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1964

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA

SIXTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

AUSTRALIAN BROADCASTING
CONTROL BOARD

FOR

YEAR ENDED 30th JUNE, 1964

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AUSTRALIAN BROADCASTING CONTROL BOARD.

SIXTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT.

The Honorable the Postmaster-General:

In conformity with the provisions of section 28 of the *Broadcasting and Television Act 1942-1963*, the Australian Broadcasting Control Board has the honour to furnish its report, being the Sixteenth Annual Report of the Board, on its operations during the year ended 30th June, 1964, together with financial accounts in the form approved by the Treasurer, and the report of the Auditor-General on those accounts.

2. This Report is arranged as follows:—

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

PART 1.—INTRODUCTORY.

LEGISLATION

3. The *Broadcasting and Television Act 1963* (No. 82 of 1963) which was assented to on 31st October, 1963, came into operation on 28th November, 1963. This Act amended the Principal Act (now cited as the *Broadcasting and Television Act 1942-1963*) and made provision for the grant of licences for television translator stations. Further reference is made to the legislation in paragraphs 131 and 132 below.

MEMBERSHIP OF THE BOARD

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

Full-time Members.

- Mr. Robert Gumley Osborne, C.B.E., B.A., LL.B., Chairman, re-appointed for a period of two years from 15th March, 1964.
- Mr. Robert Bruce Mair, B.E.E., A.M.I.E. (Aust.), F.I.R.E. (Aust.), and S.M.I.R.E. (U.S.A.), re-appointed for the period 16th March, 1963, to 29th March, 1965.
- Mr. John Miskel Donovan, appointed for a period of three years from 15th March, 1963.

Part-time Members.

- Mr. Randal Merrick White, M.A., until 5th January, 1964.
- Dr. William Cropley Radford, M.B.E., M.A., M.Ed., Ph.D., appointed for a period of three years from 6th November, 1961.
- Sir Tasman Heyes, C.B.E., appointed for a period of two years from 24th February, 1964.

5. Following the expiration of the term of office of Mr. R. M. White as a part-time member of the Board, on 5th January, 1964, the position remained vacant until the appointment of Sir Tasman Heyes on 24th February, 1964. Mr. White had been a part-time member for nine years and rendered valuable service to the Board.

FUNCTIONS OF THE BOARD

6. The principal functions of the Board are set out in Divisions 2 and 3 of Part II. of the *Broadcasting and Television Act 1942-1963* and are briefly as follows:—

- (a) to ensure the provision of services by broadcasting stations and television stations in accordance with plans from time to time prepared by the Board and approved by the Minister;
- (b) to ensure that the technical equipment and operation of such stations are in accordance with such standards and practices as the Board considers to be appropriate;

- (c) to ensure that adequate and comprehensive programmes are provided by commercial broadcasting stations and commercial television stations to serve the best interests of the general public;
- (d) to detect sources of interference and to furnish advice and assistance in connexion 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 in relation to the licensing of commercial broadcasting stations or commercial television 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, and into any other matter within its functions if the Board thinks it necessary or desirable, or the Minister so directs; and
- (g) to determine, subject to any direction of the Minister, the situation, operating power and operating frequencies of broadcasting and television stations.

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

MEETINGS OF THE BOARD

7. It is the normal practice of the Board to hold meetings in Melbourne on the first and third Tuesday of each month but special meetings are held as circumstances demand. Apart from its normal meetings, the Board held special meetings commencing on 16th July, 1963, for the purpose of holding inquiries into applications for the grant of licences for a third commercial television station in Adelaide and a second station in Perth. These meetings continued until 19th September, 1963.

8. The Board also held special meetings in Brisbane on 26th and 27th November, 1963, in connexion with the public inquiry into applications received for the grant of a licence for a commercial broadcasting station in Nambour, Queensland.

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

9. Section 16 of the *Broadcasting and Television Act 1942-1963* requires the Board to consult representatives of commercial broadcasting stations and commercial television stations in exercising its powers and functions in relation to those stations. In the case of broadcasting stations, the Board consults the Federal Council of the Federation of Australian Commercial Broadcasters which represents the licensees of all the commercial broadcasting stations. During the year, the Board conferred with the Federal Council on 9th April, 1964, when a number of matters affecting commercial broadcasting stations were discussed. In accordance with the usual practice the Members of the Board attended the Annual Convention of the Federation at Adelaide on 14th October, 1963, and took the opportunity of having informal discussions with executive officers of the Federation and licensees of commercial broadcasting stations. The Board conferred with representatives of the Federation of Australian Commercial Television Stations on 20th April, 1964, and on a number of occasions during the year met representatives of individual stations. The Board and its officers have continued to maintain close relations with the Postmaster-General's Department, the Australian Broadcasting Commission, the Australian Association of Advertising Agencies and the Australian Association of National Advertisers.

STAFF OF THE BOARD

10. The Head Office organization of the Board consists of three divisions, namely, the Administrative Division, the Technical Services Division and the Programme Services Division. The staff at Head Office, as approved by the Public Service Board, numbers 66 and there are 28 officers in the State offices. During the year it was necessary for the Board to review the organization and adequacy of its staff in all Divisions to cope with the general increase in work arising from the expansion of the television services. Proposals for additional staff in the Administrative and Programme Services Division, and in State offices, were under consideration by the Public Service Board at the time of preparation of this report. The proposed increases in staff are related, in the case of the Administrative Division, mainly to the administration of the provisions of the Act concerning the licensing, ownership or control of commercial television stations and to an increase in work of that section of the Division responsible for providing the management services for the Board's organization; and in the case of the Programme Services Division and State offices to the observation of the programmes of commercial broadcasting and television stations. Mr. N. J. Medlin, Engineer, of the Board's staff, was awarded the first I.R.E.E. Macquarie Award by the Institution of Radio and Electronics Engineers of Australia for his paper entitled "Directional Aerials for M.F. Broadcasting" which was presented at the 1961 I.R.E.E. Radio and Electronics Engineering Convention. The Board's Director of Programme Services, Mr. D. A. Jose, presented a paper, "Television and Teaching," at a symposium on Television and Education held at the Thirty-seventh A.N.Z.A.A.S. Congress in Canberra during January, 1964.

STATE ORGANIZATION

11. The staff of the Board in the State offices consists of 22 officers of the Programme Services Division and six officers of the Technical Services Division. The Programme staff maintains liaison with the managements of all commercial broadcasting and television stations in each State, concerning the Board's programme standards and makes observations of programmes, in relation to the requirements of the Broadcasting and Television Programme Standards; these officers also provide the basic data for the statistical analysis of broadcasting and television programmes. The technical officers attend to technical matters arising in connexion with the broadcasting and television services in each State. The Engineer in South Australia attends to such matters in Western Australia, and the Engineer in Victoria attends to them in Tasmania.

12. During the year the Board paid the Postmaster-General's Department an amount of £12,460 in respect of technical inspections of commercial broadcasting stations in all States and of field strength measurements of commercial broadcasting stations which the Department carried out on the Board's behalf. Expenditure for this work in the previous financial year was £13,427.

LOCATION OF BOARD'S OFFICES

13. The Board's Head Office and the Victorian State Office are located at 373 Elizabeth-street, Melbourne, and offices in the other capital cities are located as follows:—

Sydney	.. .. .	109-113 Pitt-street.
Brisbane	.. .. .	Mercantile House, 262 Adelaide-street.
Adelaide	.. .. .	Savings Bank Building, 97 King William-street.
Perth	.. .. .	254 Adelaide-terrace.
Hobart	.. .. .	29 Elizabeth-street.

PART II.—BROADCASTING—ADMINISTRATION.

THE AUSTRALIAN BROADCASTING SERVICES

14. The Australian broadcasting services comprise the National Broadcasting Service and the Commercial Broadcasting Service. The National Broadcasting Service is provided by the Australian Broadcasting Commission through transmitters operated by the Postmaster-General's Department. The Commercial Broadcasting Service is provided by stations operated under licences granted by the Postmaster-General. Details of the national and commercial stations in operation on 30th June, 1964, are contained in Appendices "A" and "B."

LICENSING OF COMMERCIAL BROADCASTING STATIONS

15. The statutory provisions relating to the licensing of commercial broadcasting stations are contained in Part IV. of the *Broadcasting and Television Act 1942-1963*. The power to grant, renew, suspend or revoke a licence is conferred upon the Minister who is required to take into consideration any recommendations which have been made by the Board as to the exercise of those powers. A number of provisions in the Act prescribe the procedure to be followed by the Minister and the Board in this connexion, and these may be briefly stated as follows:—

- (a) Before granting a new licence, the Minister is obliged to invite applications for the grant of the licence in the *Commonwealth Gazette* and to refer the applications which are received to the Board, which must hold a public inquiry before making a recommendation to the Minister on the applications;
- (b) The Minister is not to refuse an application for the renewal of a licence unless he has considered a report by the Board made after a public inquiry into specified grounds which either the Minister or the Board thinks may exist for refusing the application;
- (c) The Minister may suspend or revoke a licence on any one of the following grounds—
 - (i) that the licensee has failed to pay an amount payable by him under the *Broadcasting and Television Stations Licence Fees Act 1956*;
 - (ii) that the licensee has failed to comply with a provision of the Act or of the regulations insofar as that provision is applicable to the licence;
 - (iii) that a condition of the licence has not been complied with; or
 - (iv) that it is advisable in the public interest, for a specified reason, to do so;
- (d) The Minister, however, is not to suspend a licence unless—
 - (i) he has first given not less than three days' notice to the licensee of his intention to suspend the licence upon a specified ground; and
 - (ii) he has taken into consideration any action taken by the licensee to remove that ground or to prevent the recurrence of similar grounds; and the suspension is not to exceed seven days, unless within that time the Minister notifies the Board that it appears to him that he should consider

revoking the licence upon a particular ground, in which event the suspension shall continue until—

- (a) the Board (if it sees fit to do so before the completion of an inquiry in relation to that ground) orders that the suspension shall cease;
- (b) the Board has made a report recommending that the licence be not revoked on that ground; or
- (c) the Board has made a report recommending that the licence be revoked on that ground and the Minister has either revoked the licence or, having decided not to revoke the licence, removes the suspension;
- (e) The Minister is not to revoke a licence upon any ground other than the failure of the licensee to pay the annual licence fee, unless the Board has held an inquiry into the particular ground for revoking the licence and has recommended that the licence should be revoked on that ground;
- (f) A person whose licence is revoked may appeal to the Commonwealth Industrial Court against the revocation.

CURRENT LICENCES FOR COMMERCIAL BROADCASTING STATIONS

16. On 30th June, 1964, there were 110 licences for commercial broadcasting stations in force. A list of licensees is contained in Appendix "A." A map of Australia showing the location of all broadcasting stations in operation at 30th June, 1964, is included after Appendix "I." The disposition of the licences according to States is shown hereunder:—

	Metropolitan Area	Country Districts	Territories	Total
Australian Capital Territory	—	—	1	1
New South Wales	6	31	—	37
Victoria	6	14	—	20
Queensland	4	17	—	21
South Australia	3	5	—	8
Western Australia	4	10	—	14
Tasmania	2	6	—	8
Northern Territory	—	—	1	1
Commonwealth	25	83	2	110

GRANT OF NEW LICENCES

17. The procedure for the grant of licences is outlined in paragraph 15. Interest in the grant of licences for additional stations in certain areas continued during the year. Owing to the difficulties regarding the availability of frequencies which were referred to in the Board's Fifteenth Annual Report, the Board was not able to recommend to the Minister that applications should be invited for the grant of any new licences, but investigations are continuing.

18. The invitation issued by the Minister on 8th November, 1962, pursuant to section 82 of the *Broadcasting and Television Act 1942-1963* for applications for the grant of a licence for a commercial broadcasting station at Nambour, Queensland, was referred to in the Board's Fifteenth Annual Report. In response to the invitation, applications were received from the following:—

Maroochy Broadcasting Co. Ltd.

C. R. Carson on behalf of Nambour Broadcasters Ltd. (a company to be formed).

Pursuant to section 83 (1.) of the Act, the Minister by instrument dated 22nd July, 1963, referred the applications to the Board for its recommendation as to the exercise by him of the powers conferred by sub-section (1.) of section 81 of the Act. The Board, having given notice of the time and place of the inquiry to be conducted into the applications in accordance with section 83 of the Act, to each of the applicants, and by public notice in newspapers in Nambour and Brisbane, held the inquiry in Brisbane on 26th and 27th November, 1963. On 30th December, 1963, the Board submitted a report on the applications to the Minister recommending that a licence be granted to Maroochy Broadcasting Co. Ltd. After considering the Board's report, the Government on 19th February, 1964, authorised the Minister to grant a licence to Maroochy Broadcasting Co. Ltd. The Minister on 9th March, 1964, advised the company that a licence would be granted subject to the following conditions:—

- (a) that the company is constituted in accordance with the details of shareholdings submitted in its application for the licence dated 24th June, 1963, and at the inquiry into the application.
- (b) compliance with the technical operating conditions determined by the Board, namely:
 - (i) the station will operate on the frequency of 1320 kc/s, which is at present used and will continue to be used, by station 3BA Ballarat, Victoria;
 - (ii) power to a maximum of 2000 watts will be used;
 - (iii) a directional aerial designed and constructed to limit radiation in the direction of Ballarat, Victoria, 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.

The company accepted the licence on these conditions and preliminary work in connexion with the establishment of the station, which will use the call-sign 4NA, has commenced.

RENEWAL OF LICENCES

19. The initial period of a licence for a commercial broadcasting station is five years and thereafter licences are renewable annually, subject to the provisions of the Act which are designed to ensure *inter alia*, that each licensee efficiently maintains and operates the technical equipment of his station and provides adequate and comprehensive programmes for the listeners in his service area. The Board is required by the Act to submit a recommendation to the Minister on each station's application for the renewal of a licence and, before doing so, it makes a complete review of the service which has been provided by the licensee. Reports on the technical equipment of stations, which were made to the Board during the year, indicated that, generally speaking, a very high standard of technical efficiency is being maintained in the Commercial Broadcasting Service. Reports concerning programme services indicated that, in general, stations have observed the requirements of the Broadcasting Programme Standards and that the services provided for listeners are of reasonable standard, having regard to the present position of commercial broadcasting in the community. The Board did not find any deficiencies serious enough to suggest that any licence should not be renewed, but the question of programme services generally is discussed in Part IV.

FEEES FOR LICENCES FOR COMMERCIAL BROADCASTING STATIONS

20. Fees for licences for commercial broadcasting stations are payable in accordance with the provisions of the *Broadcasting and Television Stations Licence Fees Act 1956*. Under this Act, the annual fee for a licence for a commercial broadcasting station is £25, plus one per centum of the gross earnings of the station from the broadcasting of advertisements or other matter during the financial year immediately preceding the date on which the fee is due. The total amount of licence fees payable by broadcasting stations during 1963-64 was £109,544, made up as follows:—

State	Fees paid by—		Total
	Metropolitan Stations	Country Stations	
	£	£	£
New South Wales and Australian Capital Territory	19,114	23,663	42,777
Victoria	18,947	10,676	29,623
Queensland	7,019	10,642	17,661
South Australia and Northern Territory	6,145	859	7,004
Western Australia	5,900	1,860	7,760
Tasmania	1,889	2,830	4,719
Commonwealth	59,014	50,530	109,544

In the previous financial year the total amount of licence fees which were payable was £106,224.

A decision by the Government to amend the Broadcasting and Television Stations Licence Fees Act to revise the basis of the licence fee and to prescribe new rates of assessment of fees is referred to in paragraph 96 below.

COMMERCIAL BROADCASTING STATIONS — FINANCIAL RESULTS OF OPERATION

21. 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 1942-1963*, show the financial results from the operations of such stations during the past twenty-two years:—

Financial Year	Number of Stations in Operation	Stations Making a Profit	Stations Showing a Loss	Total Revenue	Total Expenditure	Net Result—Profit
				£	£	£
1941-42	97	53	44	1,329,877	1,248,188	81,689
1942-43	96	66	30	1,298,297	1,157,294	141,003
1943-44	98	87	11	1,871,852	1,491,967	379,885
1944-45	100	89	11	2,184,686	1,758,905	425,781
1945-46	100	86	14	2,279,720	1,851,042	428,678
1946-47	101	85	16	2,388,587	2,013,363	375,224
1947-48	102	86	16	2,774,372	2,278,319	496,053
1948-49	102	90	12	3,212,253	2,619,474	592,779
1949-50	102	84	18	3,178,360	2,748,594	429,766
1950-51	102	88	14	3,607,498	3,092,259	515,239
1951-52	103	87	16	4,329,675	3,729,554	600,121
1952-53	105	93	12	4,916,557	4,138,013	778,544
1953-54	106	94	12	5,647,494	4,587,234	1,060,260
1954-55	106	95	11	6,686,924	5,252,831	1,434,093
1955-56	107	104	3	7,382,476	5,870,794	1,511,682
1956-57	108	104	4	7,457,155	5,958,630	1,498,525
1957-58	108	103	5	8,547,724	6,572,080	1,975,644
1958-59	108	107	1	9,475,265	7,093,751	2,381,514
1959-60	108	107	1	10,251,345	7,656,997	2,594,348
1960-61	110	107	3	10,979,453	8,332,815	2,646,638
1961-62	110	109	1	11,012,260	8,588,597	2,423,663
1962-63	110	108	2	11,359,197	8,904,156	2,455,041

TRANSFER OF LICENCES AND LEASING OF STATIONS

22. Section 88 (1.) of the *Broadcasting and Television Act 1942-1963* 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. On 19th November, 1963, the Minister approved of the transfer of the licence for station 2QN Deniliquin from Southern Riverina Broadcasters, a partnership consisting of the Trustees of the Estate of the late Mr. E. V. Roberts, namely Mrs. G. J. Roberts, Mrs. W. J. Hucker and Mr. J. W. C. d'Apice, and Haig-Muir Broadcasting Pty. Ltd., to Haig-Muir Broadcasting Pty. Ltd., a company controlled by Mr. R. F. Haig-Muir and his wife. On 29th June, 1964, the Minister approved the transfer of the licence for station 2WG Wagga from Riverina Broadcasters, a partnership consisting of Mrs. W. J. Hucker and the Trustees of the Estate of the late Mr. E. V. Roberts, to a company known as Riverina Broadcasters (Holdings) Pty. Ltd., the shares in which are held by the partners in Riverina Broadcasters. The Minister also approved of an agreement between Riverina Broadcasters (Holdings) Pty. Ltd. and Riverina Broadcasters which provides for the operation of station 2WG by the partnership, Riverina Broadcasters. These developments in respect of 2QN Deniliquin and 2WG Wagga were consequent on the death of Mr. E. V. Roberts.

23. At 30th June, 1964, the following four stations were, with the consent of the Minister pursuant to section 88 (1.), being operated by persons other than the licensees:—

Station	Licensee	Date of Original Consent	Date of Expiry of Existing Consent	Operating Company or Persons
2CH Sydney	New South Wales Council of Churches Service	14.4.36	31.12.66	Amalgamated Wireless (A/asia) Ltd.
3KZ Melbourne	Industrial Printing and Publicity Co. Ltd.	12.2.32	30. 6.68	3KZ Broadcasting Co. Pty. Ltd.
3XY Melbourne	Station 3XY Pty. Ltd.	17.5.35	1. 5.68	Efftee Broadcasters Pty. Ltd.
2WG Wagga	Riverina Broadcasters (Holdings) Pty. Ltd.	29.6.64	30. 6.69	Riverina Broadcasters

During the year the Minister gave his consent to the operation of station 3KZ by 3KZ Broadcasting Co. Pty. Ltd. until 30th June, 1968, following alterations in the agreements between the licensee company and the operating company.

OWNERSHIP OF COMMERCIAL BROADCASTING STATIONS

24. Sub-sections (1.) and (2.) of section 90 of the *Broadcasting and Television Act 1942-1963* provide that:—

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

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

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

It is a condition of each licence for a commercial broadcasting station that “the control of the station shall not be varied in any manner whatsoever, directly or indirectly, without the permission of the Minister.” The administrative procedure under this section has been explained in previous Annual Reports of the Board. According to the information supplied by the licensees to the Board during the year, 35 of the 110 commercial broadcasting stations in service were being operated by persons or organisations which were in a position to control only one station, and sixteen by persons or organizations which were in a position to control, or were substantially interested in, two stations. The remaining 59 stations were controlled by persons or organizations which were in a position to control directly or indirectly, or had substantial interests in, three or more stations, but in no case did it appear to the Board from the information in its possession that there had been any infringement of section 90 of the Act during the year to which this report relates. The matter is under constant review, and it is the practice of the Board to bring under the notice of the Minister any changes in the interests of any person or organization which appear to be contrary to the intention of the legislation.

IMPORTANT CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDINGS IN BROADCASTING STATIONS

25. The following were the more important of the changes in the shareholdings in companies holding licences for commercial broadcasting stations during the year under review:—

3DB Melbourne
3LK Lubeck

During the year The Herald and Weekly Times Ltd. increased its issued capital from 11,524,860 ordinary shares of 5s. each to a total of 24,280,514 shares; 7,762,430 shares were issued to existing shareholders in the proportion of one ordinary share for each two shares held; 118,224 shares were issued to former shareholders of the Bendigo Advertiser and Independent Ltd., in part consideration for the purchase of all the ordinary shares of that company by The Herald and Weekly Times Ltd.; 500,000 shares were issued to the Herald Employees' Association Ltd.; and a further 375,000 shares were issued to various shareholders in Davies Bros. Ltd. There are also 125,000 (£1) "A" preference shares and 275,000 (£1) "B" preference shares in The Herald and Weekly Times Ltd.

4BK Brisbane
4AK Oakey

Queensland Newspapers Pty. Ltd.—All the shares in this company are held by Queensland Press Ltd. During the year John Francis Wren and Joseph Wren disposed of 20,000 shares in the latter company; 8,000 of these shares were acquired by The Herald and Weekly Times Ltd. and the remaining 12,000 by other shareholders. Mrs. Lorna Hannan disposed of all her shares in the company to Selborne Pty. Ltd. The shareholders in Queensland Press Ltd. are as follows:—

The Herald and Weekly Times Ltd.	2,917,793
John Francis Wren and Joseph Wren	706,386
Selborne Pty. Ltd.	573,101
Queensland Press Nominees Ltd.	239,000
Mrs. Louisa Jones	135,214
Advertiser Newspapers Ltd.	110,000
West Australian Newspapers Ltd.	100,000
Other shareholders	2,233,757
	<u>7,015,251</u>

7HO Hobart

Commercial Broadcasters Pty. Ltd.—During the year The Herald and Weekly Times Ltd. increased its shareholding in Davies Bros. Ltd. from 102,618 to 215,618 ordinary (£1) shares in totals of 433,300 ordinary (£1) shares and 120,000 (£1) preference shares. Davies Bros. Ltd., holds half the shares in Commercial Broadcasters Pty. Ltd.

On 29th June, 1964, John Fairfax Ltd. informed the Minister that the company had purchased the Australian investments of Associated Television Ltd., London, held through its wholly owned subsidiary A.T.V. (Australia) Pty. Ltd., including those in commercial broadcasting services and that when details of the transaction had been completed, the company would submit full details for the Minister's approval. The broadcasting stations in which A.T.V. (Australia) Pty. Ltd. has interests are stated in paragraph 26. This matter was being considered by the Minister at the time of preparation of this report.

ORGANIZATIONS WITH MAJORITY OR SUBSTANTIAL INTERESTS IN MORE THAN TWO COMMERCIAL BROADCASTING STATIONS

26. Details are given in this paragraph of companies or persons who have majority or substantial interests in several stations.

Advertiser Newspapers Ltd. holds the licence for 5AD Adelaide and subsidiary companies of Advertiser Newspapers Ltd. hold the licences for 5MU Murray Bridge, 5PI Crystal Brook and 5SE Mount Gambier. It also holds 1,875,000 of the 24,280,514 (5s.) ordinary shares in The Herald and Weekly Times Ltd., licensee of 3DB Melbourne and 3LK Lubeck.

Amalgamated Wireless (A/asia) Ltd.—

- (a) holds the licences for 2AY Albury, 3BO Bendigo, 4CA Cairns and 4TO Townsville;
- (b) owns all the shares in Grafton Broadcasting Co. Pty. Ltd., licensee of 2GF Grafton, Goulburn Broadcasting Co. Pty. Ltd., licensee of 2GN Goulburn, and Warwick Broadcasting Co. Pty. Ltd., licensee of 4WK Warwick;
- (c) by agreement with the licensee, conducts the service of 2CH Sydney;
- (d) holds 20,000 of the 40,000 shares in Findlay and Wills Broadcasters Pty. Ltd., licensee of 7LA Launceston, and 14,272 of the 1,055,696 (5s.) shares in the Victorian Broadcasting Network Ltd. (see below);
- (e) holds 1,000 of the 3,643 (£1) preference shares in Transcontinental Broadcasting Corporation Ltd., licensee of 2KA Katoomba. There are also 7,256 (£1) ordinary and 14,000 (5s.) ordinary shares in the licensee company.

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

A.T.V. (Australia) Pty. Ltd., which is a wholly owned subsidiary of Associated Television Ltd., London, holds all the shares in Broadcasting Associates Pty. Ltd., which holds 44,468 of the 99,370 (£1) shares in Broadcasting Station 2GB Pty. Ltd., licensee of station 2GB Sydney. In addition, the directors of Broadcasting Associates Pty. Ltd. hold a total of 3,679 shares in Broadcasting Station 2GB Pty. Ltd. Broadcasting Associates Pty. Ltd. and Broadcasting Station 2GB Pty. Ltd. have the following interests in commercial broadcasting stations, other than 2GB Sydney:—

Station and Licensee	Total Number of Shares in Company holding the Licence	Shares held by Broadcasting Station 2GB Pty. Ltd.	Shares held by Broadcasting Associates Pty. Ltd.
2CA Canberra — Canberra Broadcasters Pty. Ltd.	30,000 ordinary 2,050 preference	29,805 ordinary 550 preference	..
2LF Young — Young Broadcasters Pty. Ltd.	17,112	4,306	4,306
2LT Lithgow — Lithgow Broadcasters Pty. Ltd.	5,621	1,124	1,125
2WL Wollongong — Wollongong Broadcasting Pty. Ltd.	12,000	..	6,000
3AW Melbourne — 3AW Broadcasting Co. Pty. Ltd.	56,000	14,000	..
5DN Adelaide — Hume Broadcasters Pty. Ltd.	8,405 ordinary 4,000 preference	5,000 ordinary 2,000 preference	..

C.Q.B.H. Pty. Ltd.—The interests which own this company—

- own all the shares in Central Queensland Broadcasting Corporation Pty. Ltd., licensee of 4LG Longreach;
- hold all the 10,000 (£1) ordinary shares and 500 of the 5,000 (£1) preference shares in North Queensland Broadcasting Corporation Pty. Ltd., licensee of 4LM Mt. Isa;
- have a half interest in South Queensland Broadcasting Corporation Pty. Ltd., licensee of 4IP Ipswich. The interests are also entitled to appoint the Chairman and Managing Director of the licensee company.

Central Methodist Mission Inc. holds—

- 12,000 of the 15,000 (£1) shares in 5KA Broadcasters Pty. Ltd., licensee of 5KA Adelaide;
- 1,600 of the 2,000 (£1) shares in 5AU Broadcasters Pty. Ltd., licensee of 5AU Port Augusta; and
- 5,801 of the 8,176 (£1) shares in River Murray Broadcasters Pty. Ltd., licensee of 5RM Renmark.

Commonwealth Broadcasting Corporation Pty. Ltd., Sydney, and Commonwealth Broadcasting Corporation (Queensland) Ltd., Brisbane—The shares in these two companies are owned by the same interests. The former is the licensee of 2UW Sydney, and the latter holds—

- the licence of 4BC Brisbane;
- 1,663 of the 3,300 (£1) shares in Gold Radio Service Pty. Ltd., licensee of 4GR Toowoomba;
- 1,060 of the 2,000 (£1) shares in Maryborough Broadcasting Co. Pty. Ltd., licensee of 4MB Maryborough;
- the 2,000 (£1) shares in Rockhampton Broadcasting Co. Pty. Ltd., licensee of 4RO Rockhampton; and
- 1,300 of the 3,395 (£1) ordinary shares in South Burnett Broadcasting Co. Ltd., licensee of 4SB Kingaroy. There are also 2,405 (£1) preference shares in the licensee company.

Findlays Broadcasting Services Pty. Ltd. holds all the shares in —

- Northern Tasmania Broadcasters Pty. Ltd., licensee of 7AD Devonport;
- Burnie Broadcasting Service Pty. Ltd., licensee of 7BU Burnie; and
- North East Tasmanian Radio Broadcasters Pty. Ltd., licensee of 7SD Scottsdale.

The Herald and Weekly Times Ltd.—

- holds the licences for stations 3DB Melbourne and 3LK Lubeck;
- is the principal shareholder, with 5,927,720 ordinary (5s.) shares, in a total of 18,863,864 ordinary and 168,000 (£1) preference shares, in Advertiser Newspapers Ltd. (see above);
- holds 2,917,793 ordinary (10s.) shares in a total of 7,015,251 ordinary (10s.) shares in Queensland Press Ltd., whose subsidiary company, Queensland Newspapers Pty. Ltd., holds the licences for stations 4AK Oakey and 4BK Brisbane;

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- (d) holds 354,300 ordinary (5s.) shares in totals of 5,000,000 (5s.) ordinary shares and 400,000 (£1) preference shares in David Syme and Co. Ltd., which has a quarter interest in 3AW Broadcasting Co. Pty. Ltd., licensee of 3AW Melbourne;
- (e) holds 215,618 ordinary shares in a total of 433,300 (£1) ordinary shares in Davies Bros. Ltd. which has a half interest in Commercial Broadcasters Pty. Ltd., licensee of 7HO Hobart. There are also 120,000 (£1) preference shares in Davies Bros. Ltd.

Nicholsons Broadcasting Services Pty. Ltd., Perth, which is a wholly owned subsidiary of the Victorian Broadcasting Network Ltd., holds the licences for 6PR Perth, 6CI Collie and 6TZ Bunbury.

The Victorian Broadcasting Network Ltd. holds—

- (a) all the shares in Western Province Radio Pty. Ltd., licensee of 3HA Hamilton;
- (b) all the shares in G.L.V. Ltd., which holds all the shares in Latrobe Valley and Gippsland Broadcasters Pty. Ltd., licensee of 3TR Sale;
- (c) all the shares in Central Murray Broadcasters Pty. Ltd., licensee of station 3SH Swan Hill;
- (d) all the shares in Central Victoria Broadcasters Pty. Ltd., licensee of 3CV Maryborough; and
- (e) all the shares in Nicholsons Broadcasting Services Pty. Ltd., licensee of 6PR Perth, 6TZ Bunbury, and 6CI Collie.

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

Whitford Interests hold—

- (a) all the shares in 6AM Broadcasters Pty. Ltd., licensee of 6AM Northam;
- (b) all the shares in Goldfields Broadcasters (1933) Pty. Ltd., licensee of 6KG Kalgoorlie;
- (c) all the shares in 6PM Broadcasters Pty. Ltd., licensee of 6PM Perth; and
- (d) 10,225 of the 20,000 (10s.) shares in Great Northern Broadcasters Ltd., licensee of station 6GE Geraldton.

2TM Management Pty. Ltd. has the majority of the voting rights in the companies holding the licences for stations 2MO Gunnedah and 2TM Tamworth, and its associated company, Broadcast Amalgamated Ltd., holds 10,000 of the 20,000 (£1) shares in the company holding the licence for 2AD Armidale and 1,500 of the 16,500 (£1) shares in Manning Valley Broadcasting Pty. Ltd., licensee of 2RE Taree.

NEWSPAPER COMPANIES

27. Newspaper companies, or persons substantially interested in newspapers, owned sixteen of the 110 stations in operation on 30th June, 1964, and held shares in 21 other stations. The principal newspaper interests in broadcasting stations are set out below—

Capital City Newspapers.

- 2GB Sydney John Fairfax and Sons Ltd. (the *Sydney Morning Herald*) holds 14,859 of the 99,370 shares in Broadcasting Station 2GB Pty. Ltd., licensee of the station.
- 3AK Melbourne Australian Consolidated Press Ltd. (the *Sydney Daily Telegraph*) and its associated company Consolidated Press Holdings Ltd. own about 34 per cent. of the stock units in Television Corporation Ltd., whose wholly owned subsidiary company, Independent Television Corporation Ltd., holds 627,441 of the 1,012,000 shares in General Television Corporation Pty. Ltd. which owns all the shares in Melbourne Broadcasters Pty. Ltd., licensee of 3AK.
- 3AW Melbourne David Syme and Co. Ltd. (the *Melbourne Age*) holds 14,000 of the 56,000 shares in 3AW Broadcasting Co. Pty. Ltd., licensee of the station.
- 3DB Melbourne { Licences held by The Herald and Weekly Times Ltd. (the
3LK Lubeck { Melbourne *Herald*).
- 4AK Oakey { Licences held by Queensland Newspapers Pty. Ltd. (the Bris-
4BK Brisbane { bane *Courier-Mail*).
- 5AD Adelaide { Licence for 5AD held by Advertiser Newspapers Ltd. (the
5MU Murray Bridge { Adelaide *Advertiser*) subsidiary companies of which hold
5PI Crystal Brook { the licences for the other three stations.
5SE Mount Gambier {
- 2BH Broken Hill { News Ltd. (the Adelaide *News*) owns 2BH and 3,405 ordi-
5DN Adelaide { nary shares and 2,000 preference shares, in totals of 8,405
ordinary and 4,000 preference shares in Hume Broad-
casters Pty. Ltd., the company which holds the licence
for 5DN.

- 6IX Perth
 6MD Merredin
 6WB Katanning
 6BY Bridgetown
- West Australian Newspapers Ltd. (the *West Australian*, Perth) holds all the shares in W.A. Broadcasters Pty. Ltd., which holds the licences for these four stations.
- 7HO Hobart Davies Bros. Ltd. (the *Hobart Mercury*) holds 6,000 of the 12,000 shares in Commercial Broadcasters Pty. Ltd., licensee of 7HO.

Other Newspapers.

- 2AD Armidale The Armidale Newspaper Co. Ltd. holds 10,000 of the 20,000 shares in New England Broadcasters Pty. Ltd. (the licensee company), and, under the Articles of Association, one of the directors appointed by the Armidale Newspaper Co. Ltd. is entitled to be Chairman of Directors with a casting vote.
- 2GZ Orange
 2NZ Inverell
- Country Life Newspaper Co. Ltd. holds 15,375 of the 101,453 shares in Country Broadcasting and Television Services Ltd. which holds all the shares in Country Broadcasting Services Ltd., licensee of 2GZ, which in turn holds all the shares in Northern Broadcasters Pty. Ltd., licensee of 2NZ.
- 2LF Young
 2LT Lithgow
 2RG Griffith
- Western Newspapers Ltd. (conducting country newspapers in New South Wales) holds 8,498 of the 17,112 shares in Young Broadcasters Pty. Ltd., licensee of 2LF, holds 3,372 of the 5,621 shares in Lithgow Broadcasters Pty. Ltd., licensee of 2LT, and holds 8,982 of the 13,521 shares in Irrigation Area Newspapers Pty. Ltd., which holds 3,333 of the 20,000 shares in 2RG Broadcasters Pty. Ltd., licensee of 2RG.
- 2LM Lismore Northern Star Ltd. holds 4,000 of the 7,125 shares in Richmond River Broadcasters Pty. Ltd., licensee of 2LM.
- 2MW Murwillumbah Tweed Newspaper Co. Pty. Ltd. holds 4,567 of the 15,750 shares in Tweed Radio and Broadcasting Co. Pty. Ltd., licensee of 2MW.
- 2NM Muswellbrook
 2NX Bolwarra
- The Newcastle Morning Herald and Miners' Advocate Pty. Ltd. holds 8,314 shares and the Singleton Argus Publishing Company holds 7,555 shares of the 30,220 shares in Hunter Broadcasters Pty. Ltd. which holds the licences for the stations.
- 2VM Moree The North West Champion holds 200 of the 28,710 shares in Moree Broadcasting and Development Co. Ltd., licensee of 2VM.
- 3BA Ballarat The Ballarat Courier Pty. Ltd. holds all the shares in Ballarat Broadcasters Pty. Ltd., licensee of 3BA.
- 3GL Geelong The Geelong Advertiser Pty. Ltd. holds all the shares in Geelong Broadcasters Pty. Ltd., licensee of 3GL.
- 3MA Mildura Elliott Provincial Newspaper Group Pty. Ltd., formerly New Sunraysia Daily Pty. Ltd., holds the 500 preference shares in Sunraysia Broadcasters Pty. Ltd. which holds the licence for the station. There are also 500 ordinary shares but the preference shareholders have similar voting rights to ordinary shareholders and are entitled to appoint three of the five directors of the company.
- 3NE Wangaratta Wangaratta Chronicle Pty. Ltd. holds 1,000 of the 27,650 shares in Wangaratta Broadcasting Co. Pty. Ltd., licensee of 3NE.
- 4IP Ipswich Queensland Times Pty. Ltd. (the *Queensland Times*) holds 3,000 ordinary (£1) shares in totals of 6,000 ordinary (£1) shares and 100 deferred (£1) shares in South Queensland Broadcasting Corporation Pty. Ltd., licensee of 4IP.
- 4MK Mackay Mackay Printing and Publishing Co. Pty. Ltd. (*Mackay Mercury*) holds 2,000 of the 4,000 shares in Mackay Broadcasting Service Pty. Ltd., licensee of 4MK.
- 6VA Albany Albany Advertiser (1932) Ltd. holds 7,000 of the 20,000 shares in Albany Broadcasters Ltd., licensee of 6VA.
- 7EX Launceston W. R. Rolph and Sons Pty. Ltd. (the *Examiner*, Launceston) holds 1,894 of the 2,500 shares in 7EX Pty. Ltd., licensee of 7EX.

Overseas Newspapers.

2CA Canberra 2LF Young 2LT Lithgow 2WL Wollongong 3AW Melbourne 5DN Adelaide	}	International Publishing Corporation Ltd. (London) through its wholly owned subsidiaries, The Daily Mirror Newspapers Ltd. (Daily Mirror, London), Sunday Pictorial Newspapers Ltd. (Sunday Mirror, London) and George Newnes Ltd. holds 44,102 of the 150,000 (£1) ordinary shares in Associated Television Ltd. London (there are also 18,000,000 (5s.) "A" shares which do not carry voting rights) which through a wholly owned subsidiary A.T.V. (Australia) Pty. Ltd. has the interests in these stations which are set out under the heading A.T.V. (Australia) Pty. Ltd. on page 12.
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NETWORKS OF COMMERCIAL BROADCASTING STATIONS

28. Section 16 of the *Broadcasting and Television Act 1942-1963* empowers the Board to regulate the establishment and operation of networks of commercial broadcasting stations and the making of arrangements by licensees of such stations for the provision of programmes or the broadcasting of advertisements. In addition, the licensee of each commercial broadcasting station is required to obtain the Board's consent before entering, or becoming a member of, any network, by a condition of the licence, which reads as 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."

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

29. The *Macquarie Broadcasting Network* consists of a proprietary company, Macquarie Broadcasting Service Pty. Ltd., in which the following member stations were shareholders on 30th June, 1964:—

Macquarie Broadcasting Network.

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

The *Major Broadcasting Network* is not a company but is an association of stations of which the following were members on 30th June, 1964:—

New South Wales— 2UE Sydney 2KO Newcastle Victoria— 3DB Melbourne 3LK Lubeck	Queensland— 4BK Brisbane 4AK Oakey South Australia— 5AD Adelaide 5MU Murray Bridge 5PI Crystal Brook 5SE Mount Gambier	Western Australia— 6PR Perth 6CI Collie 6TZ Bunbury Tasmania— 7HT Hobart 7EX Launceston
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30. There are several other groups of stations which are described as networks, details of which are as follows:—

- (a) Associated Broadcasting Services, comprising stations 3SR Shepparton, 3UL Warragul and 3YB Warrnambool.
- (b) Central Queensland Broadcasting Network, comprising stations 4IP Ipswich, 4LG Longreach and 4LM Mount Isa.
- (c) New England Network, comprising stations 2AD Armidale, 2MO Gunnedah, 2RE Taree and 2TM Tamworth.
- (d) Queensland Broadcasting Network, comprising stations 4BC Brisbane, 4GR Toowoomba, 4MB Maryborough, 4RO Rockhampton and 4SB Kingaroy.
- (e) Tasmanian Broadcasting Network, comprising stations 7AD Devonport, 7BU Burnie and 7SD Scottsdale.

- (f) Victorian Broadcasting Network, comprising stations 3CV Maryborough, 3HA Hamilton, 3NE Wangaratta, 3SH Swan Hill and 3TR Sale.
- (g) Whitfords Broadcasting Network, comprising stations 6PM Perth, 6AM Northam, 6GE Geraldton and 6KG Kalgoorlie.

ACTIVITIES OF THE AUSTRALIAN UNESCO COMMITTEE FOR RADIO AND TELEVISION

31. During 1963-64, two important projects, in the planning of which the Committee played a leading part, were brought to fruition. The Australian UNESCO Seminar on Music for Film was held at Adelaide from 9th to 13th March, 1964, in conjunction with the Festival of Arts. Over 60 representatives of organisations concerned with the production of film for cinema and television, together with a number of leading Australian composers of music for film attended. The primary purpose of the seminar was the study of the integration of the sound and visual elements in film production, and it was the first time that Australian writers, composers, film directors, editors and sound engineers had been brought together for such a purpose. Participants profited greatly from the discussions led by the three overseas visitors—Mr. John Huntley, Head of the Film Programmes and Services Division of the British Film Institute, Mr Antony Hopkins, composer and lecturer at the Royal College of Music, London, and Mr. Stuart Legg, Director of Film Centre Ltd., London. The second project was linked with the first through the person of Mr. Huntley who is a notable lecturer and writer on film music and film appreciation, and also has had considerable experience as a film producer. The Committee made Mr. Huntley's services available to all six States. He undertook an extensive itinerary during March-May, 1964, filling engagements for universities, all State Departments of Education, the Commonwealth Film Unit and for many other groups concerned with films and television.

32. The Committee published in January, 1964, a catalogue of UNESCO radio tape recordings which was widely circulated to radio stations in Australia. This has stimulated a very considerable demand for these tapes.

33. The fourth edition of "World Communications", an authoritative reference work for mass communication studies, was published by UNESCO early in 1964. The Committee co-operated with the UNESCO Secretariat in the compilation of the section dealing with the mass media in Australia.

34. In 1963 the Committee circularized film and television producers concerning the award of the Kalinga Prize for Films for 1964. This is a competition for films made for cinema or television which deals with an outstanding achievement in education, science, or culture resulting from international co-operation. A film has been chosen from the Australian entries for submission to the international jury which will decide the award.

PART III.—BROADCASTING—TECHNICAL SERVICES.

35. On 30th June, 1964, broadcasting services were being provided by 175 medium frequency stations (65 national and 110 commercial), and by 10 high frequency stations which are intended to provide service for listeners in the more remote parts of the Commonwealth and in the Territories. Details of these stations are given in Appendices "A" and "B", and their location is shown in the map which follows Appendix "T".

DEVELOPMENT OF THE NATIONAL BROADCASTING SERVICE

36. Of the 27 proposed new stations included in the Board's plans for the development of the National Broadcasting Service as they stood at 30th June, 1963, 24 are now in operation. 6DL Dalwallinu commenced service on 23rd November, 1963, 6CA Carnarvon commenced service on 26th February, 1964, and 2UH Muswellbrook commenced service on 29th June, 1964.

The position regarding the other three stations is as follows:—

South and South Western Queensland (4QW)—frequency 710 kc/s, power 10,000 watts—a site near St. George has been acquired and arrangements for construction of the station building and purchase of equipment are well advanced.

Emerald area and neighboring districts (4QD)—frequency in the band 1,500 to 1,600 kc/s, power 50,000 watts—a site near Emerald has been acquired and arrangements for construction of the station building and purchase of equipment are well advanced.

Eidsvold, Monto and Theodore areas (4QO)—frequency 910 kc/s, power 10,000 watts—a site near Eidsvold has been acquired and arrangements for construction of the station building, and purchase of equipment are well advanced.

37. Power increases have so far been effected at 29 stations, including the undermentioned stations, the power of which was increased during the year, on the dates shown:—

VLT Port Moresby	From 2,000 watts to 10,000 watts	..	29th October, 1963
VLX Perth	From 10,000 watts to 50,000 watts	..	1st November, 1963
4AT Atherton	From 500 watts to 2,000 watts	..	20th April, 1964

38. The Minister, in October, 1963, on the recommendation of the Board, approved the establishment of a new national station near Esperance to improve the broadcasting service in that area where reception from 6GF Kalgoorlie is unsatisfactory. The station, which will use the call sign 6ED, will operate on the 840 kc/s frequency channel with a power of 1,000 watts. A site for the station has been chosen, approximately 8 miles north of Esperance.

39. On 19th February, 1964, the frequency of 6GF Kalgoorlie was changed from 720 to 660 kc/s in order to overcome increased adjacent channel interference consequent on the increase in power of national station 5CL, Adelaide, which operates on 730 kc/s, to 50,000 watts.

40. The high frequency (short wave) services from transmitters in New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, Western Australia and Papua continue to fill the important function of making national programmes available to outlying parts which are too far distant from medium frequency stations for reliable reception. Regular monitoring of the high frequency services, with the assistance of the Department of Civil Aviation observers in outlying areas of Australia, enables the Board to be reliably informed of the standard of the service and the need for any improvements which might be possible by frequency changes.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE COMMERCIAL BROADCASTING SERVICE

41. As indicated in paragraph 18, the Minister has approved the grant of a licence for a commercial broadcasting station at Nambour (4NA). Preliminary work in connexion with the establishment of the station has commenced and the licensee expects that it will be ready to commence operation in October, 1964.

42. The following changes in operating conditions were effected during the year on the dates shown:—

3AK Melbourne	Change of site, provision of anti-fading aerial and power increase from 2,000 to 5,000 watts	8th February, 1964
4AY Ayr	Change of site and provision of anti-fading aerial	29th September, 1963
4CA Cairns	Power increase from 1,000 to 2,000 watts during night hours	28th October, 1963
4IP Ipswich	Power increase from 1,000 to 2,000 watts	28th October, 1963
6AM Northam	Frequency change from 980 kc/s to 860 kc/s	1st March, 1964
6KG Kalgoorlie	Frequency change from 860 kc/s to 980 kc/s	1st March, 1964

The changes in frequencies of 6AM and 6KG were necessary in connexion with the establishment of new national stations in Western Australia and the change of frequency of 6GF Kalgoorlie.

FURTHER DEVELOPMENT OF BROADCASTING SERVICES

43. The Board is continuing investigations as to possible means of improving the broadcasting service from both national and commercial stations, and regularly has officers in the field to investigate reception conditions and to report on the adequacy of services. It is realised that there are many areas where service is in need of improvement, but, because of the limited number of frequencies in the medium frequency band and the number of stations at present in operation, there are difficulties in allocating suitable frequencies for the establishment of new stations in the more densely populated parts of the Commonwealth, without adversely affecting the services of existing stations.

INTERFERENCE TO THE RECEPTION OF BROADCASTING PROGRAMMES

44. The previously established arrangement whereby the Postmaster-General's Department, at the request and expense of the Board, investigates causes of interference to the reception of broadcasting and television programmes and furnishes advice and assistance to listeners and viewers as to how these troubles might be minimised, was continued throughout the year. During the year ended 31st May, 1964, 5,112 complaints of interference to reception of broadcasting programmes were lodged with the Department, a decrease of about 18 per cent compared with the previous year. Investigations showed the main causes of complaint to be:—

	Number	Approximate Percentage of Total Causes
Power reticulation services	1650	32
Receiver faults, etc.	812	16
Domestic electrical apparatus	727	14
Industrial electrical apparatus	517	10
Propagation peculiarities	137	2.6
Traction services	119	2.3
Other radio-communications services	112	2.1
Departmental equipment	77	1.5
Industrial, scientific and medical radio equipment	51	1.0
Private power plants	19	0.4

The cost of the investigations of complaints during the year was £26,862.

EXPERIMENTAL INVESTIGATIONS

45. With the co-operation of the Postmaster-General's Department, measurements are being conducted at Perth to determine the field strength of medium frequency sky-wave signals over long east-west paths. A separate programme of sky-wave field strength measurements mentioned in paragraph 51 of the Board's Fifteenth Annual Report, which involved 23 clear channel stations observed at distances between 400 miles and 1,000 miles, was continued for a full twelve months. This has been followed by a recording programme involving 14 clear channel stations recorded each week from sunset until midnight, or from sunset until sunrise in the case of stations transmitting continuously. An appreciable amount of work has yet to be carried out in the analysis of both programmes before firm conclusions can be drawn from them, but a preliminary study of the recordings made in 1963 has disclosed a number of important features. These include the possibility of accurately determining the diurnal and seasonal variations of sky-wave field strength from small samples; the fact that during some months of the year sky-wave field strengths measured two hours after sunset are almost as high as the maximum for the whole night; and a surprising lack of uniformity in the extent of spatial variations of field strength at different frequencies over an urban area. Mr. J. M. Dixon, an engineer of the Board's staff, has been appointed Chairman of an International Working Party established by the C.C.I.R. (Comité Consultatif International des Radiocommunications) to investigate the measurement and prediction of medium frequency and low frequency sky-wave field strength in different parts of the world. Initial activities of the Working Party have been concentrated on Africa, following an invitation from the Preparatory Meeting of Experts for the African LF/MF Broadcasting Conference, that the Working Party supply information relating specifically to very short distance sky-wave propagation as part of the technical data required by that Conference, which is to be held in September, 1964.

RADIO RESEARCH BOARD

46. As in the previous year, the Board made a contribution of £2,500 to the Radio Research Board, the primary purpose of which is to encourage, within the Universities, research in radio and allied sciences. The Board continues to be represented on the Radio Research Board by its Director of Technical Services (Mr. D. McDonald). During the year 1963-64, the Research Board provided financial assistance to the Universities of Sydney, Melbourne, Queensland, Adelaide, Tasmania, to New England University, Monash University and to the University of Western Australia, and it is proposed that further financial assistance will be given in 1964-65.

PART IV.—BROADCASTING—PROGRAMME SERVICES.

47. With the commencement of television services in 1956-57 commercial broadcasting stations made very considerable changes in their programmes. For some time it seemed likely that these changes would be temporary and experimental, while licensees attempted to assess the public demand for a broadcasting service operating in competition with television, and to gauge the variation in their incomes resulting from the re-arrangement of advertising allocations to make provision for both media. During the past year it has become evident that what had been regarded as a transitional stage in radio programmes has probably settled down into a relatively permanent state of affairs involving a series of experiments with different types of programmes whose emphasis is on service and entertainment.

