

Australian Broadcasting Control Board

NINETEENTH
ANNUAL REPORT
FOR YEAR ENDED
30 JUNE 1967

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA

NINETEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

AUSTRALIAN BROADCASTING CONTROL BOARD

YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 1967

BY AUTHORITY
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AUSTRALIAN BROADCASTING CONTROL BOARD

NINETEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

The Honourable the Postmaster-General:

In conformity with the provisions of section 28 of the *Broadcasting and Television Act* 1942-1967, the Australian Broadcasting Control Board has the honour to furnish its report, being the Nineteenth Annual Report of the Board, on its operations during the year ended 30 June 1967, together with financial accounts in the form approved by the Treasurer, and the report of the Auditor-General on those accounts.

This Report is arranged as follows:

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

PART I—INTRODUCTORY

LEGISLATION

The *Broadcasting and Television Act* was amended during the year by:

- (i) The *Broadcasting and Television Act* 1966 (No. 57 of 1966) which amended section 128 of the Principal Act which specifies the conditions of eligibility for the issue of concessional listeners' and viewers' licences to pensioners under social services and other legislation and also amended the Principal Act in relation to decimal currency.
- (ii) The *Broadcasting and Television Act* 1967 (No. 47 of 1967) which:
 - (a) amended section 31 of the Principal Act to increase the number of members of the Australian Broadcasting Commission from seven to nine and made certain other amendments to the provisions of the Act relating to the service (staff) of the Commission.

- (b) included a new section 78A. as follows:
 '78A. Where the Minister has given a direction under section sixty-four of this Act or has prohibited the broadcasting or televising of any matter or made any requirement under section seventy-seven of this Act, he shall, within seven sitting days of giving such direction or notifying such prohibition or requirement, report the same in writing to both Houses of Parliament and shall give the reasons for such direction, prohibition or requirement, as the case may be.'*
- (c) included a new section 105A. as follows:
 '105A. Where the Minister has prohibited the broadcasting or televising of any matter or has made any requirement under sub-section (3.) of section ninety-nine or section one hundred and four of this Act, he shall within seven sitting days report the same in writing to both Houses of the Parliament and shall give the reasons for such prohibition or requirement, as the case may be.'*
- (d) further amended section 128 of the Principal Act to take account of changes in Social Services legislation insofar as eligibility for concessional listeners' and viewers' licences is concerned.

The Principal Act as amended is now cited as the *Broadcasting and Television Act 1942-1967*.

The *Broadcasting Stations Licence Fees Act 1964* and the *Television Stations Licence Fees Act 1964* were amended during the year by the *Statute Law Revision (Decimal Currency) Act 1966*, and are now cited as the *Broadcasting Stations Licence Fees Act 1964-1966* and *Television Stations Licence Fees Act 1964-1966* respectively.

MEMBERSHIP OF THE BOARD

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

Full-time Members

Mr Myles Fortunatus Evelyn Wright, appointed Chairman for a period of five years from 15 March 1966.

Mr John Miskel Donovan, re-appointed for a period of five years from 15 March 1966.

Mr Donald McDonald, B.Sc., appointed for a period of five years from 6 May 1965.

Part-time Members

Dr William Cropley Radford, M.B.E., M.A., M.Ed., Ph.D., re-appointed for a period of three years from 6 November 1964.

Sir Tasman Heyes, C.B.E., re-appointed for a period of two years from 23 February 1966.

* Note—(Section 64 of the Act provides that the Minister may direct the broadcasting or televising by the Commission free of charge of matters of national interest; section 77 provides that the Minister may by notice prohibit the Commission from broadcasting or televising matter specified in such notice or require the Commission to refrain from broadcasting or televising matter specified in such notice; sub-section 3 of section 99 and section 104 provide similarly in respect of commercial stations.)

FUNCTIONS OF THE BOARD

The principal functions of the Board are set out in Divisions 2 and 3 of Part II of the *Broadcasting and Television Act 1942-1967* 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 connection with the prevention of interference, with the transmission or reception of the programmes of broadcasting stations and television stations;
- (e) to make recommendations to the Minister as to the exercise by him of any of his powers under Part IV of the Act relating to the commercial broadcasting service or commercial television service;
- (f) to hold public inquiries into applications made to the Minister for licences for commercial broadcasting stations and commercial television stations in areas for which the Minister proposes to grant licences, into any other matter within its functions if the Board thinks it necessary or desirable, and into other matters relating to the operation of the Act and regulations or to broadcasting or television or both, other than a matter relating to the Australian Broadcasting Commission, its affairs and operations, if the Minister so directs; and
- (g) to determine, subject to any direction of the Minister, the situation, operating power and operating frequencies of broadcasting and television stations.

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

MEETINGS OF THE BOARD

During the year, the Board, apart from its normal meetings, held special meetings in Brisbane commencing on 23 August 1966 and continuing until 9 September 1966, for the purpose of holding public inquiries into applications for the grant of licences for commercial broadcasting stations in the Gold Coast, Atherton Tablelands and Innisfail-Tully areas of Queensland.

CONSULTATIONS WITH LICENSEES' REPRESENTATIVES AND OTHER ORGANISATIONS

Section 16 of the *Broadcasting and Television Act 1942-1967* requires the Board to consult representatives of commercial broadcasting stations and com-

mercial 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 commercial broadcasting stations. The Board conferred with the Federal Council on 14 March 1967, when a number of matters affecting commercial broadcasting stations were discussed. One of these matters was a reprint of the Broadcasting Programme Standards to consolidate amendments since they were last printed. Consultation with the Federal Council on this matter commenced at its meeting with the Board in May 1966. In the meantime, discussions had taken place between officials of the Federal Council and representatives of the Board on the matter. This subject is further referred to on page 38. In accordance with the usual practice, members of the Board attended the Annual Convention of the Federation in Melbourne from 9 to 13 October 1966, inclusive, and took the opportunity of having informal discussions with executive officers of the Federation and licensees of commercial broadcasting stations. The Board conferred with the Executive Committee of the Federation of Australian Commercial Television Stations on 21 September 1966; a number of matters affecting the commercial television service were discussed including the Board's proposals for amendment of the Television Advertising Time Standards concerning which the Board's staff had been in consultation with a Committee of the Federation for some time previously. The matter is further referred to on page 97. On numerous occasions during the year the Board met representatives of individual commercial stations. On 16 March 1967, the Board, in Sydney, conferred with the Chief Film Censor, Mr R. J. Prowse, and members of the Commonwealth Film Censorship Board on matters of mutual interest having regard to the Chief Censor's responsibility for classification of films for television. Discussions took place during the year with the executive bodies of the Australian Association of Advertising Agencies and the Australian Association of National Advertisers concerning standards of acceptability in relation to certain categories of advertising material on television. This matter is referred to below. The Board and its officers have continued to maintain close relations with the Postmaster-General's Department and the Australian Broadcasting Commission; frequent consultation took place on a large range of matters. The Chairman and members of the Board continued and developed the practice, commenced in 1966, of visiting broadcasting and television stations in all parts of Australia as opportunity arose. These visits make possible informal discussions which are of very considerable value to the Board in carrying out its responsibilities. It is also apparent that station operators welcome the frank exchange of views to which such visits give rise.

STAFF OF THE BOARD

ROZALIND LAWSON ROSS HARPER.

The Head Office organisation 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 ninety-one and there are forty-four officers in the State Offices.

During the year, Mr S. F. Brownless, Assistant Director, Technical Services Division, gave five of a series of ten lectures on the technical aspects of colour television over the educational radio service of the University of New South Wales. Mr Brownless gave a lecture in the same field at the Second National Television Service Convention of the Television and Electronic Technicians Institute of Australia. Mr Brownless and Mr I. S. Douglas, Engineer, delivered a series of lectures on certain aspects of television to the Communication Engineering students in the Fellowship Year, at the Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology. Mr J. M. Dixon, Engineer, delivered a lecture entitled 'Colour Television Principles' in the Television Refresher Course arranged under the auspices of The Television And Electronic Technicians Institute of Australia.

At the 15th National Radio and Electronics Engineering Convention of the Institution of Radio and Electronic Engineers, Australia, held in Sydney in May 1967, engineers of the Board's staff presented papers as follows:

'Translators for Television Service' (Mr G. D. Forrest)

'Medium Frequency Synchronised Broadcasting in Australia' (Mr N. J. Medlin)

'The Airborne Measurement of TV Transmitting Aerials' (Mr G. W. Morley).

The Board's Director, Programme Services, Mr D. A. Jose, visited the United States of America, Britain and Japan during the last quarter of the year to make first-hand studies of matters relating to programmes of television and broadcasting services in those countries. Mr J. G. Quaine, Acting Director, Programme Services Division attended the Fifth Biennial meeting of the Australian Council of Children's Films and Television which was held in Hobart on 5 to 7 May 1967.

STATE ORGANISATION

The staff of the Board in the State Offices now consists of thirty-five officers of the Programme Services Division and nine officers of the Technical Services Division. The Programme staff is responsible for maintaining liaison with the managements of all commercial broadcasting and television stations in each State concerning the Board's Broadcasting and Television Programme Standards and makes observations of programmes in relation to the requirements of such Standards. The technical officers attend to technical matters arising in connection with the broadcasting and television services in each State. The Engineer in South Australia attends to such matters also in Western Australia and the Engineer in Victoria attends to such matters in Tasmania.

During the year, the Board paid the Postmaster-General's Department an amount of \$12,349 in respect of technical inspections of commercial broadcasting stations in all States and of field strength measurements of national and commercial broadcasting stations which the Department carried out on the Board's behalf.

LOCATION OF BOARD'S OFFICE

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	.	.	.	130 Petrie Terrace
Adelaide	.	.	.	97 King William Street
Perth	.	.	.	254 Adelaide Terrace
Hobart	.	.	.	148B Collins Street

PART II—BROADCASTING—ADMINISTRATION

THE AUSTRALIAN BROADCASTING SERVICES

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 commercial and national stations in operation on 30 June 1967, are contained in Appendices 'A' and 'B' respectively.

LICENSING OF COMMERCIAL BROADCASTING STATIONS

The statutory provisions relating to the licensing of commercial broadcasting stations are contained in Part IV of the *Broadcasting and Television Act 1942-1967*. 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; these were set out in the Seventeenth Annual Report.

CURRENT LICENCES FOR COMMERCIAL BROADCASTING STATIONS

On 30 June 1967, there were 111 licences for commercial broadcasting stations in force. A list of licensees is contained in Appendix 'A' of this Report. A map of Australia showing the location of all broadcasting stations in operation at 30 June 1967, is included after Appendix K. The disposition of the licences is shown in the following table:

<i>Area</i>	<i>State Capital Cities</i>	<i>Country Areas</i>	<i>Territories</i>	<i>Total</i>
Australian Capital Territory ..	..	..	1	1
New South Wales ..	6	31	..	37
Victoria ..	6	14	..	20
Queensland ..	4	18	..	22
South Australia ..	3	5	..	8
Western Australia ..	4	10	..	14
Tasmania ..	2	6	..	8
Northern Territory ..	..	..	1	1
Commonwealth ..	25	84	2	111

GRANT OF NEW LICENCES

Reference was made in paragraph 29 of the Eighteenth Annual Report to the fact that the Board had, on 9 September 1966, concluded public inquiries, held in Brisbane, into applications for licences for commercial broadcasting stations in the Gold Coast, Atherton Tablelands and Innisfail-Tully areas of Queensland. The applications had been referred to the Board by the Minister, pursuant to section 83 (1.) of the Act, for inquiry and recommendations as to the grant of the licences under section 81 (1.) of the Act. The applications which were the subject of the Board's public inquiries were as follows:

Gold Coast Area

Queensland South Coast Broadcasters Pty Ltd
 Gold Coast Radio Broadcasting Co. Pty Ltd
 Radio South Coast Qld Pty Ltd
 Paradise Radio Broadcasting Co. Ltd
 Gold Coast Wireless Station Pty Ltd
 Independent Gold Coast Broadcasters Ltd

*G. Chisholm, G. S. Kimlin, D. L. Paul and J. K. McCarthy, on behalf of
 Radio Surfers Paradise (a company to be formed)
 South Pacific Broadcasting Corporation Ltd

* This group did not proceed with its application at the Board's inquiry.

Atherton Tablelands Area

Far Northern Radio (Tablelands) Pty Ltd (a company to be formed)
 Tableland Broadcasters Pty Ltd

Innisfail-Tully Area

Far Northern Radio (Innisfail-Tully) Pty Ltd (a company to be formed)
 Coastal Broadcasters Pty Ltd

The Board submitted its report and recommendations to the Minister as to the grant of licences on 2 November 1966. The Board recommended the grant of licences to the following companies for the areas indicated:

Gold Coast Area

Gold Coast Radio Broadcasting Co. Pty Ltd

Atherton Tablelands Area

Far Northern Radio (Tablelands) Pty Ltd—Subject to 50 per cent of the proposed issued capital, i.e. 25,000 shares, being made available to local residents and that the allotment of the shares be to the satisfaction of the Minister.

Innisfail-Tully Area

Coastal Broadcasters Pty Ltd

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

Gold Coast Area

'17. There is no doubt that the Gold Coast area has the economic capacity to support the operation of a commercial broadcasting station of reasonable size. In addition to the permanent population of the area which would be provided with service, probably in the vicinity of 42,000, there is also a substantial holiday or transient population in the area, which would provide, in conjunction with the permanent population, a peak population, in January, of the order of 130,000.

18. Most of the applicants had taken into account the somewhat special nature of the area in arriving at their financial estimates, and in all cases it appeared to the Board that applicants would have no difficulty in providing the finance necessary to enable the establishment of a station. Similarly, all applicants, had, in varying degrees, taken note of the special features of the area in formulating their programme plans.

19. In assessing the relative merits of the applications, a matter of primary importance is the identity and constitution of the applicant as indicated by its shareholding structure, its likely stability of ownership, its directors and those persons likely to be in control of the station's activities. In addition, the programme, financial and technical proposals advanced by applicants are of real significance as they provide the Board with an indication of the imagination and efficiency with which the applicant might be expected to operate the station and the degree to which he would accept the substantial community responsibility which the grant of a licence confers. With respect to these essential considerations, the Board had available to it the evidence contained in the applications and as provided by witnesses in their statements of evidence, and in the answers to questions asked in cross-examination by Counsel representing the various applicants and by members of the Board. In addition the Board had the benefit of the comprehensive and valuable contributions made by Counsel in their final addresses. All of this information has been taken into account by the Board.

20. It is established policy, on the grounds of public interest, as indicated in the statement made by the Postmaster-General when inviting applications for the grant of the licences, that the grant of licences for commercial broadcasting stations should, as far as practicable, be made to interests representative of the community which the station is designed to serve. In applying this policy, the Board does not, of course, regard some measure of non-local interest as automatically disqualifying an applicant. It may, indeed, be an advantage, if the non-local interest has special knowledge or experience to offer in the conduct of the service. All of the applicants sought to establish that they were representative of the area, and indeed, in all cases, local shareholdings and affiliations of varying extent were established, although in some cases the genesis of the application was outside the area.

21. The Board has given very close consideration to the applications before it and the evidence adduced in support of the applications and recommends that the licence be granted to Gold Coast Radio Broadcasting Co. Pty Ltd.'

Atherton Tablelands Area

'24. It is estimated that a station in the Atherton Tablelands area will serve a population in the vicinity of 20,000; it is considered that this population should be sufficient to enable a station to operate successfully.

25. Both applicants adopted primarily the same basis for their applications. In each case, the sponsors would hold a substantial interest themselves, amounting to 74 per cent of the issued shares in respect of Far Northern Radio (Tablelands) Pty Ltd and 43 per cent of the issued shares in respect of Tableland Broadcasters Pty Ltd, the remaining shares in each instance being held by local residents. It is to be noted, however, that the major shareholders in the former applicant company will be themselves companies in which the shares are, in the final analysis, reasonably well spread, whereas, in the case of the latter applicant company, the major shareholders are individual persons.

26. In assessing the relative merits of the two applicants for the grant of the licence in the Atherton Tablelands area, we adopt the general considerations outlined in our conclusions concerning the Gold Coast area and do not repeat them here. In the light of these considerations, and the fact that it seems clear that a fairly strong community of interest and strong commercial ties exist between the Atherton Tablelands and Cairns which is the domicile of the sponsors of Far Northern Radio (Tablelands) Pty Ltd, we take the view that the application of this company is to be preferred in respect of this particular area. We are satisfied that the major sponsor, Far Northern Theatres Ltd, which operates theatres in the area, has a good knowledge of local conditions and can make a useful contribution to the conduct of a local broadcasting service.

27. In paragraph 20 above, reference is made to the matter of local representation in companies to which licences are granted for commercial broadcasting stations. In its application, Far Northern Radio (Tablelands) Pty Ltd

proposed to make available to residents of the Atherton Tablelands area 10,000 (20 per cent) of the shares to be issued in the company. We believe that a greater degree of local participation is desirable and hence our recommendation in favour of Far Northern Radio (Tablelands) Pty Ltd is made subject to the condition that 25,000 shares, representing 50 per cent of the total issued capital, be made available to residents of the Atherton Tablelands area. We are satisfied that this course is practicable, and, indeed, a witness for the applicant company indicated, during cross examination by the Board, that the applicant would be prepared to consider such a reconstruction.'

Innisfail-Tully Area

'30. It is estimated that a station in the Innisfail-Tully area would serve a population in the vicinity of 22,000; it is considered that this population should be sufficient to enable the station to operate successfully.

31. The applications in this area follow basically the same pattern as those in respect of the Atherton Tablelands area, the major sponsors in each case being the same. Again in assessing the relative merits of the two applicants for the grant of the licence for the Innisfail-Tully area, we adopted the general considerations outlined in our conclusions concerning the Gold Coast area. We also took into account the fact that station 4AY, which is owned by the Gleeson family and managed by Mr G. T. Schmid, the major sponsors of Coastal Broadcasters Pty Ltd, provides some service in the Innisfail-Tully area and some active interest has been taken in measures by which the service might be improved. Indeed, since 1952, Mr Gleeson has shown a continuing interest in establishing a broadcasting station in the area. We are satisfied that Coastal Broadcasters Pty Ltd can provide a service which will meet the requirements of local residents and that this company's application is to be preferred, in respect of this particular area, to that of Far Northern Radio (Innisfail-Tully) Pty Ltd.'

The constitution of the successful applicants is as follows:

Gold Coast Radio Broadcasting Co. Pty Ltd

Nominal capital of \$200,000 in ordinary shares of \$1 each. At the date of application a total of 96,000 shares paid to 5 cents each had been issued, as follows:

Gold Coast Publications Pty Ltd ('Gold Coast Bulletin')	25,000
Tweed Radio and Broadcasting Company Pty Ltd (Licensee of commercial broadcasting station 2MW Murwillumbah)	4,000
Residents (10) of the Southport Area (R. N. Thams, 4,000; V. F. Thurecht, 4,000)	19,500
Residents (10) of the Surfers Paradise Area (J. R. McIlwain, 3,000)	14,000
Residents (8) of the Burleigh Heads Area	11,500
Residents (10) of the Coolangatta-Tweed Heads Area	17,000
Residents (5) of Gold Coast Rural Areas	5,000
	<u>96,000</u>

Far Northern Radio (Tablelands) Pty Ltd

Nominal capital of \$100,000 in \$1 ordinary shares. The issued capital of 50,000 fully paid shares is held as follows:

Sponsor Companies

Far Northern Theatres Ltd, Cairns	16,500
Cairns Post Pty Ltd, Cairns	8,500
	<hr/>
	25,000

Others—All Local Residents

H. S. Williams (Sponsor)	2,000
R. G. Newell (Sponsor)	1,000
Thirty-three individuals	22,000
	<hr/>
	50,000
	<hr/>

Coastal Broadcasters Pty Ltd

Nominal capital of \$100,000 in \$1 shares. At the date of application, a total of 50,000 shares, paid to 5 cents each, had been issued as follows:

G. T. Schmid	7,000
Margretta M. Gleeson	5,500
Delma D. Schmid	5,000
E. H. Webb	2,250
E. W. Stubbin	2,250
F.J.D.S. Pty Ltd	2,000
J. F. Gleeson	2,000
Joyce P. Gleeson	2,000
C. Camuglia	2,000
G. Giarolo	2,000
G. Cali	2,000
G. Stephenson	2,000
Others (30) all of whom are residents of the Innisfail-Tully area, not exceeding 1,250 shares each	14,000
	<hr/>
	50,000
	<hr/>

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

The licences were subsequently granted to Gold Coast Radio Broadcasting Co. Pty Ltd (for a commercial broadcasting station in the Gold Coast area), Far Northern Radio (Tablelands) Pty Ltd (for a commercial broadcasting station in

the Atherton Tablelands area and Coastal Broadcasters Pty Ltd (for a commercial broadcasting station in the Innisfail-Tully area) for periods of five years from 1 September 1967. The stations are expected to commence operations on the dates shown below and will use the call-signs shown:

4GG Gold Coast: 29 September 1967

4AM Atherton Tablelands: 15 September 1967

4KZ Innisfail-Tully: 29 September 1967.

The grant of the licences was subject to particular technical conditions of operation which were set out in paragraph 27 of the Eighteenth Annual Report and provided that directional aerials be used by each of the stations so as to ensure that undue interference would not be caused to the services of other stations with which the new stations will be required to share frequencies, including certain New Zealand services. It was proposed that the stations would operate on the frequencies shown below:

Gold Coast Area: 1200 kc/s;

Atherton Tablelands Area: 560 kc/s;

Innisfail-Tully Area: 800 kc/s; (later changed to 530 kc/s see page 32).

RENEWAL OF LICENCES

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 programmes in accordance with the Board's standards for the listeners in his service area. The Board is required by the Act to submit a recommendation to the Minister on each licensee's application for the renewal of his licence and, before doing so, it makes a complete review of the service which has been provided by the licensee. Reports made to the Board by its technical officers during the year concerning the technical equipment of stations have indicated that, in general, a very high standard of technical efficiency has continued to be maintained in the Commercial Broadcasting Service. Reports concerning programme services indicated that stations have, generally, observed the requirements of the Broadcasting Programme Standards and that a greater variety of programmes has been offered to listeners particularly in capital cities. Matters concerning programme services are discussed in detail in Part IV of this Report. The Board's reviews of the operations of stations in connection with the applications for renewal of licences during the year did not reveal any deficiencies sufficiently serious to be grounds for recommending that a licence should not be renewed. The Minister, on the recommendation of the Board, granted renewals of the licences for all stations for periods of one year.

However, the Board in its reports to the Minister on applications for renewal of the licences for the following stations made reference to the matters indicated:

2XL Cooma: unsatisfactory nature of the safety precautions applied to external plant.

3UZ Melbourne: repeated breaches of the Board's Advertising Time Standards.

6NA Narrogin: untidy condition of installation and apparent lack of supervision in this respect.

6PM Perth: deficiencies in studio equipment performance.

The Minister directed that the licensees concerned should be informed in connection with the renewal of their licences that action to correct the deficiencies referred to was expected; in the case of station 3UZ the Minister directed that the licensee should be reminded of its obligations to observe the provisions of the Broadcasting Programme Standards in regard to the presentation of advertising matter and that a further report on the station's compliance with the Standards should be submitted to him during the currency of the renewed licence.

FEEs FOR LICENCES FOR COMMERCIAL BROADCASTING STATIONS

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

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

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

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

The total amount of licence fees payable by broadcasting stations during the period 1 July 1966 to 30 June 1967 based on earnings in the previous financial year, was made up as follows:

State	Fees Payable by—		Total
	Capital City Stations	Country Stations	
	\$	\$	\$
New South Wales and Australian Capital Territory	44,391	43,197	87,588
Victoria	44,862	21,229	66,091
Queensland	16,630	23,589	40,219
South Australia and Northern Territory	16,055	1,956	18,011
Western Australia	12,433	3,751	16,184
Tasmania	4,418	5,808	10,226
Commonwealth ..	138,789	99,530	238,319

In the previous financial year the total amount of licence fees payable was \$227,723.

COMMERCIAL BROADCASTING STATIONS—FINANCIAL RESULTS

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* 1942-1967, show the financial results from the operation of such stations during the past twenty-five 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	2,659,754	2,496,376	163,378
1942-43 ..	96	66	30	2,596,594	2,314,588	282,006
1943-44 ..	98	87	11	3,743,704	2,983,934	759,770
1944-45 ..	100	89	11	4,369,372	3,517,810	851,562
1945-46 ..	100	86	14	4,559,440	3,702,084	857,356
1946-47 ..	101	85	16	4,777,174	4,026,726	750,448
1947-48 ..	102	86	16	5,548,744	4,556,638	992,106
1948-49 ..	102	90	12	6,424,506	5,238,948	1,185,558
1949-50 ..	102	84	18	6,356,720	5,497,188	859,532
1950-51 ..	102	88	14	7,214,996	6,184,518	1,030,478
1951-52 ..	103	87	16	8,659,350	7,459,108	1,200,242
1952-53 ..	105	93	12	9,833,114	8,276,026	1,557,088
1953-54 ..	106	94	12	11,294,988	9,174,468	2,120,520
1954-55 ..	106	95	11	13,373,848	10,505,662	2,868,186
1955-56 ..	107	104	3	14,764,952	11,741,588	3,023,364
1956-57 ..	108	104	4	14,914,310	11,917,260	2,997,050
1957-58 ..	108	103	5	17,095,448	13,144,160	3,951,288
1958-59 ..	108	107	1	18,950,530	14,187,502	4,763,028
1959-60 ..	108	107	1	20,502,690	15,313,994	5,188,696
1960-61 ..	110	107	3	21,958,906	16,665,630	5,293,276
1961-62 ..	110	109	1	22,024,520	17,177,194	4,847,326
1962-63 ..	110	108	2	22,718,394	17,808,312	4,910,082
1963-64 ..	110	107	3	22,919,536	18,272,106	4,647,430
1964-65 ..	111	105	6	24,549,697	19,205,468	5,344,229
1965-66 ..	111	105	6	26,471,792	19,727,363	6,744,429

TRANSFER OF LICENCES AND LEASING OF STATIONS

Section 88 (1.) of the *Broadcasting and Television Act 1942-1967* 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.

At 30 June 1967, the following four stations were, with the consent of the Minister pursuant to section 88 (1.), being operated by persons other than the licensees:

<i>Station</i>	<i>Licensee</i>	<i>Date of Original Consent</i>	<i>Date of Expiry of Existing Consent</i>	<i>Operating Company or Persons</i>
2CH Sydney	New South Wales Council of Churches Service	14.4.36	31.12.71	Amalgamated Wireless (A'asia) Ltd.
3KZ Melbourne	Industrial Printing and Publicity Co. Ltd	12.2.32	6.9.70	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 existing agreement for the operation of station 2CH by Amalgamated Wireless (Australasia) Ltd, for a further period of five years ending on 31 December 1971.

OWNERSHIP OR CONTROL OF COMMERCIAL BROADCASTING STATIONS

Sub-sections (1.) and (2.) of section 90 of the *Broadcasting and Television Act 1942-1967* 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.'

For the purposes of this section, it is necessary for reliable information concerning the ownership or control of commercial broadcasting stations to be available to the Board, in order that the Minister may be advised whether the statutory limitations on the ownership or control of stations are being observed. Accordingly, applicants for licences are required to furnish with their applications full details of

shareholdings and directors of the applicant company and associated companies, memorandum and articles of association, details of associations with other stations and other relevant matter. Each licensee company is required to submit similar information in connection with its application for renewal of licence. It is a condition of each licence that "the control of the station shall not be varied in any manner whatsoever, directly or indirectly, without the permission of the Minister", and it is the practice, on the occasion of the renewal of each licence, to remind the licensee of the provisions of sub-section (2.) of section 90 and to request the company to consult the Minister when any substantial transaction affecting either the shareholding in, or control of, the company is contemplated. In addition to maintaining records of shareholdings in licensee companies for the purpose of section 90 of the Act, the Board carefully examines any contemplated substantial changes in the ownership or control of stations including changes of the nature mentioned in section 88, and makes a report in each such case to the Minister indicating whether, on the information available to the Board, the proposal would result in any infringement of section 90.

According to the information supplied by the licensees to the Board during the year, thirty-four of the 111 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 organisations which were in a position to control, or were substantially interested in, two stations. The remaining sixty-one stations were controlled by persons or organisations 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 kept under constant review.

IMPORTANT CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDINGS IN BROADCASTING STATIONS

There were no important changes during the year in shareholdings in companies holding licences for commercial broadcasting stations.

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

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

Advertiser Newspapers Ltd

5AD Adelaide . . .	holds the licence for station 5AD and wholly owned
5MU Murray Bridge . . .	subsidiary companies hold the licences for 5MU,
5PI Crystal Brook . . .	5PI and 5SE.
5SE Mount Gambier . . .	
3DB Melbourne . . .	holds 1,900,000 of the 24,519,169 ordinary shares
3LK Lubeck . . .	in The Herald and Weekly Times Ltd (see below).

Amalgamated Wireless (A'asia) Ltd

2AY Albury . . .	holds the licences for the stations.
3BO Bendigo . . .	
4CA Cairns . . .	
4TO Townsville . . .	
2GF Grafton . . .	holds all the shares in the licensee companies.
2GN Goulburn . . .	
4WK Warwick . . .	
2CH Sydney . . .	by agreement with the licensee, conducts the service of the station.
7LA Launceston . . .	holds 20,000 of the 40,000 shares in the licensee company.
3CV Maryborough . . .	holds 18,838 of the 1,768,840 shares in Victorian Broadcasting Network Ltd (see below).
3HA Hamilton . . .	
3SH Swan Hill . . .	
3TR Sale . . .	
4MK Mackay . . .	
6PR Perth . . .	
6TZ Bunbury . . .	
6CI Collie . . .	
2KA Katoomba . . .	holds 1,000 of the 3,643 (\$2) preference shares in the licensee company. There are also 7,256 (\$2) ordinary and 14,000 (50c) ordinary shares in the licensee company.

Associated Broadcasting Services Ltd

3CS Colac . . .	holds the licences for the stations.
3SR Shepparton . . .	
3UL Warragul . . .	
3YB Warrnambool . . .	

C.Q.B.H. Pty Ltd

The interests which own this company—

4LG Longreach . . .	own all the shares in the licensee company.
4LM Mt Isa . . .	hold all the 10,002 ordinary shares and 498 of the 4,998 preference shares in the licensee company.
4IP Ipswich . . .	hold 3,000 ordinary and 100 deferred shares in totals of 6,000 ordinary and 100 deferred shares in the licensee company and are entitled to appoint the Chairman and Managing Director of the company.

Central Methodist Mission Inc.

- 5KA Adelaide . . . holds 12,000 of the 15,000 shares in the licensee company.
- 5AU Port Augusta . . . holds 1,600 of the 2,000 shares in the licensee company.
- 5RM Renmark . . . holds 5,811 of the 8,176 shares in the licensee company.

Australian Broadcasting Co. Pty Ltd, through wholly-owned subsidiary companies, Commonwealth Broadcasting Corporation Pty Ltd, Sydney, and Commonwealth Broadcasting Corporation (Queensland) Ltd, Brisbane.

- 2UW Sydney . . . holds the licence for the station.
- 4BC Brisbane . . . holds the licence for the station.
- 4GR Toowoomba . . . holds 1,663 of the 3,300 shares in the licensee company.
- 4MB Maryborough . . . holds 1,060 of the 2,000 shares in the licensee company.
- 4RO Rockhampton . . . holds all the shares in the licensee company.
- 4SB Kingaroy . . . holds 1,300 of the 3,395 ordinary shares in the licensee company. There are also 2,405 preference shares in the licensee company.

Findlays Broadcasting Services Pty Ltd

- 7AD Devonport . . . holds all the shares in the licensee companies.
- 7BU Burnie
- 7SD Scottsdale

The Herald and Weekly Times Ltd

- 3DB Melbourne . . . holds the licences of both stations.
- 3LK Lubeck
- 3AW Melbourne . . . holds 601,700 of the 6,000,000 ordinary shares in David Syme & Co. Ltd, which holds 14,000 of the 56,000 shares in the licensee company.
- 4AK Oakey holds 2,917,793 of the 7,212,901 ordinary shares in Queensland Press Ltd, a subsidiary company of which holds the licences for both stations.
- 4BK Brisbane
- 5AD Adelaide . . . holds 7,192,704 of the 23,460,000 ordinary shares in the licensee of 5AD, subsidiary companies of which hold the licences for 5PI, 5MU and 5SE. The Argus and Australasian Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary company, also holds 51,840 shares in the licensee company of 5AD.
- 5PI Crystal Brook . . .
- 5MU Murray Bridge . . .
- 5SE Mount Gambier . . .

6IX Perth . . .	The Argus and Australasian Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary company, holds 238,690 of the 9,216,316 ordinary shares in West Australian Newspapers Ltd, a subsidiary company of which holds the licences for each of the stations.
6BY Bridgetown . . .	
6MD Merredin . . .	
6WB Katanning . . .	
7HO Hobart . . .	holds 208,618 of the 433,300 ordinary shares in Davies Bros Ltd, which holds a 50 per cent interest in the licensee company.

Macquarie Broadcasting Holdings Ltd, through Broadcasting Associates Pty Ltd and Broadcasting Station 2GB Pty Ltd, wholly owned subsidiary companies—

2GB Sydney . . .	holds all the shares in the licensee companies.
2WL Wollongong . . .	
2CA Canberra . . .	holds 30,000 ordinary and 1,400 preference shares in totals of 30,000 ordinary and 2,050 preference shares in the licensee company.
2LF Young . . .	holds 8,612 of the 17,112 shares in the licensee company.
2LT Lithgow . . .	holds 2,249 of the 5,621 shares in the licensee company.
3AW Melbourne . . .	holds 31,000 of the 56,000 shares in the licensee company.
5DN Adelaide . . .	holds 5,000 ordinary and 2,000 preference shares in totals of 8,405 ordinary and 4,000 preference shares in the licensee company.

Victorian Broadcasting Network Ltd

3CV Maryborough . . .	holds some 98 per cent of the ordinary shares and all the preference shares in the licensee company.
3HA Hamilton . . .	
3SH Swan Hill . . .	
3TR Sale . . .	
4MK Mackay . . .	holds all the shares in the licensee company.
6PR Perth . . .	holds all the shares in the licensee company.
6TZ Bunbury . . .	
6CI Collie . . .	

W.A. Broadcasters Pty Ltd

6BY Bridgetown . . .	holds the licences for the stations.
6IX Perth . . .	
6MD Merredin . . .	
6WB Katanning . . .	

Whitford Interests

- 6AM Northam . . . hold all the shares in the licensee companies.
 6KG Kalgoorlie . . .
 6PM Perth . . .
 6GE Geraldton . . . hold 10,260 of the 20,000 shares in the licensee company.

2TM Management Pty Ltd

- 2MO Gunnedah . . . has the majority of the voting rights in the licensee companies.
 2TM Tamworth . . .
 2AD Armidale . . . entitled to appoint the majority of directors of Broadcast Amalgamated Ltd which holds 10,000 of the 20,000 shares in the licensee company.
 2RE Taree . . . Broadcast Amalgamated Ltd holds 2,850 of the 24,750 shares in the licensee company.

NEWSPAPER COMPANIES

Newspaper companies, or persons substantially interested in newspapers, owned sixteen of the 111 stations in operation on 30 June 1967, and held shares in thirty other stations. The principal newspaper interests in broadcasting stations are set out below:

*Capital City Newspapers**David Syme & Co. Ltd (Age, Melbourne)*

- 3AW Melbourne . . . holds 14,000 of the 56,000 shares in the licensee company.

Australian Consolidated Press Ltd (Daily Telegraph, Sydney)

- 3AK Melbourne . . . Consolidated Press Holdings Ltd holds 8,448,541 of the 9,964,666 stock units in Television Corporation Ltd, whose wholly owned subsidiary company, Independent Television Corporation Ltd, holds 789,176 of the 1,012,000 shares in General Television Corporation Pty Ltd, which owns all the shares in the licensee company.

The Herald and Weekly Times Ltd (Herald Melbourne)

- 3DB Melbourne . . . holds the licences of both stations.
 3LK Lubeck . . .
 3AW Melbourne . . . holds 601,700 of the 6,000,000 ordinary shares in David Syme & Co. Ltd, which holds 14,000 of the 56,000 shares in the licensee company.
 4AK Oakey . . . holds 2,917,793 of the 7,212,901 ordinary shares
 4BK Brisbane . . . in Queensland Press Ltd, a subsidiary company of which holds the licences for both stations.

- 5AD Adelaide . . . holds 7,192,704 of the 23,460,000 ordinary shares
 5PI Crystal Brook . . . in the licensee of 5AD, subsidiary companies of
 5MU Murray Bridge . . . which hold the licences for 5PI, 5MU and 5SE.
 5SE Mount Gambier . . . The Argus and Australasian Ltd, a wholly owned
 subsidiary company, also holds 51,840 shares in the
 licensee of 5AD.
- 6IX Perth The Argus and Australasian Ltd, a wholly owned
 6BY Bridgetown . . . subsidiary company, holds 238,690 of the 9,216,316
 6MD Merredin . . . ordinary shares in West Australian Newspapers Ltd,
 6WB Katanning . . . a subsidiary company of which holds the licences
 for each of the stations.
- 7HO Hobart holds 208,618 of the 433,300 ordinary shares in
 Davies Bros Ltd, which holds a 50 per cent interest
 in the licensee company.

