



ENTY-FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT FOR YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 197



AUSTRALIAN BROADCASTING CONTROL BOARD



TWENTY-FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT

**AUSTRALIAN BROADCASTING
CONTROL BOARD**

YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 1973

Australian Government Publishing Service
Canberra 1973

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AUSTRALIAN BROADCASTING CONTROL BOARD

TWENTY-FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT

The Honourable the Minister for the Media:

1. In conformity with the provisions of section 28 of the *Broadcasting and Television Act 1942-1973*, the Australian Broadcasting Control Board has the honour to furnish its report, being the Twenty-Fifth Annual Report of the Board, on its operations during the year ended 30 June 1973, together with financial accounts in the form approved by the Treasurer, and the report of the Auditor-General on those accounts.

2. This is the Board's first Annual Report to the Minister for the Media and the Twenty-Fifth Annual Report of the Board. It is also to be noted that this year marks the Fiftieth Anniversary of Broadcasting in Australia.

3. The Report is arranged as follows:

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

PART I—INTRODUCTORY

LEGISLATION

4. The broadcasting and television services of the Commonwealth operate under the provisions of the *Broadcasting and Television Act 1942-1973*. Other relevant acts are the *Broadcasting Stations Licence Fees Act 1964-1966*, the *Television Stations Licence Fees Act 1964-1966* and the *Parliamentary Proceedings Broadcasting Act 1946-1960*. Under the latter Act, the Australian Broadcasting Commission (hereinafter referred to as the A.B.C.) is obliged to broadcast the proceedings of the Senate or the House of Representatives from one of the national broadcasting stations in each capital city and Newcastle and from such other national broadcasting stations as are prescribed, according to the determinations of a Parliamentary Joint Committee.

5. The Broadcasting and Television Act was amended during the period under review by the *Broadcasting and Television Act (No. 50 of 1973)*. The legislation made the following amendments:

- (a) provides for the rates of remuneration payable to the Chairman and other full-time Members of the Board and for the General Manager of the

Australian Broadcasting Commission to be those rates as set out in the *Remuneration and Allowances Act 1973*, which received the Royal Assent on 1 April, 1973; and

(b) extends concession-rate receiving licences to persons who are in receipt of a supporting mothers benefit under the *Social Services Act 1947-1973*.

6. The Principal Act is now cited as the *Broadcasting and Television Act 1942-1973*.

7. A Bill was introduced in the Senate on 28 March, 1973, to amend the *Parliamentary Proceedings Broadcasting Act 1946-1960* to extend the protection afforded by section 15 of the Act to the Territories not forming part of Australia. Section 15 of the Act provides that no action, civil or criminal shall lie for broadcasting or re-broadcasting any portion of the proceedings of either House of the Parliament. Although the only coverage desired of such broadcasts is domestic, reception may extend to other areas because of variations in atmospheric conditions.

8. The Bill does not specifically bar any action or proceeding pending or yet to be instituted in respect of a broadcast or re-broadcast made before the date on which the Bill comes into operation. The opportunity was also taken to incorporate minor amendments relating to dates and titles which would have otherwise been included in a proposed statute law revision bill.

The Bill passed all stages in the Senate without amendment and was introduced into the House of Representatives on 12 April, 1973. Debate on the Bill in the House of Representatives was adjourned.

9. The regulations (Statutory Rules 1966 No. 152) under the Broadcasting and Television Act were amended:

(a) to require firms and persons who let receivers on hire to keep certain records and to vary the particulars previously required to be marked on receivers let out on hire; and

(b) to amend the rates of travelling allowances payable to full-time members of the Board.

10. At 31 December, 1971, the Broadcasting and Television Act was reprinted in consolidated form and the complete Act is now contained in that single publication and the Broadcasting and Television Acts No. 8 of 1971, No. 72 of 1971, No. 49 of 1972 and No. 50 of 1973.