48. The Board has discussed with the Federal Council of the Federation of Australian Commercial Broadcasters a number of matters concerning the nature of current programmes, the disappearance of programmes which were once popular, the comparative absence of programmes which could be described as relatively "solid fare", and the great similarity of programmes to be heard from station to station. The Federal Council appears to believe firmly that the programmes now being broadcast, and those planned for broadcasting, are adequate and comprehensive in the light of the present changed conditions. It is claimed by the council that one of the most important among these conditions is the change of listening venue. It has been accepted for some years that the television receiver has replaced the family radio receiver in the central family living area, and that personal radio receivers are the means for a great deal of today's listening. It is claimed that the "personalisation" of radio listening, as this is called, has led to a very considerable increase in service broadcasts, such as frequent news, weather reports, information for motorists, and miscellaneous matter which in total is generally useful, though not every item is expected to be of interest to every listener. It cannot be denied that this change has taken place, and that the amount of entertainment in any given period is likely to have been reduced to make way for these additional service items. There is no doubt that these items of information constitute a valuable community service overall. It is no longer necessary, in reporting on this aspect of programmes, to make reference to community service programmes as a separate part of a station's operation; such items are part and parcel of a station's general programmes, and each station takes pride in the extent to which general and special or emergency service items are covered.

49. The Board's concern has been not that these changes were taking place, but whether they were assuming a prominence disproportionate to their importance. The Board recognises that a change from the pre-television era was inevitable, and considers that in the

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process of change radio stations have evolved a much more flexible and immediately informative type of programme. It cannot accept without question the belief, which appears to be widespread (though not universal) among broadcasters, that nothing "better" is required or needed by listeners, or that the resulting programme service is properly balanced as between the various types of programmes which may be broadcast or in relation to the reasonable needs of varying sections of the potential listening audience. Every licensee is constantly striving to improve his programmes by varying his approach to the three staple components—light entertainment, news, and services—but few appear to be concerned with using radio's potential capacity which has been demonstrated effectively during its history. The Board sees no reason, however, why, in an area served by several commercial broadcasting stations, some of them should not tend to concentrate on a particular type of entertainment, provided that collectively the stations offer a reasonably balanced service to the public.

50. It is a cause for increasing regret on the part of the Board that the reports of audience-measurement surveys are used in every part of the industry as if they were an infallible guide to public tastes and desires. The audience-measurement organisations do not pretend to do more than record (by periods of 15 minutes) and report on the number of persons who listened to a station's programme transmissions. The base figures recorded are subject to some error, partly because they measure only a very small part of the listening population and partly because the part measured does not represent the whole audience, especially as many portable receivers are used in motor-cars and by individuals wherever they may be. Nevertheless audience-measurement figures, whether in the form of programme ratings or as a projection of a count of heads, tend to be accepted as proof of what the public wants. The significance of these figures lies in their acceptance by the industry as the guide to public taste. It can hardly be claimed that they are necessarily an accurate guide.

51. The Board has a statutory obligation to consult with licensees of commercial broadcasting stations in carrying out its responsibilities and has during the year been concerned to explore these issues with licensees. It has met the representatives of licensees (the Federal Council of the Federation of Australian Commercial Broadcasters) on two occasions during the year under review, and has endeavoured to arrive at a better appreciation of the trends in radio programmes which are becoming clearer as the Board's statistical information becomes more complete. The Board has expressed concern at some of the evidence before it as to trends in programme practices and the extent to which these are consistent with the Broadcasting Programme Standards. One result has been an understanding with the Federation that a review of the Broadcasting Programme Standards should be made with the object of ensuring that the current practices of radio will be in the best interests of the general public, while allowing for the changed interest in the medium that the public has displayed. A most important consideration is the necessity to take into account the needs of minority groups of all kinds: the commercial service cannot reasonably claim that the provision of programmes to meet the needs of all these groups is the responsibility of the Australian Broadcasting Commission alone.

TYPES OF PROGRAMMES

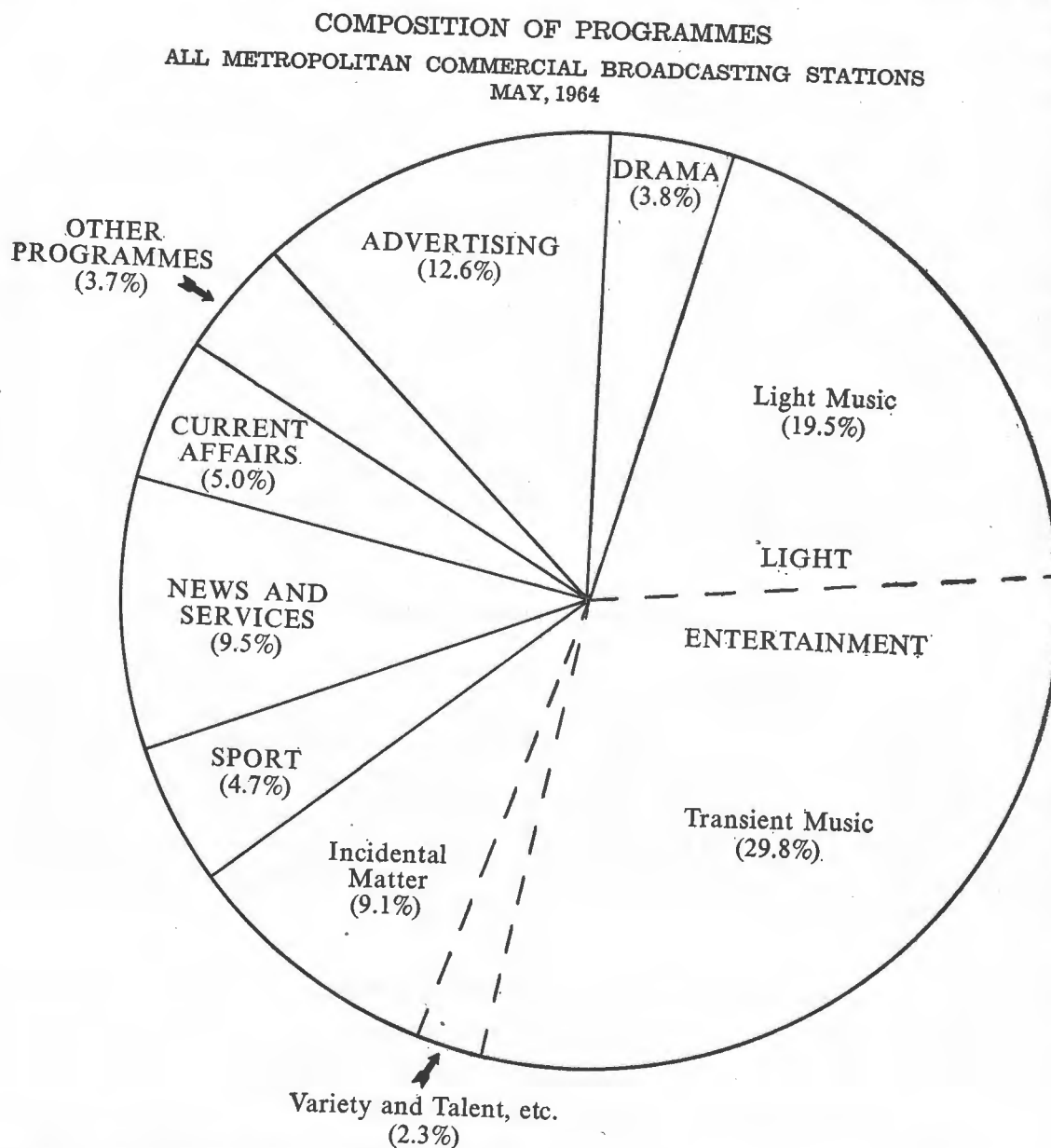
52. The survey of metropolitan radio programmes which was undertaken in 1963, the results of which were published in the Board's Fifteenth Annual Report, was considered to be a satisfactory basis on which to assess the nature of current radio programmes. During the year under review two such surveys were made, with minor refinements in procedure, so that an average of programme types could be struck between typical summer and typical winter schedules. The first survey was made over a period of two weeks in November/December 1963, the second over a similar period in April/May 1964. On each occasion, the survey consisted of a 10 per cent. sample of programmes as broadcast between 7.00 a.m. and 10.30 p.m. Programme matter has been classified under the general headings, shown below. These are explained in more detail in Appendix F, which also sets out the results of the surveys.

<i>Drama</i>	.. ..	in all forms.
<i>Light Entertainment</i>		light music, transient music, variety, and incidental matter.
<i>Sport</i>	.. .. .	descriptions and general.
<i>News and Services</i>	..	news, weather, and service reports.
<i>Family Programmes</i>		general, and for children.
<i>Information</i>	.. ..	concerning developments in science and industry, in Australia and abroad, and miscellaneous information.
<i>Current Affairs</i>	..	Australian activities, political, controversial and religious matter.
<i>The Arts</i>	.. ..	fine arts, serious music.
<i>Educational</i>	.. ..	instructional and general educational matter.

53. The expression "transient music" is intended to describe currently popular forms of music included in hit tunes or similar programmes, and to distinguish the repetitive element in musical programming. It is characteristic of hit-parade music that items may be broadcast for some weeks or months until their appeal wanes, after which they may be heard no more. Some items may be brought back into general programmes of light music; this is true of tunes which are now known as "evergreens" which, when they were first heard, would have been classified as transient music in the sense in which the Board uses the words.

54. During the year there has been considerable emphasis on the broadcasting of items which are rhythmic rather than tuneful, although the representation of tuneful music is still strong. The prominence of rhythmic hits was, no doubt, linked with visits to Australia of overseas entertainers who specialize in this type of music. A substantial proportion of present-day adolescents seem to seek relaxation and enjoyment through rhythmic sound and action; radio programmes reflect these interests, but the attention radio gives to this type of entertainment may serve to reinforce as well as to satisfy the wishes of these listeners. The Board is concerned that representatives of commercial broadcasting stations appear to have taken the view that the demand for music of this type justifies the exclusion of almost every other form of entertainment, for it does not believe that the majority of listeners wish to hear only these programmes.

55. The following diagram illustrates the overall pattern of programmes of commercial broadcasting stations in all State capital cities, based on the survey conducted in May, 1964.



The types of programme included in "other programmes" in the diagram are as follows:—

Family	.. ..	1.6 per cent.
Information	.. ..	1.3 per cent.
The Arts	.. ..	0.8 per cent.
Education	.. ..	less than 0.1 per cent.

56. As in 1962-63, more than half the total time of radio transmissions by capital city stations has been occupied by light entertainment, with the currently popular hit tunes (transient music) providing the greater part of it. Although the overall figure for these programmes is 29.8 per cent., one station spends 50 per cent. of its time with such items and the programmes of six other stations show more than 40 per cent. Sporting programmes are subject to seasonal changes, nearly twice as much time being given to them in winter as in summer.

57. The broadcasting of programmes in dramatized form, whether plays, serials, or dramatized narrative, now seems to be showing signs of a return to favour, although for the greater part of the year the time so occupied was less than in 1962-63. Country stations make considerable use of serial drama, but as they are dependent on metropolitan stations for the provision of new plays and serials this type of programme is still rather difficult to obtain.

58. The general distribution of programme matter between May 1963 and May 1964 is shown in the following table. All figures relate to the periods of transmission between 7.00 a.m. and 10.30 p.m.

SUMMARY ANALYSIS OF BROADCASTING PROGRAMMES BY
CATEGORY GROUPS: MAY 1963, DECEMBER 1963 AND MAY 1964
FOR COMMERCIAL STATIONS IN ALL CAPITAL CITIES COMBINED

Category Group	May, 1963	December, 1963	May, 1964
	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
Entertainment	65.8	65.8	65.3
News and Sport	13.2	12.3	14.2
Social and Informative	8.1	8.0	7.9
Advertisements	12.9	13.9	12.6
	100.0	100.0	100.0

The table shows that for the three surveys a basic ratio of approximately 65 per cent. entertainment to 35 per cent. services and other matter has been maintained during the period with relatively little change of emphasis within either group.

59. From time to time licensees attempt to employ the telephone service as a means of providing entertainment. The Postmaster-General's Department has resisted the broadcasting of telephone conversations as part of entertainment programmes, although it has allowed their use for prompt news reports and commentaries when normal broadcasting facilities have been unavailable. Towards the end of the year under review several stations introduced programmes consisting of topical and general telephone discussions between announcers and listeners. Objections were raised by the Postmaster-General's Department, on the basis of its established policy, and by the Board on the ground that simultaneous transmission of such discussions makes it difficult, if not impossible, for the licensee to exercise his required responsibility in the selection of programme matter. It is believed that there is great interest among licensees in this type of programme because of its success in the United States of America.

CHILDREN'S PROGRAMMES

60. For several years the Board has been concerned about the trend of programmes broadcast for children. Prior to the commencement of television services nearly all commercial broadcasting stations provided special programmes for children, many of them in a form which is now described as "traditional"; that is, a composite programme of informative, instructive, and entertaining items linked by a radio personality (often an "uncle" or "aunt") and containing a strong element of audience-participation either through the presence of children in the studio or through the broadcasting of birthday greetings and messages. This type of children's programme lost its audience to television very quickly, and, although the Board believes that there is still a place for such programmes, the evidence of audience-measurement statistics (ratings) has not supported its belief. Ratings are capable of showing only how listeners react to available programmes, and cannot indicate what they would like to listen to if they had any say in the matter; the Board is not convinced that there is no longer any audience for children's radio programmes.

61. The Board discussed this matter at some length with the Federal Council of the Federation of Australian Commercial Broadcasters, whose representatives maintained that the traditional type of children's programme had gone for ever, although they were prepared to concede that there was room for a "service" type of programme. It is understood that this implies a series of brief items, scattered through the programmes at times of day when children are most likely to be listening (probably during top tune sessions), which would represent in "digest" form some of the informative and instructive elements of the defunct traditional programme. The Federal Council did not appear to be speaking for the relatively few country stations which have not yet encountered the rival attraction of television.

62. During 1963 the Board issued a questionnaire to all commercial broadcasting stations which were operating in competition with a television station, the results of which showed that almost all metropolitan stations were putting into effect the views expressed by the Federal Council. Of the 25 metropolitan stations, ten no longer cater specifically for

children in any way, and the remainder provide children's material in varying quantities ranging from a few minutes to two hours daily. In many cases the stations seem to be guided by the principle that transient music (as defined in paragraph 53) is the preferred listening of all age groups. Children's serials have disappeared from all but four metropolitan stations and transient music greatly outweighs children's recordings during programmes intended for children.

63. For country stations the picture is different. Of 39 stations which indicated that television was affecting them, 33 have retained the greater part of their pre-television form of children's programme. Children's serials are broadcast in the late afternoon by 32 country stations, and children's recordings are used far more than transient music in children's sessions. A greater amount of informative and educational matter is broadcast by country stations than by city stations. There is a considerable difference between the attitude towards children's programmes exhibited by independent country stations and by those that are closely linked with city stations (either by direct relay or other programme affiliation); the latter cater much less for children.

64. The Board's questionnaire placed no limit on the time of day at which children's programmes might be broadcast, so that the returns could be expected to include everything that licensees are providing for children. In fact it appears that a great many commercial broadcasting stations (including all but a few metropolitan stations), having realized the drawing power of transient music and other forms of light entertainment, and have entered into competition with one another for maximum audience and advertising revenue, without regard to the needs of children generally.

65. The Board considers that the misuse of audience-measurement ratings has influenced the outlook of many of those responsible for station policies in this respect. It is hoped that the ideas put forward by the Federal Council of the Federation of Australian Commercial Broadcasters for a "service" type of programme for children will be put into effect in a determined manner. The Federal Council has undertaken to examine this and other matters concerning broadcasting programme standards, and to put forward some constructive proposals before the end of 1964. The Board believes that it will not be beyond the ingenuity of station executives, who have exercised their imaginative powers in so many other directions, to devise programmes for children which will be worthy of the medium.

NEWS

66. The most distinctive characteristic of radio is immediacy, which is exemplified in the dissemination of news both swiftly and progressively. International as well as local events have been reported with promptness and accuracy on many occasions during the year. The accuracy of reporting can often be assessed only in retrospect, but the Board has had very few grounds for criticism on this aspect. In near-simultaneous reporting it is sometimes unavoidable that the statements made must be strongly subjective; there is no objection to this if care is taken to ensure that broadcasting reporters, especially eye-witness reporters, broadcast factual and responsible statements and avoid sensationalism.

67. The former practice of broadcasting three or more comprehensive news programmes at fixed and widely spaced times of day has been modified by the addition of hourly, or even more frequent, news summaries. The number of commercial broadcasting stations which make use of radio-equipped news-gathering vehicles is increasing. It is possible for news reports to be broadcast directly from these vehicles by means of private radio-communication links, subject to the Board's approval of their technical characteristics. These facilities have led to the practice of injecting news items into programmes at unscheduled times.

68. The action which the Board took in 1952, in conjunction with the Postmaster-General's Department, to ensure that every commercial broadcasting station would broadcast news services, is still effective. There is now no shortage of news programmes from any station. The Board's main concern is that news items should be of sufficient importance to merit broadcasting. It has seemed, occasionally, that a station's policy of broadcasting news flashes at specified times has forced it to broadcast items which, under other conditions, would have been discarded on grounds of unsuitability or even frivolousness.

RELIGIOUS BROADCASTS

69. Section 103 of the *Broadcasting and Television Act 1942-1963* provides that:—

"A licensee shall broadcast or televise from his station Divine Worship or other matter of a religious nature during such periods as the Board determines and, if the Board so directs, shall do so without charge."

Each commercial broadcasting station is required, under the Board's Standards, to provide at least one hour a week free of charge for the broadcasting of religious matter. Distribution of this free time among the various denominations should be in proportion to their numerical strength as shown by the latest Census. Five stations are exempted from this requirement because the licence of each makes special provision for the broadcasting of religious programmes.

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During the past year commercial stations provided, in the aggregate, approximately 222 hours each week free of charge for religious programmes, an average of about 2 hours per station, with no station providing less than the prescribed amount. This represents an overall reduction of approximately 40 hours per week compared with the previous year.

70. The general trend of commercial radio towards a less formal division of programme time and towards shorter and more frequent treatment of all types of programme has been reflected in the approach to religious programmes made by some stations. Several have indicated their wish to abandon the broadcasting of church services, or of relatively long religious programmes, and to provide instead a series of religious "scatter" announcements ranging from a few seconds to several minutes in duration. The Board sees some merit in the introduction of religious thought into general programmes in this manner, though it foresees the possibility that the intention of the Act, in providing for the broadcasting of Divine Worship or other matter of a religious nature, may be defeated if all religious matter is to be treated in this manner. The Board has invited its Advisory Committee on Religious Television Programmes to extend its activities to include advice as to the manner in which religious matter may effectively be presented by commercial broadcasting stations. The Advisory Committee has agreed to do so, and the Board has prepared a general questionnaire on the subject of religious broadcasts which will provide the Advisory Committee with fundamental data for its investigations. In the meantime, all stations have been asked to refrain from making changes in their religious programmes.

71. A disturbing trend is shown in the comparison between the free time allocated to religious programmes and the amount of time occupied by sponsored religious programmes. Between 1960-61 and 1963-64 the weekly amount of free time for religious programmes has decreased from 283 hours to 222 hours, and the weekly amount of time sponsored by religious organizations for their programmes has risen from 186 hours to 320 hours. Sponsored religious programmes may be a source of income to stations, but many of them appear to stem from movements outside the main streams of religious belief.

POLITICAL BROADCASTS

72. The provisions governing the broadcasting of political or controversial matter are set down in sections 116, 117 and 117A of the *Broadcasting and Television Act 1942-1963*. Section 116 provides, *inter alia*, that:

- "(2). The Commission or a licensee shall not broadcast or televise a dramatization of any political matter which is then current or was current at any time during the last five preceding years.
- (3.) If, during an election period, a licensee broadcasts or televises election matter, he shall afford reasonable opportunities for the broadcasting or televising of election matter to all political parties contesting the election, being parties which were represented in either House of the Parliament for which the election is to be held at the time of its last meeting before the election period.
- (4.) 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 the election is held, broadcast or televise election matter.
- (5.) Nothing in this section requires a licensee to broadcast or televise any matter free of charge.
- (6.) In this section . . . "election period" means the period commencing on the day of the issue of the writ or writs for an election and ending at midnight on the Wednesday next preceding the day of the poll."

73. In connexion with the Federal General Election which was held on 30th November, 1963, the Board obtained details of all political matter broadcast in the "election period" (1st to 27th November, 1963). Examination of this information and observations of programmes by officers of the Board, together with the absence of any complaints to the contrary, suggest that licensees of commercial broadcasting stations complied with the requirements of the Act during the election campaign. Political matter of some kind was broadcast by every station. Of the 110 commercial stations, 104 broadcast all or part of the initial policy speeches on behalf of the Government and Opposition, and three broadcast all or part of one speech. The initial policy speech of the Democratic Labor Party was broadcast by 66 stations. Notwithstanding the provisions of section 116 (5.) of the Act, quoted in the preceding paragraph, only one station charged full card rates for broadcasting the policy speech of party leaders. Four stations charged for some portion of the policy speeches, and 102 stations broadcast initial policy speeches without charge. Apart from policy speeches, commercial stations allocated a total of 375 hours for the broadcasting of political matter on behalf of parties and candidates. The allocation of this time by metropolitan and country stations to the nearest hour was as follows:—

Metropolitan (25 stations)	.. .. .	54 hours
Country (83 stations)	.. .. .	321 hours
		<u>375 hours</u>

The following table shows the proportion of time allocated to the various parties:—

TIME ALLOCATED TO VARIOUS PARTIES AND CANDIDATES

	Common-wealth	New South Wales	Victoria	Queens-land	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania
	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
Metropolitan stations—							
Australian Labor Party ..	45.2	32.3	47.0	49.3	79.9	33.5	58.8
Country Party ..	16.9	17.6	30.0	15.6	—	25.6	—
Democratic Labor Party† ..	0.9	—	—	—	—	—	6.5
Liberal Party ..	30.6	49.1	23.0	27.9	20.1	36.4	9.0
Others* ..	6.4	1.0	—	7.2	—	4.5	25.7
Total ..	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Approximate Time Occu- pied ..	54 hrs.	9½ hrs.	4¾ hrs.	9 hrs.	5½ hrs.	18 hrs.	7½ hrs.
Country Stations—							
Australian Labor Party ..	42.2	41.0	39.6	32.7	87.9	42.3	74.7
Country Party ..	30.6	30.8	32.8	46.8	—	20.8	—
Democratic Labor Party† ..	3.6	1.2	9.2	8.2	—	2.5	4.0
Liberal Party ..	20.6	22.7	16.2	10.8	11.8	31.8	21.3
Others* ..	3.0	4.3	2.2	1.5	0.3	2.6	—
Total ..	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Approximate Time Occu- pied ..	320½ hrs.	157½ hrs.	28 hrs.	65½ hrs.	11 hrs.	47½ hrs.	11½ hrs.
Metropolitan and Country Stations Combined—							
Australian Labor Party ..	42.6	40.5	40.7	34.7	85.3	39.9	68.4
Country Party ..	28.6	30.0	32.4	43.0	—	22.1	—
Democratic Labor Party† ..	3.2	1.2	7.8	7.2	—	1.8	5.0
Liberal Party ..	22.1	24.2	17.2	12.9	14.5	33.0	16.4
Others* ..	3.5	4.1	1.9	2.2	0.2	3.2	10.2
Total ..	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Approximate Time Occu- pied ..	374½ hrs.	166¾ hrs.	32¾ hrs.	74½ hrs.	16½ hrs.	65¼ hrs.	18¾ hrs.

*Includes Communist Party and Independent Candidates.
†Included Queensland Labor Party in previous Reports.

POLITICAL BROADCASTS FROM COMMERCIAL STATIONS BY ORGANIZATIONS OTHER THAN
POLITICAL PARTIES

74. Broadcasts during the election period containing political matter by organizations other than political parties totalled five hours, representing approximately 0.8 per cent. of the total time occupied by broadcasts relating to the Federal elections. Eight organizations participated in these broadcasts.

TOTAL TIME ALLOCATED TO POLITICAL BROADCASTS

75. The total time allocated to broadcasts of political matter by commercial stations during the Federal election period amounted to 624 hours made up as follows:—

Party leaders' initial speeches	244 hours
Broadcasts by Parliamentary parties and members of such parties	375 hours
Broadcasts by organizations	5 hours
Total	624 hours

This total represents approximately 6 hours per station or 1.1 per cent. of total hours of transmission by commercial stations during the four-week election period. The following table shows the political broadcasts from commercial broadcasting stations in the election periods preceding general elections for the Commonwealth Parliament since 1949.

TIME OCCUPIED BY ELECTION BROADCASTS PRECEDING
COMMONWEALTH GENERAL ELECTIONS SINCE 1949

	Total Time Occupied by Political Matter during Election Period (in hours)	Average Time per Station (in hours)	Duration in Weeks of Election Period	Percentage of Station Time during Election Period
House of Representatives—December, 1949 ..	2,146	21.3	5	4.2
Senate and House of Representatives—April, 1951 ..	1,256	12.3	4	3.1
Senate—May, 1963 ..	706	6.8	5	1.2
House of Representatives—May, 1954 ..	989	9.4	5	1.7
Senate and House of Representatives—December, 1955 ..	682	6.4	4	1.3
Senate and House of Representatives—November, 1958 ..	771	7.1	4	1.5
Senate and House of Representatives—December, 1961 ..	751	6.8	5	1.1
House of Representatives—November, 1963 ..	624	5.7	4	1.1

76. The opinion of the Board was sought by a Sydney commercial station as to whether section 116 (4.) of the Act would be contravened by a proposal to broadcast, on the eve of the Australian Federal Elections, a political talk on behalf of the Liberal Party of New Zealand, where a general election was also taking place. As the Liberal Party of New Zealand was considered to be in no way associated with the Liberal Party of Australia, and as the talk was confined to domestic issues in New Zealand, the station was informed that in the opinion of the Board no contravention of section 116 (4.) was involved. The broadcast took place, but the Board does not consider it a function of stations licensed to serve the Australian community to broadcast special programmes for New Zealand listeners. The Board investigated a complaint that a Brisbane station had broadcast a talk containing election matter on the morning of 28th November, 1963, in contravention of section 116 (4.) of the Act. After an examination of the transcripts of two talks broadcast by the station on the day in question, the Board reached the conclusion that it was doubtful whether the words used could be regarded as election matter within the meaning of the Act. During the year, the Federal Council of the Federation of Australian Commercial Broadcasters sought advice from the Board on the scope of the expression "reasonable opportunities" in section 116 (3.) of the Act. The Board considers that this is a matter on which legal advice is required for each case as it arises, and although the Board is prepared to offer some guidance, it does so on the understanding that it is not purporting to give a ruling on any particular case. Consequently, on 24th September, 1963, the Board informed the Council that it considered section 116 (3.) was expressed in such a way as to permit the licensee of a broadcasting station some discretion in determining the nature and extent of the opportunities which might be afforded to the various political parties during an election period. The Federation considers that its members are providing "reasonable opportunities" if they broadcast the initial policy speeches of the Government and the Opposition free of charge, as a public service, and provide station time at normal rates for the broadcasting of other political matter and to other parties contesting the election. While the Board does not think that this practice can be said to be unreasonable, it has suggested to the Federation that it might consider the merits of the practice of the Australian Broadcasting Commission which takes into account factors such as the numerical strength of the parties in the Parliament and the number of candidates for election, as a basis for the allocation of free time.

BROADCASTS FROM THE NATIONAL STATIONS DURING FEDERAL ELECTION CAMPAIGN, 1963

77. Information supplied by the Australian Broadcasting Commission shows that time for political broadcasts from the national stations in respect of the 1963 general election was again allocated on the basis of an equal division of eight hours broadcasting time between the Government and Opposition Parties. Broadcasts were made from the stations which normally carry the lighter types of programme in the metropolitan areas (the first network), and on regional stations (the third network). The time allocated to the Government parties was used on the basis of 2 hours 45 minutes on national relay and 1 hour 15 minutes on broadcasts within each State. In Victoria the Liberal Party chose to forgo five minutes of its allocation. The Opposition Party occupied 2 hours 10 minutes on national broadcasts and 1 hour 50 minutes within each State. A period of 45 minutes was allocated to the Democratic Labor Party; this was used for a 30 minute national relay and 15 minutes for broadcasts in each State.

STATE ELECTIONS

78. During the year ended 30th June, 1964, general elections were held for the Parliaments of the undermentioned States:—

Tasmania, 2nd May, 1964	House of Assembly.
Victoria, 27th June, 1964	Legislative Assembly and Legislative Council.

Following its usual practice, the Board obtained details of the broadcasts undertaken in connexion with these elections. From the information supplied it appears that licensees observed the provisions of the Act relating to political broadcasts.

BROADCASTS IN FOREIGN LANGUAGES

79. The principles relating to the use of foreign languages in the broadcasting services were established by the Board in 1952 after consultation with the Australian Broadcasting Commission, the then Australian Federation of Commercial Broadcasting Stations, the Commonwealth Office of Education and the Department of Immigration. These principles are that the spoken word broadcast by Australian stations should normally be in English so as to be intelligible to the great majority of listeners; and that while broadcasting in English might help migrants from non-English-speaking countries to become assimilated into the Australian nation and might discourage their segregation into racial communities, the judicious use of foreign languages might be necessary and desirable. In March, 1960, after further consultations, rules governing the use of foreign languages in broadcasting programmes were incorporated in the Board's Broadcasting Programme Standards. The main conditions of these rules restricted foreign language programmes to not more than 2½ per cent. of a station's weekly hours of transmission, and limited the use of foreign languages in advertisements to programmes which were themselves presented in the same language. It was also required that all announcements in a foreign language, including advertisements, would be accompanied by an adequate translation into English.

80. Representations were made to the Board by the Federation of Australian Commercial Broadcasters late in 1963 seeking a review of the 2½ per cent. limit on the use of foreign languages. Since 1960 it had become clear to the Board that some stations were more willing than others to cater for programmes of minority national groups, and that there was some value to be obtained by the expansion of services for this audience. Accordingly the Board determined that a specific station, being one of several stations serving the same area, should be permitted to use foreign languages in programmes occupying up to 10 per cent. of its total weekly transmission time, if the Board was satisfied that such programmes would be of a suitable kind and would serve a useful purpose. The Department of Immigration had no objection to these changed conditions. Any station wishing to make use of foreign languages to an extent greater than 2½ per cent. of its hours of service is obliged to obtain the approval of the Board before doing so. At the time of writing this report approval had been given to one station (2CH Sydney) to operate under the new conditions.

EMPLOYMENT OF AUSTRALIANS

81. Section 114 of the *Broadcasting and Television Act 1942-1963* reads:—

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

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

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

82. Figures supplied by the Federation of Australian Commercial Broadcasters show that the full-time employment of Australians by commercial broadcasting stations at present exceeds 3,000. This is an increase of 200 employees compared with the estimate made by the Federation in respect of the year 1961-62. The average time occupied by Australian programmes each week is shown in the following table which, however, does not take into account the numerous programmes of gramophone records presented by members of station staffs.

AVERAGE TIME OCCUPIED EACH WEEK BY AUSTRALIAN PROGRAMMES

Type of Programme	Total Weekly Duration— All Stations To Nearest Hour	
	1961-1962	1963-1964
(a) Live programmes which involve the appearance (with or without fee) of Australians who are not employed on station staffs	342 hours	322 hours
(b) Entertainment or similar programmes employing Australians, which are devised and produced by a commercial broadcasting station, taken on relay, or broadcast in transcription form (tape or disc)	510 hours	396 hours
(c) Programmes employing Australians, which are prepared in transcription form by independent production organisations (tape or disc)	1,456 hours	1,164 hours
(d) Service and information programmes, including—		
(i) News broadcasts and commentaries	1,215 hours	1,334 hours
(ii) Sporting talks and descriptions	526 hours	535 hours
(iii) Other outside broadcasts	161 hours	132 hours
(iv) Religious programmes broadcast in free station time	255 hours	222 hours
Total Weekly Average	4,465 hours	4,105 hours

Source: Federation of Australian Commercial Broadcasters

The comparison of the figures for 1961-62 and for 1963-64 indicates the change in emphasis that has occurred in respect of the types of programmes included in this table. Because of the difficulty of separating recorded music performed by Australians from Australian record pressings of performances by overseas artists, no satisfactory conclusion can be reached about the proportion of commercial broadcasting programmes which are of Australian origin, but a conservative estimate (based on the information supplied by the Federation) suggests that at least two-thirds of all broadcast programmes have involved the services of Australians at some important stage of their production or presentation.

83. The Board gave further consideration to the use of imported “jingles” (tunes used in conjunction with advertisements and station identification and promotion), which had been the subject of representations from the Musicians’ Union of Australia to the Minister and to the Board. The inquiries made by the Board indicated that the great majority of jingles in use by stations were of Australian origin and that the Australian producers of jingles were working at or very near to the limit of their capacity. Consequently the Board did not feel justified in recommending to the Minister that any form of prohibition should be applied at that stage to the use of non-Australian jingles.

84. The following table, based on information supplied to the Board by the Australian Broadcasting Commission and the Australasian Performing Right Association, shows the proportion of time devoted to the broadcasting of musical works of Australian composers pursuant to the provisions of section 114(2.) of the Act:—

Year	Australian Broadcasting Commission	Commercial Broadcasting Stations	
	Average Percentage Metropolitan Stations	Average Percentage Commercial Stations	Number of Stations Below Prescribed Percentage
1958-59	5.94	6.09	18
1959-60	6.09	6.08	23
1960-61	5.87	6.09	20
1961-62	6.10	6.06	19
1962-63	5.68	6.07	15
1963-64	5.92	6.89	5

The stations which failed to meet the statutory minimum have been requested to ensure that the deficiency will be corrected in future.

ADVERTISING

85. In previous reports the Board has mentioned the tendency of stations to disregard certain provisions of the Broadcasting Programme Standards governing the inclusion of advertising matter in programmes. The Board's observations during the past twelve months lead it to believe that in their advertising practices stations have demonstrated a greater awareness of their obligations, with the exception of the special provisions which apply to advertising on Sunday.

86. The increasing use being made of portable receivers has changed listening habits, so that at certain times during the weekend, audiences are as large as those available during peak listening times on weekdays. This has apparently led to the broadcasting of a greater number of advertisements at weekends and the Board has found it necessary to pay special attention to this matter, particularly in respect of metropolitan stations on Sunday. A fundamental requirement is that the advertising content in any session on Sunday shall not exceed 10 per cent. of the total time occupied by that session, or six minutes in any period of one hour. Sample surveys of broadcasting programmes conducted by the Board in December, 1963, and May, 1964, indicated that little regard was being paid to the special requirements for Sunday. The Board therefore made special observations of all programmes broadcast by metropolitan stations between 9.00 a.m. and 4.30 p.m. on one Sunday in June, 1964, which confirmed the findings of the earlier sample surveys. Disregard of the Sunday advertising standards occurred in all State capitals and the majority of stations broadcast considerably more advertisements than are provided for by the Standards. The Board has written to all stations found to be ignoring the Standards and has discussed the matter with the Federation of Australian Commercial Broadcasters.

87. The Board also discussed with the Federation the broadcasting of shopping guides, for which special provisions have been made in the Broadcasting Programme Standards. These programmes are intended to afford some relaxation of the advertising time standards to enable stations to broadcast programmes containing items of general interest, which in isolation would normally be considered as advertisements, but which in these circumstances constitute an informative and integral part of the programme content. At the request of the Federation the Board recently explained shopping guides as being programmes including such items of special interest to women as fashion shows, demonstrations of certain products, and ruling retail prices of foods and household items, provided that these programmes were not used for the purpose of repetitive advertising of any particular product or products of a retailer or manufacturer. The Board has informed the Federation that the misuse of the shopping guide facility has led it to give consideration to the desirability, in the interests of listeners, of removing the special provisions from the Standards even at the risk of slightly reducing the flexibility of programmes directed mainly to women. This question is still under discussion between the Board and the Federation.

88. From the Board's programme surveys (to which reference was made in paragraph 52) the volume of advertising matter appears to have declined at all times of day except in the breakfast and night sessions. Since 1962-63 the total time occupied by advertising has decreased in all capitals except Adelaide (see Appendix F.).

89. Further improvements have been effected in the Board's monitoring system which now make it possible to pay greater attention to the programmes of country broadcasting stations.

MEDICAL ADVERTISEMENTS AND TALKS

90. The *Broadcasting and Television Act 1942-1963* prescribes, in section 100, that a licensee shall not broadcast 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 places a similar restriction on talks on a medical subject. During the year the Director-General of

Health required amendments to a number of scripts of advertisements and talks before giving his approval. The main causes for amendment were claims that advertised products would effect a cure, and attempts by some speakers to indulge in practices which might be detrimental to individual or public health. No appeals against decisions of the Director-General were made to the Minister during the year under review. With the object of providing practical assistance to those concerned with the writing of scripts for medical products, the Director-General of Health, in conjunction with the representatives of manufacturers and advertisers and the National Health and Medical Research Council, has prepared and circulated a "Guide to the Advertising of Vitamins" and a "Guide to the Advertising of Analgesics." These publications augment the information contained in "Notes on Censorship of Matters of a Medical Nature" which appear as an appendix to the Board's Broadcasting Programme Standards.

BROADCASTING OF OBJECTIONABLE MATTER

91. The Board did not receive any complaints during the year concerning the broadcasting of matter which was blasphemous, indecent or obscene. Observations by the Board's officers, and the investigation of complaints from listeners, showed that from time to time announcers made remarks which were in bad taste or broadcast jokes in which there were vulgar or suggestive elements. In all cases these matters were brought to the attention of the stations concerned, which advised that action had been taken to prevent such occurrences; in one instance the Board requested the manager to take strong disciplinary action against the announcer concerned. These incidents have been found to be more frequent in programmes which depend for much of their entertainment on exchanges of repartee between studio personnel. The Board's statistical programme analysis indicates that this type of programme is occupying an increasing amount of broadcasting time on commercial stations, particularly during the morning. The broadcasting of unscripted patter poses special problems for licensees. The Board will not accept as an excuse for vulgarity, suggestiveness or any undesirable aspect of patter, the claim that a licensee or his representative was unaware that the practice existed. Acceptance of a licence to operate a station carries with it the obligation to assume responsibility for all matter broadcast by the station. The Federation of Australian Commercial Broadcasters has continued its advisory service to member stations concerning recorded items which may be considered unsuitable for broadcasting. This service, which is confidential to the member stations, is a practical attempt to ensure that no station will be unaware of the nature of any recording which might be regarded as vulgar, suggestive, or of doubtful propriety.

HOURS OF SERVICE

92. During the year 32 stations increased their hours of programme transmission; three of these were authorized to provide continuous service. At 30th June, 1964, the 110 commercial broadcasting stations were operating for an aggregate of 13,965 hours per week (274 hours per week more than at 30th June, 1963), and the 74 stations of the National Broadcasting Service, including 10 stations in the high frequency service, were operating for a total of 9,281 hours per week (545 hours a week more than at 30th June, 1963). The weekly hours of service of each commercial and national station are shown in Appendices "A" and "B". Three stations were authorised to provide continuous service. They were 2SM Sydney (from 3rd September, 1963), 2HD Newcastle (from 1st January, 1964), and 3DB Melbourne (from 4th June, 1964). Sixteen stations now provide continuous service, those with previous approval being 2GB, 2KY, 2UE and 2UW Sydney, 2KO Newcastle, 3UZ and 3XY Melbourne, 4BC and 4KQ Brisbane, 5AD, 5DN and 5KA Adelaide, and 6KY Perth. Temporary variations in the hours of commercial broadcasting stations were authorized on numerous occasions throughout the year to enable stations to cover special events of national interest and occasions of particular local importance. The following table shows the average number of hours of operation per week at intervals since 1955.

AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS OF OPERATION—COMMERCIAL BROADCASTING STATIONS

Location of Station	Average Hours per Week, Year ending 30th June			
	1955	1957	1960	1964
Sydney (6 stations)	128	138	139	161
Melbourne (6 stations)	125	127	129	142
Brisbane (4 stations)	135	136	147	149
Adelaide (3 stations)	137	137	139	168
Perth (4 stations)	113	119	128	141
Hobart (2 stations)	117	117	125	131
All State Capital Cities (25 stations)	126	130	135	150
All Other Areas	112 (81 stns.)	113 (83 stns.)	116 (83 stns.)	120 (85 stns.)
All Stations	115 (106 stns.)	117 (108 stns.)	120 (108 stns.)	127 (110 stns.)

PART V.—TELEVISION—ADMINISTRATION.

THE AUSTRALIAN TELEVISION SERVICES

93. The Australian television services comprise the National Television Service and the Commercial Television Service. The National Television Service is provided by the Australian Broadcasting Commission through transmitters operated by the Postmaster-General's Department. The Commercial Television Service is provided by stations operated under licences granted by the Postmaster-General. Details of the national and commercial stations in operation on 30th June, 1964, are contained in Appendices "C" and "D". The statutory provisions relating to the licensing of commercial television stations are contained in Part IV. of the *Broadcasting and Television Act 1942-1963*. The procedure in relation to the grant, renewal, suspension and revocation of licences is identical with that relating to licences for commercial broadcasting stations which is explained in paragraph 15. Licences are granted for an initial period of five years and are renewable annually thereafter.

DEVELOPMENT OF TELEVISION SERVICES

94. The following table gives the details of the various stages of development of the television services:—

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

STAGE 4 OF DEVELOPMENT

National Stations—

National stations are to be established in the following twenty areas:—

<i>New South Wales</i>	Upper Namoi. South Western Slopes and Eastern Riverina. Grafton-Kempsey. Manning River. Central Western Slopes. Murrumbidgee Irrigation. Bega-Cooma. Broken Hill.
<i>Victoria</i>	Upper Murray. Mildura. Murray Valley.
<i>Queensland</i>	Wide Bay. Cairns. Mackay. Southern Downs.
<i>South Australia</i>	Spencer Gulf North. South East.
<i>Western Australia</i>	Bunbury. Southern Agricultural. Central Agricultural.

Commercial Stations—

<i>New South Wales</i>	
RVN	South Western Slopes and Eastern Riverina Area commenced operation on 19th June, 1964.
AMV	Upper Murray Area 7th September, 1964.

Commercial stations are to be established in the following thirteen areas:—

<i>New South Wales</i>	Upper Namoi. Grafton-Kempsey. Manning River. Central Western Slopes. Murrumbidgee Irrigation. Broken Hill.
<i>Victoria</i>	Mildura.
<i>Queensland</i>	Wide Bay. Cairns. Mackay. Southern Downs.
<i>South Australia</i>	South East.
<i>Western Australia</i>	Bunbury.

STAGE 5 OF DEVELOPMENT

An additional commercial station will be established in all State capital cities except Hobart. Commercial television station ATV Melbourne commenced operation on 1st August, 1964.

RENEWAL OF LICENCES

95. The licences for the Sydney and Melbourne commercial television stations which had been renewed by the Minister on the recommendation of the Board for a period of twelve months from 1st December, 1962, became due for further renewal on 1st December, 1963, and as mentioned in paragraph 105 of the Board's Fifteenth Annual Report, the licences for the six commercial television stations in the remaining State capital cities, which were granted on 1st December, 1958, for a period of five years, also became due for renewal on 1st December, 1963. In its report on the applications which had been made by the licensees for the renewal of their licences, the Board informed the Minister that in general, the stations maintained a high standard of technical efficiency in respect of both the technical equipment and operation of the stations, and that the overall presentation of programmes by each of the stations had been reasonably adequate and comprehensive. Overall compliance with the Board's Television Programme Standards had been generally satisfactory. Observations on aspects of commercial television programmes are made in Part VII. On the recommendation of the Board, the Minister granted a renewal of the licences for a period of twelve months from 1st December, 1963.

COMMERCIAL TELEVISION STATIONS — FINANCIAL RESULTS OF OPERATION

96. Fees for licences for commercial television stations are payable in accordance with the provisions of the *Broadcasting and Television Stations Licence Fees Act 1956*. Under this Act, the annual fee for a licence for a commercial television station is £100 plus 1 per cent. of the gross earnings of the station from the televising of advertisements or other matter during the financial year immediately preceding the date on which the fee is due. The following are particulars of the total amounts of licence fees payable by television stations and the financial results from the operations of those stations since 1957, extracted from accounts submitted by the licensees of commercial television stations in accordance with the provisions of Section 106 of the *Broadcasting and Television Act 1942-1963*:—

Year	Number of Stations in Operation	Stations Making a Profit	Stations Showing a Loss	Total Revenue	Total Expenditure	Net Result Loss (—) Profit (+)	Gross Earnings from Televising of Advertisements	Licence Fees Payable
				£	£	£	£	£
1956-57	4	..	4	1,190,950	1,742,164	— 551,214	692,744	7,325
1957-58	4	3	1	2,978,502	3,035,399	— 56,897	1,784,665	18,246
1958-59	4	4	..	5,932,973	4,973,280	+ 959,693	3,729,215	37,692
1959-60	10	5	5	10,319,218	8,754,492	+1,564,726	6,315,878	64,619
1960-61	10	9	1	14,618,073	11,778,846	+2,839,227	8,928,389	90,284
1961-62	20	10	10	15,058,706	12,591,937	+2,466,769	9,058,405	92,884
1962-63	22	11	11	18,785,974	15,789,197	+2,996,777	11,059,625	112,896

In the Board's Fourteenth and Fifteenth Annual Reports reference was made to problems encountered in the administration of the Broadcasting and Television Stations Licence Fees Act in respect of licences for television stations. The Board made a report on this matter to the Hon. Alan S. Hulme, M.P., shortly after he assumed office as Postmaster-General on 18th December, 1963. In the Budget Speech on 11th August, 1964, the Rt. Hon. the Treasurer announced the Government's decision, that because of the difficulties in the administration of the Act, the Government had decided to revise the basis of the licence fee and to increase the rates of assessment of fees. Subsequently, the Postmaster-General announced that the new fees for broadcasting and television stations would compromise the existing flat fees of £25 and £100 respectively, together with an amount ascertained by applying the following rates to gross advertising receipts:—

- 1% up to £500,000,
- 2% £500,001 to £1,000,000,
- 3% £1,000,001 to £2,000,000 and
- 4% over £2,000,000.

The Minister said that advertising receipts would be defined to embrace both revenue from advertising and from sale of programmes.

OWNERSHIP OR CONTROL OF COMMERCIAL TELEVISION STATIONS

97. The provisions relating to the ownership or control of commercial television stations are contained in Division 3 of Part IV. of the Act. The principal provisions (stated briefly) are as follows:—

- (a) "Control" includes control as a result of, or by means of, trusts, agreements, arrangements, understandings and practices, whether or not having legal or equitable force and whether or not based on legal or equitable rights (section 91(2)).
- (b) A person shall not be in a position to exercise control either directly or indirectly of —
 - (i) licences in respect of more than one commercial television station within a Territory or more than one commercial television station within a radius of thirty miles from the General Post Office in the capital city of a State; or
 - (ii) more than two licences in respect of commercial television stations in Australia (section 92).
- (c) A person shall be deemed to be in a position to control a licence if—
 - (i) that person is in a position to control the company that holds the licence (section 92A(1)(a)). In this connexion, a person (including a company) is deemed to be in a position to control a company if he is in a position to exercise control of more than 15 per cent. of the total votes that could be cast at a general meeting of that company (section 92B); or
 - (ii) that person is in a position to exercise control of the operations or management of the station or the selection or provision of programmes to be televised by the station (section 92A(1)(b)).
- (d) A person shall not be a director of more than two companies, each of which is in a position to exercise control of a different licence (section 92C).

- (e) Not less than 80 per cent. of the issued capital of a licensee company shall be beneficially owned by persons (other than companies) resident in Australia or by companies controlled by persons who are Australian residents, and not more than 15 per cent. of the issued capital shall be beneficially owned by a person (other than a company) who is not a resident of Australia or by a company controlled by persons who are not residents of Australia (section 92D).
- (f) Substantial changes in the beneficial ownership of shares in the company holding a licence or in the memorandum or articles of association of such company shall not take place without the approval of the Minister, but the Minister shall not refuse his approval except for the purpose of ensuring observance of, or compliance with, Division 3 of Part IV. of the Act or with a condition of the licence (section 92F).
- (g) The articles of association of a licensee company must contain provisions under which a person is not eligible to become, or continue to be, the holder of shares in the company if by reason of holding the shares and of any other relevant circumstances he or some other person would contravene the provisions of section 92 of the Act or there would be a contravention of Section 92D of the Act, and certain provisions in connexion with this requirement which are specified in the Act (section 92G).
- (h) Statutory declarations must be lodged annually by each licensee company, stating—
- (i) whether, during the year, there has been any contravention of section 92 of the Act;
 - (ii) details of each person who has been at any time during the year in a position to control the licence;
 - (iii) whether the conditions specified in section 92D have been complied with at all times during the year (section 92H).

98. For the purposes of this Division of the Act, reliable information concerning the ownership and control of commercial television stations is required by the Board in order that the Minister may be advised whether the statutory limitations on the ownership or control of stations are being observed. In this connexion, applicants for licences are required to furnish with their applications full details of shareholdings in the applicant company and associated companies, directors, memoranda and articles of association, and other relevant matters. Each licensee company is required to submit similar information in connexion with its application for renewal of the licence. The Board makes a careful examination of any contemplated changes in the ownership or control of stations, including proposals for substantial changes in the beneficial ownership of shares which are submitted under section 92F of the Act, and reports on each case to the Minister indicating whether, on the information available to the Board, the proposal, in its opinion, would result in any infringement of the provisions of Division 3 of Part IV. of the Act. Declarations were submitted by all licensees during the year as required by section 92H of the Act. Although in some instances the information furnished in the declarations was incomplete, subsequent action taken by the Board resulted in the submission of complete declarations by all licensees.

IMPORTANT CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDINGS IN TELEVISION STATIONS

99. Details of the principal shareholders in companies to which licences have been granted for commercial television stations according to the latest information supplied to the Board by them are contained in Appendix "E". The following were the more important of the changes in the shareholdings of companies holding licences for commercial television stations during the year under review:—

TCN — Sydney Area — Television Corporation Ltd. — Consolidated Press Holdings Ltd. acquired an additional 175,800 stock units, formerly held by Philips Electrical Industries Pty. Ltd., making its total 444,325 stock units. A total of 1,321,475 stock units are held in the licensee company by Consolidated Press Holdings Ltd. and associated interests. The issued capital of the company was increased to 3,864,666 stock units of 10s. each by the issue of 966,666 stock units to News Ltd.