Queensland Press Ltd (Courier-Mail, Brisbane)

- 4AK Oakey Queensland Newspapers Pty Ltd, a wholly owned
 4BK Brisbane . . . subsidiary company, holds the licences of both
 stations.
- 3DB Melbourne . . . wholly owned subsidiary companies, Queensland
 3LK Lubeck . . . Newspapers Pty Ltd and Telegraph Newspaper Co.
 Pty Ltd, hold 1,196,601 and 852,004 shares respec-
 tively of the 24,519,169 ordinary shares in The
 Herald and Weekly Times Ltd (see above).
- 7HO Hobart Telegraph Newspaper Co. Pty Ltd, a wholly owned
 subsidiary company, holds 26,933 of the 433,300
 ordinary shares in Davies Bros Ltd, which holds a
 50 per cent interest in the licensee company.

Advertiser Newspapers Ltd (Advertiser, Adelaide)

- 5AD Adelaide . . . holds the licence for station 5AD and wholly owned
 5MU Murray Bridge . . . subsidiary companies hold the licences for 5MU,
 5PI Crystal Brook . . . 5PI and 5SE.
 5SE Mount Gambier . . .
- 3DB Melbourne . . . holds 1,900,000 of the 24,519,169 ordinary shares
 3LK Lubeck . . . in The Herald and Weekly Times Ltd (see above).
- 4AK Oakey holds 110,000 of the 7,212,901 ordinary shares in
 4BK Brisbane . . . Queensland Press Ltd (see above).

News Ltd (News, Adelaide)

- 2BH Broken Hill . . . holds all the shares in the licensee company.
- 5DN Adelaide . . . holds 3,405 ordinary and 2,000 preference shares in
 totals of 8,405 ordinary and 4,000 preference shares
 in the licensee company.

West Australian Newspapers Ltd (West Australian, Perth)

6IX Perth . . .	W.A. Broadcasters Pty Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary company, holds the licences for the stations.
6MD Merredin . . .	
6WB Katanning . . .	
6BY Bridgetown . . .	
4AK Oakey . . .	holds 100,000 of the 7,212,901 ordinary shares in Queensland Press Ltd. (see above).
4BK Brisbane . . .	
5AD Adelaide . . .	holds 622,700 of the 23,460,000 ordinary shares in the licensee of 5AD (see above).
5MU Murray Bridge . . .	
5PI Crystal Brook . . .	
5SE Mount Gambier . . .	

Davies Bros Ltd (The Mercury, Hobart)

7HO Hobart . . .	holds 6,000 of the 12,000 shares in the licensee company.
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John Fairfax Ltd (The Sydney Morning Herald)

John Fairfax Ltd holds 1,100,000 of the 4,400,000 ordinary shares in Macquarie Broadcasting Holdings Ltd which, through subsidiary companies, holds the following interests in broadcasting stations:

2GB Sydney . . .	holds all the shares in the licensee company.
2CA Canberra . . .	holds 30,000 ordinary and 1,400 preference shares in totals of 30,000 ordinary and 2,050 preference shares in the licensee company.
2LF Young . . .	holds 8,612 of the 17,112 shares in the licensee company.
2LT Lithgow . . .	holds 2,249 of the 5,621 shares in the licensee company.
2WL Wollongong . . .	holds all the shares in the licensee company.
3AW Melbourne . . .	holds 31,000 of the 56,000 shares in the licensee company. John Fairfax Ltd also holds 1,000,000 of the 6,000,000 ordinary shares in David Syme and Co. Ltd (see above).
5DN Adelaide . . .	holds 5,000 ordinary and 2,000 preference shares in totals of 8,405 ordinary and 4,000 preference shares in the licensee company.

*Provincial and Country Newspapers**Armidale Newspaper Co. Ltd (Express, Armidale)*

2AD Armidale . . .	holds 10,000 of the 20,000 shares in 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.
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Country Life Newspaper Co. Ltd (Country Life)

2GZ Orange . . . holds 15,325 of the 101,630 shares in Country
 2NZ Inverell . . . Broadcasting and Television Services Ltd which
 holds all the shares in the licensee of 2GZ, which
 in turn holds all the shares in the licensee of 2NZ.

Irrigation Area Newspapers Pty Ltd (Area News, Griffith)

2RG Griffith . . . holds 3,333 of the 20,000 shares in the licensee
 company.

Western Newspapers Ltd (The Central Western Daily, Orange)

2LF Young . . . holds 8,498 of the 17,112 shares in the licensee
 company.
 2LT Lithgow . . . holds 3,372 of the 5,621 shares in the licensee
 company.
 2RG Griffith . . . holds 8,982 of the 13,521 shares in Irrigation Area
 Newspapers Pty Ltd (see above).

Northern Star Holdings Ltd (Northern Star, Lismore)

2LM Lismore . . . holds all the shares in the licensee company.

Tweed Newspaper Co. Pty Ltd (The Daily News, Murwillumbah)

2MW Murwillumbah . . . holds 4,567 of the 16,250 shares in the licensee
 company.
 holds 15,000 of the 56,652 shares in Gold Coast
 Publications Pty Ltd (see below).

Gold Coast Publications Pty Ltd (Gold Coast Bulletin, Southport)

2MW Murwillumbah . . . holds 500 of the 16,250 shares in the licensee
 company.

Newcastle Morning Herald and Miners' Advocate Pty Ltd (Newcastle Morning Herald and Miners' Advocate and Newcastle Sun)

2NM Muswellbrook . . . holds 8,314 of the 30,220 shares in the licensee
 2NX Bolwarra . . . company.

Ballarat Courier Pty Ltd (Ballarat Courier)

3BA Ballarat . . . holds all the shares in the licensee company.

Geelong Advertiser Pty Ltd (Geelong Advertiser)

3GL Geelong . . . holds all the shares in the licensee company.

Wangaratta Chronicle Pty Ltd (Wangaratta Chronicle Despatch)

3NE Wangaratta . . . holds 1,000 of the 27,650 shares in the licensee
 company.

Elliott Newspaper Group Pty Ltd (Sunraysia Daily, Mildura and Victorian provincial newspapers)

- 3MA Mildura . . . holds the 500 preference shares in the licensee company. There are also 500 ordinary shares but the preference shareholders have equal voting rights with ordinary shareholders and are entitled to appoint three of the five directors of the company.
- 3NE Wangaratta . . . holds 50 per cent of the shares in Wangaratta Chronicle Pty Ltd (see above).

Queensland Times Pty Ltd (Queensland Times, Ipswich)

- 4IP Ipswich . . . holds 3,000 of the 6,000 ordinary shares in the licensee company.

Albany Advertiser (1932) Ltd (Albany Advertiser)

- 6VA Albany . . . holds 7,000 of the 20,000 shares in the licensee company.

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

- 7EX Launceston . . . W. R. Rolph & Sons (Securities) Pty Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary company, holds all the shares in the licensee company.
- 7HO Hobart . . . holds 15,300 of the 433,300 ordinary shares in Davies Bros Ltd which holds a 50 per cent interest in the licensee company.

The Mackay Printing and Publishing Co. Pty Ltd (Daily Mercury, Mackay)

- 3CV Maryborough . . . holds 124,845 of the 1,768,840 shares in Victorian Broadcasting Network Ltd which holds approximately 98 per cent of the ordinary shares and all the preference shares in the licensee of 3CV, 3HA, 3SH and 3TR, all the shares in the licensee of 4MK and all the shares in the licensee of 6PR, 6TZ and 6CI.
- 3HA Hamilton . . .
- 3SH Swan Hill . . .
- 3TR Sale . . .
- 4MK Mackay . . .
- 6PR Perth . . .
- 6TZ Bunbury . . .
- 6CI Collie . . .

NETWORKS OF COMMERCIAL BROADCASTING STATIONS

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.

The Macquarie Broadcasting Network consists of a proprietary company, Macquarie Broadcasting Service Pty Ltd, in which 20,400 of the total of 77,658 shares are held by Broadcasting Associates Pty Ltd (a wholly-owned subsidiary of Macquarie Broadcasting Holdings Ltd) and the remainder of the shares are held by member stations. Broadcasting Associates Pty Ltd has further interests in the company through its shareholdings in certain member stations—see page 23. The following were the member stations of the network at 30 June 1967:

Macquarie Broadcasting Network

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

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

The Major Broadcasting Network is not a company but is an association of stations of which the following were members at 30 June 1967:

Major Broadcasting Network

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

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

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

- (a) Associated Broadcasting Services, comprising stations 3CS Colac, 3SR Shepparton, 3UL Warragul and 3YB Warrnambool.
- (b) 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, 3SH Swan Hill, 3TR Sale and 3NE Wangaratta.
- (g) Whitfords Broadcasting Network, comprising stations 6PM Perth, 6AM Northam, 6GE Geraldton and 6KG Kalgoorlie.

THE AUSTRALIAN UNESCO COMMITTEE FOR MASS COMMUNICATIONS

The Committee for Mass Communications consists of the Press, Film and Radio and Television Committees meeting jointly as a single committee. Its Chairman for the 1967-68 period will be the Honourable E. Lloyd Sommerlad, M.L.C., Federal Director of the Federation of Australian Commercial Broadcasters and Chairman of the Committee for Radio and Television. Chairmanship of the Joint Committee rotates each year between the Chairman of the three individual committees.

Plans are proceeding for a seminar in 1968, under the auspices of UNESCO, on professional training for film and television scriptwriters, producers and directors. It is expected that the Director-General of UNESCO will sponsor a visit by an overseas consultant to take part in the seminar and to spend a limited additional period in discussions with relevant authorities. The purpose of the seminar will be to examine how training in the fields mentioned can best be provided in Australia.

In the Eighteenth Annual Report it was indicated that arrangements had been completed for a conference in 1966 on problems associated with the production of ethnographic films in the Pacific. The conference which was organised by several of the Australian UNESCO Committees including the Mass Communications Committee, was held in Sydney from 25 to 29 July. It was attended by a number of eminent representatives of other countries, and led to a request to present a retrospective review of Australian ethnographic films at the Florence Festival dei Popoli in February 1967. This Festival is conducted by an international society of scientific film makers. The Australian review, which consisted

of films made between 1901 and the present day and dealt comprehensively with the Australian aboriginal and New Guinea peoples, was well received and requests for screenings in other European centres were subsequently met.

The Committee supported a proposal to initiate research in Australia into the effects of mass media on young people and on methods of teaching judgment and appraisal at primary and secondary level. The possibility of a seminar, perhaps in 1969, on these matters has been raised. It is intended that a draft proposal will be put before the Australian National Advisory Committee for UNESCO following consultation with the Board.

Support has also been voiced by the Committee for introduction into the Australian film censorship classification system of an 'X' certificate, as used in Britain. Films so classified would not be accessible to children under 16; the onus of policing the classification would rest on theatre managements. The Committee feels that such a system would protect the interest of young children and at the same time afford greater freedom for adults in regard to the type of film material which would be available to them.

The Twentieth Anniversary of the founding of UNESCO was marked, in November 1966, by exhibitions, special broadcasts and a number of articles in specialist journals.

The Committee considered proposals on the 1969-70 UNESCO Programme in Communication and prepared its advice for the consideration of the Australian Government.

PART III—BROADCASTING—TECHNICAL SERVICES

On 30 June 1967, broadcasting services were being provided by 181 medium frequency stations, 70 national and 111 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 'K'.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE NATIONAL BROADCASTING SERVICE

One new national broadcasting station commenced operation during the year namely 2CP Cooma, service having commenced on 31 December 1966.

The power of station 4AT Atherton Tablelands Service was increased from 2,000 watts to 4,000 watts in the daytime on 9 December 1966; the station operates on a power of 2,000 watts at night time. The increase in power in the daytime will result in an improved service from 4AT on the Atherton Tablelands during daytime hours. Tests are being undertaken to determine whether operation with power of 4,000 watts at night time is practicable having regard to effects on station 7ZL Hobart which uses the same frequency.

The position regarding proposed national broadcasting stations approved at the date of the Board's last Annual Report is as follows:

6BE Broome	Frequency 670 kc/s Power 50 watts	The station is expected to commence service late in 1967.
6DB Derby	Frequency 870 kc/s Power 2,000 watts	The station is expected to commence service late in 1967.
6PH Port Hedland	Frequency 600 kc/s Power 2,000 watts	The station is expected to commence service early in 1968.
6BS Busselton	Frequency 760 kc/s Power 2,000 watts	Surveys to determine the most appropriate location of the site for the station will be completed shortly.

In paragraph 61 of the Eighteenth Annual Report, it was indicated that the Postmaster-General had approved a proposal of the Board for an increase in power of national station 5PA South East Service (Penola) from 2,000 watts to 10,000 watts in association with a change in the location of the station to a new site further north and the installation of a directional aerial. A survey has indicated that the most suitable location for the station is approximately 4 miles west of the town of Naracoorte, and acquisition of a suitable site is proceeding. Operation of 5PA on the new conditions referred to will greatly improve the effectiveness of the station and ensure a satisfactory service from the station in many areas in the South East region of South Australia where reception is at present deficient. Under the changed operating conditions the station will, of course, continue to provide a first quality service to the Penola district.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE COMMERCIAL BROADCASTING SERVICE

As indicated on page 11 the Minister granted licences for commercial broadcasting stations in the following areas in Queensland on 1 September 1967:

Atherton Tablelands Area
Gold Coast Area
Innisfail-Tully Area

and the stations will commence operations shortly. It is estimated that some 84,000 persons will be provided with a reliable commercial broadcasting service from the new stations.

The operating frequency originally allocated for the station in the Innisfail-Tully area was 800 kilocycles per second. However, technical surveys carried out in regard to the selection of a suitable site for the station indicated that because of poorer ground conductivity for the propagation of radio waves than had been anticipated, satisfactory service to the area intended to be served by the station could not be provided using that frequency. Accordingly the operating

frequency of 530 kc/s was subsequently allocated to the station; installation of a directional aerial limiting radiation towards stations 2KM Kempsey and 3UL Warragul which, with 6DL Dalwallinu, at present use the frequency, was a condition relating to the establishment of the station.

FURTHER DEVELOPMENT OF THE BROADCASTING SERVICES

There were, during the year, a considerable number of representations for improvement in the standard of broadcast reception available in various parts of the Commonwealth, especially the national broadcasting service.

Difficulties, arising primarily from the fact that the number of frequency channels available in the medium frequency band is limited under International Radio Regulations, continue to be an obstacle to the further development of both national and commercial broadcasting services either by way of new stations or improved operating conditions for existing stations. These difficulties are accentuated considerably by the fact that under an agreement with New Zealand designed to avoid mutual interference between broadcasting stations in the two countries, the use of certain frequencies in Australia is restricted. It is difficult to allocate frequencies for additional stations or to improve operating conditions for any existing station without adversely affecting the service of other stations which would be using the frequencies concerned. In regard to the commercial broadcasting service, another aspect is that the location and technical conditions of operation of any proposed new station must be such that they will enable the provision of a service to a population sufficient to ensure successful commercial operation.

Nevertheless, the Board, during the year, continued its investigation as to possible means of improving the broadcasting services from both national and commercial stations. In this regard, there were further field investigations of reception conditions in various parts and reports based on such investigations were made on the adequacy of services. Investigations were carried out in most states. In particular, investigations in regard to the need for improved national broadcasting service in certain relatively isolated areas of fairly substantial population were continued during the year. These investigations are aimed primarily at securing first-hand information of conditions and as yet it has not been possible to evolve any concrete proposals for improvement. There are many difficulties in arriving at plans for improving the broadcasting service in such parts due not only to the frequency position but also to the fact that, although the aggregate population is substantial, it is distributed sparsely over extensive areas. The extent to which improvements can be made is limited by these factors.

The Board was not able during the year to recommend to the Minister that applications should be invited for the grant of any new licences for commercial broadcasting stations.

Despite the difficulties referred to above, the authorisation of a relatively substantial number of new broadcasting services has been possible in recent years, following intensive technical study and the employment of more refined techniques, particularly directional aerials. Since 1964, 11 new national broadcasting stations

and four new commercial broadcasting stations have been authorised by the Minister on the Board's recommendations, providing for improved broadcasting services to a great number of people.

FREQUENCY MODULATION BROADCASTING

In paragraph 65 of the Eighteenth Annual Report, reference was made to a statement by the Postmaster-General reiterating that the Government had no plans to introduce frequency modulation broadcasting.

The Minister again referred to this matter in a speech opening the Thirty-sixth Annual Convention of the Federation of Australian Commercial Broadcasters in Melbourne on 10 October 1966. The Minister said:

The Government has consistently taken the view that any deficiencies in the Australian broadcasting services are not sufficient to warrant the introduction of a completely new service such as FM with its attendant problems and costs.

Frequency modulation undoubtedly has certain merits including lower noise levels and higher fidelity of sound. It seems clear, however, from the technical submissions and information that have been supplied to me, that FM would not facilitate an improvement in the broadcasting services where such improvement is most needed, i.e. in the distant country areas. Here the use of the medium frequencies is in fact more effective. There would, moreover, be some technical difficulties in regard to FM broadcasting which would have to operate in Australia in the UHF band compared with the VHF band in countries where FM is used overseas.

It is consistently submitted by some people that FM has arrived in many overseas countries and that Australia is lagging behind. This is not so. Indeed, the stimulus to FM overseas has been not so much because of its intrinsic merits, but because of the degree of overcrowding and interference in the MF band arising from very large populations to be provided with service. Interference and overcrowding to such an extent fortunately does not exist in Australia.

There have been suggestions that your industry is in favour of the introduction of FM broadcasting. I have reason to believe that this is not so although perhaps existing licensees may be prepared to participate in the development of FM if it were considered by the Government that its introduction were necessary.

However, let me make it clear that, so far as the Government is concerned, FM broadcasting will not be introduced in the foreseeable future. In certain quarters, a recent decision to grant certain licences for FM experimental purposes in the UHF band may have been interpreted as a prelude to a reversal of the Government's known views on FM. This, I emphasise, is not the case. There is no reason at all why these experiments should not be made and good reasons why they should. But that, for now, is as far as it goes.

It was indicated in paragraph 66 of the Eighteenth Annual Report that a licence for an experimental transmitter operating in the UHF band had been issued in each of Sydney and Melbourne. These stations are not intended, as has been previously indicated, for reception by the general public; the licences are purely experimental and it is a condition thereof that the transmissions should not simulate a broadcasting service. No further such licences have been granted to this stage; during the year the Board declined to recommend the grant of licences to a number of applicants because the applications did not satisfy the conditions required by the Board. These conditions were set out in paragraph 68 of the Eighteenth Annual Report. It has been indicated that the grant of such experimental licences will be restricted to the capital cities.

The Board has not been advised of results of experiments conducted under the experimental licences granted in Sydney and Melbourne and is seeking information in this regard from the licensees.

The Minister during the year received representations from the Electrical and Radio Development Association (ERDA) for the introduction of FM broadcasting in Australia and on 25 August 1966 met a deputation from the Association on the subject. The Association undertook to present evidence on alleged shortcomings in the coverage of the existing AM broadcasting service, and to provide cost data in regard to FM broadcasting. The Minister informed the Association that there are no plans for the introduction of FM broadcasting.

INTERFERENCE TO THE RECEPTION OF BROADCASTING PROGRAMMES

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 31 May 1967, 4,183 complaints of interference to reception of broadcasting programmes were lodged with the Department, a decrease of about 10 per cent compared with the previous year. Investigations showed the causes of complaint to be:

<i>Causes</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Approximate Percentage of Total Causes</i>
High-tension Services	1,055	25.3
Miscellaneous	710	16.9
Television or Radio Equipment	734	17.6
Domestic Apparatus	591	14.2
Alternating Current Low-tension Services	356	8.6
Alternating Current Industrial Equipment	354	8.5
Direct Current Industrial Equipment	8	0.1
Propagation Peculiarities	141	3.4
Other Radio-communication Services	125	2.9
Industrial, Scientific or Medical Equipment	21	0.5
Departmental Equipment	43	1.0
Private Power Plant	23	0.5
Ignition Sources	14	0.3
Direct Current Low-tension Services	2	Less than 0.1
Traction Services	6	Less than 0.1

The cost of investigation of the complaints during the year was \$54,390.

EXPERIMENTAL INVESTIGATIONS

Paragraph 72 of the Board's Eighteenth Annual Report gave details of the first propagation tests with orthogonal transmission, a new method of transmission for MF broadcasting which could greatly reduce sky-wave reception in selected areas without altering the shape or extent of the day-time ground wave coverage. A second series of tests, using as before, a transmitter in Melbourne, was conducted

in March 1967 to determine the area of effective sky-wave field strength reduction compared with normal values and to gain further information on other characteristics of the system.

In the south-north direction, from Deniliquin (151 miles from the transmitter) to Cobar (431 miles from the transmitter) a median reduction to between 9 per cent and 19 per cent of the normal sky-wave field strength was observed, which is comparable with results obtained at Hillston and Hay during the first tests. To the east and west of Hillston the reduction was less than at Hillston, Hay, Deniliquin and Cobar, which is in accordance with the results expected for the configuration of the transmitting aerials used. A median reduction to 22 per cent was obtained at both West Wyalong (101 miles east of Hillston) and Wilcannia (182 miles north-west of Hillston), whereas at Harden (178 miles east of Hillston) the median field strength was reduced to 38 per cent of its normal value. Tests have yet to be conducted on north-south, east-west and west-east paths.

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

As mentioned in the Eighteenth Annual Report the Board completed a draft revision of its Standards for the Technical Equipment and Operation of Medium Frequency Broadcasting Stations during 1965-66 and invited comments on the draft from a wide range of interested parties.

The detailed comments have been duly considered and meetings have been held with the Postmaster-General's Department and the Federation of Australian Commercial Broadcasters to resolve certain matters. Arising from the foregoing some amendments—mainly minor in character—are being made to the draft revision, following which the Board will proceed to the formal determination of the new Standards.

MEETING OF THE C.C.I.R.

(COMITÉ CONSULTATIF INTERNATIONAL DES RADIOCOMMUNICATIONS)

The XIth Plenary Assembly and Study Group meetings of the C.C.I.R. were held at Oslo from 22 June to 22 July 1966, Australia being represented by Messrs E. F. Sandbach, D. A. Brooke, E. R. Craig, R. R. Davies and R. L. Trainor of the Postmaster-General's Department, Mr E. G. Boraston of the Department of Supply, Messrs E. Appleton and B. J. Lancaster of the Overseas Telecommunications Commission, Dr W. G. Baker of the Ionospheric Prediction Service, Department of the Interior, Mr C. R. Wilhelm of the Australian Broadcasting Commission, Mr J. M. Donovan, Member of this Board, and Mr J. M. Dixon of the Board's technical staff. Sir Lionel Hooke and Mr J. Hooke, Chairman of Directors and Assistant Manager, respectively, of Amalgamated Wireless (Australasia) Ltd, attended some of the meetings of the Plenary Assembly as observers in the Australian delegation.

Some information on the work of the Assembly and Study Groups on broadcasting matters is given in the succeeding paragraphs.

The Board takes a particular interest in the prediction of tropospheric field strengths in the VHF band. Study Group V has prepared a series of propagation curves for frequencies between 30 Mc/s and 250 Mc/s and also for the UHF band from 450 Mc/s to 1,000 Mc/s for distances up to 600 miles. This is the culmination of a long programme of data collection; however, the curves apply only for the climatic conditions of those areas from which the data was collected. On the question of the influence of irregular terrain on VHF tropospheric propagation, the findings of the group which conducted this work are in accordance with the results of tests made in Australia.

Medium frequency sky-wave field strength predictions prepared from the results of a measurement programme conducted over several years by the Board, were included in a report on this topic by Study Group VI. These predictions are substantially different from those for Europe with respect to long paths and early evening hours, for the period of maximum sunspot activity. The predicted field strengths for Australia generally exceed those for Europe and those for North America. Mr J. M. Dixon, an engineer of the Board's technical staff, is Chairman of an International Working Party established by the C.C.I.R. the task of which is to prepare medium frequency (MF) and low frequency (LF) sky-wave predictions with world-wide application. This is a formidable undertaking which is expected to extend over many years. One of the first requests received by the Working Party was for the preparation of MF/LF sky-wave predictions for very short distances, for use at the African MF/LF Broadcasting Conference convened by the International Telecommunications Union 1964 and re-convened in 1966. The action of the Director ad interim of the C.C.I.R. in presenting these predictions as a document for the African Broadcasting Conference, was endorsed in a resolution at Oslo.

Paragraph 72 of the Board's Eighteenth Annual Report indicated that details of a new method of transmission for MF broadcasting, known as orthogonal transmission, were made the subject of an Australian contribution to the work of the C.C.I.R. A new question was submitted and adopted by the C.C.I.R. under which this topic will be studied.

After a very long period of study, agreement was reached on the protection ratios in respect of interference from other transmissions, to be used for LF and MF frequency planning. Some features of the proposed practice are not applicable under the conditions of sky-wave propagation in Australia and therefore require modification to suit the Australian region.

RADIO RESEARCH BOARD

The Board made a contribution of \$6,000 to the Radio Research Board, the primary purpose of which is to encourage, within the Universities, research in radio and allied sciences. During the year, the Radio Research Board provided financial assistance to the Universities of New South Wales, Melbourne, Queensland, Adelaide, Tasmania, Western Australia, New England and Newcastle, and to Monash University.

PART IV—BROADCASTING—PROGRAMME SERVICES

In the Seventeenth Annual Report, the Board questioned whether commercial broadcasting stations were giving proper consideration to the requirements of some sections of the public. At that time many stations spent much time broadcasting the same type of programme and consequently, in the opinion of the Board, tended to deprive listeners of a reasonable variety of programmes. The present state of metropolitan broadcasting is far more satisfactory as a result of expansion since 1965-66 of programme types and new development in certain areas of programming. This trend was noted in the Eighteenth Annual Report (paragraph 80). A choice of service and entertainment is now available from which the majority of listeners should be able to select something to their taste.

Observation of the programmes of country broadcasting stations suggests that in some areas there is still room for greater variety, but the general range of programme choice is now much wider than it has been in recent years.

In April 1967, it became practicable for stations to record telephone conversations for broadcasting. The Board approved the use of telephone conversations for this purpose subject to certain conditions. This facility has since been widely used and the innovation has extended the range of programmes available to listeners. The matter is referred to in more detail below.

A new edition of the Board's Broadcasting Programme Standards, which were first published in 1958 and were subsequently amended on several occasions, was issued with effect from 1 August 1967. The broad principles of programme practice contained in previous issues of the Standards were retained in this new issue, but a number of paragraphs dealing with specific subjects underwent some alteration and matters were included which had been the subject of directions from the Board to stations since the previous edition of the Standards. The main changes were those which made provision for the broadcasting of telephone conversations, for variation in the amount of advertising matter and for a wider range in the types of religious matter broadcast. In the terms of section 16 (4.) of the Act, the Federation of Australian Commercial Broadcasters was consulted on matters relating to the new edition of the Standards.

TYPES OF PROGRAMMES

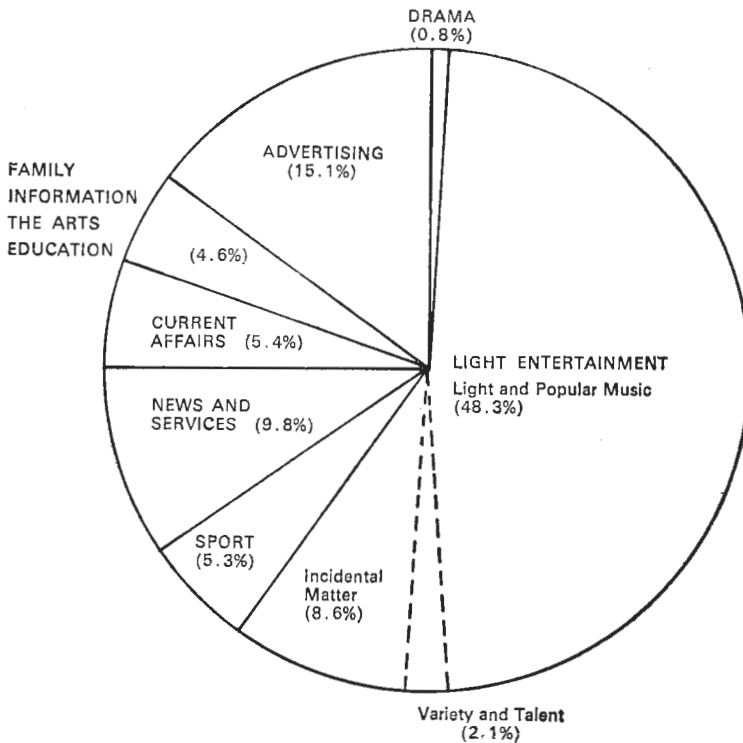
Since 1963, the Board has made surveys of metropolitan programmes twice yearly to obtain information as to the overall availability of programmes in each city. Surveys were again conducted in November 1966 and May 1967. The method used and the results obtained are set out in Appendix H. Programme matter was classified under nine general headings:

Drama	In all forms.
Light Entertainment	Light and popular music, variety and incidental matter.
Sport	Descriptions and general.
News and Services	News, weather and service reports.
Family Programmes	General, and for children.
Information	Concerning developments in science and industry, and miscellaneous information.

Current Affairs	Political, controversial and religious matter; important Australian activities.
The Arts	Fine arts, serious music.
Education	Instructional and general educational matter.

The following diagram illustrates the overall pattern of programmes of commercial broadcasting stations in all State capital cities combined, based on the two surveys mentioned above.

COMPOSITION OF PROGRAMMES
 ALL METROPOLITAN COMMERCIAL BROADCASTING STATIONS
 November 1966 and May 1967 combined



The proportion of time devoted to entertainment by broadcasting stations has decreased steadily over the period since the Board's surveys commenced and an increase in other forms of programme has taken place. Much of the reduction in the time occupied by entertainment is attributable to the introduction during the year of telephone conversation programmes—see page 45.

The distribution of types of programme matter, as shown by the Board's surveys conducted during the past four years, is set out in the following table. The programme analysis covers the period of transmission between 7.00 a.m. and 10.30 p.m.

SUMMARY OF ANALYSIS OF BROADCASTING PROGRAMMES BY CATEGORY GROUPS FOR COMMERCIAL STATIONS IN ALL CAPITAL CITIES COMBINED

<i>Category Group</i>	<i>1963-64 Per cent</i>	<i>1964-65 Per cent</i>	<i>1965-66 Per cent</i>	<i>1966-67 Per cent</i>
Entertainment	65.5	63.9	62.5	60.1
News and Sport	13.2	13.6	14.9	15.1
Information and General	8.0	8.2	8.1	9.7
Advertisements	13.3	14.3	14.5	15.1

CHILDREN'S PROGRAMMES

No significant change occurred during the year in regard to the provision of programmes for children. Few metropolitan stations present items specifically for children but most country stations continue to do so, although not to the same extent as before television services commenced in country areas.

The nature of programme material for children varies; that from metropolitan stations consists of brief items interpolated in general programmes; many country stations continue with children's programmes of the traditional type, namely children's sessions in the late afternoon containing a variety of diversionary and constructive material.

The Board's programme surveys indicate that metropolitan stations broadcast on the average no more than fifteen minutes each week of material specially for children. Although no similar surveys have been carried out in country areas, information supplied by country stations shows that an average of almost two hours of such programmes per station is broadcast each week.

The reasons for the almost complete withdrawal of metropolitan stations from the field of children's programmes arose partly from competition from television, and broadcasters have been unable to develop new forms of programmes in this field.

NEWS

The Board's surveys show that during the year, news broadcasts and associated service programmes again occupied almost 10 per cent of the transmission time of metropolitan commercial stations. The diagram on page 39 indicates that news and services is the second largest category in stations' programmes. Most stations broadcast main bulletins of up to ten minutes duration at least five times a day, as well as news headlines occupying about one minute each hour, and more frequently in peak listening times. The broadcasting of news flashes when

events of special interest or concern are taking place uses the quality of immediacy in radio news to good effect.

RELIGIOUS BROADCASTS

Section 103 of the *Broadcasting and Television Act 1942-1967* provides that:

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

The Board has determined that each commercial station should provide at least one hour per week without charge for the broadcasting of religious matter, the time being distributed among denominations as far as practicable in proportion to their numerical strength as shown in the latest census. All stations are meeting these requirements and, in general, the recommendations made by the Board's Advisory Committee on Religious Programmes are being observed. These recommendations, which were adopted by the Board in 1965 after consultation with the Federation of Australian Commercial Broadcasters, have been included in paragraph 17 of the new issue of the Broadcasting Programme Standards as follows:

- 17 (a) Some (but not necessarily all) of the following types of programmes shall be broadcast by each station—
- (i) Divine Worship, preferably in a form designed specially for broadcasting, with a duration of from thirty to forty-five minutes; this should be broadcast on Sunday, and if pre-recorded it should, on the day of the broadcast, be consistent with the Church calendar;
 - (ii) a weekday devotional service of up to fifteen minutes duration, broadcast on several days each week at a fixed time;
 - (iii) a talk or discussion on such subjects as the teaching, work and affairs of the Church; the subject matter should be authoritatively based and should be appropriate to the time of day and likely audience for these programmes;
 - (iv) scatter announcements, consisting of short religious items, from ten seconds upwards, to be broadcast at any time of day. Such items will be acceptable for broadcasting in free station time only if they are prepared and produced by persons who are competent in the field of religion, if they are morally or theologically based, and if they are no more than supplementary to other recommended types of religious programmes broadcast by the station.
- (b) In areas where more than one commercial broadcasting station is operating, licensees should attempt to reach agreement among themselves and with the various Churches and denominations or their authorised agents as to the types of religious programmes to be broadcast by each station in free station time, so that all forms of programme mentioned in sub-paragraph (a) will be available to listeners in such areas. The broadcasting of Divine Worship should be undertaken periodically by at least one commercial broadcasting station in each such area.

- (c) In areas served by a single commercial broadcasting station the licensee should confer with the Churches and denominations or their authorised agents and endeavour to reach mutually satisfactory agreement as to the effective use of free station time, and should have regard to the types of religious programme which can be adequately presented within the capacity of the station and of the Church concerned.
- (d) Arrangements for the broadcasting of religious matter which have been made by mutual agreement between a licensee and representatives of Churches and denominations or their agents must not be varied by the licensee without prior consultation with the appropriate Church authority.

Towards the end of 1966 the Board's Advisory Committee on Religious Programmes began a further study of the nature of the religious programmes being presented by commercial broadcasting stations. The Committee expects to complete this study late in 1967.

During the year stations provided an aggregate of approximately 225 hours each week free of charge for religious programmes compared with an aggregate of 231 hours in the previous year. The volume of sponsored religious programmes has continued to decrease, the weekly total for 1966-67 being 259 hours compared with 297 hours during 1965-66, 305 hours in 1964-65 and 320 hours in 1963-64.

POLITICAL BROADCASTS

The provisions governing the broadcasting of political or controversial matter are set out in sections 116, 117 and 117A of the *Broadcasting and Television Act 1942-1967*.

A Federal General Election was held on 26 November 1966, and the Board followed its usual practice of reminding licensees of their obligations under the Act and obtained details of the political matter broadcast during the election period. The information obtained shows that during that period (31 October to 23 November 1966) political matter of some kind was broadcast by all but one of the 111 commercial broadcasting stations. All or part of the policy speeches on behalf of the Government and Opposition parties were broadcast by ninety-nine stations and four stations broadcast all or part of one speech. The policy speech of the Democratic Labor Party was broadcast by eighty-eight stations. The total time occupied by the broadcasting of policy speeches was 244 hours, and all but three stations provided time for this purpose without charge.

Apart from policy speeches a total of 261 hours on commercial stations was occupied by 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 (24 stations)	..	60 hours
Country (84 stations)	..	201 hours
		<hr/>
		261 hours
		<hr/>

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

DISTRIBUTION OF POLITICAL MATTER FOR VARIOUS PARTIES AND CANDIDATES
Federal Election 1966

	Common- wealth	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
<i>Metropolitan Commercial Stations</i>							
Australian Labor Party	59.0	50.5	34.5	89.2	25.8	17.4	14.0
Country Party	7.7	..	..	2.5	..	41.8	..
Democratic Labor Party	0.2	..	..	..	2.6	..	..
Liberal Party	24.5	14.5	65.5	1.4	71.6	37.9	78.0
Others*	8.6	35.0	..	6.9	..	2.9	8.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Approximate Time Occupied ..	60 hrs	7 hrs	4½ hrs	30 hrs	5 hrs	9½ hrs	4½ hrs
<i>Country Commercial Stations</i>							
Australian Labor Party	34.1	47.2	55.1	24.0	29.8	19.7	18.5
Country Party	28.7	29.5	9.8	47.3	5.8	20.7	..
Democratic Labor Party	5.5	6.2	2.6	8.9	4.4	1.7	..
Liberal Party	29.6	14.1	32.0	16.6	58.9	57.9	81.5
Others*	2.1	3.0	0.5	3.2	1.1	..	..
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Approximate Time Occupied ..	201 hrs	64 hrs	22½ hrs	63½ hrs	9½ hrs	29½ hrs	12½ hrs
<i>Metropolitan and Country Stations Combined</i>							
Australian Labor Party	39.9	47.5	51.7	45.0	28.4	19.1	17.4
Country Party	23.9	26.6	8.2	32.9	3.7	25.8	..
Democratic Labor Party	4.3	5.5	2.2	6.0	3.7	1.3	..
Liberal Party	28.4	14.2	37.5	11.7	63.5	53.1	80.6
Others*	3.5	6.2	0.4	4.4	0.7	0.7	2.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Approximate Time Occupied ..	261 hrs	71 hrs	26½ hrs	93½ hrs	14½ hrs	38½ hrs	17 hrs

* Included Liberal Reform Group, Social Credit Movement, Communist Party and Independent Candidates.

Political Broadcasts from Commercial Stations by Organisations Other Than Political Parties

During the election period a total of 21 hours was occupied by political matter broadcast by organisations other than political parties. This represented 3.9 per cent of the total time occupied by broadcasts of political matter during the period (see below). Nine organisations participated in these broadcasts.

