.4	10.6	18.1	20.1
Sport	6.0	9.6	6.8	5.4
News	4.9	6.9	5.4	6.2
Children—				
Kindergarten	5.8	7.0	6.0	1.4
Other	3.6	4.0	3.7	2.7
	9.4	11.0	9.7	4.1
Family Activities	2.5	1.9	2.3	1.7
Information	1.6	3.4	2.0	2.2
Current Affairs	1.1	8.2	2.8	0.8
Political Matter	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1
Religious Matter	0.9	2.0	1.2	1.6
The Arts	*	2.0	0.5	0.1
Education—				
Formal	*	12.4	2.8	*
Other	0.5	0.5	0.5	—
	0.5	12.9	3.3	*
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1 per cent projected to 52 weeks and rounded to nearest half hour equals in duration per station	56 Hours	41½ Hours	52 Hours	28½ Hours

* Less than 0.05 per cent.

APPENDIX N—continued

TABLE II—ANALYSIS OF TELEVISION PROGRAMMES BY TIME PERIODS

A—METROPOLITAN STATIONS

Programme Category	Before 4.30 p.m. Weekdays			4.30 p.m.-7.00 p.m. Weekdays and before 7.00 p.m. Weekends			7.00 p.m.-9.30 p.m. Weekdays			after 9.30 p.m. Weekdays		
	Com- mercial Stations	National Stations	All Stations	Com- mercial Stations	National Stations	All Stations	Com- mercial Stations	National Stations	All Stations	Com- mercial Stations	National Stations	All Stations
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
Drama—												
Serious	—	—	—	0.2	—	0.2	0.2	—	0.1	0.1	1.0	0.3
Adventure	7.8	2.7	6.9	13.7	6.2	11.9	12.8	5.1	10.6	16.0	12.7	15.3
Crime and Suspense	5.6	—	4.5	0.5	—	0.3	18.5	4.3	14.4	19.6	15.4	18.7
Domestic and Comedy	13.7	1.6	11.4	17.1	23.8	18.7	23.2	11.9	20.0	8.2	14.6	9.5
Western	2.8	4.4	3.1	5.2	2.9	4.7	3.6	1.2	2.9	7.1	3.1	6.2
Miscellaneous	20.3	—	16.3	2.5	3.6	2.8	10.5	6.7	9.4	15.3	13.6	15.0
	50.2	8.7	42.2	39.2	36.5	38.6	68.8	29.2	57.4	66.3	60.4	65.0
Light Entertainment—												
Cartoons	7.5	6.2	7.3	11.0	8.7	10.5	0.7	—	0.5	—	—	—
Light Music	0.2	—	0.1	7.9	6.4	7.5	4.7	3.5	4.4	1.0	—	0.8
Personality Programmes	11.8	0.3	9.6	2.1	0.3	1.7	5.3	1.0	4.0	0.6	—	0.5
Talent Programmes	*	—	*	1.3	—	1.0	5.0	—	3.6	0.1	—	0.1
Variety	0.6	—	0.5	1.1	1.8	1.3	8.0	6.4	7.5	10.2	2.6	8.6
	20.1	6.5	17.5	23.4	17.2	22.0	23.7	10.9	20.0	11.9	2.6	10.0
Sport	0.2	3.2	0.8	11.7	14.8	12.4	1.7	6.4	3.1	10.3	13.1	10.8
News	1.9	3.9	2.2	10.1	0.3	7.8	1.5	20.3	6.8	4.3	7.8	5.1
Children—												
Kindergarten	15.6	21.9	16.8	1.9	3.1	2.2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other	4.0	0.1	3.3	7.1	11.4	8.1	—	—	—	—	—	—
	19.6	22.0	20.1	9.0	14.5	10.3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Family Activities	6.2	2.2	5.4	0.9	1.7	1.1	0.2	1.1	0.5	0.5	2.7	1.0
Information	0.8	5.0	1.6	2.2	4.9	2.8	2.9	0.4	2.2	0.5	1.5	0.7
Current Affairs	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.6	4.9	1.6	0.7	25.8	7.8	3.2	4.3	3.4
Political Matter	*	—	*	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.9	0.6	0.8	0.1	0.7
Religious Matter	0.2	—	0.2	1.4	3.5	1.9	—	0.9	0.3	2.2	3.3	2.4
The Arts	—	—	—	—	1.3	0.3	0.1	4.1	1.3	*	4.2	0.9
Education—												
Formal	—	46.2	8.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other	*	1.6	0.3	1.4	0.3	1.1	—	—	—	—	—	—
	*	47.8	9.2	1.4	0.3	1.1	—	—	—	—	—	—
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