TEN — Sydney Area — United Telecasters Sydney Ltd. — Australian United Enterprises Pty. Ltd. acquired 200,000 shares and V.I.T.I. Pty. Ltd. acquired 100,000 shares in a total of 6,000,000 shares in United Telecasters Sydney Ltd.

CBN — Central Tablelands Area — Country Television Services Ltd.—A. & F. Sullivan Pty. Ltd. acquired 175,700 shares in the licensee company. Email Ltd. acquired an additional 7,500 shares making its total 207,500 shares. There is a total of 1,600,000 issued shares in Country Television Services Ltd.

NEN—Upper Namoi Area—Television New England Ltd.—Breeza Investments Pty. Ltd. acquired 71,300 shares and Euroka Pty. Ltd. 41,200 shares in a total of 1,600,000 shares in Television New England Ltd.

NBN—Newcastle Area—Newcastle Broadcasting and Television Corporation Ltd.— Newcastle Morning Herald and Miners' Advocate Pty. Ltd. acquired 144,000 shares in a total of 1,500,000 shares in Newcastle Broadcasting and Television Corporation Ltd.

WIN—Illawarra Area—Television Wollongong Transmissions Ltd.—Euroka Pty. Ltd. acquired 131,700 stock units in a total of 1,000,000 stock units in Television Wollongong Transmissions Ltd. Mirror Newspapers Ltd. acquired an additional 12,600 stock units in the licensee company. The Minister subsequently approved of the transfer of 160,000 stock units from Mirror Newspapers Ltd. to Consolidated Press Holdings Ltd. Mirror Newspapers Ltd. now holds 172,600 of the 1,000,000 stock units in the licensee company.

BTV — Ballarat Area — Ballarat and Western Victoria Television Ltd. — The Victorian Broadcasting Network Ltd. acquired an additional 33,200 shares making its total 72,900 shares in a total of 2,000,000 shares in Ballarat and Western Victoria Television Ltd. Central Victoria Broadcasters Pty. Ltd. and Western Province Radio Pty. Ltd., which are wholly-owned subsidiaries of the Victorian Broadcasting Network Ltd., each hold 30,000 shares in Ballarat and Western Victoria Television Ltd. Associated Broadcasting Services Ltd. acquired an additional 15,000 shares making its total 115,000 shares in Ballarat and Western Victoria Television Ltd.

NWS — Adelaide Area — Southern Television Corporation Ltd. — The issued capital of Southern Television Corporation Ltd. was increased to 1,150,000 shares of 5s. each by the issue of 150,000 shares to Consolidated Press Holdings Ltd.

On 29th June, 1964, John Fairfax Ltd. informed the Minister that the company had purchased the Australian investments of Associated Television Ltd. London, held through its wholly owned subsidiary A.T.V. (Australia) Pty. Ltd., including those in commercial television services, and that when details of the transaction had been completed, the company would submit full details for the Minister's approval. The television stations in which A.T.V. (Australia) Pty. Ltd. has interests are ATN Sydney, CTC Canberra, RTN Richmond-Tweed, CBN Central Tablelands, WIN Illawarra, RVN South Western and Eastern Riverina, BTV Ballarat, QTQ Brisbane and NWS Adelaide. This matter was being considered by the Minister at the time of preparation of this Report.

100. Paragraph 111 of the Board's Fifteenth Annual Report contained a statement by the former Postmaster-General, the Hon. Sir Charles Davidson, on transactions in the shares of Newcastle Broadcasting and Television Corporation Ltd., licensee of commercial television station NBN Newcastle, in which it was indicated that the Government had "decided that there should be a detailed review of the shareholdings and voting arrangements which have developed in relation to television stations and of the difficulties being experienced in connexion with the availability and control of programme material, with a view to considering whether, and if so, what amendments need to be made to the existing legislation in order to ensure that the policies of the Government are implemented." These matters were still under consideration by the Government at the time of preparation of this Report.

NEWSPAPER COMPANIES

101. The principal newspaper interests in commercial television stations are set out below (details do not include prospective licensees):—

CAPITAL CITY NEWSPAPERS

John Fairfax Ltd. (The Sydney Morning Herald)—

- (a) **ATN—Sydney:** Holds 1,061,630 of the 1,494,118 shares in Amalgamated Television Services Pty. Ltd., licensee of ATN. Associated Newspapers Ltd. (The Sydney Sun) a wholly-owned subsidiary company, also holds 125,000 shares in the licensee company.
- (b) **CTC—Canberra Area:** The Federal Capital Press Pty. Ltd. (The Canberra Times), a wholly-owned subsidiary company holds 45,000 of the 300,000 stock units in Canberra Television Ltd., licensee of CTC. John Fairfax Ltd. also holds 14,859 of the 99,370 shares in Broadcasting Station 2GB Pty. Ltd. which holds 29,815 of the 30,000 ordinary shares in Canberra Broadcasters Pty. Ltd. which holds 45,000 shares in the licensee company.
- (c) **NBN—Newcastle Area:** Holds a 45 per cent. interest in Newcastle Morning Herald & Miners' Advocate Pty. Ltd. which holds 144,000 of the 1,500,000 shares in Newcastle Broadcasting and Television Corporation Ltd., licensee of NBN.
- (d) **QTQ—Brisbane:** Holds 1,007,532 of the 3,027,200 stock units in Queensland Television Ltd., licensee of QTQ. Amalgamated Television Services Pty. Ltd., licensee of ATN Sydney (see above) also holds 500,800 of the stock units in the licensee company.

Australian Consolidated Press Ltd. (Daily Telegraph—Sydney).

- (a) *TCN—Sydney:* Australian Consolidated Press Ltd., and its parent company, Consolidated Press Holdings Ltd., hold 1,319,625 of the 3,864,666 stock units in Television Corporation Ltd., licensee of TCN.
- (b) *WIN—Illawarra Area:* Consolidated Press Holdings Ltd. holds 160,000 of the 1,000,000 stock units in Television Wollongong Transmissions Ltd., licensee of WIN, and controls some 12 per cent. of the voting rights.
- (c) *NBN—Newcastle Area:* Consolidated Press Holdings Ltd. holds 219,497 of the 1,500,000 shares in Newcastle Broadcasting and Television Corporation Ltd., licensee of NBN.
- (d) *GTV—Melbourne:* Independent Television Corporation Pty. Ltd., a subsidiary of Television Corporation Ltd., licensee of TCN Sydney, in which the Consolidated Press Group holds 1,319,625 of the 3,864,666 shares (see above) holds 627,441 of the 1,012,000 shares in General Television Corporation Pty. Ltd., licensee of GTV.
- (e) *BTQ—Brisbane:* Television Corporation Pty. Ltd. (see above) holds 50,000 of the 1,450,000 shares in Brisbane TV Ltd., licensee of BTQ.
- (f) *NWS—Adelaide:* Consolidated Press Holdings Ltd., holds 150,000 of the 1,150,000 shares in Southern Television Corporation Ltd., licensee of NWS.

The Herald and Weekly Times Ltd. (The Herald—Melbourne).

- (a) *HSV—Melbourne:* Holds 637,505 of the 750,005 shares in Herald-Sun T.V. Pty. Ltd., licensee of HSV.
- (b) *GTV—Melbourne:* Holds 354,300 of the 5,000,000 ordinary shares in David Syme & Co. Ltd. (The Age—Melbourne) which holds 188,169 of the 1,012,000 shares in General Television Corporation Pty. Ltd., licensee of GTV.
- (c) *BCV—Bendigo Area:* Bendigo Advertiser and Independent Pty. Ltd., a wholly owned subsidiary company, holds 10,900 of the 1,200,000 shares in Bendigo and Central Victoria Telecasters Ltd., licensee of BCV.
- (d) *BTQ—Brisbane:* Holds 40,000 of the 1,450,000 shares in Brisbane TV Ltd., licensee of BTQ, and 2,917,793 of the 7,015,251 shares in Queensland Press Ltd., which through two wholly owned subsidiary companies, Telegraph Newspaper Co. Pty. Ltd., and Queensland Newspapers Pty. Ltd., holds 401,100 of the 1,450,000 shares in the licensee company. The articles of association of the licensee company provide that no shareholder shall be in a position to exercise more than 15 per cent. of the votes which could be cast at a general meeting of the company.
- (e) *ADS—Adelaide:* Holds 5,927,720 of the 18,863,864 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 Television Broadcasters Ltd., licensee of ADS. The articles of association of the licensee company provide that no shareholder shall be in a position to exercise more than 15 per cent. of the votes which could be cast at a general meeting of the company.
- (f) *TVT—Hobart:* Holds 215,618 of the 433,300 ordinary shares in Davies Bros. Ltd. which holds 165,200 of the 1,200,000 shares in Tasmanian Television Ltd., licensee of TVT. Davies Bros. also has a 50 per cent. interest in Commercial Broadcasters Pty. Ltd. which holds 40,000 shares in the licensee company. The articles of association of the licensee company provide that no shareholder shall be in a position to exercise more than 15 per cent. of the votes which could be cast at a general meeting of the company.

David Syme & Co. Ltd. (The Age—Melbourne).

- (a) *GTV—Melbourne:* Holds 188,169 of the 1,012,000 shares in General Television Corporation Pty. Ltd., licensee of GTV.

Queensland Press Ltd. (Courier Mail—Brisbane).

- (a) *BTQ—Brisbane:* Queensland Newspapers Pty. Ltd., and Telegraph Newspaper Co. Pty. Ltd., both wholly-owned subsidiary companies, hold 401,100 of the 1,450,000 shares in Brisbane TV Ltd., licensee of BTQ. The articles of association of the licensee company provide that no shareholder shall be in a position to exercise more than 15 per cent. of the votes which could be cast at a general meeting of the company. Queensland Newspapers Pty. Ltd. and Telegraph Newspaper Co. Pty. Ltd. also hold 1,001,935 and 657,822 shares respectively of the 24,280,514 shares in The Herald & Weekly Times Ltd., which has interests in stations HSV Melbourne, BTQ Brisbane, ADS Adelaide, TVT Hobart, BCV Bendigo and GTV Melbourne (see above).

News Ltd. (The News—Adelaide).

- (a) *TCN—Sydney*: Holds 966,666 of the 3,864,666 stock units in Television Corporation Ltd., licensee of TCN. (The voting rights attached to these shares are restricted to 15 per cent. of the total votes which may be cast at a general meeting of the licensee company.)
- (b) *WIN—Illawarra Area*: Mirror Newspapers Ltd. (The Daily Mirror, Sydney) a wholly-owned subsidiary company holds 172,000 of the 1,000,000 stock units in Television Wollongong Transmissions Ltd., licensee of WIN, and controls some 13 per cent. of the voting rights.
- (c) *NBN—Newcastle Area*: Holds 209,597 of the 1,500,000 shares in Newcastle Broadcasting and Television Corporation Ltd., licensee of NBN.
- (d) *GTV—Melbourne*: Television Corporation Ltd., in which News Ltd. holds 966,666 of the 3,864,666 stock units (see above), holds 627,441 of the 1,012,000 shares in General Television Corporation Pty. Ltd., licensee of GTV.
- (e) *BTQ—Brisbane*: Television Corporation Ltd. (see above) holds 50,000 of the 1,450,000 shares in Brisbane TV Ltd., licensee of BTQ.
- (f) *NWS—Adelaide*: Holds 600,000 of the 1,150,000 shares in Southern Television Corporation Ltd., licensee of NWS.

Advertiser Newspapers Ltd. (The Advertiser—Adelaide).

ADS—Adelaide: Holds 920,000 of the 3,000,000 shares in Television Broadcasters Ltd., licensee of ADS. A wholly-owned subsidiary company, Midlands Broadcasting Services Ltd., also holds 300,000 shares in the licensee company. The articles of association of the licensee company provide that no shareholder shall be in a position to exercise more than 15 per cent. of the votes which could be cast at a general meeting of the company. Advertiser Newspapers Ltd. also holds 1,875,000 of the 24,280,514 shares in The Herald & Weekly Times Ltd. (see above for details of interests of this company in television stations).

West Australian Newspapers Ltd. (The West Australian—Perth).

TVW—Perth: Holds 600,000 of the 1,349,968 shares in TVW Ltd., licensee of TVW.

Davies Bros. Ltd. (The Mercury—Hobart).

TVT—Hobart: Holds 165,200 of the 1,200,000 shares in Tasmanian Television Ltd., licensee of TVT; the company also has a half interest in Commercial Broadcasters Pty. Ltd., which holds 40,000 shares in the licensee company. The articles of association of the licensee company provide that no shareholder shall be in a position to exercise more than 15 per cent. of the votes which may be cast at a general meeting of the company.

PROVINCIAL AND COUNTRY NEWSPAPERS

A. & F. Sullivan Pty. Ltd. (The Daily Advertiser, Wagga, and Goulburn Post).

- (a) *RVN—South Western Slopes and Eastern Riverina Area*: Holds 150,000 of the 1,000,000 shares in Riverina Television Ltd., licensee of RVN.
- (b) *CBN—Central Tablelands Area*: Holds 175,700 of the 1,600,000 shares in Country Television Services Ltd., licensee of CBN.
- (c) *AMV—Upper Murray Area*: Holds 159,700 of the 1,100,000 shares in Albury Upper Murray T.V. Ltd., licensee of AMV.
- (d) *CTC—Canberra Area*: A wholly owned subsidiary company, Daniel Bros. & Co. Pty. Ltd., holds 44,650 of the 300,000 shares in Canberra Television Ltd., licensee of CTC.

Western Newspapers Ltd. (The Central Western Daily—Orange).

- (a) *CBN—Central Tablelands Area*: Holds 32,000 of the 1,600,000 shares in Country Television Services Ltd., licensee of CBN. Two subsidiary companies, Lithgow Mercury Pty. Ltd. (Lithgow Mercury) and Western Daily Pty. Ltd. hold 28,000 shares in the licensee company. Western Newspapers Ltd. also holds 8,498 of the 17,112 shares in Young Broadcasters Pty. Ltd. which holds 40,000 shares in CBN.
- (b) *RVN—South Western Slopes and Eastern Riverina Area*: Young Broadcasters Pty. Ltd. (see CBN above) holds 100,000 of the 1,000,000 shares in Riverina Television Ltd., licensee of RVN.

Newcastle Morning Herald and Miners' Advocate Pty. Ltd. (Morning Herald—Newcastle).

NBN—Newcastle Area: Holds 144,000 of the 1,500,000 shares in Newcastle Broadcasting and Television Corporation Ltd., licensee of NBN.

- Tamworth Newspaper Co. Ltd.* (The Northern Daily Leader).
NEN—Upper Namoi Area: Holds 100,500 of the 1,600,000 shares in Television New England Ltd., licensee of NEN. The company also holds 2,550 of the 80,000 shares in Broadcast Amalgamated Ltd., which holds 151,540 shares in the licensee company.
- Armidale Newspaper Co. Ltd.* (Armidale Express).
NEN—Upper Namoi Area: Holds 20,000 of the 1,600,000 shares in Television New England Ltd., licensee of NEN. The company also holds 10,000 of the 20,000 shares in New England Broadcasters Pty. Ltd. which holds 30,000 of the shares in the licensee company.
- Northern Newspapers Pty. Ltd.* (Various Newspapers in Northern New South Wales).
NEN—Upper Namoi Area: Holds 40,000 of the 1,600,000 shares in Television New England Ltd., licensee of NEN.
- Northern Star Ltd.* (Northern Star—Lismore).
RTN—Richmond-Tweed Area: Holds 140,000 of the 1,400,000 shares in Richmond-Tweed TV Ltd., licensee of RTN, and, in addition, holds 4,000 of the 7,125 shares in Richmond River Broadcasters Pty. Ltd. which holds 154,300 shares in the licensee company.
- Tweed Newspaper Co. Pty. Ltd.* (The Daily News—Murwillumbah).
RTN—Richmond-Tweed Area: Holds 4,000 of the 1,400,000 shares in Richmond-Tweed TV Ltd. licensee of RTN. The company also holds 4,567 of the 15,750 shares in Tweed Radio and Broadcasting Co. Pty. Ltd., which holds 80,000 shares in the licensee company.
- The Daily Examiner Pty. Ltd.* (The Daily Examiner—Grafton).
NRN—Grafton-Kempsey Area: Holds 60,000 of the 880,000 shares in Northern Rivers Television Ltd, licensee of NRN. The company also holds 30 per cent. of the issued capital of Central North Coast Newspaper Co. Ltd., which holds 20,000 shares in the licensee company.
- Central North Coast Newspaper Co. Ltd.* (The Coffs Harbour Advocate).
NRN—Grafton-Kempsey Area: Holds 20,000 of the 880,000 shares in Northern Rivers Television Ltd., licensee of NRN.
- Macleay Argus Pty. Ltd.* (The Macleay Argus—Kempsey).
NRN—Grafton-Kempsey Area: Holds 22,500 of the 880,000 shares in Northern Rivers Television Ltd., licensee of NRN.
- Border Morning Mail Pty. Ltd.* (The Border Morning Mail—Albury).
AMV—Upper Murray Area: Holds 13,000 of the 1,100,000 shares in Albury Upper Murray T.V. Ltd., licensee of AMV.
- Elliott Provincial Newspaper Group Pty. Ltd.* (Sunraysia Daily—Mildura, and other Victorian Provincial Newspapers).
BCV—Bendigo Area: Holds 20,000 of the 1,200,000 shares in Bendigo and Central Victoria Telecasters Ltd., licensee of BCV.
- Ballarat Courier Pty. Ltd.* (The Ballarat Courier—Ballarat).
BTV—Ballarat Area: Holds 120,000 of the 2,000,000 shares in Ballarat and Western Victoria Television Ltd., licensee of BTV. Ballarat Broadcasters Pty. Ltd., a wholly-owned subsidiary of Ballarat Courier Pty. Ltd., holds 120,000 shares in the licensee company.
- Southern Newspapers Pty. Ltd.* (The Gippsland Times—Sale).
GLV—Latrobe Valley Area: Holds 12,000 of the 1,200,000 shares in Gippsland-Latrobe Valley Telecasters Ltd., licensee of GLV.
- Geelong Advertiser Pty. Ltd.* (The Geelong Advertiser).
BTV—Ballarat Area: Geelong Broadcasters Pty. Ltd., a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Geelong Advertiser Pty. Ltd., holds 30,000 of the 2,000,000 shares in Ballarat and Western Victoria Television Ltd., licensee of BTV.
- Gympie Times Pty. Ltd.* (The Gympie Times).
WBQ—Wide Bay Area: Holds 10,000 of the 1,000,000 shares in Wide Bay-Burnett Television Ltd., licensee of WBQ.

A. Dunn & Co. Pty. Ltd. (Publisher of various Queensland Country Newspapers).

- (a) *RTQ—Rockhampton Area:* Rockhampton Newspaper Co. Pty. Ltd. (the Morning Bulletin, Central Queensland) a wholly-owned subsidiary company holds 80,000 of the 1,000,000 shares in Rockhampton Television Ltd., licensee of RTQ.
- (b) *DDQ—Darling Downs Area:* Toowoomba Newspaper Co. Pty. Ltd. (the Toowoomba Chronicle) a wholly-owned subsidiary company holds 40,000 of the 800,000 shares in Darling Downs TV Ltd., licensee of DDQ.
- (c) *WBQ—Wide Bay Area:* Maryborough Newspaper Co. Pty. Ltd. (the Maryborough Chronicle) a wholly-owned subsidiary company holds 40,000 of the 1,000,000 shares in Wide Bay-Burnett Television Ltd., licensee of WBQ. The company also has a substantial interest in The Bundaberg Newspaper Co. Pty. Ltd. which holds 40,000 shares in the licensee company (see below).

The Bundaberg Newspaper Co. Pty. Ltd.

WBQ—Wide Bay Area: Holds 40,000 of the 1,000,000 shares in Wide Bay-Burnett Television Ltd., licensee of WBQ.

The North Queensland Newspaper Co. Ltd. (Daily Bulletin—Townsville).

TNQ—Townsville Area: Holds 40,000 of the 680,000 shares in Telecasters North Queensland Ltd., licensee of TNQ.

W. R. Rolph & Sons Pty. Ltd. (The Launceston Examiner).

TNT—North East Tasmania Area: Holds 174,450 of the 1,300,000 shares in Northern Television Ltd., licensee of TNT. The company also holds 1,894 of the 2,500 shares in 7EX Pty. Ltd., which holds 191,050 shares in the licensee company.

OVERSEAS NEWSPAPERS

Associated Newspapers Ltd. (The Daily Mail—England).

- (a) *TCN—Sydney:* Holds 349,500 of the 3,864,666 shares in Television Corporation Ltd., licensee of TCN.
- (b) *HSV—Melbourne:* Holds 112,500 of the 750,005 shares in Herald-Sun T.V. Pty. Ltd., licensee of HSV.
- (c) *ADS—Adelaide:* Holds 375,000 of the 3,000,000 shares in Television Broadcasters Ltd., licensee of ADS.
- (d) *BTQ—Brisbane:* Holds 100,000 of the 1,450,000 shares in Brisbane TV Ltd., licensee of BTQ.

International Publishing Corporation Ltd. (England).

Through its wholly-owned subsidiary companies, The Daily Mirror Newspapers Ltd. (Daily Mirror, London), Sunday Pictorial Newspapers Ltd. (Sunday Mirror, London) and George Newnes Ltd., International Publishing Corporation Ltd. holds 44,102 of the 150,000 (£1) ordinary shares in Associated Television Ltd. (London) (there are also 18,000,000 5s. "A" shares which do not carry voting rights in Associated Television Ltd. (London)), which through a wholly-owned subsidiary company A.T.V. (Australia) Pty. Ltd. has the following interests:—

ATN—Sydney: Broadcasting Associates Pty Ltd., a wholly-owned subsidiary of A.T.V. (Australia) Pty. Ltd., holds 44,468 of the 99,370 shares in Broadcasting Station 2GB Pty. Ltd. which holds 102,206 of the 1,494,118 shares in Amalgamated Television Services Pty. Ltd., licensee of ATN. Broadcasting Associates Pty. Ltd. and Broadcasting Station 2GB Pty. Ltd. also hold 20,400 and 12,752 shares respectively of the 77,658 shares in Macquarie Broadcasting Service Pty. Ltd. which holds 39,706 shares in the licensee company. In addition Broadcasting Station 2GB Pty. Ltd. holds 14,000 of the 56,000 shares in 3AW Broadcasting Company Pty. Ltd. which holds 7,810 shares in Macquarie Broadcasting Service Pty. Ltd. Artransa Pty. Ltd., a wholly-owned subsidiary of Broadcasting Associates Pty. Ltd., also holds 82,206 shares in the licensee company.

NWS—Adelaide: Holds 500,000 of the 1,150,000 shares in Southern Television Corporation Ltd., licensee of NWS. Broadcasting Station 2GB Pty. Ltd. (see ATN) also holds 50,000 shares in NWS.

QTQ—Brisbane: Holds 300,000 of the 3,027,200 shares in Queensland Television Ltd., licensee of QTQ.

RTN—Richmond-Tweed Area: Holds 100,000 of the 1,400,000 shares in Richmond-Tweed TV Ltd., licensee of RTN.

BTV—Ballarat Area: Holds 126,000 of the 2,000,000 shares in Ballarat and Western Victoria Television Ltd., licensee of BTV.

CTC—Canberra Area: Broadcasting Station 2GB Pty. Ltd. (see ATN) holds 29,815 of the 30,000 shares in Canberra Broadcasters Pty. Ltd., which holds 45,000 of the 300,000 shares in Canberra Television Ltd., licensee of CTC.

WIN—Illawarra Area: Broadcasting Associates Pty. Ltd. (see ATN) holds 6,000 of the 12,000 shares in Wollongong Broadcasting Pty. Ltd. which holds 101,000 of the 1,000,000 shares in Television Wollongong Transmissions Ltd., licensee of WIN.

CBN—Central Tablelands Area: Broadcasting Associates Pty. Ltd. (see ATN) holds 1,125 of the 5,621 shares in Lithgow Broadcasters Pty. Ltd. and 4,306 of the 17,112 shares in Young Broadcasters Pty. Ltd. which hold 20,000 and 40,000 shares respectively of the 1,600,000 shares in Country Television Services Ltd., licensee of CBN. Broadcasting Station 2GB Pty. Ltd. (see ATN) also holds 4,306 shares in Young Broadcasters Pty. Ltd. and 1,124 shares in Lithgow Broadcasters Pty. Ltd.

RVN—South Western Slopes and Eastern Riverina Area: Young Broadcasters Pty. Ltd. (see CBN) holds 100,000 of the 1,000,000 shares in Riverina Television Ltd., licensee of RVN.

(See paragraph 99 regarding purchase by John Fairfax Ltd. of the Australian investments of Associated Television Ltd. London held through its wholly-owned subsidiary A.T.V. (Australia) Pty. Ltd., including those in commercial television services.)

MEMORANDA AND ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION

102. During the year the following successful applicants for licences for commercial television stations in the fourth stage of development submitted the memoranda and articles of association of their companies to the Minister for his approval pursuant to section 92G of the Act (see paragraph 97).

East Coast Television Ltd.	..	..	Manning River Area.
Sunraysia Television Pty. Ltd.	..	..	Mildura Area.
Universal Telecasters Qld. Ltd.	..	..	Brisbane Area.
Swan Television Ltd.	..	..	Perth Area.

In all cases the memoranda and articles of association were approved by the Minister.

103. Section 92F (1.) of the *Broadcasting and Television Act 1942-1963* provides that substantial changes in the memorandum and articles of association of a company holding a licence for a commercial television station shall not take place without the approval of the Minister. In paragraph 113 of the Board's Fifteenth Annual Report it was mentioned that the Minister was considering an application by the licensee of station TVT Hobart (Tasmanian Television Ltd.) for approval to alter its articles of association so as to provide that no shareholder shall be deemed to be in a position to exercise, or have power to exercise, more than 15 per cent. of the votes which may be cast at a general meeting of the company. The Minister has now approved the alteration to the articles of TVT. The effect of the alteration is that no shareholder shall be deemed to be in a position to control the licence for station TVT within the meaning of the Act. During the year the Minister approved of an amendment to the articles of association of Southern Television Corporation Ltd., licensee of station NWS Adelaide, to provide that voting rights of members shall be one vote for each share held, instead of one vote for each share held with the provision that any holding beyond 25 per cent. of the total issued shares of the company would carry no further voting rights.

WIN WOLLONGONG AND NBN NEWCASTLE—AVAILABILITY OF PROGRAMMES

104. As mentioned in paragraphs 114 to 120 of the Board's Fifteenth Annual Report, the Minister on 25th January, 1963, advised the licensees of all commercial television stations that he intended to impose further conditions in licences following the difficulties experienced by the licensees of commercial television stations WIN Wollongong and NBN Newcastle concerning the procurement of programmes. On 28th August, 1963, the High Court, by a majority, decided that under the Act, the Postmaster-General had no power to impose as further conditions of licences, the intended conditions (other than condition numbered 1. (1) (a)) (see paragraph 119 of the Board's Fifteenth Annual Report). The Minister, on 21st November, 1963, informed licensees that the notice given by him of his intention to impose further conditions of licences was withdrawn. Following changes in the constitution of the companies holding the licences for stations WIN and NBN, the difficulties regarding the procurement of programmes have been largely overcome.

EXTENSION OF SERVICES TO ADDITIONAL COUNTRY AREAS

105. As mentioned in paragraph 122 of the Board's Fifteenth Annual Report, the Government's plans for the fourth stage of development of television services covered the provision of

a national television station and the invitation of applications for a commercial television station in each of the following areas:—

New South Wales—

Upper Namoi (Tamworth).
 South Western Slopes and Eastern Riverina (Wagga-Cootamundra).
 Grafton-Kempsey.
 Manning River (Taree).
 Central Western Slopes (Dubbo).
 Murrumbidgee Irrigation (Griffith).
 Bega-Cooma.
 Broken Hill.

Victoria—

Upper Murray.
 Mildura.
 Murray Valley (Swan Hill).

Queensland—

Wide Bay (Maryborough).
 Cairns.
 Mackay.
 Southern Downs (Warwick).

South Australia—

Spencer Gulf North.
 South-East (Mount Gambier).

Western Australia—

Bunbury.
 Southern Agricultural (Katanning-Albany).
 Central Agricultural (Northam-York).

106. As was stated in paragraph 126 of that Report, the Government approved the Board's recommendations that licences for commercial stations in five of the above areas should be granted to the following companies, subject to certain conditions specified by the Minister (see paragraph 124 of the Fifteenth Annual Report):

Upper Namoi Area	Television New England Ltd.
South Western Slopes and Eastern Riverina Area	Riverina Television Ltd.
Grafton-Kempsey Area	Northern Rivers Television Ltd.
Upper Murray Area	Albury Upper Murray T.V. Ltd.
Wide Bay Area	Wide Bay-Burnett Television Ltd.

The companies having fulfilled the conditions stipulated by the Minister, licences were granted to them by the Minister for periods of five years from the dates indicated:

AMV Upper Murray Area	1st August, 1963.
NEN Upper Namoi Area	1st November, 1963.
RVN South Western Slopes and Eastern Riverina Area	1st November, 1963.
NRN Grafton-Kempsey Area	1st May, 1964.
WBQ Wide Bay Area	1st March, 1964.

Stations RVN and AMV commenced service on 19th June, 1964, and 7th September, 1964, respectively. The remaining three stations are expected to commence operation within the ensuing twelve months.

107. In paragraph 130 of the Board's Fifteenth Annual Report, it was mentioned that the Board's report on applications for the grant of licences in twelve other areas in stage four (the Manning River, Central Western Slopes, Murrumbidgee Irrigation, Bega-Cooma, Broken Hill, Mildura, Murray Valley, Cairns, Mackay, Southern Downs, South East (South Australia) and Bunbury areas) had been submitted to the Minister on 15th August, 1963. There were twenty-eight applications in respect of these areas of which ten were withdrawn prior to the commencement of the inquiry in respect of the particular area concerned. Two other applications which were not formally withdrawn were, however, not proceeded with.

108. In its report on the applications for these twelve country areas, the Board made some general observations on the fact that the establishment of stations in these areas, because of their relatively low population density, raised different questions from those relating to the establishment of stations in the more populous areas of earlier television development. The Board said that it was evident that these areas are for the most part areas where the prospects of commercial operation are only marginal. The Board pointed out that the first question to be considered in connexion with the establishment of commercial television stations in areas of relatively low population density is the likelihood of the financial success of such

stations, since economic operation is necessary to ensure that an adequate and continuing service is available. The Board said that it would be a matter of serious concern if the public, having been encouraged to purchase receivers, were deprived of a commercial service in any area because of the failure of the stations on financial grounds. The Board expressed the view that in these areas where there are restricted revenue prospects, minimum-type operation (that is the provision of basically a film programme supplemented by simple live programmes and the provision of technical equipment that is sufficient only for this type of operation) is not only justified but unavoidable. In this connexion, it was in most cases an essential condition of the applications that suitable arrangements would be made by the applicants with the Postmaster-General's Department, which will establish national stations in the same areas, for the sharing of the cost of essential facilities such as roads and power supply, mast and other requirements. The Department had issued a statement of general policy in respect of this matter and was prepared to make agreements with country stations within the terms of that policy.

109. After referring to the fact that in evidence regarding expected revenue and costs in the various areas, there was little uniformity in the approach of applicants to these matters, that estimates submitted by the applicants were not completely satisfactory, and that the Board had doubts regarding the financial prospects of stations in, at least, some of the areas in question, the Board commented as follows on the financial and economic aspects of the establishment of commercial television stations in the areas in question:—

"Although we have thought it necessary to refer in the preceding paragraphs to some of the financial and economic problems that are associated with the establishment of commercial television stations in these areas of relatively small population, in no case did the evidence demonstrate that a station would necessarily be, financially, a failure in any of the areas. In the absence of such evidence we have taken the view that, if there is a suitably qualified applicant who is prepared to undertake the operation of a station in any of the areas concerned, we should recommend that a licence be granted notwithstanding the difficulties which are likely to be experienced. In reaching this conclusion we have borne in mind that, undoubtedly, the most important consideration which bears on the questions which have been discussed is the quality and ability of the applicant, and we have taken this into consideration in every case, particularly in the areas in which there were two or more applicants."

110. The Board recommended the grant of licences to the following applicants in the areas indicated, subject to certain conditions which are mentioned in the following paragraphs:

Manning River Area .. .. .	.. .. .	East Coast Television Ltd.
Central Western Slopes Area .. .. .	.. .. .	Country Television Services Ltd.
Murrumbidgee Irrigation Areas .. .. .	.. .. .	Murrumbidgee Television Ltd.
Broken Hill Area .. .. .	.. .. .	Broken Hill Television Ltd.
Mildura Area .. .. .	.. .. .	Sunraysia Television Pty. Ltd.
Cairns Area .. .. .	.. .. .	Far Northern Television Pty. Ltd.
Mackay Area .. .. .	.. .. .	Mackay Television Development Pty. Ltd.
Southern Downs Area .. .. .	.. .. .	Darling Downs TV Ltd.
South East (S.A.) Area .. .. .	.. .. .	South East Telecasters Ltd.
Bunbury Area .. .. .	.. .. .	South Western Telecasters Pty. Ltd.

111. In the case of the Bega-Cooma area the only applicant, South Eastern Television CCN Group, advised that it was not in a position to proceed with the application. The Board reported that no action could, therefore, be taken with respect to the grant of a licence for a station in this area at that stage. In the case of the Murray Valley area, one application, that of Bendigo and Central Victoria Telecasters Ltd., was withdrawn prior to the commencement of the inquiry in respect of that area; another applicant, Swan Hill and Murray Valley Telecasters, did not proceed with its application; the third applicant, B. F. O'Halloran and Patrick F. O'Halloran, on behalf of Swan Hill Television Ltd. had also applied for a licence in the Mildura area on the basis that they were not willing to accept the grant of a licence in one of these areas only, but were willing to accept the licences for both areas since it was considered that the economies which would result from joint operation would enable both stations to operate profitably after the initial period. The Board recommended that the licence for a station in the Mildura area should be granted to Sunraysia Television Pty. Ltd. and, as a result of the acceptance of this recommendation by the Minister, the only applicant for a licence in the Murray Valley area was not willing to accept a licence for that area. In the unusual circumstances of this application it was unfortunately impossible for the Board to make any recommendation for the grant of a licence for this area. The Board recommended that both these areas should be kept under review and that the Minister should re-invite applications in respect of them should it appear that there are likely to be applicants who are prepared to establish a commercial television station.

112. At the time of the Board's report certain of the above-mentioned companies had yet to be formed or converted to public companies in conformity with the proposals made in their applications. The Board recommended that the licences should not be granted until this action was completed and the Minister was satisfied as to the directors and shareholding of each company and as to compliance with the requirements of Division 3 of Part IV. of the Act. It

also recommended that it be a condition of the grant of each licence that the licensee shall not enter into any exclusive arrangement with any metropolitan station for the provision of programmes or the sale of station time or advertising.

113. In respect of the Central Western Slopes Area, the Board suggested that Country Television Services Ltd., to which it recommended a licence for this area should be granted, should be asked to consider making shares available to residents of the area in conformity with the offer made during the inquiry into the application.

114. In respect of the Southern Downs Area, the Board suggested that Darling Downs TV Ltd., to which it recommended the grant of a licence for a station in this area, should make available to local residents in the area a proportion of any additional shares which it might be found necessary to issue.

115. The proposals of the applicants to whom the Board recommended the grant of a licence were in each case, except the Central Western Slopes Area and the Southern Downs Area, for an independently operated station. In the case of the Central Western Slopes Area the applicant had proposed a station to be operated on relay from station CBN Central Tablelands Area and in the case of the Southern Downs Area the applicant had proposed a station to be operated on relay from station DDQ Darling Downs area.

116. The Board's report was tabled in both Houses of Parliament on 4th September, 1963, when the Minister announced the Government's decision that licences would be granted in accordance with the recommendations of the Board. In this announcement the Minister stated:—

"Altogether commercial stations are now to be licensed in fifteen of the twenty areas to which I announced, on 18th October, 1961, television services were to be extended. The position with respect to the remaining five areas is as follows:—

Spencer Gulf North.—At the time this area was dealt with, the only applicant was not prepared to proceed on the ground that it would be uneconomic to do so.

Bega-Cooma.—The only applicant was not prepared to proceed and withdrew the application.

Murray Valley.—The only applicant who proceeded was not prepared to accept a licence for this area unless also granted the licence for the Mildura area. As the licence for the latter area is to be granted to another company, no licence can be granted in respect of the Murray Valley area at this stage.

Southern Agricultural Area (W.A.).—No application was received for this area.

Central Agricultural Area (W.A.).—No application was received for this area.

The position of the five areas referred to will be kept under review with the object of re-inviting applications as soon as circumstances indicate that such a course is warranted. I would emphasize, however, that the establishment of national stations in these areas is not affected and they, together with stations in the other fifteen areas, will be provided with a national service as quickly as possible.

The licences will not be granted until I am satisfied as to the directors and shareholdings of the respective companies and as to their compliance with the provisions of the Act. I shall also require that an assurance be given that no exclusive arrangement will be entered into with any metropolitan station for the provision of programmes or the sale of station time or advertising. This conforms with the conditions prescribed in respect of other country stations which have been licensed. Each company to which a licence is to be granted, with the exception of Country Television Services Ltd. and Darling Downs TV Ltd., will be required to offer at least fifty per cent. of its shares to the general public residing in the area to be served by the station, although it appears from the Board's report that each of the proposed licensees has already expressed this intention.

Country Television Services Ltd. and Darling Downs TV Ltd. are established companies being the licensees of the commercial television stations operating in the Central Tablelands (N.S.W.) and Darling Downs (Qld.) areas, respectively. I propose to take up with these companies the question of making shares available to residents of the Central Western Slopes and Southern Downs areas"

117. The successful applicants mentioned in the Minister's statement were informed on 10th October, 1963, of the conditions subject to which a licence would be granted to them. In the case of Country Television Services Ltd., these included a requirement that the company should make firm proposals to the Minister concerning the issue of shares to residents of the Central Western Slopes area, and the appointment of a resident of the Central Western Slopes area to the board of directors of the company. The company during the year advised the Minister that in conformity with this condition, it proposes to issue 100,000 shares to residents of the Central Western Slopes area and to invite a resident of the area to become a director of the company. In the case of Darling Downs TV Ltd., the conditions included a requirement that in the event of the company finding it necessary to issue additional shares, a proportion of these should, in the first place, be made available to local residents of the Southern Downs area. The company, during the year advised the Minister that it proposes a new issue of 600,000 shares of which it is intended to make 90,000 available to residents of the Southern Downs area, 480,000 to existing shareholders on a 3 for 5 basis, and 30,000 by way of public issue with priority of allotment to present shareholders and residents of the Darling Downs

and Southern Downs areas. The Minister approved these proposals of Country Television Services Ltd. and Darling Downs TV Ltd.

118. All companies are proceeding with arrangements to comply with the conditions specified by the Minister. Details of the proposed shareholders in each of the companies are contained in Appendix "E."

GRANT OF LICENCES FOR AN ADDITIONAL COMMERCIAL TELEVISION STATION
IN SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE

119. As mentioned in paragraphs 136 and 137 of the Board's Fifteenth Annual Report, the Minister announced that the licences for the additional commercial television stations to serve the Sydney and Melbourne areas would be granted to United Telecasters Sydney Ltd. in respect of the Sydney area and Austarama Television Pty. Ltd. in respect of the Melbourne area subject to compliance with certain conditions. The companies concerned have now complied with the conditions and the licences have been granted by the Minister to both companies for periods of five years commencing on 1st December, 1963. Austarama Television Pty. Ltd. (ATV Melbourne) commenced service on 1st August, 1964, and United Telecasters Sydney Ltd. (TEN Sydney) expects to commence operation during March, 1965.

GRANT OF LICENCES FOR AN ADDITIONAL COMMERCIAL TELEVISION STATION IN BRISBANE,
ADELAIDE AND PERTH

120. It was indicated in paragraph 139 of the Board's Fifteenth Annual Report that the inquiries into the applications for the grant of licences for additional commercial television stations in Brisbane, Adelaide and Perth were held during the following periods:—

Brisbane	21st May, 1963 to 24th June, 1963.
Adelaide	16th July, 1963 to 13th August, 1963.
Perth	3rd September, 1963 to 19th September, 1963.

The following applications were referred to the Board:—

Brisbane

Con Wells of Associated Productions (Television) acting for Associated Productions Ltd. (a company to be formed).
Universal Telecasters Qld. Ltd.
Panorama Television Pty. Ltd.
Metropolitan Television Ltd.
G. W. Lindsay on behalf of a company to be formed.

Adelaide

Associated Telecasters.
Con Wells of Adelaide Combined Productions acting for Adelaide Combined Productions Ltd. (a company to be formed).
Sidney Powell on behalf of South Australian Telecasters Ltd. (a company being formed).
Panorama Television Pty. Ltd.
Robert Giles Cruickshank.
C. R. Dunnage, H. W. Woodcock, T. C. Eastick, P. N. Fleming, C. R. Cameron, M. H. Nicholls and J. A. Heaslip on behalf of a company to be formed.

Perth

Con Wells of Television Productions (Perth) applying for Television Productions Ltd. (a company to be formed).
Great West T.V. Ltd. (a company to be formed).
Western Television Services Ltd.
Westland Telecasters Ltd.
John Samuel Charles Dewar.

121. The applications of Con Wells and Metropolitan Television Limited, for the Brisbane Area; the applications of Con Wells, Panorama Television Proprietary Limited, and Robert Giles Cruickshank, for the Adelaide Area; and the applications of Westland Telecasters Limited and John Samuel Charles Dewar, for the Perth Area, were withdrawn by notice in writing addressed to the Board, before the commencement of the respective inquiries. In respect of the application in the name of Con Wells for the Perth Area, the Board was informed by the solicitors for the applicant that Mr. Wells had withdrawn from the application and that a Mr. Paul Terry would alone be proceeding. For reasons explained in the Board's Report this application was not proceeded with. Brief particulars of the other applications are given below.

BRISBANE AREA

Universal Telecasters Qld. Ltd.—Authorized capital of £1,000,000 divided into 4,000,000 shares of 5s. each. At the date of the inquiry a total of 2,000,000 shares, paid to 6d., had been issued to some 2,500 shareholders, mainly Queensland residents, by way of public issue, the largest being:—

C.Q.B.H. Pty. Ltd.	44,000
Central Queensland Broadcasting Corporation Pty. Ltd. .. .	36,000

Panorama Television Pty. Ltd.—Authorized capital of £5,000 divided into 5,000 shares of £1 each. At the date of the hearing of the application only two shares had been issued, one being held by Mr. R. M. Ansett and the other by Ansett Transport Industries Ltd.

If the company were granted the licence, it was proposed to increase the capital to £600,000 and to issue the remaining 599,998 shares to Ansett Transport Industries Ltd., which would itself make an issue to its shareholders of 2,400,000 ordinary shares of 5s. each.

George William Lindsay on behalf of a company to be formed.—The application was made by George William Lindsay on behalf of a company to be formed. The company, Brisbane Community Telecasters Ltd., was incorporated on 4th December, 1962, with an authorized capital of £1,000,000 divided into 4,000,000 shares of 5s. each, comprising the five classes of shares described below. At the time of the hearing, ten shares had been issued to each of the ten directors. If the company were granted the licence it was proposed to issue 3,000,000 shares to five classes of shareholders, as follows:—

Class "A"— Returned Servicemen, with preference to those resident in Queensland	600,000
Class "B"— Members of the Australian Labor Party (Queensland Branch)	600,000
Class "C"— Members of the Liberal Party of Australia (Queensland Branch)	600,000
Class "D"— Australian Shareholders of Electronic Industries Ltd. as at 18th March, 1960	375,000
Electronic Industries Ltd.	150,000
Pye Ltd., England	30,000
Warner Family	30,000
Overseas Shareholders in Electronic Industries Ltd. other than Pye Ltd.	15,000
Class "E" — As for Class "D"	600,000

It was provided in the articles of association that, subsequent to the allotment of shares in the five classes, there would be no restriction whatsoever on the transfer of shares.

ADELAIDE AREA

Associated Telecasters.—The application was lodged by Associated Telecasters, a syndicate comprising 28 persons, 26 of whom resided in Adelaide, on behalf of Associated Telecasters Ltd., a company to be formed. The executive management committee of the syndicate comprised the following persons:—

M. E. Dodd	Engineer.
K. M. Cartwright	Building Consultant.
S. M. Cartwright (Mrs.)	Home Duties.
P. D. Thomas	Radio Engineer.
C. J. McCarthy	Electronics Engineer.
C. Norris	Administrative Officer.
R. F. St. J. Sweeting	Land and Business Agent.

It was proposed that the authorized capital of the company would be £750,000 divided into 3,000,000 shares of 5s. each and that, if the company were granted the licence, a total of 1,500,000 shares would be issued, the majority of which would be made available for public subscription, with preference to residents of South Australia. It had been provided that no member of the syndicate would be permitted to acquire more than 4 per cent. of the proposed issued capital, although it appeared that members would, in fact, only be taking up small holdings. It was stated in evidence that Beneficial Finance Corporation Ltd., an Adelaide-based hire-purchase company, which has an issued capital of £860,000, had indicated its intention to take up "a substantial parcel of shares." It was indicated that a total of 10 per cent. of the issue would be made available for subscription by this and other finance and investment companies.

Sidney Powell on behalf of South Australian Telecasters Ltd., a Company to be formed.—The company was incorporated on 17th September, 1962, with an authorized capital of £500,000

divided into 2,000,000 shares of 5s. each. At the time of the hearing of the application a total of 600,000 shares, paid to 3d. each, had been allotted as follows:—

Ansett Transport Industries Ltd.	100,000
The Adelaide Steamship Co. Ltd.	100,000
John Martin and Co. Ltd.	80,000
Master Butchers Ltd.	40,000
South Australian Insurance Co. Ltd.	40,000
Oak Pty. Ltd.	40,000
A. M. Simpson and Undelcarra Pty. Ltd.*	24,000
I. R. McTaggart, the Ian McTaggart Family Trust and Coralbynie Ltd.*	24,000
R. J. McAuley and Ramorna Pty. Ltd.*	20,000
S. Powell and Twoas Pty. Ltd.*	20,000
R. S. Turner	20,000
Pope Industries Ltd.	20,000
Rochester Pty. Ltd.	20,000
J. McK. Simpson	20,000
Tucana Pty. Ltd.	12,000
A. M. Moulden and Statenborough Ltd.*	10,000
Sir Edward Hayward	10,000

* Family investment companies of the persons with whose names they are associated above.

If the company were granted the licence, it was proposed to issue an additional 1,400,000 shares of which 100,000 would be reserved for United Telecasters Sydney Ltd., the company to which the licence for the third commercial television station in the Sydney area had been granted, whilst the remaining 1,300,000 shares would be made available to the general public with priority to residents of South Australia. It was provided in the articles of association that no person should be the beneficial owner of more than 7½ per cent. of the issued capital.

C. R. Dunnage, H. W. Woodcock, T. C. Eastick, P. N. Fleming, C. R. Cameron, M. H. Nicholls and J. A. Heaslip on behalf of Adelaide Community Telecasters Ltd., a Company to be formed.—It was proposed that Adelaide Community Telecasters Ltd. should have an authorized capital of £1,000,000 comprising 4,000,000 ordinary shares of 5s. each. If the company were granted a licence it was intended to issue 3,000,000 shares to be divided equally between five classes of shareholders, with priority to applicants resident in the viewing area, as follows:—

Class "A"— South Australian Ex-Servicemen	600,000
Class "B"— Members and Affiliates of the Australian Labor Party (South Australia Branch)	600,000
Class "C"— Members of the South Australian Liberal and Country League	600,000
Class "D"— Australian Shareholders in Electronic Industries Ltd. as at 18th March, 1960	375,000
Electronic Industries Ltd.	150,000
Pye Ltd., England	30,000
Sir Arthur Warner and members of his immediate family or Trustees of Settlements in favour of the members of his family	30,000
Overseas shareholders in Electronic Industries Ltd., other than Pye Ltd.	15,000
	600,000
Class "E"— As for Class "D"	600,000

If required to do so by the Minister or the Board, each of the proposed allotments to Pye Ltd., the Warner family and the overseas shareholders of Electronic Industries Ltd. would be abated or abolished, and held for the Australian shareholders in Electronic Industries Ltd. as at 18th March, 1960.

PERTH AREA

Great West T.V. Ltd., a Company to be formed (subsequently incorporated as Swan Television Ltd).—Swan Television Ltd. was incorporated on 25th July, 1963, with an authorized capital of £250,000 which was increased on 8th August, 1963, to £300,000 divided into 600,000 shares of 10s. each, of which 540,000 shares had been issued to sponsors and called to 6d. each. If the company were granted the licence it was proposed again to increase authorized capital

to £1,000,000 and to make a public issue of a further 660,000 shares of 10s. each, thereby increasing the issued capital to £600,000. Shareholdings would then be—

Ansett Transport Industries Ltd.	54,000
Esanda Limited	54,000
Thomson Television (International) Ltd., England	54,000
Queensland Insurance Co. Ltd.	40,000
Broadway Investments Pty. Ltd.	32,000
W. O. Johnston & Sons	29,500
Metro Industries Ltd.	24,000
Swan Wool Scouring Co. Pty. Ltd.	24,000
West Wools Pty. Ltd.	24,000
Other sponsors (23), largest holding being 18,000 shares	204,500
Total sponsor shareholdings	540,000
Proposed allotment to the A.M.P. Society	60,000
To be issued to the public, with preference to residents of W.A.	600,000

The sponsors had agreed not to dispose or otherwise transfer any beneficial interest in shares taken up by them for a period of five years, without the consent of the directors.

Western Television Services Ltd.—Western Television Services Ltd. was incorporated on 13th June, 1958, with an authorized capital of £1,000,000 divided into 4,000,000 shares of 5s. each. The company, in 1958, was an unsuccessful applicant for the first commercial television licence to be granted for the Perth Area.

At the date of this application only ten fully paid shares had been issued. If the company were granted the licence, it was proposed to issue a total of 2,000,000 shares to be held as follows:—

Young Australia League Incorporated	100,000
Western Press Ltd.	100,000
Harris, Scarfe and Sandovers Ltd.	100,000
Boans Ltd.	100,000
Whitfords Broadcasting Network—	
6AM Broadcasters Pty. Ltd.	36,000
6PM Broadcasters Pty. Ltd.	32,000
Goldfields Broadcasters (1933) Pty. Ltd.	32,000
	<u>100,000</u>
Vox Adeon-Howard Holdings Ltd.	100,000
Ahern's Pty. Ltd.	40,000
Peet and Co. Ltd.	16,000
Bunning Timber Holdings Ltd.	16,000
Ledger Investments Pty. Ltd.	8,000
Town and Suburban Properties Pty. Ltd.	8,000
Total sponsor shareholdings	688,000
To be offered to the public, with preference to residents of Western Australia	1,312,000

A condition of the allotment to sponsors, none of whom it was proposed would hold more than 5 per cent. of the total capital, was that the shares would not be sold for three years from the date of allotment without the approval of the directors.