Total Time Allocated to Political Broadcasts

The total time occupied by broadcasts of political matter on commercial stations during the Federal election period amounted to 526 hours made up as follows:

Party leaders' policy speeches	244 hours
Broadcasts by political parties and members of such parties	261 hours
Broadcasts by other organisations	21 hours
	526 hours

This is an average of almost five hours per station or approximately 1.1 per cent of the total hours of transmission during the 24 days of the election period.

The following table shows the political broadcasts from commercial broadcasting stations in connection with elections for the Commonwealth Parliament since 1949:

TIME OCCUPIED BY ELECTION BROADCASTS PRECEDING COMMONWEALTH GENERAL ELECTIONS AND SENATE ELECTIONS SINCE 1949

	<i>Total Time Occupied by Political Matter During Election Period</i>	<i>Average Time per Station</i>	<i>Duration of Election Period</i>	<i>Proportion of Station Time During Election Period</i>
	Hours	Hours	Weeks	Per cent
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 1953 ..	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
Senate—December 1964 ..	233	2.1	5	0.3
House of Representatives—November 1966 ..	526	4.7	3½	1.1

The Board does not obtain information regarding political matter broadcast during by-elections, but before the conduct of such elections stations are reminded of their obligations under the Act. This procedure was followed in respect of several by-elections which occurred during the year.

Broadcasts by National Stations During 1966 Federal Election Campaign

Information supplied by the Australian Broadcasting Commission shows that time for political broadcasts from the national stations in respect of the 1966 general election was again allocated on the basis of an equal division of eight hours broadcasting time in each State 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 and to the Opposition was used on the basis of 3 hours on national relay and one hour for broadcasts 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 Election

The Board obtained details of broadcasts undertaken in connection with the general election held on 29 April 1967, for the Victorian State Parliament.

COMMUNITY SERVICE

In disastrous bush fires in southern Tasmania in February, and during severe flooding in northern Queensland in March, and in northern New South Wales in June, commercial broadcasting stations gave notable service and assistance

to their local communities including the authorities responsible for dealing with the emergency conditions. Stations serving these areas were able to provide means of emergency communication at times when normal channels were affected and to keep listeners informed of the conditions in danger areas. Broadcasting stations throughout Australia also played a prominent part in raising funds for relief following these emergencies.

The performance of the stations concerned on these special occasions is one aspect of the wide range of continuing services which commercial broadcasting stations provide for their local communities.

BROADCASTING OF TELEPHONE CONVERSATIONS

The broadcasting of 'open-line' programmes, in which listeners, voluntarily or by invitation, telephone a station to express opinions or seek information on a specified topic, commenced during the year.

This followed a decision by the Government approving the recording of telephone calls. The Post Office subsequently developed equipment to enable this facility to be extended to broadcasting. The Board determined that telephone conversations, which had been recorded by means of the special Post Office equipment could be broadcast subject to the following conditions:

- (a) each programme should be under the control of a compere who is competent, either by himself or with the support of experts in the studio, to deal with the subjects discussed, and who is capable of interpreting the requirements of the Board's standards in respect of such subjects;
- (b) each programme item should be subjected to checking and selection before being broadcast, either by means of—
 - (i) the complete recording and consideration of each telephone conversation before it is broadcast, or
 - (ii) a system of interception and selection of incoming telephone calls intended for broadcasting, incorporating a tape delay before reproduction sufficient to allow the compere to excise undesirable matter or to terminate the conversation, if necessary;
- (c) each telephone speaker who contributes to an open line programme should be made aware that his remarks may be broadcast, and should be required to give his consent;
- (d) any telephoned item which is not clearly intelligible or which is affected by noisy line conditions should not be broadcast.

Programmes of this type must, like all other programmes, comply in all respects with the requirements of the Broadcasting Programme Standards.

Prior to April 1967 there were some programmes in which the listener was able to participate, but his contribution had to be relayed by studio personnel, in order to comply with technical and other requirements. It was expected that

the availability of the new facilities would lead to extensive programmes based on telephone broadcasts, and some difficulty was foreseen in the selection of competent and well-informed studio personnel to conduct the programmes. The Board's observations indicate that this is indeed a critical consideration in such programmes. At the least, the technique makes possible new and interesting broadcast material. There are now numerous discussion and service programmes which employ the 'open-line' facilities.

BROADCASTS IN FOREIGN LANGUAGES

The conditions under which stations may use foreign languages in programmes were given in paragraphs 99 and 100 of the Eighteenth Annual Report.

On two occasions during the past year the Board has lifted all restrictions in respect of announcements in foreign languages. The announcements concerned were authorised by the Department of Immigration and dealt with Registration requirements of the Aliens Act 1947-1966. This action was taken on the basis that the announcements were in the national interest.

EMPLOYMENT OF AUSTRALIANS

Section 114 of the Act provides that:

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

The number of Australians in full time employment at commercial broadcasting stations is approximately 2,900. The average number of staff employed by metropolitan stations is fifty-nine, and the equivalent figure for country stations is seventeen.

The time occupied by the various types of Australian programme broadcast towards the close of 1966-67, based on information supplied by the stations, is shown in the following table. The information is expressed as a weekly average per station with metropolitan and country station averages shown separately. No account is taken of the time occupied by station staffs in the preparation or presentation of programmes of imported gramophone recordings, but the playing time of recordings of Australian artists is included.

METROPOLITAN AND COUNTRY STATIONS
 AVERAGE TIME PER STATION OCCUPIED EACH WEEK BY AUSTRALIAN PROGRAMMES

Type of Programme	Average Australian Content Per Station			
	Metropolitan (25 Stations)		Country (86 Stations)	
	Hrs	Mins	Hrs	Mins
(a) Service and information programmes including—				
(i) news broadcasts and commentaries, sporting talks and descriptions, service programmes for special groups ..	22	11	22	02
(ii) conversation programmes (both entertainment and service type) ..	9	12	5	27
(iii) religious programmes of Australian origin ..	2	39	2	49
(b) Playing time of gramophone recordings of Australian artists ..	15	07	12	56
(c) Other Australian programmes ..	1	44	3	40
Total Weekly Average ..	50	53	46	54

The table indicates that approximately one third of transmission time of all commercial stations combined is occupied by material which can be described as Australian in content and character. The table also shows that the main differences in programme structure between metropolitan and country commercial stations are in the categories of conversation programmes and other Australian programmes. This reflects the introduction of telephone conversation programmes by metropolitan stations, and the retention by some country stations of Australian drama transcription.

It seems clear that the emphasis in broadcasting, for some time at least, is to be in the field of music and, if the intentions of section 114 of the Act are to be met, the Board would expect broadcasters to increase progressively the opportunity for the production of Australian music of merit.

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
1961-62 ..	6 10	6 06	19
1962-63 ..	5 68	6 07	15
1963-64 ..	5 92	6 89	5
1964-65 ..	6 41	6 40	16
1965-66 ..	5 08	6 54	12
1966-67 ..	5 71	6 86	10

The ten stations which failed to meet the statutory requirement during the year have been requested by the Board to correct the deficiency in future. The Board was seriously concerned to find that three of these stations, namely 2GB

Sydney, 4CA Cairns, and 4WK Warwick, had failed in this respect in the previous year also.

An attempt was made, with the assistance of the Association of Australian Record Manufacturers, to ascertain the availability of Australian music in recorded form. This has not produced clear or positive information, but it seems likely that a minimum of 3,000 items should be available to stations, rather more than half of which consist of popular and hit tune music. From time to time queries arise about the use of Australian compositions as theme music to introduce or terminate programmes. Items so used are not taken into account in calculating the statutory percentage, as such use appears to evade the underlying principle of the 5 per cent requirement, which is to encourage the writing of music by Australians.

ADVERTISING

In the broadcasting of advertisements stations are required to observe standards relating to the acceptability and amount of advertising matter determined by the Board pursuant to section 100 of the *Broadcasting and Television Act 1942-1967*.

In broad terms the Board's advertising time standards limit spot advertisements on weekdays and Saturdays to a maximum of eighteen minutes in the hour, or 30 per cent of programme time, and advertisements in sponsored programmes to twelve minutes in the hour. On Sunday, advertising content, whether spot or sponsored, may not exceed six minutes in the hour between the hours of 6 a.m. and 12 noon, and twelve minutes in the hour at other times.

Surveys of programmes conducted by the Board (see page 40) indicate that the volume of advertising matter on all metropolitan stations for all days of the week increased from 14.9 per cent in 1965-66 to 15.1 per cent in 1966-67. This increase was distributed over all days of the week except Friday. Thursday has replaced Friday as the day on which the greatest amount of advertising is broadcast.

Compared with 1965-66, the overall volume of advertising during the peak listening times in the morning fell slightly, while increases occurred in evening and night periods. Detailed results are set out in Appendix H, Tables III and IV.

Observations by the Board's monitors indicate that observance of the advertising time standards by most stations has been reasonably satisfactory. During the year it was necessary for the Board to take up with eighteen stations instances of non-compliance with the standards. These breaches occurred mainly during weekday breakfast and morning periods, which carry the heaviest concentration of advertising. Breaches of the standards relating to advertising on Sunday morning were also involved.

Generally an approach by the Board to a station results in an appropriate adjustment to the advertising content of the station. In the case of station 3UZ Melbourne, repeated breaches caused the Board to report the matter to the Minister in connection with the station's application for the renewal of its licence as referred to in page 17. The Board's observations indicate that subsequently the advertising content of programmes of 3UZ has been within the prescribed limits.

MEDICAL ADVERTISEMENTS AND TALKS

Section 100 of the *Broadcasting and Television Act 1942-1967*, prescribes, *inter alia* 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 of the Act places a similar restriction on talks relating to medical subjects. For the guidance of advertising agencies and others who prepare medical advertisements or talks for broadcasting, *Notes on Censorship of Matters of a Medical Nature* prepared by the Commonwealth Department of Health are published as an appendix to the Board's Broadcasting Programme Standards. The notes include directions to be followed in submitting material to the Department for approval. The procedure prescribed in the Act in respect of medical advertisements and talks operates very satisfactorily as is indicated by the fact that it is rarely necessary for the Board to refer to the Department advertisements which appear to be contrary to the provisions of the Notes on Censorship. The Notes were revised recently by the Department of Health and now agree more closely with the Guide for Manufacturers and Advertisers prepared by the National Health and Medical Research Foundation. The revised text has been included as an appendix to the latest edition of the Broadcasting Programme Standards.

BROADCASTING OF OBJECTIONABLE MATTER

Section 118 (1.) of the *Broadcasting and Television Act* provides that a licensee shall not broadcast matter that is blasphemous, indecent or obscene. So far as the Board is aware, no material contravening this section was broadcast during the year.

As a matter of routine all complaints received from listeners were investigated together with some reports from the Board's monitoring service. The matter objected to was mainly in the form of unscripted remarks occurring in programmes dealing with topical events. In a few cases the items were considered to be in doubtful taste, and were brought to the attention of the station management concerned. Considering the many thousands of hours of programmes the incidence of items which justify complaint is very small.

Gramophone recordings are examined, when it is thought necessary, by a committee of the Federation of Australian Commercial Broadcasters. The committee notifies stations of its views if it considers that a recording is either unsuitable for broadcasting or should be broadcast only at the discretion of the station management.

PROGRAMME RESEARCH

Regular surveys are made in all capital cities to determine the composition of programmes. These have been referred on page 38. An outline of the methods used in the surveys and some of the results obtained are set out in Appendix H. A summary of findings appears on page 40. For practical reasons the Board's surveys have been limited to two each year but equipment has

now been developed by the Board's staff, which automatically selects and records a random sample of programmes for subsequent analysis. By this means more work on surveys of programmes will be possible without the need to increase staff. Use of this equipment also enables examination of particular aspects of programmess (e.g. all night programmes) at minimum cost.

Analysis of the findings of commercial survey companies was continued. The reports of audience measurement surveys undertaken by the Anderson Analysis and the McNair Survey in capital cities and selected country areas are regularly obtained by the Board. The Board's study of this material included an examination of the relationship between the size and composition of the audience and the types of programme broadcast. A study designed to relate changes in programming to changes in audience suggested that the degree of programme diversification available to listeners in a city is an important factor affecting the size of the total audience in that city. It appeared that if listeners could find something to their taste on one or other station most of the time, they tended to listen more. Further research in this and associated fields is being undertaken.

During 1967-68 the Board will contribute to the cost of a sociological survey of adolescent living patterns in the Melbourne area to be undertaken by the La Trobe University. The survey is expected to provide information about young people and their attitudes to contemporary life and values. The Board's particular interest resides in findings relating to the roles of television and radio in the lives of young people.

HOURS OF SERVICE

During the year twenty-five stations increased hours of programme transmission and three stations reduced hours. At 30 June 1967, the 111 commercial broadcasting stations were operating for an aggregate of 14,625 hours per week. This is 263 hours more than at 30 June 1966.

The eighty stations of the National Broadcasting Service, including ten stations operating in the high frequency band, were providing a total of 9,918 hours per week, ninety-nine hours a week more than at 30 June 1966. (One additional national station, 2CP Cooma commenced operation during the year.) The weekly hours of service of each commercial and national station are shown in Appendices 'A' and 'B'.

Stations 3BA Ballarat, 3TR Sale, 4AK Oakey, 4BK Brisbane and 6IX Perth were authorised during the year to provide a continuous service. Twenty-four stations now operate continuously: these are 2GB, 2KY, 2SM, 2UE and 2UW Sydney; 2HD and 2KO Newcastle; 2XL Cooma; 3AW, 3DB, 3UZ and 3XY Melbourne; 3BA Ballarat; 3TR Sale; 4BC, 4BK and 4KQ Brisbane; 4AK Oakey; 5AD, 5DN and 5KA Adelaide; and 6IX, 6KY and 6PR Perth.

The following table shows the average weekly hours of operation of stations at intervals since 1960:

AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS OF OPERATION
COMMERCIAL BROADCASTING STATIONS

Location of Station	Average Hours per Week at 30 June (to nearest hour)				
	1960	1964	1965	1966	1967
Sydney (6 stations) ..	139	161	161	161	161
Melbourne (6 stations) ..	129	142	142	147	148
Brisbane (4 stations) ..	147	149	149	149	159
Adelaide (3 stations) ..	139	168	168	168	168
Perth (4 stations) ..	128	141	150	156	157
Hobart (2 stations) ..	125	131	131	131	131
All State Capital Cities (25 stations) ..	135	150	151	153	156
All Other Areas ..	116 (83 stations)	120 (85 stations)	122 (86 stations)	122 (86 stations)	125 (86 stations)
All Stations ..	120 (108 stations)	127 (110 stations)	128 (111 stations)	129 (111 stations)	132 (111 stations)

In addition to permanent variations in hours of operation, numerous temporary increases were authorised during the year to enable stations to cover special events of national or local interest.

PART V—TELEVISION—ADMINISTRATION

THE AUSTRALIAN TELEVISION SERVICES

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 commercial and national stations in operation on 30 June 1967 are contained in Appendices 'C' and 'D' respectively of this Report.

LICENSING OF COMMERCIAL TELEVISION STATIONS

The statutory provisions relating to the licensing of commercial television stations are identical with those for commercial broadcasting stations, and are contained in Part IV. of the *Broadcasting and Television Act 1942-1967*. As in the case of licences for commercial broadcasting stations, licences for commercial television stations are granted for an initial period of five years and are thereafter renewable annually.

CURRENT LICENCES FOR COMMERCIAL TELEVISION STATIONS

As at 30 June 1967, there were 42 licences for commercial television stations in force. Details of licensees are contained in Appendix 'C' of this Report. The distribution of licences is as follows:

			<i>State Cities</i>	<i>Capital Areas</i>	<i>Country Territories</i>	<i>Total</i>
Australian Capital Territory ..	..	..	..	..	1	1
New South Wales ..	..	..	3	10	..	13
Victoria ..	..	..	3	6	..	9
Queensland ..	..	..	3	6	..	9
South Australia ..	..	..	3	1	..	4
Western Australia ..	..	..	2	2	..	4
Tasmania ..	..	..	1	1	..	2
Commonwealth ..	..	..	15	26	1	42

GRANT OF NEW LICENCES

The procedure for the grant of new licences for commercial television stations is identical with that for the grant of licences for commercial broadcasting stations and is briefly explained on page 11 of this report.

As indicated in paragraph 141 of the Board's Eighteenth Annual Report the Government, after considering a report and recommendations from the Board, authorised the grant of licences by the Postmaster-General for commercial television stations as follows, subject to certain conditions:

- Spencer Gulf North Area S.A.: H. B. Welch and F. R. Smith on behalf of Spencer Gulf Telecasters Ltd. (a company to be formed)
- Southern Agricultural Area W.A.: South Western Telecasters Ltd.

The licence for the Southern Agricultural area was granted for a period of five years from 1 March 1967. The station has not yet commenced operations. The licence for the Spencer Gulf North Area has not yet been granted. The present position in the matter is that action by the company towards complying with the conditions specified by the Postmaster-General for the grant of a licence, including constitution of the company in accordance with the proposals in its application for the licence, and establishment of the station is well advanced. The company proposes commencement of operation in March 1968. The licence for a commercial television station in the Bunbury area (see paragraph 140 of the Eighteenth Annual Report) was also granted during the year for five years from 1 March 1967. This station is also operated by South Western Telecasters Ltd. and its programmes will be relayed through the Southern Agricultural area station. The Bunbury station commenced operations on 10 March 1967.

RENEWAL OF LICENCES FOR COMMERCIAL TELEVISION STATIONS

As in the case of commercial broadcasting stations, the initial period of a licence for a commercial television station is five years, and thereafter licences are renewable annually subject to the provisions of the Act. The Board is required to submit a recommendation to the Minister on each station's application for the renewal of its licence. Applications are made in accordance with a form approved

by the Minister. The form is designed to provide information concerning the constitution and ownership or control of the licensee company for the purposes, *inter alia*, of ascertaining whether there has been any contravention of the provisions of Division 3 of Part IV. of the Act and also to provide information concerning the technical and programme performance of the station.

The licences for the following ten capital city stations which had been renewed by the Minister on the recommendation of the Board for a period of one year from 1 December 1965, became due for further renewal on 1 December 1966.

<i>Station</i>	<i>Licensee</i>
ATN Sydney	.. Amalgamated Television Services Pty Ltd
TCN Sydney	.. Television Corporation Ltd
GTV Melbourne	.. General Television Corporation Pty Ltd
HSV Melbourne	.. Herald-Sun TV Pty Ltd
BTQ Brisbane	.. Brisbane TV Ltd
QTQ Brisbane	.. Queensland Television Ltd
ADS Adelaide	.. Television Broadcasters Ltd
NWS Adelaide	.. Southern Television Corporation Ltd
TVW Perth	.. TVW Ltd
TVT Hobart	.. Tasmanian Television Ltd

In its report to the Minister on the applications which had been made by the licensees for renewal of the licences, the Board informed the Minister that, on the whole, all ten stations were maintaining a satisfactory high standard of technical efficiency, both in respect of the maintenance of equipment and the operation of the stations. With respect to programmes each of the ten stations continued to provide what might be described as fairly adequate and comprehensive programmes. Overall compliance with the Board's Television Programmes Standards had been satisfactory. Observations in respect of commercial television programmes are made in Part VII of this report. The Minister on the recommendation of the Board, granted a renewal of the licences for a period of one year commencing on 1 December, 1966.

However, the Board in its report to the Minister on applications for the renewal of the licences made reference to some decline in technical standard at stations ADS, BTQ and QTQ and to the fact that stations TVW Perth and TVT Hobart were the only stations then complying fully with requirements concerning the televising of programmes of Australian origin. The Minister, in his letter to the licensees of stations ADS, BTQ and QTQ forwarding the renewals of licences, indicated that he expected that improvements would be effected in technical standards. The Minister, in his letters forwarding renewals of licences to licensees of stations, the performance of which had been deficient in respect of Australian content of programmes, expressed his concern and indicated that he expected the stations to meet new requirements determined by the Board in this matter (see page 86).

In addition to the licences for the ten capital city stations mentioned above, the licences for the following eleven stations in provincial and country areas became due for renewal during the year:

<i>Station</i>	<i>Licensee</i>
BCV Bendigo Area	Bendigo and Central Victoria Telecasters Ltd
BTV Ballarat Area	Ballarat and Western Victoria Television Ltd
GLV Latrobe Valley Area	V.B.N. Ltd
GMV Goulburn Valley Area	Goulburn-Murray Television Ltd
CTC Canberra Area	Canberra Television Ltd
WIN Illawarra Area	Television Wollongong Transmissions Ltd
DDQ Darling Downs Area	Darling Downs TV Ltd
NBN Newcastle-Hunter River Area*	Newcastle Broadcasting and Television Corporation Ltd
CBN Central Tablelands Area*	Country Television Services Ltd
RTN Richmond-Tweed Area*	Richmond-Tweed TV Ltd
TNT North Eastern Tasmania Area*	Northern Television Ltd

* First renewal of licence.

In its reports to the Minister on the applications which had been made by the licensees for renewal of the abovementioned licences, the Board was able to inform the Minister that the stations had, in general, maintained a satisfactory standard of technical efficiency except in the case of GLV. Each of the stations had provided programmes of a reasonably adequate and comprehensive nature. Overall compliance with the Board's Television Programme Standards and overall performance of each station had been satisfactory. In connection with stations NBN, CBN, RTN and TNT, the applications in respect of which were for first renewal on expiry of the period of five years covered by the initial grant of a licence, the Board was gratified that it was able to report that the four licensees had made considerable progress with the development of their services in that period. The stations had progressively extended hours of operation and were providing a considerable range of programmes including a substantial proportion of programmes of Australian origin, and children's programmes which included local material.

The Minister on the recommendation of the Board, granted a renewal of the licences for a period of one year. In his letter to the licensee of station GLV advising the renewal of the licence, the Minister indicated that he expected the company to immediately take the steps necessary to ensure an early improvement in the technical operation of the station; he had asked the Board to submit a further report on the matter to him by the end of the calendar year.

FEES FOR LICENCES FOR COMMERCIAL TELEVISION STATIONS

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

- (a) An amount equal to 1 per cent of the gross earnings of the station up to \$1,000,000 during the year ended 30 June (or where the licensee has,

with the approval of the Board, adopted an accounting period ending on some other day than 30 June, ending on that other day), preceding the anniversary of the grant of the licence or the period for which the licence is renewed, as the case may be.

- (b) An amount equal to 2 per cent of the gross earnings over \$1,000,000 but not exceeding \$2,000,000.
- (c) An amount equal to 3 per cent of the gross earnings over \$2,000,000 but not exceeding \$4,000,000.
- (d) An amount equal to 4 per cent of the gross earnings exceeding \$4,000,000.

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

The total amount of fees payable by stations during the period 1 July 1966 to 30 July 1967 was \$964,560. In the previous financial year, the total amount of licence fees which were payable was \$915,542.

FINANCIAL RESULTS OF COMMERCIAL TELEVISION STATIONS

The following are particulars of the financial results of commercial television stations since 1957, extracted from accounts submitted by the licensees of such stations in accordance with the provisions of section 106 of the *Broadcasting and Television Act 1942-1967*.

Year	Number of Stations in Operation	Stations Making a Profit	Stations Showing a loss	Total Revenue	Total Expenditure	Net Result Loss (-), Profit (+)
				\$	\$	\$
1956-57 ..	4	..	4	2,381,900	3,484,328	-1,102,428
1957-58 ..	4	3	1	5,957,004	6,070,798	- 113,794
1958-59 ..	4	4	..	11,888,402	10,311,920	+1,576,482
1959-60 ..	10	5	5	20,638,436	17,508,984	+3,129,452
1960-61 ..	10	9	1	29,236,146	23,557,692	+5,678,454
1961-62 ..	20	10	10	30,117,412	25,183,874	+4,933,538
1962-63 ..	22	11	11	37,571,948	31,578,394	+5,993,554
1963-64 ..	24	18	6	41,902,702	36,154,916	+5,747,786
1964-65 ..	31	22	9	49,695,326	44,049,610	+5,645,716
1965-66 ..	39	26	13	57,643,433	54,138,155	+3,505,278

OWNERSHIP OR CONTROL OF COMMERCIAL TELEVISION STATIONS

The principal provisions of Division 3 of Part IV. of the *Broadcasting and Television Act* 1942-1967 which deals with limitation of ownership or control of commercial television stations were set out in paragraph 153 of the Eighteenth Annual Report.

LIMITATION OF INTERESTS IN COMMERCIAL TELEVISION STATIONS

Section 92 of the *Broadcasting and Television Act* 1942-1967 provides that a person shall not have a prescribed interest in:

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

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

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

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

IMPORTANT CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDINGS IN TELEVISION STATIONS

Details of principal shareholders in companies which are licensees of commercial television stations, according to information supplied to the Board by them, are contained in Appendix G. 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:

NBN—Newcastle-Hunter River Area—Newcastle Broadcasting and Television Corporation Ltd—Far Pty Ltd acquired 155,000 shares from Consolidated Press Holdings Ltd.

RTN—Richmond Tweed Area—Canberra Television Ltd., licensee of station CTC Canberra acquired 69,000 shares from Interstate Television Holdings Pty Ltd in the licensee company.

TCN—Sydney—Television Corporation Ltd—The issued capital of the licensee company was increased by \$6,100,000 as the result of the issue of 6,100,000 shares to Consolidated Press Holdings Ltd.

Consolidated Press Holdings Ltd acquired 875,300 stock units from Australian Consolidated Press Ltd in the licensee company.

Consolidated Press Holdings Ltd acquired 966,666 stock units from News Ltd in the licensee company.

WIN—Illawarra Area—Television Wollongong Transmissions Ltd—Far Pty Ltd acquired 140,000 shares and Ian Potter & Co. 10,000 shares in the licensee company from Consolidated Press Holdings Ltd.

AMV—Upper Murray Area—Albury Upper Murray TV Ltd—Tenilba Investments Pty Ltd acquired 40,000 shares from Hoyts Theatres Ltd in the licensee company.

Irving Nominees Pty Ltd acquired 61,000 shares in the licensee company.

BCV—Bendigo Area—Bendigo and Central Victoria Telecasters Ltd—Victorian Broadcasting Network Ltd acquired 152,000 shares from Amalgamated Wireless (A'asia) Ltd in the licensee company.

BTV—Ballarat Area—Ballarat and Western Victoria Television Ltd—Canberra Television Ltd, licensee of station CTC Canberra, acquired 95,060 shares from Interstate Television Holdings Pty Ltd in the licensee company.

GTV—Melbourne—General Television Corporation Pty Ltd—Independent Television Corporation Pty Ltd acquired 161,735 shares, including 151,587 from David Syme & Co. Ltd in the licensee company.

DDQ Darling Downs Area—SDQ Southern Downs Area—Darling Downs TV Ltd—Hoyts Theatres Ltd disposed of its holding of 40,000 shares in the licensee company.

Newcastle Broadcasting and Television Corporation Ltd, licensee of station NBN Newcastle, acquired 43,600 shares in the licensee company.

RTQ—Rockhampton Area—Rockhampton Television Ltd—Nationwide Finance Ltd acquired 40,000 shares from Hoyts Theatres Ltd in the licensee company.

NWS—Adelaide—Southern Television Corporation Ltd—Ian Potter & Co. acquired 105,000 shares from Consolidated Press Holdings Ltd in the licensee company.

BTW—Bunbury Area—GSW—Southern Agricultural Area—South Western Telecasters Ltd—The issued capital of the licensee company was increased from 700,000 to 1,000,000 shares of 50 cents each by the issue of 300,000 shares at par in accordance with a condition imposed by the Minister in regard to the grant of a licence to the company for a television station in the Southern Agricultural area (see paragraph 140 of the Board's Eighteenth Annual Report).

NEWSPAPER COMPANIES

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) John Fairfax Ltd, through wholly-owned subsidiary companies, has the following interests in commercial television stations:

ATN—Sydney: 1,403,526 of the 1,494,118 issued shares in the licensee company.

- QTQ—Brisbane: 1,308,000 of the 3,027,200 issued stock units in the licensee company. In addition the licensee of ATN Sydney holds 500,800 stock units in the licensee company.
- CTC—Canberra: 360,000 of the 1,200,000 issued stock units in the licensee company.
- NWS—Adelaide: 100,000 of the 1,150,000 issued shares in the licensee company.
- WIN—Illawarra Area: 101,000 of the 1,000,000 issued stock units in the licensee company.
- RTN—Richmond-Tweed Area: 15,000 of the 1,399,800 issued shares in the licensee company. In addition the licensee of CTC—see above—has 69,000 shares in the licensee of RTN.
- RVN—South Western Slopes and Eastern Riverina Area: 100,000 of the 1,000,000 issued shares in the licensee company.
- BTV—Ballarat Area: Canberra Television Ltd (see above) holds 95,060 of the 1,400,000 issued shares in the licensee company.
- NBN—Newcastle-Hunter River Area: John Fairfax Ltd has a 45 per cent interest in Newcastle Newspapers Pty Ltd, which controls 144,000 of the 1,500,000 shares in the licensee company.
- DDQ—Darling Downs Area: The licensee of NBN (see above) holds 43,600 of the 1,400,000 issued shares in the licensee company.
- SDQ—Southern Downs Area: The licensee of NBN (see above) holds 43,600 of the 1,400,000 issued shares in the licensee company.

Australian Consolidated Press Ltd (Daily Telegraph, Sydney)—

- TCN—Sydney: Consolidated Press Holdings Ltd, holds 8,448,541 of the 9,964,666 stock units in the licensee company.
- WIN—Illawarra Area: Consolidated Press Holdings Ltd, holds 36,000 of the 1,000,000 stock units in the licensee company.
- NBN—Newcastle-Hunter River Area: Consolidated Press Holdings Ltd, holds 65,497 of the 1,500,000 shares in the licensee company.
- GTV—Melbourne: Independent Television Corporation Pty Ltd, a subsidiary of Television Corporation Ltd, licensee of TCN Sydney, in which Consolidated Press Holdings Ltd holds 8,448,541 of the 9,964,666 stock units (see above) holds 789,176 of the 1,012,000 shares in the licensee company.
- BTQ—Brisbane: Television Corporation Ltd (see above), holds 50,000 of the 1,450,000 shares in the licensee company.
- NWS—Adelaide: Consolidated Press Holdings Ltd, holds 45,000 of the 1,150,000 shares in the licensee company.
- ECN—Manning River Area: Maitland Mercury Newspaper and Printing Co. Pty Ltd, a subsidiary company of Consolidated Press Holdings Ltd, has a 68 per cent interest in Manning River Times Pty Ltd, which company holds 10,000 of the 640,000 shares in the licensee company.

DDQ—Darling Downs Area, SDQ Southern Downs Area: The licensee of NBN (see above) holds 43,600 of the 1,400,000 issued shares in the licensee company.

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

HSV—Melbourne: Holds 637,505 of the 750,005 shares in the licensee company.

BTQ—Brisbane: Holds 40,000 of the 1,450,000 shares in the licensee company and 2,917,793 of the 7,212,901 shares in Queensland Press Ltd, which through two wholly-owned subsidiary companies, Telegraph Newspaper Co. Pty Ltd, and Queensland Newspapers Pty Ltd, hold 403,000 of the 1,450,000 shares in the licensee company.

ADS—Adelaide: * Holds 7,192,704 of the 23,460,000 ordinary shares in Advertiser Newspapers Ltd, which, with its wholly-owned subsidiary company, Midlands Broadcasting Services Ltd, holds 1,220,000 of the 3,000,000 shares in the licensee company. The Argus and Australasian Ltd, a wholly-owned subsidiary company, also holds 51,840 shares in Advertiser Newspapers Ltd.

TVW—Perth: The Argus and Australasian Ltd, a wholly-owned subsidiary company, holds 238,690 of the 9,216,316 shares in West Australian Newspapers Ltd, which holds 600,000 of the 1,349,968 shares in the licensee company.

TVT—Hobart: * Holds 208,618 of the 433,300 ordinary shares in Davies Bros Ltd, which holds 165,100 of the 1,200,000 shares in the licensee company. Davies Bros Ltd also has a 50 per cent interest in Commercial Broadcasters Pty Ltd, which holds 40,000 shares in the licensee company.

TNT—North East Tasmania Area: Tasmania Television Ltd (TVT) (see above) holds 49,000 of the 1,300,000 shares in the licensee company.

Queensland Press Ltd (Courier Mail, Brisbane)—

BTQ—Brisbane: Queensland Newspapers Pty Ltd, and Telegraph Newspaper Co. Pty Ltd, both wholly-owned subsidiary companies, hold 403,000 of the 1,450,000 shares in the licensee company.

Queensland Newspapers Pty Ltd, and Telegraph Newspaper Co. Pty Ltd, also hold 1,196,601 and 852,004 shares respectively of the 24,519,169 shares in The Herald and Weekly Times Ltd, which has interests in stations HSV Melbourne, BTQ Brisbane, ADS Adelaide, TVW Perth, TVT Hobart, TNT North East Tasmania area, CTC Canberra and SES Mt Gambier area (see above).

Telegraph Newspaper Co. Pty Ltd holds 26,933 of the 433,300 ordinary shares in Davies Bros Ltd which holds 165,100 of the 1,200,000 shares in the licensee of TVT.

* Note—The articles of association of the licensee company provide that no person 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.

News Ltd (The News, Adelaide)—

CTC—Canberra: Tasmanian Television Ltd (TVT) (see above) holds 30,000 of the 1,200,000 shares in the licensee company.

WIN—Illawarra Area: Mirror Newspapers Ltd (The Daily Mirror, Sydney) a wholly-owned subsidiary company holds 194,200 of the 1,000,000 stock units in the licensee company.

NBN—Newcastle-Hunter River Area: Holds 221,897 of the 1,500,000 shares in the licensee company.

SES—South East Area: Tasmanian Television Ltd (TVT) (see above) holds 20,000 of the 600,000 shares in the licensee company.

NWS—Adelaide: Holds 625,000 of the 1,150,000 shares in the licensee company.

DDQ—Darling Downs Area, SDQ—Southern Downs Area: The licensee company of NBN (see above) holds 43,600 of the 1,400,000 issued shares in the licensee company.

Advertiser Newspapers Ltd (The Advertiser, Adelaide)—

ADS—Adelaide: * Holds 920,000 of the 3,000,000 shares in the licensee company. A wholly-owned subsidiary company, Midlands Broadcasting Services Ltd, also holds 300,000 shares in the licensee company.

Advertiser Newspapers Ltd, also holds 1,900,000 of the 24,519,169 shares in The Herald and Weekly Times Ltd (see above for details of interests of this company in television stations).

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

ADS—Adelaide: Holds 622,700 of the 23,460,000 ordinary shares in Advertiser Newspapers Ltd (see above for details of interests of this company in television stations).

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

Davies Bros Ltd (The Mercury, Hobart)—

TVT—Hobart: * Holds 165,100 of the 1,200,000 shares in the licensee company; the company also has a half interest in Commercial Broadcasters Pty Ltd, which holds 40,000 shares in the licensee company.

*Provincial and Country Newspapers**A. & F. Sullivan Pty Ltd (The Daily Advertiser, Wagga, and Post, Goulburn)—*

RVN—South Western Slopes and Eastern Riverina Area: Holds 150,000 of the 1,000,000 shares in the licensee company.

CBN—Central Tablelands Area: CWN—Central Western Slopes Area: Holds 238,000 of the 1,664,000 stock units in the licensee company.

AMV—Upper Murray Area: Holds 159,700 of the 1,100,000 shares in the licensee company.

CTC—Canberra Area: A wholly-owned subsidiary company, Daniel Bros & Co. Pty Ltd, holds 178,600 of the 1,200,000 stock units in the licensee company.

RTN—Richmond-Tweed Area: Canberra Television Ltd (CTC) holds 69,000 of the 1,399,800 shares in the licensee company.

BTV Ballarat Area: Canberra Television Ltd (CTC) holds 95,060 of the 1,400,000 shares in the licensee company.

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

CBN—Central Tablelands Area: CWN—Central Western Slopes Area: Holds 32,000 of the 1,664,000 stock units in the licensee company. Three subsidiary companies, Lithgow Mercury Pty Ltd (Lithgow Mercury), Western Daily Pty Ltd (Central Western Daily) and Lithgow Broadcasters Pty Ltd, hold 48,000 stock units in the licensee company.

MTN—Murrumbidgee Irrigation Areas: Has a 66.4% interest in Irrigation Area Newspapers Pty Ltd which holds 3,333 of the 20,000 shares in 2RG Broadcasters Pty. Ltd. which holds 93,800 of the 1,000,000 shares in the licensee company.

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

NBN—Newcastle-Hunter River Area: Holds 144,000 of the 1,500,000 shares in the licensee company.

DDQ—Darling Downs Area: SDQ—Southern Downs Area: Newcastle Broadcasting and Television Corporation Ltd. (NBN) holds 43,600 of the 1,400,000 shares in the licensee company.

Tamworth Newspaper Co. Ltd (The Northern Daily Leader)—

NEN—Upper Namoi Area: Holds 102,000 of the 1,650,000 shares in the licensee company. The company also holds 2,550 of the 80,000 shares in Broadcast Amalgamated Ltd, which holds 297,190 shares in the licensee company.

ECN—Manning River Area: Television New England Ltd (NEN) holds 64,900 of the 640,000 shares in the licensee company.

Armidale Newspaper Co Ltd (Express, Armidale)—

NEN—Upper Namoi Area: Holds 20,000 of the 1,650,000 shares in the licensee company. The company also holds 10,000 of the 20,000 shares in New England Broadcasters Pty Ltd, which holds 45,000 shares in the licensee company.

ECN—Manning River Area: Television New England Ltd (NEN) holds 64,900 shares in the licensee company.