* Less than 0.05 per cent

APPENDIX N—continued

TABLE II—continued

B—COUNTRY STATIONS

Programme Category	Before 4.30 p.m. Weekdays	4.30 p.m.-7.00 p.m. Weekdays and before 7.00 p.m. Weekends	7.00 p.m.-9.30 p.m. Weekdays	After 9.30 p.m. Weekdays
	Commercial Stations	Commercial Stations	Commercial Stations	Commercial Stations
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
Drama—				
Serious	—	0.1	—	—
Adventure	6.3	14.6	13.1	12.8
Crime and Suspense	3.6	0.2	22.7	17.0
Domestic and Comedy	16.2	18.3	20.5	10.0
Western	2.5	7.3	9.4	4.6
Miscellaneous	23.0	1.4	11.4	13.7
	51.6	41.9	77.1	58.1
Light Entertainment—				
Cartoons	4.6	11.7	0.9	—
Light Music	0.1	7.6	5.0	1.9
Personality Programmes	21.4	1.8	2.2	1.6
Talent Programmes	0.1	2.3	3.7	0.1
Variety	0.1	1.3	5.2	7.6
	26.3	24.7	17.0	11.2
Sport	0.1	7.7	1.5	13.3
News	2.1	13.8	1.0	5.2
Children—				
Kindergarten	6.1	1.2	—	*
Other	4.2	6.0	—	—
	10.3	7.2	—	*
Family Activities	7.6	0.3	0.2	1.0
Information	1.0	2.7	2.1	3.0
Current Affairs	0.2	0.7	0.4	2.3
Political Matter	0.1	*	0.2	0.1
Religious Matter	0.7	1.0	0.3	5.8
The Arts	*	—	0.2	*
Education—				
Formal	—	—	—	—
Other	*	—	—	—
	*	—	—	—
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

* Less than 0.05 per cent

TABLE III—TELEVISION PROGRAMMES OF AUSTRALIAN ORIGIN
ANALYSIS BY CATEGORIES—METROPOLITAN AND COUNTRY STATIONS

Programme Category	Metropolitan Stations						Country Stations	
	Commercial		National		All Stations		Commercial	
	Percentage of Australian Programmes	Per cent	Percentage of all Programmes	Per cent	Percentage of Australian Programmes	Per cent	Percentage of Australian Programmes	Per cent
Drama—								
Serious	1.3	0.5	1.2	0.6	1.3	0.5	2.9	1.1
Adventure	3.7	1.5	3.0	1.4	2.7	1.1	9.1	3.4
Crime and Suspense	1.4	0.5	3.0	1.4	1.8	0.7	2.9	1.1
Domestic and Comedy	0.1	0.1	1.5	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
Western	2.3	0.9	5.7	2.7	2.1	0.9	2.1	0.7
Miscellaneous	8.8	3.5			8.0	3.2	17.1	6.4
Light Entertainment—								
Cartoons	0.1	*	1.0	0.5	0.4	0.2	10.7	3.9
Light Music	8.0	3.2	3.8	1.8	6.9	2.9	13.1	4.9
Personality Programmes	11.9	4.7	0.8	0.4	9.0	3.7	5.3	2.0
Talent Programmes	3.2	1.3			2.4	1.0	4.1	1.5
Variety	5.2	2.1	0.2	0.1	3.9	1.6		
Sport	28.4		5.8	2.8	22.6	9.4	33.2	12.3
News	14.0	5.6	14.9	7.1	14.2	5.9	13.5	5.0
Children—	12.4	4.9	14.4	6.9	12.9	5.4	16.7	6.2
Kindergarten	14.6	5.8	6.7	3.2	12.5	5.2	3.8	1.4
Other	8.9	3.5	7.1	3.4	8.4	3.5	5.4	2.0
Family Activities	23.5		13.8	6.6	20.9	8.7	9.2	3.4
Information	6.1	2.4	3.9	1.9	5.5	2.3	4.0	1.5
Current Affairs	1.0	0.4	3.2	1.5	1.6	0.7	1.9	0.7
Political Matter	2.3	0.9	14.6	7.0	5.5	2.3	1.2	0.5
Religious Matter	0.5	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.1
The Arts	1.8	0.7	3.1	1.5	2.1	0.8	2.8	1.0
Education—			0.8	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1
Formal			18.9	9.1	5.0	2.1		
Other	1.2	0.5	0.4	0.2	1.0	0.4		
	100.0	39.7	100.0	47.9	100.0	41.5	100.0	37.2
22½ Hours	56 Hours	20 Hours	41½ Hours	21½ Hours	52 Hours	104 Hours	28½ Hours	