INTERVENTION BY CERTAIN EXISTING COMMERCIAL TELEVISION STATIONS IN BRISBANE AND ADELAIDE

122. Prior to the commencement of the inquiries into the applications for licences in the Brisbane and Adelaide Areas, notice was given to the Board by the following companies of their intention to apply for approval, under section 22 of the Act, to be represented in those inquiries:—

Brisbane—

Brisbane TV Ltd. (licensee of commercial television station BTQ).
Queensland Television Ltd. (licensee of commercial television station QTQ).

Adelaide—

Television Broadcasters Ltd. (licensee of commercial television station ADS).

These applications were considered by the Board prior to the commencement of the Brisbane and Adelaide inquiries on the basis of written statements supplied by the companies, and the Board, having considered the grounds on which the applications were made, and the interest claimed by the companies in the proceedings, informed Brisbane TV Ltd., Queensland Television Ltd. and Television Broadcasters Ltd., that it would approve of the representation of the companies in the respective inquiries as persons having an interest in the proceedings for the purpose of section 22.

123. The interveners submitted, generally, that the result of the establishment of an additional station would be to bring about such a reduction in the revenue available to existing stations as to make it impossible for them to maintain their present standards of programmes

and to compel them to reduce hours of operation and, in particular, the quantity and quality of Australian and local programmes which could be presented. It was urged that the Board should recommend either that a licence for an additional station should not be granted, or the grant of the licence should be postponed for a considerable period. Summaries of the submissions of the interveners, of the applicants in reply, and of Counsel assisting the Board are given in paragraphs 9 to 31 of the Board's Report on the inquiries.

124. The Board's conclusions on the submissions of the intervening companies, Brisbane TV Ltd., Queensland Television Ltd., and Television Broadcasters Ltd. in the Brisbane and Adelaide inquiries are contained in paragraphs 32 to 39 of the report on the inquiries. The Board said *inter alia*:

"The primary function of the Board in these inquiries, as appears from section 83 of the Act, is to make recommendations as to the grant of licences by the Minister, although we do not doubt that under that section and also under section 109 we may make recommendations on all related matters. We take the view, however, that unless we are satisfied that the grant of a licence would necessarily result in financial failure of the new station, we should, if there is a suitably qualified applicant, make a recommendation as to the grant of a licence. We also take the view that if we were entirely satisfied on the evidence in these inquiries that the granting of an additional licence in Brisbane or Adelaide, or both cities, would have disastrous effects on the existing services, as well as producing a wholly inadequate additional service, it would be our duty to report accordingly to the Minister. We must say that we are not so satisfied."

125. The Board's report on the applications for a licence in Brisbane, Adelaide and Perth was submitted to the Minister on 31st October, 1963. The Board recommended that licences should be granted to the following applicants:—

Brisbane	Universal Telecasters Qld. Ltd.
Adelaide	South Australian Telecasters Ltd.
Perth	Swan Television Ltd.

The following were the terms of the Board's recommendations:—

BRISBANE AREA

"In this area there were three applicants—

- Universal Telecasters Queensland Ltd.;
- Panorama Television Pty. Ltd.;
- George William Lindsay on behalf of Brisbane Community Television Ltd.

A study of the constitutions of these applicant companies, which are set out in Part III. of the Board's Report and Recommendations immediately raises questions which affect in particular the application of Panorama Television Pty. Ltd. This company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Ansett Transport Industries Ltd., and a licence for a commercial television station in the Melbourne Area has recently been granted to Austarama Television Pty. Ltd. which is also a wholly owned subsidiary of Ansett Transport Industries Ltd. The application of Panorama Television Pty. Ltd. also proposed a substantial measure of combined operations especially in programme production, with Austarama Television Pty. Ltd. Section 92 of the *Broadcasting and Television Act 1942-1963* provides, among other things, that a person shall not be in a position to control more than two licences in respect of commercial television stations in Australia, and there is therefore no prohibition in the Act against the granting of the Brisbane licence to Panorama Television Pty. Ltd. It would, however, seem to us that there are strong reasons in principle why licences for two capital city commercial television stations should not be granted by the Minister to what is, in effect, the same company, and for a discussion of this principle we adopt here, without repeating, the reasoning in our first Report on Brisbane and Adelaide Licences (25th July, 1958), in paragraphs 129 and following. In reaching this conclusion we have not overlooked the fact that, since the licences were granted for the capital city stations now in operation, changes in the shareholdings of certain of the licensee companies have produced the result that, in more than one case, two stations in different cities are controlled by one company. This is a development which, under the provisions of the Act as it now stands, has been beyond the control of the Minister. Another matter which affects, we think, the application of Panorama Television Pty. Ltd. is the extent to which it could be claimed to be a local company. Although the evidence indicated that some 20 per cent. of the shares of Ansett Transport Industries Ltd. (the parent company) are held by Queensland residents and it has extensive business interests in Queensland, we do not think that we would be justified in regarding Panorama Television Pty. Ltd. as a local company. We take the view that if there is an applicant, which satisfies the criteria set out in our Sydney-Melbourne report, and which, moreover, answers to the description of a local company independent of companies holding licences in other capital cities it should be preferred to Panorama Television Pty. Ltd. We are satisfied that there is such an applicant and have, therefore, concluded that we should recommend the grant of the licence to that company. We have arrived at this conclusion after giving full weight to the quality of the application of Panorama Television Pty. Ltd., and its programme proposals; the application of this company followed the same lines as the application of Austarama Television Pty. Ltd., which was successful in the Melbourne inquiry. The application of Mr G. W. Lindsay, on behalf of Brisbane Community Television Ltd., follows a pattern which had been adopted in applications

for the Sydney Area (Independent Sydney Telecasters Ltd., to be formed), and the Melbourne Area (Community Television Ltd.), and had also been adopted in the application of Mr C. R. Dunnage and others on behalf of Adelaide Community Telecasters Ltd. (to be formed) for the Adelaide Area. The pattern is described in paragraphs 15 and 20 of our Sydney-Melbourne report and in paragraph 43 of this report. We have not in any case been satisfied that the constitution and shareholding of the type of company proposed in these applications is suitable for a company holding a licence for a commercial television station. Universal Telecasters Qld. Ltd. seems to us to answer to the description of a local company which is independent of companies holding licences in other capital cities. The evidence in support of the application disclosed that the company was incorporated on 18th April, 1962, and on 1st August, 1962, purchased for cash the whole of the issued share capital (84,000 shares paid to 3d. each) of Metropolitan Television Ltd., a company which was at that stage proceeding with an application for the third commercial television licence in the Brisbane Area. The promoters of Metropolitan Television Ltd. had been associated with licensees of commercial television stations in Sydney and Melbourne in the establishment of the company and the preparation of its application for a licence, but these licensees had not in fact subscribed for any shares in the company. No licensee of a commercial television station holds any interest in Universal Telecasters Qld. Ltd., which claimed in the course of the inquiry that it would establish a station that would be "run by Queenslanders for Queensland," and that this was the basis of the application. The company has made a share issue to some 2,500 shareholders, mainly Queensland residents. The only substantial shareholdings (80,000 out of 2,000,000 shares) are held by C.Q.B.H. Pty. Ltd. (44,000) and Central Queensland Broadcasting Corporation Pty. Ltd. (36,000), which control several commercial broadcasting stations in Queensland. Otherwise the shares are widely held. The names and qualifications of members of the board of directors are given in paragraph 41: they include a number of distinguished Queensland residents. The application of Universal Telecasters Qld. Ltd. was competently prepared and presented and the Board is reasonably satisfied that the establishment of a station by this company will be in the hands of people of ability and good character who have the qualities set out in paragraph 32 of our Sydney-Melbourne report. We have, therefore, come to the conclusion that we should recommend that the licence for the Brisbane Area should be granted to Universal Telecasters Qld. Ltd., subject to the conditions set out in paragraph 56.

ADELAIDE AREA

In this area the applicants were—

- Associated Telecasters, on behalf of Associated Telecasters Ltd., a company to be formed;
- Sidney Powell on behalf of South Australian Telecasters Ltd., a company to be formed;
- C. R. Dunnage and others, on behalf of a company to be formed and to be known as Adelaide Community Telecasters Ltd.

It became clear early in this inquiry that the Board would be unable to recommend that a licence should be granted to Associated Telecasters (a syndicate comprising some 28 persons), although the Board appreciates that the reasons and motives which prompted the members of the syndicate (nearly all of whom are Adelaide residents) to make the application were such as to do them some credit. The proposals of the applicants did not appear to be completely worked out, or to be likely to lead to the formation of a licensee company which would inspire confidence. Directors were nominated at a very late stage: they are persons who were not associated with the preparation of the application and none of them gave evidence. The financial proposals were also unsatisfactory. The application of Mr C. R. Dunnage and his associates on behalf of Adelaide Community Telecasters Ltd. follows the pattern referred to in paragraph 50 where we explain that we do not consider that a company so constituted is suitable to be a company holding a licence for a commercial television station. The application of Mr. Sidney Powell on behalf of South Australian Telecasters Ltd. appeared to the Board to be not only that of the best qualified applicant, but also to be competently prepared and presented, and to represent, in the main, substantial Adelaide interests, who had obtained the services of a board of directors of responsible Adelaide citizens. It is necessary, in reporting on this application, to point out that the evidence disclosed that Mr. Powell's application, on behalf of South Australian Telecasters Ltd., had been originally prepared as the result of proposals made to Mr. Powell early in 1961 by General Television Corporation Pty. Ltd. (licensee of station GTV, Melbourne) which included provision for a networking arrangement with stations GTV Melbourne and TCN Sydney (the licensee of which is Television Corporation Ltd. which controls General Television Corporation Pty. Ltd.), and also shareholdings in the proposed applicant company by General Television Corporation Pty. Ltd. and Television Corporation Ltd. An application was made in July, 1962, by Mr. Powell on the basis of these proposals, with substantial assistance from GTV. Before the Adelaide inquiry was commenced, News Ltd. which holds 52.2 per cent. of the shares in Southern Television Corporation Ltd. (licensee of station NWS Adelaide) commenced negotiations to acquire a substantial interest in Television Corporation Ltd., as a result of which it was impracticable for General Television Corporation Pty. Ltd. and Television Corporation Ltd. to give effect to the original proposals in connexion with Mr. Powell's application. In these circumstances, Mr. Powell and those associated with him in Adelaide sought the assistance, in the conduct of this application, of Austarama Television Pty. Ltd., Melbourne, a company to which a licence for a commercial television station in Melbourne has recently been granted. This company assisted Mr. Powell's group in the

preparation of the revised application which became necessary, gave assurances as to their willingness to enter into a networking arrangement with South Australian Telecasters Ltd. if required, and subscribed for 5 per cent of the capital of South Australian Telecasters Ltd. A similar percentage of the capital was reserved for United Telecasters Sydney Ltd., a company to which a licence for a commercial television station in Sydney has recently been granted, the expectation that some arrangements for the exchange of programmes with that company would be necessary. The circumstances in which the application of Mr. Powell, on behalf of South Australian Telecasters Ltd., was originally made and subsequently revised were fully explained in evidence and have been carefully investigated. We do not regard this as detracting from the quality of the application. In the result, the application on behalf of South Australian Telecasters Ltd., and the evidence in support of the application, disclose that it is a South Australian company in that, with the exception of the shareholdings in Austarama Television Pty. Ltd. and, possibly, of United Telecasters Sydney Ltd., the shares will be held in South Australia and that the directors are men of high standing in South Australia and of considerable business experience. The arrangement with Austarama Television Pty. Ltd. for the provision of programmes, which are limited in extent and the details of which are still to be settled, and the proposed networking arrangement, do not appear to us to affect the independence of the company in operating a television station; in fact, it may be said that in the circumstances in which a new station will commence its service in Adelaide, some such arrangement would be of great advantage to it. We have, therefore, come to the conclusion that we should recommend that the licence for a commercial television station in Adelaide be granted to South Australian Telecasters Ltd., subject to the conditions set out in paragraph 56.

PERTH AREA

In this area the applications considered were those of:—

Great West T.V. Ltd., a company to be formed, subsequently incorporated as Swan Television Ltd.;

Western Television Services Ltd.

Perhaps the outstanding feature of the Perth applications, as compared with the applications for other areas, was the extent to which each applicant company relied on assistance in the formation of the company and in the preparation and conduct of the application from companies associated with television enterprises outside Western Australia. In Swan Television Ltd., the foundation shareholders (in each case for 4.5 per cent. of the issued capital) include Ansett Transport Industries Ltd. (a subsidiary company of which Austarama Television Pty. Ltd., has obtained a commercial television licence for the Melbourne Area) and Thomson Television (International) Ltd. which is connected with television enterprises in Scotland and in several parts of the British Commonwealth. Both these companies assisted in the preparation of the application. Western Television Services Ltd. was an original applicant for a licence in the Perth Area when applications were invited in 1957 (see the Board's report on applications for the Perth and Hobart Areas, dated 26th September, 1958). Both at that time and during the presentation of the present application a principal sponsor shareholder in the company was Western Press Ltd., Perth, which is a subsidiary of News Ltd., Adelaide, which now holds 52.2 per cent. of the shares in Southern Television Corporation Ltd., licensee of station NWS Adelaide, and has interests in other companies holding licences for television stations (see paragraph 48). The General Manager of NWS assisted in the preparation of the application of Western Television Services Ltd. and also gave evidence. Another shareholder in Western Television Services Ltd. is Harris, Scarfe and Sandovers Ltd., of which the whole of the issued capital is owned by Electronic Industries Ltd., of Melbourne, one of whose officers gave evidence in Western Television Services Ltd. application. We have considered each application, and the evidence in support of it, with great care. The application of Swan Television is on the whole more satisfactory and the evidence in support of this application was more convincing. Three of the directors, including the Chairman, Mr D. M. Cullity, and the proposed General Manager of the station, gave evidence. The application and evidence, in our opinion, indicated a grasp of the issues and a satisfactory understanding of the financial, technical and programme aspects of the conduct of a television station in Perth. We have, therefore, come to the conclusion that we should recommend that the licence for the commercial television station in Perth be granted to Swan Television Ltd., subject to the conditions set out in paragraph 56."

126. The recommendations of the Board were approved by the Government whose decision was announced by the Minister on 27th February, 1964, in a statement in the following terms:—

"On the 8th March, 1962, my predecessor (Hon. C. W. Davidson) announced that the Government had invited applications for the grant of a licence for a third commercial television station in Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane and Adelaide and for a second commercial station in Perth.

The licences have been granted in respect of Sydney and Melbourne and the establishment of the stations in those areas is proceeding.

For the Brisbane, Adelaide and Perth areas sixteen applications were initially received but only eight of these were proceeded with—three in the case of Brisbane and Adelaide and two in the case of Perth.

Pursuant to the provisions of the *Broadcasting and Television Act 1942-1963*, the applications were referred to the Australian Broadcasting Control Board for public inquiry and report to the Postmaster-General. The Board subsequently conducted inquiries into the applications and has submitted to me its report and recommendations and this I now lay on the table of the House.

Following consideration of the Board's report, the Government has authorised me to grant the licences as follows:—

For the Brisbane Area

Universal Telecasters (Qld.) Ltd.

For the Adelaide Area

South Australian Telecasters Ltd.

For the Perth Area

Swan Television Ltd. (Initially named Great West T.V. Ltd.).

The constitution of these companies, as well as those of the other applicants, is set out in the Board's report.

The licences will not be granted until I am satisfied as to the directors and shareholdings in each case and as to their compliance with the provisions of the Act. As provided in the Act, the licences will be granted for an initial period of five years."

127. The successful applicants mentioned in the Minister's statement were informed by the Minister on 2nd March, 1964, that a licence would be granted to them subject to the following conditions:—

As to Universal Telecasters Qld. Ltd.

- "(a) The company is constituted in accordance with the application made for the grant of the licence dated 20th July, 1962, i.e., on the basis that the shareholding conforms with the list of shareholders submitted as a supplement to the application for the grant of the licence. (In the event that any changes of shareholdings have subsequently taken place it will be necessary for details of these to be furnished);
- (b) The memorandum and articles of association of the company which shall, in particular, conform with the relevant provisions of Division 3 of Part IV. of the Act, shall be submitted and approved by me before shares in the company are listed on the Stock Exchange or any transfers of shares are made;
- (c) The names, addresses and occupations of the present members of the Board of Directors of the Company shall be furnished.

As to South Australian Telecasters Ltd.

- (a) The company is constituted in accordance with the proposals made in the application for the grant of the licence which included, in particular, the allotment of 1,300,000 of the proposed issued capital of 2,000,000 shares to the general public, by way of a public issue;
- (b) The memorandum and articles of association of the company which shall, in particular, conform with the relevant provisions of Division 3 of Part IV. of the Act, shall be submitted and approved by me before shares in the company are listed on the Stock Exchange or any transfers of shares are made;
- (c) A complete list of the names, addresses and occupations of the shareholders to whom it is proposed that shares in the company will be allotted, showing the number of shares in each case, shall be submitted for approval before the allotment is made;
- (d) The names, addresses and occupations of the present members of the Board of Directors of the Company shall be furnished.

As to Swan Television Ltd.

- (a) The company is constituted in accordance with the proposals made in the application for the grant of the licence which included, in particular, the allotment of 600,000 of the proposed issued capital of 1,200,000 shares to the general public, by way of a public issue;
- (b) The memorandum and articles of association of the company which shall, in particular, conform with the relevant provisions of Division 3 of Part IV. of the Act, shall be submitted and approved by me before shares in the company are listed on the Stock Exchange or any transfers of shares are made;
- (c) A complete list of the names, addresses and occupations of the shareholders to whom it is proposed that shares in the company will be allotted, showing the number of shares in each case, shall be submitted for approval before the allotment is made;
- (d) The names, addresses and occupations of the present members of the Board of Directors of the Company shall be furnished."

128. At the time this report was being prepared each of the applicants was proceeding with arrangements to comply with the conditions specified.

129. Following the listing of the shares of Universal Telecasters Qld. Ltd., on the Brisbane Stock Exchange on 1st April, 1964, it was reported that a large number of the shares in

the company had changed hands. The Minister, on 2nd April, 1964, notified the Chairman of the Brisbane Stock Exchange that in view of the transactions which had apparently taken place it was his intention to withhold issue of the licence to Universal Telecasters Qld. Ltd. until a full investigation had been made of the situation. In accordance with a request by the Minister, the Board made a detailed investigation of the transactions involving discussions with representatives of Universal Telecasters Qld. Ltd., officials of the Brisbane Stock Exchange and sharebrokers in Brisbane. On 22nd April, 1964, the Minister made the following statement on the matter:—

"I confirm that Ansett Transport Industries Limited and three of its subsidiary companies were the buyers of most of the large number of Universal Telecasters Qld. Ltd. shares which changed hands recently in Brisbane.

The Australian Broadcasting Control Board's inquiries, made at my request, disclosed that, in just over a week of trading on the Brisbane Stock Exchange, 1,097,800 shares (about 54.8 per cent.) in Universal Telecasters Qld. Ltd. were traded. There were about 100 buyers. The total number of the company's shares is 2,000,000.

The Ansett group bought 978,800 of these, divided among four of its companies, to give it a 48.9 per cent. interest in Universal Telecasters Qld. Ltd. This information was volunteered by Mr Ansett, both orally to a Board Member and in writing to the Minister.

The share transfers have not been lodged with Universal Telecasters Qld. Ltd. for registration as the Company had announced after the buying rush that it would not move to register share transfers until the Board's inquiries were completed. It was this action which had made it difficult to name the buyers of the shares. The share register has not changed since the submission to the Board on 9th March of the then list of shareholders. Details of other share transactions, both before and subsequent to Stock Exchange listing, are still not known to the Control Board.

The Act provides that a Company or person can have a controlling interest over two stations.

At present, Ansett Transport Industries Limited controls only one station — ATV, Channel 0 in Melbourne — through its wholly-owned subsidiary, Austarama Television Pty. Ltd. Its only other interests are a 5 per cent. shareholding in South Australian Telecasters Ltd. (the third Adelaide commercial station) and a 4.5 per cent. shareholding in Swan Television Ltd. (the second Perth station). The transaction is not in contravention of the Act.

I have noted that the Chairman of Directors of Universal Telecasters Qld. Ltd. has stated publicly today that Ansett Transport Industries has indicated that it is not its intention to exercise control over Universal Telecasters and that the station would be developed "to a definite Queensland image."

The Chairman and members of the Board will continue in their present capacities and it is understood that the Ansett interests will nominate two directors as additional Board members.

The facilities of Austarama Television Ltd. will be available to the Board to assist in technical and management arrangements.

In those circumstances, and the fact that over 50 per cent. of the 2,000,000 shares in Universal Telecasters Qld. Ltd. will continue to be held by more than 1,000 Queensland shareholders, I have decided that the proper course to take is to grant the Licence. I will do this after the company has brought its share register up to date and supplied me with a current list of shareholders and details of the reconstructed Board of Directors. I make the point that the grant of the licence will ensure the protection of the investment made by Queensland people who remain shareholders."

THE NATIONAL TELEVISION SERVICE

130. As mentioned in paragraph 94, the thirteen national television stations in the third stage of development of the television services have commenced operations. On 19th March, 1964, the Minister made the following statement regarding the twenty national stations being established in the fourth stage of television development:—

"It is anticipated that the first of the 20 national television stations to be established in country areas in stage four of the television development plan will be brought into operation at the end of this year. This will be the station to serve the Upper Murray (Albury) area. Twelve stations will be established next year and the remainder in 1966. It is too early to announce even tentative dates for the opening of the stations to be installed next year and in 1966, but, on present planning, the programme will probably be:—

1965	..	South Western Slopes and Eastern Riverina area, N.S.W.
(First half)	..	Spencer Gulf North area, S.A.
		Bunbury area, W.A.
		Murray Valley area, Vic.
1965	..	Grafton-Kempsey area, N.S.W.
(Second half)	..	Wide Bay area, Qld.
		Mildura area, Vic.
		Upper Namoi area, N.S.W.
		South East area, S.A.
		Central Agricultural area, W.A.
		Manning River area, N.S.W.
		Broken Hill area, N.S.W.

1966 (First half)	..	Southern Downs area, Qld. Murrumbidgee Irrigation areas, N.S.W. Southern Agricultural area, W.A. Bega-Cooma area, N.S.W.
1966 (Second half)	..	Mackay area, Qld. Central Western Slopes area, N.S.W. Cairns area, Qld.

TELEVISION TRANSLATOR STATIONS

131. As indicated in paragraph 3 above, legislation was enacted in October, 1963, to amend the Broadcasting and Television Act with respect to the establishment of television translator stations in the commercial television service, by making specific provision for the licensing of such stations. In the course of his Second Reading Speech in the House of Representatives concerning the legislation the Minister said:—

"The purpose of this Bill is to amend the *Broadcasting and Television Act 1942-1962* to provide for the granting of licences by the Minister for the establishment and operation of television translator stations to serve small concentrations of population which are at present without a satisfactory television service.

No doubt, Honorable Members on both sides of the House will recall the number of questions which have been directed to me concerning the availability of television services in areas at present without an acceptable service. To these and many representations which have been made to me, I have expressed the Government's anxiety that television services should be extended as rapidly as possible but pointed out that it was essential that planning should proceed on a gradual and co-ordinated basis if mistakes were to be avoided.

The development of television services in the Commonwealth has proceeded, up to the present, on the basis of the use of stations of high power in selected locations. Upon completion of the stations now planned approximately 91 per cent. of the population of the Commonwealth will have services available to them.

Notwithstanding the extensive coverage provided by existing stations and to be provided by the additional stations which have been approved, there will still be some 900,000 people without a satisfactory service. The means of providing for their requirements has received, and is continuing to receive, a great deal of consideration but, as might be expected, there are difficult technical and economic problems involved in providing services to the widely distributed population in outlying areas.

The studies which have been made have revealed that a fairly substantial number of people are residing in areas which, although not a great distance from existing transmitters, are inadequately served because of the topography of the country. This is not an unexpected situation. In fact, in all overseas countries where television services are in operation, similar difficulties have been experienced.

The two methods most commonly used to provide service to such pockets of population are community television aerial systems and television translators. The former consists basically of an efficient aerial system established on an elevated site from which television programmes are "picked up" and distributed by wire line to the premises of subscribers, who pay an annual rental for the service. *The Broadcasting and Television Act 1942-1962* (Section 130A) provides for the grant of permits covering the establishment and operation of community television aerial systems and a number of these has been authorized. The disadvantage of such systems is that the cost to the viewer, by way of capital costs and annual fees is much higher than for viewers who are in a position to receive television by the normal means. Further, such systems are generally not capable of serving all of the potential viewers in the area in which they are established since the facility is, for economic reasons, limited to those situated in reasonably accessible positions. The more remote locations in the area or those presenting practical difficulties are usually left unprovided for. It follows that the extent to which community television aerial systems may be used effectively is limited to very small areas of concentrated population. In many of the areas in question, however, it is possible to make use of translator stations and these have the advantage not only of making service available to all those situated within the area covered by its transmissions but also of permitting the reception of programmes by normal means.

I should here explain that a television translator is, in comparison with a normal television station, essentially a low powered device, varying in power from a fraction of 1 watt to about 200 watts. It consequently has a smaller range. A translator, as the name implies, receives transmissions from a parent television station and re-transmits the programmes on a different channel to be received by normal television receivers. No programmes are originated.

Based on the experience which has now been obtained from the operation of television stations in country districts and the disclosed inadequacy of the service available to a number of concentrated pockets of population, situated either within the service areas of such stations or on the fringe of the service areas, there is no doubt that, at least, some of the deficiencies which exist could be overcome by the use of translators. The position is, however, complicated by the present provisions of the *Broadcasting and Television Act 1942-1962*.

A television station is defined in the Act as a station for the transmission by means of wireless telegraphy of television programmes intended for reception by the general public. Translator stations are covered by this definition and their establishment and operation are consequently subject to the licensing provisions of the Act. In other words, a translator station can only be licensed in accordance with the procedures prescribed by the Act, including the

invitation of applications by the Minister and the granting of licences after the holding of public inquiries by the Australian Broadcasting Control Board. In addition, Section 92 of the Act provides that a person shall not be in a position to exercise control of more than two licences in respect of commercial television stations. It follows, therefore, that the licensee of any existing station could not be authorised to establish more than one translator station. Of course, in cases where control of more than one station is involved, the operation of even one translator would not be possible. Even if the translator station were owned by a person other than a licensee, control of the translator station would still be exercised by that licensee by virtue of the provisions of Section 92A (1.) (b) of the Act, inasmuch as he would, of necessity, control the provision of the programmes transmitted by the translator station.

It is known that the licensees of some commercial television stations are interested in establishing translator stations for the purpose of providing service to poorly served pockets of population where their use is appropriate, but are reluctant to proceed in the matter because of the provisions of the Act to which I have referred. Accordingly the Government now proposes that the *Broadcasting and Television Act 1942-1962* should be amended to remove the present difficulties.

The Bill which I have introduced provides that the Minister may, after receipt of a recommendation by the Australian Broadcasting Control Board, grant a licence for a television translator station upon such conditions as the Minister determines. The result would be that the existing provisions of the Act relating to the licensing of stations, involving the invitation of applications and the holding of public inquiries by the Board, would not apply to translator stations. This, as I have said, has been one of the deterrents to the establishment of translators and is, in any case, a procedure which is inappropriate to apply to these small type installations.

Clause 3 of the Bill excludes a television translator station from the existing definition of "television station" and inserts an appropriate definition of such a station. The purpose of this proposed amendment is to exclude translator stations from the provisions of the Act relating to the number of licences in respect of commercial television stations which may be controlled by any one person. As I said earlier, it is unlikely that the licensees of any existing commercial television stations, who are the most appropriate persons to do so, will undertake the establishment of a translator station to serve a very limited population if, by doing so, they are deprived of an opportunity in the future of participating in the operation of a station which might prove to be a more attractive business proposition. The course which is now proposed will, I believe, encourage licensees to establish and operate translator stations and thus enable television services to be provided in areas which would otherwise be inadequately catered for. It is not proposed to charge any licence fee in respect of translators as any additional income which might be derived from the operation of the translator would be reflected in the accounts of the "parent" station in respect of which a licence fee is now paid even if the licence were held by a person other than the licensee of a commercial television station.

I do not think that, at this stage, it is necessary for me to say anything further about the Bill other than to draw attention to the fact that it is not proposed to licence translator stations to serve areas in which satisfactory service is already available. The remaining clauses are designed to apply to translator stations such of the provisions of the Act relating to commercial television stations as are appropriate and they may be further examined in Committee.

The Bill which I have introduced is non-contentious. Its purpose is, as I have said, to facilitate the provision of television services to a substantial number of people, a matter in respect of which we all have uniform views. I must, however, emphasize that it is not to be expected that translator stations will satisfactorily meet the requirements of all those areas where services are not now available or will not be available when the stations now planned are established. Their main field of use is to provide service to some small populated areas which, because of topographical and other reasons, cannot be served by normal high power stations. I should also again point out that translator stations do not originate any programmes. Their establishment must therefore, of necessity, be restricted to areas where it is possible from an efficient site to receive the programmes from a normal television station for retransmission by the translator. This fact has, I might say, often been overlooked by those who have contemplated the use of translators as a means of quickly extending television services."

132. The following is a summary of the principal provisions of the legislation:—

(a) A television translator station is defined in section 4 of the Act as follows:—

"'television translator station' means a station for the transmission by means of wireless telegraphy of television programmes, being a station of low operating power and designed to receive and re-transmit signals from a television station, or from another television translator station, without substantially altering any characteristic of the signals other than their frequencies and amplitudes."

(b) Section 105B of the Act provides, inter alia, that the Minister may, on the recommendation of the Board, grant a licence for a television translator station upon such conditions as he determines. One of the conditions of such a licence shall be that the station is operated only for the reception and retransmission of the programmes of a specified commercial television station. The section also provides that the Board shall not recommend the grant of a licence for a television translator station in any area if, in the opinion of the Board, satisfactory

reception of television programmes from a commercial television station is being obtained in that area.

- (c) Section 105C provides that a licence for a television translator station may be granted initially for a period not exceeding five years. Thereafter the licence is renewable annually.
- (d) Section 105D provides that the Minister may suspend or revoke the licence for a television translator station where the holder of the licence has failed to comply with a provision of the Act or of the regulations or with a condition of the licence.
- (e) Section 105E provides that a licence for a television translator station may not be transferred without the consent of the Minister.
- (f) Section 105F provides that the provisions of Division 4 of Part IV. of the Act (sections 93 to 98 inclusive) relating to technical equipment and conditions of operation, and of sections 107 to 111 inclusive of the Act, covering certain miscellaneous matters relating to indemnification of the Minister against claims for royalties, variations of licence conditions, lights on masts, etc., shall apply in relation to a television translator station.

133. The technical aspects of television translator stations are discussed in paragraphs 158-160.

NETWORKS OF COMMERCIAL TELEVISION STATIONS

134. Section 16 of the *Broadcasting and Television Act 1942-1963* empowers the Board to regulate the establishment and operation of networks of commercial television stations and the making of arrangements by licensees of such stations for the provision of programmes or the broadcasting of advertisements.

135. A press announcement in October, 1963, stated that a group of stations which had formerly been known as the Channel 9 Network, comprising stations TCN Sydney, GTV Melbourne, QTQ Brisbane and NWS Adelaide had changed its name to the "National Television Network" and that stations WIN Wollongong and NBN Newcastle had been included in the "network." The Board on 13th November, 1963, wrote to the licensees of each of the stations seeking details of the arrangements comprising this network. In their replies the licensees, in general, maintained that the arrangements between the stations consisted only of a loose affiliation which did not amount to a networking arrangement. The licensees of stations NBN and WIN maintained that they were, in fact, not members of the group.

136. In a letter dated 3rd December, 1963, the General Manager of Amalgamated Television Services Pty. Ltd., licensee of commercial television station ATN Sydney, advised the Board that as from 1st January, 1964, the name of the group of stations formerly known as "Network 7" (ATN Sydney, HSV Melbourne, BTQ Brisbane and ADS Adelaide) would be changed to the "Australian Television Network."

137. The Board took the view in both cases that, whether or not the arrangements between the stations concerned, or some of them, amounted to or constituted a "network," the arrangements did appear to constitute "arrangements by licensees for the provision of programmes or the televising of advertisements" for the purposes of section 16 of the Act. The Board informed the licensees accordingly and stated that in the light of the information furnished by them, the Board did not at present propose to take any action under section 16 of the Act, but desired:—

- (a) to be supplied with as much information as possible relating to the actual method of operation of the "network" in practice; and
- (b) to be informed promptly of any alterations in the arrangements.

This information has now been supplied to the Board and is receiving consideration.

FURTHER EXTENSION OF TELEVISION

138. The Minister and the Board continued to receive many requests during the year for the extension of television services and especially of the National Service. The Board has not yet prepared any firm plans for the further extension of the services in view of the heavy commitments of the Government Authorities concerned in connexion with the establishment of national stations in plans so far approved.

139. As indicated in previous Reports, the Board is carrying out studies of the coverage achieved by the stations being established in country areas with the intention of determining the most appropriate methods to be used in the further extension of the services in due course. All of the third stage stations, comprising national and commercial stations in each of thirteen areas, have now commenced operation. However, none of the twenty national stations in country areas in the fourth stage of development have commenced operations; as stated above it is planned that this project, which is of considerable magnitude, will be com-

pleted during 1966-67. In addition, only one of the fifteen commercial stations in the fourth stage of development, namely the station in the South Western Slopes and Eastern Riverina area, had commenced operation by 30th June, 1964. It will be apparent, therefore, that it will not be possible to carry out final surveys in respect of all areas for some time because of the new stations yet to be established. The possibilities of providing a service to various areas by means of translators under the amended legislation are now under investigation.

PART VI.—TELEVISION—TECHNICAL SERVICES.

140. Since the Board's Fifteenth Annual Report, eight national and two commercial television stations have commenced operations. Details of all such stations are given in Appendices "C" and "D" and their location is shown on the map which follows Appendix "I".

TECHNICAL FACILITIES AND OPERATION OF STATIONS

141. The co-operation of the national and commercial television organizations in the establishment of transmitting facilities serving the same area, referred to in the Board's Fifteenth Annual Report, has now become general in the fourth stage of development. In a number of areas transmitting facilities will be fully shared between the two services, and the commercial station's equipment will be operated and maintained by the Postmaster-General's Department under contract. This is planned in the Upper Namoi, Grafton-Kempsey and Murrumbidgee Irrigation Areas in New South Wales; the Upper Murray and Mildura Areas in Victoria; the Wide Bay Area in Queensland and the South East Area, South Australia. Commercial station, WIN, serving the Illawarra area, has also made an agreement with the Postmaster-General's Department for the Department to operate and maintain its transmitting facilities.

142. Problems of "ghosting" resulting from reflections from the radiating structures of the national stations in the Goulburn Valley and Townsville areas on the transmissions of the commercial stations in those areas (similar to those referred to in the Board's Fifteenth Annual Report, occurring in the Canberra and North East Tasmania areas) were experienced during the year. A screen of wire has been mounted asymmetrically on the mast of the Goulburn Valley national station at Shepparton by the Postmaster-General's Department, and the technique shows promise in breaking up the reflections, or diverting them in a direction which is not troublesome. Investigations are proceeding in Townsville where the "ghosting" occurs in a limited area.

143. During the year there has been little mutual interference between GTV and TNT on Channel 9 which was reported in the Fifteenth Annual Report. This is probably due to the nature of the meteorological conditions in the summer of 1963-64 which gave rise to fewer periods of "ducting", but the quasi-synchronization of the line frequencies of the two stations, referred to in paragraph 152 of the Fifteenth Annual Report, has also been of value.

144. There is continued development in the use of videotape recorders; the introduction of fully transistorised units in country stations was a feature of development during the year. The performance of these machines is fully comparable with that of the valve-operated units and they offer a considerable increase in reliability and reduction in maintenance work, which is particularly important to country stations.

145. A major development in regard to the provision of programmes took place during the year with the commencement of extensive use of the television relay facilities of the Sydney-Melbourne coaxial cable, which permits the interchange of programmes between those cities as well as the simultaneous televising of items originated in Sydney, Canberra or Melbourne.

146. The national stations which have commenced operations in country areas receive their programmes by relay over micro-wavelinks from the nearest capital city, except in the cases of the Rockhampton and Townsville stations. The relay by country commercial stations of the programmes of capital city stations by off-air pick-up also increased during the year; permanent equipment for this purpose is installed at WIN Illawarra, BTV Ballarat, GLV Latrobe Valley and DDQ Darling Downs.

TECHNICAL CONDITIONS OF PROPOSED STATIONS

147. The following table contains information concerning the operating channels, type of aerial pattern and aerial polarization of the stations which are being established in the following country areas included in the fourth stage of development of television (details in respect of stations in the other six areas were given in the Fifteenth Annual Report).

Area	Aerial Pattern	Polarization	Channel		Effective Radiated Power (kw.)	
			Nat.	Com.	Nat.	Com.
<i>New South Wales—</i>						
Manning River	Maxima N.E. and S.W. . .	Vertical ..	1	8	100	100
	Minima N.W. and S.E. . .					
Central Western Slopes	Maximum to W.	Vertical ..	3	6	100	100
	Minimum to N.E.					
Murrumbidgee						
Irrigation Areas	Omnidirectional	Horizontal	7	9	100	100
Bega-Cooma	Omnidirectional	Vertical ..	0	—	100	*—
Broken Hill	Not determined	Vertical ..	2	7	1	1
<i>Victoria—</i>						
Mildura	Maxima to S.S.E., N.W.	Horizontal	4	8	100	50
	Minima to S.W., N.E. . .					
Murray Valley	Omnidirectional	Vertical ..	2	—	100	*—
<i>Queensland—</i>						
Cairns	Maxima to N.W. and S.	Horizontal	9	10	100	†—
Mackay	Maxima to N.W. and S.E.	Horizontal	4	6	100	†—
Southern Downs	Maxima to N.E., S.E.	Horizontal	1	4	100	†—
	and W.					
<i>South Australia—</i>						
South East	Maximum to E.	Horizontal	1	8	100	50
	Minimum to S.W.					
<i>Western Australia—</i>						
Bunbury	Omnidirectional	Horizontal	5	3	100	‡100
Southern Agricultural	Omnidirectional	Vertical ..	2	—	100	*—
Central Agricultural	Omnidirectional	Vertical ..	4	—	100	*—

* A commercial station is not being established in these areas at this stage.

† Not yet determined.

‡ Subject to review.

The following are the technical conditions of operation of the proposed additional commercial stations in the State capital cities other than Hobart.

City	Call Sign	Aerial Pattern	Polarization	Channel	Effective Radiated Power (kw.) (e.r.p.)
Sydney	TEN ..	Omnidirectional ..	Horizontal	10	100
Melbourne	ATV ..	Minimum towards Brisbane ..	Horizontal	0	100
Brisbane	TVQ ..	Minimum towards Melbourne ..	Horizontal	0	100
Adelaide	SAS ..	Omnidirectional ..	Horizontal	10	100
Perth	STW ..	Omnidirectional ..	Horizontal	9	100

EXPERIMENTAL INVESTIGATIONS

148. The use of test signals in the vertical blanking interval of the television waveform became important with the regular use of the Sydney-Melbourne coaxial cable for television purposes; for this purpose the Board's experimental laboratory test signal insertion system was used for feeding signals from Sydney to Melbourne and equipment of the Postmaster-General's Department was used in the reverse direction. The Board on 26th September convened a meeting of organizations concerned in the standardization of these signals, namely the Postmaster-General's Department, the Australian Broadcasting Commission and the Federation of Australian Commercial Television Stations. The meeting set up an Industry Working Party of about ten members to prepare recommendations. Work on the matter is continuing, and experience is being gained from the Sydney-Melbourne coaxial cable operation. It became evident that the choice of test signals depended to some extent on their effects on normal reception when included in the radiated television waveform. An experimental programme was drawn up, and at the time of preparation of this report, vertical interval test signals were being radiated experimentally by four stations in Sydney, Melbourne and Adelaide.

149. A search was made in the Melbourne area for any "ghosting" on existing transmissions during the construction of the tower for the third commercial station ATV. Only very weak "ghosts" were detected. A technique was developed for the quantitative measurement of "ghost" signals in the field, using an attenuator and delay line connected at the programme source. This method was employed for appraisal of "ghost" signals in the Goulburn Valley Area.

150. Techniques new to Australia have been used in the synthesis and checking of aerial patterns for television transmitting stations. An analogue computer has been installed in the Board's laboratory, and used for feasibility studies of proposed specifications for directional aerials for stations in the fourth stage of development. To check that the aerial system used by the new Melbourne station ATV was in accordance with the requirements of the Board, a transistorised 1 watt transmitter was constructed for operation on Channel 0, and installed in a helicopter, which was also fitted with Distance Measuring Equipment by the Department of Civil Aviation. The helicopter was then able to fly accurately at a four-mile radius about the new ATV transmitting aerial, which was used as a receiving aerial, to drive a pen recorder recording the aerial pattern. By this means, a survey, which would have taken some three weeks on the ground, was accomplished in two hours. Most importantly, it was possible to verify the radiation pattern at the appropriate angle above the horizontal, which is important for

stations using Channel 0 in controlling co-channel interference from signals reflected by the ionosphere.

151. The introduction of television services on channel 11 has been delayed by considerations of interference with the Distance Measuring Equipment, operated by the Department of Civil Aviation on 224 Mc/s. A new DME aircraft receiver with improved rejection characteristics is now being developed and it became desirable to establish the exact level of television interference to these receivers, and any necessary change in television radiation characteristics or siting restrictions. Extensive tests have been carried out by the Board in collaboration with the receiver manufacturers and the Department of Civil Aviation, and it appears that with a reasonable tightening of specifications, the problems in connexion with the use of channel 11 will be overcome.

152. A programme of Very High Frequency (VHF) field strength measurements was conducted during the winter of 1963 and the following summer, in order to gain more information on VHF tropospheric propagation under local meteorological conditions and to develop practical prediction methods for VHF tropospheric propagation over paths considerably shorter but rougher than those investigated previously. Recording analysis has not commenced because of other commitments, particularly in the analysis of medium frequency sky-wave recordings.

SITES

153. Information on sites determined by the Board for stations in seventeen of the twenty areas in the fourth stage of development was published in the Board's Fifteenth Annual Report. The following sites were determined by the Board during the year for stations in the three remaining areas:—

Central Western Slopes	..	Mt. Cenn Cruaich.
Mackay	.. .. .	Mt. Blackwood.
Cairns	.. .. .	Mt. Bartle Frere.

The Cairns site is subject to consideration by the Parliamentary Committee for Public Works because of the high cost of the installation as a result of difficulties in providing an access road. This area has proved the most difficult so far encountered in the development of the television services because of the nature of the terrain and the inaccessibility of the sites most suitable for television coverage. The choice of Mt. Bartle Frere was made after detailed investigation of access by the Postmaster-General's Department and the Commonwealth Works Department, the investigations including the possibility of access by aerial cableway, which proved to be no cheaper than a road. In order to ascertain whether, from this site, signals reasonably free of "ghosts" would be provided in the Cairns area, tests were made by the Board's staff with the co-operation of the Department of Civil Aviation and the Postmaster-General's Department, of reception in Cairns from a small television transmitter with suitable pulse modulation, located in an aircraft circling over Mt. Bartle Frere. The tests indicated that although "ghosts" existed they should not be troublesome to reception.

154. Sites for the proposed additional commercial stations in Sydney and Melbourne were determined during the year. Progress was also made towards the determination of the most appropriate sites for the additional commercial stations to be established in Brisbane and Perth. In the case of Adelaide the Board gave approval for the proposed new commercial station to share the existing mast used by station ADS. In selecting sites for these stations great care is necessary to ensure that "ghosting" is not introduced into transmissions from the existing or new stations by reflections from the new or existing masts and aerials. The ideal solution is the accommodation of a new station on an existing aerial as has been approved for Adelaide. If this is impracticable, reduction of the "ghosting" effect of the undesired reflection may be achieved by locating new masts at a sufficient distance from existing masts, by orienting and locating new masts so that they are not reciprocally "square on" to an existing mast, and by adjusting the height of the new masts so that the aerials, which are regarded as potentially the chief offenders in respect of reflections, are not in the beam of the transmissions from the other aerials. In Melbourne, the mast for the new station (ATV) is located some 800 feet south of the nearest existing mast, that of HSV, and is some 130 feet higher and suitably oriented, so that the "ghosting" produced in the existing transmissions is of negligible intensity. At the same time the "ghosting" on the ATV transmissions due to the reflections from existing masts is negligible. The existing masts are in the direction of reduced radiation from the ATV directional aerial. In Sydney, the site for the transmitter for the new station (TEN) is located some 5,100 feet from the nearest mast, that of TCN, and "ghosting" trouble is not anticipated. The new site is at Hampden-street just south of Mowbray-road near the Pacific-highway. At the same time as the site and mast were approved for station TEN, approval was given for TCN to erect a new mast and aerial, and approval in principle has been given to station ATN to locate a transmitter on the TEN site and share the new aerial with that station. The Department of Civil Aviation has raised the previously imposed height restriction on masts in this area from 820 feet to 1,000 feet above sea level. The Board has approved this height for the masts. It is estimated that the additional height will effect only marginal increase in the coverage of the stations at the limits of their service areas, but that some worthwhile improvement will be effected in pockets of poor field strength close to the stations.

INITIAL USE OF CHANNEL O

155. During the year channel 0 was used for the first time, with the commencement of operations of station ATV Melbourne. The channel has also been allocated to the proposed new commercial station in Brisbane and to national stations in the South Western Slopes and Eastern Riverina and Bega-Cooma areas, which are in the course of establishment. The reasons leading to the allocation of the channel to the Melbourne and Brisbane stations were given in detail in the Board's Fourteenth Annual Report, paragraphs 94-96. The channel, because of the relatively low frequencies used (45-52 Mc/s), is potentially subject to long distance interference due to "Sporadic E" layer ionospheric transmission, and the interference is anticipated to be worst at distances of the order of 1,000 miles. It is not practicable to predict the times at which such interference may be present, as is possible with ionospheric transmission of medium frequencies used for broadcasting purposes, except that it is more likely to be present during summer than during other seasons. To minimise this type of interference between the Brisbane and Melbourne stations on channel 0, station ATV is using a directional aerial having reduced radiation in the direction of Brisbane, and the Brisbane station's aerial will have similarly reduced radiation in the direction of Melbourne. In each case the population in the direction of reduced radiation is comparatively small. Although the populations in this portion of the stations' service areas may suffer some disadvantages in reception of channel 0 in comparison with other channels, the propagation characteristics of the channel in more effectively "filling in" behind obstructions will lessen any effect due to reduced radiation.

156. In the case of the national stations in the South Western Slopes and Eastern Riverina and Bega-Cooma areas which will also use channel 0, the radiation will be reduced at vertical angles appropriate to transmission to Brisbane via the "Sporadic E" layer, with the aim of reducing interference. Reduction of interference to these stations from the Brisbane station will be achieved by the reduction of radiation of the Brisbane station in the direction of Melbourne. It is not expected, because of the relatively small distance between the South Western Slopes and Eastern Riverina and Bega-Cooma areas and Melbourne, that "Sporadic E" transmission will cause any serious interference between the stations in the areas.

157. As the older "ten channel" receivers did not provide for the reception of channel 0, it has been necessary for many viewers to have their receivers modified for this purpose. The modification of such receivers in Melbourne has been assisted by the long period of test transmissions by the ATV transmitter before the commencement of a normal service. In general, the majority of existing receiving aerials in Melbourne would appear to be satisfactory for reception of channel 0, even though not specifically designed for reception of that channel. However, surveys which have been made following complaints of poor reception of channel 0 in some areas, particularly in areas of a hilly nature and with relatively low signal strength available, have shown that the trouble was largely due to inefficient aerials and that by using an aerial system designed to incorporate channel 0 greatly improved reception could be achieved.

TELEVISION TRANSLATOR STATIONS

158. A considerable number of requests has been received for the grant of licences for television translator stations, mainly from licensees of existing commercial stations; some of these applications are in respect of areas well beyond the limits within which reliable signals could be expected from any television station, existing or proposed. As a television translator station relies for its effective operation on the re-transmission of the signals of another station, the signals for this purpose must be of consistently adequate strength and it cannot therefore be expected that the use of translators will provide the solution of furnishing service to all those areas where reception is at present deficient. This aspect was stressed by the Minister in his second reading speech on the legislation for translators. Nevertheless it is thought that translators will be a very useful device in improving the service to many areas in Australia. As television translator stations are of low power, they involve greater use of channels to cover the same area than do high-powered stations, and because the number of VHF channels available for television purposes is limited, great care must be exercised in planning the establishment of translators if the most effective use is to be made of their valuable characteristics. The areas in which television translator stations should be used, and the technical characteristics of those stations to be established can, therefore, be determined only after detailed technical surveys of the coverage of existing television stations. The Board is at present engaged on an extensive programme of observations for this purpose. Such surveys are also rendered necessary by the provision in the Act (see paragraph 132) that the Board shall not recommend the grant of a licence for a television translator station in any area if, in the opinion of the Board, satisfactory reception of television programmes from a commercial television station is available there. There are some areas in respect of which requests have been received for the establishment of television translator stations on the basis of the deficiencies of the existing service which is available, but which will ultimately receive a service from television stations of the normal type now in the course of establishment. In such areas, it would be undesirable to consider the use of translator stations until the new stations have been established and their coverage assessed.

159. Tentative standards for the technical equipment and operation of television translator stations have been prepared and are included in Appendix "H" of this Report.

160. The Minister on 22nd January, 1964, on the recommendation of the Board approved the grant of licences to the Snowy Mountains Hydro-Electric Authority for two translator stations, one at Mt. Youngal and one at Twins Peak, to relay the programmes of the commercial television station when it commences operations in Upper Murray area. The object of the translators is to provide a temporary television service to the Authority's employees at Khan-coban and in construction camps. The Board has determined that the operating power of the stations shall be 5 watts and that channels 6 and 10 will be used by the stations at Mt. Youngal and Twins Peak respectively.

COMMUNITY TELEVISION AERIAL SYSTEMS

161. During the year the Minister, pursuant to section 150A of the *Broadcasting and Television Act 1942-1963*, granted permits for community television aerial systems in Wivenhoe, Tasmania, and Beaumont, South Australia.