Northern Newspapers Pty Ltd (Various Newspapers in Northern New South Wales)—

NEN—Upper Namoi Area: Holds 45,400 of the 1,650,000 shares in the licensee company. The company also holds 3,000 of the 42,001 shares in Armidale Newspaper Co. Ltd, which holds 20,000 shares in the licensee company.

ECN—Manning River Area: Television New England Ltd (NEN) holds 64,900 shares in the licensee company.

Northern Star Holdings Ltd (Northern Star, Lismore)—

RTN—Richmond-Tweed Area: Richmond River Broadcasters Pty Ltd, and Northern Star Ltd, wholly-owned subsidiary companies, hold 170,200 and 140,000 shares respectively of the 1,399,800 shares in the licensee company.

NRN—Grafton-Kempsey Area: Holds 6,578 of the 59,116 shares in The Daily Examiner Pty Ltd which holds 60,000 of the 880,000 shares in the licensee company. In addition holds approximately 20 per cent of the issued capital in Central North Coast Newspaper Co. Pty Ltd which holds 20,000 shares in the licensee company.

Tweed Newspaper Co. Pty Ltd (The Daily News, Murwillumbah)—

RTN—Richmond-Tweed Area: Holds 6,000 of the 1,399,800 shares in the licensee company. The company also holds 4,567 of the 16,250 shares in Tweed Radio and Broadcasting Co. Pty Ltd, which holds 82,600 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 the licensee company. The company also holds approximately 20% of the issued capital of Central North Coast Newspaper Co. Pty Ltd, which holds 20,000 shares in the licensee company.

Central North Coast Newspaper Co. Pty Ltd (The Advocate, Coff's Harbour)—

NRN—Grafton-Kempsey Area: Holds 20,000 of the 880,000 shares in the licensee company.

Macleay Argus Pty Ltd (The Macleay Argus, Kempsey)—

NRN—Grafton-Kempsey Area: Holds 22,500 of the 880,000 shares in the licensee company.

Murrumbidgee Irrigator Pty Ltd (The Murrumbidgee Irrigator, Leeton)—

MTN—Murrumbidgee Irrigation Areas: Holds 21,796 of the 1,000,000 shares in the licensee company.

Irrigation Area Newspapers Pty Ltd (Area News, Griffith)—

MTN—Murrumbidgee Irrigation Areas: Holds 3,333 of the 20,000 shares in 2RG Broadcasters Pty Ltd, which holds 93,800 of the 1,000,000 shares in the licensee company.

Manning River Times Pty Ltd (Manning River Times, Taree)—

ECN—Manning River Area: Holds 10,000 of the 640,000 shares in the licensee company.

Border Morning Mail Pty Ltd (The Border Morning Mail, Albury)—

AMV—Upper Murray Area: Holds 40,000 of the 1,100,000 shares in the licensee company.

Elliott Newspaper Group Pty Ltd (Sunraysia Daily, Mildura, and Victorian provincial newspapers)—

BCV—Bendigo Area: Holds 20,000 of the 1,200,000 shares in the licensee company.

STV—Mildura Area: Holds 41,000 of the 700,000 shares in the licensee company. A wholly-owned subsidiary company, Sunraysia Publishing Co. Pty Ltd, holds 32,000 shares in the licensee company. In addition, Sunraysia Broadcasters Pty Ltd, in which half the issued capital is held by the Elliott Newspaper Group Pty Ltd, also holds 37,200 shares in the licensee company.

Ballarat Courier Pty Ltd (The Ballarat Courier, Ballarat)—

BTV—Ballarat Area: Holds 100,000 of the 1,400,000 shares in the licensee company. Ballarat Broadcasters Pty Ltd, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Ballarat Courier Pty Ltd, holds 100,000 shares in the licensee company.

Gympie Times Pty Ltd (The Gympie Times)—

WBQ—Wide Bay Area: Holds 10,000 of the 1,000,000 shares in the licensee company.

Provincial Newspapers (Qld) Pty Ltd (Publishers of various Queensland country newspapers)—

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 the licensee company.

DDQ—Darling Downs Area: SDQ—Southern Downs Area: Toowoomba Newspaper Co. Pty Ltd, (The Toowoomba Chronicle), a wholly-owned subsidiary company, holds 83,400 of the 1,400,000 shares in the licensee company.

WBQ—Wide Bay Area: Maryborough Newspaper Co. Pty Ltd (Maryborough Chronicle), a wholly-owned subsidiary company holds 40,700 of the 1,000,000 shares in the licensee company. 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 (The News-Mail, Bundaberg)—

WBQ—Wide Bay Area: Holds 40,000 of the 1,000,000 shares in the licensee company.

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

TNQ—Townsville Area: Holds 40,000 of the 680,000 stock units in the licensee company.

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

TNT—North Eastern Tasmania Area: The Examiner Newspaper Company Pty Ltd, a wholly-owned subsidiary company, holds 202,750 of the 1,300,000 stock units in the licensee company. A subsidiary company also holds all the shares (2,500) in 7EX Pty Ltd, which holds 206,050 stock units in the licensee company.

MEMORANDA AND ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION OF LICENSEE COMPANIES

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

Pursuant to section 92G of the Act, the Minister, during the year, approved the memorandum and articles of association of Mackay Television Ltd, the proposed licensee of the commercial television station to be established to serve the Mackay Area.

Under section 92FA (1.) of the Act changes in the memorandum and articles of association of licensee companies are subject to the approval of the Minister. No such changes were submitted for the Minister's approval during the year.

DEVELOPMENT OF TELEVISION SERVICES

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

						<i>Date of Commencement of Operations</i>
STAGE 1 OF DEVELOPMENT						
<i>National Stations—</i>						
ABN Sydney ..	..	..	..	..	..	5 November 1956
ABV Melbourne ..	..	..	..	..	..	18 November 1956
<i>Commercial Stations—</i>						
ATN Sydney ..	..	..	..	..	..	2 December 1956
TCN Sydney ..	..	..	..	..	..	16 September 1956
GTV Melbourne ..	..	..	..	..	..	19 January 1957
HSV Melbourne ..	..	..	..	..	..	4 November 1956
STAGE 2 OF DEVELOPMENT						
<i>National Stations—</i>						
ABQ Brisbane ..	..	..	..	..	..	2 November 1959
ABS Adelaide ..	..	..	..	..	..	11 March 1960
ABW Perth ..	..	..	..	..	..	7 May 1960
ABT Hobart ..	..	..	..	..	..	4 June 1960
<i>Commercial Stations—</i>						
BTQ Brisbane ..	..	..	..	..	..	1 November 1959
QTQ Brisbane ..	..	..	..	..	..	16 August 1959
ADS Adelaide ..	..	..	..	..	..	24 October 1959
NWS Adelaide ..	..	..	..	..	..	5 September 1959
TVW Perth ..	..	..	..	..	..	16 October 1959
TVT Hobart ..	..	..	..	..	..	23 May 1960

Date of Commencement
of Operations

STAGE 3 OF DEVELOPMENT

National Stations—

ABC	Canberra Area (Australian Capital Territory)	..	18 December 1962
ABCN	Central Tablelands Area (New South Wales)	..	31 March 1964
ABHN	Newcastle-Hunter River Area (New South Wales)	..	5 June 1963
ABRN	Richmond-Tweed Area (New South Wales)	..	20 April 1964
ABWN	Illawarra Area (New South Wales)	..	28 October 1963
ABEV	Bendigo Area (Victoria)	.. ..	29 April 1963
ABRV	Ballarat Area (Victoria)	.. ..	20 May 1963
ABLV	Latrobe Valley Area (Victoria)	.. ..	30 September 1963
ABGV	Goulburn Valley Area (Victoria)	.. ..	28 November 1963
ABDQ	Darling Downs Area (Queensland)	..	16 December 1963
ABRQ	Rockhampton Area (Queensland)	..	21 December 1963
ABTQ	Townsville Area (Queensland)	..	21 September 1964
ABNT	North Eastern Tasmania Area	.. ..	29 July 1963

Commercial Stations—

CTC	Canberra Area (Australian Capital Territory)	..	2 June 1962
CBN	Central Tablelands Area (New South Wales)	..	17 March 1962
NBN	Newcastle-Hunter River Area (New South Wales)	..	4 March 1962
RTN	Richmond-Tweed Area (New South Wales)	..	12 May 1962
WIN	Illawarra Area (New South Wales)	..	18 March 1962
BCV	Bendigo Area (Victoria)	.. ..	23 December 1961
BTV	Ballarat Area (Victoria)	.. ..	27 April 1962
GLV	Latrobe Valley Area (Victoria)	.. ..	9 December 1961
GMV	Goulburn Valley Area (Victoria)	.. ..	23 December 1961
DDQ	Darling Downs Area (Queensland)	..	13 July 1962
RTQ	Rockhampton Area (Queensland)	..	7 September 1963
TNQ	Townsville Area (Queensland)	..	1 November 1962
TNT	North Eastern Tasmania Area	.. ..	26 May 1962

STAGE 4 OF DEVELOPMENT

National Stations—

ABDN	Grafton-Kempsey Area (New South Wales)	..	28 June 1965
ABGN	Murrumbidgee Irrigation Areas (New South Wales)	..	25 July 1966
ABLN	Broken Hill (New South Wales)	.. ..	14 December 1965
ABMN	South Western Slopes and Eastern Riverina Area (New South Wales)	..	30 April 1965
ABQN	Central Western Slopes Area (New South Wales)	..	12 September 1966
ABSN	Bega-Cooma Area (New South Wales)	.. ..	29 June 1966
ABTN	Manning River Area (New South Wales)	..	29 April 1966
ABUN	Upper Namoi Area (New South Wales)	..	27 September 1965
ABAV	Upper Murray Area (Victoria)	.. ..	15 December 1964
ABMV	Mildura Area (Victoria)	.. ..	22 November 1965
ABSV	Murray Valley Area (Victoria)	.. ..	30 July 1965
ABNQ	Cairns Area (Queensland)*	.. ..	25 July 1966
ABSQ	Southern Downs Area (Queensland)	..	4 July 1966
ABWQ	Wide Bay Area (Queensland)	.. ..	8 October 1965
ABGS	South East Area (South Australia)	..	3 December 1965
ABNS	Spencer Gulf North Area (South Australia)	..	10 April 1965
ABAW	Southern Agricultural Area (Western Australia)	..	6 June 1966
ABCW	Central Agricultural Area (Western Australia)	..	28 March 1966
ABSW	Bunbury Area (Western Australia)	.. ..	10 May 1965

				<i>Date of Commencement of Operations</i>
<i>Commercial Stations—</i>				
CWN	Central Western Slopes Area (New South Wales)	..	..	1 December 1965
ECN	Manning River Area (New South Wales)	..	..	27 May 1966
MTN	Murrumbidgee Irrigation Areas (New South Wales)	..	..	15 December 1965
NEN	Upper Namoi Area (New South Wales)	..	..	10 April 1965
NRN	Grafton-Kempsey Area (New South Wales)	..	..	23 January 1965
RVN	South Western Slopes and Eastern Riverina Area (New South Wales)	..	..	19 June 1964
AMV	Upper Murray Area (Victoria)	..	..	7 September 1964
STV	Mildura Area (Victoria)	..	..	27 November 1965
FNQ	Cairns Area (Queensland)*	..	..	7 September 1966
SDQ	Southern Downs Area (Queensland)	..	..	26 February 1966
WBQ	Wide Bay Area (Queensland)	..	..	10 April 1965
SES	South East Area (South Australia)	..	..	25 March 1966
BTW	Bunbury Area (Western Australia)	..	..	10 March 1967

* Temporary station.

A national station is to be established in the following additional area in stage four:

ABMQ Mackay (Queensland)

Commercial stations are to be established in the following additional areas in stage four:

BKN Broken Hill (New South Wales)

MVQ Mackay (Queensland)

GTS Spencer Gulf North (South Australia)

GSW Southern Agricultural Area (Western Australia)

STAGE 5 OF DEVELOPMENT

				<i>Date of Commencement of Operations</i>
<i>Commercial Stations</i>				
ATV	Melbourne	..	..	1 August 1964
TEN	Sydney	..	..	5 April 1965
TVQ	Brisbane	..	..	1 July 1965
SAS	Adelaide	..	..	26 July 1965
STW	Perth	..	..	12 June 1965

Eighteen of the national television stations being established in the twenty country areas comprising the fourth stage of television development are in operation and there is a temporary service in the Cairns Area. The remaining station will be in the Mackay Area (Queensland). This station is expected to commence operations late in 1967.

Including the Cairns temporary service, commercial television stations are operating in thirteen of the twenty areas in the fourth stage of television development and stations are to be established in a further four areas. Reference has been made on page 52 to the commercial services in the Spencer Gulf North Area (South Australia) and the Southern Agricultural Area (Western Australia). The following is the position concerning the establishment of commercial television stations in the other two areas:

Broken Hill:

It was stated in the last Annual Report that difficulties had been encountered in respect of the proposed public share issue and the company was conducting further negotiations with a view to raising the necessary finance to float the company. The Board has been informed that arrangements are now being made for an underwriting agreement for a proposed new public issue and a prospectus is about to be issued. Arrangements are well advanced regarding equipment and buildings, programmes and similar matters.

Mackay:

Approval for the grant of a licence to Mackay Television Development Pty Ltd was given on 10th October 1963. Problems of access to the site chosen for transmitters to serve the area delayed any progress towards establishment of either the national or commercial station for some time. However, the national station is expected to commence operations by the end of this year. On the other hand the proposed licensee company for the commercial station has not yet been fully constituted. Difficulties have occurred in this regard; one of these was beyond the control of the company, namely a situation which arose that Mackay Broadcasting Service Pty Ltd, an original sponsor shareholder became ineligible under the Broadcasting and Television Act to hold more than a 5 per cent interest in Mackay Television Development Pty Ltd following the take-over of that company by Victorian Broadcasting Network Ltd. Although the sponsor shareholders and the directors have taken some action towards the establishment of the station, the Board is seriously concerned at the unduly slow progress. The Board has the matter under careful examination at present.

TELEVISION TRANSLATOR STATIONS

A television translator station is a relatively low-powered device which relies for its operation on the reception of signals from a parent station or another translator station and the re-transmission of those signals on a different frequency channel. Translator stations are intended in the main to provide service to relatively small concentrations of population which, mainly because of topographical features, are not receiving a satisfactory service from high-powered stations.

Details of commercial and national television translator stations in operation are shown in Appendices E and F respectively. Since the last Annual Report, the Minister, following recommendations by the Board has authorised the establishment of television translator stations as under; also included are the technical conditions determined by the Board.

Area to be Served	Parent Station		Power (watts)		Channels		Polarisation	Site of Transmitters
	N	C	N	C	N	C		
Bateman's Bay-Moruya (N.S.W.)	ABWN-5A	‡	50	‡	9	‡	Horizontal	Mount Wandera
Glen Innes (N.S.W.)	ABUN-7	NEN-9	5	5	0	3	Horizontal	Merdon's Hill
Goulburn (N.S.W.)	ABC-3	CTC-7	50	50	0	10	Vertical	Mount Gray
Mudgee (N.S.W.)	ABQN-5	CWN-6	1	1	11	9	Vertical	Endicott's Hill
Murwillumbah (N.S.W.)	†	RTN-8	†	5	†	5	Horizontal	May's Hill (In operation see Appendix E)
Walcha (N.S.W.)	ABUN-7	NEN-9	5	5	5	1	Horizontal	Clive Blake's Hill
Alexandra (Vic.)	ABGV-3	GMV-6	50	50	5	10	Horizontal	Fishley's Hill
Eildon (Vic.)	Alexandra Translators		5	5	1	3	Horizontal	Wightman's Hill
Nhill (Vic.)	ABRV-3	*	§	*	§	*	§	§
Orbost (Vic.)	ABLV-4	*	20	*	2	*	Vertical	Mount Raymond
Portland (Vic.)	ABRV-3	BTV-6	500	500	4	11	Horizontal	Mount Clay
Swan Hill (Vic.)	†	BCV-8	†	1000	†	11	Vertical	Goschen (In operation see Appendix E)
Cracow (Qld)	†	RTQ-7	†	1	†	5	Horizontal	§
Gympie (Qld)	ABWQ-6	*	§	*	4	*	Vertical	Black Mountain
Monto (Qld)	ABWQ-6	*	50	*	2	*	Vertical	Mulgildie Plateau
Townsville (Qld)	ABTQ-3	*	5	*	10	*	Horizontal	SEACOM Site at Yarrowonga
St Mary's-Fingal Valley (Tas.)	ABNT-3	‡	50	‡	1	‡	Vertical	South Sister Hill
South Launceston (Tas.)	ABNT-3	TNT-9	1	1	1	11	Horizontal	Juliana Street (In operation see Appendices E & F)

* Commercial station not yet authorised.

† National station not yet authorised.

‡ A commercial station in these areas had already been authorised in 1965-66.

§ Not yet determined.

A temporary commercial television translator station has been in operation in Mudgee since 29 October 1965. It initially relayed the programmes of commercial television station CBN Central Tablelands Area (Orange). On 12 September 1964, the national and commercial high power stations in the Central Western Slopes (Dubbo) area (ABQN and CWN respectively) commenced operations. The Minister, on the recommendation of the Board, approved during the year that a national television translator station relaying the programmes of ABQN should be established in Mudgee and that the licence for the commercial translator station relaying the programmes of station CWN should be continued subject to changed operating conditions as to site and power. The temporary station will continue operating from its present site at Bombira and using its existing channel (11) pending the establishment of the permanent station. With the exception of Murwillumbah, New South Wales, Swan Hill, Victoria, and South Launceston, Tasmania, licences have not yet been granted to the commercial stations authorised above. Details of the licences granted during the year under review are as follows:

Area	Licensee
Murwillumbah, New South Wales	Richmond-Tweed T.V. Ltd
Swan Hill, Victoria	Bendigo and Central Victoria Telecasters Ltd
South Launceston, Tasmania	Northern Television Ltd

The licences were granted for periods of five years.

In certain areas in respect of which there were competing applicants for licences for commercial television translator stations, members of the Board visited the areas in question for the purpose of hearing the views of applicants and local residents and organisations, and to make first-hand observations. The Board's subsequent reports and recommendations to the Minister concerning the grant of licences were formulated in the light of these inquiries. An important consideration in arriving at a recommendation in these cases as to which applicant a licence should be granted, was the evidence of the degree of community of interest between the area in which the translator station was to be established and the area served by the high power stations, the licensees of which were applicants for the licence for the translator station.

Seven national and six commercial translator stations commenced operation during the period under review.

EXTENSION OF TELEVISION SERVICES

In paragraph 168 of the Board's Eighteenth Annual Report it was indicated that the Board was preparing a report and recommendations to the Postmaster-General on the possibilities of providing television services to additional country areas. The report was submitted to the Minister on 4th October 1966. After consideration of the Board's report by the Government, the Postmaster-General on 17 May 1967, announced the Government's plans for the Sixth Stage of television development in the following terms:

The Government recognises that a need exists for the further development of television services in Australia. At present, there are 39 National and 45 Commercial high powered stations and 34 translator—or relay—stations either operating or approved, covering over 94 per cent of the Australian population. This means that television has been extended in the last eleven years to cover a vast area of the Australian continent. However, there are some areas, either because of their remoteness, comparatively small population or the lack of adequate relay facilities that have not yet been served. The areas to which I refer particularly are Renmark in South Australia, Kalgoorlie and Geraldton in Western Australia, Mt Isa in Queensland, and Darwin. The Government has now decided to extend television in due course to those specific areas. I must make it clear, however, that it will not be practicable to implement this decision in the short term for Kalgoorlie and Geraldton. In those two cases, the provision of a National service must be dependent on the provision of planned broadband facilities.

As the provision of a dual service—National and Commercial—is inherent in Government policy, the Government in the meantime will be prepared to discuss with those interested the practicability of establishing commercial stations in all the areas concerned. As Members will be aware, the system of National and Commercial operation has generally been appropriate, has worked well, and has been satisfactory to the viewing public.

This decision by the Government is not to be interpreted as being the end of the television development programme. On the contrary, the Government has asked the Australian Broadcasting Control Board to continue its technical studies of effective methods of bringing television progressively to other areas throughout the Commonwealth. This will include the extension, where appropriate, of National and Commercial translator services.

The technical conditions of operation for the proposed national stations in the areas concerned have not yet been determined. The Board is proceeding with investigations in relation to these matters directed in the first place to determining the sites for the transmitters. These matters and planning work generally will take some time and then the establishment of the stations will be a major project. From the funds point of view requirements will have to be co-ordinated with all other capital projects on hand. Estimated dates for completion of the stations are not available at this time but a statement will be made on this aspect as soon as possible.

As the Minister stated, the way is open for proposals for the establishment of commercial stations in the five areas in which national stations are now to be established.

As indicated in previous reports and as evidenced by the decision which has now been made in respect of the Renmark, Kalgoorlie, Geraldton, Mount Isa and Darwin areas, the Board has continued to pay special attention to the more remote areas of the Commonwealth which, up to the present, have not been provided with television services. In this connection it is to be noted that the growth of television in the Commonwealth has proceeded at a remarkable rate. In the decade since the service was introduced (the first station commenced operations in September 1956) the number of stations has reached 84 (plus 26 translators) and the number of viewers licences in force amounts to 2,405,135. Up to the fifth stage of television development some 94.7 per cent of the population will have television services available to them and this will be extended to 95.6 per cent when the five areas for which stations have now been authorised are provided with service. The problems of extending the service to the remaining 4.4 per cent of the population are considerable both from the technical and economic viewpoints but, in accordance with the expressed policy of the Government that the benefits of television should be available to as many residents of the Commonwealth as is practicable, the ways by which this objective may be achieved are being continuously pursued. The problems are, of course, illustrated by the fact that the establishment of the five new stations referred to, at a capital cost of some \$2,300,000, will extend the service to no more than 0.9 per cent of the population. The remaining areas, being so sparsely populated, present a worse situation. (It is relevant to note that in Canada where services commenced in 1952 about 5 per cent of the population still remains unserved while complete coverage has not yet been attained in Great Britain.)

The Government also approved that television translator stations should be authorised in areas approved by the Postmaster-General. As indicated on page 67 the Minister approved recommendations made by the Board during the year for the establishment of translator stations in a number of localities, and investigations of the possibilities of authorising translators in other areas are proceeding. Translator stations, however, do not represent a means of providing service to extensive sparsely populated areas such as are referred to in the preceding paragraphs (see page 75).

During the year TVW Ltd, licensee of commercial television station TVW Perth, submitted a proposal that the company should be granted licences for the establishment of a commercial television station of the 'package' type in each of Kalgoorlie and Geraldton on the basis that the licences for such stations should not be taken into account for the purposes of the provisions of the Broadcasting and Television Act concerning the ownership or control of commercial television stations. These provisions stipulate that no person may have a prescribed interest (being a shareholding, voting or financial interest of more than 5 per cent) in more than two commercial television stations. It was understood that Swan Television Ltd, licensee of commercial television station STW Perth, was also interested in a similar proposal so that it was envisaged that TVW and STW would each operate a commercial television station in both Kalgoorlie and Geraldton. Careful consideration was given to all aspects of the proposals but it was decided that it would be undesirable for a number of reasons to amend the Act as desired by the company. It was considered in particular that an amendment to the Act as desired would inevitably tend to weaken the effectiveness of the ownership or control provisions which are the expression of Government policy of very great importance in respect of the commercial television service.

No other definite proposals have been received for the establishment of additional commercial television stations although some interest has been shown in this possibility in respect of some of the centres referred to in the Minister's statement quoted above, to which the national television service is now to be extended. Should definite proposals in this regard be received which present a prima facie case establishing the possibility of successful commercial operation, the Board would recommend to the Postmaster-General that applications for licences should be invited pursuant to the provisions of the Broadcasting and Television Act. TVW Ltd has informed the Board that, where practicable, TVW Ltd is willing to help in the development of television in country areas of Western Australia and that in the event of a local group proceeding with an application for a licence in either of the Kalgoorlie and Geraldton areas, it would be pleased to consider discussing possible assistance.

PART VI.—TELEVISION—TECHNICAL SERVICES

Since the Board's Eighteenth Annual Report, four national and two commercial television stations have commenced operation. Details of all stations are given in Appendixes 'C' and 'D' and their locations are shown on the map which follows Appendix K. Six national television translator stations and five commercial television translator stations also commenced operation in the period.

TECHNICAL FACILITIES AND OPERATION OF STATIONS

During the year there were several instances of the operation of national and commercial television stations in an Australia-wide technical network to cover important events. The high technical and organisational level achieved in the network operations was exemplified by the television coverage of President

Johnson's visit to Australia in November 1966. Reference is made on page 78 to telecasts on a network basis covering programmes received via space satellites, namely a programme covering Australia's day at 'Expo '67' and the 'Our World' programme.

The working party set up during the previous year by the Federation of Australian Commercial Television Stations and the Australian Broadcasting Commission to develop standard video-tape procedures (referred to in paragraph 170 of the Eighteenth Annual Report) has now reached the stage of defining the parameters for a standard video tape, a number of which will shortly be produced to facilitate the interchange of video-tape programmes between stations.

The industry working party dealing with standardisation of vertical interval test signals for the control, evaluation and identification of programmes on television networks (referred to in paragraph 159 of the Seventeenth Annual Report) met during the year to witness demonstrations by the Australian Post Office of the operation of prototype equipment for the insertion of test signals on the Sydney-Melbourne coaxial cable. As a result of the demonstration and observations by commercial station operators of the effects of waveform processing on video-tape synchronisation, revised specifications for equipment for inserting vertical interval test signals at network programme sources are to be prepared; representatives of local manufacturing industry have been invited to join in this work.

RECEPTION DIFFICULTIES IN THE AREA SERVED BY NATIONAL TELEVISION STATION ABSN BEGA-COOMA

Following the commencement of operations by the national television station ABSN serving the Bega-Cooma area of New South Wales on 29 June 1966 many complaints of poor reception were received, especially from the Cooma area.

Although there was some criticism that the transmissions from ABSN, Channel 8, were faulty, this was not the case. The difficulties in reception of the station are basically due to the nature of the topography of the area. The ridges of the hilly country around Cooma run N.N.E. and S.S.W. so that the signals from ABSN, which is situated on Brown Mountain, 27 miles south-east of Cooma, have to cross the ridges roughly at right angles. The effect of the ridges gives rise to relatively weak signals in the shaded valleys, and reception therein is subject to 'ghosting' caused by reflection of signals from the ridges which surround the town.

Reception from the commercial television translator station situated at Mt Roberts, 15 miles north of Cooma, is not subject to the same difficulties, the signals from this station being received roughly parallel with the ridges. This station, however, has a more restricted coverage than does ABSN, which serves not only the Cooma area but also the southern coastal area of New South Wales.

The reception of ABSN in Cooma has been the subject of intensive investigation by technical officers of the Board, who have been assisted in the matter by discussions with representatives of the Television Antenna Manufacturers Association.

Station ABSN uses vertical polarisation of the radiated signals as do several other stations, but there has been less emphasis on the design of receiving aerials for vertical polarisation than has been the case for horizontal polarisation which is used by stations in the capital cities and many country areas.

It became evident that a considerable improvement in reception of ABSN could be achieved by the use of receiving aerials designed to achieve maximum rejection of signals arriving from undesired directions (and causing ghosting), and with the co-operation of the Television Antenna Manufacturers Association the most suitable aerials for vertically polarised signals were obtained and tested, together with an experimental aerial developed in the Board's laboratory. Subsequent tests in the Bega-Cooma area indicated that the use of appropriately designed aerials would alleviate difficulties of reception of ABSN in a large number of cases. The results of the investigation should be useful not only in the Bega-Cooma area but also in other areas where similar problems may exist, and the Board has decided to undertake publicity to this effect in conjunction with the Association and by other means.

It should also be mentioned that apart from the need for use of aerials designed for reception of vertically polarised signals, some viewers were endeavouring to receive the transmissions of ABSN with aerials directed northwards because viewers had, prior to commencement of operations by ABSN, viewed the Canberra stations. In general, viewers require two separate aerials for efficient reception of both ABSN and the commercial television translator station relaying the programmes of CTC Canberra, one directed to the south for the national station and one to the north for the commercial station.

Although the investigations carried out on this matter have confirmed that attention to receiving aerials will enable many viewers to achieve improved reception, it will not completely remove the difficulties in reception of ABSN in all parts of Cooma and investigations are proceeding into further steps which may be appropriate. These will include consideration of whether the establishment of a translator station may provide a complete solution to the problems.

The abovementioned investigations have been confined to the Bega-Cooma area, with reception of channel 8 using vertical polarization. The point should be made, however, that appropriate attention to the directional characteristics of receiving aerials is a most important factor in achieving good reception on all channels, whether of vertical or horizontal polarisation, particularly in situations which are at a lower level than nearby hills.

UNATTENDED OPERATION OF TELEVISION STATIONS

During the year, four additional commercial television stations changed to unattended operation of their transmitters, namely NBN Newcastle-Hunter River Area (New South Wales), BCV Bendigo Area (Victoria), ADS Adelaide (South Australia) and TNT North Eastern Tasmania Area. All these stations except ADS Adelaide were established in the third stage of television development covering thirteen country areas. Stations WIN Illawarra Area (New South Wales) and GLV La Trobe Valley Area (Victoria), also in the third stage, are operated

on a semi-attended basis from the nearby transmitter buildings of the national television stations, under an agreement between the Postmaster-General's Department and licensees. Most of the remaining commercial stations in the third stage have submitted proposals for unattended operation which are under consideration.

Most commercial television stations in the fourth stage of television development share facilities, including transmitter buildings with the national television service, and the commercial transmitters are operated by Post Office staff.

TECHNICAL CONDITIONS OF STATIONS IN FOURTH STAGE OF TELEVISION DEVELOPMENT

There were no changes in the technical operating conditions of television stations during the year.

The Board determined that the effective radiated power to be employed by the commercial television stations being established in the Spencer Gulf North Area of South Australia and the Southern Agricultural Area (Katanning-Albany) of Western Australia would be 50 kW in each case.

The temporary national and commercial television stations in the Cairns area which were referred to in paragraph 162 of the Eighteenth Annual Report commenced operation during the year. Service is being provided by these stations to about half of the population expected to be served by the final installations. The temporary stations were established in view of delay in establishing permanent stations arising from difficulties in regard to access to a suitable site for high-power stations.

Because of the difficult terrain, there are complex problems in connection with provision of a permanent television service to the Cairns area and very detailed and lengthy investigations have been necessary; the matter has not yet been determined; however, studies concerning the site question referred to in paragraph 162 of the Eighteenth Annual Report are now nearing completion. Of the areas of the Commonwealth to which provision of television has so far been approved, the establishment of stations for the Cairns area has proved to be the most difficult.

During the year a number of representations were received desiring the provision of temporary services to areas on the Atherton Tablelands which it is anticipated will be provided with service by the permanent installations. In reply to these representations it has been pointed out that the economics of establishment of further temporary services would be quite different from those which related to the Cairns temporary stations. Because of facilities which existed in Cairns it was found that temporary stations could be installed at a fairly low cost. On the other hand, provision of a temporary service to areas in the Atherton Tablelands would require the provision of transmitting equipment, access roads, power and buildings at undeveloped sites; such projects would involve considerable expenditure on stations which may have an extremely limited period of operation.

A further proposal for the provision of a temporary service on the Atherton Tablelands was received from the licensee of the Cairns commercial station, Far

Northern Television Ltd, on the grounds that such a service might become part of a permanent network of low powered translator stations employed to serve the area in preference to centrally situated high powered stations. Whilst all of these proposals have received due consideration by the Board, it is the Board's firm view that no approval should be given for further installations in the area until the most appropriate method of serving the area has been determined taking into account both technical and economic aspects.

EXPERIMENTAL INVESTIGATIONS

Reference has been made on page 72 to tests undertaken during the year of television aerials for reception of national television station ABSN-8, serving the Bega-Cooma area. In this connection, fifteen commercial receiving aerials were tested in the field by the Board's officers and of these four were considered the most suitable for areas where reception was subject to 'ghosting'. In addition, the Board's officers designed and constructed three experimental aerials. In May 1967, selected aerials were tested in the service area of ABSN-8 for reduction of 'ghosting' which had been experienced in reception of the station.

TELEVISION TRANSLATOR STATIONS

Details of commercial and national television translator stations authorised during the year, including the technical operating conditions determined by the Board, are shown on page 67, whilst those in operation are shown in Appendices E and F.

Facilities such as buildings, masts and in some cases, maintenance staff, will be shared between national and commercial translator stations in the same area.

The commercial translator service for Swan Hill, which commenced operation on 12 May 1967, operates in an extremely flat area. The translator uses a low gain aerial mounted on top of the 500 feet mast of the high power national television station ABSV at Goschen serving the Murray Valley (Swan Hill) Area. The translator which operates on a power of 1,000 watts is situated in the transmitter building for the national station (ABSV) and is operated by Post Office staff. The programmes of the translator's parent station, BCV Bendigo Area, are relayed to the Goschen transmitter through an intermediate low power repeater installation at Gredgwin, 30 miles SW of Goschen. Direct reception of BCV at Goschen is not sufficiently reliable for normal relay purposes, but is used for emergency purposes. Because of the limited availability of VHF channels in the area, the intermediate installation translates the BCV signal to a UHF channel near 800 Mc/s for onward transmission with a power of 200 watts.

In all areas it has been necessary for the Board to make a detailed technical survey to determine the appropriate location for translator stations and the technical conditions of operation. Basically, it is essential that a signal of good strength and stability is available from the parent station near the area to be served and that a site is available which will enable adequate coverage of the area. In some cases it is necessary to record available signals over a period to

assess their suitability; on the other hand test transmissions from possible sites are also necessary in certain cases to verify that reliable reception can be provided from the locality.

Investigations are being carried out into the possible authorisation of translator stations in a number of other areas and the Board has received a considerable number of proposals for the establishment of translator stations in further areas throughout the Commonwealth. Because of the technical and other factors to be examined in each particular case before recommendations can be made to the Minister as to whether or not a licence should be granted, and other commitments, it will be some time before the Board is in a position to complete the consideration of all proposals.

It should be said in regard to the considerable amount of representation which is received for the establishment of translator stations that costs involved in relation to the number of people who would be served can impose limits on the use of this means of extending television. This applies both to substantial populations distributed over a wide area when higher power installations and perhaps several installations would be necessary and to a great number of small centres of population in various parts of the Commonwealth for which a separate installation in each case could not be justified.

COLOUR TELEVISION

The past year saw a marked increase in interest in the possibilities of the introduction of colour television in Australia. During the year, the Federation of Australian Commercial Television Stations made representations to the Postmaster-General for an early indication of plans for the introduction of colour television. The Federation also requested that arrangements should be made for liaison between the Board and the Federation in the matter of technical standards for colour television through a technical committee appointed by the Federation.

Over the last two years, statements by the Board and the Postmaster-General have emphasised that a pre-requisite to a decision on the introduction of colour television in Australia is the determination of technical standards which is, under the Act, a matter for the Board. In the Eighteenth Annual Report it was indicated that the Board had written to appropriate organisations and companies (thirty-two in all) in the electronics manufacturing and television operating industries on 15 December 1965, requesting their views on the question of the technical standards which should be adopted in Australia for colour television, in preparation for the XIth Plenary Assembly of the C.C.I.R. in Oslo in 1966. The replies indicated that, in the view of the industries concerned, the 'NTSC' (National Television System Committee) system was acceptable, but that the 'PAL' (Phase Alternation Line) system was preferred and that the 'SECAM' (Sequence a Memoire) system was unacceptable.

As stated on page 82, the XIth Plenary Assembly of the C.C.I.R. met in Oslo from 22 June to 26 July 1966. The Board had a special interest in this meeting because of the hopes that were entertained that the meeting might reach international agreement on the question of technical standards for colour

television. As is well known, no such agreement was reached. From the replies to a questionnaire, distributed to all delegations to the Assembly, asking for an indication as to when it was expected that colour television services would be commenced in each country and what system of colour television was preferred, it became clear that, broadly, the NTSC system was preferred in North America and Japan, the PAL system in Western Europe and the SECAM III system in Eastern Europe and Africa. The division of European countries into those preferring PAL on the one hand and SECAM III on the other, became inevitable when attempts at agreement on a compromise system (SECAM IV), mentioned in paragraph 196 of the Board's Eighteenth Annual Report, broke down. The reply of the Australian delegation to the questionnaire referred to indicated that it was not expected that colour television would be introduced in Australia in the near future and expressed a preference for the PAL system 'on the basis of present information'; the preference for PAL was so qualified on the grounds that as the standards for an Australian service need not be determined immediately, the way should be left open for the adoption of any developments which may eventuate with the passage of time.

Following the failure of the Assembly to agree on a common standard for colour television, the United Kingdom and other European countries indicated their intention to introduce services employing the systems they preferred. In this connection it is relevant to point out that most of the basic standards for colour television are common to the three systems which will be employed. They differ only in the way the agreed colour signals are modulated on to the agreed colour sub-carrier. Ninety per cent of the receiver, and all the colour camera equipment will be the same.

The Board has since indicated that before approaching the determination of standards for colour television in Australia it proposes during 1968 to observe the operation of various colour television services being introduced in Europe. With the introduction of these services, all three systems of colour television are expected to be in everyday operation overseas by the end of 1967. Australia is, therefore, in the fortunate position of being able to take advantage of experience in the practical operation of comprehensive services utilising the three systems and to select the one best suited to local requirements.