11. The complete regulations under the Broadcasting and Television Act are contained in Consolidated Statutory Rules 1966 No. 152 as amended by Statutory Rules 1967 No. 167, 1968 No. 112, 1969 No. 165, 1970 No. 143, 1970 No. 196, 1971 No. 163, 1972 No. 162 and 1973 No. 1.

MEMBERSHIP OF THE BOARD

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

Full-time Members

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

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

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

Mr. John Edwin Neary, O.B.E., appointed as Full-time Member for a period of three years from 27 June 1973.

Part-time Members

Dr. William Copley Radford, M.B.E., M.A., M.Ed., Ph.D., until his resignation on 27 December 1972.

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

Mr. Edmund Netterville Williams, appointed for a period of three years from 31 January 1973.

13. Following the resignation of Dr. Radford, as part-time Member of the Board on 27 December, 1972, Mr. E. N. Williams was appointed on 31 January, 1973. Mr. Williams is a grazier in New South Wales and has been interested in the broadcasting industry since 1937. He is a former licensee of commercial broadcasting station 2BS Bathurst, and a former director of broadcasting station 2DU Dubbo.

14. Dr. Radford's resignation was due to pressure of business as Director, Australian Council for Education Research and his resignation was accepted by the Minister with regret. The Board wishes to place on record its appreciation of Dr. Radford's long and valued service, and Members' appreciation of their association with him as a colleague.

15. Mr. D. McDonald, Member of the Board, at the request of the New Zealand Government and with the approval of the Australian Government, was seconded to the New Zealand Government as a consultant to the Committee which had been formed in New Zealand to prepare a white paper on broadcasting in that country. Mr. McDonald left for New Zealand on 6 April, 1973. He returned to the Board on 18 June, 1973, and retired from the Board on the expiration of his term of office on 23 June, 1973.

16. Following the retirement of Mr. McDonald, as full-time Member of the Board on 23 June, 1973, Mr. John Edwin Neary, O.B.E., was appointed on 27 June, 1973. Mr. Neary has had a wide experience in almost all areas of radio, television and entertainment industries. He has been active as artist's manager, entrepreneur, theatrical promoter and film and television producer. In 1968, Mr. Neary was awarded the O.B.E. for his services to the entertainment industry in Australia.

17. The Board wishes to place on record its appreciation of Mr. McDonald's long and valued service and Members' appreciation of their association with him as a colleague. He has been associated with the broadcasting and television industry for a period of 48 years including 26 years with the Postmaster-General's Department and 22 years with the Board. Prior to his appointment as a Member of the Board, Mr. McDonald was the Board's Director of Technical Services.

18. Mr. McDonald is an acknowledged expert throughout the world in the field of telecommunications and during his career represented Australia with distinction at many international conferences. The Board wishes Mr. McDonald a long and happy retirement.

19. Mr. McDonald, with the approval of the Minister, has accepted an engagement as consultant to the Board on engineering matters, and in particular on frequency allocation, for a period of two years from 25 June, 1973.

FUNCTIONS OF THE BOARD

20. The principal functions of the Board under the *Broadcasting and Television Act 1942-1973* are briefly as follows:

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

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

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

MEETINGS OF THE BOARD

22. The Board throughout the year held regular meetings to deal with normal business. The Board held a meeting in Sydney on 5 June 1973, including a meeting with the Film Censorship Board. A special meeting was held with representatives of South Queensland Broadcasting Corporation Pty. Ltd. concerning the operation of station 4IP Ipswich.

23. During the year, the Board held a number of other meetings to receive representations from various bodies including a meeting with the Children's Television Advisory Committee.

24. The Board also held meetings with the Federation of Australian Commercial Broadcasters and the Federation of Australian Commercial Television Stations pursuant to Section 16(4.) of the Act.

25. In addition, the Board held three special meetings concerning the classification of films for television and consideration of appeals against the decisions by the Film Censorship Board.