RECEPTION IN FRINGE AREAS

162. In previous annual reports mention has been made of the use by viewers in country areas of elaborate and costly aerial systems to receive signals of low strength from television stations in the capital cities over distances appreciably beyond the intended service areas of those stations. With the establishment of stations in country areas, difficulties were, as was anticipated, experienced by many of those viewers in fringe areas in the reception of stations in the capital cities, principally due to the provision by country stations, operating on channels adjacent in frequency to those used by capital city stations, of signals much stronger than those available from the stations in the capital cities. Difficulties were also experienced because of some country stations being required to operate on the same frequencies as those used by stations in capital cities. Although some of the difficulties from both sources were alleviated by appropriate attention to receiving aerials and by "off-setting" of the frequencies of stations sharing the same channel, the reception difficulties were in many cases not capable of correction. In many of the affected areas the establishment of local stations, whilst they interfered with the reception of distant stations, made available for the first time signals of a reliable nature. It was explained in earlier Annual Reports that with the extension of the television services it is impracticable to allocate channels in such a way as to ensure that reception of fringe area signals can be protected against interference from other stations. One noticeable aspect of the further development of the services to country areas has been the repetition of the earlier experience, in that many viewers are erecting elaborate and costly aerial systems at great distances from some country stations, and relying on reception of very weak signals from those stations. It is inevitable in the long term, if television service is to be provided to the majority of the population, that the more extensive use which must be made of the available channels will cause interference to reception in areas where weak signal strength is relied on for reception. Even though some such difficulties may be capable of correction by further expense on receiving aerials of additional complexity or by filter techniques, many will be extremely difficult to correct. The Board considers it desirable that viewers should be aware, in incurring considerable expense in endeavouring to receive distant stations, that the development of the services may inevitably lead to conditions where reception of the weak signals from such stations will be degraded. However, as indicated above, the establishment of additional country stations will make a reliable television service available to many of the viewers concerned.

EXTRAORDINARY ADMINISTRATIVE RADIO CONFERENCE, GENEVA, 1963

163. An Extraordinary Administrative Radio Conference was held in Geneva in 1963 to consider radio frequency allocations for space communication services. The Board was represented at the conference by its Director of Technical Services.

164. One matter discussed at the conference of interest from the broadcasting (television) viewpoint was a proposal by certain countries that the frequency band 137-138 Mc/s should be allocated exclusively to space services. In Australia the band 137-144 Mc/s (channel 5A) is allocated for television purposes and is used by the national station ABWN serving the Illawarra area of New South Wales. Although the conference agreed that 137-138 Mc/s should be used for space services, provision was made in the revised International Frequency Allocation Table for continued use of the band in Australia for television. The new allocations adopted by the conference will enable operations on channel 5A to continue satisfactorily in the Illawarra (Wollongong) area. The question of the future use of the channel at other locations will be decided in the light of requirements of the television and space services for new stations. Some consideration was given at the conference to proposals aimed at providing broadcasting or television services from stations situated in space. Although the requirements to be met to enable satisfactory operation of a broadcasting or television service to the general public from space stations are known, the means of meeting such requirements are not fully developed. The conference addressed a recommendation to the C.C.I.R. pointing out the future possibilities in this direction and urged that body to expedite its studies of the technical feasibility of broadcasting from satellites in space.

INTERFERENCE WITH TELEVISION RECEPTION

165. During the year ending 31st May, 1964, 9,113 complaints of interference with the reception of television programmes were lodged with the Postmaster-General's Department, being a small decrease compared with the previous year. Investigation showed the main cause of complaints to be:—

	Number	Approximate Percentage of Total Causes
Power reticulation services	2535	27.8
Receiver faults, etc.	2169	23.8
Propagation peculiarities	936	10.3
Domestic electrical apparatus	462	5.1
Other radio-communication services	864	9.5
Industrial electrical apparatus	324	3.6
Industrial, scientific and medical equipment	116	1.3
Motor car and miscellaneous ignition systems	22	0.2
Departmental equipment	49	0.5

The cost of the investigations of the complaints during the year was £34,108.

TELEVISION OPERATOR'S CERTIFICATE OF PROFICIENCY

166. Examinations for the Television Operator's Certificate of Proficiency were again conducted during the year in all six capital cities; the arrangements in connexion therewith are explained in the Thirteenth Annual Report.

PART VII. — TELEVISION — PROGRAMME SERVICES.

167. During the year under review some major changes have taken place in the conditions under which commercial television stations provide programmes to the public, but these changes have been almost entirely behind the scenes. Visible changes have been mainly in relation to variations in hours of service which, after some fluctuation during the year, were at 30th June, 1964, considerably reduced in Sydney and Adelaide, and slightly increased in Perth. Variations in hours of service are closely linked with economic operating conditions. The Board has previously commented on the tendency to increase hours of service prior to Christmas in order to accommodate the increased amount of advertising matter which becomes available; similarly instances have been observed where increases have been made in order to televise film programmes before the expiration of a station's rights to their use. The present reductions in hours have been variously attributed to the increased cost of imported programmes and to the requirement of the Minister that an increased proportion of Australian programmes should be presented. The cost of imported programmes is known to have risen very steeply as a result of competitive bids by Australian film buyers. A contributing factor was the licensing of additional commercial television stations in mainland capital cities, and the consequent development of four independent buying groups in Australia which, for many of their purchases, are compelled to buy programmes which are produced to supply the needs of only three main American users.

168. The proportion of programmes of Australian origin which stations are required to present was increased in January, 1964, from 40 per cent. to 45 per cent. for the ten metropolitan commercial stations. The Minister limited his requirement for this increase to these ten stations in the first instance, and at the same time indicated that, in calculating the amount of Australian programmes, the use of programmes produced within the British Commonwealth of Nations would provide limited credit as if these programmes were of Australian origin (see paragraph 206). These requirements have not yet been extended to country commercial stations, although at the time of writing this Report the matter was under consideration by the Board.

169. As in former years, the type of programme shown to Australian viewers is very largely dependent on the type of programme favoured by viewers in the United States of America, and to a smaller extent by viewers in Britain. The emphasis on drama in a medical environment is now less than it was, although this type of programme is likely to continue for some time. Programmes depicting violence, to which the Board has referred in several Annual Reports, have undergone a considerable change. It is reasonable to expect that in dramatic programmes there will always be some programmes depicting physical violence of human against human, but, in the search for new ideas, science fiction programmes are becoming more common, and some are based on the struggle of humans against the unknown with consequent frequent depiction of violence of the unknown against humans. The trend towards situation and domestic comedy programmes which was forecast overseas several years ago seems now to be taking effect. There are many more of these programmes available and there are indications that the production of them in the United States will continue for at least another year. Programmes dealing with controversial, social and moral issues continue to be imported, though in slightly smaller quantity. Australian production in the field of topical, social and moral subjects has made some useful contributions to the year's programmes and there are signs that Australian producers no longer regard the production of variety programmes as their main contribution to Australian output.

170. Audience measurement surveys continue to exercise a considerable influence on the arrangement of television programmes. While the Board recognizes that in the absence of other means of measuring public reaction to programmes these surveys will be used for the purpose, it is a matter for continued concern that many of the users of survey figures attempt to extract from them more than they were designed to convey. It should perhaps be said once again that in the Board's view audience measurement figures are incapable of providing more than an indication of the preferences of viewers among the programmes which are available to them. Consequently, the findings of preferences through surveys must be seen as relative to available programmes and not as statements of absolute preference.

171. A notable occurrence during the year was the appointment by the Senate of a Select Committee to inquire into and report upon the encouragement of the production in Australia of films and programmes suitable for television. This Committee made a large number of recommendations, which are understood to be under consideration by the Government, and the debate in the Senate on the Committee's report had not been concluded at the time of writing this Report.

ANALYSIS OF PROGRAMMES

172. The Board's statistical analysis of television programmes is based on data obtained from the programme schedules of each commercial and national television station. The analysis covers six dimensions of programmes including type of programme, origin of programme (Australian or imported), time of day, day of week, State, and stations (singly or grouped). For metropolitan stations the data is based on a study of the full year's programmes; for country stations, on the programmes of one week in four. These sources of information necessarily exclude the time occupied by advertisements in the transmissions of commercial stations. Consequently, a separate study of advertising time and distribution has been made, using data supplied in audience-measurement survey reports (see paragraph 218).

173. Programmes have been classified under the following general headings, which are explained in more detail in the introduction to Appendix "G":—

<i>Drama</i>	.. ..	Serious; Adventure; Crime and Suspense; Domestic and Comedy; Western; Other.
<i>Light Entertainment</i>		Cartoons; Light Music; Personalities and Oddities; Quiz and Panel Programmes; Talent Programmes; Variety.
<i>Sport</i>	.. ..	Events and Other.
<i>News and Services</i>	.. ..
<i>Family</i>	.. ..	For Children; Family Living and Shopping.
<i>Information</i>	.. ..	Agriculture and Industry; Foreign Lands and Peoples; Nature and Science; Miscellaneous.
<i>Current Affairs</i>	.. ..	Australian Activities; Political Matter; Religious Matter; Social and Human Relations; and Controversial Matter.
<i>The Arts</i>	.. ..	Fine Arts; Dance and Ballet; Serious Music and Opera.
<i>Education</i>	.. ..	Educational matter at all levels.

174. Tables have been prepared showing the types of programme transmitted during 1963-64, their origin and time of presentation, and several particular aspects of programme content including the nature and amount of Australian programmes. These are set out in Appendix "G". The tables include relevant data for programmes of the Australian Broadcasting Commission in order to present a complete picture of the nature of Australian television. An abbreviated statement of the distribution of types of programmes televised by commercial television stations is given in the following table:—

PERCENTAGE OF TIME OCCUPIED BY VARIOUS TYPES
OF PROGRAMME, COMMERCIAL TELEVISION STATIONS

Programme Type	Capital City Stations			Country Stations		
	1962	1962-63	1963-64	1962	1962-63	1963-64
	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
Drama	55.5	54.5	50.4	61.0	56.9	55.5
Light Entertainment	19.7	22.8	24.3	12.7	11.2	13.7
Sport	3.9	4.8	5.3	1.6	3.3	3.8
News	4.5	4.2	4.8	8.2	8.2	7.8
Family	10.2	7.7	7.8	10.7	12.1	11.9
Information	1.6	1.5	0.8†	2.9	4.1	3.1
Current Affairs	3.6	3.4	4.1	2.5	4.1	4.0
The Arts	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.2
Education	0.6	0.8	2.2†	..	..	*

* Less than 0.1 per cent.

†Some programmes previously included under Information have been included under Education for 1963-64, following the expansion of the latter category to include all types of educational matter, and not only that directed to schools and kindergartens

175. During the period between 7.30 p.m. and 9.30 p.m., which is regarded as peak viewing time, the distribution of programmes was as follows:—

PROGRAMMES TELEVIEWED IN PEAK VIEWING TIME
(7.30 p.m.-9.30 p.m.)

COMMERCIAL TELEVISION STATIONS

Programme Type	Capital City Stations			Country Stations		
	1962 Per Cent.	1962-63 Per Cent.	1963-64 Per Cent.	1962 Per Cent.	1962-63 Per Cent.	1963-64 Per Cent.
Drama	85.6	84.5	79.8	83.2	86.3	83.2
Light Entertainment	12.6	13.7	18.3	12.0	8.9	11.1
Sport .. .. .	..	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.9	1.1
News	0.3	..	0.2	..	0.1	0.5
Family .. .. .	..	..	..	..	0.1	0.3
Information	0.1	0.2	0.3	2.1	1.7	1.2
Current Affairs	1.2	1.0	0.9	1.2	1.9	2.3
The Arts	0.2	0.4	0.3	1.0	0.1	0.3
Education .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..

176. Since 20th January, 1964, each capital city station has been required to provide at least two hours per week of programmes of distinctively Australian character and content in peak viewing time. This is explained in more detail in paragraph 206. The distribution of programmes by cities between 7.30 p.m. and 9.30 p.m. is shown in Table 5 of Appendix "G."

177. During the year, an analysis was made of the subject matter of feature films (that is, cinema films) televised in peak viewing time. The following table shows the distribution of these cinema films by categories and provides a comparison with dramatic programmes specially prepared for television.

COMPARISON OF THE PROPORTION OF PEAK TIME OCCUPIED BY CINEMA FILMS
AND TELEVISION DRAMA: ALL METROPOLITAN STATIONS, JANUARY TO JUNE, 1964

Category	Cinema Films	Television Drama	All Drama
	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
Serious	0.1	1.6	1.7
Adventure	3.1	9.4	12.5
Crime and Suspense	1.7	15.3	17.0
Domestic and Comedy	3.7	10.8	14.5
Miscellaneous	6.7	5.6	12.3
Medical	0.1	4.1	4.2
Western	1.2	5.6	6.8
	16.6	52.4	69.0

The figures in this table suggest that the inclusion of cinema films tends to restore the balance of types of drama programme; television drama alone offers a preponderance of crime and comedy. During the period of the analysis several cinema films were televised which were not in dramatic form. These have been excluded from the summary. The table includes peak viewing time programmes of national as well as commercial television stations, and consequently the final figure of 69 per cent. should not be compared with the figures for drama in the table in the preceding paragraph.

AUDIENCE COMPOSITION

178. In the Fifteenth Annual Report a brief summary was given of the composition of the audience for television in Melbourne between 5.30 p.m. and 11.30 p.m. For purposes of comparison a study has now been made of audiences in Sydney and Melbourne during the peak viewing period between 7.30 p.m. and 9.30 p.m. This study is based on data provided by the Anderson Analysis from a survey of commercial television stations made in May, 1964.

There are numerous minor differences in peak-time viewing between the two capitals but the points listed below appear to be well-established, and to have some significance:—

- (a) Sunday night is the most popular viewing time for all age groups in Sydney and Melbourne; Thursday is the least popular.
- (b) Viewing is spread fairly evenly throughout the week in Melbourne, where the audience on Friday is second only to that of Sunday.
- (c) In Sydney there is less viewing on Thursday, Friday and Saturday than on other nights.
- (d) Taken overall, the proportion of viewers to non-viewers is slightly higher in Sydney than in Melbourne.
- (e) Viewing habits of the 16 to 24 year groups are approximately the same in each city; this group spends least time viewing on Friday and Saturday.
- (f) Children (under 16) watch television fairly consistently each night of the week in Sydney; in Melbourne their viewing is greater on Friday and Saturday.

It is apparent from item (f) that licensees in Melbourne should take special care in arranging programmes for Friday and Saturday nights, and that the need for parental guidance of viewing by young people, especially in Sydney, has not lessened.

FAMILY AND CHILDREN'S PROGRAMMES

179. The principle of ensuring that part of the television day is reserved for programmes which will be suitable for viewers of all ages, and which children may safely watch without the supervision of their parents, has been established by the Television Programme Standards. These periods, which are from 5.00 p.m. to 7.30 p.m. on weekdays and at all times prior to 7.30 p.m. on Saturday and Sunday, need not be wholly occupied by programmes for children, although it is expected that some time will be set aside by each licensee for this purpose. The remainder of the time up to 7.30 p.m. may be used for televising films classified "G" or other programmes which comply with the special Standards for the period. In fact most stations that provide children's programmes televise them at some time between 4.00 p.m. and 6.00 p.m., and use the remaining time until 7.30 p.m. for news programmes and other matter which in general is consistent with the spirit of the Standards.

180. Some concern was caused in previous years by a tendency for stations to commence children's programmes even earlier than 4.00 p.m. At such a time there would be some risk that children who are prone to switch from station to station might see programmes unsuitable for them. There were relatively few complaints arising from this cause, however, and the general re-arrangement of programmes that has taken place during the year under review has to some extent restored the safeguards for young people which the Standards were designed to provide.

181. On several occasions when the question of programmes to which children may be exposed has been under discussion, the Board has been informed that the tastes of Australian television audiences are becoming increasingly sophisticated. There would be no hesitation in accepting such a statement if it applied to persons who are reasonably mature. Unfortunately, in some quarters the argument is also advanced in respect of children and adolescents, almost to the extent that no longer are children assumed to have any childhood. As a result of this line of thought, the types of programme which formerly were designed to provide for children of between 7 and 12 have almost disappeared and television today tends to concentrate on very young children or on the teenage group. It has been suggested that films of adventure or comedy, and cartoons, will satisfactorily fill the gap and entertain children over a wide range of ages. There appears to be little doubt that such programmes are popular, though whether this form of entertainment contains anything that will benefit as well as entertain children is by no means certain.

182. There has been no diminution in the amount of programme material for children telecast by commercial stations. The statistical analysis (Appendix "G") indicates a slight increase in programmes for children, including Australian programmes, compared with 1962-1963.

183. The Board's main concern in this area is that the programmes provided for young people should either succeed in doing them some good or, at the least, fail to do them any harm. The effects of television programmes on young people have been extensively discussed by many persons who do not hesitate to argue on subjective grounds, but few useful conclusions seem to have emerged from objective and impartial studies of the situation, either in Australia or abroad. The Board hopes to resume its investigations of those and similar questions, and to obtain administratively practicable answers to some of them (see paragraph 220).

ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON CHILDREN'S TELEVISION PROGRAMMES

184. The Board's Advisory Committee on Children's Television Programmes consists of the following:—

Mr. C. M. Blackshield	Principal, Neutral Bay Public School, Sydney (Chairman).
Mrs. E. I. Shann ..	Convenor, Standing Committee on Television, National Council of Women, Victoria (Deputy Chairman).
Mr. P. T. Dwyer ..	Senior Head Teacher, East Malvern Central School, Melbourne.
Mrs. J. Grimmond ..	Head of English Department, Burnie High School, Tasmania.
Dr. R. D. Goodman ..	Assistant Director, Department of External Studies, University of Queensland.
Dr. Norma Kent ..	Consultant, Children's Welfare and Education Department, Adelaide.
Mr. Patrick Loftus ..	Youth Commissioner, Victorian Association of Youth Clubs, Melbourne.

Dr. Goodman and Dr. Kent were appointed for a further period of three years to 30th June, 1967; and Mrs. Shann and Messrs. Blackshield, Loftus and Dwyer were re-appointed for a further period of three years to 30th September, 1966. Mrs. Joan Grimmond, B.A., Dip.Ed., Dip.Phys.Ed., was appointed to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mrs. Mary Matheson.

185. The Committee expressed the view, in its third report, extracts from which were quoted as an appendix to the Fifteenth Annual Report of the Board, that a series of leaflets designed to convey a little information at a time would be a useful means of providing guidance to parents on the use of television in the best interests of their children. The first of these leaflets has been prepared and copies are expected to be available for distribution at the beginning of the 1965 school year.

186. Members of the Advisory Committee have frequently expressed concern about periodical reductions in the amount of Australian material televised in children's programmes. The Board took action early in 1964 to ensure that local programmes for children would be continued by two stations which had indicated their intention to replace the programmes by imported films. Matters which have been considered by the Committee during the year include the need for programmes specially designed for children of primary school age; the materialistic character of some Australian programmes for children; and televised advertisements for cigarettes, which are presented during hours of family viewing, and the emphasis which such advertisements place on the social and physical attributes of those who smoke them. These and other recommendations of the Committee will be discussed by the Board with a committee representing the Federation of Australian Commercial Television Stations.

CENSORSHIP AND CLASSIFICATION OF FILMS

187. The arrangement under which the Commonwealth Film Censorship Board examines all films imported for use in television and classifies them in accordance with the provisions of the Television Programme Standards has been continued during the year. With the approval of the Minister for Customs and Excise and of the Postmaster-General, this arrangement has been operating effectively since 1956. Close liaison is maintained with the Chief Film Censor to ensure that changing social practices and levels of acceptance are taken into account in the application of the Board's Programme Standards. The Chief Film Censor reports that during the year 8,785 films for television were classified. (This excludes films imported for current use in cinema theatres.) These were mostly 16 millimetre films amounting in length to about 11,000,000 feet, which represents approximately 5,046 hours of screening time. Cuts were made from 1,105 films and 29 were rejected. There were no appeals against rejection. Films for television were imported in the proportions of 76 per cent. from the United States of America, 21 per cent. from Britain, and three per cent. from other countries. The film classifications which were defined in 1956 remain unchanged. These are:—

Unrestricted for television—Symbol "G."

Not suitable for children—Symbol "A."

Suitable only for adults and not to be televised except after 8.30 p.m. or between 1.00 p.m. and 3.00 p.m. on school days—Symbol "AO."

In recent Annual Reports reference has been made to the problems encountered with certain types of films classified "A" which, because of their nature warranted the description of "tough A" (see Fifteenth Annual Report, paragraph 196). The problems arising from the programming of "tough A" films are not now as acute as they have been in previous years. Towards the end of 1962 and early in 1963 there was a marked trend in imported programmes towards drama in a medical setting; more recently stories set in medical environments have to some extent given way to crime drama programmes, more sophisticated than their forerunners and depending more heavily on sex interest to establish their central characters. This has not introduced any new problems of classification, but tends to emphasize the importance of parental control of viewing by children in their impressionable years. There has also been a considerable increase in the number of situation comedy programmes, and of science fiction programmes. The latter have caused some concern to the Chief Film Censor and to the Board, not because of the creative imagination which often underlies them, but because of the lengths to which producers have gone to build and sustain tension in the viewer. In some episodes of science fiction programmes, characters appear which are horrifying in appearance, and events are portrayed, or themes developed which are frightening even to adults; these have been classified as unsuitable for television. Such a classification is usually based on the recognition of the fundamental difference between television, which comes into the home and is subject to involuntary or compulsive viewing, and the screening of films in theatres, which can be seen only after a conscious effort on the part of those who wish to see them. Programmes in which this general type of production occurs, have been discussed by the Board and the Chief Film Censor over a period of several years, and the Board has seen no reason to change its opinion about their unsuitability for television.

188. The Board has frequently stated that film classifications are intended for the guidance of parents, and has taken considerable trouble to ensure that the classifications will be widely known and used. There is some evidence of an increased appreciation of the value of classifications and of the use which can be made of them. Nevertheless the classification system by itself cannot prevent young people from seeing unsuitable programmes; the system depends on the co-operation and discretion of parents.

189. Early in 1964 Mr. C. J. Campbell retired from the position of Chief Film Censor and was succeeded by Mr. R. Prowse. The Board is grateful to Mr. Campbell for the care and thought which characterized his association with the Board's administration during the past seven years.

RELIGIOUS PROGRAMMES

190. Each commercial television station is required by the Board's Television Programme Standards to provide free station time to the extent of not less than one per cent. of its weekly hours of programme transmission, with a minimum of 30 minutes each week, for the televising of Divine Worship or other matter of a religious nature. Most capital city stations continue to use the services of the two religious production organizations, the Christian Television Association and the National Catholic Radio and Television Centre, as the sources of their programmes. Some stations have also provided of their own volition additional religious matter presented in a form which they consider suitable for their purposes.

191. The Board had hoped to see a greater interchange of religious programme matter between stations in the different States than has taken place, as it believed that the religious programme production organizations in each State may encounter real difficulties in attempting to provide sufficient programmes of adequate quality with their limited resources of staff and finance. However, it is evident that the time of transmission has a very considerable effect on the acceptability of programmes for interchange; for example, a programme which is devised in one State for presentation at a late evening hour may be quite unsuitable for transmission in another State during the afternoon. In the Thirteenth Annual Report the Board published (in Appendix "I") extracts from the second report of the Advisory Committee on Religious Television Programmes to the Board, among them a list of suggested types of programme which the Advisory Committee considered to be suitable for televising either in metropolitan areas or in country areas. In the Board's opinion these suggestions have considerable merit, and it is noted that several of the types of programmes named are being televised. Only one commercial station undertook the regular televising of Divine Worship, which is a costly and difficult project, if it is to be done well.

192. Much of the free station time was occupied by discussions and interviews, some of which appear to have provided satisfactory outlets for current ideas on theological matters and on social problems which are the concern of the Churches. In recommending that some consideration be given by metropolitan stations to the production of dramatized matter the Advisory Committee said—

"dramatized religious programmes should be relatively few in number and when they do occur their construction and production should be of the highest quality."

There have been several attempts to present such programmes either individually or as a series during the year. It was apparent that a limited budget had affected the quality of some, while in others the quality of production was meritorious but the religious content appeared to have become of secondary importance.

193. Early in the year under review, a proposal was put to the Board by the Christian Television Association of South Australia that instead of distributing free station time among the various denominations in rotation, as had been the case since the commencement of television, a system of block programming should be introduced. Under this system the combined Protestant denominations would have programmes televised on their behalf over a considerable number of consecutive weeks, after which programmes would be similarly presented for a number of consecutive weeks on behalf of the Roman Catholic Church. The Board did not favour this plan, although it agrees with the view expressed by the Advisory Committee on Religious Television Programmes that there is some merit in the presentation by a single denomination of small groups of programmes occupying not more than four or five consecutive weeks. Nevertheless, after hearing arguments in support of the plan and ascertaining that the stations concerned (ADS and NWS Adelaide) were not unwilling to co-operate with the Church production authorities in an experiment, the Board agreed that during the calendar year 1964 programmes might be presented in blocks by each of the religious production bodies. The experiment provides for religious programmes to be presented from a particular station on behalf of one branch of the Church for as many as thirteen consecutive weeks, after which that branch would not be represented on that station for as many, or even more, weeks. An obvious disadvantage of this system is that unless great care is taken some Churches may be completely excluded from representation during the important seasons and festivals of the Christian year. The results of the experiment will be reviewed towards the end of 1964, to determine whether

the plan should continue in 1965. At the time of writing this Report there had been little evidence of reaction by the public to the experiment, or to the change from the former method of denominational rotation.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON RELIGIOUS TELEVISION PROGRAMMES

194. The Board's Advisory Committee on Religious Television Programmes consists of the following:—

Rev. B. R. Wyllie	.. ..	Master of Wesley College, University of Sydney (Chairman).
Very Rev. Father M. Scott, S.J.	.. ..	Rector of Newman College, University of Melbourne (Deputy Chairman).
Right Rev. Dr. Felix Arnott	.. ..	Coadjutor Bishop of Melbourne.
Rev. T. F. Keyte	.. ..	General Superintendent, Baptist Union of Melbourne.
Professor J. D. McCaughey	.. ..	Master of Ormond College, University of Melbourne.
Dr. J. A. Munro	.. ..	Rector, St. John's Church, Dee Why, N.S.W.
Rev. W. R. Ray	.. ..	Headmaster, Pulteney Grammar School, Adelaide.

Membership of the Committee was increased to seven members with the appointment in June, 1964, of Dr. John Alexander Munro, B.A., Th.L. (Melbourne), M.Th., Ph.D. (London). Dr. Munro, who was formerly Supervisor of Religious Broadcasts for the Australian Broadcasting Commission, was selected on the basis of his personal knowledge and experience in the field of religious programming practices. Other members have served on the Committee since its inception in 1959.

195. During the year the Committee met on two occasions, and a meeting of a sub-committee was held in addition to meetings of the full Committee. At the Board's request the Committee considered the proposals for "block programming" (see paragraph 193).

196. The Committee discussed with representatives of religious programme producing groups, and of commercial television stations, the possibility of a wider exchange, or syndication of religious programmes among States. At the time of writing this report the Committee's investigations into this matter were incomplete.

197. At the Board's request the Committee again considered the desirability of stations regularly presenting programmes other than religious programmes before 12.00 noon on Sundays. The Committee first stated its views on this matter in its first report to the Board, as follows:

"We recognize that from time to time there may be some reason to permit stations to operate on Sunday mornings, but we feel that it would be in the public interest to resist the introduction of any regular programme, other than a religious programme, before 12.00 noon on Sunday."

After examination of requests from stations for permission to televise general programmes before noon on Sundays, the Committee reaffirmed its views, but agreed that programmes designed as direct appeals for charitable activities and other worthy causes might be acceptable on Sunday mornings.

198. A sub-committee of the Advisory Committee commenced a study of particular problems which might exist in any area in relation to the televising of religious programmes. There has been a meeting with representatives from Victorian country areas, and the study is continuing in relation to other areas.

199. The Board has invited the Committee to extend its activities to include some aspects of the religious programmes of commercial broadcasting stations. This is referred to in paragraph 70.

TELEVISION OF POLITICAL MATTER

200. The responsibilities of the Australian Broadcasting Commission and the licensees of commercial television stations in regard to the televising of political matter are prescribed in sections 116, 117 and 117A of the *Broadcasting and Television Act 1942-1963* (see paragraph 72).

201. A general election for the House of Representatives was held on 30th November, 1963, and in accordance with its usual practice the Board obtained from all commercial television stations details of political matter televised during the "election period". These

indicate that all stations televised some election matter during the election period, which occupied the four weeks between 1st and 27th November, 1963. The following table shows the distribution of televised political matter, excluding policy speeches, among the parties contesting the election:—

DISTRIBUTION OF TELEVISED POLITICAL MATTER
(Excluding Policy Speeches)

FEDERAL GENERAL ELECTION 1963.

	All States	N.S.W.	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania
	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
<i>Metropolitan Commercial Stations</i>							
Australian Labor Party	42.0	32.0	42.9	44.6	52.5	38.7	48.1
Country Party	7.6	5.0	5.7	7.9	2.4	19.3	—
Democratic Labor Party	24.6	29.0	29.4	27.8	23.6	11.3	28.8
Liberal Party	24.3	34.0	20.0	17.1	21.5	28.5	19.9
Others	1.5	—	2.0	2.6	—	2.2	3.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<i>Approximate Time Occupied</i>	39 hrs.	8½ hrs.	8½ hrs.	6½ hrs.	6½ hrs.	7½ hrs.	2½ hrs.
<i>Country Commercial Stations</i>							
Australian Labor Party	35.4	35.3	35.9	33.2	—	—	41.6
Country Party	13.1	16.5	13.7	11.0	—	—	—
Democratic Labor Party	29.2	24.7	30.6	33.6	—	—	30.2
Liberal Party	22.1	23.0	19.8	22.2	—	—	28.2
Others	0.2	0.5	—	—	—	—	—
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	*	*	100.0
<i>Approximate Time Occupied</i>	40½ hrs.	15 hrs.	11½ hrs.	11½ hrs.	—	—	2½ hrs.
<i>Metropolitan and Country Commercial Stations Combined</i>							
Australian Labor Party	38.6	34.1	38.8	37.2	52.5	38.7	44.9
Country Party	10.4	12.4	10.4	9.9	2.4	19.3	—
Democratic Labor Party	27.0	26.2	30.1	31.6	23.6	11.3	29.5
Liberal Party	23.2	26.9	19.9	20.4	21.5	28.5	24.0
Others	0.8	0.4	0.8	0.9	—	2.2	1.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<i>Approximate Time Occupied</i>	79½ hrs.	23½ hrs.	19½ hrs.	18 hrs.	6½ hrs.	7½ hrs.	5 hrs.

* No country television stations are in operation in South Australia or Western Australia.

202. The total time occupied by telecasts of political matter by commercial stations during the election period amounted to 122½ hours, made up as follows:—

Party leaders' initial speeches	43 hours
Telecasts by Parliamentary parties and members of such parties	79½ hours
	<u>122½ hours</u>

According to advice received from stations, the majority televised, free of charge, all or part of the initial policy speeches of the leaders of the Australian Labor Party, Liberal Party, Country Party, and Democratic Labor Party. Political matter was presented in various forms including announcements, talks, and interviews. The Board is not aware of any contravention of the section of the Act relating to the presentation of political matter in dramatized form.

203. The Australian Broadcasting Commission allocated time on the basis of two hours per station both to the Government and to the Opposition parties. The Liberal Party and the Country Party were invited to apportion between themselves the total of two hours available to them. In each State except South Australia and Tasmania the Liberal Party received one and a half hours and the Country Party half an hour. In South Australia and Tasmania, where the Country Party was not represented as a separate party, the Liberal Party made use of the full two hours. Programmes of the Australian Labor Party occupied two hours in each State. The Commission made available to the Democratic Labor Party half an hour of programme time in each State.

204. Section 116 (4.) of the *Broadcasting and Television Act 1942-1963* reads:—

“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 the election is held, broadcast or televise election matter.”

In section 116 (6.) of the Act the expression “election period” is defined 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. On 27th February, 1964, the Board’s attention was invited to a proposal by station ATN Sydney to telecast that evening a programme entitled “Seven Days” in which a number of matters concerning the Australian Labor Party would be discussed. It was represented to the Board that the televising of such a programme at the time contemplated would constitute a contravention of section 116 (4.) of the Act because a by-election for the Wollongong-Kembla seat in the Legislative Assembly of the New South Wales State Parliament was to be held on 29th February, 1964. The Board informed station ATN that the transmission of such a programme on the date proposed would seem to be a breach of section 116 (4.). The programme was transmitted as originally proposed, and subsequently the Attorney-General’s Department, after examining the text of the programme, expressed the opinion that it contained election matter and that its transmission constituted a contravention of section 116 (4.) of the Act. This opinion, and the full circumstances of the telecast, were reported to the Minister who directed that station ATN be severely reprimanded and warned that in the event of any further occurrence of this nature he would be obliged to take more severe action. The Minister also directed that this case be brought to the notice of the Federation of Australian Commercial Television Stations with the request that the Federation should advise its members of the necessity to exercise the utmost care to ensure that stations comply in all respects with section 116 (4.) of the Act. Tasmanian State Elections were held on 2nd May, 1964, for the Legislative Assembly and on 9th May, 1964, for the Legislative Council, and all broadcasting and television stations in Tasmania were advised that in consequence the broadcasting or televising of election matter for the Legislative Council would be precluded during the period between midnight on Wednesday, 29th April, and the close of the Legislative Assembly poll on 2nd May. Station TVT subsequently televised a political announcement, on behalf of a candidate for the Legislative Council, on 2nd May before the close of the polls. The Board has accepted the station’s assurance that this was unintentional, and was due to an error in compiling the schedule of advertisements.

EMPLOYMENT OF AUSTRALIANS

205. One of the results of the licensing of additional commercial television stations in Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane, Adelaide and Perth has been an attempt on the part of licensees in certain of these cities to reduce the operating costs of stations by curtailing transmission times, and there has been a consequent reduction in the production and interstate exchange of certain types of local programmes. It seems to be clear, however, that the best prospects of any significant increase in the quantity and quality of Australian programmes lie in the exchange between stations of locally produced programmes. The recent increase in the costs of imported programmes seems to offer an opportunity for considerably greater activity in the production of Australian programmes of quality.

206. In September, 1963, the Minister, on the recommendation of the Board, notified the licensees of metropolitan commercial television stations that as from 20th January, 1964, the minimum proportion of transmission time to be occupied by Australian programmes should be increased from 40 to 45 per cent. and that programmes which are distinctively Australian in content and character should be televised between the hours of 7.30 p.m. and 9.30 p.m. (described as peak viewing time) to the extent of at least two hours weekly instead of the one hour previously required. At the same time provision has been made to allow limited credit for the televising of programmes produced in British Commonwealth countries, as if they were of Australian origin. Maximum credit will be 5 per cent. in any week; this amount of credit will be calculated by regarding such programmes as 50 per cent. Australian, for a maximum weekly duration of 10 per cent. of the station’s hours of transmission. (The extent to which such programmes have been televised is shown in Appendix “G” Table 11.) This provision was made in the hope of reducing the dependence of Australian stations on the United States as a source of programmes.

207. The following table shows the manner in which each commercial television station has observed the Minister’s requirements during the year. The table distinguishes between the performance of metropolitan stations under the different requirements in the first part of the year (1st July, 1963, to 19th January, 1964) and the second part of the year (20th January to 28th June, 1964). In the first part the requirements for Australian programmes were an overall proportion of not less than 40 per cent. and a weekly duration in peak viewing time of at least one hour; in the second part, an overall proportion of not less than 45 per cent. (which could include limited credit for the use of programmes of British Commonwealth origin) and a weekly duration in peak viewing time of at least two hours. Stations serving country areas have not yet been required to present any specified minimum percentage of Australian programmes.

PROGRAMMES OF AUSTRALIAN ORIGIN
COMMERCIAL TELEVISION STATIONS—1963-1964

Metropolitan Commercial Stations

Station	Overall Proportion of Programmes Credited as Australian				Average Weekly Duration of Australian Programmes Televised in Peak Viewing Time			
	1.7.63 (40% requirement)	— 19.1.64	20.1.64 (45% requirement)	— 28.6.64	1.7.63 (1 hour requirement)	— 19.1.64	20.1.64 (2 hour requirement)	— 28.6.64
	Per Cent.		Per Cent.		Hrs. Mins.		Hrs. Mins.	
ATN Sydney	36.3		45.8		2	42	1	43
TCN Sydney	43.5		51.7		1	19	1	40
GTV Melbourne	46.6		48.1		1	19	1	36
HSV Melbourne	39.5		47.8		1	36	2	46
BTQ Brisbane	34.1		46.6		1	37	2	33
QTQ Brisbane	32.4		40.1		1	10	1	49
ADS Adelaide	39.4		48.9		1	11	2	10
NWS Adelaide	39.1		49.7		1	27	2	06
TVW Perth	48.3		49.0		1	05	1	12
TVT Hobart	31.8		46.6		1	48	2	56

Commercial Stations in Country Areas

Station and Area Served	Overall Proportion of Australian Programmes (no minimum requirement)		Average Weekly Duration of Australian Programmes Televised in Peak Viewing Time (no minimum requirement)	
	Per Cent.		Hrs. Mins.	
CTC Canberra	25.4		1	08
CBN Central Tablelands	24.0		1	45
NBN Newcastle	27.7		1	07
RTN Richmond-Tweed	21.6		0	36
WIN Illawarra	31.2		1	59
BCV Bendigo	26.7		1	43
BTV Ballarat	39.6		1	40
GLV Latrobe Valley	49.7		2	51
GMV Goulburn Valley	29.0		1	35
DDQ Darling Downs	23.1		0	35
RTQ Rockhampton	32.8		0	56
TNQ Townsville	30.5		1	09
TNT North Eastern Tasmania	27.1		0	54

Five stations failed to comply with the Minister's requirement to televise at least two hours of distinctively Australian programmes in the peak viewing period between 7.30 p.m. and 9.30 p.m. This has been taken up with each of the stations concerned. It is a matter of some concern to the Board, especially in view of the discussions to which reference is made in the next two paragraphs.

208. Early in 1964 the Federation of Australian Commercial Television Stations requested the Board to consider re-defining the peak viewing period during which stations are required to televise programmes which are predominantly Australian in content and character for a specified minimum period each week. When a requirement of this nature was first made, in 1960, it was the wish of the then Postmaster-General to ensure that such programmes should be presented at the more popular and usual times of viewing, and the period between 7.30 p.m. and 9.30 p.m. was selected after a study of several factors including audience composition, audience measurement and the requirements of the Television Programme Standards. The Federation proposed that the specified period be extended from the two hours between 7.30 p.m. and 9.30 p.m. to the three hours between 7.00 p.m. and 10.00 p.m. The proposal was based on the Federation's estimates of the size of viewing audiences in capital cities, which, it is claimed, showed that the audience was greatest in the three consecutive one-hour periods between 7.00 p.m. and 10.00 p.m.

209. A more detailed study of the audience measurement data on which the Federation's request had been based indicated that maximum viewing of commercial television programmes occurred between 7.30 p.m. and 9.30 p.m. in 1964, as it had in 1960, and examination of the Board's statistical records of times of day at which Australian programmes are usually televised suggested that if the period were altered, as requested by the Federation, the effect would be to defeat the Minister's intention of increasing the amount of Australian programmes televised. Consequently the Board advised the Federation in May, 1964, that it did not propose to recommend to the Minister any variation in the definition of peak viewing time.

210. Among the problems associated with the commencement of service of the new stations in capital cities is the determination of equitable requirements for the Australian content of programmes which should apply in the early stages of each station's operation. The view is taken that on practical grounds it would be unreasonable to expect new stations to achieve immediately the levels of local programming which the existing stations have taken some years to develop. Consequently, the Minister has informed the licensees of the new stations in Sydney and Melbourne that they will be required to televise Australian programmes in accordance with the following requirements:—

- (i) From the station's commencement of regular service an aggregate of two hours weekly of programmes which are distinctively Australian in character

and content should be televised during the peak-viewing hours between 7.30 p.m. and 9.30 p.m.;

- (ii) after the completion of twelve months operation the station should provide Australian programmes for not less than 50 per cent. of its total weekly transmission hours, of which a figure of up to 5 per cent. may be derived from credits for the use of programmes produced within the British Commonwealth of Nations.

The Minister has agreed, however, that the requirement stated in (ii) may be reviewed towards the end of each station's first year of operation.

211. The Board believes that stations are genuinely endeavouring to develop the production of Australian programmes in the face of considerable difficulties. It is supported in this belief by the steady increase in the total average weekly amount of Australian programmes televised by all metropolitan commercial stations: in 1962-63, 285 hours per week; between July 1963 and January 1964, 313 hours per week; and between February and June 1964, 352 hours per week.

212. The Board is not yet convinced that the basis of calculating the amount of Australian programmes is completely satisfactory. When the current definition of an Australian programme, for statistical purposes, was adopted in 1957 (see Tenth Annual Report, paragraph 123) there was good reason for accepting, as Australian, all programmes which involved the use of the station's cameras either in the studios or at outside broadcasts, as well as programmes specially made in Australia for the station's use. At that time the creation of programmes was a novel procedure, whatever form they might take. Now, after seven years of experience, stations have shown themselves to be capable of high quality production, although much of the transmission time that is credited to Australian programmes does not really contain items of high quality. The Board's method of calculation of Australian programmes excludes advertisements and "filler" items and such incidentals as locally "hosting" an imported programme, because these items do not constitute a programme in themselves. Many Australian programmes, however, have no greater merit than the excluded items, and the Board is now considering methods of completely recasting the basis on which calculation of Australian programmes would be made. Television in Australia has passed the stage at which it could expect the special consideration given to a new industry, and this should be reflected in the quality of local programmes.

213. With the full approval of the Minister the Board is giving consideration to the practicability of adopting further measures to encourage the development of Australian programmes and to improve their quality.

214. During 1962-63 a committee of departmental officers, on which the Board was represented, made inquiries into certain aspects of the Australian television film industry. The report of this committee was submitted to the Postmaster-General in July, 1963.

ADVERTISING

215. The Board's principal interest in televised advertisements is derived from section 100 (4.) of the *Broadcasting and Television Act 1942-1963*, which provides that "a licensee shall comply with such standards as the Board determines in relation to the broadcasting or televising of advertisements". In pursuance of this section the Board has determined standards relating to the quantity and duration of advertising matter and to the suitability or otherwise of types of advertisement. The Board is glad to be able to record that there has been a further significant improvement in the production quality of advertisements during the year, notwithstanding occasional evidence of departures from good taste and common sense in the manner of presenting the selling points of some products. These occasions have been infrequent, and it is clear that the television industry itself has been successful in achieving high advertising standards.

216. The Board has maintained its rules limiting the use of imported advertisements, and it believes that this has had the result of conferring substantial benefits on Australian film producers. A number of requests have been made for the relaxation of these rules, on various grounds, but the Board has been unable to agree. Stated briefly the rules preclude the use by Australian television stations of imported advertising matter, both visual and aural, unless the pictures or sound cannot be obtained in Australia. In such cases up to 20 per cent. of the advertisement may consist of imported matter but the advertisement as a whole must be produced in Australia.

217. Several examples of advertising through programme matter have come under notice during the year. These were informative programmes prepared by the advertiser with the primary object of bringing his product under notice. Some of them were unacceptable in terms of the advertising time standards, as they constituted a continuous advertisement for the duration of the programme, which might be as long as 30 minutes. Others contained a substantial amount of public service matter, or were produced in such a way that emphasis on selling the product was relatively insignificant. No objection is raised to the televising

of the latter type if it is presented as a service programme and is not directly associated with an advertisement for the local distributor of the product.

218. The following table which shows the percentage of time occupied by advertisements televised by Sydney stations during average weeks in May 1963 and May/June 1964, is published for the purpose of indicating generally the proportions of time occupied by advertising in various periods.

PERCENTAGE OF TIME OCCUPIED BY ADVERTISEMENTS IN AN AVERAGE WEEK—
MAY, 1963 AND MAY/JUNE, 1964.
SYDNEY COMMERCIAL TELEVISION STATIONS

	TIME PERIODS				
	Day Before 5.00 p.m.	Family 5.00 p.m. — 7.30 p.m.	Peak 7.30 p.m. — 9.30 p.m.	Adult After 9.30 p.m.	All Times
	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
1963 ..	7.5	9.8	12.2	8.9	9.1
1964 ..	7.8	8.5	11.2	10.4	8.9

	DAYS OF THE WEEK							
	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.
1963 ..	10.3	8.3	9.6	9.5	9.8	8.9	7.6	9.1
1964 ..	9.0	9.3	10.7	9.9	10.2	8.1	6.1	8.9

(Source: McNair Survey)

PROGRAMME RESEARCH

219. The Board's programme research section has continued to be mainly concerned with the analysis of television programmes. This work absorbs the attention of the existing staff almost completely.

220. No further studies of the social effects of television have been undertaken pending re-organization and enlargement of the section. Programme research, other than by means of statistical analysis, is a long-term project. The Board has now collected a quantity of valuable data and experimental findings which can be used as a basis for further studies. Television programme research in Australia and overseas has reached a point at which it appears that the considerable body of experimental evidence and the conclusions based on it should be reviewed as a whole, with the object, among other things, of making useful contributions to administrative practice.

NEWS

221. All commercial television stations provide news services. These are of different length and content according to the location of the station (metropolitan or country districts) and its news gathering resources. All stations have established some means of district reporting and of obtaining pictorial matter. In some cases these facilities are used to develop periodical newsreel programmes and documentaries on matters of topical interest. The Board does not expect that the news programmes of television stations will be as frequent or as comprehensive as those of radio stations, and it regards as adequate the provision of a news service in which the main current overseas and Australian items are mentioned, with pictorial cover if possible, and in which other items (perhaps some hours or days old) are dealt with more fully in picture and sound. Such practices are generally followed by metropolitan stations, and regular use is made of the Sydney-Canberra-Melbourne coaxial cable by stations TCN Sydney and GTV Melbourne to provide an interchange of topical items and news commentaries originating in the three cities.

222. With the Board's approval, three commercial television stations serving provincial and country areas provide part of their news programmes by relay from a metropolitan station. In each instance the Board considered that the interests of viewers of the country stations concerned could best be served by permitting this arrangement but approval was given in each case without prejudice to any decision which might subsequently be taken by the Government arising from its review of the question of the supply and control of programmes (see paragraph 100).

EDUCATIONAL TELEVISION

223. In the Fifteenth Annual Report the Board outlined the steps which had been considered necessary as a preliminary to making any decision on the establishment of educational television services. Briefly, these steps were to obtain the views of educators and educational authorities as to the need for and the range of such a service, and the manner in which it might be controlled and operated; and to appoint an expert committee which would consider the views obtained by the Board and would investigate the matter as it saw fit.

224. In January, 1964, an advisory committee was appointed by the Board, under section 29 of the *Broadcasting and Television Act 1942-1963*, with the following membership:—

Mr. W. J. Weeden	Director, Commonwealth Office of Education (Chairman).
Professor D. Cochrane	Dean of the Faculty of Economics and Politics, Monash University (Deputy Chairman).
Rt. Rev. Monsignor J. Bourke	Director, Catholic Education Office, Perth.
Mr. R. W. T. Cowan	Warden of Trinity College, University of Melbourne.
Dr. T. L. Robertson	Director-General of Education, Western Australia.
Miss D. E. Whitehead	Headmistress, Firbank Church of England Girls' Grammar School, Melbourne.

225. The Committee, which was appointed with the approval of the Postmaster-General and with the concurrence of the Prime Minister, operated within the following terms of reference:—

- (i) to satisfy itself whether there is, or is likely to be, need for a greater number and range of educational programmes than is now being televised; and if so
- (ii) to recommend the levels (i.e. primary, secondary, tertiary, adult) at which this need exists;
- (iii) to examine and report on the extent to which programmes may be appropriate for televising in States other than the State of origin;
- (iv) to consider whether such programmes could be transmitted by existing stations, and the means by which this could be done; and if this is not practicable
- (v) to recommend what additional services and facilities should be provided, and by what stages they should be provided—
 - (a) in each capital city;
 - (b) in provincial and country districts where national or commercial television services are operating or for which such services are planned;
 - (c) in any other areas;
- (vi) to advise on the authority or authorities which should be responsible for the operation of educational television services;
- (vii) to advise on possible means of financing the recommended services.

226. Arrangements were made for the Board's Director of Programme Services (Mr. D. A. Jose) to attend all meetings of the Committee, in a consultative capacity, and secretarial staff and facilities were provided by the Board. Meetings took place on 28 days, and much detailed work was undertaken by sub-committees.

227. At the time of writing, the Committee had completed its investigations, which included discussions with educators and persons from all States who were likely to be concerned with educational television. It is understood that its report, which is nearing completion, is likely to be submitted to the Board before the end of 1964.

228. It is a matter of very great regret that the death occurred of Mr. R. W. T. Cowan on 26th June, 1964. During the period of his association with the Committee he had made a valuable contribution to its work.

TELEVISION OF OBJECTIONABLE MATTER

229. Section 118 of the *Broadcasting and Television Act 1942-1963* prohibits the televising of any matter which is blasphemous, indecent or obscene. The Board is not aware that any breaches of this section occurred during the year, although complaints were received from viewers about some television programmes. The incidence of objections was not high, and they usually referred to instances of vulgarity in comedy routines. Each complaint was investigated by the Board. There was evidence of irresponsibility on the part of regular participants in a variety programme and the station concerned was informed that if there were any repetition the Board would require the station to record all such items in advance.

230. Although social standards and conventions in entertainment are changing it is necessary for stations to remember that television programmes, which have a largely uncontrolled entry into the home, are in a different category from entertainment at theatres and other places where the audience must make a conscious effort to attend the performance.

231. There was some criticism of programmes containing discussions on social issues and moral problems, mainly on the grounds that participants in certain discussions were not qualified to discuss the subject matter with which the programme was concerned. The Television Programme Standards make provision for such programmes in the following words:—

"It should be understood that these Standards are not intended to prevent the televising in good faith, at appropriate times, and in appropriate circumstances of—

- (a) genuine works of artistic or literary merit; or
- (b) serious presentation of moral and social issues.

Such programmes are, indeed, to be encouraged, so long as due warning of the nature of the programme is given, where necessary, both in advance publicity and at its commencement."

It is a corollary of these conditions that if a station presents any programme of the types mentioned it should ensure the competence of those participating in the programme.