The position of the Government on the matter was made clear in a statement which the Postmaster-General made to Parliament in reply to a question in March 1967. It was as follows:

The Government does not have any date in mind for the introduction of colour television. Technical standards are the first consideration and the determination of these is the responsibility of the Australian Broadcasting Control Board. Last year certain countries met in conference in Europe and tried to determine one overall standard. This was not achieved. We in Australia did not introduce black and white television until other countries had done so and we benefited from their experience. I believe that we will also benefit by waiting to see what happens when colour television is used in other countries. I would mention that the investment in black and white television in Australia amounts to many hundreds of millions of dollars and I believe that the investment in colour television would be considerably larger. The Government is therefore justified in going carefully before it decides on any date for the introduction of colour television.

During the year, applications were made to the Board for permission to undertake experimental colour transmissions. These were refused. The Board has maintained the attitude that it is not prepared to authorise experimental transmissions of any system of colour television prior to the determination of technical standards for Australia and policy concerning the introduction of colour services has been decided upon. To do so could unjustifiably affect the receiver manufacturing industry, perhaps lead the public into buying receiving equipment of an expensive nature which could be rendered obsolete when standards are determined, and might well prejudice objective consideration of the question of an Australian standard in due course. There is, of course, no objection to experimental work using closed circuit techniques from which much useful information could be gained and one commercial television station is known to have conducted such experimental work during the year. There was also a demonstration of colour television on closed circuit at the 15th National Radio and Electronics Engineering Convention of the Institute of Radio and Electronics Engineers, Australia, in Sydney, in May 1967.

The Postmaster-General made a further statement on colour television on 24 August 1967. He said that the Government would make no hasty decision on the introduction of colour television. He had been prompted to indicate this because he had been disturbed by publicity accorded conflicting statements on the matter from various sources. The question of determination of a date for the introduction of colour television had not been approached by the Government, nor was this likely in the near future. The Postmaster-General said that the Government had a clear responsibility to protect the long term interests of Australian viewers by not rushing into colour television before the various systems of colour television could be properly investigated—both technically and from the economic viewpoint. He had asked the Board to continue its investigations into all systems now operating and those to begin operating in the future. It was expected that these investigations would be completed by the end of 1968, when the Board would make recommendations as to the system and technical standards to be used in Australia. The Postmaster-General added that, when the Government reached a firm decision about the introduction of colour television in Australia, it would give eighteen months' clear notice so that set manufacturers and station operators would have time to prepare.

As indicated above, the Board will continue its studies of colour television, particularly in respect of the developments in overseas countries, so that, at the appropriate time, it will be in a position to determine the technical standards best suited to Australia conditions.

SATELLITE TELEVISION RELAYS

On 25 November 1966, live television programmes were exchanged by the British Broadcasting Corporation and the Australian Broadcasting Commission between Carnarvon, Western Australia, and the United Kingdom television network; the British programmes were recorded at Carnarvon and the recordings were flown to Sydney for televising over the Australian stations. There is no relay link

between Carnarvon and the Australian television system. The Australian programme comprised outside broadcasts from the Carnarvon community by the Australian Broadcasting Commission.

The interchange of programmes was made possible by the completion of the Overseas Telecommunication Commission's earth station at Carnarvon and the launching of the Pacific satellite INTELSAT II (primarily to supply communications for the United States Apollo (Man on the Moon) project) by the International Communications Satellite Consortium (INTELSAT) of which Australia is a member. It had been intended to stabilise the satellite in a 24-hour orbit over the central Pacific, and to relay the programme across the United States of America and on to the United Kingdom by means of the INTELSAT Atlantic satellite. For this purpose both the Australian Broadcasting Commission and Perth commercial television operators had established outside broadcast units and recording equipment at Carnarvon, to operate on the United States 525-line television system on which the programmes would have been received and transmitted. The Australian Broadcasting Commission and the Postmaster-General's Department provided the special auxiliary equipment at Carnarvon for translation between satellite signals and standard television signals and organised the necessary communication and programme sound channels. In the event, the satellite stabilised in a 12-hour elliptical orbit, with alternate periods of maximum height in orbit over the Indian Ocean and the Eastern Pacific. The former gave direct television communication for relatively short periods between Carnarvon and the British Post Office earth station at Goonhilly Downs, Cornwall, and full advantage was taken of this somewhat fortuitous circumstance to achieve the interchange of live programmes between Australia and the United Kingdom without intermediate relay.

The National Aeronautical and Space Agency (NASA) of the United States Government has planned a series of launchings of experimental non-commercial satellites, uncommitted to any immediate operational task, in order to study the applications of satellite technology to a wide range of uses. A transportable earth station to take part in these experiments has been established and is operated by the Department of Supply for NASA at Cooby Creek, near Toowoomba, Queensland. The first of these Applications Technology Satellites (ATS) was launched in December 1966 into a 24-hour orbit over the centre of the Pacific Ocean at a height of 23,000 miles and has already produced valuable information, e.g. in weather observations and direct aircraft communication. As part of experiments in the use of the satellite for television relaying between Cooby Creek and the United States earth station at Rosman, North Carolina, NASA was good enough to approve the relay to Australia of a special television programme from the Montreal, Canada, Universal and International Exhibition, 'EXPO '67' on the occasion of Australia's 'National Day' at the Exposition on 7 June 1967. Canadian and United States microwave relay links were used from Montreal to Rosman whence the programme was relayed through the satellite ATS-B to Cooby Creek. From Cooby Creek to Sydney the Postmaster-General's Department and the Australian Broadcasting Commission co-operated in establishing dual microwave relay links capable of handling the 525-line signals relayed from Canada. At

Sydney, the Australian Broadcasting Commission operated a 'standards converter' to produce 625 line Australian signals for distribution over television stations throughout Eastern Australia.

Successful tests of the system on 5th May constituted the first live television signals received in Sydney from overseas. Later, signals on the 525-line system were also transmitted from Australia on the system and received satisfactorily in North Carolina. The actual programme on 7 June 1967 which included a speech by the Australian Prime Minister, highlights of the Australian and other national pavillions at the Exhibition and a programme of special events organised to celebrate Australia's special day was completely successful. It occupied a total time of approximately seven hours, and was televised over all national and most commercial stations in all States except Western Australia, to which relay facilities do not yet exist. The Postmaster-General's Department made the relay links available to the commercial stations free of charge and the Overseas Telecommunications Commission made available free of charge the audio signal associated with the programme as well as bothway cue and order wires which were supplied by the British Commonwealth Cable System on the basis that the event was one of national importance. The relay used 1,000 miles of relay links in Canada-United States of America and 6,000 miles of relay links in Australia.

Arrangements for the 'Expo '67' telecast were made by an inter-departmental organising committee and the Australian Broadcasting Commission conducted the liaison with the 'Expo '67' Authorities in Montreal; generous co-operation was received from the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation. The Board was represented on the committee.

A further notable event in this field was the 'Our World' live global telecast of 26 June 1967, a project devised by the British Broadcasting Corporation and sponsored by the European Broadcasting Union. This was a two-hour programme comprising contributions by fourteen countries including Australia showing actual happenings in the countries concerned. The relay arrangements included the use of several space satellites. The programme was shown on all national television stations excluding those in Western Australia; organisational and technical arrangements in Australia were similar to those for the 'Expo '67' occasion with the addition that a segment of the programme was transmitted from Australia as in the 'Expo '67' telecast, the Australian Broadcasting Commission was the Australian representative in connection with the International organisation and planning. The Australian segment included scenes from Canberra, Melbourne and material from Parkes about the Parkes Radio Telescope.

Live television relays as typified by 'Expo '67' and 'Our World' should be regarded not so much as experiments in this field but rather as ad hoc measures which were taken in the absence of a regular satellite facility for television relay between Australia and overseas countries.

It is appropriate to mention under this heading some interest which has been shown in the possibilities of the provision of television service to extensive areas of sparse population by relay from space satellites. Vast areas in New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia, Western Australia and the Northern Territory are concerned in Australia. For most of these areas the provision of television

by normal services of the type now employed in more densely populated regions is not economically practicable. In theory a television system using a single synchronous satellite could, when technically developed, serve the whole Australian population, and would be of particular benefit to the 5 per cent of the population which now remains without television service, and which is distributed over 87 per cent of the area of the Commonwealth. However, it is likely to be many years before such a system becomes technically practicable; the economics of such an operation would of course be a most important factor to be considered at the appropriate time.

The present position is that even though a particular communications satellite may be capable of transmitting or relaying television signals (as in the case of the 'Expo '67' and 'Our World' relays described above) such signals are not capable of being received directly by the general public. A specially elaborate and expensive receiving installation is required and the programmes so received must then be retransmitted through transmitting stations of the normal kind. Direct reception by individual viewers would require the use by satellites of a very much higher transmitting power than has so far been developed. The use of a satellite for the direct transmission of television signals to home receivers is, therefore, a technique which is not yet in the stage of practicability. Accordingly, the use of satellites in their present stage of development cannot be regarded as a means by which television can be transmitted to the sparsely populated areas of outlying parts of Australia.

The Board is keeping abreast of developments in the field of satellite communication.

The following extract from an article in the *European Broadcasting Union Review* for April 1967 summarises well the present position concerning the possibility of use of space satellites for television broadcasting:

Since the first experiments in transatlantic television transmissions undertaken in 1962 with the satellite Telstar 1, the facilities for transmitting television signals by way of repeater stations in terrestrial orbits have become continuously more sophisticated. The first phase in the establishment of a world-wide system of satellite telecommunications was reached in April 1965 with the launching of the geostatic satellite 'Early Bird', which has already made possible many television transmissions between Europe and North America. At present much more ambitious projects are under intensive study in the United States, Canada and Europe, with the objective of distributing television signals from satellites to a large number of Earth-stations. The possibility of reception direct by the public of programmes broadcast from satellites is also already being investigated.

These developments, ranging from the point-to-point telecommunication satellite, through the programme-distribution satellite to the direct-broadcasting satellite, are characterised by the increasing number of Earth-stations which can simultaneously receive the signals from a given satellite. The cost, and consequently the complexity, of these stations must therefore be reduced very considerably, to which end it is necessary to increase in the same measure the power of the satellite transmitter, and as a result, the mass of the satellite. It is consequently the progress achieved in the design of the rocket which will determine the possibility of launching such massive satellites and of significantly simplifying the receiving equipment on the Earth. . . .

As for direct television broadcasting from satellites, the prospect of accomplishing this is even more remotely in the future; current work is more or less restricted to a theoretical definition of the future systems and to the frequencies to be used.

MEETING OF THE CCIR (COMITÉ CONSULTATIF INTERNATIONAL
DES RADIOCOMMUNICATIONS)

Reference is made on page 76 to the XIth Plenary Assembly of the CCIR which was held in Oslo from 22 June to 22 July 1966. Some information on the work of the Assembly and study groups on television matters is given in the succeeding paragraphs. Reference to consideration of colour television standards by the CCIR is made on page 77.

Further progress was made with regard to information on the minimum field strength for television, which should be protected from interference by other transmissions, due to a contribution from the Board which related specifically to low population rural regions. Agreement was reached on basic vertical interval test signals on two lines in the television picture, for the international transmission of 625 line television signals. These do not conflict with current Australian proposals in this field. Such test signals may only be removed by the broadcasting authority near the end of the relay chain.

A further alteration in the CCIR detailed lists of television systems was made due to the European practice of operating without set-up, but no immediate change in the Australian television standards is envisaged.

As the introduction of colour television services in Europe is imminent, some Administrations are expected to reduce the power of the transmitter sound carrier relative to that of the vision carrier to improve compatibility. Appropriate changes in the lists of television systems have been made to permit this.

The current practice of requiring 20dB attenuation of the unwanted sideband at the edge of the television transmission channel is no longer regarded as being sufficient for purposes of planning frequency allocations. The CCIR will undertake new studies on these aspects and also on any relaxation of the required attenuation which may be appropriate in the case of low power transmission.

Further progress was reported in the study of quadrature distortion due to vestigial sideband transmission.

Planning and design procedures which reduce ghost reception from adjacent transmitting aerials and masts to an acceptable level are to be studied. Agreement is yet to be reached on the signal to ghost ratios considered acceptable for various degrees of delay and for the two polarity conditions.

Although extensive use is made of magnetic tape recordings of television programmes, agreement has not yet been reached on the standardisation of systems, as these are still considered to be in the process of development. However, studies are progressing so rapidly that complete standardisation may be achieved, at least in the case of four head transverse scan machines, by the time of the next Plenary Assembly of the CCIR.

Proposals adopted by the CCIR for study in regard to direct television (and sound) broadcasting from space satellites relate to all the parameters considered important for the introduction of satellite television broadcasting services.

Unless special frequency bands, not at present in use, are set aside specifically for this type of service, and unless there is adequate control of planning on a world wide basis, a situation could develop with regard to interference to reception which would in some respects be similar to that existing in the HF band where interference is severe. In order to avoid the possibility of external interference from satellite broadcasting to existing radio services, the Board would prefer that frequency allocations for satellite broadcasting services, when eventually made, should be in frequency bands other than in the VHF bands at present widely used by land based television services.

INTERFERENCE WITH TELEVISION RECEPTION

During the year ended 31 May 1967, 10,619 complaints of interference with the reception of television programmes were lodged with the Postmaster-General's Department, being an increase of 6% compared with the previous year. Investigations showed the main causes of complaints to be:

<i>Causes</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Approximate Percentage of Total Causes</i>
Television or Radio Equipment	3,421	32.3
High-Tension Services	2,723	25.7
Miscellaneous	1,231	11.6
Domestic Apparatus	940	8.9
Propagation Peculiarities	604	5.7
Radiocommunication Services	581	5.5
Alternating Current Low-Tension Services	467	4.4
Alternating Current Industrial Equipment	359	3.3
Industrial, Scientific or Medical Equipment	133	1.2
Direct Current Industrial Equipment	35	0.3
Departmental Equipment	65	0.6
Ignition Sources	39	0.3
Private Power Plant	9	Less than 0.1
Traction Services	9	Less than 0.1

The cost of investigation of the complaints during the year was \$95,814

PART VII—TELEVISION—PROGRAMME SERVICES.

During the year several factors have combined to confirm that the Australian commercial television industry is capable of high quality programme production. The combination of circumstances in 1966-67 when the television stations experienced difficulty in purchasing programmes from abroad, and the Board introduced more specific requirements for the presentation of local programmes, together with the production strength which some of the metropolitan stations had been developing, has led to a greater volume of original production than for some years. It is to the credit of producers that some of these programmes

approach world standard in production, though their production cost has been kept to a much lower level than that of comparable imported programmes. This is a matter of satisfaction to the Board.

Programmes in the field of news and commentary have been still further expanded, and documentary treatment of social problems of topical interest has continued. In the latter field, where Australian television has shown considerable strength, there have been a few errors of taste and judgment, on which the Board has taken action.

Retrospective consideration of the nature of programmes and the manner of presentation suggests that television is generally much less restrained than it was in earlier years. This is not unexpected. At the same time television must not expect all the latitude in respect of standards that the community may be prepared to grant to certain other media, having regard to the fact that television programmes are received in the homes of all types of citizen, including the more conservative viewer, and that during many hours of transmission television is essentially a family medium.

Development took place during the year in regard to the televising of programmes on Sunday morning. The Board, on the advice of its Advisory Committee on Religious Programmes, had formerly refused to approve the regular transmission of programmes other than religious matter before noon on Sunday. Following re-examination of the matter, approval is now being given for certain other types of programme for Sunday morning transmission (see page 95).

ANALYSIS OF PROGRAMMES

The Board's analysis of television programmes is derived from data obtained directly from commercial and national television stations, and is calculated on the actual duration of programmes and not, as formerly, on the scheduled duration as shown in programme journals. As few programmes ever occupy their scheduled duration, a new category ('other matter') has been introduced to cover such items as programme promotion and 'filler' material. The statistics in this report are based on the period from 6 February to 28 May 1967. The time occupied by advertisements is not dissected in the main analysis, but a separate study of advertising time and distribution has been made, using data supplied in audience measurement survey reports (see page 100).

The following table shows that drama continues to dominate popular viewing times in metropolitan and country areas. The substantial difference in the proportion of news between metropolitan and country stations is largely due to the provisions by many country stations of local bulletins in addition to the general news services relayed from metropolitan stations.

The composition of programmes is given in some detail in Appendix L. Programmes are classified under ten general headings, as set out in the following

table, which shows the proportion of time devoted to each by commercial stations during the past three years:

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

<i>Programme Type</i>	<i>Capital City Stations</i>			<i>Country Stations</i>		
	<i>1964-65</i>	<i>1965-66</i>	<i>1966-67</i>	<i>1964-65</i>	<i>1965-66</i>	<i>1966-67</i>
	<i>Per cent</i>	<i>Per cent</i>	<i>Per cent</i>	<i>Per cent</i>	<i>Per cent</i>	<i>Per cent</i>
Drama	51.2	55.6	50.5	56.8	57.8	55.4
Light Entertainment ..	21.2	19.5	23.9	15.2	17.1	19.6
Sport	5.7	5.1	5.8	3.5	3.2	3.6
News	6.3	4.8	3.6	7.8	7.1	6.7
Family	7.8	7.3	5.2	9.9	9.0	5.7
Information	1.0	1.6	1.3	2.1	1.7	1.9
Current Affairs	4.0	3.7	3.2	3.8	3.3	3.3
The Arts	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.1
Education	2.2	2.2	2.5	0.4	0.6	0.7
*Other material	*	*	3.8	*	*	3.0

* This category was not used in previous years.

In general, the year has seen a return to the position immediately prior to the introduction of the new commercial stations in the major capital cities. This is characterised by a decline in the level of drama programmes since last year and an increase in the proportion of time devoted to light entertainment. The continued decline in family programmes is accentuated by the change in the basis of categorisation. This change has mainly affected children's programmes, as each segment of these programmes is now placed in categories in the Board's analysis according to its type, instead of the total of children's programmes being allotted to the single category of family programmes.

The next table shows the distribution of types of programmes televised by commercial stations between 7.00 p.m. and 9.30 p.m. The Board has found it appropriate to adopt this period for the purpose of this analysis and as a basis for the operation of its requirements in respect of the Australian content of programmes. Consequently these figures are not comparable with those in previous reports, which referred to the period 7.30 p.m.-9.30 p.m.

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

<i>Programme Type</i>	<i>Capital City</i>	<i>Country</i>
	<i>Stations</i>	<i>Stations</i>
	<i>Per cent</i>	<i>Per cent</i>
Drama	75.9	77.2
Light Entertainment ..	16.9	13.7
Sport	1.3	0.7
News	0.7	3.2
Family	0.2	0.1
Information	0.4	0.9
Current Affairs	0.7	1.0
The Arts	*	0.1
Education	—	—
Other material	3.9	3.1

* Less than 0.05 per cent.

EMPLOYMENT OF AUSTRALIANS

Section 114 (1.) of the *Broadcasting and Television Act 1942-1967* requires licensees of commercial television stations to use, as far as possible, the services of Australians in the production and presentation of programmes. Since 1960, metropolitan stations have been expected to give effect to this section of the Act by televising Australian programmes for a specified proportion of their transmission time. This proportion was originally 40 per cent; it was increased to 45 per cent in 1964 and to 50 per cent in 1965. As part of the overall proportion, licensees have been required to televise between 7.30 p.m. and 9.30 p.m. an aggregate of not less than two hours each week of programmes which are distinctively Australian. This requirement commenced in 1964.

In August 1966, the Board decided on new requirements for the Australian content of television programmes with full effect from 3 July 1967. The revised requirements are as follows:

1. The programmes of each commercial television station shall, for not less than 50 per cent of total transmission time, consist of programmes which are credited as being Australian in origin.
2. Calculation of the percentage of programmes credited as being of Australian origin will be based on the following special conditions:
 - (i) indigenous drama productions, that is plays written in Australia or by Australians as defined in section 114 (3.) of the *Broadcasting and Television Act 1942-1967*, and performed by Australians, will receive credit for twice their actual duration;
 - (ii) other Australian drama productions will receive credit for one and one half times their actual duration;
 - (iii) programmes for children which are designed and produced in Australia in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 15 of the Television Programme Standards will receive credit for twice their actual duration;
 - (iv) programmes produced in British Commonwealth countries will receive credit as if they were Australian programmes for half their actual duration, with a maximum credit of 5 per cent in any 28-day period.
3. Programmes of Australian origin shall be televised between the hours of 7.00 p.m. and 9.30 p.m. for not less than 12 hours in each 28-day statistical period subject to the following special requirements:
 - (a) an aggregate of not less than two hours shall consist of Australian productions in the form of drama, and
 - (b) an aggregate of not less than two hours of Australian programmes shall be televised each week between the hours of 7.00 p.m. and 9.00 p.m.

Any Australian programme scheduled to commence not later than 9.00 p.m. will receive credit for its full duration.

4. For the purpose of these requirements the Board will have regard to such station records as are agreed upon, and will base its calculations on periods of twenty-eight days commencing each year on the first Monday after 30 June. In order that the figures shall not be distorted by the suspension of programme production which occurs during the holiday season, the Board, in assessing each station's annual performance, will use figures based on forty-eight weeks.
5. These requirements and conditions shall apply to all metropolitan commercial television stations which are in operation at the date of this advice. These requirements and conditions shall also apply to all country commercial television stations which have completed three years of regular programme transmission at the date of this advice, and to each other country commercial television station as from the date on which it completes three years of regular programme transmission.
6. The Board may vary any of the requirements set out in paragraphs 1, 3 and 5 if circumstances arise which would prevent a station's adequate compliance with them under reasonable conditions.
7. Subject to paragraph 5, licensees of commercial television stations will be expected to implement the requirements of paragraphs 1 and 3 without delay, and to comply fully with them as from the 28-day statistical period commencing on 3 July 1967. Until full compliance with the revised requirements is achieved each licensee must provide the amount of Australian programmes specified in the requirements which have been in force since January 1965.
8. The foregoing requirements and conditions will be subject to review twelve months after they have come into full operation.

Although the new requirements did not come into full effect until 3 July 1967, stations were expected to implement the 50 per cent requirement and the requirement for twelve hours of Australian programmes monthly between 7.00 p.m. and 9.30 p.m. as soon as possible. The progress of each station in developing programmes to meet these requirements was examined during an experimental period from February to May 1967. The results of this examination, showing the extent to which stations televised Australian programmes during the period, are shown below. The figures in this table are not comparable with figures published in previous Annual Reports and, because they refer to a period during which many stations were undertaking major programme rearrangements in order to meet the Board's requirements from July onwards, may fail to do justice to the actual effort contributed by some of them.

Experimental Calculation of Australian Content of Television Programmes, under the Board's Requirements on and after 3 July 1967. Metropolitan Commercial Stations and Country Commercial Stations which have Completed Three Years of Operation

Based on Programmes Actually Televised between February and May 1967

Station	Proportion of Programmes Credited as being Australian			Average Duration of Australian Programmes Televised in Specified Hours					
	Australian (Credit loadings shown in brackets)	British Commonwealth (Gross percentage)	Total (including credit from previous column to maximum of 5 per cent.)	Weekly 7.00 pm-9.00 pm		Monthly 7.00 pm-9.30 pm			
				Australian Programmes	Australian Programmes	Australian Drama			
Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Hrs	Mins	Hrs	Mins	Hrs	Mins	
<i>Metropolitan Stations</i>									
ATN	45.6 (10.4)	2.4	48.0	3	07	15	07	6	00
TCN	46.2 (4.3)	4.0	50.2	1	53	8	15	Nil	
TEN	8.9 (5.0)	4.8	43.7	3	07	16	33	Nil	
ATV	57.6 (6.9)	2.9	60.5	2	45	12	09	Nil	
GTV	46.5 (5.4)	4.4	50.9	2	07	8	42	Nil	
HSV	51.4 (8.6)	6.0	56.4	3	18	16	07	6	03
BTQ	38.6 (6.9)	4.4	43.0	4	29	18	39	5	46
QTQ	49.9 (9.4)	4.1	54.0	1	59	11	48	Nil	
TVQ	34.5 (3.9)	5.7	39.5	0	44	3	39	Nil	
ADS	60.8 (10.0)	3.6	64.4	3	14	17	17	5	47
NWS	53.9 (7.3)	3.2	57.1	2	37	12	46	Nil	
SAS	32.4 (5.9)	2.0	34.4	0	07	2	03	Nil	
STW	46.4 (8.1)	3.4	49.8	2	16	9	14	1	36
TVW	44.1 (5.9)	4.1	48.2	2	50	13	35	3	10
TVT	59.8 (10.0)	3.9	68.7	3	33	16	51	5	38
<i>Country Stations</i>									
CBN	43.0 (8.2)	7.6	48.0	1	45	7	22	1	00
CTC	40.8 (7.1)	6.8	45.8	2	45	15	46	4	05
NBN	54.9 (11.7)	4.2	59.1	3	28	15	39	4	26
RTN	40.8 (5.1)	4.5	45.3	4	47	19	29	3	18
WIN	58.0 (8.6)	2.7	60.7	3	38	18	51	4	47
BCV	47.8 (8.0)	3.4	51.2	3	35	15	33	5	28
BTV	46.4 (3.8)	4.9	51.3	2	16	9	52	1	48
GLV	43.9 (4.7)	1.1	45.0	2	27	8	02	1	14
GMV	57.0 (11.0)	2.1	59.1	3	38	15	23	5	37
DDQ	41.1 (4.8)	3.6	44.7	2	10	10	32	0	52
RTQ	27.3 (2.5)	3.5	30.8	1	04	6	53	0	53
TNQ	22.7 (2.1)	4.4	27.1	1	06	4	38	1	35
TNT	48.4 (6.1)	5.1	53.4	2	39	12	20	2	38

For the reasons given above the foregoing figures do not represent the degree of compliance of each station with the Board's new requirements. There was, however, an increase of the order of 10 per cent in the actual duration of Australian programmes compared with the preceding year.

During the experimental period fewer than half of the stations televised Australian drama in popular viewing time to the extent called for under the new requirements. At that time 'Homicide' and 'My Name's McGooley—What's

Yours?' were the only programmes in this category in regular production. However, other series, including 'You Can't See Round Corners', 'Hunter', and 'Hey You', were known to be in preparation for release after 3 July 1967, and at the time of compilation of this report twenty-six out of the twenty-nine stations to which the Australian content requirements apply were televising at least the required amount of Australian drama. The three stations failing in this regard were among the more recently established metropolitan stations. The Board has requested each station to take immediate action to remedy the deficiency. Two country stations which at the time of writing were failing to meet the requirement of overall Australian content of 50 per cent of transmission time are faced with considerable difficulty in obtaining sufficient Australian material for the purpose because neither has video tape recording facilities. Most Australian programmes are recorded and distributed on video tape; many are not available on film.

Country television stations which have not completed three years of operation are not required to provide a specified amount of Australian programmes. The following table based on the months of March, April and May 1967, shows the proportion of Australian programmes televised by such stations, and the amount of material presented in popular viewing time between 7.00 p.m. and 9.30 p.m.

Australian Content of Television Programmes
Country Commercial Stations which were not required to comply with the
Board's New Requirements

Station	Proportion of Programmes Credited as being Australian			Average Duration of Australian Programmes Televised Weekly Between 7.00 p.m. and 9.30 p.m.
	Australian (Credit loadings shown in brackets)	British Commonwealth (Gross percentage)	Total (including credit from previous column to maximum of 5 per cent.)	
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Hrs Mins
ECN	21.1 (4.3)	4.5	25.6	2 59
MTN	51.1 (13.8)	3.4	54.5	5 41
NEN	40.4 (9.7)	6.1	45.4	2 44
NRN	43.6 (6.7)	6.8	50.4	1 25
RVN†	31.8 (3.1)	5.4	36.8	2 23
AMV	44.1 (8.6)	4.4	48.5	3 55
STV	33.5 (1.3)	3.3	36.8	4 38
FNQ	31.8 (3.0)	6.4	36.8	1 15
WBQ	27.4 (2.2)	4.9	32.3	1 19
SES	31.7 (3.3)	1.6	33.3	1 54
BTW*	18.8 (1.5)	3.9	22.7	0 49

* Commenced transmission 10.3.67.

† RVN completed three years operation on 19th June, 1967.

TELEVISION—PROGRAMME SERVICES

News

News continued to form a substantial proportion of programmes televised by commercial stations, between four and five per cent of the transmission time of metropolitan stations and between six and seven per cent of time on country stations being so occupied. The provision of news, particularly when extensive local film coverage is involved, is extremely costly, and some of the more recently established stations which cannot draw on the newsgathering operations of affiliated newspapers experienced difficulties in maintaining regular news services. In general, however, it appears that stations are steadily developing a substantial and comprehensive news coverage, illustrated by local and interstate news film as well as imported matter.

According to audience measurement surveys news services are firmly established among the most popular programmes. Stations continue to experiment with their duration, placement and form of presentation to increase their attractiveness and effectiveness. Stations commonly televise a main news programme in the early evening with shorter bulletins and headlines later on. The main programme provides opportunity to explain the background to important events by means of interviews and comment. During the summer months, weekend news programmes have been televised late in the evening to fit in with the increased outdoor activity which occurs at this time of year.

CENSORSHIP AND CLASSIFICATION OF FILMS

Under an arrangement which has operated since 1956 by agreement between the Minister for Customs and Excise and the Postmaster-General, the Commonwealth Film Censorship Board classifies all films imported for use on Australian television. The classifications which are made in accordance with the provisions of the Television Programme Standards, are as follows:

Unrestricted for television—Symbol 'G'. These films may be transmitted at any time.

Not suitable for children under 16 years of age—Symbol 'A'. These films may not be televised between 4.30 p.m. and 7.30 p.m. on weekdays nor at any time before 7.30 p.m. on Saturday and Sunday.

Suitable only for adults—Symbol AO. These films may be televised after 8.30 p.m. on any day and between 1.00 p.m. and 3.00 p.m. on school days.

The Chief Film Censor reports that during the year 6,473 films were classified for television. Those were mostly 16mm films and amounted to almost eight million feet in length, representing more than 3,500 hours of screening time. Eliminations were made from 929 films. Under the Customs (Cinematograph Films) Regulations 136 films were rejected, and four were classified as unsuitable for television in terms of the Television Programme Standards. Films for television were imported in the proportions of 58 per cent from the United States of America, 34 per cent from Britain and eight per cent from other countries.

To assist parents and others responsible for children's viewing, classification symbols must be shown on television screens prior to the commencement of films which have been classified 'A' or 'AO'. These symbols appear also in published

programme schedules. The Board adopted a recommendation of its Religious Advisory Committee that the screening of the 'AO' symbol should be repeated during the presentation of films so classified to afford further warnings to parents for the protection of immature viewers. Consequently from 1 August 1967, stations have been required to screen the classifications symbol two or three times during the presentation of 'AO' films in addition to the screening before the commencement of the programme.

The Board has been concerned that trailers for adult type films, particularly those showing at cinemas, have been televised at times when children are likely to form a large part of the audience. This practice reduces the effectiveness of the special provisions in the Television Programme Standards relating to children's and family viewing time. Consequently the Board has introduced the following rules:

- (i) Any film trailer which is to be used for advertising a film or for television programme promotion, must be assumed to carry the classification of the film to which it refers. This applies equally to trailers supplied by the film distributor and to trailers constructed by television station personnel.
- (ii) Trailers for television programme promotion must not be televised during periods designated in the Board's Television Programme Standards for films with a less restrictive classification than that of the film to which the trailer refers. A trailer for a film classified 'G' may be used at any time; a trailer for a film classified 'A' must be not used during the periods between 4.30 p.m. and 7.30 p.m. on Monday to Friday inclusive, nor at any time before 7.30 p.m. on Saturday or Sunday; and a trailer for a film classified 'AO' must be not used before 8.30 p.m. on any day, except between 1.00 p.m. and 3.00 p.m. on weekdays which are school days.

The rules also provide that a televised advertisement for a film to be shown in a theatre or other public place must not include a film trailer or other matter from a film unless the trailer or other matter has been classified for use on television by the Chief Film Censor. The use of such a trailer is then subject to the restrictions set out in sub-paragraph (ii) above. These rules are not intended to prevent the advertising of cinema films, or the promotion of television programmes, by means of oral or visual announcements using slides or graphics, if the words and pictures are appropriate in terms of the Standards to the time of day at which they are used.

Consultations have taken place with the Film Censorship Board during the year on problems as to standards which arose in respect of the purchase of some continental films for television. Several such films produced for a limited cinema market and of little merit were involved. Some of these films were classified as unsuitable for television and others were cut substantially before being classified for television.

The Board's discussions with the Film Censorship Board covered other aspects of the application of the Television Programme Standards to imported film material at present available for television, and were of mutual assistance. The Board is grateful to the Chief Film Censor (Mr R. J. Prowse) and his Board for their co-operation.

FAMILY AND CHILDREN'S PROGRAMMES

The Board's Television Programme Standards require that programmes televised during the period between 4.30 p.m. and 7.30 p.m. on weekdays and at all times before 7.30 p.m. on Saturday and Sunday must be either family programmes, which are suitable for viewing by persons of all ages and which will not produce undesirable effects on children, or children's programmes which are specially designed for children in various age groups. The purpose of this requirement is to provide a period when children and young people may safely watch programmes without parental supervision.

The trend towards the replacement of live programmes for children with imported matter, a subject of comment in earlier Annual Reports, has continued notably, with the cessation of the 'Magic Circle Club', a widely circulated and highly regarded children's series. However, several locally produced programmes have reappeared.

With the object of encouraging stations to undertake the production of more Australian programmes of a constructive nature for children, the Board has provided for such programmes to be eligible for credit loadings in the calculation of stations' Australian content, the new rules for which are set out on page 86. It is the Board's intention that children's programmes for which credit loadings are claimed should comply with the principles of paragraph 15 of the Television Programme Standards which reads as follows:

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

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

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

Although the Board's new Australian content requirements did not come into effect fully until 3 July 1967, there is evidence to suggest that some stations anticipated their commencement and increased the amount of constructive material televised in children's programmes. This was achieved by expanding existing programmes, or by reinstating some previously discontinued local programmes for children.

An examination in May, 1967 of programmes televised by metropolitan stations on weekdays in the 4.30 p.m. to 7.30 p.m. period showed that there was a weekly average approaching six hours per station of programmes for

children. In addition to this a weekly average of just under ten hours per station was televised at other times of the day. Locally produced children's programmes are for the most part designed to appeal to children of kindergarten age or to the early teenage group. There appears to be only a small amount of material designed particularly for children in the 8-12 years group.

There has been increasing use of television in connection with screen education and film appreciation courses in schools. Such courses have developed in some States to the point where they are part of normal school curricula. The object of the courses is to teach children to exercise discrimination in their television viewing, and generally to develop a critical attitude to the programmes they see. This is a positive approach to the problems in relation to children and television and is welcomed by the Board. Reference has already been made (page 30) to the proposal to hold a seminar which would include consideration of this matter.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON CHILDREN'S TELEVISION PROGRAMMES

Membership of the Advisory Committee on Children's Television Programmes remained unaltered during the year. The following persons comprise the Committee:

Mr C. M. Blackshield	Principal, Manly Public School, Sydney (Chairman).
Mrs E. I. Shann	Member, Standing Committee on Television, National Council of Women, Victoria (Deputy Chairman).
Mr P. T. Dwyer	Senior Head Teacher, East Malvern Central School, Melbourne.
Dr R. D. Goodman	Assistant Director, Department of External Studies, University of Queensland.
Mrs J. Grimmond	Deputy Headmistress, Burnie High School, Tasmania.
Dr Norma Kent	Assistant Director, Mental Health Services, South Australia.
Mr Patrick Loftus	Youth Commissioner, Victorian Association of Youth Clubs, Melbourne.

The Committee is at present preparing its Fourth Report to the Board. It is expected that this will be completed before the end of the year.

In paragraph 229 of the Eighteenth Annual Report, reference was made to the distribution of the Advisory Committee's leaflet, 'Helping Children To Use Television Wisely'. There has been a steady and continuing demand for this leaflet from kindergartens, parents' groups and schools, and a limited reprint was obtained in order to meet these requests. Consideration is being given to a further full scale distribution of the leaflet in revised form, to assist parents whose children were too young to be concerned with television when the leaflet was originally distributed.

RELIGIOUS PROGRAMMES

Section 103 of the *Broadcasting and Television Act 1942-1967* provides that a licensee shall televise from his station Divine Worship or other matter of a religious nature during such periods as the Board determines, and, if the Board so directs, shall do so without charge. The Board has determined in its Television Programme Standards that each station shall provide time without charge for such programmes for not less than one per cent of its normal weekly hours of service, with a minimum of 30 minutes per week. Examination of programme schedules during the year showed that this requirement was being met by all stations. In some cases, although time is available, religious organisations are not able to utilise it fully.

In a typical week in June 1967, an aggregate of 36 hours 50 minutes of religious programmes was televised without charge by the 41 television stations then in operation. This was equivalent to approximately 1.3 per cent of the hours of service of all stations, or an average of about 54 minutes per week for each station. Slightly more than half of this time was made available on Sundays, generally early in the afternoon or late at night. The remainder of the time was provided mainly within children's programmes or at the close of transmissions.

Because of the cost and other difficulties inherent in adequately televising a church service, Divine Worship is seldom televised by commercial stations. In practice the form of religious programmes is dependent on the time of presentation and the nature of the audience available. Discussions, dramatic productions, talks, epilogues, items for children and housewives, imported films and short items known as 'scatter announcements' have been televised during the year.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON RELIGIOUS PROGRAMMES

The Board's Advisory Committee on Religious Programmes consists of the following persons:

Rev. B. R. Wyllie	Deputy Chancellor, 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	Minister, East Doncaster Baptist Church, Victoria
Rev. Dr J. D. McCaughey	Master of Ormond College, University of Melbourne
Rev. J. A. Munro	Rector, St Paul's Church of England, Manuka, A.C.T.
Rev. Canon W. R. Ray	Headmaster, Pulteney Grammar School Adelaide

In August 1966, the Committee in conjunction with Australian Frontier conducted a Consultation on Religious Telecasting in Australia which took place at Ormond College, University of Melbourne. The purpose of the consultation was to bring together churchmen and laymen concerned with religious television programmes and to examine ways and means of making best use of the programme

time which commercial television stations are obliged, under the *Broadcasting and Television Act*, to provide free of charge for religious programmes. Advantage was taken of the presence in Australia of the Rev. Edwin Robertson, Executive Director of the World Association of Christian Broadcasting, to learn something of the problems of religious television in other countries.