1 per cent projected to 52 weeks and rounded to nearest half hour equals in duration per station

APPENDIX O

Guidelines on the Preparation of Television Advertisements issued by the Australian Association of Advertising Agencies, the Australian Association of National Advertisers and the Federation of Australian Commercial Television Stations in collaboration with the Australian Broadcasting Control Board.

The Australian Broadcasting Control Board has the final control on what is telecast by television stations and has issued Programme Standards which include provisions relating to advertising matter.

The Board is well aware that public tastes are changing in some areas quite rapidly, but takes as its policy the view that presentation on television, with its dynamic impact on all age groups in the home should, if anything, lag a little behind what may now be considered to be 'modern' and acceptable in other media.

In recent years the Board found it necessary on a number of occasions to require stations to refrain from televising commercials which are found unacceptable. The result has been that the commercials are taken off the air after production has been completed and paid for.

The Australian Association of Advertising Agencies, the Australian Association of National Advertisers, and the Federation of Australian Commercial Television Stations in collaboration with the Board drew up a set of guidelines which were issued in 1967. These guidelines have now been revised, after joint consultation between the four organizations, to conform with changes in social outlook since the original guidelines were issued.

The guidelines are based, to a large extent, on sections of advertising rules of the Television Advertising Board and the National Association of Broadcasters. Where any doubt exists at all, you are asked to forward a story-board to the Federation of Australian Commercial Television Stations for consideration. This will not absolutely guarantee that the Control Board will not object to the commercial. It will, however, be a useful guide and, in cases where there is real doubt as to the acceptability of a story-board, the Board itself will be prepared to state its views at the story-board stage.

The basic areas where intense objection from viewers to advertisements has been received by the Board fall into the categories of Danger to Life; Over-use of Sex Appeal; and Bad Taste in Presentation. These categories are dealt with separately in the following guidelines, and the important matter of the time of telecast of certain advertisements is also covered.

DANGER TO LIFE

Road Safety

Depiction of excessive speed on the road and violation of traffic rules, such as crossing double lines, overtaking in dangerous situations and driving or riding motor vehicles in a manner contrary to law to be avoided. Does not apply only to advertising associated with the automotive industry. Attention is invited to the differing State laws concerning, for example, the use of seat belts in cars and protective head-gear on motor cycles.

Children

Children should not be shown playing in potentially dangerous situations on the road, engaging in dangerous activities such as cliff climbing; bridge climbing; leaning out of high windows, etc., or climbing up on shelves in the kitchen.

Children should not be shown using medicines, disinfectants, antiseptics, etc., unless there is a parent in the scene. These and other dangerous substances should not be shown within the reach of children.

Children should not be shown in any situation where they could receive burns, such as the use of matches, gas, petrol, and electrical appliances which could be dangerous to children. The object is to avoid scenes where the situation depicted could lead to burns or electric shock.

APPENDIX O—continued

They should not be shown driving any vehicle or using any power-driven appliance or implement which is normally used or driven by an adult.

OVER-USE OF SEX APPEAL

It is almost impossible to define limits to the acceptable depiction or suggestion of sex as a selling agent, because what offends one person may not be noticed by another. Examples of the kind of approach to which viewers have reacted unfavourably, and which the Board has restricted in particular cases, have been:

- (a) The application of suntan lotion by a member of the opposite sex with a caressing rather than a perfunctory motion.
- (b) Man touching girl's thigh.
- (c) Intimate bedroom scenes involving real or implied nudity.
- (d) Male lying on a female in an embrace on the beach.