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

STAFF OF THE BOARD

27. The Board's Head Office organisation comprises four Divisions, namely the Secretary's Division, the Policy and Licensing Division, the Technical Services Division and the Programme Services Division. During the year, the Board's approved establishment rose to 242 positions—an increase of 50 positions on last year's figure.

28. This increase in establishment has resulted from the need to provide a position of State Representative in each State and additional inspecting and monitoring staff throughout the Commonwealth. In addition, provision has also been made for a number of positions to undertake clerical work in State Offices and to

relieve specialist officers of this work. Some adjustment of staffing has also been made at Head Office to meet increases in work loads in a number of areas and to attend to planning and other work relating to the introduction of frequency modulation broadcasting into Australia.

29. At present there are 151 positions in Head Office and 91 positions in State Offices. The staff of the Board is, as provided in the Broadcasting and Television Act, employed under the Public Service Act.

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

31. Engineering officers of the Board continued associations with certain educational institutions as lecturers. Mr. S. F. Brownless, Assistant Director, Technical Services Division took part in a panel discussion "Audio and FM" at the Sydney Audio Group of the Institution of Radio and Electronic Engineers, Australia (I.R.E.E.) in November 1972 and addressed the Melbourne division of the I.R.E.E. on "Modulation Methods for UHF Sound Broadcasting" in April 1973.

32. Mr. J. M. Dixon, Sectional Engineer, presented lecture/demonstrations on "The Introduction of Colour Television" to the Hobart and Launceston branches of the Telecommunication Society of Australia in May 1973.

33. Mr. G. W. Morley, Engineer, presented a paper at the August 1972 Convention of the I.R.E.E. in Canberra, entitled "The Revision of Television Operating Standards for Colour".

34. A seminar, attended by the Minister and Members of Parliament, was held at the Board's Head Office on 26 June, 1973, for the purpose of explaining the mechanics of electro-magnetic wave propagation and the complexities involved in the allocation of frequencies for broadcasting, television and communications services. Speakers were Mr. E. J. Wilkinson, Director and Mr. S. F. Brownless, Assistant Director, Technical Services Division and Mr. J. A. O'Shannassy, Assistant Director-General, Radio Branch, Australian Post Office (hereinafter referred to as the A.P.O.).

35. Thirteen of the Board's engineers throughout Australia have been taking part in the Industry Committee activity on revised technical standards for television, including requirements for colour television, referred to in paragraph 401.

36. The Board's Director, Programme Services Division, Mr. J. G. Quaine represented the Board and, at the request of the Secretary of the Department of the Media, the Department on an Interdepartmental Committee which is inquiring into the need for control on the conduct of boxing and other combat sports. Mr. Quaine also continued to participate in the work of the Australian Council for Children's Films and Television in its investigations into the possibility of establishing an Australian Children's Film Foundation and the Board continued to maintain its interest in the Australian Society for Education in films and television.

37. Addresses were given by officers of the Programme Services Division to adult and student groups concerning the Board's programme standards and children's programmes.

STATE ORGANISATIONS

38. State Office staffs of the Board are responsible *inter alia* for maintaining liaison with the managements and other key personnel of all commercial broadcasting and television stations in each State concerning the Board's technical and programme standards governing the operation of such stations and for the conduct of observations and inspections to ensure compliance with the standards. The State Engineer in South Australia is responsible for technical matters in Western Australia and the State Engineer in Victoria for similar work in Tasmania. An Engineer and a Technical Officer are located in Perth and a Technical Officer is located in Hobart.

39. As mentioned in the earlier section relating to the staff of the Board, the approved establishment of the State Offices was increased to 91 during the year. The increase from the previous total of 61 was approved towards the end of June, 1973. The new establishment consists of a State Representative in each State, 22 positions to provide administrative and clerical support to specialised staff, 24 positions in the technical division and 39 to undertake duties relating to the Board's responsibilities in relation to broadcasting and television programmes. The Board has initiated the necessary action to implement the new State organisation at the earliest possible date.