Participants in the consultation discussed the practical aspects of religious television generally and their application in the context of Australian commercial television. The operation of church television organisations was studied, and workshop discussion groups investigated specific topics including resources and facilities. There was general agreement on the need for co-operation among all religious television organisations in the field of production, and the efficient use of resources, although there was some difference of opinion on the means of practical implementation. A report on the Consultation is in the course of preparation.

TELEVISION PROGRAMMES ON SUNDAY MORNINGS

For some years the Board, guided by a recommendation from the Advisory Committee on Religious Programmes, had not been prepared to agree to the televising of any regular programmes before 12 noon on Sunday except religious programmes or charitable appeals. As a result of a re-examination mentioned in paragraph 234 of the Eighteenth Annual Report, concerning types of programmes appropriate for televising on Sunday morning, the Board, on 30 August 1966, issued the following new rules relating to Sunday morning programmes:

- (i) Such programmes shall consist of religious matter, instructional education, charitable appeals, and other matters of a similar nature.
- (ii) No programmes shall be televised during these hours without the approval of the Board, for which a written request shall be made stating the nature and contents of the proposed programme and the reason for selecting Sunday morning for its transmission.
- (iii) Any proposal to vary the form of a programme which has been approved by the Board must be submitted to the Board for further approval.
- (iv) Except as otherwise approved by the Board, programmes televised during these hours should be Australian in origin.

Nine commercial stations now televise programmes on Sunday morning. The Board has found it necessary to refuse approval for a small number of programme proposals for Sunday morning which would have been contrary to these rules.

Television of Political Matter

The Board obtained from all commercial television stations details of political matter televised during the election period preceding the Federal General Election held on 26 November 1966. These returns indicated that each of the forty stations then in operation, televised political matter of some kind during the election period from 31 October to 23 November. All or part of the policy speeches of the Government and the Opposition parties were televised by twenty-eight stations; eight stations televised all or part of only one policy speech. The total time devoted to the televising of policy speeches was approximately sixty-one hours, all of which was provided without charge. In addition to time made available for policy speeches, political matter was televised on behalf of parties and candidates by

15 metropolitan stations for a total of 25 hours, and by 25 country stations for a total of 38½ hours. The following table shows the allocation of this time to the various parties:

DISTRIBUTION OF TELEVISED POLITICAL MATTER
(Excluding Policy Speeches)
Federal General Election 1966

	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
<i>Metropolitan Commercial stations</i>							
Australian Labor Party ..	43.8	31.3	45.6	51.0	50.9	35.6	39.5
Country Party ..	4.0	1.3	0.5	10.2	0.3	16.7	..
Democratic Labor Party ..	15.5	12.0	26.8	18.4	8.3	2.3	12.6
Liberal Party ..	31.0	31.3	20.4	20.4	40.2	44.2	47.9
Others* ..	5.7	24.1	6.7	..	0.3	1.2	..
Total ..	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Approximate Time Occu- pied ..	25 hrs	3¾ hrs	7¼ hrs	4 hrs	5 hrs	3 hrs	2 hrs
<i>Country Commercial Stations</i>							
Australian Labor Party ..	35.2	43.7	22.3	37.0	..	..	27.8
Country Party ..	20.9	24.8	10.0	26.9	..	..	18.5
Democratic Labor Party ..	17.8	7.4	36.4	22.5	..	..	..
Liberal Party ..	24.9	21.3	31.3	13.6	100.0	..	53.7
Others* ..	1.2	2.8	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	†	100.0
Approximate Time Occu- pied ..	38½ hrs	17 hrs	9¾ hrs	9 hrs	¾ hr	..	1¾ hrs
<i>Metropolitan and Country Commercial Stations Combined</i>							
Australian Labor Party ..	38.6	41.5	32.3	41.3	44.9	35.6	33.9
Country Party ..	14.2	20.6	5.9	21.8	0.3	16.7	8.8
Democratic Labor Party ..	16.9	8.2	32.3	21.2	7.3	2.3	6.6
Liberal Party ..	27.3	23.1	26.6	15.7	47.2	44.3	50.7
Others* ..	3.0	6.6	2.9	..	0.3	1.1	..
Total ..	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Approximate Time Occu- pied ..	63½ hrs	20¾ hrs	17 hrs	13¼ hrs	5¾ hrs	2¾ hrs	3¾ hrs

* Included Communist Party, Social Credit Movement and Independent Candidates.

† No country television stations were in operation in Western Australia at the time of the election.

Total Time Allocated to Political Telecasts

Party Leaders' Policy Speeches	..	..	61	hours
Telecasts by Parliamentary parties and members of such parties	..	..	63½	hours
			<hr/>	
			124½	hours
			<hr/>	

The Australian Broadcasting Commission allocated time on the basis of two hours on each station 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 made available. 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 on behalf 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.

State Election

A general election was held on 29 April 1967, for the Victorian State Parliament. Following its usual practice, the Board obtained details of the broadcasts undertaken in connection with this election.

ADVERTISING

Section 100 of the *Broadcasting and Television Act 1942-1967* provides that:

'A licensee shall comply with such standards as the Board determines in relation to the broadcasting or televising of advertisements.'

In the Board's Eighteenth Annual Report it was explained that the Board's advertising time standards were in the process of revision in view of developments which had taken place in advertising practices. After consultation with the Federation of Australian Commercial Television Stations revised standards were determined by the Board with effect from 1 January 1967. Innovations in the revised standards include the standardisation of provisions relating to spot and to sponsored advertisements, provision for less advertising matter during the popular evening viewing time compared with other times, and a limitation in the number of groups of advertisements which may be televised during feature films. The new standards took into account the findings of a survey into the attitude of viewers towards television advertising. The survey had been commissioned by the Board and conducted by the McNair Surveys Pty Ltd in August 1965 (see paragraph 241 of Eighteenth Annual Report). The revised advertising time standards are quoted hereunder in full. (The paragraph numbers shown are those of the Television Programme Standards.)

Paragraph 36

The calculation of time occupied by advertising matter shall be based on a clock hour, being the period of sixty minutes commencing on the hour and terminating

immediately prior to the hour next following. For the purpose of these time standards the expression 'advertising matter' includes:

- (a) all advertisements for goods and services whether by means of words or of visual presentation or both, and whether in the form of direct announcements, slogans, descriptions or otherwise, as well as any identifiable reference in the course of the programme to any goods or services, whether of the advertiser or not; and
- (b) all visual and sound effects (including music) associated with such advertisements.

The expression 'advertising matter' does not include:

- (c) the brief announcement of a sponsor's name and business (billboard) at the beginning and end of a programme which is scheduled for a duration of not less than 15 minutes, except under the conditions stated in paragraph 45 (a);
- (d) announcements which constitute a public or charitable service; and announcements which refer to forthcoming television programmes (programme or station promotion) provided they do not contain direct advertising matter, except under the conditions stated in paragraph 42.

Week-Day Advertising

Paragraph 37

The following time standards apply to the televising of advertising matter by a commercial television station on any day except Sunday, Christmas Day, and Good Friday.

Paragraph 38

The period between 7.00 p.m. and 10.00 p.m. each day shall be designated as prime time for advertising purposes. All other time shall be regarded as non-prime time.

Paragraph 39

- (a) In prime time, advertising matter shall not occupy more than 11 minutes in each clock hour; but advertising matter aggregating not more than 12 minutes may be televised during one clock hour if during the clock hour immediately preceding or following, the amount of advertising matter is reduced so that the aggregate for two hours, being within the period specified as prime time, does not exceed 22 minutes, and the aggregate for the three hours of prime time does not exceed 33 minutes;
- (b) In non-prime time, advertising matter shall not occupy more than 13 minutes in each clock hour.

Paragraph 40

Advertising matter shall not be televised except preceding or following a programme or in natural breaks during a programme.

Paragraph 41

Not more than four advertisements shall be televised consecutively in any natural break in a programme. This does not apply to advertisements televised immediately preceding or following a programme and its billboards, if used, provided that the total time occupied by advertising matter during and between programmes does not exceed the amount specified as appropriate to the time of transmission.

Paragraph 42

The transmission of feature films shall not be interrupted on more than four occasions in each hour for the presentation of advertisements. During each interruption to such programmes not more than four announcements of any kind whatsoever shall be televised consecutively, and each such announcement shall be counted as advertising matter for the purposes of calculating the amount of time so occupied.

Paragraph 43

Except between 7.00 p.m. and 10.00 p.m. on any day programmes may take the form of shopping guides, market information, or other material which provides a

special service to viewers and in which advertisements provide an informative and integral part. The televising of a group of separate advertisements does not constitute a shopping guide. For such programmes the following special conditions shall be observed:

- (a) the time and presentation standards specified in paragraphs 39 and 41 will not apply;
- (b) the time occupied by any such programme should not exceed 30 minutes at any one time;
- (c) the time occupied by an advertisement for any article should not exceed two minutes;
- (d) an interval of at least one hour should separate each such programme;
- (e) not more than three hours should be occupied by such programmes in any period of seven days.

Paragraph 44

Backgrounds, scenery, or properties which show the sponsor's name, or his product, or the name of his product, or his trade mark slogan, should be used only incidentally. They should not obtrude on programme interest or entertainment. 'On Camera' shots of this nature should be brief and not too frequent, having regard to the need for maintaining a proper programme balance.

Sunday Advertising

Paragraph 45

In addition to the general provisions of paragraphs 33 to 36 inclusive and paragraphs 43 and 44 of these standards, the following special provisions shall apply to the televising of advertising matter on Sunday:

- (a) between 6.00 a.m. and 12.00 noon, for programmes which have been approved by the Board for transmission during this period,
 - (i) advertising matter shall not occupy more than 6 minutes in each clock hour;
 - (ii) not more than four groups of advertisements shall be televised in any clock hour;
 - (iii) not more than three advertisements shall be televised in any such group;
 - (iv) billboards, if used, will be counted as advertising matter;
- (b) at all other times advertising matter shall not occupy more than 9 minutes in each clock hour, and the provisions of paragraphs 40, 41 and 42 shall apply;
- (c) no advertisements relating to alcoholic liquor shall be televised.

Paragraph 46

Advertisements which are televised on Sunday should be presented in good taste and with discretion. Repetition and sensational presentation should be avoided, especially in statements relating to prices. Advertisements which may be appropriate for presentation on weekdays are not necessarily suitable for Sunday transmission. Advertising matter relating to medical and toilet preparations should be kept strictly within the bounds of good taste.

Advertising on Christmas Day and Good Friday

Paragraph 47

If advertisements are televised on Christmas Day or Good Friday they should be selected and presented with discretion. No advertising matter shall be televised before 6.00 p.m. on either day, and thereafter the standards for advertising on Sunday, specified in paragraphs 45 and 46, shall apply.

Monitoring observations by the Board's staff have shown that compliance by most stations with the new standards has been satisfactory. There have been several exceptions, however, which have been taken up by the Board with the stations concerned. Observance of the advertising time standards is an aspect of operation upon which the Board reports to the Minister when a station licence is

due for renewal. In the Board's view there can be no justification for the continued failure of any station to comply with these rules, which provide ample opportunity for reasonable use of the medium by advertisers.

Late in 1966 the Board received a number of written complaints from viewers regarding advertisements for women's foundation garments. Several advertisements in which undergarments were displayed by live models were examined by the Board and, as a result, the times of day at which two such advertisements could be televised were restricted, and alterations to others were requested to render them suitable for television. These actions by the Board resulted in expense and trouble to the advertisers concerned, and to their agencies, which could have been avoided if more care had been taken to comply with the principles of the Board's standards when the advertisements were being produced.

To reduce the possibility of future unacceptable advertisements the Board has collaborated with the Australian Association of Advertising Agencies and the Australian Association of National Advertisers in the development of a statement of guiding principles to be observed by advertisers and advertising agencies when preparing television commercials. The guidelines refer to the preparation of advertisements for foundation garments and other products which may give rise to problems of judgment and taste. They also include references to matters affecting road safety and the safety of children and to the importance of an appropriate time of presentation for some advertisements because of the nature of the products advertised. The guidelines, which have been circulated by the Associations to their members, are published in Appendix 1 of this Report. At the request of the Australian Association of Advertising Agencies the Board co-operated in the screening of commercials in each State to Association members. The commercials contained examples of satisfactory and unsatisfactory methods of handling the types of matter in connection with which objection could be raised.

The following table shows the percentage of time occupied by advertisements televised by Melbourne stations during average winter weeks in 1966 and 1967. It provides some indication of the proportion of time occupied by advertisements at different times of day and on each day of the week:

Year		Time Periods (Monday to Friday)				Overall
		2.00-4.30 p.m.	4.30-7.00 p.m.	7.00-10.00 p.m.	10.00-11.30 p.m.	
		Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
1966	..	13.2	10.8	15.4	13.9	13.4
1967	..	12.1	11.8	16.1	12.9	13.4

Year		Days of the Week							All Days
		Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	
		Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
1966	..	11.7	13.3	13.2	13.9	14.2	12.3	10.3	12.7
1967	..	11.7	13.6	12.5	15.6	13.5	12.0	9.6	12.6

(Source: Anderson Analysis)

TELEVISION OF OBJECTIONABLE MATTER

During the year the Board's officers brought under notice several programmes, or parts of programmes, which appeared not to comply with the principles stated in the Television Programme Standards. The Board also received a number of complaints from viewers about programme matter which was considered objectionable. All complaints were investigated and appropriate action taken.

The first episode of 'You Can't See Round Corners', a drama series produced by station ATN Sydney, contained a brief scene of an attempted seduction. This was immediately reported to the Board by its officers, when televised by ATN, and it subsequently caused a large number of complaints to the Board. Following the report by its officers, the Board examined the programme and decided that the scene constituted a serious breach of paragraph 7 (a) (i) of the Standards which states that no programme may contain matter which is blasphemous, indecent, obscene, vulgar or suggestive, or of doubtful propriety. Stations which had already televised the episode were informed that the offending scene was not to be televised again; stations intending to televise the programme were informed that the scene must be deleted. Some had of their own initiative deleted the scene. The Board also informed stations that the series would be more appropriately presented after 8.30 p.m. which is the earliest that imported films with an 'AO' censorship classification may be shown. Stations which had been televising the series at an earlier time changed the time of presentation accordingly.

The programme, 'The Roller Game', a series of roller-skating team contests, had for a considerable period caused the Board concern because of the display of violent action, particularly on the part of female contestants. The programme is televised at times when large numbers of children are in the audience. Following a discussion with representatives of stations TCN Sydney and GTV Melbourne in July 1967, an undertaking was given by the stations that displays of violence by female skaters would be eliminated from future programmes.

It is opportune to re-state the broad principles adopted by the Board to ensure acceptability of programmes. Paragraph 7 of the Television Programme Standards reads:

7. In the presentation of television programmes, certain basic requirements must always be observed. These are—
 - (a) No programme may contain any matter which is—
 - (i) blasphemous, indecent, obscene, vulgar or suggestive; or of doubtful propriety;
 - (ii) likely to encourage crime or public disorder;
 - (iii) likely to be injurious to community well-being or morality;
 - (iv) contrary to law;
 - (v) undesirable in the public interest because it includes matter of the same general nature as that referred to in the preceding sub-paragraphs.
 - (b) To preserve decency and decorum in production, and so avoid embarrassment or offence to viewers at home, the presentation of all performers must be within the bounds of propriety. Special care must be taken as regards costuming, movements of dancers and others, and selection of camera angles.

- (c) Programmes which contain matter that is not generally suitable for viewing by children must not be televised at times when large numbers of children are likely to have access to television receivers.

Section 99 of the Act places an obligation on licensees to ensure that programmes televised are in accordance with the Board's standards. This is the fundamental basis for the maintenance of proper standards and covers responsibility not only for ensuring that the matter televised is suitable for television but that each particular programme is suitable for the time at which it is televised.

In view of the position referred to in the preceding paragraph, the Board regrets the fact that corrective action taken by the Board in respect of certain programmes has been used by some stations in publicity of a sensational nature for the programmes concerned.

PROGRAMME RESEARCH

In the Board's Eighteenth Annual Report mention was made of a survey of attitudes to television programmes conducted by the Board's Research staff in Melbourne in June 1966. A survey on similar lines was conducted in Sydney in March 1967, to discover the attitudes of viewers to various aspects of television programming, and to compare the expressed programme preferences of viewers with programme popularity as established by audience measurement ratings. Although minor differences were found, the results of the Sydney survey generally confirm those in Melbourne. A summary of major findings is to be found in Appendix J.

The surveys indicated that Australian drama series were well known to the people interviewed and generally well-received, and that local variety, musical and quiz programmes were extremely popular. There was general satisfaction with programmes televised in the daytime although some criticism was expressed on the grounds of lack of stimulating fare, limited choice of programmes, too many repeats of previous programmes or the use of old cinema films. The majority of parents were found to have rules relating to the times when their children might watch television and to the types of programmes they might watch. It was found that the higher the educational and socio-economic status of parents the more interested they were in establishing and maintaining rules for viewing. Programmes designed for children were regarded as being satisfactory but concern was frequently expressed about the televising in children's viewing time of programmes which were not intended specifically for children.

Investigation of programme preferences showed that high-rating programmes were not always those which people named as their favourites. Programmes with only moderate ratings were often nominated as favourites.

The Board has agreed to contribute to the cost of a sociological survey of adolescent living patterns to be undertaken by the La Trobe University (see page 50).

A pilot study is in progress for an investigation involving children of school age, with the aim of relating patterns of television viewing to family structure.

The Board has received valuable assistance from the University of Melbourne and the Victorian Education Department in devising an appropriate and effective method of measurement.

HOURS OF SERVICE

Section 16 (3) (c) of the *Broadcasting and Television Act 1942-1967* provides that the Board shall have power to determine the hours during which programmes may be broadcast or televised. Section 97 of the Act provides that a licensee shall not televise programmes except during such hours as the Board determines.

An aspect of importance in regard to proposals of stations to vary hours of operation is the effect that such changes may have on a licensee's compliance with the Board's requirements concerning Australian content of programmes; it is essential that the Board should have ample opportunity to make a thorough examination of proposals from this point of view.

Rules were introduced in January 1967 concerning applications for variations in stations' hours of operation. Briefly stated, the rules provide for the Board to be given notice of at least 14 days in respect of each proposal to vary hours of service permanently, and changes may not be published or put into effect before the Board has approved the application.

Where temporary variations in hours of service are contemplated stations must also take the rules into account as far as possible. There is no requirement for prior notice to the Board in the case of minor variations in hours at the end of daily transmission caused through unforeseen or unavoidable changes in the duration of individual programmes or in connection with programmes of national importance which are arranged on an industry basis, or for transmission in times of local emergency.

The 41 commercial television stations in service at 30 June 1967, operated for an aggregate of 2,738 hours per week. This is 367 hours per week more than at 30 June 1966, when 39 stations were in operation. During the year the aggregate weekly hours of national television stations increased from 2,404 hours (34 stations) to 3,046 hours (38 stations). The hours of service of all commercial and national television station in operation at 30 June 1967, are shown in Appendices 'C' and 'D'.

The more recently established capital city and country stations contributed largely to the overall increase in hours of service during the year, although almost every station was involved to some extent. At 30 June 1967, the range of transmission times of commercial stations extended from 32 hours per week (station STV Mildura) to 117 hours per week (station SAS Adelaide). The steady increase in the hours of service of country stations shown in the table below provides some indication of the extent to which stations are firmly establishing themselves in their respective communities.

The following table shows the average number of hours of operation per week of commercial television stations at intervals since 1960:

Average Weekly Hours of Operation—Commercial Television Stations
Average Hours per week at 30 June

<i>Location</i>	<i>1960</i>	<i>1965</i>	<i>1966</i>	<i>1967</i>
Sydney ..	86 (2 stations)	70 (3 stations)	85 (3 stations)	93 (3 stations)
Melbourne ..	66 (2 stations)	81 (3 stations)	73 (3 stations)	91 (3 stations)
Brisbane ..	56 (2 stations)	73 (2 stations)	70 (3 stations)	81 (3 stations)
Adelaide ..	56 (2 stations)	77 (2 stations)	92 (3 stations)	99 (3 stations)
Perth ..	44 (1 station)	59 (2 stations)	78 (2 stations)	88 (2 stations)
Hobart ..	30 (1 station)	56 (1 station)	61 (1 station)	65 (1 station)
<i>All State Capital</i>				
<i>Cities ..</i>	60 (10 stations)	71 (13 stations)	78 (15 stations)	89 (15 stations)
<i>All other areas ..</i>	..	47 (18 stations)	50 (24 stations)	54 (26 stations)
<i>All stations ..</i>	60 (10 stations)	57 (31 stations)	61 (39 stations)	67 (41 stations)

PART VIII—GENERAL

FINANCIAL ACCOUNTS OF THE BOARD

In conformity with the provisions of section 28 of the *Broadcasting and Television Act 1942-1967*, a statement of financial accounts of the Board for the year ended 30 June 1967, together with the report of the Auditor-General as to those amounts, appears in Appendix K of this Report.

ANNUAL DEVELOPMENT OF BROADCASTING AND TELEVISION

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:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Number of Broadcasting Stations in Operation</i>		<i>Number of Television Stations in Operation</i>		<i>Number of Combined Listeners' and Viewers' Licences</i>	
<i>Ending</i>	<i>Class 'A'</i>	<i>Class 'B'</i>	<i>National</i>	<i>Commercial</i>	<i>Viewers' Licences</i>	<i>Listeners' Licences</i>
<i>Sealed Sets System</i>						
<i>30 June—</i>						
1924..	4	..	1,206	..	..	..
<i>Class 'A' Class 'B'</i>						
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	..	..	..
<i>National Commercial</i>						
1930..	8	13	312,192	..	..	..
1931..	9	27	331,969	..	..	..
1932..	12	43	369,945	..	..	..

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

In addition to the abovementioned national broadcasting stations, there were, as at 30 June 1967, ten high frequency (short-wave) transmitters providing services to listeners in remote areas.

RECEIVING LICENCES

The following tables show the various classes of receiving licences which were current on 30 June 1967:

LISTENERS' LICENCES

<i>Class of Licence</i>	<i>New South Wales</i>	<i>Victoria</i>	<i>Queens-land</i>	<i>South Australia</i>	<i>Western Australia</i>	<i>Tasmania</i>	<i>Commonwealth</i>
Ordinary ..	138,044	84,673	71,988	59,249	34,702	16,753	405,409
Hirers ..	177	79	10	64	..	..	330
Lodging House ..	2,569	4,024	1,394	614	43	360	9,004
Pensioner ..	56,294	25,946	23,634	13,247	9,411	4,804	133,336
Total ..	197,084	114,722	97,026	73,174	44,156	21,917	548,079
Short-term Hirers	499	56	166	902	12	..	1,635

VIEWERS' LICENCES

<i>Class of Licence</i>	<i>New South Wales</i>	<i>Victoria</i>	<i>Queens-land</i>	<i>South Australia</i>	<i>Western Australia</i>	<i>Tasmania</i>	<i>Commonwealth</i>
Ordinary ..	82,957	58,689	30,495	15,535	12,051	6,048	205,775
Hirers ..	843	221	1,141	980	472	137	3,794
Lodging House ..	3,010	3,224	1,685	974	342	292	9,527
Pensioner ..	11,501	6,739	4,228	1,803	1,721	763	26,755
Total ..	98,311	68,873	37,549	19,292	14,586	7,240	245,851
Short-term Hirers	75,522	23,949	21,741	31,219	15,059	3,468	170,958

COMBINED RECEIVING LICENCES

<i>Class of Licence</i>	<i>New South Wales</i>	<i>Victoria</i>	<i>Queens-land</i>	<i>South Australia</i>	<i>Western Australia</i>	<i>Tasmania</i>	<i>Commonwealth</i>
Ordinary ..	649,549	527,630	208,255	179,623	111,398	52,562	1,729,017
Pensioner ..	99,861	67,996	32,973	23,177	17,230	7,352	248,589
Blind ..	1,214	1,013	547	416	396	295	3,881
School..	2,581	1,396	1,510	777	379	196	6,839
Total ..	753,205	598,035	243,285	203,993	129,403	60,405	1,988,326

The fee for a broadcast listener's licence is \$5.50 for zone 1, which includes all places within a radius of 250 miles from broadcasting stations specified by the Board. All except 18,214 of the broadcast listeners' licences current on 30 June 1967 were issued in zone 1. The fee for such licences in zone 2, which comprises all other areas, is \$2.80. The fee for licences granted to certain types of pensioners is \$1.00 in zone 1 and 70 cents in zone 2.

The fee for a television viewer's licence is \$12.00 except in the case of certain classes of pensioners who pay a licence fee of \$3.00. The fee for a combined receiving licence for both broadcasting and television, which is obtainable only in zone 1, is \$17.00; the fee for a pensioner's combined receiving licence is \$4.00.

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

EXPENDITURE ON THE NATIONAL BROADCASTING SERVICE AND
NATIONAL TELEVISION SERVICE*

Expenditure in relation to the National Broadcasting Service and the National Television Service (including both programme and technical services) during 1966-67 was as shown hereunder:

<i>Operational Expenditure—</i>	\$
Australian Broadcasting Commission	35,819,043
Postmaster-General's Department—	
transmission, technical and other services	7,472,947
Departments of Interior and Works	292,005
	43,584,055
 <i>Capital Expenditure—</i>	
Australian Broadcasting Commission	1,450,110
Postmaster-General's Department	2,183,356
Departments of Interior and Works	1,986,315
	5,619,781
 Total Expenditure	49,203,836

The gross operational expenditure of the Australian Broadcasting Commission was \$38,873,618, but revenue amounting to \$3,054,575, was derived from public concerts, subsidies for symphony orchestras, sale of publications, the sale of news services and miscellaneous sources.

* Compiled from details in the Budget Papers under broadcasting and television services, as being applicable to the national broadcasting and television services authorised under the Broadcasting and Television Act excluding the following expenditure also shown in the Budget Papers: Australian Broadcasting Control Board, \$1,058,762; Postmaster-General's Department, \$851,173 (being \$76,514 for subsidies to commercial broadcasting stations for landline services for news relays and \$734,659 for direct expenditure under the Wireless Telegraphy Act and \$40,000 for other costs of administration of the Wireless Telegraphy Act that are recorded in the Budget Papers with 'other administrative costs applicable to broadcasting and television activities').

REVENUE FROM BROADCASTING AND TELEVISION SERVICES

Commonwealth revenue received in 1966-67 from broadcasting and television services which excludes wireless telegraphy fees, amounted to \$39,687,998 derived from the following sources:

	\$
Broadcast listeners' and television viewers' licence fees	37,834,647
Broadcasting stations' licence fees	208,977
Television stations' licence fees	963,269
Miscellaneous	681,105
	39,687,998
	39,687,998

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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, Mr A. H. Kaye, MVO, the Australian Post Office Representative, and in the United States of America 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 Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology, the Central Technical College, Brisbane, the South Australian Institute of Technology and the Perth Technical College, for assistance in connection with the examination of candidates for the Television Operator's Certificate of Proficiency.

- MYLES F. E. WRIGHT, Chairman
- J. M. DONOVAN, Member
- D. McDONALD, Member
- T. H. E. HEYES, Part-time Member
- W. C. RADFORD, Part-time Member

J. A. McNAMARA,
Secretary, 13 September 1967.

APPENDIX A

COMMERCIAL BROADCASTING STATIONS IN OPERATION ON 30 JUNE 1967

MEDIUM FREQUENCY SERVICES

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, A.C.T.	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, N.S.W.	126
(Note: Amalgamated Wireless (A'asia) Ltd, 47 York Street, Sydney, N.S.W., operates station 2CH under an agreement with the licensee, to which the Minister has given his consent, under section 88 of the <i>Broadcasting and Television Act 1942-1967.</i>)					
2GB	Sydney ..	870	5,000	Broadcasting Station 2GB Pty Ltd, 136-138 Phillip Street, Sydney, N.S.W.	168
2KY	Sydney ..	1,020	5,000	The Trustees, R. H. Erskine and H. B. French, and the Secretary, J. D. Kenny, of the Labor Council of New South Wales, Trades Hall, Goulburn Street, Sydney, N.S.W.	168
2SM	Sydney ..	1,270	5,000	Broadcasting Station 2SM Pty Ltd, City Mutual Building, 60 Hunter Street, Sydney, N.S.W.	168
2UE	Sydney ..	950	5,000	Radio 2UE Sydney Pty Ltd, 237 Miller Street, North Sydney, N.S.W.	168
2UW	Sydney ..	1,110	5,000*	Commonwealth Broadcasting Corporation Pty Ltd, 365 Kent Street, Sydney, N.S.W.	168
<i>Country</i>					
2AD	Armidale ..	1,130	2,000	New England Broadcasters Pty Ltd, Broadcast House, 123 Rusden Street, Armidale, N.S.W.	120½
2AY	Albury ..	1,490	2,000	Amalgamated Wireless (A'asia) Ltd, 47 York Street, Sydney, N.S.W.	124½
2BE	Bega ..	1,480	1,000	Radio 2BE Pty Ltd, Auckland Street, Bega, N.S.W. . .	109½
2BH	Broken Hill ..	660	200	Radio Silver City Pty Ltd, Cnr Blende and Sulphide Streets, Broken Hill, N.S.W.	116
2BS	Bathurst ..	1,500	2,000	Bathurst Broadcasters Pty Ltd, 109 George Street, Bathurst, N.S.W.	122½
2DU	Dubbo ..	1,250	2,000	Western Broadcasters Pty Ltd, 43 Macquarie Street, Dubbo, N.S.W.	129¾
2GF	Grafton ..	1,210	2,000	Grafton Broadcasting Co. Pty Ltd, 47 York Street, Sydney, N.S.W.	125
2GN	Goulburn ..	1,380	2,000	Goulburn Broadcasting Co. Pty Ltd, 47 York Street, Sydney, N.S.W.	118
2GZ	Orange ..	990	2,000	Country Broadcasting Services Ltd, 31 Sale Street, Orange, N.S.W.	121½
2HD	Newcastle ..	1,140	2,000	Airsales Broadcasting Co. Pty Ltd, Maitland Road, Sandgate, N.S.W.	168
2KA	Katoomba ..	780	2,000	Transcontinental Broadcasting Corporation Ltd, 4th Floor, Stanway House, 77 King Street, Sydney, N.S.W.	121
2KM	Kempsey ..	530	2,000	Radio Kempsey Ltd, 4th Floor, Stanway House, 77 King Street, Sydney, N.S.W.	127¼

APPENDIX A—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)
NEW SOUTH WALES—continued					
2KO	Newcastle ..	1,410	2,000	Radio 2KO Newcastle Pty Ltd, C.M.L. Building, 110 Hunter Street, Newcastle, N.S.W.	168
2LF	Young ..	1,340	2,000	Young Broadcasters Pty Ltd, 24 Lovell Street, Young, N.S.W.	119½
2LM	Lismore ..	900	2,000	Richmond River Broadcasters Pty Ltd, Bruxner Highway, Goonellabah via Lismore, N.S.W.	119
2LT	Lithgow ..	1,370	500	Lithgow Broadcasters Pty Ltd, Great Western Highway, South Bowenfels, N.S.W.	116½
2MG	Mudgee ..	1,450	2,000	Mudgee Broadcasting Co. Pty Ltd, C/o A. R. Walter & Co., 1 Lovejoy Street, Mudgee, N.S.W.	112½
2MO	Gunnedah ..	1,080	D 2,000 N 1,000	2MO Gunnedah Pty Ltd, 3 Rodney Street, Gunnedah, N.S.W.	121½
2MW	Murwillumbah	1,440	2,000	Tweed Radio and Broadcasting Co. Pty Ltd, Murwillumbah Street, Murwillumbah, N.S.W.	121
2NM	Muswellbrook	1,460	D 2,000 N 1,000	Hunter Broadcasters Pty Ltd, 56 Hunter Street, Newcastle, N.S.W.	129
2NX	Bolwarra ..	1,360	2,000	Hunter Broadcasters Pty Ltd, 56 Hunter Street, Newcastle, N.S.W.	129
2NZ	Inverell ..	1,190	2,000	Northern Broadcasters Pty Ltd, 31 Sale Street, Orange, N.S.W.	122½
2PK	Parkes ..	1,400	2,000	Parkes Broadcasting Co. Pty Ltd, 307 Clarinda Street, Parkes, N.S.W.	117
2QN	Deniliquin ..	1,520	2,000	Haig-Muir Broadcasting Pty Ltd, 7th Floor, Stanhill Building, 34 Queen's Road, Melbourne, Vic.	124½
2RE	Taree ..	1,560	2,000	Manning Valley Broadcasting Pty Ltd, Cowper Street, Chatham, Taree, N.S.W.	122½
2RG	Griffith ..	1,070	D 2,000 N 1,000	2RG Broadcasters Pty Ltd, 53-55 Erskine Street, Sydney, N.S.W.	118
2TM	Tamworth ..	1,290	2,000	Tamworth Radio Development Co. Pty Ltd, Radio Centre, Calala, Tamworth, N.S.W.	126
2VM	Moree ..	1,530	D 2,000 N 500	Moree Broadcasting and Development Co. Ltd, 93 Balo Street, Moree, N.S.W.	131½
2WG	Wagga ..	1,150	2,000	Riverina Broadcasters (Holdings) Pty Ltd, C/o Cooper Bros & Company, 31 Ainslie Avenue, Canberra, A.C.T.	127

(Note: Riverina Broadcasters, 16 Fitzmaurice Street, Wagga Wagga, N.S.W., operates station 2WG under an agreement with the licensee, to which the Minister has given his consent under section 88 of the *Broadcasting and Television Act 1942-1967*.)

2WL	Wollongong ..	1,430	2,000	Wollongong Broadcasting Pty Ltd, 136-138 Phillip Street, Sydney, N.S.W.	131
2XL	Cooma ..	920	D 2,000 N 1,000	Cooma Broadcasters Pty Ltd, 132 Sharp Street, Cooma, N.S.W.	168

VICTORIA

Metropolitan

3AK	Melbourne ..	1,500	5,000	Melbourne Broadcasters Pty Ltd, Television City, 22-46 Bendigo Street, Richmond, Vic.	80½
3AW	Melbourne ..	1,280	5,000	3AW Broadcasting Co. Pty Ltd, 374-384 La Trobe Street, Melbourne, Vic.	168
3DB	Melbourne ..	1,030	5,000	The Herald and Weekly Times Ltd, 44-74 Flinders Street, Melbourne, Vic.	168
3KZ	Melbourne ..	1,180	5,000	The Industrial Printing and Publicity Co. Ltd, 24-30 Victoria Street, Carlton, Vic.	138½

(Note: 3KZ Broadcasting Co. Pty Ltd, 64 Elizabeth Street, Melbourne, Vic., operates station 3KZ under an agreement with the licensee, to which the Minister has given his consent, under section 88 of the *Broadcasting and Television Act 1942-1967*.)