HOURS OF SERVICE

232. Section 16 (3.) (c) of the *Broadcasting and Television Act 1942-1963* provides that the Board shall have power to determine the hours during which programmes may be broadcast or televised. The Board has deliberately adopted a permissive policy in this matter, so that stations are reasonably free to vary their hours of service so long as the programmes transmitted are consistent with the requirements of the Board's Programme Standards, and with the requirements of the Minister concerning the Australian content of programmes. Some licensees are apt to proceed with variations in hours of service to the point of making public announcements before submitting their proposals to the Board. This practice is contrary to the Board's requirements, and could lead to embarrassment for the station concerned and confusion for viewers if the already publicized changes proved to be unacceptable to the Board. Towards the end of the year under review the commercial stations in Sydney and Adelaide substantially reduced their periods of operation. The Board considers that in some cases periods of operation had become too long, having regard to the difficulty of maintaining a reasonable standard of programmes over the entire range of transmission time. The growth in hours of operation has often been a product of competition between stations rather than a calculated attempt to serve the best interests of viewers. The Board was satisfied in the first place that some benefits would accrue to the public from the increases in programme time but it found no reason to reject the requests for subsequent reductions; it took the view that any hardship resulting from the reduced hours of service would be more than compensated for if the reduction led to better programmes.

233. The following table, setting out the total weekly transmission hours of each station as at the end of each quarter in 1962-63 and 1963-64, indicates, with few exceptions, a steady general increase in hours of service throughout the year.

WEEKLY HOURS OF TRANSMISSION (TO NEAREST QUARTER HOUR) AT THE END OF EACH QUARTER FROM SEPTEMBER, 1962, TO 30th JUNE, 1964

Station	1962-63				1963-64			
	September	December	March	June	September	December	March	June
ABC Canberra	..	61½	59½	58½	60½	68	63½	68½
CTC Canberra	33	36	36	42½	42½	42½	42½	45½
ABN Sydney	59½	61½	59½	58½	60½	68	63	68
ATN Sydney	90	90	90½	90½	94	94	92½	72
TCN Sydney	90½	91	91	91½	91½	91½	85½	73
ABCN Central Tablelands	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	68
CBN Central Tablelands	35	37½	45½	45½	45½	45½	45½	45½
ABHN Newcastle	..	..	..	58½	60½	68	63	68
NBN Newcastle	55½	45	47½	47½	47½	47½	57½	57½
ABRN Richmond-Tweed	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	61½
RTN Richmond-Tweed	36½	36½	36½	36½	36½	39½	39½	41
RVN South Western Slopes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	38½
ABWN Illawarra	..	..	..	..	..	68	63	68
WIN Illawarra	37	37	37	47½	47½	56½	57½	57½
ABV Melbourne	60½	62	57	59	61½	68½	62	68½
GTV Melbourne	81½	84½	84½	84½	86½	86½	86	90½
HSV Melbourne	75½	75½	75½	76½	76½	76	76½	78½
ABEV Bendigo	..	..	..	59	61½	68½	62	68½
BCV Bendigo	39½	39½	44½	45½	45½	45½	48	49
ABRV Ballarat	..	..	..	59	61½	68½	62	68½
BTV Ballarat	38½	38½	40	45	45	45	50	55
ABLV Latrobe Valley	..	..	..	..	..	68½	62	68½
GLV Latrobe Valley	34½	34½	40½	43½	46½	46½	40½	40½
ABGV Goulburn Valley	..	..	..	..	..	68½	62	68½
GMV Goulburn Valley	34½	34½	41½	42½	46½	46½	46½	46½
ABQ Brisbane	55½	58	54½	60	58½	61	60½	64½
BTQ Brisbane	73	72½	72½	75½	75½	75½	75½	72½
QTQ Brisbane	72½	72½	72½	73½	78½	78½	78½	78½
ABDQ Darling Downs	..	..	..	..	..	61	60½	64½
DDQ Darling Downs	33	33	33	34½	36½	36½	39½	39½
ABRQ Rockhampton	..	..	..	..	..	60	62	64½
RTQ Rockhampton	..	..	..	..	31½	35	35½	35½
TNQ Townsville	..	28	28	30½	30½	30½	30½	30½
ABS Adelaide	56½	64½	53	57	58½	67½	64	61½
ADS Adelaide	78½	77½	77½	77½	77½	77½	76	60½
NWS Adelaide	76½	57½	77½	77½	77½	77½	77½	59½
ABW Perth	56½	58½	61	58½	58½	62½	61½	63½
TVW Perth	65½	65½	65½	65½	75½	78½	78½	69
ABT Hobart	56½	63½	55½	57½	58½	65½	62½	61½
TVT Hobart	51	48	48	52½	53½	53½	57	55½
ABNT North Eastern Tasmania	..	..	..	..	58½	65½	62½	61½
TNT North Eastern Tasmania	36½	37	37½	37½	44½	44½	44½	44½

PART VIII.—GENERAL.

FINANCIAL ACCOUNTS OF THE BOARD

234. In conformity with the provisions of section 28 of the *Broadcasting and Television Act 1942-1963*, a statement of financial accounts of the Board for the year ended 30th June, 1964, together with the report of the Auditor-General as to those accounts, appears in Appendix "I" of this Report.

ANNUAL DEVELOPMENT OF BROADCASTING AND TELEVISION

235. 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
	Sealed Sets System			National	Commercial	
30th June— 1924	4	..	1,206	..	..	..
	Class "A"	Class "B"				
1925	7	6	63,874	..	..	..
1926	8	9	128,060	..	..	..
1927	8	12	225,240	..	..	..
1928	8	12	270,507	..	..	..
1929	8	12	301,199	..	..	..
	National	Commercial				
1930	8	13	312,192	..	..	..
1931	9	27	331,969	..	..	..
1932	12	43	369,945	..	..	..
1933	12	48	469,477	..	..	..
1934	12	53	599,159	..	..	..
1935	12	57	721,852	..	..	..
1936	14	73	825,136	..	..	..
1937	20	80	940,068	..	..	..
1938	24	94	1,057,911	..	..	..
1939	24	98	1,131,861	..	..	..
1940	26	100	1,212,581	..	..	..
1941	27	96	1,293,266	..	..	..
1942	27	97	1,320,073	..	..	..
1943	27	96	1,370,000	..	..	..
1944	28	98	1,394,880	..	..	..
1945	29	100	1,415,229	..	..	..
1946	29	100	1,436,789	..	..	..
1947	32	101	1,678,276	..	..	..
1948	33	102	1,703,970	..	..	..
1949	37	102	1,762,875	..	..	..
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	1,881,099

In addition to the abovementioned national broadcasting stations, there were, as at 30th June, 1964, ten high frequency (short wave) transmitters providing services to listeners in remote areas.

LISTENERS' LICENCES

236. The following table shows the various classes of broadcast listeners' licences which were current on 30th June, 1964:—

Class of Licence	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Commonwealth
Ordinary	687,632	537,632	287,483	230,668	147,873	62,774	1,954,062
Hirers	92	69	7	63	1	—	232
Lodging House	4,495	1,799	653	369	9	156	7,481
Pensioner	126,922	81,150	52,084	32,985	25,492	10,740	329,373
Blind	1,037	819	421	362	392	307	3,338
School	2,000	1,117	1,519	733	354	182	5,905
Total	822,178	622,586	342,167	265,180	174,121	74,159	2,300,391
Short Term Hirers' Licences	321	77	154	847	—	—	1,399

237 The fee for a broadcast listener's licence is £2.15s. for zone 1, which includes all places within a radius of 250 miles from broadcasting stations specified by the Board. All except 16,803 of the broadcast listeners' licences current on 30th June, 1964, were issued in zone 1. The fee for such licences in zone 2, which comprises all other areas, is £1.8s. The

fee for licences granted to certain types of pensioners is 10s. in zone 1 and 7s. in zone 2. Licences are granted free of charge to blind persons and schools.

VIEWERS' LICENCES

238. The following table shows the various classes of television viewers' licences which were current on 30th June, 1964. The fee for a television viewer's licence is £5, except in the case of certain classes of pensioners who pay a licence fee of £1 5s. Licences are granted free of charge to blind persons and schools.

Class of Licence	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Commonwealth
Ordinary	616,675	514,064	176,902	155,401	91,923	47,336	1,602,301
Hirers	92	77	556	722	119	77	1,643
Lodging House	1,624	1,233	347	236	140	107	3,687
Pensioner	72,545	51,785	21,420	16,453	12,250	4,515	178,968
Blind	499	467	164	147	165	114	1,556
School	217	172	59	36	25	6	515
Total	691,652	567,798	199,448	172,995	104,622	52,155	1,788,670
Short Term Hirers' Licences	29,391	13,488	15,315	21,435	10,650	3,150	93,429

239. In the Budget Speech of 11th August, 1964, the Rt. Hon. the Treasurer made the following announcement regarding the abolition of duty on cathode ray tubes for television receivers and fees for broadcast listeners' and television viewers' licences:—

"Because of insuperable administrative and legal problems, the existing duty of £6 on television cathode ray tubes, which was imposed to help pay for the National Television Service, is to be abandoned. To compensate for the loss of revenue involved, it has been decided to make an increase of £1 in the television viewer's licence fee, thus preserving the concept that the cost of the National Television Service should be met by special levies on those for whom it is provided, namely, persons with television sets . . .

At the present time it is estimated that 62 per cent. of Australian homes have licensed television receivers. Nearly all of these homes also have broadcast receivers. It has been decided, therefore, that the time is opportune to introduce a combined licence to cover both broadcast and television receivers. A compulsory combined receiving licence will have many advantages from an administrative viewpoint.

The fee for a combined licence will be 5s. less than the total fees payable for ordinary rate separate licences. Separate licences will be retained in those cases where persons possess only one type of receiver. An applicant for a television viewer's licence only will be required to complete a statement to the effect that neither he, nor any member of his family is in possession of a broadcast receiver in respect of which a licence is required. The combined licence is not intended to apply to hirers and lodging houses. Including the increase of £1 in the television viewer's licence fee, which I have already announced in conjunction with the abolition of duty on television cathode ray tubes, the new combined licence fee will be £8 10s., and separate viewers' and listeners' licences will cost £6 and £2 15s. respectively . . ."

COST OF NATIONAL BROADCASTING SERVICE AND NATIONAL TELEVISION SERVICE

240. Expenditure on the operation of the National Broadcasting Service and the National Television Service (including both programme and technical services) during 1963-64 was as shown hereunder:—

Australian Broadcasting Commission	£	11,629,055
Technical and Other Services (provided by Postmaster-General's Department)		3,596,458
Rents		19,166
Repairs and Maintenance		73,726
Total		15,318,405
Expenditure on Capital Works		3,428,916
Total Expenditure		18,747,321

The gross expenditure of the Australian Broadcasting Commission was £12,839,478 but revenue amounting to £1,210,423 was derived from public concerts, subsidies for symphony orchestras, sale of publications, the sale of news services, and miscellaneous sources. The total cash revenue received, excluding that received by the Commission, was £14,326,433 viz.—

Broadcast Listeners' Licence fees	£	5,520,163
Television Viewers' Licence fees		8,677,268
Miscellaneous		129,002
		14,326,433

In addition to the television viewer's licence fee, an excise duty of £6 has been payable on every cathode ray tube used in a television receiver. See previous paragraph.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

241. The Board wishes to acknowledge the co-operation extended to it throughout the year by the various bodies with which it is associated in matters relating to the broadcasting and television services of the Commonwealth. The Postmaster-General's Department, whose officers undertake certain duties on behalf of the Board, has provided considerable assistance, as have also the Australian Broadcasting Commission, the Federation of Australian Commercial Broadcasters, the Federation of Australian Commercial Television Stations and the Commonwealth Film Censorship Board. The Board greatly appreciates also the work done on its behalf in London by officers of the High Commissioner's Office and by Mr. R. B. Crampton, the Civil Air Attaché, who, with the approval of the Department of Civil Aviation, acts as the Board's representative in Washington. The Board is grateful also to the Sydney Technical College, 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 connexion with the examination of candidates for the Television Operator's Certificate of Proficiency.

R. G. OSBORNE, Chairman.

R. B. MAIR, Member.

J. M. DONOVAN, Member.

W. C. RADFORD, Part-time Member.

T. H. E. HEYES, Part-time Member.

J. A. McNAMARA,
Secretary,
25th September, 1964.

APPENDIX A

COMMERCIAL BROADCASTING STATIONS IN OPERATION ON 30th JUNE, 1964

Call Sign	Location of Station	Frequency (Kc/s)	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.	129½
NEW SOUTH WALES					
<i>(Metropolitan)</i>					
2CH	Sydney	1,170	5,000	New South Wales Council of Churches Service, c/o St. Peter's Rectory, 188 Forbes-street, Darlinghurst.	126
2GB	Sydney	870	5,000	Broadcasting Station 2GB Pty. Ltd., 136-138 Phillip-street, Sydney.	168
2KY	Sydney	1,020	5,000	The Trustees, R. H. Erskine and P. Hampson, and the Secretary, J. D. Kenny, of the Labor Council of New South Wales, Trades Hall, Goulburn-street, Sydney.	168
2SM	Sydney	1,270	5,000	Broadcasting Station 2SM Pty. Ltd., City Mutual Building, 60 Hunter-street, Sydney.	168
2UE	Sydney	950	5,000	Radio 2UE Sydney Pty. Ltd., 29 Bligh-street, Sydney.	168
2UW	Sydney	1,110	*5,000	Commonwealth Broadcasting Corporation Pty. Ltd., 365 Kent-street, Sydney.	168
<i>(Country)</i>					
2AD	Armidale	1,130	2,000	New England Broadcasters Pty. Ltd., Broadcast House, 123 Rusden-street, Armidale.	120½
2AY	Albury	1,490	2,000	Amalgamated Wireless (A/asia) Ltd., 47 York-street, Sydney.	121½
2BE	Bega	1,480	1,000	Radio 2BE Pty. Ltd., Auckland-street, Bega.	101½
2BH	Broken Hill	660	200	Radio Silver City Pty. Ltd., cnr. Biende and Sulphide-streets, Broken Hill.	116
2BS	Bathurst	1,500	2,000	Bathurst Broadcasters Pty. Ltd., 109 George-street, Bathurst.	121½
2DU	Dubbo	1,250	2,000	Western Broadcasters Pty. Ltd., 45 Macquarie-street, Dubbo.	129¼
2GF	Grafton	1,210	2,000	Grafton Broadcasting Co. Pty. Ltd., 47 York-street, Sydney.	121
2GN	Goulburn	1,380	2,000	Goulburn Broadcasting Co. Pty. Ltd., 47 York-street, Sydney.	118
2GZ	Orange	990	2,000	Country Broadcasting Services Ltd., 31 Sale-street, Orange.	122
2HD	Newcastle	1,140	2,000	Airsales Broadcasting Co. Pty. Ltd., Maitland-road, Sandgate.	168
2KA	Katoomba	780	2,000	Transcontinental Broadcasting Corporation Ltd., 4th Floor, Stanway House, 77 King-street, Sydney.	121
2KM	Kempsey	980	2,000	Radio Kempsey Ltd., 4th Floor, Stanway House, 77 King-street, Sydney.	123¼
2KO	Newcastle	1,410	2,000	Radio 2KO Newcastle Pty. Ltd., C.M.L. Building, 110 Hunter-street, Newcastle.	168
2LF	Young	1,340	2,000	Young Broadcasters Pty. Ltd., 24 Lovell-street, Young.	119½
2LM	Lismore	900	D 2,000 N 1,000	Richmond River Broadcasters Pty. Ltd., Bruxner Highway, Goonellabah, via Lismore.	115
2LT	Lithgow	1,370	500	Lithgow Broadcasters Pty. Ltd., Great Western Highway, South Bowenfels.	116½
2MG	Mudgee	1,450	1,000	Mudgee Broadcasting Co. Pty. Ltd., c/o A. R. Walter & Co., 1 Lovejoy-street, Mudgee.	119¼
2MO	Gunnedah	1,080	D 2,000 N 1,000	2MO Gunnedah Pty. Ltd., 5 Rodney-street, Gunnedah.	114½
2MW	Murwillumbah	1,440	2,000	Tweed Radio and Broadcasting Co. Pty. Ltd., Murwillumbah-street, Murwillumbah.	116
2NM	Muswellbrook	1,460	500	Hunter Broadcasters Pty. Ltd., 56 Hunter-street, Newcastle.	122½
2NX	Bolwarra	1,360	2,000	Hunter Broadcasters Pty. Ltd., 56 Hunter-street, Newcastle.	122½
2NZ	Inverell	1,190	2,000	Northern Broadcasters Pty. Ltd., 31 Sale-street, Orange.	121½
2PK	Parkes	1,400	2,000	Parkes Broadcasting Co. Pty. Ltd., 307 Clarinda-street, Parkes.	116½
2QN	Deniliquin	1,520	2,000	Haig-Muir Broadcasting Pty. Ltd., 6th Floor, Stanhill Building, 34 Queens-road, Melbourne.	111
2RE	Taree	1,560	D 2,000 N 500	Manning Valley Broadcasting Pty. Ltd., Cowper-street, Chatham, Taree.	119½
2RG	Griffith	1,070	D 2,000 N 1,000	2RG Broadcasters Pty. Ltd., Ulong-street, Griffith.	118
2TM	Tamworth	1,290	2,000	Tamworth Radio Development Co. Pty. Ltd., Radio Centre, Calala, Tamworth.	126
2VM	Moree	1,530	D 2,000 N 500	Moree Broadcasting and Development Co. Ltd., 93 Balo-street, Moree.	127½
2WG	Wagga	1,150	2,000	Riverina Broadcasters (Holdings) Pty. Ltd., 16 Fitzmaurice-street, Wagga.	124
2WL	Wollongong	1,430	2,000	Wollongong Broadcasting Pty. Ltd., Edward-street, Wollongong.	131
2XL	Cooma	920	D 2,000 N 1,000	Cooma Broadcasters Pty. Ltd., 132 Sharp-street, Cooma.	119
VICTORIA					
<i>(Metropolitan)</i>					
3AK	Melbourne	1,500	5,000	Melbourne Broadcasters Pty. Ltd., Television City, 22-46 Bendigo-street, Richmond.	80½
3AW	Melbourne	1,280	5,000	3AW Broadcasting Co. Pty. Ltd., 374-384 Latrobe-street, Melbourne.	142
3DB	Melbourne	1,030	5,000	The Herald and Weekly Times Ltd., 44-74 Flinders-street, Melbourne.	168
3KZ	Melbourne	1,180	5,000	Industrial Printing and Publicity Co. Ltd., 24-30 Victoria-street, Carlton.	125½
3UZ	Melbourne	930	5,000	Nilsen's Broadcasting Service Pty. Ltd., 45-47 Bourke-street, Melbourne.	168
3XY	Melbourne	1,420	5,000	Station 3XY Pty. Ltd., c/o Messrs. Tovell & Lucas, Charter House, 4 Bank-place, Melbourne.	168

COMMERCIAL BROADCASTING STATIONS IN OPERATION ON 30th JUNE, 1964— *Continued*

Call Sign	Location of Station	Frequency (k/cs.)	Authorised Power (watts)	Licensee and Registered Office	Hours of Service per Week (to nearest Quarter Hour)
VICTORIA — <i>Continued</i>					
<i>(Country)</i>					
3BA ..	Ballarat ..	1,320	2,000	Ballarat Broadcasters Pty. Ltd., 56 Lydiard-street North, Ballarat.	126
3BO ..	Bendigo ..	960	2,000	Amalgamated Wireless (A/asia) Ltd., 47 York-street, Sydney.	127½
3CS ..	Colac ..	1,130	2,000	Colac Broadcasting Co. Pty. Ltd., 241 Murray-street, Colac. ..	114
3CV ..	Maryborough ..	1,440	2,000	Central Victoria Broadcasters Pty. Ltd., "The Age" Chambers, 239 Collins-street, Melbourne.	124½
3GL ..	Geelong ..	1,350	2,000	Geelong Broadcasters Pty. Ltd., 191-197 Ryrie-street, Geelong.	120
3HA ..	Hamilton ..	1,000	2,000	Western Province Radio Pty. Ltd., "The Age" Chambers, 239 Collins-street, Melbourne.	126¾
3LK ..	Lubeck ..	1,090	2,000	The Herald and Weekly Times Ltd., 44-74 Flinders-street, Melbourne.	125½
3MA ..	Mildura ..	1,470	2,000	Sunraysia Broadcasters Pty. Ltd., 22 Deakin-avenue, Mildura.	113
3NE ..	Wangaratta ..	1,600	D 2,000 N 1,000	Wangaratta Broadcasting Co. Pty. Ltd., Templeton-street, Wangaratta.	130
3SH ..	Swan Hill ..	1,330	2,000	Central Murray Broadcasters Pty. Ltd., "The Age" Chambers, 239 Collins-street, Melbourne.	118½
3SR ..	Shepparton ..	1,260	2,000	Associated Broadcasting Services Ltd., 290 Latrobe-street, Melbourne.	130
3TR ..	Sale ..	1,240	2,000	Latrobe Valley & Gippsland Broadcasters Pty. Ltd., "The Age" Chambers, 239 Collins-street, Melbourne.	131
3UL ..	Warragul ..	880	D 2,000 N 1,000	Associated Broadcasting Services Ltd., 290 Latrobe-street, Melbourne.	127½
3YB ..	Warrnambool ..	1,210	2,000	Associated Broadcasting Services Ltd., 290 Latrobe-street, Melbourne.	124½
QUEENSLAND					
<i>(Metropolitan)</i>					
4BC ..	Brisbane ..	1,120	2,000	Commonwealth Broadcasting Corporation (Qld.) Ltd., 5th Floor, T. & G. Building, 189-191 Queen-street, Brisbane.	168
4BH ..	Brisbane ..	1,390	2,000	Broadcasters (Aust.) Pty. Ltd., cnr. Albert and Charlotte-streets, Brisbane.	133
4BK ..	Brisbane ..	1,300	2,000	Queensland Newspapers Pty. Ltd., 93 Queen-street, Brisbane.	126
4KQ ..	Brisbane ..	690	2,000	Labor Broadcasting Station Pty. Ltd., cnr. Elizabeth and Edward-streets, Brisbane.	168
<i>(Country)</i>					
4AK ..	Oakey ..	1,220	2,000	Queensland Newspapers Pty. Ltd., 93 Queen-street, Brisbane.	126
4AY ..	Ayr ..	960	2,000	Ayr Broadcasters Pty. Ltd., 41 Flinders-street, Townsville. ..	125½
4BU ..	Bundaberg ..	1,330	2,000	Bundaberg Broadcasters Pty. Ltd., 55 Woongarra-street, Bundaberg.	116¾
4CA ..	Cairns ..	1,010	2,000	Amalgamated Wireless (A/asia) Ltd., 47 York-street, Sydney.	119
4GR ..	Toowoomba ..	860	2,000	Gold Radio Service Pty. Ltd., 5th Floor, T. & G. Building, Queen-street, Brisbane.	123½
4GY ..	Gympie ..	1,350	D 2,000 N 1,000	Gympie Broadcasting Co. Ltd., Smithfield Chambers, 232 Mary-street, Gympie.	114½
4IP ..	Ipswich ..	1,010	2,000	South Queensland Broadcasting Corporation Pty. Ltd., Lime-stone-street, Ipswich.	117¾
4LG ..	Longreach ..	1,100	2,000	Central Queensland Broadcasting Corporation Pty. Ltd., Merino Arcade, Eagle-street, Longreach.	99%
4LM ..	Mt. Isa ..	1,370	500	North Queensland Broadcasting Corporation Pty. Ltd., Willis House, Albert-street, Brisbane.	117¾
4MB ..	Maryborough ..	1,160	2,000	Maryborough Broadcasting Co. Pty. Ltd., 5th Floor, T. & G. Building, Queen-street, Brisbane.	120½
4MK ..	Mackay ..	1,380	2,000	Mackay Broadcasting Service Pty. Ltd., 38 Gordon-street, Mackay.	117½
4RO ..	Rockhampton ..	1,000	2,000	Rockhampton Broadcasting Co. Pty. Ltd., 5th Floor, T. & G. Building, Queen-street, Brisbane.	120½
4SB ..	Kingaroy ..	1,060	2,000	South Burnett Broadcasting Co. Ltd., 26 Alford-street, Kingaroy.	114½
4TO ..	Townsville ..	780	2,000	Amalgamated Wireless (A/asia) Ltd., 47 York-street, Sydney.	125½
4VL ..	Charleville ..	920	D 2,000 N 1,000	Charleville Broadcasting Co. Ltd., Radio House, 14 Wills-street, Charleville.	115
4WK ..	Warwick ..	880	D 2,000 N 1,000	Warwick Broadcasting Co. Pty. Ltd., Palmerin-street, Warwick.	114½
4ZR ..	Roma ..	1,480	D 2,000 N 1,000	Maranoa Broadcasting Co. Ltd., McDowall-street, Roma. ..	113½
SOUTH AUSTRALIA					
<i>(Metropolitan)</i>					
5AD ..	Adelaide ..	1,310	2,000	Advertiser Newspapers Ltd., 121 King William-street, Adelaide.	168
5DN ..	Adelaide ..	970	2,000	Hume Broadcasters Pty. Ltd., 201 Tynte-street, North Adelaide.	168
5KA ..	Adelaide ..	1,200	2,000	5KA Broadcasters Pty. Ltd., 43 Franklin-street, Adelaide. ..	168
<i>(Country)</i>					
5AU ..	Port Augusta ..	1,450	2,000	5AU Broadcasters Pty. Ltd., 43 Franklin-street, Adelaide. ..	121
5MU ..	Murray Bridge ..	1,460	500	Murray Bridge Broadcasting Co. Ltd., 121 King William-street, Adelaide.	122½
5PI ..	Crystal Brook ..	1,040	2,000	Midlands Broadcasting Services Ltd., 121 King William-street, Adelaide.	122½
5RM ..	Renmark ..	800	2,000	River Murray Broadcasters Pty. Ltd., 134 Waymouth-street, Adelaide.	121
5SE ..	Mount Gambier ..	1,370	500	South Eastern Broadcasting Co. Ltd., 121 King William-street, Adelaide.	122½

COMMERCIAL BROADCASTING STATIONS IN OPERATION ON 30th JUNE, 1964— *Continued*

Call Sign	Location of Station	Frequency (Kc/s).	Authorised Power (watts)	Licensee and Registered Office	Hours of Service per Week (to nearest Quarter Hour)
WESTERN AUSTRALIA					
<i>(Metropolitan)</i>					
6IX ..	Perth ..	1,080	2,000	W.A. Broadcasters Pty. Ltd., 38 Mounts Bay-road, Perth	125
6KY ..	Perth ..	1,210	2,000	Westland Broadcasting Co. Ltd., 17-19 James-street, Perth.	168
6PM ..	Perth ..	1,000	2,000	6PM Broadcasters Pty. Ltd., St. George's House, 115 St. George's-terrace, Perth.	125
6PR ..	Perth ..	880	2,000	Nicholsons Broadcasting Services Pty. Ltd., 340 Hay-street, Perth.	144
<i>(Country)</i>					
6AM ..	Northam ..	860	2,000	6AM Broadcasters Pty. Ltd., St. George's House, 115 St. George's-terrace, Perth.	116½
6BY ..	Bridgetown ..	900	2,000	W.A. Broadcasters Pty. Ltd., 38 Mounts Bay-road, Perth.	113
6CI ..	Collie ..	1,130	2,000	Nicholsons Broadcasting Services Pty. Ltd., 340 Hay-street, Perth.	98%
6GE ..	Geraldton ..	1,010	2,000	Great Northern Broadcasters Ltd., E.S. & A. Bank Buildings, 145 Marine-terrace, Geraldton.	100½
6KG ..	Kalgoorlie ..	980	2,000	Goldfields Broadcasters (1933) Pty. Ltd., St. George's House, 115 St. George's-terrace, Perth.	101
6MD ..	Merredin ..	1,100	2,000	W.A. Broadcasters Pty. Ltd., 38 Mounts Bay-road, Perth.	113
6NA ..	Narrogin ..	920	2,000	Westland Broadcasting Co. Ltd., 17-19 James-street, Perth.	122½
6TZ ..	Bunbury ..	960	2,000	Nicholsons Broadcasting Services Pty. Ltd., 340 Hay-street, Perth.	124½
6VA ..	Albany ..	780	2,000	Albany Broadcasters Ltd., 165 York-street, Albany.	113½
6WB ..	Katanning ..	1,070	2,000	W.A. Broadcasters Pty. Ltd., 38 Mounts Bay-road, Perth.	113
TASMANIA					
<i>(Metropolitan)</i>					
7HO ..	Hobart ..	860	2,000	Commercial Broadcasters Pty. Ltd., 23 Elizabeth-street, Hobart.	133
7HT ..	Hobart ..	1,080	2,000	Metropolitan Broadcasters Pty. Ltd., cnr. Elizabeth and Melville-streets, Hobart.	129½
<i>(Country)</i>					
7AD ..	Devonport ..	900	500	Northern Tasmania Broadcasters Pty. Ltd., 54 Cameron-street, Launceston.	111½
7BU ..	Burnie ..	560	500	Burnie Broadcasting Service Pty. Ltd., 54 Cameron-street, Launceston.	112½
7EX ..	Launceston ..	1,010	2,000	7EX Pty. Ltd., Watchorn-street, Launceston.	163
7LA ..	Launceston ..	1,100	2,000	Findlay and Wills Broadcasters Pty. Ltd., 21 Paterson-street, Launceston.	126
7QT ..	Queenstown ..	720	500	West Coast Broadcasters Pty. Ltd., 21 Paterson-street, Launceston.	83½
7SD ..	Scottsdale ..	540	2,000	North East Tasmanian Radio Broadcasters Pty. Ltd., 54 Cameron-street, Launceston.	98
NORTHERN TERRITORY					
8DN ..	Darwin ..	1,240	2,000	Darwin Broadcasters Pty. Ltd., 16 Smith-street West, Darwin.	129

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 30th JUNE, 1964
MEDIUM FREQUENCY SERVICES.

Call Sign	Location of Station	Frequency (Kc/s).	Authorised Power (watts)	Hours of Service per Week (to nearest Quarter Hour)
AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY.				
2CN	Canberra	1,540	2,000	125½
2CY	Southern Tablelands Service (Canberra)	850	10,000	126¼
NEW SOUTH WALES.				
<i>(Metropolitan)</i>				
2BL	Sydney	740	50,000	125½
2FC	Sydney	610	50,000	126¼
<i>(Regional)</i>				
2AN	Armidale	760	50	126¼
2BA	Far South Coast Service (Bega)	810	10,000	126¼
2BO	Riverina and North-East Victoria Service (Albury)	670	10,000	126¼
2CO	Western Districts Service (Orange)	550	50,000	126¼
2CR	New England Service (Glen Innes)	820	10,000	126¼
2GL	Mid-North Coast Service (Kempsey)	680	10,000	126¼
2KP	Lithgow	1,570	200	126¼
2LG	Murwillumbah	560	200	126¼
2ML	Newcastle	1,510	10,000	126¼
2NA	Broken Hill	760	1,000	126¼
2NB	Newcastle	1,230	10,000	125½
2NC	Northern Rivers Service (Grafton)	700	50,000	126¼
2NR	Northern Tablelands Service (Tamworth)	650	10,000	126¼
2NU	Taree	720	200	126¼
2TR	Muswellbrook (Upper Hunter)	1,040	1,000	126
2UH	Wollongong	1,580	2,000	126¼
2WN				
VICTORIA.				
<i>(Metropolitan)</i>				
3AR	Melbourne	620	50,000	126¼
3LO	Melbourne	770	50,000	125½
<i>(Regional)</i>				
3GI	Gippsland Service (Sale)	830	10,000	126¼
3WL	Warrnambool	1,570	200	126¼
3WV	Western Victoria Service (Horsham)	580	50,000	126¼
QUEENSLAND.				
<i>(Metropolitan)</i>				
4QG	Brisbane	790	10,000	126¼
4QR	Brisbane	590	50,000	125½
<i>(Regional)</i>				
4AT	Far North Queensland Service (Atherton)	600	2,000	126¼
4GM	Gympie District Service (Gympie)	1,570	200	126¼
4MI	Mount Isa	1,080	200	126¼
4QA	Pioneer District Service (Mackay)	720	2,000	126¼
4QB	Wide Bay District Service (Maryborough)	910	2,000	126¼
4QL	Western Queensland Service (Longreach)	540	10,000	126¼
4QN	Northern Queensland Service (Townsville)	630	50,000	126¼
4QS	Darling Downs Service (Toowoomba)	750	10,000	126¼
4QY	Far North Queensland Service (Cairns)	940	2,000	126¼
4RK	Central Queensland Service (Rockhampton)	840	10,000	126¼
4SO	Southport	1,590	200	126¼
SOUTH AUSTRALIA.				
<i>(Metropolitan)</i>				
5AN	Adelaide	890	10,000	126
5CL	Adelaide	730	50,000	126¼
<i>(Regional)</i>				
5CK	Lower North Service (Port Pirie)	640	10,000	126¼
5LN	Port Lincoln	1,530	200	126¼
5MG	South-East Service (Mount Gambier)	1,580	200	126¼
5MV	South Australian Upper Murray Service (Renmark)	1,590	2,000	126¼
5PA	South-East Service (Penola)	1,160	2,000	126¼
5WM	Woomera	1,580	50	126¼
WESTERN AUSTRALIA				
<i>(Metropolitan)</i>				
6WF	Perth	690	50,000	125½
6WN	Perth	810	10,000	126¼
<i>(Regional)</i>				
6AL	Western Australian Regional Service (Albany)	650	400	126¼
6CA	Carnarvon	720	200	126¼
6DL	Dalwallinu	530	10,000	126¼
6DL	Dalwallinu	660	2,000	126¼
6GF	Goldfield Regional Service (Kalgoorlie)	830	2,000	126¼
6GN	Geraldton Regional Service (Geraldton)	600	200	126¼
6NM	Western Australian Regional Service (Northam)	600	50,000	126¼
6WA	Western Australian Regional Service (Wagin)	560		

NATIONAL BROADCASTING STATIONS IN OPERATION ON 30th JUNE, 1964— *Continued*

Call Sign	Location of Station	Frequency (Kc/s).	Authorised Power (watts)	Hours of Service per Week (to nearest Quarter Hour)
TASMANIA.				
<i>(Metropolitan)</i>				
7ZL	Hobart	600	10,000	126¼
7ZR	Hobart	940	10,000	125½
<i>(Regional)</i>				
7NT	North Tasmanian Service (Launceston)	710	10,000	126¼
7QN	West Coast Service (Queenstown)	630	200	126¼
NORTHERN TERRITORY.				
8AL	Alice Springs	1,530	50	126¾
8DR	Darwin	650	2,000	126¾
8KN	Katherine	670	50	126¾
8TC	Tennant Creek	680	50	126¾
TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.				
9PA	Port Moresby	1,250	2,000	125½
9RB	Rabaul	810	2,000	99¼

HIGH FREQUENCY SERVICES.

Call Sign	Location of Station	Authorised Power (watts)	Hours of Service per Week (to nearest Quarter Hour)
VLG	Melbourne, Victoria	10,000	13½
VLH	Melbourne, Victoria	10,000	122¾
VLI	Sydney, New South Wales	2,000	126¼
VLK	Port Moresby, Papua	10,000	122
VLM	Brisbane, Queensland	10,000	126¼
VLQ	Brisbane, Queensland	10,000	122
VLR	Melbourne, Victoria	10,000	126¼
VLT	Port Moresby, Papua	10,000	126¼
VLW	Perth, Western Australia	10,000	123¾
VLX	Perth, Western Australia	10,000	122
		50,000	122¾

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

APPENDIX C

COMMERCIAL TELEVISION STATIONS IN OPERATION ON 30th JUNE, 1964

Call Sign and Channel	Area	Location of Transmitter	Authorized Frequencies (Mc/s).	Authorized Power (kW.e.r.p.) and Polarization	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.	45½
NEW SOUTH WALES.						
<i>(Metropolitan)</i>						
ATN-7	Sydney	Gore Hill	181-188 V. 182.25 S. 187.75	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Horizontal)	Amalgamated Television Services Pty. Ltd., Television Centre, Epping, N.S.W.	72
TCN-9	Sydney	Gore Hill	195-202 V. 196.25 S. 201.75	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Horizontal)	Television Corporation Ltd., 168-174 Castlereagh-street, Sydney, N.S.W.	73
<i>(Country)</i>						
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.	45½
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., Mosbricrescent, Newcastle, N.S.W.	57½
RTN-8	Richmond-Tweed	Mount Nardi	188-195 V. 189.25 S. 194.75	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Horizontal)	Richmond-Tweed TV Ltd., 11 Molesworth-street, Lismore, N.S.W.	41
RVN-2	South Western Slopes & Eastern Riverina	Mount Ulandra	63-70 V. 64.24 S. 69.74	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Horizontal)	Riverina Television Ltd., Lake Albert-road, Wagga Wagga, N.S.W.	38½
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.	57½
VICTORIA.						
<i>(Metropolitan)</i>						
GTV-9	Melbourne	Mount Dandenong	195-202 V. 196.248 S. 201.748	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Horizontal)	General Television Corporation Pty. Ltd., 22-46 Bendigo-street, Richmond, Vic.	90½
HSV-7	Melbourne	Mount Dandenong	181-188 V. 182.25 S. 187.75	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Horizontal)	Herald-Sun T.V. Pty. Ltd., 44-74 Flinders-street, Melbourne, Vic.	78½
<i>(Country)</i>						
BCV-8	Bendigo	Mount Alexander	188-195 V. 189.25 S. 194.75	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Vertical)	Bendigo and Central Victoria Telecasters Ltd., Williamson-street, Bendigo, Vic.	49
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.	55
GLV-10	Latrobe Valley	Mount Tassie (near Callignee)	208-215 V. 209.246 S. 214.746	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Horizontal)	Gippsland-Latrobe Valley Telecasters Ltd., Prince's Highway, Traralgon, Vic.	40½
GMV-6	Goulburn Valley	Mount Major	174-181 V. 175.256 S. 180.756	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Vertical)	Goulburn-Murray Television Ltd., 290 Latrobe-street, Melbourne, Vic.	46½
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.	72½
QTQ-9	Brisbane	Mount Coot-tha	195-202 V. 196.25 S. 201.75	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Horizontal)	Queensland Television Ltd., New Zealand Chambers, 334 Queen-street, Brisbane, Qld.	78½
<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., 2nd Floor, C.M.L. Building, 208 Margaret-street, Toowoomba, Qld.	39½
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.	35½
TNQ-7	Townsville	Mount Stuart	181-188 V. 182.25 S. 187.75	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Horizontal)	Telecasters North Queensland Ltd., 4 Denham-street, Townsville, Qld.	30½
SOUTH AUSTRALIA.						
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.	60½
NWS-9	Adelaide	Mount Lofty	195-202 V. 196.26 S. 201.76	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Horizontal)	Southern Television Corporation Ltd., 202-208 Tynte-street, North Adelaide, S.A.	59½

COMMERCIAL TELEVISION STATIONS IN OPERATION ON 30th JUNE, 1964.— *Continued*

Call Sign and Channel	Area	Location of Transmitter	Authorized Frequencies (Mc/s).	Authorized Power (kW.e.r.p.) and Polarization	Licensee and Registered Office	Hours of Service per Week (to nearest Quarter Hour).
WESTERN AUSTRALIA.						
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.	69
TASMANIA.						
(Metropolitan)						
TVT-6	Hobart	Mount Wellington	174-181 V. 175.25 S. 180.75	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Horizontal)	Tasmanian Television Ltd., 23 Elizabeth-street, Hobart, Tas.	55½
(Country)						
TNT-9	North-Eastern Tasmania	Mount Barrow	195-202 V. 196.238 S. 201.738	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Horizontal)	Northern Television Ltd., Watchorn-street, Launceston, Tas.	44½

APPENDIX D

NATIONAL TELEVISION STATIONS IN OPERATION ON 30th JUNE, 1964

Call Sign and Channel	Area	Location of Transmitter	Authorized Frequencies (Mc/s).	Authorized Power (kW.e.r.p.) and Polarization	Hours of Service
AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY.					
ABC-3	Canberra	Black Mountain	85-92 V. 86.24 S. 91.74	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Vertical)	59
NEW SOUTH WALES.					
<i>(Metropolitan)</i>					
ABN-2	Sydney	Gore Hill	63-70 V. 64.25 S. 69.75	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Horizontal)	58%
<i>(Country)</i>					
ABCN-1	Central Tablelands	Mt. Canobolas	56-63 V. 57.258 S. 62.758	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Vertical)	58%
ABHN-5	Newcastle-Hunter River	Great Sugarloaf	101-108 V. 102.258 S. 107.758	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Horizontal)	58%
ABRN-6	Richmond-Tweed	Mt. Nardi	174-181 V. 175.26 S. 180.76	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Horizontal)	57%
ABWN-5A	Illawarra	Knight's Hill	137-144 V. 138.25 S. 143.75	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Horizontal)	58%
VICTORIA.					
<i>(Metropolitan)</i>					
ABV-2	Melbourne	Mt. Dandenong	63-70 V. 64.25 S. 69.75	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Horizontal)	59
<i>(Country)</i>					
ABEV-1	Bendigo	Mt. Alexander	56-63 V. 57.25 S. 62.75	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Horizontal)	59
ABGV-3	Goulburn Valley	Mt. Major	85-92 V. 86.23 S. 91.73	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Vertical)	59
ABLW-4	Latrobe Valley	Mt. Tassie (near Callignee)	94-101 V. 95.24 S. 100.74	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Horizontal)	59
ABRV-3	Ballarat	Lookout Hill (near Mt. Buangor)	85-92 V. 86.238 S. 91.738	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Horizontal)	59
QUEENSLAND.					
<i>(Metropolitan)</i>					
ABQ-2	Brisbane	Mt. Coot-tha	63-70 V. 64.24 S. 69.74	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Horizontal)	57%
<i>(Country)</i>					
ABDQ-3	Darling Downs	Mt. Mowbullian	85-92 V. 86.252 S. 91.752	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Horizontal)	57%
ABRQ-3	Rockhampton	Mt. Hopeful	85-92 V. 86.26 S. 91.76	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Horizontal)	57
SOUTH AUSTRALIA.					
<i>(Metropolitan)</i>					
ABS-2	Adelaide	Mt. Lofty	63-70 V. 64.26 S. 69.76	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Horizontal)	63
WESTERN AUSTRALIA.					
<i>(Metropolitan)</i>					
ABW-2	Perth	Bickley	63-70 V. 64.25 S. 69.75	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Horizontal)	60
TASMANIA.					
<i>(Metropolitan)</i>					
ABT-2	Hobart	Mt. Wellington	63-70 V. 64.24 S. 69.74	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Horizontal)	60%
<i>(Country)</i>					
ABNT-3	North Eastern Tasmania	Mt. Barrow	85-92 V. 86.20 S. 91.70	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Horizontal)	60%

APPENDIX E

COMMERCIAL TELEVISION STATIONS
PRINCIPAL SHAREHOLDERS IN LICENSEE COMPANIES

AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY.
CANBERRA TELEVISION LTD. (CTC).

	£1 Stock Units.
The Federal Capital Press of Australia Pty. Ltd.	45,000
Canberra Broadcasters Pty. Ltd.	45,000
Daniel Bros. & Co. Pty. Ltd.	44,650
Others (less than 10,000 stock units each)	165,350
Total issued stock units	<u>300,000</u>

NEW SOUTH WALES.
(Metropolitan)

AMALGAMATED TELEVISION SERVICES PTY. LTD. (ATN).

	£1 Shares.
Fairfax Corporation Pty. Ltd.	1,061,630
Associated Newspapers Ltd.	125,000
Broadcasting Station 2GB Pty. Ltd.	102,206
Macquarie Broadcasting Service Pty. Ltd.	39,706
Artransa Pty. Ltd.	82,206
The Australian Broadcasting Co. Pty. Ltd.	83,370
Total issued shares	<u>1,494,118</u>

TELEVISION CORPORATION LTD. (TCN).

	10s. Stock Units.
News Ltd.	966,666
Australian Consolidated Press Ltd.	875,300
Consolidated Press Holdings Ltd.	444,325
Associated Newspapers Ltd. (London)	349,500
Broadcasting Station 2SM Pty. Ltd.	49,250
Brisbane TV Ltd.	48,000
Paramount Film Service Pty. Ltd.	31,000
James N. Kirby Holdings Pty. Ltd.	30,000
Tivoli Circuit Australia Pty. Ltd.	30,000
R. H. Erskine, P. Hampson (A.L.P.)	29,500
Others	1,011,125
Total issued stock units	<u>3,864,666</u>

UNITED TELECASTERS SYDNEY LTD. (TEN).

	5s. Shares
Amalgamated Wireless (A/asia) Ltd.	750,000
Colonial Sugar Refining Co. Ltd.	750,000
Email Ltd.	750,000
Bank of New South Wales	450,000
N.B.C. International Ltd., Canada	300,000
Australian United Enterprises Pty. Ltd.	200,000
National Roads and Motorists' Association (N.S.W.)	150,000
J. C. Williamson Theatres Ltd.	150,000
V.I.T.I. Pty. Ltd.	100,000
Others	2,400,000
Total issued shares	<u>6,000,000</u>

NEW SOUTH WALES.
(Country)

COUNTRY TELEVISION SERVICES LTD. (CBN).

	5s. Shares
Country Broadcasting and Television Services Ltd.	412,000
Email Ltd.	207,500
A. & F. Sullivan Pty. Ltd.	175,700
The Land Newspaper Ltd.	40,000
Young Broadcasters Pty. Ltd.	40,000
Western Newspapers Ltd.	32,000
Lithgow Broadcasters Pty. Ltd.	20,000
Western Daily Pty. Ltd.	16,000
Lithgow Mercury Pty. Ltd.	12,000
Others	644,800
Total issued shares	<u>1,600,000</u>

NEWCASTLE BROADCASTING AND TELEVISION CORPORATION LTD. (NBN).

	10s. Shares
Consolidated Press Holdings Ltd.	219,497
News Ltd.	209,597
Tanate Pty. Ltd.	187,498
Newcastle Morning Herald and Miners' Advocate Pty. Ltd.	144,000
Netherby Investments Pty. Ltd.	100,000
Euroka Pty. Ltd.	101,150
Australian United Enterprises Pty. Ltd.	118,300
Radio 2UE Sydney Pty. Ltd.	83,900
The Workers Cash Order and Finance Co. Ltd.	55,000
Labor Council of New South Wales	12,000
Others	269,058
Total issued shares	<u>1,500,000</u>

COMMERCIAL TELEVISION STATIONS — *continued*

TELEVISION NEW ENGLAND LTD. (NEN).		5s. Shares
Broadcast Amalgamated Ltd.	.. .. .	151,540
Tamworth Newspaper Co. Ltd.	.. .. .	100,500
The Mutual Life and Citizens' Assurance Co. Ltd.	.. .. .	72,000
Breeza Investments Pty. Ltd.	.. .. .	71,300
Est. H. M. Sheffer	.. .. .	41,525
Euroka Pty. Ltd.	.. .. .	41,200
Northern Newspapers Pty. Ltd.	.. .. .	40,000
New England Broadcasters Pty. Ltd.	.. .. .	30,000
E.M.I. (Aust.) Ltd.	.. .. .	22,500
The Australian Provincial Assurance Association Ltd.	.. .. .	20,000
Broadcast Amalgamated Ltd. Employees' Retiring Fund	.. .. .	20,000
Armidale Newspaper Co. Ltd.	.. .. .	20,000
W. J. O'Brien	.. .. .	949,435
Others	.. .. .	<u>1,600,000</u>
Total issued shares	.. .. .
NORTHERN RIVERS TELEVISION LTD. (NRN).		5s. Shares.
The Daily Examiner Pty. Ltd., Grafton	.. .. .	60,000
Grafton Broadcasting Co. Pty. Ltd.	.. .. .	40,000
Pan Australian Nominees Pty. Ltd.	.. .. .	22,652
The Macleay Argus Pty. Ltd.	.. .. .	22,500
The Central North Coast Newspaper Co. Pty. Ltd., Coffs Harbour	.. .. .	20,000
Others	.. .. .	714,848
Total issued shares	.. .. .	<u>880,000</u>
RICHMOND-TWEED TV LTD. (RTN).		5s. Shares.
Richmond River Broadcasters Pty. Ltd.	.. .. .	154,300
Northern Star Ltd.	.. .. .	140,000
A.T.V. (Australia) Pty. Ltd.	.. .. .	100,000
Tweed Radio and Broadcasting Co. Pty. Ltd.	.. .. .	80,000
Others	.. .. .	925,700
Total issued shares	.. .. .	<u>1,400,000</u>
RIVERINA TELEVISION LTD. (RVN).		5s. Shares.
Estate E. V. Roberts	.. .. .	200,000
A. and F. Sullivan Pty. Ltd.	.. .. .	150,000
Young Broadcasters Pty. Ltd.	.. .. .	100,000
Others	.. .. .	550,000
Total issued shares	.. .. .	<u>1,000,000</u>
TELEVISION WOLLONGONG TRANSMISSIONS LTD. (WIN).		10s. Stock Units.
Mirror Newspapers Ltd.	.. .. .	172,600
Consolidated Press Holdings Ltd.	.. .. .	160,000
Euroka Pty. Ltd.	.. .. .	131,800
Wollongong Broadcasting Pty. Ltd.	.. .. .	101,000
Wollongong Theatres Pty. Ltd.	.. .. .	20,000
O'Donnell Investments Pty. Ltd.	.. .. .	20,000
F. J. O'Donnell	.. .. .	20,000
Others	.. .. .	374,600
Total issued stock units	.. .. .	<u>1,000,000</u>
VICTORIA.		
(Metropolitan)		
AUSTARAMA TELEVISION PTY. LTD. (ATV).		£1 Shares.
Ansett Transport Industries Ltd.	.. .. .	699,999
R. M. Ansett	.. .. .	1
Total issued shares	.. .. .	<u>700,000</u>
GENERAL TELEVISION CORPORATION PTY. LTD. (GTV).		£1 Shares.
Independent Television Corporation Pty. Ltd.	.. .. .	627,441
David Syme & Co. Ltd.	.. .. .	188,169
Hoyts Theatres Ltd.	.. .. .	67,606
Greater Union Theatres Pty. Ltd.	.. .. .	58,848
Nilsen's Broadcasting Service Pty. Ltd.	.. .. .	35,290
Val Morgan & Sons Pty. Ltd.	.. .. .	17,646
Mack Furnishing Co. Pty. Ltd.	.. .. .	8,909
Eftee Broadcasters Pty. Ltd.	.. .. .	5,000
V. Margetts	.. .. .	2,267
Home News Publishing Co. Pty. Ltd.	.. .. .	824
Total issued shares	.. .. .	<u>1,012,000</u>
HERALD-SUN T.V. PTY. LTD. (HSV).		£1 Shares.
The Herald and Weekly Times Ltd.	.. .. .	637,505
Associated Newspapers Ltd. (London)	.. .. .	112,500
Total issued shares	.. .. .	<u>750,005</u>

COMMERCIAL TELEVISION STATIONS — *continued*VICTORIA.
(Country)

ALBURY UPPER MURRAY T.V. LTD. (AMV).