LOCATION OF BOARD'S OFFICES

Accommodation

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

Sydney—109-113 Pitt Street, Sydney, N.S.W., 2000 (Tel. 25-3964).

Brisbane—339 Coronation Drive, Brisbane, Q'ld., 4000, or P.O. Box 91, Toowong, 4066 (Tel. 71-2277).

Adelaide—Skandia House, 32 South Terrace, Adelaide, S.A., 5000 (Tel. 51-9076).

Perth—10th Floor, Lombard House, 251 Adelaide Terrace, Perth, W.A., 6000 (Tel. 25-7448).

Hobart—7th Floor, AMP Building, 86 Collins Street, Hobart, Tas., 7000 (Tel. 34-5918).

41. The Board also has small premises in Alderson Building, 504-520 Pacific Highway, St. Leonards, N.S.W., 2065, as a suburban location for part of the State Engineering establishment.

42. During the year Telex facilities were installed at the Head Office of the Board and its State Offices. The telex numbers are as follows:

Melbourne	32844	Adelaide	88015
Sydney	22115	Perth	93254
Brisbane	41569	Hobart	58133

FINANCIAL ACCOUNTS OF THE BOARD

43. In conformity with the provisions of Section 28 of the *Broadcasting and Television Act 1942-1973*, a statement of financial accounts of the Board for the year ended 30 June, 1973, together with the report of the Auditor-General as to those accounts, appears as Appendix P of this Report.

PART II—GENERAL

THE AUSTRALIAN BROADCASTING AND TELEVISION SERVICES

44. The Australian broadcasting and television services comprise the national and commercial broadcasting services, the national and commercial television services and television repeater stations operated by private enterprise in remote communities. The national broadcasting and television services are provided by the A.B.C. through transmitters operated by the A.P.O. The commercial broadcasting and television services and the television repeater station services are provided by stations operated under licences granted by the Minister for the Media on the recommendation of the Board. There are also thirteen broadcasting stations in Papua New Guinea, authorised under the Wireless Telegraphy Act. These are operated by the Papua New Guinea Administration. Details of broadcasting stations (commercial, national and Administration) and television stations, including translator stations (commercial and national) and repeater stations in operation on 30 June 1973 are contained in Appendices A to H respectively of this Report.

LICENSING OF COMMERCIAL BROADCASTING AND TELEVISION STATIONS

45. The statutory provisions relating to the licensing of commercial broadcasting and television stations are contained in Part IV of the *Broadcasting and Television Act 1942-1973*. The power to grant, renew, suspend, or revoke a licence is conferred upon the Minister who is required to take into consideration any recommendations which have been made by the Board as to the exercise of such powers. Licences are granted for an initial period of five years, and are thereafter renewable annually. In respect of the grant and renewal of licences, the Act provides:

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

Details regarding current licences and renewals of licences will be found in paragraph 194 and paragraphs 212 to 215 (broadcasting) and 340 to 349 (television) of this Report.

ANNUAL STATISTICS OF STATIONS AND RECEIVING LICENCES

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

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

In addition to the above national broadcasting stations there were, as at 30 June 1973, national high frequency stations operating at 5 centres which are intended in the main to provide service for listeners in the more remote parts of the Commonwealth and in Papua New Guinea.

FINANCIAL RESULTS OF BROADCASTING AND TELEVISION SERVICES

47. In the year 1971-72, the latest for which complete information is available, \$190,909,022 was spent on the operation of broadcasting and television services, by the A.B.C., the A.P.O. and licensees of commercial stations. Revenue of commercial broadcasting and television stations totalled \$147,830,609 and their combined operational expenditure was \$118,669,761. Operational expenditure (by the A.B.C., the A.P.O. and the Departments of Interior and Works) on the National Broadcasting Service and the National Television Service totalled \$76,632,017 less revenue of \$4,392,756 derived by the A.B.C. from public concerts, etc. Commonwealth revenue in the same year from broadcast listeners' and television viewers' licence fees amounted to \$61,785,397.