APPENDIX A—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)
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VICTORIA—continued

3UZ	Melbourne ..	930	5,000	Nilsen's Broadcasting Service Pty Ltd, 45-47 Bourke Street, Melbourne, Vic.	168
3XY	Melbourne ..	1,420	5,000	Station 3XY Pty Ltd, C/o Messrs Tovell & Lucas, Charter House, 4 Bank Place, Melbourne, Vic.	168

(Note: Efttee Broadcasters Pty Ltd, 222 Faraday Street, Carlton, Vic., operates station 3XY under an agreement with the licensee, to which the Minister has given his consent, under section 88 of the *Broadcasting and Television Act 1942-1967.*)

Country

3BA	Ballarat ..	1,320	2,000	Ballarat Broadcasters Pty Ltd, 56 Lydiard Street North, Ballarat, Vic.	168
3BO	Bendigo ..	960	2,000	Amalgamated Wireless (A'asia) Ltd, 47 York Street, Sydney, N.S.W.	127½
3CS	Colac ..	1,130	2,000	Associated Broadcasting Services Ltd, 290 La Trobe Street, Melbourne, Vic.	127½
3CV	Maryborough ..	1,440	2,000	V.B.N. Limited, 150 Albert Road, South Melbourne, Vic.	131
3GL	Geelong ..	1,350	2,000	Geelong Broadcasters Pty Ltd, 191-197 Ryrie Street, Geelong, Vic.	120½
3HA	Hamilton ..	1,000	2,000	V.B.N. Limited, 150 Albert Road, South Melbourne, Vic.	132
3LK	Lubeck ..	1,090	2,000	The Herald and Weekly Times Ltd, 44-74 Flinders Street, Melbourne, Vic.	135
3MA	Mildura ..	1,470	2,000	Sunraysia Broadcasters Pty Ltd, 22 Deakin Avenue, Mildura, Vic.	113½
3NE	Wangaratta ..	1,600	D 2,000 N 1,000	Wangaratta Broadcasting Co. Pty Ltd, Templeton Street, Wangaratta, Vic.	125
3SH	Swan Hill ..	1,330	2,000	V.B.N. Limited, 150 Albert Road, South Melbourne, Vic.	132½
3SR	Shepparton ..	1,260	2,000	Associated Broadcasting Services Ltd, 290 La Trobe Street, Melbourne, Vic.	137½
3TR	Sale ..	1,240	2,000	V.B.N. Limited, 150 Albert Road, South Melbourne, Vic.	168
3UL	Warragul ..	530	2,000	Associated Broadcasting Services Ltd, 290 La Trobe Street, Melbourne, Vic.	137
3YB	Warrnambool	1,210	2,000	Associated Broadcasting Services Ltd, 290 La Trobe Street, Melbourne, Vic.	127½

QUEENSLAND

Metropolitan

4BC	Brisbane ..	1,120	2,000	Commonwealth Broadcasting Corporation (Qld) Ltd, Winter Garden Building, 187 Queen Street, Brisbane, Qld	168
4BH	Brisbane ..	1,390	2,000	Broadcasters (Aust.) Pty Ltd, Cnr Albert and Charlotte Streets, Brisbane, Qld	133
4BK	Brisbane ..	1,300	2,000	Queensland Newspapers Pty Ltd, Campbell Street, Bowen Hills, Brisbane, Qld	168
4KQ	Brisbane ..	690	2,000	Labor Broadcasting Station Pty Ltd, Cnr Elizabeth and Edward Streets, Brisbane, Qld	168

Country

4AK	Oakey ..	1,220	2,000	Queensland Newspapers Pty Ltd, Campbell Street, Bowen Hills, Brisbane, Qld	168
4AY	Ayr ..	960	2,000	Ayr Broadcasters Pty Ltd, 41 Flinders Street, Townsville, Qld	125½
4BU	Bundaberg ..	1,330	2,000	Bundaberg Broadcasters Pty Ltd, 55 Woongarra Street, Bundaberg, Qld	116½

APPENDIX A—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)
<i>QUEENSLAND—continued</i>					
4CA	Cairns ..	1,010	2,000	Amalgamated Wireless (A'asia) Ltd, 47 York Street, Sydney, N.S.W.	119
4GR	Toowoomba ..	860	2,000	Gold Radio Service Pty Ltd, Winter Garden Building, 187 Queen Street, Brisbane, Qld	133
4GY	Gympie ..	1,350	2,000	Gympie Broadcasting Co. Ltd, Smithfield Chambers, 232 Mary Street, Gympie, Qld	116
4IP	Ipswich ..	1,010	2,000	South Queensland Broadcasting Corporation Pty Ltd, Limestone Street, Ipswich, Qld	125½
4LG	Longreach ..	1,100	2,000	Central Queensland Broadcasting Corporation Pty Ltd, Merino Arcade, Eagle Street, Longreach, Qld	112½
4LM	Mount Isa ..	1,370	2,000	North Queensland Broadcasting Corporation Pty Ltd, C/o White and Hancock, A.N.Z. Bank Chambers, Queen Street, Brisbane, Qld	120½
4MB	Maryborough ..	1,160	2,000	Maryborough Broadcasting Co. Pty Ltd, Winter Garden Building, 187 Queen Street, Brisbane, Qld	122½
4MK	Mackay ..	1,380	2,000	Mackay Broadcasting Service Pty Ltd, 38 Gordon Street, Mackay, Qld	117½
4NA	Nambour ..	1,320	2,000	Maroochy Broadcasting Co. Ltd, Currie Street, Nambour, Qld	114
4RO	Rockhampton	1,000	2,000	Rockhampton Broadcasting Co. Pty Ltd, Winter Garden Building, 187 Queen Street, Brisbane, Qld	121½
4SB	Kingaroy ..	1,060	2,000	South Burnett Broadcasting Co. Ltd, 28 Alford Street, Kingaroy, Qld	114½
4TO	Townsville ..	780	2,000	Amalgamated Wireless (A'asia) Ltd, 47 York Street, Sydney, N.S.W.	125½
4VL	Charleville ..	920	D 2,000 N 1,000	Charleville Broadcasting Co. Ltd, Radio House, 14 Wills Street, Charleville, Qld	113½
4WK	Warwick ..	880	D 2,000 N 1,000	Warwick Broadcasting Co. Pty Ltd, Palmerin Street, Warwick, Qld	114½
4ZR	Roma ..	1,480	D 2,000 N 1,000	Maranoa Broadcasting Co. Ltd, 35 McDowall Street, Roma, Qld	113½
<i>SOUTH AUSTRALIA</i>					
<i>Metropolitan</i>					
5AD	Adelaide ..	1,310	2,000	Advertiser Newspapers Ltd, 121 King William Street, Adelaide, S.A.	168
5DN	Adelaide ..	970	2,000	Hume Broadcasters Pty Ltd, 201 Tynte Street, North Adelaide, S.A.	168
5KA	Adelaide ..	1,200	2,000	5KA Broadcasters Pty Ltd, 43 Franklin Street, Adelaide, S.A.	168
<i>Country</i>					
5AU	Port Augusta ..	1,450	2,000	5AU Broadcasters Pty Ltd, 43 Franklin Street, Adelaide, S.A.	123½
5MU	Murray Bridge	1,460	D 2,000 N 1,000	Murray Bridge Broadcasting Co. Ltd, 121 King William Street, Adelaide, S.A.	122½
5PI	Crystal Brook	1,040	2,000	Midlands Broadcasting Services Ltd, 121 King William Street, Adelaide, S.A.	122½
5RM	Renmark ..	800	2,000	River Murray Broadcasters Pty Ltd, 43 Franklin Street, Adelaide, S.A.	121
5SE	Mount Gambier	1,370	500	South Eastern Broadcasting Co. Ltd, 121 King William Street, Adelaide, S.A.	122½

APPENDIX A—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, W.A.	168
6KY	Perth ..	1,210	2,000	Westland Broadcasting Co. Ltd, 17-19 James Street, Perth, W.A.	168
6PM	Perth ..	1,000	2,000	6PM Broadcasters Pty Ltd, 115 St George's Terrace, Perth, W.A.	125
6PR	Perth ..	880	2,000	Nicholsons Broadcasting Services Pty Ltd, 340 Hay Street, Perth, W.A.	168
<i>Country</i>					
6AM	Northam ..	860	2,000	6AM Broadcasters Pty Ltd, 115 St George's Terrace, Perth, W.A.	117
6BY	Bridgetown ..	900	2,000	W.A. Broadcasters Pty Ltd, 38 Mounts Bay Road, Perth, W.A.	113
6CI	Collie ..	1,130	2,000	Nicholsons Broadcasting Services Pty Ltd, 340 Hay Street, Perth, W.A.	124½
6GE	Geraldton ..	1,010	2,000	Great Northern Broadcasters Ltd, 145 Marine Terrace, Geraldton, W.A.	114½
6KG	Kalgoorlie ..	980	2,000	Goldfield Broadcasters (1933) Pty Ltd, 115 St George's Terrace, Perth, W.A.	103
6MD	Merredin ..	1,100	2,000	W.A. Broadcasters Pty Ltd, 38 Mounts Bay Road, Perth, W.A.	113
6NA	Narrogin ..	920	2,000	Westland Broadcasting Co. Ltd, 17-19 James Street, Perth, W.A.	122½
6TZ	Bunbury ..	960	2,000	Nicholsons Broadcasting Services Pty Ltd, 340 Hay Street, Perth, W.A.	124½
6VA	Albany ..	780	2,000	Albany Broadcasters Ltd, 171 York Street, Albany, W.A.	117
6WB	Katanning ..	1,070	2,000	W.A. Broadcasters Pty Ltd, 38 Mounts Bay Road, Perth, W.A.	113
TASMANIA					
<i>Metropolitan</i>					
7HO	Hobart ..	860	2,000	Commercial Broadcasters Pty Ltd, 152 Macquarie Street, Hobart, Tas.	133
7HT	Hobart ..	1,080	2,000	Metropolitan Broadcasters Pty Ltd, 141 Elizabeth Street, Hobart, Tas.	129½
<i>Country</i>					
7AD	Devonport ..	900	D 2,000 N 1,000	Northern Tasmania Broadcasters Pty Ltd, 54 Cameron Street, Launceston, Tas.	111½
7BU	Burnie ..	560	D 2,000 N 1,000	Burnie Broadcasting Service Pty Ltd, 54 Cameron Street, Launceston, Tas.	113½
7EX	Launceston ..	1,010	2,000	7EX Pty Ltd, Watchorn Street, Launceston, Tas.	163
7LA	Launceston ..	1,100	2,000	Findlay and Wills Broadcasters Pty Ltd, 21 Paterson Street, Launceston, Tas.	126
7QT	Queenstown ..	720	500	West Coast Broadcasters Pty Ltd, 21 Paterson Street, Launceston, Tas.	91½
7SD	Scottsdale ..	540	2,000	North East Tasmanian Radio Broadcasters Pty Ltd, 54 Cameron Street, Launceston, Tas.	100½
NORTHERN TERRITORY					
8DN	Darwin ..	1,240	2,000	Darwin Broadcasters Pty Ltd, 16 Smith Street West, Darwin, N.T.	122½

D — Daytime N — Night-time

* Provided that power may be reduced to 2,500 watts during the following periods: Monday to Saturday, midnight to 5.30 a.m.; Sunday, midnight to 7 a.m.

APPENDIX B

NATIONAL BROADCASTING STATIONS IN OPERATION ON 30 JUNE 1967
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	125½
NEW SOUTH WALES				
<i>Metropolitan</i>				
2BL ..	Sydney	740	50,000	125½
2FC ..	Sydney	610	50,000	125½
<i>Regional</i>				
2AN ..	Armidale	760	50	125½
2BA ..	Far South Coast Service (Bega)	810	10,000	125½
2CO ..	Riverina and North-East Victoria Service (Albury)	670	10,000	125½
2CP ..	Cooma	1,570	50	125½
2CR ..	Western Districts Service (Orange)	550	50,000	125½
2GL ..	New England Service (Glen Innes)	820	10,000	125½
2KP ..	Mid-North Coast Service (Kempsey)	680	10,000	125½
2LG ..	Lithgow	1,570	200	125½
2ML ..	Murwillumbah	560	200	125½
2NA ..	Newcastle	1,510	10,000	125½
2NB ..	Broken Hill	760	1,000	126¼
2NC ..	Newcastle	1,230	10,000	125½
2NR ..	Northern Rivers Service (Grafton)	700	50,000	125½
2NU ..	Northern Tablelands Service (Tamworth)	650	10,000	125½
2TR ..	Taree	720	200	125½
2UH ..	Muswellbrook	1,040	1,000	125½
2WN ..	Wollongong	1,580	2,000	125½
VICTORIA				
<i>Metropolitan</i>				
3AR ..	Melbourne	620	50,000	125½
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	125½
4QR ..	Brisbane	590	50,000	125½
<i>Regional</i>				
4AT ..	Far North Queensland Service (Atherton)	600	D 4,000 N 2,000	125½
4GM ..	Gympie District Service (Gympie)	1,570	200	125½
4MI ..	Mount Isa	1,080	200	125½
4QA ..	Pioneer District Service (Mackay)	720	2,000	125½
4QB ..	Wide Bay District Service (Maryborough)	910	10,000	125½
4QD ..	Central Western Queensland Service (Emerald)	1,550	50,000	125½
4QL ..	Western Queensland Service (Longreach)	540	10,000	125½
4QN ..	Northern Queensland Service (Townsville)	630	50,000	125½
4QO ..	Upper Burnett Service (Eidsvoll)	910	10,000	125½
4QS ..	Darling Downs Service (Toowoomba)	750	10,000	125½
4QW ..	South West Queensland Service (St George)	710	10,000	125½
4QY ..	Far North Queensland Service (Cairns)	940	2,000	125½
4RK ..	Central Queensland Service (Rockhampton)	840	10,000	125½
4SO ..	Southport	1,590	200	125½

APPENDIX B—continued

Call Sign	Location of Station							Frequency (kc/s)	Authorised Power (watts)	Hours of Service per Week (to nearest Quarter Hour)
SOUTH AUSTRALIA										
<i>Metropolitan</i>										
5AN ..	Adelaide	..	..	..	..	..	890	10,000	126½
5CL ..	Adelaide	..	..	..	..	..	730	50,000	126
<i>Regional</i>										
5CK ..	Lower North Service (Port Pirie)	..	..	..	..	..	640	10,000	126½
5LN ..	Port Lincoln	..	..	..	..	..	1,530	200	126½
5MG ..	South-East Service (Mount Gambier)	..	..	..	..	..	1,580	200	126½
5MV ..	South Australian Upper Murray Service (Renmark)	..	..	..	..	..	1,590	2,000	126½
5PA ..	South-East Service (Penola)	..	..	..	..	..	1,160	2,000	126½
5WM ..	Woomera	..	..	..	..	..	1,580	50	126½
WESTERN AUSTRALIA										
<i>Metropolitan</i>										
6WF ..	Perth	..	..	..	..	..	690	50,000	125½
6WN ..	Perth	..	..	..	..	..	810	10,000	125½
<i>Regional</i>										
6AL ..	Western Australian Regional Service (Albany)	..	..	..	..	..	650	400	125½
6CA ..	Carnarvon	..	..	..	..	..	720	200	125½
6DL ..	Dalwallinu	..	..	..	..	..	530	10,000	125½
6ED ..	Esperance	..	..	..	..	..	840	1,000	125½
6GF ..	Goldfields Regional Service (Kalgoorlie)	..	..	..	..	..	660	2,000	125½
6GN ..	Geraldton Regional Service (Geraldton)	..	..	..	..	..	830	2,000	125½
6NM ..	Western Australian Regional Service (Northam)	..	..	..	..	..	600	200	125½
6WA ..	Western Australian Regional Service (Wagin)	..	..	..	..	..	560	50,000	125½
TASMANIA										
<i>Metropolitan</i>										
7ZL ..	Hobart	..	..	..	..	..	600	10,000	125½
7ZR ..	Hobart	..	..	..	..	..	940	10,000	125½
<i>Regional</i>										
7NT ..	North Tasmanian Service (Launceston)	..	..	..	..	..	710	10,000	125½
7QN ..	West Coast Service (Queenstown)	..	..	..	..	..	630	200	125½
NORTHERN TERRITORY										
8AL ..	Alice Springs	..	..	..	..	..	1,530	50	126½
8DR ..	Darwin	..	..	..	..	..	650	2,000	126½
8KN ..	Katherine	..	..	..	..	..	670	50	126½
8TC ..	Tennant Creek	..	..	..	..	..	680	50	126½
TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA										
9PA ..	Port Moresby	..	..	..	..	..	1,250	2,000	125½
9RB ..	Rabaul	..	..	..	..	..	810	2,000	108½

APPENDIX B—continued

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	122
VLI ..	Sydney, New South Wales .. .	2,000	125½
VLK ..	Port Moresby, Papua	10,000	122
VLM ..	Brisbane, Queensland	10,000	125½
VLQ ..	Brisbane, Queensland	10,000	125½
VLR ..	Melbourne, Victoria	10,000	124
VLT ..	Port Moresby, Papua	10,000	122
VLW ..	Perth, Western Australia .. .	10,000	122½
VLX ..	Perth, Western Australia .. .	50,000	122½

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 30 JUNE 1967

Call Sign and Channel	Area	Location of Transmitter	Authorised Frequencies (Mc/s)	Authorised Power (kW, e.r.p.) and Polarisation	Licensee and Registered Office	Hours of Service per Week (to nearest Quarter Hour)
AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY						
CTC-7	Canberra ..	Black Mountain	181-188 V 182.258 S 187.758	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Vertical)	Canberra Television Ltd, Canberra Television Centre, Black Mountain, Canberra, A.C.T.	72
NEW SOUTH WALES						
<i>Metropolitan</i>						
ATN-7	Sydney ..	Artarmon ..	181-188 V 182.25 S 187.75	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Horizontal)	Amalgamated Television Services Pty Ltd, Television Centre, Epping, N.S.W.	72½
TCN-9	Sydney ..	Willoughby ..	195-202 V 196.25 S 201.75	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Horizontal)	Television Corporation Ltd, 168-174 Castlereagh Street, Sydney, N.S.W.	93½
TEN-10	Sydney ..	Artarmon ..	208-215 V 209.25 S 214.75	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Horizontal)	United Telecasters Sydney Ltd, cnr Epping and Pittwater Roads, North Ryde, N.S.W.	93
<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.	54
CWN-6	Central Western Slopes	Mount Cenn-Cruiach	174-181 V 175.26 S 180.76	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Vertical)	Country Television Services Ltd, Memorial Place, Bathurst Road, Orange, N.S.W.	54
ECN-8	Manning River	Middle Brother	188-195 V 189.25 S 194.75	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Vertical)	East Coast Television Ltd, Cowper Street, Taree, N.S.W.	56½
MTN-9	Murrumbidgee Irrigation Areas	Mount Bingar	195-202 V 196.24 S 201.74	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Horizontal)	Murrumbidgee Television Ltd, 64 Banna Street, Griffith, N.S.W.	49½
NBN-3	Newcastle-Hunter River	Great Sugarloaf	85-92 V 86.25 S 91.75	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Horizontal)	Newcastle Broadcasting and Television Corporation Ltd, Mosbri Crescent, Newcastle, N.S.W.	75½
NEN-9	Upper Namoi	Mount Dowe	195-202 V 196.24 S 201.74	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Horizontal)	Television New England Ltd, Radio Centre, Calala, Tamworth, N.S.W.	56
NRN-11	Grafton-Kempsey	Mount Moombil	215-222 V 216.26 S 221.76	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Horizontal)	Northern Rivers Television Ltd, 71 Grafton Street, Coff's Harbour, N.S.W.	54½
RTN-8	Richmond-Tweed	Mount Nardi	188-195 V 189.26 S 194.76	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Horizontal)	Richmond-Tweed TV Ltd, Bruxner Highway, Goonellabah, N.S.W.	58½
RVN-2	South-Western Slopes and Eastern Riverina	Mount Ulandra	63-70 V 64.24 S 69.74	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Horizontal)	Riverina Television Ltd, Lake Albert Road, Wagga Wagga, N.S.W.	51½
WIN-4	Illawarra ..	Knight's Hill	94-101 V 95.25 S 100.75	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Horizontal)	Television Wollongong Transmissions Ltd, Fort Drummond, Mount St Thomas, Wollongong, N.S.W.	63½

APPENDIX C—continued

Call Sign and Channel	Area	Location of Transmitter	Authorised Frequencies (Mc/s)	Authorised Power (kW, e.r.p.) and Polarisation	Licensee and Registered Office	Hours of Service per Week (to nearest Quarter Hour)
VICTORIA						
<i>Metropolitan</i>						
ATV-0	Melbourne ..	Mount Dandenong	45-52 V 46.26 S 51.76	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Horizontal)	Austarama Television Pty Ltd, Hawthorn Road, East Burwood, Vic.	87½
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.	100½
HSV-7	Melbourne ..	Mount Dandenong	181-188 V 182.25 S 187.75	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Horizontal)	Herald-Sun TV Pty Ltd, 44-74 Flinders Street, Melbourne, Vic.	86½
<i>Country</i>						
AMV-4	Upper Murray	Baranduda Ranges	94-101 V 95.26 S 100.76	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Horizontal)	Albury Upper Murray TV Ltd, Television Centre, Union Road, Lavington via Albury, N.S.W.	50½
BCV-8	Bendigo ..	Mount Alexander	188-195 V 189.25 S 194.75	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Vertical)	Bendigo and Central Victoria Telecasters Ltd, Lily Street, Bendigo, Vic.	79
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.	60½
GLV-10	Latrobe Valley	Mount Tassie (near Calligonee)	208-215 V 209.246 S 214.746	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Horizontal)	V.B.N. Ltd, 150 Albert Road, South Melbourne, Vic.	46½
GMV-6	Goulburn Valley	Mount Major	174-181 V 175.256 S 180.756	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Vertical)	Goulburn-Murray Television Ltd., 290 La Trobe Street, Melbourne, Vic.	75½
STV-8	Mildura ..	Yatpool ..	188-195 V 189.27 S 194.77	Vision 50 Sound 10 (Horizontal)	Sunraysia Television Ltd., 18 Deakin Avenue, Mildura, Vic.	32
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	81½
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	81½
TVQ-0	Brisbane ..	Mount Coot-tha	45-52 V 46.25 S 51.75	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Horizontal)	Universal Telecasters Qld Ltd, Sir Samuel Griffith Drive, Mount Coot-tha, Qld	80½
<i>Country</i>						
DDQ-10	Darling Downs	Mount Mowbullian	208-215 V 209.26 S 214.76	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Horizontal)	Darling Downs TV Ltd, Video Avenue, Mount Lofty, Toowoomba, Qld	54
*FNQ-10	Cairns ..	Cairns	208-215 V 209.25 S 214.75	Vision 5 Sound 1 (Horizontal)	Far Northern Television Ltd, 34 Abbott Street, Cairns, Qld	46
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	40

* Temporary Station.

APPENDIX C—continued

Call Sign and Channel	Area	Location of Transmitter	Authorised Frequencies (Mc/s)	Authorised Power (kW, e.r.p.) and Polarisation	Licensee and Registered Office	Hours of Service per Week (to nearest Quarter Hour)
<i>QUEENSLAND—continued</i>						
SDQ-4	Southern Downs	Passchendaele Ridge	94-101 V 95.24 S 100.74	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Horizontal)	Darling Downs TV Ltd, Video Avenue, Mount Lofty, Toowoomba, Qld	54
TNQ-7	Townsville ..	Mount Stuart	181-188 V 182.25 S 187.75	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Horizontal)	Telecasters North Queensland Ltd, Insurance House, Lower Denham Street, Townsville, Qld	42½
WBQ-8	Wide Bay ..	Mount Goonaneman	188-195 V 189.24 S 194.74	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Vertical)	Wide Bay-Burnett Television Ltd, 217 Bazaar Street, Maryborough, Qld	43
<i>SOUTH AUSTRALIA</i>						
<i>Metropolitan</i>						
ADS-7	Adelaide ..	Mount Lofty ..	181-188 V 182.26 S 187.76	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Horizontal)	Television Broadcasters Ltd, 125 Strangways Terrace, North Adelaide, S.A.	90½
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, Adelaide, S.A.	89½
SAS-10	Adelaide ..	Mount Lofty ..	208-215 V 209.25 S 214.75	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Horizontal)	South Australian Telecasters Ltd, 45 Park Terrace, Gilberton, S.A.	117
<i>Country</i>						
SES-8	South East ..	Mount Burr ..	188-195 V 189.26 S 194.76	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Horizontal)	South East Telecasters Ltd, John Watson Drive, Mount Gambier, S.A.	35½
<i>WESTERN AUSTRALIA</i>						
<i>Metropolitan</i>						
STW-9	Perth ..	Bickley ..	195-202 V 196.25 S 201.75	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Horizontal)	Swan Television Ltd, Hayes Avenue, Tuart Hill, W.A.	89
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.	87½
<i>Country</i>						
BTW-3	Bunbury ..	Mount Lennard	85-92 V 86.24 S 91.74	Vision 50 Sound 10 (Horizontal)	South Western Telecasters Ltd, Stirling Street, Bunbury, W.A.	33½
<i>TASMANIA</i>						
<i>Metropolitan</i>						
TVT-6	Hobart ..	Mount Wellington	174-181 V 175.25 S 180.75	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Horizontal)	Tasmanian Television Ltd, 152 Macquarie Street, Hobart, Tas.	64½
<i>Country</i>						
TNT-9	North Eastern Tasmania	Mount Barrow	195-202 V 196.238 S 201.738	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Horizontal)	Northern Television Ltd, Watchorn Street, Launceston, Tas.	66½

APPENDIX D

NATIONAL TELEVISION STATIONS IN OPERATION ON 30 JUNE 1967

Call Sign and Channel	Area	Location of Transmitter	Authorised Frequencies (Mc/s)	Authorised Power (kW e.r.p.) and Polarisation	Hours of Service per Week per Nearest Quarter Hour
AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY					
ABC-3 ..	Canberra ..	Black Mountain ..	85-92 V 86.24 S 91.74	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Vertical)	83½
NEW SOUTH WALES					
<i>Metropolitan</i>					
ABN-2 ..	Sydney ..	Gore Hill ..	63-70 V 64.25 S 69.75	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Horizontal)	82½
<i>Country</i>					
ABCN-1 ..	Central Tablelands ..	Mount Canobolas ..	56-63 V 57.258 S 62.754	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Vertical)	82½
ABDN-2 ..	Grafton-Kempsey ..	Mount Moombil ..	63-70 V 64.26 S 69.76	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Horizontal)	82½
ABGN-7 ..	Murrumbidgee Irrigation ..	Mount Bingar ..	181-188 V 182.24 S 187.74	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Horizontal)	82½
ABHN-5 ..	Newcastle-Hunter River ..	Great Sugarloaf ..	101-108 V 102.258 S 107.758	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Horizontal)	82½
ABLN-2 ..	Broken Hill ..	Rocky Hill ..	63.70 V 64.25 S 69.75	Vision 5 Sound 1 (Vertical)	76½
ABMN-0 ..	South-Western Slopes and Eastern Riverina	Mount Ulandra ..	45-52 V 46.24 S 51.74	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Horizontal)	82½
ABQN-5 ..	Central Western Slopes ..	Mount Cenn-Cruaich ..	101-108 V 102.24 S 107.74	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Vertical)	82½
ABRN-6 ..	Richmond-Tweed ..	Mount Nardi ..	174-181 V 175.26 S 180.76	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Horizontal)	78½
ABSN-8 ..	Bega-Cooma ..	Brown Mountain ..	188-195 V 189.24 S 194.74	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Vertical)	83½
ABTN-1 ..	Manning River ..	Middle Brother ..	56-63 V 57.25 S 62.75	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Vertical)	82½
ABUN-7 ..	Upper Namoi ..	Mount Dowe ..	181-188 V 182.24 S 187.74	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Horizontal)	82½
ABWN-5A..	Illawarra ..	Knight's Hill ..	137-144 V 138.25 S 143.75	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Horizontal)	82½
VICTORIA					
<i>Metropolitan</i>					
ABV-2 ..	Melbourne ..	Mount Dandenong ..	63-70 V 64.25 S 69.75	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Horizontal)	85½

APPENDIX D—continued

Call Sign and Channel	Area	Location of Transmitter	Authorised Frequencies (Mc/s)	Authorised Power (kW e.r.p.) and Polarisation	Hours of Service per Week (to nearest Quarter Hour)
<i>VICTORIA—continued</i>					
<i>Country</i>					
ABAV-1 ..	Upper Murray ..	Baranduda Ranges ..	V 56-63 V 57.25 S 62.75	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Horizontal)	83½
ABEV-1 ..	Bendigo ..	Mount Alexander ..	V 56-63 V 57.26 S 62.76	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Vertical)	85½
ABGV-3 ..	Goulburn Valley ..	Mount Major ..	V 85-92 V 86.23 S 91.73	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Vertical)	85½
ABLV-4 ..	Latrobe Valley ..	Mount Tassie (near Callig- nee)	V 94-101 V 95.24 S 100.74	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Horizontal)	85½
ABMV-4 ..	Mildura ..	Yatpool ..	V 94-101 V 95.27 S 100.77	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Horizontal)	85½
ABRV-3 ..	Ballarat ..	Lookout Hill (near Mount Buangor)	V 85-92 V 86.238 S 91.738	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Horizontal)	85½
ABSV-2 ..	Murray Valley ..	Goschen ..	V 63-70 V 64.26 S 69.76	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Vertical)	85½
<i>QUEENSLAND</i>					
<i>Metropolitan</i>					
ABQ-2 ..	Brisbane ..	Mount Coot-tha ..	V 63-70 V 64.24 S 69.74	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Horizontal)	76¼
<i>Country</i>					
ABDQ-3 ..	Darling Downs ..	Mount Mowbullen ..	V 85-92 V 86.252 S 91.752	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Horizontal)	76¼
*ABNQ-9 ..	Cairns ..	Cairns ..	V 195-202 V 196.24 S 201.74	Vision 5 Sound 1 (Horizontal)	76¼
ABRQ-3 ..	Rockhampton ..	Mount Hopeful ..	V 85-92 V 86.26 S 91.76	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Horizontal)	76¼
ABSQ-1 ..	Southern Downs ..	Passchendaele Ridge ..	V 56-63 V 57.26 S 62.76	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Horizontal)	76¼
ABTQ-3 ..	Townsville ..	Mount Stuart ..	V 86-93 V 87.27 S 92.77	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Horizontal)	76¼
ABWQ-6 ..	Wide Bay ..	Mount Goonaneman ..	V 174-181 V 175.24 S 180.74	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Vertical)	76¼
<i>SOUTH AUSTRALIA</i>					
<i>Metropolitan</i>					
ABS-2 ..	Adelaide ..	Mount Lofty ..	V 63-70 V 64.26 S 69.76	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Horizontal)	76¼

* Temporary Station.

APPENDIX D—continued

Call Sign and Channel	Area	Location of Transmitter	Authorised Frequencies (Mc/s)	Authorised Power (kW e.r.p.) and Polarisation	Hours of Service per Week (to nearest Quarter Hour)
<i>SOUTH AUSTRALIA—continued</i>					
<i>Country</i>					
ABGS-1 ..	South East ..	Mount Burr ..	56-63 V 57.25 S 62.75	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Horizontal)	76½
ABNS-1 ..	Spencer Gulf North ..	The Bluff ..	56-63 V 57.25 S 62.75	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Vertical)	76½
<i>WESTERN AUSTRALIA</i>					
<i>Metropolitan</i>					
ABW-2 ..	Perth ..	Bickley ..	63-70 V 64.25 S 69.75	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Horizontal)	73½
<i>Country</i>					
ABAW-2 ..	Southern Agricultural ..	Mount Barker ..	63-70 V 64.24 S 69.74	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Vertical)	73½
ABCW-4 ..	Central Agricultural ..	Mawson Trig ..	94.101 V 95.26 S 100.76	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Horizontal)	73½
ABSW-5 ..	Bunbury ..	Mount Lennard ..	101-108 V 102.25 S 107.75	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Horizontal)	73½
<i>TASMANIA</i>					
<i>Metropolitan</i>					
ABT-2 ..	Hobart ..	Mount Wellington ..	63-70 V 64.24 S 69.74	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Horizontal)	82
<i>Country</i>					
ABNT-3 ..	North Eastern Tasmania ..	Mount Barrow ..	85-92 V 86.20 S 91.70	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Horizontal)	82

APPENDIX E

Commercial Television Translator Stations in Operation at 30 June 1967

Area Served	Location	Call Sign and Area (Parent Station)	Input Channel/Offset	Output Channel/Offset	Authorised Power/Polarisation	Licensee
NEW SOUTH WALES						
Armidale ..	Kelly's Plains	NEN Upper Namoi	9 - 10 kc/s	1 (Not Determined)	5 watts (Horizontal)	Television New England Ltd
Bateman's Bay-Moruya	Mount Wandera	WIN Illawarra	4 No offset	11 No offset	50 watts (Horizontal)	Television Wollongong Transmissions Ltd
Bonalbo ..	Brown's Hill	RTN Richmond-Tweed	8 + 10kc/s	5 No offset	1 watt (Vertical)	Richmond-Tweed TV Ltd
Cooma ..	Mount Roberts	CTC Canberra	7 + 8kc/s	10 + 10kc/s	1,000 watts (Vertical)	Canberra Television Ltd
Kyogle ..	Geneva Hill	RTN Richmond-Tweed	8 + 10kc/s	5 + 10kc/s	1 watt (Vertical)	Richmond-Tweed TV Ltd
Lithgow ..	Reservoir Hill	CBN Central Tablelands	8 + 8kc/s	6 modified - 1,000 kc/s	5 watts (Vertical)	Country Television Services Ltd
Mudgee* ..	Endicott's Hill	CWN Central Western Slopes	6 + 10kc/s	9 + 10kc/s	1 watt (Vertical)	Country Television Services Ltd
Murwillumbah	May's Hill ..	RTN Richmond-Tweed	8 + 10kc/s	5 + 10kc/s	5 watts (Horizontal)	Richmond-Tweed TV Ltd
Snowy Mountains (Khancoban)	Mount Youngal	AMV Upper Murray	4 + 10kc/s	10 - 10kc/s	5 watts (Horizontal)	Snowy Mountains Hydro-Electric Authority
VICTORIA						
Swan Hill ..	Goschen ..	BCV Bendigo	8** No offset	11 No offset	1,000 watts (Vertical)	Bendigo and Central Victoria Telecasters Ltd
Warrnambool-Port Fairy	Tower Hill	BTV Ballarat	6 - 2 kc/s	9 + 8 kc/s	50 watts (Vertical)	Ballarat and Western Victoria Television Ltd
QUEENSLAND						
Cardstone Village†	Mount Stuart	TNQ Townsville	7 No offset	5 No offset	1 watt (Vertical)	Northern Electric Authority of Queensland
TASMANIA						
Gowrie Park	1½ m. N.W. of Gowrie Park	TNT North Eastern Tasmania	9 - 12 kc/s	1 - 10 kc/s	1 watt (Horizontal)	Northern Television Ltd
Queenstown-Zeehan	Mount Owen	TVT Hobart	6 No offset	8 No offset	50 watts (Horizontal)	Tasmanian Television Ltd
Rosebery-Renison Bell	Mount Read	TVT Hobart	8 No offset (via Queenstown Translator)	10 No offset	5 watts (Horizontal)	Tasmanian Television Ltd
South Launceston	Juliana Street	TNT North Eastern Tasmania	9 - 12 kc/s	11 - 10 kc/s	1 watt (Horizontal)	Northern Television Ltd

For footnotes see end of table.

Area Served	Location	Call Sign and Area (Parent Station)	Input Channel/Offset	Output Channel/Offset	Authorised Power/Polarisation	Licensee
Stanley ..	The Nut ..	TNT North Eastern Tasmania	9 - 12 kc/s	6 - 10 kc/s	50 watts (Vertical)	Northern Television Ltd
Swansea- Bicheno	½m. S. of Bicheno	TVT Hobart	6 No offset	8 - 10 kc/s	50 watts (H-Swansea) (V-Bicheno)	Tasmanian Television Ltd
Taroona ..	White Rock Point	TVT Hobart	6 No offset	8 No offset	50 watts (Horizontal)	Tasmanian Television Ltd

* The station at Mudgee is operating temporarily on Channel 11 from Bombira.

† The station at Cardstone Village is operating on a temporary basis and its operation will be reviewed in the light of service provided by the Cairns full-power stations.

** Intermediate UHF relay at Gredgwin.

APPENDIX F

National Television Translator Stations in Operation at 30 June 1967

Area Served	Location	Call Sign and Area (Parent Station)	Input Channel/Offset	Output Channel/Offset	Authorised Power/Polarisation
NEW SOUTH WALES					
Armidale	Kelly's Plains ..	ABUN Upper Namoi	7 - 10 kc/s	4 No offset	5 watts (Horizontal)
Bonalbo	Brown's Hill ..	ABRN Richmond-Tweed	6 + 10 kc/s	3 - 10 kc/s	1 watt (Vertical)
Kyogle	Geneva Hill ..	ABRN Richmond-Tweed	6 + 10 kc/s	3 + 10 kc/s	1 watt (Vertical)
Lithgow	Reservoir Hill ..	ABCN Central Tablelands	1 + 8 kc/s	5 No offset	5 watts (Vertical)
VICTORIA					
Warrnambool-Port Fairy	Tower Hill ..	ABRV Ballarat	3 - 12 kc/s	2 - 10 kc/s	50 watts (Vertical)
TASMANIA					
Queenstown-Zeehan ..	Mount Owen ..	ABT Hobart	2 - 10 kc/s	4 No offset	50 watts* (Horizontal)
Rosebery-Renison Bell ..	Mount Read ..	ABT Hobart	4 No offset (via Queenstown Translator)	1 + 10 kc/s	5 watts (Horizontal)
South Launceston ..	Juliana Street ..	ABNT North Eastern Tasmania	3 - 50 kc/s	1 No offset	1 watt (Horizontal)
Stanley	The Nut ..	ABNT North Eastern Tasmania	3 - 50 kc/s	1 + 10 kc/s	50 watts (Vertical)

* Temporarily operating on 5 watts.