	5s. Shares.
A. & F. Sullivan Pty. Ltd.	159,700
Hoyts Theatres Ltd.	40,000
Amalgamated Wireless (A/asia) Ltd.	40,000
G. P. Smith	40,000
E. M. Bromfield	20,000
R. J. Leith	15,000
Border Morning Mail Pty. Ltd.	13,000
Others	772,300
Total issued shares	<u>1,100,000</u>

BENDIGO AND CENTRAL VICTORIA TELECASTERS LTD. (BCV).

	5s. Shares.
Amalgamated Wireless (A/asia) Ltd.	200,000
Central Victoria Broadcasters Pty. Ltd.	100,000
Golden Drive-in Theatre Pty. Ltd.	60,000
Elliott Provincial Newspaper Group Pty. Ltd.	20,000
R. O. Henderson (Beehive) Pty. Ltd.	20,000
C. C. Taylor	20,000
Others	780,000
Total issued shares	<u>1,200,000</u>

BALLARAT AND WESTERN VICTORIA TELEVISION LTD. (BTV).

	5s. Shares.
Woodrow Corporation Pty. Ltd.	200,000
Ballarat Broadcasters Pty. Ltd.	120,000
Ballarat Courier Pty. Ltd.	120,000
Ballarat Theatres Ltd.	120,000
A.T.V. (Australia) Pty. Ltd.	126,000
Associated Broadcasting Services Ltd.	115,000
Victorian Broadcasting Network Ltd.	72,900
Central Victoria Broadcasters Pty. Ltd.	30,000
Geelong Broadcasters Pty. Ltd.	30,000
Western Province Radio Pty. Ltd.	30,000
Colac Broadcasting Co. Pty. Ltd.	30,000
Others	1,006,100
Total issued shares	<u>2,000,000</u>

GIPPSLAND-LATROBE VALLEY TELECASTERS LTD. (GLV).

	5s. Shares.
Latrobe Valley and Gippsland Broadcasters Pty. Ltd.	200,000
Victorian Broadcasting Network Ltd.	154,200
Southern Newspapers Pty. Ltd. (Sale)	12,000
Regal Theatres Pty. Ltd.	12,000
C. L. Fraser	12,000
Others	809,800
Total issued shares	<u>1,200,000</u>

GOULBURN-MURRAY TELEVISION LTD. (GMV).

	5s. Shares.
Associated Broadcasting Services Ltd.	420,000
S. McMillan	20,000
F. O. Cameron	16,000
Sir John McDonald	15,000
Others	729,000
Total issued shares	<u>1,200,000</u>

QUEENSLAND.
(Metropolitan)

BRISBANE TV LTD. (BTQ).

	10s. Shares.
Queensland Newspapers Pty. Ltd.	240,000
Telegraph Newspaper Co. Pty. Ltd.	161,100
Associated Newspapers Ltd. (London)	100,000
Commonwealth Broadcasting Corporation (Q'ld.) Ltd.	50,000
Amalgamated Wireless (A/asia) Ltd.	50,000
Television Corporation Ltd.	50,000
The Herald and Weekly Times Ltd.	40,000
Email Ltd.	35,000
Southern Electric Authority of Queensland	20,000
Others	703,900
Total issued shares	<u>1,450,000</u>

QUEENSLAND TELEVISION LTD. (QTQ).

	5s. Stock Units
Fairfax Corporation Pty. Ltd.	1,007,532
Amalgamated Television Services Pty. Ltd.	500,800
N.B.C. International Ltd. (Canada)	300,000
A.T.V. (Australia) Pty. Ltd.	300,000
P.M.S. Investments Pty. Ltd.	69,600
Hannah Ellis	16,000
Others	833,268
Total issued stock units	<u>3,027,200</u>

COMMERCIAL TELEVISION STATIONS — *continued*

QUEENSLAND.

(Country)

DARLING DOWNS TV LTD. (DDQ).

	5s. Shares.
Birch, Carroll and Coyle Ltd.	120,000
Empire Theatre Pty. Ltd. and subsidiary companies	60,000
Toowoomba Newspaper Co. Pty. Ltd.	40,000
Gold Radio Service Pty. Ltd.	40,000
Hoyts Theatres Ltd.	40,000
Others	500,000
Total issued shares	<u>800,000</u>

ROCKHAMPTON TELEVISION LTD. (RTQ).

	5s. Shares.
Rockhampton Newspaper Co. Pty. Ltd.	80,000
Rockhampton Broadcasting Co. Pty. Ltd.	40,000
Hoyts Theatres Ltd.	40,000
Walter Reid and Co. Ltd.	20,000
Amalgamated Wireless (A/asia) Ltd.	20,000
J. A. E. and J. A. M. and V. M. Angel	20,000
R. F. McLaughlan	16,000
Others	764,000
Total issued shares	<u>1,000,000</u>

TELECASTERS NORTH QUEENSLAND LTD. (TNQ).

	5s. Shares.
Ayr Broadcasters Pty. Ltd.	80,000
Amalgamated Wireless (A/asia) Ltd.	80,000
The North Queensland Newspaper Co. Ltd.	40,000
Feldts Theatres	40,000
Samuel Allen and Sons Ltd.	20,000
C. K. Carmody	20,000
Others	400,000
Total issued shares	<u>680,000</u>

WIDE BAY-BURNETT TELEVISION PTY. LTD. (WBQ).

	5s. Shares.
Maryborough Newspaper Co. Pty. Ltd.	40,000
Bundaberg Newspaper Co. Pty. Ltd.	40,000
Maryborough Broadcasting Co. Pty. Ltd.	40,000
Bundaberg Broadcasters Pty. Ltd.	40,000
Birch, Carroll and Coyle Ltd.	40,000
Gatakers Pty. Ltd.	20,000
Others	780,000
Total issued shares	<u>1,000,000</u>

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

(Metropolitan)

TELEVISION BROADCASTERS LTD. (ADS).

	5s. Shares.
Advertiser Newspapers Ltd.	920,000
Associated Newspapers Ltd. (London)	375,000
Midlands Broadcasting Services Ltd.	300,000
5KA Holdings Ltd.	300,000
Philips Electrical Industries Pty. Ltd.	225,000
Thos. H. White	60,000
Others	820,000
Total issued shares	<u>3,000,000</u>

SOUTHERN TELEVISION CORPORATION LTD. (NWS).

	5s. Shares.
News Ltd.	600,000
Consolidated Press Holdings Ltd.	150,000
A.T.V. (Australia) Pty. Ltd.	50,000
Broadcasting Station 2GB Pty. Ltd.	50,000
Others	300,000
Total issued shares	<u>1,150,000</u>

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

(Metropolitan)

TVW LTD. (TVW)

	10s. Shares.
West Australian Newspapers Ltd.	600,000
W.A.N. Nominees Pty. Ltd.	35,000
The Roman Catholic Bishop of Perth (held on behalf of various persons)	20,000
Westland Broadcasting Co. Ltd.	20,000
Others	674,968
Total issued shares	<u>1,349,968</u>

TASMANIA.

(Metropolitan)

TASMANIAN TELEVISION LTD. (TVT).

	5s. Shares.
Davies Bros. Ltd.	165,200
Robt. Nettlefold Pty. Ltd.	64,400
Metropolitan Broadcasters Pty. Ltd.	43,300
Commercial Broadcasters Pty. Ltd.	40,000
E. G. McRae	35,600
Mrs. B. O. Nettlefold	12,000
Miss L. O. Nettlefold	12,000
Miss G. M. Nettlefold	12,000
Mrs. E. McRae	10,800
Others	804,700
Total issued shares	<u>1,200,000</u>

COMMERCIAL TELEVISION STATIONS — *continued*

TASMANIA.

(Country)

NORTHERN TELEVISION LTD. (TNT).

	5s. Shares.
TEX Pty. Ltd.	191,050
W. R. Rolph and Sons Pty. Ltd.	174,450
Findlay and Wills Broadcasters Pty. Ltd.	169,650
Garrott Investments and E.L., A. E. and A.H. Garrott	17,600
Others	747,250
Total issued shares	<u>1,300,000</u>

PROPOSED SHAREHOLDERS IN PROSPECTIVE LICENSEE COMPANIES

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Manning River Area.

EAST COAST TELEVISION LTD. (ECN).

	5s. Shares.
Manning Valley Properties Pty. Ltd.	40,000
Manning River Times Pty. Ltd.	15,000
Public Issue	845,000
Total	<u>900,000</u>

Central Western Slopes Area.

COUNTRY TELEVISION SERVICES LTD. (CWN).

See CBN.

Murrumbidgee Irrigation Areas.

MURRUMBIDGEE TELEVISION LTD. (MTN).

	5s. Shares.
D. P. L. Drover	50,000
Associated Rural Industries Ltd.	50,000
Irrigation Area Newspapers Pty. Ltd.	50,000
Murrumbidgee Irrigator Pty. Ltd.	50,000
Riverina Theatres Pty. Ltd.	50,000
2RG Broadcasters Pty. Ltd.	50,000
H. A. Jones & Co. (Sydney) Pty. Ltd.	50,000
Public Issue	650,000
Total	<u>1,000,000</u>

Broken Hill Area.

BROKEN HILL TELEVISION LTD.

	5s. Shares.
Broken Hill Theatres Pty. Ltd.	20,000
Electronic Industries Ltd.	20,000
Public Issue	360,000
Total	<u>400,000</u>

VICTORIA.

Mildura Area.

SUNRAYSIA TELEVISION PTY. LTD. (STV).

	5s. Shares.
Central Murray Broadcasters Pty. Ltd.	64,000
Elliott Provincial Newspaper Group Pty. Ltd.	41,000
Sunraysia Publishing Co. Pty. Ltd.	32,000
Sunraysia Broadcasters Pty. Ltd.	32,000
M. A. Harrison	32,000
Others	499,000
Total	<u>*700,000</u>

QUEENSLAND.

Brisbane Area.

UNIVERSAL TELECASTERS QLD. LTD. (TVQ).

	5s. Shares.
Ansett Transport Industries Ltd.	300,000
Australian National Airways Pty. Ltd.	300,000
Pioneer Tourist Coaches Pty. Ltd.	300,000
Mutual Life and Citizens' Assurance Co. Ltd.	95,000
Queensland Airlines Pty. Ltd.	94,900
Others	910,000
Total	<u>*2,000,000</u>

Cairns Area.

FAR NORTHERN TELEVISION LTD. (FNQ).

	5s. Shares.
Far Northern Theatres Ltd.	160,000
The Cairns Post Pty. Ltd.	40,000
H. S. Taylor	20,000
Public Issue	780,000
Total	<u>1,000,000</u>

* These shares have been issued.

COMMERCIAL TELEVISION STATIONS — *continued**Mackay Area.*

MACKAY TELEVISION DEVELOPMENT PTY. LTD.

	5s. Shares.
Mackay Broadcasting Service Pty. Ltd.	192,000
Mackay Theatres (Estate late John Taylor)	80,000
H. J. Manning	20,000
J. H. Williams	20,000
M. E. Low	20,000
Dr. H. J. Taylor	648,000
Public Issue	<u>1,000,000</u>
Total	

*Southern Downs Area.*DARLING DOWNS TV LTD. (SDQ).
See DDQ.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

Adelaide Area.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN TELECASTERS LTD. (SAS).

	5s. Shares.
Ansett Transport Industries Ltd.	100,000
Adelaide Steamship Co. Ltd.	100,000
United Telecasters Sydney Ltd.	400,000
Other sponsors	2,300,000
Public Issue	<u>3,000,000</u>
Total	

South East (S.A.) Area.

SOUTH EAST TELECASTERS LTD. (SES).

	5s. Shares.
Electronic Industries Ltd.	72,000
Radiata Pine Industries Group	56,000
Members of Mount Gambier R.S.S.A.I.L.A.	30,000
Members of Mount Gambier Chamber of Commerce	30,000
Millicent Circuit of S.A. Conference of Methodist Church	20,000
The Border Watch, Mount Gambier, and other newspapers in the area	482,000
Public Issue	<u>720,000</u>
Total	

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

Perth Area.

SWAN TELEVISION LTD. (STW).

	5s. Shares.
A.M.P. Society	80,000
Ansett Transport Industries Ltd.	72,000
Esanda Limited	72,000
Thomson Television (International) Ltd., England	72,000
Other Sponsors	504,000
Public Issue	800,000
Total	<u>1,600,000</u>

Bunbury Area.

SOUTH WESTERN TELECASTERS PTY. LTD. (BTW).

	5s Shares.
South West Printing and Publishing Co. Ltd.	90,000
Goldfields Pictures Ltd.	90,000
Nicholsons Broadcasting Services Pty. Ltd.	45,000
Sunny West Co-operative Dairies Ltd.	22,000
Public Issue	653,000
Total	<u>900,000</u>

APPENDIX F

STATISTICAL ANALYSIS OF BROADCASTING PROGRAMMES

1. The analysis of broadcasting programmes, which is set out in the following tables, is based on the combined figures from two surveys conducted in December, 1963, and May, 1964. In each case programmes of stations in State capital cities were monitored on a sampling basis for one minute in each ten minutes of transmission between 7.00 a.m. and 10.30 p.m. for a full week. For the purpose of presenting a complete picture of the programmes available to listeners the survey includes the programmes of two representative national stations.

2. The data has been summarized in a number of tables as follows:

- Table 1—Analysis of Radio Programmes by Categories—All Metropolitan Stations.
 Table 2—Analysis of Radio Programmes by Categories—Stations in each Capital City.
 Table 3—Analysis of Radio Programmes by Categories—Metropolitan Stations by Days of the Week.
 Table 4—Analysis of Radio Programmes by Categories—Metropolitan Stations by Time Periods.
 Table 5—Analysis of Radio Programmes by Categories—Metropolitan Stations, Peak Listening Time: 7.00 a.m. to 12.00 noon.
 Table 6—Analysis of Radio Advertising by Day of the Week—Commercial Stations in Capital Cities.
 Table 7—Analysis of Radio Advertising by Time Periods—Commercial Stations in Capital Cities, Monday to Friday Average.
 Table 8—Analysis of Radio Advertising by Time Periods—Metropolitan Commercial Stations by Day of the Week.

3. *Definition of Categories*:—The statistical system is based on nine major programme categories which are set out below; and advertising matter:—

<i>Drama</i>	.. ..	Plays, serials and other dramatized productions.
<i>Light Entertainment—</i>		
Light Music	.. ..	Musical comedy; "evergreens"; items of popular music in general programmes.
Transient Music	.. ..	Currently popular music presented in hit parade and similar programmes.
Variety	.. ..	Talent, quiz, panel and variety programmes, including comedy recordings.
Incidental Matter	.. ..	Matter occurring between major programme units; station announcements (excluding time calls), programme notes, party calls to adults, and miscellaneous patter.
<i>Sport</i>	.. ..	Sporting descriptions, previews, and summaries; sporting news, interviews and talks.
<i>News and Services</i>	.. ..	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.
<i>Family—</i>		
General	.. ..	Family activities including 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 including club sessions; serials; children's recordings; and informative "scatters."
<i>Information</i>	.. ..	Programmes concerned with agricultural, pastoral, industrial and other major occupational groups; other lands and peoples; any aspects of science; miscellaneous information.
<i>Current Affairs—</i>		
Social and Political	.. ..	Programmes concerned with Australian history, national events, festivals and public gatherings; political matters; economic and other problems of modern society; charitable activities; news commentaries.
Religious	.. ..	Programmes originated for or by recognized religious bodies.
<i>The Arts</i>	.. ..	Serious music and opera, readings of prose and poetry, literary and other art criticism.
<i>Education</i>	.. ..	Programmes designed as an aid to the formal teaching of children and adolescents; includes kindergarten sessions.
<i>Advertising</i>	.. ..	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 sessions as follows:—

Breakfast	7.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m.
Morning	9.00 a.m. to 12.00 noon
Midday	12.00 noon to 2.00 p.m.
Early Afternoon	2.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m.
Late Afternoon	4.00 p.m. to 6.30 p.m.
Evening	6.30 p.m. to 7.30 p.m.
Night	7.30 p.m. to 10.30 p.m.

TABLE 1.—ANALYSIS OF RADIO PROGRAMMES BY CATEGORIES—ALL METROPOLITAN STATIONS

Programme Category	Commercial		National		All Stations	
	Per cent.		Per cent.		Per cent.	
Drama	4.1		4.2		4.1	
Light Entertainment—						
Light Music	19.1		22.8		20.3	
Transient Music	30.0		1.8		20.8	
Variety, Talent, etc.	2.3		2.0		2.2	
Incidental Matter	9.2		5.4		8.0	
		60.6		32.0		51.3
Sport	3.7		5.5		4.3	
News and Services	9.5		9.9		9.6	
Family—						
For children	0.5		3.2		1.2	
Family Living and Shopping	1.2		1.3		1.4	
		1.7		4.5		2.6
Information	1.3		3.9		2.1	
Current Affairs—						
Social and Political	1.4		6.1		2.9	
Religious	3.6		3.2		3.5	
The Arts	5.0		9.3		6.4	
Education	0.8		28.7		10.0	
Advertising	13.3		2.0		0.7	
		0.0		0.0		8.9
		100.0		100.0		100.0
1 Per cent. equals	27 hrs. 5 mins.		13 hrs. 0 mins.		40 hrs. 5 mins.	

* Less than 0.1 per cent.

TABLE 2.—ANALYSIS OF RADIO PROGRAMMES BY CATEGORIES—STATIONS IN EACH CAPITAL CITY

Programme Category	Sydney		Melbourne		Brisbane		Adelaide		Perth		Hobart	
	Coml.	All Stations	Coml.	All Stations	Coml.	All Stations	Coml.	All Stations	Coml.	All Stations	Coml.	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	3.6	3.7	2.1	2.6	5.9	5.3	2.6	3.2	4.6	4.5	9.2	6.6
Light Entertainment—												
Light Music	18.7	19.7	22.6	22.7	16.2	18.5	16.5	19.0	15.2	17.7	28.1	25.5
Transient Music	30.7	23.5	24.7	18.7	31.0	21.2	35.1	21.8	37.4	25.6	18.7	10.2
Variety, Talent, etc. .. .	1.6	1.7	2.9	2.7	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.8	3.5	3.0	2.3	2.2
Incidental Matter	9.2	8.3	10.4	9.1	8.2	7.2	11.5	9.1	7.3	6.6	8.0	6.7
Sport	60.2	53.2	60.6	53.2	57.0	48.6	64.7	51.7	63.4	52.9	57.1	44.6
News and Services	1.9	2.8	5.0	5.1	4.5	4.9	3.4	4.2	4.1	4.6	3.7	4.6
Family—	10.6	10.4	9.9	9.9	9.4	9.5	9.4	9.6	7.4	8.2	9.7	9.8
For Children	0.6	1.2	0.3	1.1	0.4	1.3	0.4	1.5	0.9	1.6	1.1	2.1
Family Living & Shopping .. .	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.3	0.8	1.0	2.2	1.9	1.5	1.4
Information	1.4	2.1	1.3	2.2	1.7	2.6	1.2	2.5	3.1	3.5	2.6	3.5
Current Affairs—	1.4	2.1	1.9	2.4	1.2	2.1	0.8	2.0	0.5	1.7	1.2	2.6
Social and Political	1.3	2.5	1.9	2.9	1.5	3.1	1.0	3.1	1.0	2.7	0.9	3.5
Religious	4.8	4.4	2.3	2.6	4.0	3.7	3.6	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.3
The Arts	6.1	6.9	4.2	5.5	5.5	6.8	4.6	6.5	4.5	6.1	4.3	6.8
Education	1.0	8.0	1.0	8.2	0.2	9.8	1.1	12.2	0.6	10.0	0.6	14.7
Advertising	*	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.8	0.1	0.7	0.0	1.0
	13.8	10.3	14.0	10.4	14.6	9.7	12.2	7.3	11.7	7.8	11.6	5.8
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1 Per cent. equals	6 hr. 30 min.	8 hr. 40 min.	6 hr. 7 min.	8 hr. 17 min.	4 hr. 20 min.	6 hr. 30 min.	3 hr. 15 min.	5 hr. 25 min.	4 hr. 20 min.	6 hr. 30 min.	2 hr. 10 min.	4 hr. 20 min.

* Less than 0.1 per cent.

TABLE 3.—ANALYSIS OF RADIO PROGRAMMES BY CATEGORIES—METROPOLITAN STATIONS BY DAYS OF THE WEEK

Programme Category	Sunday		Monday to Thursday		Friday		Saturday	
	Commercial	All Stations	Commercial	All Stations	Commercial	All Stations	Commercial	All Stations
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Drama	1.5	2.0	6.2	5.9	2.5	2.5	0.1	0.3
Light Entertainment—								
Light Music	16.3	16.6	20.0	20.3	21.4	21.8	16.1	13.6
Transient Music	35.6	33.2	28.2	26.2	28.0	26.0	33.7	32.4
Variety, Talent, etc. .. .	1.4	1.7	2.6	2.5	2.8	2.8	1.1	1.3
Incidental Matter	9.3	8.9	9.3	9.0	9.5	9.0	8.6	8.7
Sport	62.6	60.4	60.1	58.0	61.7	59.6	59.5	56.0
News and Services	0.8	0.8	1.3	1.5	2.7	3.0	17.3	18.0
Family—	7.5	7.4	10.5	10.5	9.8	9.7	7.6	7.7
For Children	0.0	0.2	0.7	0.9	0.8	1.0	0.4	0.5
Family Living and Shopping .. .	0.2	0.2	1.2	1.2	2.3	2.2	0.9	0.9
Information	1.1	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.9	0.5	0.7
Current Affairs—								
Social and Political	1.2	1.1	1.5	2.2	1.4	1.6	0.6	0.9
Religious	13.8	13.8	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.1	1.1	1.1
The Arts	15.0	14.9	3.6	4.2	3.4	3.7	1.7	2.0
Education	2.2	4.2	0.5	2.7	0.6	2.8	0.6	2.9
Advertising	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
	9.1	8.4	14.4	13.4	14.6	13.5	11.4	10.9
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1 Per cent. equals	3 hr. 48 min.	5 hr. 40 min.	15 hr. 16 min.	22 hr. 44 min.	3 hr. 49 min.	5 hr. 41 min.	3 hr. 49 min.	5 hr. 41 min.

TABLE 4.—ANALYSIS OF RADIO PROGRAMMES BY CATEGORIES—METROPOLITAN STATIONS BY TIME PERIODS

Morning Midday Early Afternoon Late Afternoon

TABLE 4.—ANALYSIS OF RADIO PROGRAMMES BY CATEGORIES—METROPOLITAN STATIONS BY TIME PERIODS

Programme Category	Breakfast		Morning		Midday		Early Afternoon		Late Afternoon		Evening		Night	
	Coml.	All Stations	Coml.	All Stations	Coml.	All Stations	Coml.	All Stations	Coml.	All Stations	Coml.	All Stations	Coml.	All Stations
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Drama	0.6	0.5	8.7	8.2	2.6	2.7	2.8	3.0	0.4	0.8	7.1	7.0	5.8	5.9
Light Entertainment—														
Light Music	14.0	14.7	24.2	23.6	20.5	20.4	21.8	21.9	10.9	12.2	13.8	14.6	23.5	23.6
Transient Music	30.6	28.7	19.3	18.0	29.3	27.2	32.6	30.3	46.1	42.8	29.1	26.9	25.9	24.1
Variety, Talent, etc.	1.6	1.5	2.3	2.3	3.7	3.4	2.8	2.7	1.3	1.3	1.1	1.5	2.6	2.8
Incidental Matter	6.6	6.7	9.7	9.4	8.5	8.4	10.1	9.6	10.4	10.0	8.0	7.7	9.7	9.4
Sport	52.8	51.6	55.5	53.3	62.0	59.4	67.3	64.5	68.7	66.3	52.0	50.7	61.7	59.9
News and Services	0.9	1.1	2.0	2.2	3.7	4.0	6.8	7.1	4.9	5.1	5.2	4.9	3.9	3.8
Family—	17.1	17.0	5.9	5.6	12.8	14.0	5.0	4.6	10.0	9.8	17.0	17.5	5.8	5.8
For Children	1.7	1.8	0.2	0.3	*	*	0.1	0.3	1.4	2.0	0.3	0.3	*	0.1
Family Living and Shopping	0.7	0.7	3.0	3.2	1.0	0.9	2.0	1.8	0.3	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.2
Information	2.4	2.5	3.2	3.5	1.0	0.9	2.1	2.1	1.7	2.7	0.9	0.9	0.3	0.3
Current Affairs—	0.1	0.2	1.8	1.8	1.0	1.5	1.4	1.3	0.6	0.7	2.0	2.6	1.8	2.2
Social and Political	0.7	1.1	1.8	1.7	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.7	0.9	1.4	3.5	4.1	1.5	2.1
Religious	2.6	2.6	2.2	2.5	1.4	1.5	2.0	1.8	2.1	2.1	2.4	2.2	10.2	9.6
The Arts	3.3	3.7	4.0	4.2	2.6	2.8	3.2	3.5	3.0	3.5	5.9	6.3	11.7	11.7
Education	*	2.3	0.3	3.4	0.4	1.9	0.5	3.5	0.1	1.3	0.6	1.5	3.0	4.8
Advertising	0.0	0.0	*	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	*	0.1	0.1	*	*
	22.8	21.1	18.6	17.2	13.8	12.7	10.9	10.1	10.6	9.8	9.2	8.5	6.0	5.6
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1 Per cent. equals	3 hr. 29 min.	5 hr. 10 min.	5 hr. 15 min.	7 hr. 46 min.	3 hr. 30 min.	5 hr. 11 min.	3 hr. 30 min.	5 hr. 11 min.	4 hr. 23 min.	6 hr. 29 min.	1 hr. 43 min.	2 hr. 33 min.	5 hr. 2 min.	7 hr. 34 min.

* Less than 0.1 per cent.

TABLE 5.—ANALYSIS OF RADIO PROGRAMMES BY CATEGORIES—METROPOLITAN STATIONS, PEAK LISTENING TIME—7.00 a.m. to 12 noon

Programme Category	Sunday				Monday-Thursday				Friday				Saturday				All Days			
	Breakfast		Morning		Breakfast		Morning		Breakfast		Morning		Breakfast		Morning		Breakfast		Morning	
	Coml. Stns.	All Stns.	Coml. Stns.	All Stns.	Coml. Stns.	All Stns.	Coml. Stns.	All Stns.	Coml. Stns.	All Stns.	Coml. Stns.	All Stns.	Coml. Stns.	All Stns.	Coml. Stns.	All Stns.	Coml. Stns.	All Stns.	Coml. Stns.	All Stns.
Drama	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.0	0.9	14.6	13.8	0.4	0.3	2.6	2.6	0.0	0.1	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.5	8.7	8.2
Light Entertainment—																				
Light Music	20.7	21.0	13.8	14.6	14.0	14.8	27.1	26.0	10.9	12.0	32.0	30.5	10.4	10.9	15.0	15.7	14.0	14.7	24.2	23.6
Transient Music	33.0	30.6	45.7	42.3	28.7	26.9	10.1	9.5	32.3	30.2	13.4	12.5	34.3	32.1	35.6	33.5	30.6	28.7	19.3	18.0
Variety, Talent, etc.	0.4	0.4	0.9	1.5	1.9	1.7	2.9	2.6	1.3	1.2	2.9	2.7	1.8	1.7	1.1	1.1	1.6	1.5	2.3	2.3
Incidental Matter	10.0	9.8	10.6	10.0	5.4	5.7	9.0	8.8	5.7	5.5	10.4	9.9	8.9	8.9	10.8	10.5	6.6	6.7	9.7	9.4
Sport	64.1	61.8	71.0	68.4	50.0	49.1	49.1	46.9	50.2	48.9	58.7	55.6	55.4	53.6	62.5	60.8	52.8	51.6	55.5	53.3
News and Services	0.6	0.7	1.1	1.0	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.8	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.7	4.4	5.2	11.5	10.7	0.9	1.1	2.0	2.2
Family—	12.3	12.3	6.4	6.2	18.7	18.7	6.0	5.7	17.7	17.6	6.0	5.6	15.2	14.7	4.8	4.3	17.1	17.0	5.9	5.6
For Children	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	2.2	2.2	*	0.1	2.5	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.6	1.6	1.4	1.7	1.8	0.2	0.3
Family Living and Shopping	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.5	2.6	3.1	0.8	0.8	8.4	8.1	1.9	2.3	1.8	1.7	0.7	0.7	3.0	3.2
Information	0.2	0.8	0.2	0.2	2.7	2.7	2.6	3.2	3.3	3.4	8.4	8.1	2.3	2.9	3.4	3.1	2.4	2.5	3.2	3.5
Current Affairs—	0.3	0.7	1.0	1.6	0.1	0.1	2.1	2.0	0.1	0.1	1.9	1.9	0.1	*	1.3	1.2	0.1	0.2	1.8	1.8
Social and Political	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.6	1.1	2.3	2.4	1.0	1.2	2.3	2.3	0.6	0.9	0.9	1.3	0.7	1.1	1.8	1.7
Religious	14.0	14.4	3.7	5.1	0.6	0.7	1.9	1.7	0.5	0.7	1.3	1.6	1.3	1.3	2.5	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.2	2.5
The Arts	14.3	14.8	3.8	5.3	1.2	1.8	4.2	4.1	1.5	1.9	3.6	3.9	1.9	2.2	3.4	4.0	3.3	3.7	4.0	4.2
Education	0.0	1.3	1.3	3.2	*	2.4	0.1	3.3	0.1	3.0	0.2	3.9	0.0	2.2	0.2	3.6	0.0	2.3	0.3	3.4
Advertising	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	*	0.6
	8.2	7.6	15.2	14.0	26.0	24.0	20.9	19.4	26.5	24.5	18.5	17.1	20.7	19.2	12.8	11.8	22.8	21.1	18.6	17.2
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1 Per cent. equals	29 min. 43 min.	45 min. 67 min.	2 hr. 2 hr. 56 min.	3 hr. 4 hr. 28 min.	30 min. 44 min.	45 min. 67 min.	30 min. 44 min.	45 min. 67 min.	30 min. 44 min.	45 min. 67 min.	3 hr. 29 min.	5 hr. 7 min.	5 hr. 15 min.	7 hr. 49 min.						

* Less than 0.1 per cent.

TABLE 6.—ANALYSIS OF RADIO ADVERTISING BY DAY OF THE WEEK
COMMERCIAL STATIONS IN THE CAPITAL CITIES

	Sydney	Melbourne	Brisbane	Adelaide	Perth	Hobart	All Cities
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Sunday	11.5	8.8	9.6	4.4	9.8	7.3	9.1
Monday	13.5	14.3	13.6	12.2	10.4	7.2	12.5
Tuesday	14.3	15.2	13.8	14.6	11.2	12.2	13.8
Wednesday ..	16.1	16.5	15.9	14.0	12.0	15.0	15.1
Thursday	16.8	17.7	17.5	15.3	13.6	14.4	16.2
Friday	13.5	15.3	16.3	13.4	14.7	13.7	14.6
Saturday	10.8	10.2	15.6	11.1	10.0	11.3	11.4
All days	13.8	14.0	14.6	12.2	11.7	11.6	13.3

TABLE 7.—ANALYSIS OF RADIO ADVERTISING BY TIME PERIODS.
COMMERCIAL STATIONS IN CAPITAL CITIES, 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	23.8	23.7	25.6	27.9	28.6	32.9	26.1
Morning	21.7	19.8	20.1	21.9	19.5	19.4	20.5
Midday	14.0	17.3	23.3	14.0	8.4	7.9	14.9
Early Afternoon ..	11.0	15.0	11.3	9.6	6.2	5.8	10.6
Late Afternoon ..	11.7	12.1	11.2	10.1	9.7	10.3	11.1
Evening	11.4	12.6	11.0	10.1	6.2	10.8	10.5
Night	8.8	8.9	6.5	3.9	5.7	20.3	6.7
All sessions ..	14.8	15.8	15.4	13.9	12.4	12.5	14.5

TABLE 8.—ANALYSIS OF RADIO ADVERTISING BY TIME PERIODS.
METROPOLITAN COMMERCIAL STATIONS BY DAY OF THE WEEK

	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	8.2	25.6	24.4	25.8	28.0	26.5	20.8	22.8
Morning	15.1	18.2	20.9	22.0	22.6	18.5	12.8	18.6
Midday	9.7	12.7	15.3	16.3	17.6	12.4	12.2	13.7
Early Afternoon ..	10.8	8.9	9.4	12.2	12.4	10.3	12.6	10.9
Late Afternoon ..	9.2	8.7	9.5	10.9	12.4	13.9	9.5	10.6
Evening	3.9	7.7	11.9	11.5	12.4	11.8	7.4	9.2
Night	3.4	4.9	5.4	6.7	8.6	8.1	5.1	6.0
All sessions ..	9.1	12.5	13.8	15.1	16.2	14.6	11.4	13.3

APPENDIX G

STATISTICAL ANALYSIS OF TELEVISION PROGRAMMES

1. The analysis of television programmes, which is set out in the following tables, is based on all programme items scheduled to be televised; these are classified in accordance with the definitions given in paragraph 3 of this Appendix. For the purpose of presenting an account of the television services available to the public, the programmes of the national metropolitan stations (i.e. those provided by the Australian Broadcasting Commission in each State capital city) have been included where appropriate. No separate study of the country national stations has been made because the majority of these stations relay metropolitan programmes for the greater part of their time.

2. The data has been summarized in a number of tables, and is based on the full year from 1st July, 1963, to 28th June, 1964, for capital city stations and for thirteen sample weeks spread throughout the year for provincial and country commercial stations. The tables are as follows:—

Table 1.—Analysis of Television Programmes by Categories: All Metropolitan Stations and Country Commercial Stations.

Table 2.—Analysis of Television Programmes by Categories: Stations in each Capital City.

Table 3.—Analysis of Television Programmes by Categories: Metropolitan Stations by Days of the Week.

Table 4.—Analysis of Television Programmes by Categories: Metropolitan and Country Stations by Time Periods.

Table 5.—Analysis of Television Programmes by Categories: Metropolitan Stations: Peak Viewing Time: 7.30 p.m. to 9.30 p.m.

Table 6.—Television Programmes of Australian Origin: Analysis by Categories—Metropolitan Stations and Country Commercial Stations.

Table 7.—Television Programmes of Australian Origin: Analysis by Categories—Stations in each Capital City.

Table 8.—Television Programmes of Australian Origin: Proportion of all Australian Programmes televised on each Day of the Week—each Metropolitan and each Country Commercial Station.

Table 9.—Television Programmes of Australian Origin: Proportion of all Australian Programmes televised in each Time Period — each Metropolitan and each Country Commercial Station.

Table 10.—Television Programmes of Australian Origin: Distribution of Australian Proportion of all Programmes over Time Periods—each Metropolitan and each Country Commercial Station.

Table 11.—Television Programmes of Australian Origin—Overall Proportion; Use of Programmes of British Commonwealth Origin—Metropolitan Commercial Stations, January-June 1964.

3. *Definition of Categories*—The statistical system is based on a number of programme categories divided into nine major groups. These are set out below:—

Drama—

Serious	Includes classical drama, works of major contemporary dramatists, and other dramatic productions which appear to have lasting values.
Adventure	Plays not in a western setting, with a main focus on action; includes such themes as science fiction and espionage.
Crime and Suspense	Plays concerned with the commission and detection of illegal actions, in which the main focus is on action, also plays in which suspense is predominant, with or without a crime element.
Domestic and Comedy	Plays dealing with domestic life or family relations; includes situation comedy.
Western	Plays utilizing nineteenth century American western settings.
Other	Plays which do not fall specifically under the above headings.

Light Entertainment—

Cartoons	Matter predominantly in the form of animation or partial animation, excluding that which occurs in children's programmes.
Light Music	Programmes in which popular music of the present and past generations is the predominant element.
Personalities and Oddities	Programmes about people in the news, unusual occupations, and other matter treated primarily as entertainment; includes programmes built around the personality of the master of ceremonies.
Quiz and Panel Programmes	Programmes built around a game or contest of wits, with or without prizes or penalties; excludes amateur talent contests.

Talent Programmes	..	Programmes containing an element of competition at the amateur level in any field of performance except sport.
Variety	.. ..	Programmes containing a mixture of comedy sketches, music, dancing, gags and patter, &c., where the element of competition does not occur.
<i>Sport—</i>		
Events	.. ..	Simultaneous or delayed presentation of sporting events.
Other	.. ..	Sporting previews, summaries, news and talks, in which replays of events may be used incidentally; also includes demonstrations of sporting techniques.
<i>News and Services—</i>		
	..	Programmes reporting on current or recent happenings; newsreels, weather and other service reports; excludes news commentaries.
<i>Family—</i>		
For Children	.. ..	Regular programmes which include a variety of items directed to or presented for children.
Family Living and Shopping		Programmes concerned with family activities and the family as users of consumer goods and services; includes programmes dealing with marketing, cooking, house and garden, hobbies and care of pets; health, physical fitness, personal safety; shopping guides.
<i>Information—</i>		
Agriculture and Industry		Programmes concerning the origins, activities or developments of the major occupational groups.
Foreign Lands and Peoples		Programmes, mostly of a descriptive type, concerning the lands and peoples of any country other than Australia and its territories. (Excludes programmes primarily concerning political and controversial issues.)
Nature and Science	..	Programmes portraying any aspects of science.
Miscellaneous	.. ..	Programmes containing miscellaneous information which cannot be adequately classified elsewhere.
<i>Current Affairs—</i>		
Australian Activities and Heritage		Programmes concerned with Australian history, national events, festivals and public gatherings.
Political Matter	.. ..	Programmes occurring during the "election period" and on polling days of Australian general elections and by-elections.
Religious Matter	.. ..	All programmes originated by or for recognized religious bodies.
Social and Human Relations and Controversial Matter		Programmes dealing with economic and other problems of modern society; history or biography where the event is presented primarily to inform rather than to entertain; includes all news commentaries and political and controversial matter except Australian electioneering programmes and election results.
<i>The Arts—</i>		
Fine Arts	.. ..	Programmes concerning painting, sculpture, graphic arts, readings of prose and poetry; literary and other art criticism.
Dance and Ballet	.. ..	Programmes presenting ballet and other forms of the dance as an independent art form. (NOTE.—Ballroom dancing, ballet, and similar presentations which are incidental to other programmes are regarded as part of those programmes.)
Serious Music and Opera	.. ..	Programmes presenting lasting music regardless of form, period or country of origin; includes opera and programmes devoted to music of a particular country.
<i>Education—</i>		
	.. ..	Includes programmes designed as an aid to formal teaching; all kindergarten sessions; and programmes of an instructional nature intended for those who have finished their formal education.

4. *Definition of Programmes of Australian Origin*—For the purpose of all calculations made by the Board a programme is regarded as being of Australian origin if:—

- (i) it originates in the studio of an Australian television station, or by means of the station's outside broadcasting equipment, whether televised simultaneously or as a delayed transmission;
- (ii) it is produced by an Australian television station other than the station in whose programmes it appears whether presented in recorded form or relayed from another station; or if
- (iii) it is made by an Australian organization other than a television station, or by a production unit associated with an Australian television station.

5. *Programmes of Commonwealth Origin*—Table 11 includes details of the use made by stations of programmes of Commonwealth origin. A proportion of the time occupied by the televising of imported programmes produced in a country which at the time of the Australian telecast is a member of the British Commonwealth of Nations, is credited as if the programmes were of Australian origin, on the following basis:—

- (i) for programmes of British Commonwealth origin occupying an aggregate of not more than 10 per cent. of the total hours of programme transmission during a statistical period, credit is given for half their scheduled duration; but
- (ii) in respect of any such programmes transmitted between 7.30 p.m. and 9.30 p.m., no credit is allowed in connexion with the requirement to provide for two hours weekly, in peak viewing time, programmes which are distinctively Australian in content and character.

6. *Definition of Time Periods*—The family time period in this analysis is the period within which commercial television stations are required to televise programmes which are designated in paragraph 11 of the Television Programme Standards as "family programmes" or "children's programmes". The time periods in the tables are therefore as follows:—

Period	Monday to Friday	Saturday and Sunday
Day ..	between 8.30 a.m. and 5.00 p.m.	
Family ..	before 8.30 a.m.; between 5.00 p.m. and 7.30 p.m.	any time before 7.30 p.m.
Peak ..	between 7.30 p.m. and 9.30 p.m.	between 7.30 p.m. and 9.30 p.m.
Adult ..	after 9.30 p.m.	after 9.30 p.m.

7. *Grouping of Stations*—The analysis refers to the following groups of stations—Metropolitan Commercial Stations (10 stations); Metropolitan National Stations (6 stations); Country Commercial Stations (13 stations).

TABLE 1.—ANALYSIS OF TELEVISION PROGRAMMES BY CATEGORIES — ALL METROPOLITAN STATIONS (52 WEEKS) AND COUNTRY COMMERCIAL STATIONS (13 WEEKS).

Programme Category	Metropolitan Commercial Stations	Metropolitan National Stations	All Metropolitan Stations	Country Commercial Stations
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Drama—				
Serious	0.1	0.8	0.3	0.1
Adventure	10.3	5.4	8.8	9.5
Crime and suspense	8.9	4.9	7.7	12.4
Domestic and comedy	13.9	10.0	12.7	14.7
Western	7.4	0.4	5.2	9.6
Miscellaneous	9.8	6.1	8.7	9.1
Sub-Total	50.4	27.6	43.4	55.4
Light Entertainment—				
Cartoons	2.3	1.6	2.1	2.2
Light Music	4.1	1.9	3.4	3.0
Personalities and oddities	4.5	1.7	3.6	2.0
Quiz and panel programmes	7.4	0.3	5.2	2.1
Talent programmes	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1
Variety	5.8	3.4	5.1	4.3
Sub-Total	24.3	9.1	19.6	13.7
Sport—				
Events	2.9	7.5	4.3	2.1
Other	2.4	4.1	2.9	1.7
Sub-Total	5.3	11.6	7.2	3.8
News	4.8	7.1	5.5	7.9
Family—	4.8	7.1	5.5	7.9
For Children	6.2	8.5	6.9	10.0
Family living and shopping	1.6	1.9	1.7	1.9
Sub-Total	7.8	10.4	8.6	11.9
Information—				
Agriculture and industry	0.1	1.5	0.5	0.6
Foreign lands and peoples	0.3	2.4	1.0	1.4
Nature and science	0.3	3.1	1.2	0.2
Miscellaneous	0.1	2.8	1.0	0.9
Sub-Total	0.8	9.9	3.7	3.1
Current Affairs—				
Australian activities	0.4	1.1	0.6	0.4
Political matter	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2
Religious matter	1.7	2.7	2.0	1.9
Social, controversial matter	4.8	5.1	2.8	1.5
Sub-Total	4.1	9.2	5.6	4.0
The Arts—				
Fine arts	0.1	2.0	0.7	0.1
Dance and ballet	*	0.6	0.2	0.1
Serious music and opera	0.1	3.5	1.2	*
Sub-Total	0.3	6.2	2.1	0.2
Education	2.2	8.9	4.3	*
	2.2	8.9	4.3	*
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1 per cent equals	408 hrs. 26 mins.	184 hrs. 45 mins.	593 hrs. 11 mins.	73 hrs. 59 mins.

* Less than 0.1 per cent.

TABLE 2.—ANALYSIS OF TELEVISION PROGRAMMES BY CATEGORIES—STATIONS IN EACH CAPITAL CITY.

Programme Category	Sydney		Melbourne		Brisbane		Adelaide		Perth		Hobart	
	Com'l	All Stations	Com'l	All Stations	Com'l	All Stations	Com'l	All Stations	Com'l	All Stations	Com'l	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	*	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.5
Adventure	10.8	9.5	10.7	9.3	11.3	9.8	9.5	8.2	7.1	6.3	10.9	7.9
Crime and suspense	8.2	7.5	8.7	7.6	10.1	8.6	8.6	7.6	9.2	7.3	10.1	7.3
Domestic and comedy	13.8	12.6	13.0	11.7	16.2	14.7	13.9	13.0	10.9	10.8	13.7	12.0
Western	7.6	5.7	7.7	5.7	7.7	5.7	7.4	5.5	5.6	3.3	7.6	4.2
Miscellaneous	10.3	9.1	9.3	8.4	10.3	9.2	10.1	9.0	6.9	7.0	10.9	8.5
Sub-Total	50.7	44.7	49.5	42.9	55.7	48.3	49.6	43.6	39.8	35.2	53.3	40.9
Light Entertainment—												
Cartoons	2.1	2.0	2.0	1.9	3.1	2.7	1.9	1.8	2.4	2.0	2.6	2.1
Light music	3.5	3.0	3.0	2.8	4.5	3.7	4.7	4.0	4.6	3.4	5.9	3.7
Personalities and oddities	3.6	3.2	4.4	3.6	5.7	4.6	5.0	4.2	4.6	3.2	2.8	1.9
Quiz and panel programmes	7.4	5.7	7.0	5.2	8.1	5.9	7.7	5.7	10.2	5.7	1.8	1.1
Talent programmes	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.2
Variety	4.1	3.9	7.0	6.1	6.4	5.7	8.1	6.7	3.5	3.5	2.6	3.2
Sub-Total	20.8	17.9	24.1	20.1	28.0	22.8	27.7	22.7	25.3	17.9	15.9	12.2
Sport—												
Events	2.7	4.2	4.0	5.5	1.7	3.1	3.0	4.0	2.8	4.4	3.1	4.8
Other	2.1	2.5	3.3	3.7	0.6	1.4	3.1	3.3	2.6	3.2	3.4	4.2
Sub-Total	4.8	6.7	7.3	9.2	2.3	4.5	6.1	7.3	5.4	7.6	6.5	9.0
News	4.0	4.8	6.1	6.4	4.8	5.4	4.2	5.1	5.4	6.1	4.4	6.0
Family—												
For children	5.7	6.3	6.3	6.8	2.7	4.4	6.1	6.7	10.0	9.4	12.0	10.3
Family living and shopping	3.2	2.9	0.5	0.9	0.8	1.0	1.4	1.5	2.3	2.1	2.1	1.9
Sub-Total	8.9	9.2	6.8	7.7	3.5	5.4	7.5	8.2	12.3	11.5	14.1	12.2
Information—												
Agriculture and industry	*	0.6	0.1	0.6	*	0.4	*	0.4	0.1	0.6	0.2	0.7
Foreign lands and peoples	0.2	0.7	0.2	0.8	0.2	0.8	0.3	0.8	0.9	1.7	0.8	1.6
Nature and science	0.3	1.1	0.4	1.1	0.2	0.9	0.2	1.1	0.4	1.4	0.3	1.8
Miscellaneous	*	0.6	0.2	0.7	*	0.9	*	0.7	0.4	2.2	0.1	1.5
Sub-Total	0.6	3.0	0.9	3.2	0.4	3.0	0.6	3.0	1.8	5.9	1.4	5.6
Current Affairs—												
Australian activities	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.5	1.2	1.1	0.3	0.7
Political matter	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4
Religious matter	2.0	2.2	1.8	2.0	1.3	1.7	1.1	1.6	2.4	2.5	1.5	2.2
Social, controversial matter	1.9	2.7	2.3	3.1	1.1	2.1	1.7	2.6	2.5	3.7	1.9	3.7
Sub-Total	4.3	5.5	4.7	6.0	2.9	4.6	3.3	4.9	6.5	7.6	4.1	7.0
The Arts—												
Fine arts	0.2	0.6	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.7	0.2	1.0	0.1	1.0
Dance and ballet	*	0.2	*	0.2	0.1	0.2	*	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.3
Serious music and opera	*	0.9	0.1	1.0	*	1.0	0.1	1.0	0.2	1.8	0.1	1.8
Sub-Total	0.2	1.7	0.2	1.9	0.2	1.9	0.3	1.9	0.5	3.1	0.3	3.1
Education	5.7	6.5	0.4	2.6	2.2	4.1	0.7	3.3	3.0	5.1	0.0	4.5
	5.7	6.5	0.4	2.6	2.2	4.1	0.7	3.3	3.0	5.1	0.0	4.5
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1 per cent. equals	93 hrs. 39 mins.	125 hrs. 4 mins.	85 hrs. 48 mins.	117 hrs. 28 mins.	79 hrs. 52 mins.	110 hrs. 5 min.	84 hrs. 4 mins.	115 hrs. 3 mins.	36 hrs. 37 mins.	66 hrs. 50 mins.	28 hrs. 27 mins.	58 hrs. 44 mins.

* Less than 0.1 per cent.