COMMERCIAL BROADCASTING STATIONS—FINANCIAL RESULTS

48. 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* 1942-1973, show the financial results from the operation of such stations during the past five years:

Financial Year	Number of Stations in Operation	Stations Making a Profit	Stations Showing a Loss	Total Revenue	Total Expenditure	Net Result (Before Taxation but after Licence Fee)
1967-68	114	105	9	\$ 31,441,292	\$ 23,440,472	\$ 8,000,820
1968-69	114	103	11	34,548,366	25,232,151	9,316,215
1969-70	114	101	13	37,058,864	27,483,360	9,575,504
1970-71	116	107	9	41,431,769	30,616,590	10,815,179
1971-72	118	99	19	45,770,912	34,053,390	11,717,522

Licence fees paid by stations are given in paragraph 216.

COMMERCIAL TELEVISION STATIONS—FINANCIAL RESULTS

49. The following particulars, which have been extracted from accounts submitted by licensees of commercial television stations since 1957, in accordance with the provisions of section 106 of the *Broadcasting and Television Act* 1942-1973 show the financial results from the operation of such stations during the past five years:

Financial Year	Number of Stations in Operation	Stations Making a Profit	Stations Showing a Loss	Total Revenue	Total Expenditure	Net Result (Before Taxation but after Licence Fee)
1967-68	42	33	9	\$ 76,419,851	\$ 61,294,874	\$ 15,124,977
1968-69	45	37	8	82,984,802	67,597,657	15,387,145
1969-70	45	41	4	91,191,531	74,521,232	16,670,299
1970-71	46	40	6	96,186,417	78,436,891	17,749,526
1971-72	48	41	7	102,029,697	84,616,371	17,413,326

Licence fees paid by stations are given in paragraph 352.

EXPENDITURE ON THE NATIONAL BROADCASTING SERVICE AND NATIONAL TELEVISION SERVICE 1972-73*

50. Expenditure in relation to the National Broadcasting Service and the National Television Service (including both programme and technical services) during 1972-73 was as shown hereunder together with comparative figures for 1971-72 and 1970-71:

	1972-73	1971-72	1970-71
<i>Operational Expenditure—</i>	\$	\$	\$
A.B.C.	66,211,909	59,600,057	52,863,766
A.P.O.—Transmission, technical and other services	13,947,409	12,473,209	11,303,312
Departments of Interior and Works	266,076	165,995	203,555
	80,425,394	72,239,261	64,370,633
<i>Capital Expenditure—</i>			
A.B.C.	3,899,703	2,669,491	2,509,987
A.P.O.	2,843,773	2,849,186	3,029,301
Departments of Interior and Works	4,452,624	5,878,597	3,556,668
	11,196,100	11,397,274	9,095,956
Total Expenditure	91,621,494	83,636,535	73,466,589

51. The gross operational expenditure of the A.B.C. was \$70,548,630 but revenue amounting to \$4,336,721 was derived from public concerts, subsidies for symphony orchestras, sale of publications, the sale of news services and miscellaneous sources.

*Excludes the following expenditure: Australian Broadcasting Control Board \$2,460,086 and Australian Post Office \$19,684 being subsidies to commercial broadcasting stations for landline services for news relays.

REVENUE FROM BROADCASTING AND TELEVISION SERVICES

52. Commonwealth revenue received in 1972-73 from broadcasting and television services which excludes wireless telegraphy fees, amounted to \$70,649,780 as shown hereunder, together with comparative figures from 1971-72 and 1970-71:

	1972-73	1971-72	1970-71
	\$	\$	\$
Broadcast listeners' and television viewers' licence fees	67,050,491	61,785,397	49,562,507
Broadcasting stations' licence fees	491,204	473,854	340,929
Television stations' licence fees	2,023,720	1,966,685	1,647,339
Miscellaneous	1,084,365	962,831	934,723
	70,649,780	65,188,767	52,485,498