Generally speaking, the use of a boy-meets-girl theme, when associated with personal products, should be watched carefully to see that the nuances of sex appeal are kept to a reasonable minimum. This means care, not just with the optical presentation, but with the use of male voices for advertising female products and vice versa. It is often the inflections used rather than the voice which offends the viewer.

BAD TASTE IN PRESENTATION

Foundation Garments and Brassieres

In this sensitive area, if live models are to be used they must not be shown moving unless they are fully clothed. It is essential to avoid camera shots emphasizing sexual allurements, demonstrations with the use of the human hand, over-use of close-ups, and other revealing camera angles.

In this category also come laxatives which dramatise discomfort prior to their use; deodorants and depilatories which use camera angles showing armpit demonstrations, and corn and callous removers.

These remarks apply also to advertisements for toilet tissues; for which special care must be taken to keep every scene in strict good taste. The use of words not in common etiquette should be avoided. Most advertisers of goods in these categories already observe these rules. However, there have been some lapses which commonsense should prevent.

TIME OF PRESENTATION

It is recognised that many products require a very personal approach when depicting them in television commercials, particularly those associated with women's foundation garments, toiletries and general hygiene.

It is recommended that care be taken to see that these types of commercial are scheduled for day-time viewing, rather than for peak viewing when the whole family is together. Products which are inappropriate for children should be scheduled outside late afternoon or early evening times.

GENERAL

This guide to the preparation of television commercials can never be a substitute for special care and the exercise of commonsense in relating advertisements of sensitive products to the audience which will view the commercial.

Finally it is put to the advertiser and all concerned in the agency to exercise very special care, and to review at the story-board stage if necessary with the Federation of Australian Commercial Television Stations or the Control Board before incurring production costs.

APPENDIX P

AUSTRALIAN BROADCASTING CONTROL BOARD
STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS FOR YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 1971

	1970-71	1969-70
	\$	\$
<i>Receipts</i>		
Funds on hand at 1 July 1970	2,933	6,072
Parliamentary Appropriation	2,037,000	1,526,000
	<u>2,039,933</u>	<u>1,532,072</u>
<i>Payments</i>		
<i>Salaries and Wages—</i>		
Salaries	1,026,100	796,612
Temporary Assistance	27,279	29,050
Extra Duty Pay	21,131	18,848
	<u>1,074,510</u>	<u>844,510</u>
<i>General Expenses—</i>		
Travelling and Subsistence	80,793	100,444
Office Requisites, Library	40,750	34,214
Postage, Telephones etc.	44,849	34,355
Research and Advisory Committees	29,601	24,998
Payments to Post Office for Station Inspections, Investigations of Interference to Reception etc.	240,183	237,854
Furniture and Fittings	3,740	5,765
Repairs and Maintenance	14,439	13,314
Buildings and Works	20,172	2,564
Rental	115,105	87,141
Public Inquiries	9,397	13,169
Incidental and Other Expenditure	31,771	29,135
	<u>630,800</u>	<u>582,953</u>
<i>Stores and Materials—</i>		
Technical Equipment	237,111	101,676
	<u>1,942,421</u>	<u>1,529,139</u>
TOTAL PAYMENTS	97,512	2,933
Funds on hand at 30 June 1971	<u>2,039,933</u>	<u>1,532,072</u>

(J. A. McNAMARA)
Secretary
20 July 1971

(MYLES F. E. WRIGHT)
Chairman
20 July 1971

APPENDIX P — *continued*

Auditor-General's Office
Canberra, A.C.T.
16 August, 1971

The Honourable the Postmaster-General,
Parliament House,
Canberra, A.C.T. 2600

Dear Sir,

AUSTRALIAN BROADCASTING CONTROL BOARD
FINANCIAL STATEMENT

In compliance with section 28(2.) of the *Broadcasting and Television Act 1942-1971*, the Board has submitted for my report its Statement of Receipts and Payments for the year ended 30 June 1971.

The statement is in the form approved by the Treasurer under section 28(1.) of the Act. A copy is enclosed for your information.

In accordance with section 28(2.) of the Act, I now report that, in my opinion—

- (a) the statement is based on proper accounts and records;
- (b) the statement is in agreement with the accounts and records; and
- (c) the receipt and expenditure of moneys, and the acquisition and disposal of assets, by the Board during the year have been in accordance with the Act.

Yours faithfully,

V. J. W. SKERMER

Auditor General for the Commonwealth