APPENDIX G

COMMERCIAL TELEVISION STATIONS
 PRINCIPAL SHAREHOLDERS IN LICENSEE COMPANIES

AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY
 CANBERRA TELEVISION LTD (CTC)

	50c Stock Units
The Federal Capital Press of Australia Pty Ltd	360,000
Daniel Bros & Co. Pty Ltd	178,600
Others	661,400
Total issued stock units	1,200,000

NEW SOUTH WALES

(Metropolitan)

AMALGAMATED TELEVISION SERVICES PTY LTD (ATN)

	\$2 Shares
John Fairfax & Sons Ltd	1,061,630
Fairfax Corporation Pty Ltd	216,896
Associated Newspapers Ltd	125,000
The Australian Broadcasting Co. Pty Ltd	90,592
Total issued shares	1,494,118

TELEVISION CORPORATION LTD (TCN)

	\$1 Stock Units
Consolidated Press Holdings Ltd	8,448,541
Associated Newspapers Ltd (London)	349,500
Others	1,166,625
Total issued stock units	9,964,666

UNITED TELECASTERS SYDNEY LTD (TEN)

	50c Shares
Colonial Sugar Refining Co. Ltd	1,317,136
Amalgamated Wireless (A/asia) Ltd	1,000,000
Email Ltd	1,000,000
N.B.C. International Ltd (Canada)	900,000
Bank of New South Wales	788,280
Entertainments Finance Ltd	450,000
National Roads and Motorists' Association (N.S.W.)	263,426
United Artists (Aust.) Pty Ltd	225,000
J. C. Williamson Ltd	200,000
Ansett Transport Industries Ltd	133,333
VITI Pty Ltd	100,000
Others	2,622,825
Total issued shares	9,000,000

(Country)

COUNTRY TELEVISION SERVICES LTD (CBN)

	50c Stock Units
Country Broadcasting and Television Services Ltd	475,200
Email Ltd	226,400
A. & F. Sullivan Pty Ltd	238,000
Others	724,400
Total issued stock units	1,664,000

APPENDIX G—continued

COMMERCIAL TELEVISION STATIONS—continued

RICHMOND-TWEED TV LTD (RTN)

	50c Shares
Richmond River Broadcasters Pty Ltd	170,200
Northern Star Ltd	140,000
Tweed Radio and Broadcasting Co. Pty Ltd	82,600
Canberra Television Ltd	69,000
Others	938,000
Total issued shares	1,399,800

RIVERINA TELEVISION LTD (RVN)

	50c Shares
Estate E. V. Roberts	200,000
A. & F. Sullivan Pty Ltd	150,000
Fairfax Corporation Pty Ltd	100,000
Others	550,000
Total issued shares	1,000,000

TELEVISION WOLLONGONG TRANSMISSIONS LTD (WIN)

	\$1 Stock Units
Mirror Newspapers Ltd	194,200
Far Pty Ltd	140,000
Euroka Pty Ltd	131,800
Interstate Television Holdings Pty Ltd	101,000
Consolidated Press Holdings Ltd	36,000
Others	397,000
Total issued stock units	1,000,000

VICTORIA
(Metropolitan)

AUSTARAMA TELEVISION PTY LTD (ATV)

	\$2 Shares
Ansett Transport Industries Ltd	999,999
R. M. Ansett	1
Total issued shares	1,000,000

GENERAL TELEVISION CORPORATION PTY LTD (GTV)

	\$2 Shares
Independent Television Corporation Pty Ltd (and subsidiaries)	789,176
Hoyts Theatres Ltd	85,033
Greater Union Organisation Pty Ltd	74,017
Nilsen's Broadcasting Service Pty Ltd	35,290
Val Morgan & Sons Pty Ltd	22,194
Efftee Broadcasters Pty Ltd	6,290
Total issued shares	1,012,000

HERALD-SUN T.V. PTY LTD (HSV)

	\$2 Shares
The Herald and Weekly Times Ltd	637,505
Associated Newspapers Ltd (London)	112,500
Total issued shares	750,005

APPENDIX G—continued

COMMERCIAL TELEVISION STATIONS—continued

VICTORIA

(Country)

ALBURY UPPER MURRAY T.V. LTD (AMV)

	50c Shares
A. & F. Sullivan Pty Ltd	159,700
Irving Nominees Pty Ltd	61,000
Tenilba Investments Pty Ltd	47,400
Amalgamated Wireless (A/asia) Ltd	45,000
Border Morning Mail Pty Ltd	40,000
Others	746,900
Total issued shares	1,100,000

BENDIGO AND CENTRAL VICTORIA TELECASTERS LTD (BCV)

	50c Shares
Victorian Broadcasting Network Ltd	234,300
Central Victoria Broadcasters Pty Ltd	100,000
Golden Drive-in Theatre Pty Ltd	60,000
Amalgamated Wireless (A/asia) Ltd	48,000
Others	757,700
Total issued shares	1,200,000

BALLARAT AND WESTERN VICTORIA TELEVISION LTD (BTV)

	50c Shares
Woodrow Corporation Pty Ltd	150,000
Associated Broadcasting Services Ltd	101,500
Ballarat Broadcasters Pty Ltd	100,000
Ballarat Courier Pty Ltd	100,000
Canberra Television Ltd	95,060
Others	853,440
Total issued shares	1,400,000

V.B.N. LIMITED (GLV)

	50c Ordinary Shares	\$2 Cumulative Redeemable Preference Shares
Victorian Broadcasting Network Ltd	975,618	..
Central Murray Broadcasters Pty Ltd .. .. .	..	105,000
Central Victoria Broadcasters Pty Ltd .. .. .	..	10,000
Grenfell Investments Pty Ltd .. .. .	..	10,000
Latrobe Valley and Gippsland Broadcasters Pty Ltd	200,000	420,000
Western Province Radio Pty Ltd .. .. .	..	184,000
Others	24,382	..
Total issued shares	1,200,000	729,000

GOULBURN—MURRAY TELEVISION LTD (GMV)

	50c Shares
Associated Broadcasting Services Ltd	462,850
Others	737,150
Total issued shares	1,200,000

APPENDIX G—continued

COMMERCIAL TELEVISION STATIONS—continued

SUNRAYSIA TELEVISION LTD (STV)

	50c Shares
Elliott Newspaper Group Pty Ltd	41,000
Sunraysia Broadcasters Pty Ltd	37,200
Central Murray Broadcasters Pty Ltd	35,000
Electronic Industries Ltd	34,000
Sunraysia Publishing Co. Pty Ltd	32,000
Others	520,800
Total issued shares	700,000

QUEENSLAND

(Metropolitan)

BRISBANE TV LTD (BTQ)

	\$1 Shares
Queensland Newspapers Pty Ltd	240,000
Telegraph Newspaper Co. Pty Ltd	163,000
Associated Newspapers Ltd (London)	100,000
Commonwealth Broadcasting Corporation (Qld) Ltd	50,000
Amalgamated Wireless (A/asia) Ltd	50,000
Television Corporation Ltd	50,000
The Herald and Weekly Times Ltd	40,000
Others	757,000
Total issued shares	1,450,000

QUEENSLAND TELEVISION LTD (QTQ)

	50c Stock Units
Fairfax Publications Pty Ltd	507,600
Amalgamated Television Services Pty Ltd	500,800
Fairfax Corporation Pty Ltd	500,400
N.B.C. International Ltd (Canada)	300,000
Interstate Television Holdings Pty Ltd	300,000
P.M.S. Investments Pty Ltd	269,400
Others	649,000
Total issued stock units	3,027,200

UNIVERSAL TELECASTERS QLD LTD (TVQ)

	50c Shares
Ansett Transport Industries Ltd	300,000
Ansett Transport Industries (Operations) Pty Ltd	300,000
Pioneer Tourist Coaches Pty Ltd	300,000
The Mutual Life and Citizens' Assurance Co. Ltd	150,000
Ansett Hotels Pty Ltd	84,900
Others	865,100
Total issued shares	2,000,000

QUEENSLAND

(Country)

DARLING DOWNS TV LTD (DDQ)

	50c Shares
Birch, Carroll and Coyle Ltd	210,000
Empire Theatre Pty Ltd and subsidiary companies	96,000
Toowoomba Newspaper Co. Pty Ltd	83,400
Gold Radio Service Pty Ltd	66,000
Newcastle Broadcasting and Television Corporation Ltd	43,600
Others	901,000
Total issued shares	1,400,000

APPENDIX G—continued

COMMERCIAL TELEVISION STATIONS—continued

FAR NORTHERN TELEVISION LTD (FNQ)								50c Shares
Far Northern Theatres Ltd	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	178,600
The Cairns Post Pty Ltd	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40,000
Others	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	781,400
Total issued shares	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,000,000
ROCKHAMPTON TELEVISION LTD (RTQ)								50c Shares
Rockhampton Newspaper Co. Pty Ltd	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	80,000
Nationwide Finance Ltd	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	72,100
Rockhampton Broadcasting Co. Pty Ltd	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40,000
Others	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	807,900
Total issued shares	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,000,000
TELECASTERS NORTH QUEENSLAND LTD (TNQ)								50c Stock Units
Ayr Broadcasters Pty Ltd	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	80,000
Amalgamated Wireless (A/asia) Ltd	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	80,000
Samuel Allen & Sons Ltd	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40,000
The North Queensland Newspaper Co. Ltd	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40,000
Others	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	440,000
Total issued stock units	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	680,000
DARLING DOWNS TV LTD (SDQ)								
<i>See DDQ</i>								
WIDE BAY-BURNETT TELEVISION LTD (WBQ)								50c Shares
Bundaberg Broadcasters Pty Ltd	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50,000
Maryborough Newspaper Co. Pty Ltd	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40,700
Bundaberg Newspaper Co. Pty Ltd	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40,000
Maryborough Broadcasting Co. Pty Ltd	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40,000
Birch, Carroll and Coyle (Bundaberg) Pty Ltd	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40,000
Others	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	789,300
Total issued shares	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,000,000
SOUTH AUSTRALIA								
<i>(Metropolitan)</i>								
TELEVISION BROADCASTERS LTD (ADS)								50c Shares
Advertiser Newspapers Ltd	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	920,000
Associated Newspapers Ltd (London)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	375,000
Midlands Broadcasting Services Ltd	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	300,000
SKA Holdings Pty Ltd	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	300,000
Philips Industries Pty Ltd	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	150,000
Others	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	955,000
Total issued shares	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,000,000
SOUTHERN TELEVISION CORPORATION LTD (NWS)								50c Shares
News Ltd	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	625,000
Ian Potter & Co.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	105,000
Interstate Television Holdings Pty Ltd	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100,000
Consolidated Press Holdings Ltd	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45,000
Others	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	275,000
Total issued shares	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,150,000

APPENDIX G—continued

COMMERCIAL TELEVISION STATIONS—continued

TASMANIA

(Metropolitan)

TASMANIAN TELEVISION LTD (TVT)

	50c Shares
Davies Bros Ltd	165,100
Robert Nettlefold Pty Ltd	64,400
Metropolitan Broadcasters Pty Ltd	50,300
E. G. McRae	42,300
Commercial Broadcasters Pty Ltd	40,000
Others	837,900
Total issued shares	1,200,000

TASMANIA

(Country)

NORTHERN TELEVISION LTD (TNT)

	50c Stock Units
7EX Pty Ltd	206,050
The Examiner Newspaper Co. Pty Ltd	202,750
Findlay and Wills Broadcasters Pty Ltd	169,650
Tasmanian Television Ltd	49,000
Others	672,550
Total issued stock units	1,300,000

PROPOSED SHAREHOLDERS IN PROSPECTIVE LICENSEE COMPANIES

NEW SOUTH WALES

(Country)

BROKEN HILL TELEVISION LTD (BKN)

	50c Shares
J. M. Sturrock Pty Ltd	102,000
Electronic Industries Ltd	10,000
Broken Hill Theatres Pty Ltd	10,000
Others	78,000
Total shares	200,000

QUEENSLAND

(Country)

MACKAY TELEVISION LTD (MVQ)

Final details of the shareholders of this company are not available (see paragraph 67 of Report).

SOUTH AUSTRALIA

(Country)

SPENCER GULF TELECASTERS LTD (GTS)

	50c Shares
Electronic Industries Ltd	105,000
A.L.C.W. Pty Ltd	50,000
Atico Pty Ltd	50,000
B.H.P. Nominees Pty Ltd	50,000
Australian and International Insurances Ltd	35,000
Southern Television Corporation Ltd	34,000
Amalgamated Wireless (A/asia) Ltd	30,000
Others	346,000
Total	700,000

WESTERN AUSTRALIA

(Country)

SOUTH WESTERN TELECASTERS LTD (GSW)

See BTW

APPENDIX H

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 by the Board in November 1966 and May 1967. 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 have been summarised in a number of tables as follows:

Table I.—Analysis of Broadcasting Programmes by Categories—All Metropolitan Stations.

Table II.—Analysis of Broadcasting Programmes by Categories—Metropolitan Stations by Time Periods.

Table III.—Analysis of Broadcast Advertising by Time Periods—Metropolitan Commercial Stations, Monday to Friday Average.

Table IV.—Analysis of Broadcasting Advertising by Time Periods each Day of the Week—Metropolitan Commercial Stations.

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 dramatised productions.
<i>Light Entertainment—</i>				
Light and Popular Music	..	..	..	Musical comedy, 'evergreens', items of popular music in general programmes, 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 programmes dealing with cooking, house and garden, hobbies, care of pets, health, physical fitness and other personal matters. Shopping guides.
Children	..	..	..	Programmes directed to or presented for children, serials, children's recordings, and informative 'scatters'.
<i>Information..</i>	..	..	..	Programmes concerning such topics as aspects of science, other lands and peoples, agriculture, industry and other major occupations.
<i>Current Affairs—</i>				
Social and Political	..	..	..	Programmes concerned with political and economic aspects of modern society, news commentaries, Australian history, national events, festivals and public gatherings, charitable activities.
Religious	..	..	..	Programmes originated for or by recognised religious bodies.
<i>The Arts</i>	..	..	..	Serious music and opera, readings of prose and poetry, literary and art criticism.

- Education* Programmes designed as an aid to formal teaching, kindergarten sessions.
- Advertising* All advertisements except those within shopping guides, includes translation of foreign language advertisements.

4. *Definition of Time Periods.* Each day of the week is divided into seven periods as follows:

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

TABLE I.—ANALYSIS OF BROADCASTING PROGRAMMES BY CATEGORIES
All Metropolitan Stations

<i>Programme Category</i>	<i>Commercial (25 stations)</i>	<i>National (12 stations)</i>	<i>All Stations (37 stations)</i>
	<i>Per cent</i>	<i>Per cent</i>	<i>Per cent</i>
Entertainment—			
Drama	0.8	4.9	2.1
Light and Popular Music	48.3	18.8	38.7
Variety, Talent, etc.	2.1	1.2	1.8
Incidental Matter	8.6	4.3	7.2
Serious Music and The Arts	0.3	27.0	9.0
	— 60.1	— 56.2	— 58.8
News and Sport—			
News	9.8	10.0	9.9
Sport	5.3	3.3	4.7
	— 15.1	— 13.3	— 14.6
Information and General—			
Family	2.2	0.8	1.7
Children's	0.2	3.3	1.2
Information	2.0	7.7	3.8
Social and Political	2.0	14.0	6.0
Religious	3.3	2.3	3.0
Educational	*	2.4	0.8
	— 9.7	— 30.5	— 16.5
Advertising	15.1	..	10.1
	— 100.0	— 100.0	— 100.0

* Less than 0.05 per cent.

TABLE II.—ANALYSIS OF BROADCASTING PROGRAMMES BY CATEGORIES
Metropolitan Stations by Time Periods

Programme Category	Breakfast		Morning		Midday		Early Afternoon		Late Afternoon		Evening		Night	
	All Commercial Stations		All Commercial Stations		All Commercial Stations		All Commercial Stations		All Commercial Stations		All Commercial Stations		All Commercial 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
Entertainment—														
Drama	1.0	2.4	2.6	0.1	2.1	1.5	2.1	*	0.5	..	3.3	0.5	3.6	
Light and Popular Music	42.9	37.2	39.2	33.7	45.7	35.8	53.1	32.1	54.3	43.8	48.3	33.7	55.0	42.5
Variety, Talent, etc. ..	1.6	1.1	3.1	2.4	2.1	1.7	2.7	2.4	1.2	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.9	2.2
Incidental Matter	7.2	7.0	9.7	8.9	7.7	6.7	8.6	7.4	8.1	6.7	8.2	6.4	9.6	7.1
The Arts	0.1	9.4	0.2	8.8	0.3	8.3	*	15.2	*	6.0	0.4	5.8	0.8	10.2
	51.8	55.7	54.6	56.4	55.9	54.6	65.9	59.2	63.6	58.0	58.0	50.5	67.8	65.6
News and Sport—														
News	17.5	18.8	6.2	4.6	12.0	15.6	5.4	4.4	11.9	10.1	15.2	19.4	6.2	6.1
Sport	1.1	0.8	3.0	2.2	6.2	5.5	9.4	10.1	7.4	6.8	6.6	8.7	4.9	3.3
	18.6	19.6	9.2	6.8	18.2	21.1	14.8	14.5	19.3	16.9	21.8	28.1	11.1	9.4
Information and General—														
Family	0.7	0.5	6.4	5.6	3.6	2.4	1.7	1.3	0.2	0.1	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.3
Children's	0.4	1.6	0.2	0.4	..	..	*	0.5	0.6	5.4	..	..	..	..
Information	0.4	2.2	4.8	6.3	3.0	7.7	1.2	1.5	0.6	1.8	1.1	3.3	1.3	3.4
Social and Political ..	0.6	0.6	4.4	5.9	2.9	3.1	1.3	9.4	0.8	7.3	3.5	6.5	1.3	8.8
Religious	2.0	2.6	1.4	2.7	1.4	1.0	1.7	1.3	1.6	1.5	2.8	3.0	10.4	7.5
Educational .. .. .	..	..	0.1	3.1	..	..	..	1.8	..	..	0.1	0.1	..	..
	4.1	7.5	17.3	24.0	10.9	14.2	5.9	15.8	3.8	16.1	8.2	13.4	13.5	20.0
Advertising	25.5	17.2	18.9	12.8	15.0	10.1	13.4	10.5	13.3	9.0	12.0	8.0	7.6	5.0

* Less than 0.05 per cent.

TABLE III.—ANALYSIS OF BROADCAST ADVERTISING BY TIME PERIODS
Metropolitan Commercial Stations Monday to Friday Average

	<i>Sydney</i>	<i>Melbourne</i>	<i>Brisbane</i>	<i>Adelaide</i>	<i>Perth</i>	<i>Hobart</i>	<i>All Cities</i>
	<i>Per cent</i>	<i>Per cent</i>	<i>Per cent</i>	<i>Per cent</i>	<i>Per cent</i>	<i>Per cent</i>	<i>Per cent</i>
Breakfast	25.7	31.4	24.2	21.6	32.5	29.1	29.4
Morning	21.3	22.2	20.2	19.7	19.1	19.1	20.6
Midday	15.6	17.7	16.7	17.4	9.0	12.2	15.2
Early Afternoon	13.8	15.3	15.8	11.1	9.7	12.3	13.4
Late Afternoon	16.6	15.0	13.7	14.6	11.6	12.9	14.4
Evening	19.1	23.0	10.6	15.4	11.7	10.6	14.0
Night	13.0	8.4	6.4	8.0	6.0	4.8	8.5
All Periods	17.7	17.9	15.3	17.0	14.1	14.3	16.4

TABLE IV.—ANALYSIS OF BROADCAST ADVERTISING BY TIME PERIODS EACH DAY OF THE WEEK
Metropolitan Commercial Stations

	<i>Sunday</i>	<i>Monday</i>	<i>Tuesday</i>	<i>Wednesday</i>	<i>Thursday</i>	<i>Friday</i>	<i>Saturday</i>	<i>All Days</i>
	<i>Per cent</i>	<i>Per cent</i>	<i>Per cent</i>	<i>Per cent</i>	<i>Per cent</i>	<i>Per cent</i>	<i>Per cent</i>	<i>Per cent</i>
Breakfast	10.3	25.7	28.4	31.3	33.0	28.9	21.1	25.5
Morning	12.8	16.8	20.5	21.4	24.0	20.4	16.5	18.9
Midday	13.0	12.8	14.3	16.2	17.7	14.8	15.6	14.9
Early Afternoon	13.2	11.0	12.7	16.2	12.1	15.0	14.0	13.4
Late Afternoon	10.7	13.7	10.7	15.6	15.4	16.7	10.3	13.3
Evening	3.6	12.5	10.7	16.0	17.4	13.6	10.0	12.0
Night	4.4	7.5	6.8	9.0	10.2	8.8	6.2	7.6
All Periods	10.1	14.1	14.9	17.7	18.4	16.9	13.3	15.1

APPENDIX I

GUIDELINES ON THE PREPARATION OF TELEVISION ADVERTISEMENTS ISSUED BY THE AUSTRALIAN ASSOCIATION OF ADVERTISING AGENCIES AND THE AUSTRALIAN ASSOCIATION OF NATIONAL ADVERTISERS

The Australian Broadcasting Control Board has the final control on what is telecast by television stations and has issued Programme Standards which include provisions relating to advertising matter.

The Board is well aware that public tastes are changing in some areas quite rapidly, but takes as its policy the view that presentation on television, with its dynamic impact on all age groups in the home should, if anything, lag a little behind what may now be considered to be 'modern' and acceptable in other media.

In recent years the Board found it necessary on a number of occasions to require stations to refrain from televising commercials which it finds unacceptable. The result has been that the commercials are taken off the air after production has been completed and paid for.

This, of course, is inconvenient and costly to the advertiser and to overcome this difficulty, the Board has very kindly come to the two advertising Associations—4A's and AANA—with the suggestion that some guidelines be drawn up which will amplify the necessarily broad guiding principles of the Standards.

The following suggestions are the result of agreement between the three parties on the kind of approach in advertising which should be avoided. They are based, to a large extent, on sections of advertising rules of the Television Advertising Board and the National Association of Broadcasters. Where any doubt exists at all, you are asked to forward a story board to the Federation of Australian Commercial Television Stations for consideration. This will not absolutely guarantee that the Control Board will not object to the commercial. It will, however, be a useful guide and, in cases where there is real doubt as to the acceptability of a storyboard, the Board itself will be prepared to state its views at the storyboard stage.

The basic areas where intense objection from viewers to advertisements has been received by the Board fall into the categories of Danger to Life; Over-use of Sex Appeal; and Bad Taste in Presentation. These categories are dealt with separately in the following guidelines, and the important matter of the time of telecast of certain advertisements is also covered.

DANGER TO LIFE*Road Safety*

Use of excessive speed on the road and violation of traffic rules, such as crossing double lines and overtaking in dangerous situations, to be avoided. Does not apply only to car, petrol and oil advertising.

Children

Children should not be shown playing in potentially dangerous situations on the road, engaging in dangerous activities such as cliff climbing; bridge climbing; leaning out of high windows, etc., or climbing up on shelves in the kitchen.

Children should not be shown using medicines, disinfectants, antiseptics, etc., unless there is a parent in the scene. These and other dangerous substances should not be shown within the reach of children.

Children should not be shown in any situation where they could receive burns, such as the use of matches, gas, petrol, and electrical appliances which could be dangerous to children. The object is to avoid scenes where the situation depicted could lead to burns or electric shock.

They should not be shown driving any vehicle or using any power-driven appliance or implement which is normally used or driven by an adult.

OVER-USE OF SEX APPEAL

This is almost impossible to define in a general sense because what offends one person may not be noticed by another. An example of the kind of approach which the public reacted to unfavourably was in the case of a suntan lotion which was shown being applied by a member of the opposite sex with a caressing, rather than a perfunctory, motion.

Generally speaking, the use of a boy-meets-girl theme, when associated with personal products, should be watched carefully to see that the nuances of sex appeal are kept to a reasonable minimum. This means care, not just with the optical presentation, but with the use of male voices for advertising female products and vice versa. It is often the inflections used rather than the voice which offends the viewer.

BAD TASTE IN PRESENTATION

Foundation Garments and Brassieres

In this sensitive area, it is absolutely essential to avoid the use of live models, unless they are fully clothed; the use of the 'squeeze' method of presentation with or without a model; camera shots emphasising sexual allurements; demonstrations with the use of the human hand; and over-use of close-ups, and other revealing camera angles.

In this category also come laxatives which dramatise discomfort prior to their use; deodorants and depilatories which use camera angles showing armpit demonstrations, and corn and callous removers.

These remarks apply also to advertisements for toilet tissues; for which special care must be taken to keep every scene in strict good taste. The use of words not in common etiquette should be avoided. Most advertisers of goods in these categories already observe these rules. However, there have been some lapses which commonsense should prevent.

TIME OF PRESENTATION

It is recognised that many products require a very personal approach when depicting them in television commercials, particularly those associated with women's foundation garments, toiletries and general hygiene.

It is recommended that care be taken to see that these types of commercial are scheduled for day-time viewing, rather than for peak viewing when the whole family is together. Products which are inappropriate for children should be scheduled outside late afternoon or early evening times.

GENERAL

This guide to the preparation of television commercials can never be a substitute for special care and the exercise of commonsense in relating advertisements of sensitive products to the audience which will view the commercial.

Finally it is put to the advertiser and all concerned in the agency to exercise very special care, and to review at the storyboard stage if necessary with the Federation of Australian Commercial Television Stations or the Control Board before incurring production costs.

APPENDIX J

SURVEY OF ATTITUDES TO TELEVISION: SYDNEY, MARCH, 1967

The following tables summarise data obtained from replies to questions included in the survey regarding daytime television, children's viewing, and suggestions for new types of programmes.

TABLE I—EXTENT OF TELEVISION VIEWING IN THE DAYTIME

Mostly every day	2-3 times a week	About once a week	About once a month or rarely	Never	Total
Per cent 21.9	Per cent 21.9	Per cent 8.0	Per cent 21.3	Per cent 26.9	Per cent 100.0

TABLE II—SATISFACTION WITH DAYTIME TELEVISION

Age Group	Very Satisfied	Satisfied	Not Satisfied	Total
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
Under 25 years	29.6	33.3	37.1	100.0
25 to 39	24.4	39.7	35.9	100.0
40 to 54	28.4	47.8	23.8	100.0
55 to 69	17.2	48.3	34.5	100.0
Over 70	26.7	60.0	13.3	100.0
All ages	25.0	44.0	31.0	100.0

TABLE III—FAMILY RULES FOR CHILDREN'S VIEWING

(a) Proportion of homes in which rules relating to times of viewing exist:

Educational Status of Parents	Homes with rules	Homes without rules	Total
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
Below Intermediate	58.0	42.0	100.0
Intermediate or School Certificate	58.0	42.0	100.0
Leaving, Matriculation or higher	85.7	14.3	100.0
All homes	62.9	37.1	100.0

(b) Proportion of homes in which rules relating to unacceptable programme types exist:

Educational Status of Parents	Homes with rules	Homes without rules	Total
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
Below Intermediate	47.1	52.9	100.0
Intermediate or School Certificate	52.2	47.8	100.0
Leaving, Matriculation or higher	75.0	25.0	100.0
All homes	54.2	45.8	100.0

(c) Summary of responses given by those parents who stated they had rules relating to unacceptable programme types:

Types of programme—	Proportion of Responses	
	Per cent	
General programmes containing violence and murder	30.0
Adult only movies	26.0
Specific programmes (mainly of violence and murder type)	19.7
Programmes likely to frighten children	11.0
Other programmes	13.3
Total	100.0

TABLE IV—OPINION OF SUITABILITY OF PROGRAMMES TELEVIEWED AT TIMES WHEN CHILDREN ARE MOST LIKELY TO BE VIEWING

(a) Opinions about existence of unsuitable programmes:

	Proportion of Responses	
	Per cent	
Some unsuitable programmes	37.8
No unsuitable programmes	36.4
No opinion	25.8
Total	100.0

(b) Summary of responses given by those persons who considered that some unsuitable programmes were televised at these times:

Programme matter nominated as unsuitable for children—	Proportion of Responses	
	Per cent	
Programmes containing violence and murder	53.8
Adult themes	13.5
Artists or characters whose undesirable actions children tend to imitate	12.5
Programmes containing too much sex	10.0
Programmes which are crude or suggestive	5.6
Programmes likely to frighten children	4.6
Total	100.0

TABLE V—NEW OR ADDITIONAL PROGRAMME TYPES SUGGESTED AS DESIRABLE FOR TELEVISION

Type of programme—	Proportion of Responses	
	Per cent	
Educational and documentary programmes	31.9
Travelogues	15.3
Good movies (not repeats)	11.5
Musical shows	10.9
Revivals of specific past programmes	10.2
Informative programmes—gardening, antiques, etc.	5.7
Sport	5.7
Australian programmes	5.1
British comedies..	3.8
Total	100.0

APPENDIX K

AUSTRALIAN BROADCASTING CONTROL BOARD
STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS FOR YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 1967

	\$	1966-67 \$	1965-66 \$
<i>Receipts</i>			
Funds on Hand at 1 July 1966 .. .. .	.. .. .	18,476	8,471
Parliamentary Appropriation .. .. .	.. .. .	1,058,000	899,999
		1,076,476	908,470
 <i>Payments</i>			
<i>Salaries and Wages—</i>			
Salaries	560,676		474,701
Temporary Assistance	17,479		14,873
Extra Duty Pay	6,944		5,314
		585,099	494,888
<i>General Expenses—</i>			
Travelling and Subsistence	51,259		34,264
Office Requisites, Library	18,939		15,669
Postage, Telephones, etc.	17,912		19,378
Research and Advisory Committees	21,364		21,441
Payments to Post Office for Station Inspections, Investigations of Interference to Reception, etc.	162,554		175,528
Furniture and Fittings	1,853		..
Repairs and Maintenance	5,478		2,801
Buildings and Works	1,637		191
Rental	82,031		81,551
Public Inquiries	5,536		1,140
Incidental and Other Expenditure	19,705		16,688
		388,268	368,651
<i>Stores and Materials</i>			
Technical Equipment		85,395	26,455
TOTAL PAYMENTS		1,058,762	889,994
Funds on hand at 30 June 1967		17,714	18,476
		1,076,476	908,470

(J. A. McNAMARA)
Secretary
26 July 1967

(MYLES F. E. WRIGHT)
Chairman
26 July 1967

The above Statement of Receipts and Payments has been examined and is in agreement with the accounts. In my opinion, it is a correct statement of the receipts and payments of the Australian Broadcasting Control Board for the year ended 30 June 1967.

(V. J. W. SKERMER)
Auditor-General for the Commonwealth
10 August 1967

APPENDIX L

STATISTICAL ANALYSIS OF TELEVISION PROGRAMMES

The analysis of television programmes which is set out in the following Tables is based on information supplied by commercial television stations relating to a period of 16 weeks between February and May 1967. In order to present an overall account of the programmes available to viewers a parallel analysis has been made of metropolitan programmes of the national television service, which is provided by the Australian Broadcasting Commission. Three tables have been compiled, as follows:—

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

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

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

The figures in Table III are based on the actual duration of Australian programme matter and do not take into account the credit loadings allowed by the Board for certain types of programme.

TABLE I—ANALYSIS OF TELEVISION PROGRAMMES BY CATEGORIES

ALL METROPOLITAN STATIONS AND COUNTRY COMMERCIAL STATIONS

Programme Category	Metropolitan Commercial Stations	Metropolitan National Stations	All Metropolitan Stations	Country Commercial Stations
Drama—	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
Serious	*	0.2	0.1	0.1
Adventure	10.8	9.1	10.3	13.4
Crime and Suspense	7.7	6.0	7.3	5.9
Domestic and Comedy	12.4	15.9	13.3	16.3
Western	5.9	0.2	4.4	8.2
Miscellaneous	13.7	6.6	11.9	11.5
	50.5	38.0	47.3	55.4
Light Entertainment—				
Cartoons	5.5	3.5	5.0	4.2
Light Music	3.2	2.1	2.9	4.3
Personalities and Oddities	6.4	1.7	5.2	4.1
Quiz and Panel Programmes	4.6	0.1	3.4	2.7
Talent Programmes	0.4	..	0.3	0.6
Variety	3.8	5.6	4.3	3.7
	23.9	13.0	21.1	19.6
Sport—				
Events	4.2	6.6	4.8	2.3
Other	1.6	2.3	1.8	1.3
	5.8	8.9	6.6	3.6
News	3.6	6.6	4.4	6.7
	3.6	6.6	4.4	6.7
Family—				
For Children	3.6	3.0	3.4	4.3
Family Living and Shopping	1.6	1.4	1.6	1.4
	5.2	4.4	5.0	5.7
Information—				
Agriculture and Industry	0.2	0.7	0.3	0.5
Foreign Lands and Peoples	0.5	1.2	0.7	0.4
Nature and Science	0.2	1.2	0.4	0.2
Miscellaneous	0.4	0.9	0.6	0.8
	1.3	4.0	2.0	1.9
Current Affairs—				
Australian Activities	0.4	0.8	0.5	0.4
Political Matter	*	0.2	0.1	0.1
Religious Matter	1.2	2.2	1.5	1.3
Social, Controversial Matter	1.6	6.1	2.7	1.5
	3.2	9.3	4.8	3.3

* Less than 0.05 per cent.

Programme Category	Metropolitan Commercial Stations		Metropolitan National Stations		All Metropolitan Stations		Country Commercial Stations	
	Per cent		Per cent		Per cent		Per cent	
The Arts—	0.1		0.3		0.2		*	
Fine Arts	*		0.2		*		*	
Dance and Ballet	0.1		1.1		0.3		0.1	
Serious Music and Opera	0.2		1.6		0.5		0.1	
Education	2.5		13.3		5.3		0.7	
Other Matter (between programmes) ..	2.5		13.3		5.3		0.7	
	3.8		0.9		3.0		3.0	
	3.8		0.9		3.0		3.0	
	100.0		100.0		100.0		100.0	

* Less than 0.05 per cent.

TABLE II—ANALYSIS OF TELEVISION PROGRAMMES BY CATEGORIES
METROPOLITAN AND COUNTRY STATIONS BY TIME PERIODS

Programme Category	Time Period			
	Before 4.30 p.m. Weekdays	4.30 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. weekdays and before 7 p.m. weekends	7.00 p.m. to 9.30 p.m.	After 9.30 p.m.
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
<i>Metropolitan Commercial Stations—</i>				
Drama—				
Serious	*	..	0.1	0.1
Adventure	4.7	12.6	18.5	9.3
Crime and Suspense	4.4	1.3	12.7	19.8
Domestic and Comedy	11.4	12.3	21.1	4.7
Western	1.9	7.7	7.4	7.7
Miscellaneous	19.3	4.8	16.1	17.4
	41.7	38.7	75.9	59.0
Light Entertainment	35.2	22.4	16.9	14.5
Sport	1.7	12.1	1.3	6.7
News and Weather	0.3	8.5	0.7	4.0
Family	8.0	8.0	0.2	1.0
Information	1.5	1.4	0.4	1.5
Current Affairs	1.6	3.0	0.7	9.0
The Arts	0.2	0.1	*	0.5
Education	5.9	2.2	..	..
Other Matter	3.9	3.6	3.9	3.8
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<i>All Metropolitan Stations—</i>				
Drama—				
Serious	*	..	0.3	0.1
Adventure	5.3	12.6	15.4	8.7
Crime and Suspense	3.6	1.0	13.8	18.0
Domestic and Comedy	11.7	15.9	18.1	5.3
Western	1.6	5.6	5.3	5.9
Miscellaneous	16.0	3.7	13.4	18.7
	38.2	38.8	66.3	56.7
Light Entertainment	29.4	20.8	17.0	12.0
Sport	2.0	13.0	0.9	9.0
News and Weather	0.6	6.2	6.2	5.4
Family	7.7	7.8	0.3	0.8
Information	1.5	3.5	0.5	1.5
Current Affairs	1.8	4.5	4.9	10.0
The Arts	0.3	0.4	0.6	1.2
Education	15.5	2.0	..	0.4
Other Matter	3.0	3.0	3.3	3.0
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

* Less than 0.05%

Programme Category	Time Period			
	Before 4.30 p.m. Weekdays	4.30 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. weekdays and before 7 p.m. weekends	7.00 p.m. to 9.30 p.m.	After 9.30 p.m.
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
<i>Country Commercial Stations—</i>				
Drama—				
Serious .. .. .	..	..	0.2	0.2
Adventure	5.3	10.6	20.9	12.3
Crime and Suspense	2.4	0.3	10.0	12.0
Domestic and Comedy	10.7	13.7	23.1	13.5
Western	3.4	9.4	11.2	4.4
Miscellaneous	25.7	1.8	11.8	16.7
	47.5	35.8	77.2	59.1
Light Entertainment	32.2	23.8	13.7	10.9
Sport	0.5	5.7	0.7	7.6
News and Weather	1.7	13.3	3.2	5.4
Family	7.2	13.3	0.1	0.3
Information	2.3	1.9	0.9	3.4
Current Affairs	2.4	3.3	1.0	8.7
The Arts	0.1	*	0.1	0.3
Education	2.9	0.6	..	..
Other Matter	3.2	2.3	3.1	4.3
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

* Less than 0.05 %

TABLE III—ANALYSIS OF TELEVISION PROGRAMMES BY CATEGORIES
PROGRAMMES OF AUSTRALIAN ORIGIN

All Metropolitan Stations and Country Commercial Stations

Programme Category	Metropolitan Commercial Stations	Metropolitan National Stations	All Metropolitan Stations	Country Commercial Stations
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
Drama—				
Serious .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Adventure	0.1	5.3	1.5	0.4
Crime and Suspense	1.4	..	1.0	2.7
Domestic and Comedy	0.5	0.9	0.6	1.9
Western .. .. .	..	..	..	0.1
Miscellaneous	5.6	0.5	4.2	5.4
	7.6	6.7	7.3	10.5
Light Entertainment—				
Cartoons	0.2	2.3	0.8	0.1
Light Music	7.0	1.3	5.5	10.7
Personalities and Oddities	14.1	2.5	11.0	9.4
Quiz and Panel Programmes	10.6	..	7.8	7.1
Talent Programmes	0.9	..	0.7	1.5
Variety	5.6	8.0	6.2	3.2
	38.4	14.1	32.0	32.0
Sport—				
Events	8.7	8.1	8.6	4.1
Other	3.7	4.1	3.8	3.4
	12.4	12.2	12.4	7.5
News	8.5	14.8	10.2	17.8
	8.5	14.8	10.2	17.8
Family—				
For Children	8.3	2.8	6.9	11.2
Family Living and Shopping	3.7	3.2	3.6	3.5
	12.0	6.0	10.5	14.7
Information—				
Agriculture and Industry	0.3	1.5	0.6	1.0
Foreign Lands and Peoples	*	*	*	*
Nature and Science	*	1.1	0.3	*
Miscellaneous	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1
	0.4	2.9	1.0	1.1
Current Affairs—				
Australian Activities	0.8	1.9	1.1	1.2
Political Matter	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.2
Religious Matter	2.2	3.5	2.5	2.5
Social, Controversial Matter	2.7	9.4	4.5	2.8
	5.8	15.2	8.3	6.7
The Arts—				
Fine Arts	0.3	0.2	0.2	*
Dance and Ballet	*	0.3	0.1	*
Serious Music and Opera	*	1.5	0.4	*
	0.3	2.0	0.7	*
Education	5.8	24.1	10.6	1.8
	5.8	24.1	10.6	1.8
Other Matter	8.8	2.0	7.0	7.9
	8.8	2.0	7.0	7.9
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

* Less than 0.05 per cent.