RECEIVING LICENCES

53. The following tables show the various classes of receiving licences which were current on 30 June 1973.

Listeners' Licences

Class of Licence	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Commonwealth
Ordinary ..	66,265	39,707	45,664	57,580	22,428	5,699	237,343
Hirers ..	79	33	96	1	..	2	211
Lodging House..	4,018	1,422	2,131	610	920	326	9,427
Pensioner ..	22,413	11,164	15,069	9,340	4,937	2,004	64,927
Total ..	92,775	52,326	62,960	67,531	28,265	8,031	311,908
Short Term Hirers	1,899	1,262	3,100	2,378	180	313	9,132

Viewers' Licences

Class of Licence	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Commonwealth
Ordinary ..	66,973	59,235	30,464	18,079	10,510	5,163	190,424
Hirers ..	138	305	1,218	315	812	164	2,952
Lodging House..	3,848	3,264	2,221	1,698	1,151	167	12,349
Pensioner ..	15,787	10,131	6,409	2,414	2,422	1,291	38,454
Total ..	86,746	72,935	40,312	22,506	14,895	6,785	244,179
Short Term Hirers	97,103	41,786	42,735	54,014	33,167	6,420	275,225

Combined Receiving Licences

Class of Licence	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Commonwealth
Ordinary ..	727,387	597,152	280,994	217,807	150,152	57,762	2,031,254
Pensioner ..	167,165	118,400	64,837	41,731	29,823	13,848	435,804
Free ..	3,352	2,417	2,229	1,227	870	640	10,735
Lodging House..	4,164	4,614	2,452	1,737	2,134	535	15,636
Total ..	902,068	722,583	350,512	262,502	182,979	72,785	2,493,429

54. The fee for a broadcast listener's licence is \$8.00 for zone 1, which includes all places within a radius of 250 miles from broadcasting stations specified by the Board. All except 26,048 of the broadcast listeners' licences current on 30 June 1973 were issued in zone 1. The fee for such licences in zone 2, which comprises all other areas is \$4.25. The fee for licences granted to certain types of pensioners is \$1.00 in zone 1 and 70 cents in zone 2.

55. The fee for a television viewer's licence is \$19.00 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

\$26.50, 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. The value of these concessions amounts to some \$11M.

EMPLOYMENT

56. The number of people permanently employed by commercial broadcasting and television stations at 30 June 1973 was approximately 6,915, the fully employed staff of the A.B.C. numbered 6,367 and the A.P.O. employed 1,046 in connection with the operation of transmitters for the national broadcasting and television services. Some 1,760 persons are employed full-time by the various independent production companies which are engaged in the production of commercials and feature programmes for broadcasting and television. In addition, based on a survey conducted by Actors and Announcers' Equity Association of Australia some 4,000 persons earn all or most of their living from the Industry in a freelance capacity.

Section 114 of the Act provides that:

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

In connection with this provision of the Act, the Board has determined certain requirements for the Australian content of television programmes and broadcasting of Australian Music performances on commercial stations. Detailed comment on these matters will be found in paragraphs 303 to 310 (broadcasting) and 434 to 450 (television).

SENATE STANDING COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION, SCIENCE AND THE ARTS

57. As mentioned in the Board's Twenty-Fourth Annual Report, the Senate, on 19 August, 1971, referred to the Senate Standing Committee on Education, Science and the Arts, for inquiry the following matter—"All aspects of broadcasting and television including Australian content of television programmes."

58. The Committee sought submissions from interested bodies, and from the public on this subject, and, in particular, invited comment upon:

1. The basic philosophy of broadcasting systems.
2. The present structure and operation of the broadcasting system in Australia including the functions of the Australian Broadcasting Control Board and the Australian Broadcasting Commission.
3. The ownership, control and licensing of commercial stations.
4. Programming—including standards, adequacy, advertising and Australian content.
5. Listeners' and viewers' licences.
6. Relevant technical matters.