TABLE 3.—ANALYSIS OF TELEVISION PROGRAMMES BY CATEGORIES—METROPOLITAN STATIONS BY DAYS OF THE WEEK

Programme Category	Day of the Week													
	Monday Per cent.		Tuesday Per cent.		Wednesday Per cent.		Thursday Per cent.		Friday Per cent.		Saturday Per cent.		Sunday Per cent.	
	Coml.	All	Coml.	All	Coml.	All	Coml.	All	Coml.	All	Coml.	All	Coml.	All
Drama—														
Serious	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	*	0.5	*	*	*	*	0.2	0.2	0.1	1.1
Adventure	10.8	9.8	9.9	8.8	12.3	10.2	9.7	8.9	9.4	8.8	11.4	8.3	8.4	6.8
Crime and suspense	9.9	8.9	11.0	9.6	8.9	7.1	10.5	11.0	7.4	6.5	7.5	5.9	7.4	5.2
Domestic	11.8	11.6	15.2	14.5	14.0	13.5	15.2	12.3	13.5	12.1	9.2	9.5	17.8	14.7
Western	8.6	6.3	7.5	5.4	6.8	5.1	7.7	5.7	6.7	4.9	11.4	7.2	3.6	2.3
Miscellaneous	9.4	8.9	8.6	7.1	9.4	8.6	10.2	8.0	11.1	10.6	6.7	6.9	12.9	10.5
Sub-Total	50.6	45.6	52.4	45.6	51.4	45.0	53.3	45.9	48.1	42.9	46.4	38.0	50.2	40.6
Light Entertainment—														
Cartoons	2.3	2.0	2.1	2.0	2.4	2.0	2.6	2.4	3.0	2.1	1.8	3.0	1.7	1.1
Light Music	1.7	1.8	1.0	1.5	1.8	1.9	1.5	1.8	3.6	3.0	16.0	11.0	4.4	2.9
Personalities and oddities	5.2	4.2	6.2	4.9	5.4	4.6	5.3	4.0	5.1	4.0	1.2	1.7	2.6	2.1
Quiz and panel programmes	11.3	8.0	9.2	6.6	10.5	7.6	8.6	6.1	8.1	5.7	0.8	0.5	2.2	1.9
Talent programmes	0.0	0.1	*	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.9	0.6	0.2	0.1
Variety	5.8	4.6	7.3	6.1	6.3	5.6	6.1	5.4	8.1	7.2	4.2	5.3	2.5	1.7
Sub-Total	26.3	20.7	25.8	21.2	26.9	22.2	24.3	19.9	28.0	22.2	24.9	22.1	13.6	9.8
Sport—														
Events	1.4	2.5	0.9	1.3	0.6	1.2	1.3	2.1	3.0	3.9	8.8	16.0	5.0	3.3
Other	0.1	0.6	*	1.2	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.8	2.5	5.0	7.8	11.2	7.1
Sub-Total	1.5	3.1	0.9	2.5	0.7	1.7	1.6	2.5	3.8	6.4	13.8	23.8	16.2	10.4
News	5.5	6.4	5.4	6.3	5.3	6.3	5.3	6.2	5.2	6.1	3.5	3.4	3.2	4.0
Family—														
For children	8.1	9.4	8.0	9.4	7.8	9.2	8.1	9.4	7.6	8.9	2.3	1.5	0.5	0.8
Family living and shopping	1.5	1.6	2.4	2.1	2.6	3.1	1.5	1.8	1.2	1.4	2.1	2.0	0.1	0.2
Sub-Total	9.6	11.0	10.4	11.5	10.4	12.3	9.6	11.2	8.8	10.3	4.4	3.5	0.6	1.0
Information—														
Agriculture and industry	*	0.4	*	0.5	*	0.2	*	1.4	*	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.4
Foreign lands and peoples	0.2	0.7	0.2	0.5	0.1	1.1	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.5	1.0	2.8
Nature and Science	0.1	0.4	0.1	1.0	0.1	0.8	0.1	1.7	0.1	0.6	0.5	0.5	1.0	3.1
Miscellaneous	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.5	*	0.3	0.1	1.5	0.2	2.8
Sub-Total	0.4	2.0	0.4	2.7	0.3	2.4	0.3	4.0	0.6	2.0	1.1	2.6	2.4	9.1
Current Affairs—														
Australian activities	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	1.2	1.3	0.6	1.2
Political matter	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.7	0.2	0.1
Religious matter	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.8	0.6	7.3	9.8
Social controversial matter	1.9	2.6	1.3	1.9	0.5	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.3	2.6	2.2	2.7	4.6	7.3
Sub-Total	3.2	3.7	2.4	3.0	1.7	2.6	2.2	2.2	2.2	3.5	4.8	5.3	12.7	18.4
The Arts—														
Fine arts	0.1	1.1	*	0.7	*	0.3	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.4	1.1
Dance and ballet	*	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	*	0.4	*	0.1	0.2	0.1	*	0.4
Serious music and opera	*	0.5	0.1	1.3	0.2	1.3	*	0.4	*	0.3	*	0.2	0.2	4.0
Sub-Total	0.2	1.7	0.1	2.1	0.2	1.8	0.1	1.4	0.2	0.9	0.5	0.9	0.6	5.5
Education	2.7	5.8	2.2	5.1	3.1	5.7	3.3	6.7	3.1	5.7	0.6	0.4	0.5	1.2
	2.7	5.8	2.2	5.1	3.1	5.7	3.3	6.7	3.1	5.7	0.6	0.4	0.5	1.2
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1 per cent. equals	58 hrs. 6 mins.	82 hrs. 17 mins.	60 hrs. 12 mins.	84 hrs. 7 mins.	60 hrs. 18 mins.	84 hrs. 10 mins.	60 hrs. 36 mins.	84 hrs. 23 mins.	60 hrs. 1 min.	84 hrs. 24 mins.	52 hrs. 37 mins.	83 hrs. 8 mins.	56 hrs. 39 mins.	90 hrs. 46 mins.

* Less than 0.1 per cent.

TABLE 4.—ANALYSIS OF TELEVISION PROGRAMMES BY CATEGORIES—METROPOLITAN STATIONS
(52 WEEKS) AND COUNTRY STATIONS (13 WEEKS) BY TIME PERIODS

Category Group	Time Period			
	Day	Family	Peak	Adult
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Metropolitan Commercial Stations—				
Drama—				
Serious	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.3
Adventure	8.7	9.6	14.3	10.3
Crime and Suspense	4.9	1.6	18.9	20.3
Domestic and Comedy	14.9	16.8	14.5	5.6
Western	4.0	6.9	14.3	7.7
Miscellaneous	11.5	2.7	17.6	11.9
Sub-Total	44.0	37.6	79.8	56.1
Light Entertainment	33.4	21.1	18.3	19.9
Sport	1.4	11.4	0.2	6.3
News and Weather	0.7	10.6	0.2	6.2
Family	12.3	11.7	*	0.1
Information	0.3	1.7	0.3	0.4
Current Affairs	1.8	4.8	0.9	10.3
The Arts	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.6
Education	6.0	0.9	0.0	0.1
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1 per cent. equals	132 hrs. 1 min.	133 hrs. 49 mins.	72 hrs. 38 mins.	69 hrs. 58 min.
All Metropolitan Stations —				
Drama—				
Serious	*	0.1	1.0	0.5
Adventure	7.5	7.3	12.0	10.0
Crime and Suspense	4.2	1.0	16.8	16.9
Domestic and Comedy	13.7	14.4	14.6	5.3
Western	3.4	4.3	9.1	5.6
Miscellaneous	10.1	2.3	16.5	10.9
Sub-Total	38.9	29.4	70.0	49.2
Light Entertainment	28.4	17.0	16.1	15.5
Sport	2.7	13.6	2.0	6.7
News and Weather	0.6	11.5	0.2	6.8
Family	11.7	14.8	0.1	0.2
Information	1.6	5.1	4.1	3.1
Current Affairs	2.0	6.4	3.6	12.3
The Arts	0.4	1.3	3.6	4.7
Education	13.7	0.9	0.3	1.5
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1 per cent. equals	159 hrs. 31 mins.	215 hrs. 43 mins.	116 hrs. 14 mins.	101 hrs. 42 mins.
Country Commercial Stations—				
Drama—				
Serious	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.2
Adventure	6.3	8.3	11.5	10.6
Crime and Suspense	7.4	0.1	24.4	22.4
Domestic and Comedy	15.0	19.4	13.4	5.9
Western	4.1	5.2	19.4	5.6
Miscellaneous	15.9	1.5	14.3	13.1
Sub-Total	48.9	34.5	83.2	57.8
Light Entertainment	27.4	14.0	11.1	8.8
Sport	0.0	4.2	1.1	10.5
News and Weather	0.6	15.1	0.5	9.0
Family	18.3	24.2	0.3	0.1
Information	3.8	4.3	1.2	3.4
Current Affairs	1.0	3.5	2.3	10.0
The Arts	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.4
Education	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1 per cent. equals	8 hrs. 12 mins.	29 hrs. 49 mins.	23 hrs. 23 mins.	12 hrs. 35 mins.

* Less than 0.1 per cent.

TABLE 5.—ANALYSIS OF TELEVISION PROGRAMMES BY CATEGORIES—METROPOLITAN STATIONS, PEAK VIEWING TIME (7.30 p.m.-9.30 p.m.)

Programme Category	Sydney		Melbourne		Brisbane		Adelaide		Perth		Hobart		Metropolitan Commercial Stations	All Metropolitan Stations	Country Commercial Stations
	Per cent.		Per cent.		Per cent.		Per cent.		Per cent.		Per cent.		Per cent.		Per cent.
Drama—															
Serious	1.0		0.7		0.7		1.2		1.3		1.4		0.2	1.0	0.2
Adventure	15.5		11.2		13.6		12.7		6.8		10.0		14.3	12.0	11.5
Crime and Suspense	17.6		14.5		19.3		16.3		18.2		14.6		18.9	16.8	24.4
Domestic and Comedy	12.3		15.7		13.0		14.2		19.8		13.9		14.5	14.6	13.4
Western	6.5		9.5		9.2		10.2		9.0		11.0		14.3	9.1	19.4
Miscellaneous	17.3		18.6		16.3		15.9		14.0		16.1		17.6	16.5	14.3
Sub-Total	70.2		70.2		72.1		70.5		69.1		67.0		79.8	70.0	83.2
Light Entertainment—															
Cartoons	0.4		0.2		0.2		0.3		0.9		0.2		0.2	0.3	0.2
Light Music	4.9		4.2		3.9		5.7		4.9		7.1		5.8	5.0	3.4
Personalities and Oddities	1.3		1.2		1.1		0.3		2.6		0.7		0.5	1.2	0.4
Quiz and Panel Programmes	0.0		*		*		*		0.9		0.3		0.2	0.2	0.1
Talent Programmes	0.2		*		0.2		0.1		0.4		0.2		0.0	0.2	0.2
Variety	10.7		9.7		11.3		9.8		4.3		6.6		11.6	9.2	6.8
Sub-Total	17.5		15.3		16.7		16.2		14.0		15.1		18.3	16.1	11.1
Sport—															
Events	0.2		0.1		0.2		0.7		0.6		0.3		0.2	0.3	0.6
Other	1.2		2.4		1.2		1.4		1.5		3.0		*	1.7	0.5
Sub-Total	1.4		2.5		1.4		2.1		2.1		3.3		0.2	2.0	1.1
News	0.6	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	*	*	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.5
Family—															
For Children	0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0
Family Living and Shopping	*		0.1		*		0.1		0.1		0.3		*	0.1	0.3
Sub-Total	*		0.1		*		0.1		0.1		0.3		*	0.1	0.3
Information—															
Agriculture and Industry	1.5		2.0		0.4		0.6		0.4		1.9		*	1.1	0.6
Foreign Lands and Peoples	0.5		0.6		0.7		0.7		0.7		0.8		0.2	0.7	0.3
Nature and Science	0.7		0.7		0.8		1.4		1.7		0.8		0.1	1.0	0.1
Miscellaneous	0.9		0.9		1.2		1.4		1.6		2.1		0.0	1.3	0.2
Sub-Total	3.6		4.2		3.1		4.1		4.4		5.6		0.3	4.1	1.2
Current Affairs—															
Australian Activities	0.5		0.6		0.6		0.6		1.0		0.9		0.1	0.7	0.7
Political Matter	0.4		0.9		0.5		0.5		0.6		0.9		0.5	0.6	0.5
Religious Matter	*		*		0.1		0.0		0.0		0.0		*	*	0.0
Social, Controversial Matter	2.3		2.2		1.3		2.1		3.5		3.2		0.3	2.3	1.1
Sub-Total	3.2		3.7		2.5		3.2		5.1		5.0		0.9	3.6	2.3
The Arts—															
Fine Arts	1.4		1.4		1.5		1.7		2.1		0.8		0.1	1.5	0.1
Dance and Ballet	0.5		0.8		0.5		0.3		0.2		0.2		0.2	0.4	0.2
Serious Music and Opera	1.4		1.5		1.6		1.5		2.4		2.2		*	1.7	*
Sub-Total	3.3		3.7		3.6		3.5		4.7		3.2		0.3	3.6	0.3
Education	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.0
	100.0		100.0		100.0		100.0		100.0		100.0		100.0	100.0	100.0
	21 hrs.		21 hrs.		21 hrs.		21 hrs.		14 hrs.		14 hrs.		72 hrs.	116 hrs.	23 hrs.
	50 mins.		36 mins.		50 mins.		50 mins.		34 mins.		34 mins.		38 mins.	14 mins.	23 mins.

* Less than 0.1 per cent.

TABLE 6.—TELEVISION PROGRAMMES OF AUSTRALIAN ORIGIN—ANALYSIS BY CATEGORIES
METROPOLITAN STATIONS (52 weeks) AND COUNTRY COMMERCIAL STATIONS (13 weeks)

Programme Category	Metropolitan Commercial Stations	Metropolitan National Stations	All Metropolitan Stations	Country Commercial Stations
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Drama—				
Serious	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.0
Adventure	*	0.3	0.1	0.1
Crime and Suspense	1.4	0.3	1.1	0.1
Domestic and Comedy	0.4	1.1	0.6	0.8
Western	0.1	*	*	0.3
Miscellaneous	0.2	0.8	0.4	0.1
Sub-Total	2.1	2.9	2.4	1.4
Light Entertainment—				
Cartoons	*	0.1	0.1	0.1
Light Music	8.8	2.2	6.5	8.6
Personalities and Oddities	9.4	1.2	6.5	4.7
Quiz and Panel Programmes	17.6	0.6	11.6	6.9
Talent Programmes	0.7	0.3	0.5	0.5
Variety	10.2	3.3	7.7	8.8
Sub-Total	46.7	7.7	32.9	29.6
Sport—				
Events	3.6	10.4	6.0	2.0
Other	5.7	6.7	6.0	5.3
Sub-Total	9.3	17.1	12.0	7.3
News	11.4	13.9	12.3	26.2
	11.4	13.9	12.3	26.2
Family—				
For Children	13.3	15.1	13.9	19.7
Family Living and Shopping	3.8	3.0	3.5	5.1
Sub-Total	17.1	18.1	17.4	24.8
Information—				
Agriculture and Industry	0.1	2.6	1.0	1.8
Foreign Lands and Peoples	*	0.3	0.1	0.1
Nature and Science	0.3	2.6	1.1	*
Miscellaneous	0.1	3.2	1.2	0.3
Sub-Total	0.5	8.7	3.4	2.2
Current Affairs—				
Australian Activities	0.9	2.0	1.3	1.2
Political Matter	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7
Religious Matter	3.2	4.1	3.5	4.8
Social, Controversial Matter	2.7	4.7	3.4	1.5
Sub-Total	7.3	11.4	8.8	8.2
The Arts—				
Fine Arts	0.1	1.9	0.7	*
Dance and Ballet	0.1	1.1	0.5	0.2
Serious Music and Opera	0.1	5.2	1.9	*
Sub-Total	0.3	8.2	3.1	0.2
Education	5.3	12.0	7.7	0.1
	5.3	12.0	7.7	0.1
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1 Per cent. equals	171 hrs. 11 mins.	93 hrs. 53 mins.	265 hrs. 4 mins.	22 hrs. 6 mins.

* Less than 0.1 per cent.

TABLE 7.—TELEVISION PROGRAMMES OF AUSTRALIAN ORIGIN—ANALYSIS BY CATEGORIES. STATIONS IN EACH CAPITAL CITY.

Programme Category	Sydney		Melbourne		Brisbane		Adelaide		Perth		Hobart	
	Com'l.	All Stations	Com'l.	All Stations	Com'l.	All Stations	Com'l.	All Stations	Com'l.	All Stations	Com'l.	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	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.3
Adventure	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2
Crime and Suspense .. .	1.1	0.9	0.9	0.8	1.5	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.6	1.0	4.5	2.0
Domestic and Comedy .. .	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.6	1.0	1.1	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.7	0.0	0.9
Western	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	*	0.0	0.1
Miscellaneous	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.1	0.5
Sub-Total	1.6	1.9	1.6	1.9	2.8	2.9	1.9	2.1	2.0	2.7	4.7	4.0
Light Entertainment—												
Cartoons	0.0	*	0.0	*	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Light Music	7.8	5.8	6.2	5.1	10.7	7.9	10.1	7.9	8.1	5.5	14.2	7.0
Personalities and Oddities .. .	7.3	6.1	9.1	6.7	13.3	9.4	10.5	7.4	6.9	4.0	7.2	3.1
Quiz and Panel												
Programmes	17.8	12.7	15.7	11.0	22.1	14.8	17.8	12.7	21.3	11.9	4.8	2.4
Talent Programmes	0.2	0.2	1.5	1.1	0.4	0.4	0.8	0.6	0.0	0.3	0.7	0.4
Variety	5.4	4.8	12.4	9.5	13.6	10.0	14.2	10.9	5.1	4.5	5.0	4.3
Sub-Total	38.5	29.6	44.9	33.4	60.1	42.5	53.4	39.5	41.5	26.3	31.9	17.3
Sport—												
Events	3.2	5.8	6.6	8.9	1.4	3.8	3.4	5.4	3.0	5.7	2.1	5.7
Other	4.8	5.0	7.5	7.3	1.6	3.1	7.2	7.0	5.1	5.8	9.4	8.6
Sub-Total	8.0	10.8	14.1	16.2	3.0	6.9	10.6	12.4	8.1	11.5	11.5	14.3
News	9.4	10.6	13.7	13.4	13.1	13.3	9.8	11.3	11.1	12.4	11.8	13.6
	9.4	10.6	13.7	13.4	13.1	13.3	9.8	11.3	11.1	12.4	11.8	13.6
Family—												
For Children	13.0	13.4	14.2	14.0	6.4	9.8	13.8	14.1	14.4	15.1	25.9	20.0
Family Living and .. .												
Shopping	7.5	6.4	1.0	1.5	2.1	2.5	3.2	3.0	4.7	3.9	5.8	4.0
Sub-Total	20.5	19.8	15.2	15.5	8.5	12.3	17.0	17.1	19.1	19.0	31.7	24.0
Information—												
Agriculture and Industry .. .	0.1	1.1	0.1	1.1	0.1	0.7	*	0.7	0.2	1.0	0.3	1.4
Foreign Lands & Peoples .. .	*	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	*	0.1	0.0	0.2	*	0.1
Nature and Science	*	0.9	0.5	1.0	0.1	1.0	0.3	1.0	0.3	1.4	0.2	1.6
Miscellaneous	*	0.8	0.3	1.0	0.0	1.0	*	0.9	0.5	2.2	0.1	2.4
Sub-Total	0.1	2.9	0.9	3.2	0.3	2.9	0.3	2.7	1.0	4.8	0.7	5.5
Current Affairs—												
Australian Activities	0.6	1.0	0.8	1.2	0.8	1.3	0.9	1.1	2.5	2.3	0.9	1.6
Political Matter	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.8	0.7	1.1	0.9
Religious Matter	4.3	4.2	3.1	3.2	2.5	3.1	2.2	2.9	3.9	4.1	2.9	3.9
Social, Controversial .. .												
Matter	3.0	3.4	3.8	4.1	2.1	2.8	1.3	2.4	3.4	4.1	2.5	3.8
Sub-Total	8.3	8.9	8.3	9.2	5.9	7.7	4.8	6.8	10.6	11.2	7.4	10.2
The Arts—												
Fine Arts	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.7	*	0.7	0.2	0.7	*	0.9	0.0	1.0
Dance and Ballet	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.6
Serious Music and Opera .. .	*	1.6	0.1	1.7	0.1	1.9	0.2	1.7	0.2	2.6	0.1	3.0
Sub-Total	0.2	2.6	0.3	2.8	0.3	3.1	0.5	2.8	0.4	4.1	0.3	4.6
Education	13.4	12.9	1.0	4.4	6.0	8.4	1.7	5.3	6.2	8.0	0.0	6.5
Sub-Total	13.4	12.9	1.0	4.4	6.0	8.4	1.7	5.3	6.2	8.0	0.0	6.5
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	39 hrs. 36 min.	56 hrs. 20 mins.	38 hrs. 8 mins.	55 hrs. 16 mins.	29 hrs. 25 mins.	44 hrs. 18 mins.	37 hrs. 4 mins.	51 hrs. 31 mins.	17 hrs. 34 mins.	32 hrs. 13 mins.	10 hrs. 25 mins.	25 hrs. 27 mins.

1 Per cent. equals
* Less than 0.1 per cent.

TABLE 8.—TELEVISION PROGRAMMES OF AUSTRALIAN ORIGIN—PROPORTION OF ALL AUSTRALIAN PROGRAMMES TELEVIEWED ON EACH DAY OF THE WEEK—
EACH METROPOLITAN STATION (52 weeks) AND EACH COUNTRY COMMERCIAL STATION (13 weeks).

Station	Day of the Week						
	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Metropolitan Stations—							
ABN Sydney	14.1	12.4	14.5	13.3	13.0	15.2	17.5
ATN Sydney	16.4	13.2	15.1	14.3	15.9	13.0	12.1
TCN Sydney	13.5	12.5	14.3	15.5	15.8	18.4	10.0
All Sydney	14.7	12.7	14.6	14.4	15.0	15.7	12.9
ABV Melbourne	14.3	13.4	14.9	12.0	12.9	15.7	16.8
GTV Melbourne	13.6	14.0	13.6	13.9	16.1	15.1	13.7
HSV Melbourne	15.7	13.6	12.8	12.3	16.0	11.7	17.9
All Melbourne	14.5	13.7	13.8	12.8	15.1	14.2	15.9
ABQ Brisbane	10.9	16.1	13.9	13.6	10.2	16.2	19.1
BTQ Brisbane	16.5	13.0	18.3	15.4	16.5	8.8	11.5
QTQ Brisbane	16.9	16.3	16.0	16.7	15.8	11.6	6.7
All Brisbane	14.8	15.1	16.1	15.2	14.2	12.2	12.4
ABS Adelaide	12.9	14.2	14.4	14.7	10.8	15.7	17.3
ADS Adelaide	12.6	12.7	16.7	14.2	16.6	8.2	19.0
NWS Adelaide	13.3	13.8	13.8	16.3	15.2	17.3	10.3
All Adelaide	13.0	13.6	14.9	15.1	14.3	13.9	15.2
ABW Perth	13.0	11.9	13.9	14.3	13.0	15.7	18.2
TVW Perth	15.0	15.4	16.1	12.7	15.1	15.6	10.1
All Perth	14.1	13.8	15.1	13.4	14.2	15.6	13.8
ABT Hobart	12.6	13.3	13.1	13.0	12.7	17.0	18.3
TVT Hobart	12.8	20.5	13.0	13.6	14.5	10.0	15.6
All Hobart	12.7	16.3	13.0	13.2	13.5	14.1	17.2
Country Commercial Stations—							
CTC Canberra	17.4	10.7	25.2	8.2	14.9	16.9	6.7
CBN Central Tablelands	13.7	12.3	9.5	24.6	9.3	19.9	10.7
NBN Newcastle	17.1	16.4	17.4	13.9	17.3	11.1	6.8
RTN Richmond-Tweed	18.9	13.6	16.0	13.0	16.7	13.6	8.2
WIN Illawarra	14.6	11.4	16.5	11.8	23.2	10.3	12.2
BCV Bendigo	12.4	8.7	18.4	8.6	16.2	14.5	21.2
BTV Ballarat	11.7	14.6	24.1	14.3	10.5	13.1	11.7
GLV Latrobe Valley	17.7	14.7	16.7	13.3	16.3	12.7	8.6
GMV Goulburn Valley	12.9	10.3	19.9	9.7	16.1	13.9	17.2
DDQ Darling Downs	19.5	15.3	13.7	14.2	9.9	11.1	16.3
RTQ Rockhampton	17.8	18.2	12.5	12.5	13.7	9.3	16.0
TNQ Townsville	18.1	13.1	21.9	12.5	13.7	8.4	12.3
TNT North Eastern Tasmania	17.4	15.5	20.0	15.0	11.8	13.4	6.9
All Stations, Grouped—							
Metropolitan Commercial Stations	14.6	14.2	14.9	14.5	15.8	13.4	12.6
Metropolitan National Stations	13.0	13.6	14.1	13.5	12.1	15.9	17.8
Country Commercial Stations	15.7	13.5	18.2	13.1	14.9	12.9	11.7

TABLE 9.—TELEVISION PROGRAMMES OF AUSTRALIAN ORIGIN—PROPORTION OF ALL AUSTRALIAN PROGRAMMES TELEVISED IN EACH TIME PERIOD EACH METROPOLITAN STATION (52 weeks) AND EACH COUNTRY COMMERCIAL STATION (13 weeks)

Station	Time Periods				Total Time
	Day	Family	Peak	Adult	
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	
Metropolitan Stations—					
ABN Sydney	17.8	52.2	17.0	13.0	1,673 hrs.
ATN Sydney	56.2	31.8	6.4	5.6	1,845 hrs.
TCN Sydney	53.1	36.2	3.6	7.1	2,115 hrs.
ABV Melbourne	19.5	48.2	18.3	14.0	1,713 hrs.
GTV Melbourne	29.6	42.9	3.6	23.9	2,092 hrs.
HSV Melbourne	28.5	53.9	6.4	11.2	1,721 hrs.
ABQ Brisbane	15.8	55.1	15.9	13.2	1,488 hrs.
BTQ Brisbane	43.4	29.5	7.0	20.1	1,501 hrs.
QTQ Brisbane	55.5	25.1	5.2	14.2	1,439 hrs.
ABS Adelaide	17.3	52.7	15.8	14.2	1,545 hrs.
ADS Adelaide	38.2	39.9	5.0	16.9	1,670 hrs.
NWS Adelaide	32.7	42.0	4.6	20.7	1,938 hrs.
ABW Perth	13.5	55.8	15.1	15.6	1,465 hrs.
TVW Perth	42.7	41.1	4.7	11.5	1,757 hrs.
ABT Hobart	13.2	54.6	18.4	13.8	1,503 hrs.
TVT Hobart	26.8	44.8	11.5	16.9	1,042 hrs.
Country Commercial Stations—					
CTC Canberra	18.2	59.6	10.1	12.1	145 hrs.
CBN Central Tablelands	21.2	61.4	16.0	1.4	142 hrs.
NBN Newcastle	47.8	38.5	7.3	6.4	198 hrs.
RTN Richmond-Tweed	4.2	81.6	6.9	7.3	113 hrs.
WIN Illawarra	25.6	51.6	11.6	11.2	222 hrs.
BCV Bendigo	8.7	59.4	13.4	18.5	167 hrs.
BTV Ballarat	17.6	53.9	9.8	18.7	255 hrs.
GLV Latrobe Valley	2.0	46.1	13.5	38.4	274 hrs.
GMV Goulburn Valley	10.2	49.2	12.1	28.5	170 hrs.
DDQ Darling Downs	5.2	77.7	6.4	10.7	116 hrs.
RTQ Rockhampton	1.1	83.3	9.7	5.9	124 hrs.
TNQ Townsville	0.0	78.8	12.2	9.0	122 hrs.
TNT North Eastern Tasmania	21.3	51.7	7.3	19.7	161 hrs.
All Stations, Grouped—					
Metropolitan Commercial Stations	41.0	38.9	5.4	14.7	17,120 hrs.
Metropolitan National Stations	16.3	52.9	16.8	14.0	9,387 hrs.
Country Commercial Stations	15.2	57.8	10.7	16.3	2,209 hrs.

TABLE 10.—TELEVISION PROGRAMMES OF AUSTRALIAN ORIGIN—DISTRIBUTION OF AUSTRALIAN PROPORTION OF ALL PROGRAMMES OVER TIME PERIODS—EACH METROPOLITAN STATION (52 weeks) AND EACH COUNTRY COMMERCIAL STATION (13 weeks)

Station	Time Periods				Total
	Day	Family	Peak	Adult	
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	
Metropolitan Stations—					
ABN Sydney	9.5	27.8	9.1	6.9	53.3
ATN Sydney	22.1	12.5	2.5	2.2	39.3
TCN Sydney	24.1	16.4	1.6	3.2	45.3
All Sydney	19.6	17.8	3.8	3.8	45.0
ABV Melbourne	10.5	26.1	9.9	7.6	54.1
GTV Melbourne	13.9	20.1	1.6	11.2	46.8
HSV Melbourne	11.9	22.6	2.7	4.7	41.9
All Melbourne	12.3	22.5	4.2	8.0	47.0
ABQ Brisbane	7.8	27.2	7.8	6.5	49.3
BTQ Brisbane	16.7	11.4	2.7	7.8	38.6
QTQ Brisbane	19.5	8.8	1.9	5.0	35.2
All Brisbane	15.3	14.7	3.8	6.4	40.2
ABS Adelaide	8.6	26.3	7.9	7.1	49.9
ADS Adelaide	16.3	17.1	2.1	7.2	42.7
NWS Adelaide	14.1	18.1	2.0	8.9	43.1
All Adelaide	13.4	19.9	3.7	7.8	44.8
ABW Perth	6.5	27.1	7.3	7.6	48.5
TVW Perth	20.5	19.8	2.2	5.5	48.0
All Perth	14.2	23.1	4.5	6.4	48.2
ABT Hobart	6.6	27.1	9.1	6.8	49.6
TVT Hobart	9.8	16.4	4.2	6.2	36.6
All Hobart	8.1	21.9	6.8	6.5	43.3
Country Commercial Stations					
CTC Canberra	4.6	15.2	2.6	3.0	25.4
CBN Central Tablelands	5.1	14.7	3.9	0.3	24.0
NBN Newcastle	13.2	10.7	2.0	1.8	27.7
RTN Richmond-Tweed	0.9	17.7	1.5	1.5	21.6
WIN Illawarra	8.0	16.1	3.6	3.5	31.2
BCV Bendigo	2.3	15.9	3.6	4.9	26.7
BTV Ballarat	7.0	21.3	3.9	7.4	39.6
GLV Latrobe Valley	1.0	22.9	6.7	19.1	49.7
GMV Goulburn Valley	2.9	14.3	3.5	8.3	29.0
DDQ Darling Downs	1.2	17.9	1.5	2.5	23.1
RTQ Rockhampton	0.3	27.3	3.2	2.0	32.8
TNQ Townsville	0.0	24.1	3.7	2.7	30.5
TNT North Eastern Tasmania	5.8	14.0	2.0	5.3	27.1
All Stations Grouped—					
Metropolitan Commercial Stations ..	17.2	16.3	2.3	6.1	41.9
Metropolitan National Stations ..	8.3	26.9	8.5	7.1	50.8
Country Commercial	4.5	17.3	3.2	4.9	29.9

TABLE 11.—TELEVISION PROGRAMMES OF AUSTRALIAN ORIGIN—OVERALL PROPORTION;
 USE OF PROGRAMMES OF BRITISH COMMONWEALTH ORIGIN—
 METROPOLITAN COMMERCIAL STATIONS, JANUARY-JUNE, 1964

Station	Overall Proportion of Programmes Credited as of Australian Origin			Range of Weekly Proportion of Programmes Credited as of Australian Origin
	Australian	C'with.	Total	
ATN Sydney	Per cent. 42.9	Per cent. 2.9	Per cent. 45.8	Per cent. 43-47
TCN Sydney	47.9	3.8	51.7	50-52
GTV Melbourne	47.0	1.1	48.1	43-51
HSV Melbourne	44.9	2.9	47.8	43-49
BTQ Brisbane	44.4	2.2	46.6	31-52
QTQ Brisbane	38.6	1.5	40.1	33-42
ADS Adelaide	47.1	1.8	48.9	43-58
NWS Adelaide	49.1	0.6	49.7	46-55
TVW Perth	47.7	1.3	49.0	46-53
TVT Hobart	42.5	4.1	46.6	43-50

APPENDIX H

AUSTRALIAN BROADCASTING CONTROL BOARD

TENTATIVE STANDARDS FOR THE TECHNICAL EQUIPMENT AND OPERATION OF TELEVISION TRANSLATOR STATIONS

DEFINITION

1. A television translator station means a station for the transmission by means of wireless telegraphy of television programmes, being a station of low operating power and designed to receive and re-transmit signals from a television station, or from another television translator station, without substantially altering any characteristics of the signals other than their frequencies and amplitudes.

2. TECHNICAL CONDITIONS

The following matters concerning television translator stations shall be determined by the Board in the light of proposals made by applicants—

- (a) receiving and transmitting sites;
- (b) receiving and transmitting aerial characteristics;
- (c) operating power;
- (d) operating frequencies.

3. RECEIVING AND TRANSMITTING SITES

3.1 Unless otherwise approved by the Board the receiving and transmitting equipment shall be located on a common site. For reception, the site should be such that the field strength of the signals of the station, the programmes of which are to be re-transmitted (the parent station), shall be sufficient to provide a satisfactory ratio of signal to the noise and interference existing at this site, and the received signals shall be substantially free from delayed signals which may cause "ghosts."

For transmission, the site must be suitable to permit the provision of a satisfactory signal to the area to be served by a transmitter using minimum operating power.

In some cases it may not be practicable to use a common site for reception and transmission, and in such cases a radio or cable link between the two sites may be necessary.

3.2 The following requirements with respect to signal to noise ratio should be met at translator station receiving sites:—

3.2.1 Unless otherwise approved by the Board, the ratio, peak to peak vision signal (peak white to sync. peak)/RMS random noise, shall exceed 40 db measured at the translator station output, for 50 per cent of the transmission time. (Only noise originating in the translator equipment and site noise are included in this requirement.) Feedback between the translator station output and input circuits should be kept to a minimum to achieve the above ratio. In general the median vision field strength from the parent station will need to exceed 1 to 2 mV/m, although lower values may be practicable in locations where site noise is very low.

3.2.2 The ratio, peak to peak vision signal (peak white to sync. peak)/peak impulse noise, should exceed 12 db when interfering pulses occur very infrequently, or 30 db when interfering pulses occur frequently, and in any case the presence of impulse interference should not be obvious under normal programme conditions on a high quality low noise receiver at a viewing distance of five times the picture height.

3.3 In order to achieve a sufficiently low degree of impulse interference where the site noise is high, the field strength of the parent station measured at the translator station site may need to exceed 10mV/m. In such cases a preferable solution could be selection of a translator station receiving site for which the incoming signal path does not cross, within a distance of 2 miles—

- 3.3.1 existing or proposed high voltage power transmission lines,
- 3.3.2 an existing or proposed factory or residential area,
- 3.3.3 a main road with high traffic density,
- 3.3.4 any other potential source of severe interference.

4. AERIAL CHARACTERISTICS

4.1 The receiving aerial of the translator station site should provide satisfactory rejection of noise originating in the area to be served and satisfactory rejection of interference from co-channel stations. In general a directional characteristic will be required for this purpose.

To permit the overall performance requirements to be met (paragraph 7), the gain of the receiving aerial, in the direction of the parent station should not vary by more than 1 db over the frequency band used by the parent station.

The receiving aerial shall be of the same polarization as the parent station.

4.2 Unless otherwise approved by the Board, the transmitting aerial shall have an optical path to the major part of the area to be served. A directional aerial, with directional characteristics to the satisfaction of the Board, may be used to increase the effective radiated power in specified directions.

To permit the overall performance requirements to be met (paragraph 7.1), the gain of the transmitting aerial in directions in which it is required to provide service, should not vary by more than 1 db over the frequency band of the channel on which the translator station transmits.

The transmitting aerial shall use horizontal or vertical polarization as determined by the Board.

5. OPERATING POWER

The nominal operating power of the translator station shall be kept to the minimum required to provide a satisfactory service to the area concerned.

6. OPERATING FREQUENCIES

The translator station shall use receiving and transmitting frequency channels selected from the channels allocated for Australian television services, namely:—

Channel	45- 52 megacycles per second.
0	45- 52
1	56- 63
2	63- 70
3	85- 92
4	94-101
5	101-108
5A	137-144
6	174-181
7	181-188
8	188-195
9	195-202
10	208-215
11	215-222

7. EQUIPMENT AND OPERATION

The technical equipment shall be designed, installed and maintained to the satisfaction of the Board and shall be operated in such manner as the Board approves. The conditions to be met are set out below.

7.1 EQUIPMENT PERFORMANCE

7.1.1 GENERAL TRANSMISSION STANDARDS

Unless otherwise approved by the Board, the translator station shall radiate signals which conform with the Board's "Standards for the technical equipment and operation of television stations," when signals conforming with these standards are being received. (The quantity most likely to be altered in the translator is the ratio of synchronizing pulse to peak white picture amplitude, which can be disturbed by clipping or non-linearity in the translator.)

7.1.2. RATIO OF VISION AND SOUND POWERS

The ratio of radiated vision and sound powers shall not differ by more than 2 db from that in the wavefront of the incoming signal. (In general a reduction in relative sound power is preferable to an increase.)

7.1.3. AMPLITUDE CHARACTERISTIC

The slope of the output/input amplitude characteristic (plotted on a linear scale) shall not deviate by more than 5 per cent from the average slope over the range from zero to full output.

7.1.4. OVERALL RESPONSE

The amplitude/frequency response of the translator station shall be such that the received signals will be transmitted with the following limits of attenuation relative to the vision carrier frequency.

Mc/s	—0.75	+1 to +4	+5	+5.5
+db	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
—db	2.0	0.5	1.0	2.0

7.1.5 SPURIOUS RADIATION

Harmonics of the translated vision and sound carriers shall be at least 60 db below the fundamental. Other spurious radiation outside the passband shall be at least 32 db below vision carrier, measured with a high resolution test pattern on the incoming signal.

7.1.6. INTERMODULATION

Precautions should be taken that harmful intermodulation signals are reduced to such an extent that any undesired patterns produced on a receiver screen are not objectionable at a viewing distance of five times the picture height. Additional filtering may be necessary to meet this requirement when translators are grouped on a common site. When additional translators are installed at an already operating translator site, the Board regards it as the responsibility of all the translator station operators concerned to fit such additional filtering as is then necessary to avoid mutual interference.

7.1.7 FEEDBACK

Feedback between the output and input of a translator station should be reduced by aerial spacing or aerial shielding and filter circuits in order that the operation of the translator is not adversely affected. Severe feedback will cause overload in the early stages at the frequency of the translator output signal, and may cause self-oscillation, but generally a much smaller level of feedback may cause patterning, or an increase in noise, and in some cases may produce a ghost or delayed signal.

7.1.8 POWER OUTPUT

The translator station vision output shall be maintained within ± 25 per cent. of the power determined by the Board.

7.1.9 FREQUENCY AND STABILITY OF LOCAL OSCILLATORS

The frequency of the local oscillator(s) incorporated in a translator station must normally be such that nominal vision and sound carrier frequencies received on the input channel are translated to the nominal vision and sound frequencies of the output channel, with an error not exceeding 1 kilocycle per second for all expected values of the ambient temperature. (In checking these frequencies, care must be taken to allow for the frequency offset of the incoming signals.) Translator stations will thus radiate with the same offset as the parent station, unless the Board specifies otherwise.

7.1.10 LINK EQUIPMENT

Any link connecting receiver and transmitter shall have characteristics to the satisfaction of the Board.

7.2 CONSTRUCTIONAL REQUIREMENTS

7.2.1 GENERAL

Equipment shall be constructed with due regard to mechanical soundness, neatness of wiring and accessibility for maintenance.

7.2.2 ADEQUACY OF COMPONENTS

All component parts for equipment such as transformers, capacitors and resistors shall be in accordance with good engineering practice for such equipment, and where appropriate, with the relevant specification of the Standards Association of Australia, or, in the absence of such a specification, the appropriate British Standards Specification. Adequate margin shall be provided for all component parts to avoid overheating under conditions of highest ambient temperature, when the transmitter is delivering its rated output and other equipment is operating normally.

7.2.3 CONFORMITY WITH ELECTRICAL WIRING RULES

All equipment utilizing electrical power shall comply with the electrical wiring rules of the Standards Association of Australia and where applicable with the rules of the Electrical Authority of the region in which the translator station is located, provided that such rules are not in conflict with television or communication engineering practice.

7.2.4 VOLTAGE REGULATION

Adequate regulation shall be provided where necessary to ensure that performance is not noticeably changed by variations in mains voltage.

7.3 PROTECTION AND REMOTE CONTROL

7.3.1 Adequate provision shall be made, in accordance with good current practice, in the construction of all equipment and associated external plant, to ensure the safety of operating and maintenance personnel.

7.3.2 Equipment and facilities including the associated external plant shall be protected, in accordance with good current practice, against unsafe conditions and damage that may result under fault conditions.

7.3.3 Approval will be given for the operation of translators unattended, provided that satisfactory remote control or time switching facilities are used, and that adequate precautions against fire, unauthorised entry, etc., have been taken.

7.3.4 Precautions will also need to be taken against lightning strikes on the receiving and transmitting aerial systems. Unless its omission is approved by the Board, the translator station shall be provided with a muting system to prevent the re-transmission of noise and interference, when the parent station is not transmitting.

7.4 MAINTENANCE AND OPERATION

7.4.1 STAFF

The organization operating a translator station shall designate one or more persons whose technical qualifications are to the satisfaction of the Board to be responsible for the operation and maintenance of the station. When such person(s) are absent from the service area at a time when the translator is operating, then responsibility shall be delegated to a person (who need not be technically qualified) capable of switching off the translator station in case of failure or malfunction.

7.4.2 OPERATING AND MAINTENANCE LOG

A record shall be kept (not necessarily at the translator station site) and made available to the Board's officers on request, of the times of operation of the translator station, and of all maintenance carried out.

7.4.3 SPARES

Spare tubes or transistors of every type employed in the translator station shall be kept on hand. (Not necessarily at the translator station site.)

The following table shows the minimum number of spares of each tube or transistor type which shall be provided—

No. of each type in use	Spares required
1 to 2	2
3 to 5	2
6 to 8	3
9 or more	4

7.4.4 TEST EQUIPMENT

The organization operating and maintaining the translator station shall have available, in addition to the normal television receiver serviceman's equipment, at least a receiver with some form of waveform monitor (which could be a "service" type oscilloscope) capable of operating at the receiving site, to check the quality of the incoming and outgoing pictures, and the levels of the television waveform.

7.4.5 INSPECTIONS

The Board will carry out an initial inspection of a translator station before it commences service, and subsequent inspections thereafter at intervals of not more than one year.

APPENDIX I

AUSTRALIAN BROADCASTING CONTROL BOARD
Statement of Expenditure for Year Ended 30th June, 1964

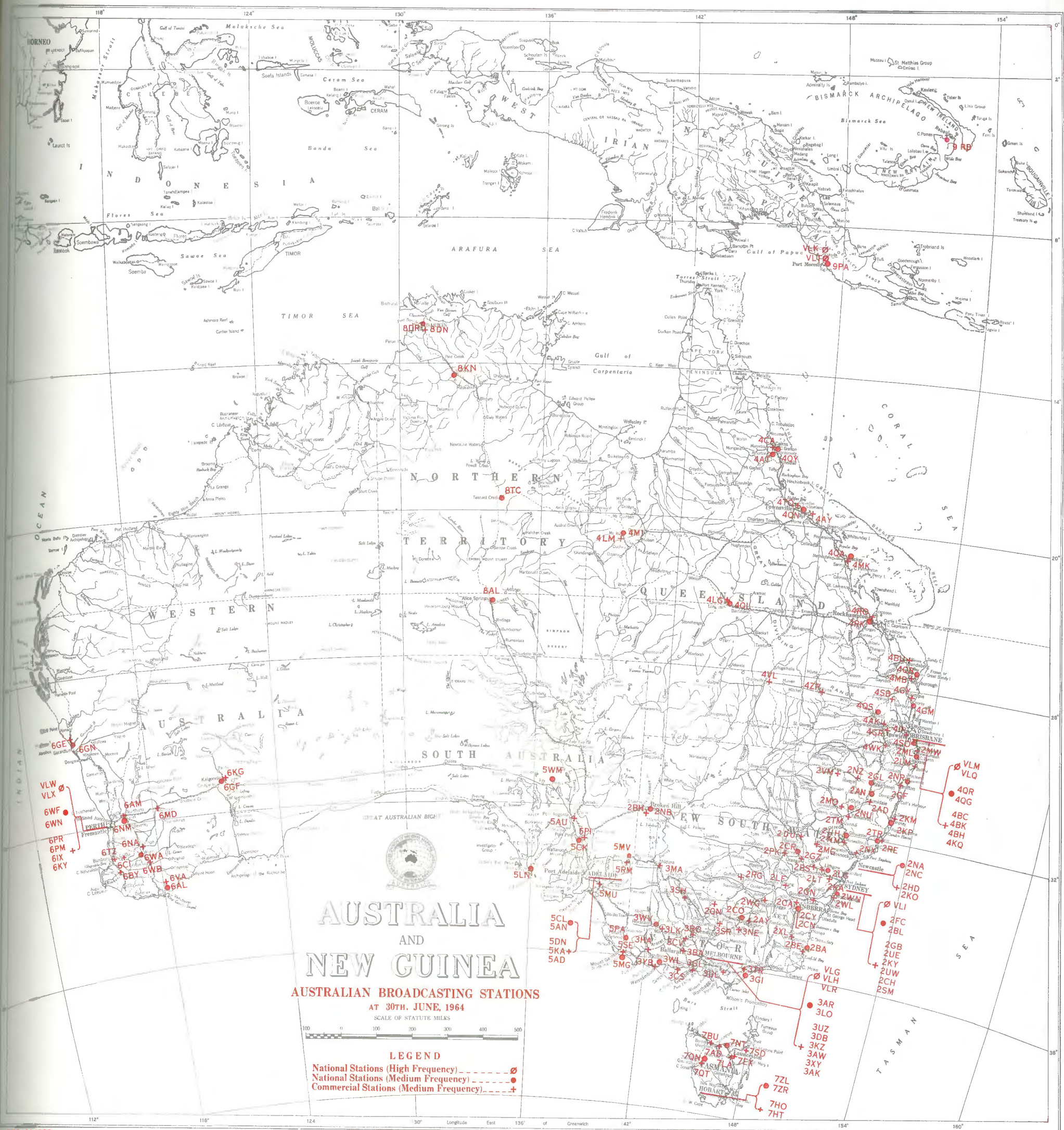
1962/63		1963/64
£		£
	<i>Salaries and Wages—</i>	
164,634	Salaries	183,146
8,199	Temporary Assistance	9,653
2,141	Extra Duty Pay	2,299
174,974		195,098
	<i>General Expenses—</i>	
9,544	Travelling and Subsistence	11,255
4,854	Office Requisites, Library	7,096
3,968	Postage, Telephones, etc.	5,370
7,785	Research and Advisory Committees	11,418
76,842	Payments to Post Office for Station Inspections, Investigation of Interference to Reception, etc.	73,470
7,314	Incidentals and Other Expenditure	8,550
62	Minor Building Works	82
34,976	Rental	36,848
27,781	Public Inquiries	14,177
173,126		168,266
	<i>Stores and Materials—</i>	
14,265	Technical Equipment	19,752
362,365		19,752
		383,116


J. A. McNAMARA, Secretary.
15th July, 1964.

R. G. OSBORNE, Chairman.
15th July, 1964.

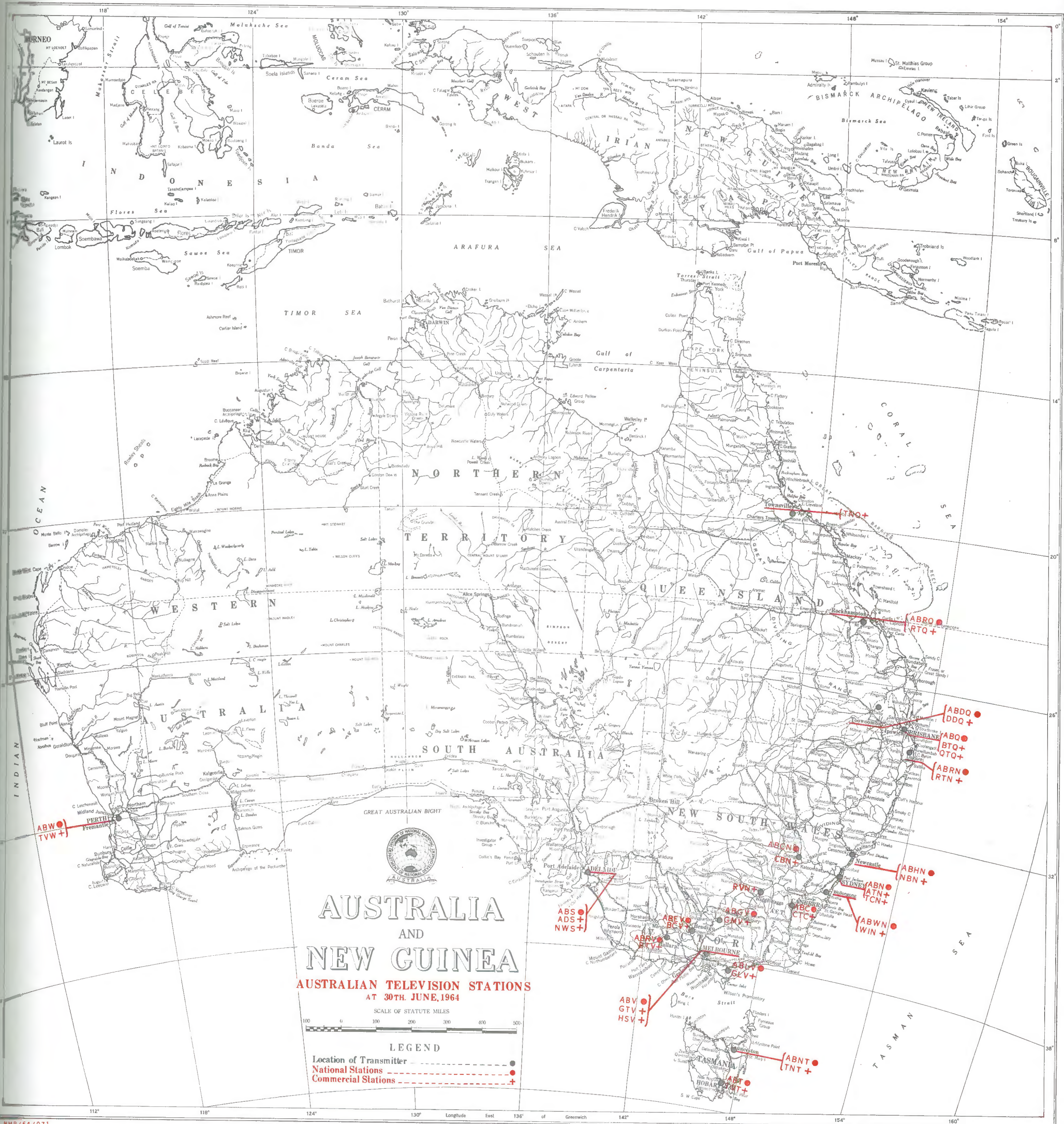
The above statement has been examined and is in agreement with the books. In my opinion it is a correct statement of the expenditure of the Australian Broadcasting Control Board for the year ended 30th June, 1964.

V. J. W. SKERMER,
Auditor-General for the Commonwealth.
5th August, 1964.




AUSTRALIA
 AND
NEW GUINEA
AUSTRALIAN BROADCASTING STATIONS
 AT 30TH. JUNE, 1964
 SCALE OF STATUTE MILES
 0 100 200 300 400 500

- LEGEND**
- National Stations (High Frequency) ———— ⊕
 - National Stations (Medium Frequency) ———— ●
 - Commercial Stations (Medium Frequency) ———— +



AUSTRALIA AND NEW GUINEA

AUSTRALIAN TELEVISION STATIONS AT 30TH JUNE, 1964

SCALE OF STATUTE MILES

0 100 200 300 400 500

LEGEND

Location of Transmitter ———●———

National Stations ———●———

Commercial Stations ———+———