59. As noted in the Twenty-Fourth Annual Report, the Board appeared before the Committee in Sydney in May 1972. A progress report on the Committee's inquiries was tabled in the Senate on 25 October, 1972.

60. During the year, the Committee continued its inquiry. The Board provided a supplementary submission to the Committee providing comments on several matters about which the Committee had sought particular information. The Committee considered the supplementary submission at its public hearings in Sydney at the Legislative Council Chamber, Parliament House, on 16 May, 1973, and in Melbourne at the Legislative Council Committee Room on 14 June, 1973. The Chairman of the Board gave evidence on the Board's behalf. Mr. E. J. Wilkinson, Director, Technical Services and Mr. J. P. Coker, Director, Policy and Licensing Division, also gave evidence. The proceedings are reported in the Senate Hansard for those days.

61. The Board has also assisted the Committee in providing information on various matters as they arise and will be presenting a further submission on "Television and Violence" to the Committee.

JOINT COMMITTEE ON THE BROADCASTING OF PARLIAMENTARY PROCEEDINGS—

TELEVISION INQUIRY

62. On 1 May, 1973, the Senate agreed to a resolution of the House of Representatives "that the following matter be referred to the Joint Committee on the Broadcasting of Parliamentary Proceedings for inquiry and report—

- (a) whether the televising of portion of the Parliamentary debates and proceedings is desirable, and
- (b) if so, to what extent and in what manner the telecasts should be undertaken".

63. The Board made written submissions to the Committee and it was expected that the Board's evidence would be presented to the Committee at its inquiry in Melbourne on 5 July, 1973. The Committee commenced its inquiry in Sydney at the Legislative Council Chamber, Parliament House with public hearings on 28 and 29 June, 1973.

AUSTRALIAN FILM PRODUCING INDUSTRY—INQUIRY BY THE TARIFF BOARD

64. As mentioned in the Twenty-Fourth Annual Report, paragraph 55, the Government had requested the Tariff Board to inquire into the question of assistance to the Australian Film Producing Industry.

The terms of reference for the inquiry were—

- (a) what measure and method of assistance, either tariff or non-tariff, should be accorded the production of these products in Australia however reproduced for release through cinema and/or television;
- (b) where the Board's findings are for assistance through the Customs Tariff, then what rates of duty should be provided for in columns 3 and 4 of the

First Schedule to the Customs Tariff 1966-1972 in respect of the goods concerned;

- (c) what measures, if any, should be taken to ensure that Australian-produced films and television programmes attain a reasonable share of the total number of these products distributed and exhibited in Australia;
- (d) in relation to any form of assistance so found, what conditions should govern eligibility for, and provision of, assistance.

65. The Board, in view of its responsibilities under the Broadcasting and Television Act and its Australian Content Requirements made a submission to the Tariff Board and Mr. J. G. Quaine, Director, Programme Services Division gave evidence on behalf of the Board. At the time of writing this Report, the Tariff Board's findings and report had not been presented.

COLOUR TELEVISION SETS AND COMPONENTS THEREFOR—

INQUIRY BY THE TARIFF BOARD

66. The Government has requested the Tariff Board to inquire into the question of the production in Australia of colour television sets and components.

The terms of reference for the inquiry are—

- (a) whether assistance should be accorded the production in Australia of colour TV receivers, of a kind falling within sub-item 85.15.200 of the Customs Tariff 1966-1972, and components for use in the manufacture of such colour TV receivers and, if so, the nature and extent of such assistance; and
- (b) if the Board's findings in respect of (a) are for assistance through the Customs Tariff, what rates of duty should be provided for in Columns 3 and 4 of the First Schedule to the Customs Tariff 1966-1972 in respect of the goods concerned;
- (c) in any event what rates of duty for colour TV receivers, of a kind specified above and components for use in the manufacture of such colour TV-receivers, or other assistance arrangements, would be needed to sustain in Australia the manufacture of colour TV receivers with—
 - (i) low local content;
 - (ii) medium local content;
 - (iii) high local content.

67. The Board made a written submission to the Tariff Board and Mr. E. J. Wilkinson, Director, Technical Services Division gave evidence on behalf of the Board. At the time of writing this Report the Tariff Board's findings and report had not been presented.

ELECTRONIC AND ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT—INQUIRY BY THE TARIFF BOARD

68. The Government has requested the Tariff Board to inquire into the question of the production in Australia of electronic and electrical equipment.

The terms of reference for the inquiry are:

- (a) whether assistance should be accorded the production in Australia of—
Electronic and electrical equipment—and other goods, including parts therefor, . . . and, if so, the nature and extent of such assistance; and
- (b) if the Board's findings in respect of (a) are for assistance through the Customs Tariff, what rates of duty should be provided for in columns 3 and 4 of the First Schedule to the Customs Tariff 1966-1972 in respect of the goods concerned.

69. The Board also made a written submission to the Tariff Board on this matter and Mr. E. J. Wilkinson, Director, Technical Services Division, gave evidence on behalf of the Board. The Tariff Board's findings and report had not yet been presented.

FURTHER DEVELOPMENT OF THE SERVICES

Broadcasting

70. During the year, the Board continued its review of the medium frequency broadcasting services and, as a result, further extensions and developments have been approved.

71. In the case of the national service, Ministerial approval has been given for the establishment of stations at Wilcannia, New South Wales, Omeo, Victoria, Kununurra, Western Australia, and St. Marys and St. Helens, Tasmania. This is in addition to the stations at Weipa, Queensland, Exmouth, Western Australia and Nhulunbuy on the Gove Peninsula, Northern Territory (to which reference was made in paragraph 58 of the Twenty-Fourth Annual Report) the establishment of which received Ministerial approval during the year. New national stations at Byrock, New South Wales and Mossman, Queensland commenced operation during the year.

72. On 14 November, 1972 the then Postmaster-General approved a recommendation by the Board that he invite applications for a licence for a commercial broadcasting station at Charters Towers, Queensland and, on a further recommendation from the Board, the Minister agreed on 28 March, 1973 to invite applications for a licence for a commercial broadcasting station in each of the Port Hedland and Dampier/Karratha/Roebourne areas of Western Australia. Details of the present position in regard to the grant of licences in these three cases and in the case of Canberra A.C.T. (to which reference was made in paragraph 59 of the Twenty-Fourth Annual Report) are set out in paragraphs 195 to 211.

73. Additionally, the Board approved changed operating conditions for two national and two commercial stations. Changed operating conditions, earlier approved, were effected at a number of stations.

74. Further details regarding the development of the medium frequency broadcasting services are given in Part IV of this Report. In particular, mention is made therein of plans, still in the preparation stage, for extensions and improvements to

the national service. Details regarding the introduction of frequency modulation broadcasting services are given in paragraphs 83 to 86.

Television

75. Stage 4 of development was completed during the year with the establishment of the permanent television transmitters (national and commercial) for the Cairns area on Mount Bellenden Ker. Stages 5 and 6 had earlier been completed and present construction activity relates to completion of the commissioning, by the A.P.O., of the national stations in relatively remote centres which constitute Stage 7 of development.

76. The total Stage 7 plan now embraces 40 national stations which, with the exception of two medium power stations, are all low power stations. The history of this stage of development has been dealt with at length in previous Annual Reports. Nine of the stations are presently in operation, 26 further stations are expected to be in operation by the end of 1973 and the remaining 5 during 1974.

77. A map showing the location of the seventh stage national stations and television repeater stations is reproduced on the following page.

78. The extension of television services by means of translator stations was continued during the year. Ministerial authorisation was given for the establishment of a further 10 national and 4 commercial translator stations and 8 national and 5 commercial translator stations (including two authorised during the year) came into operation.

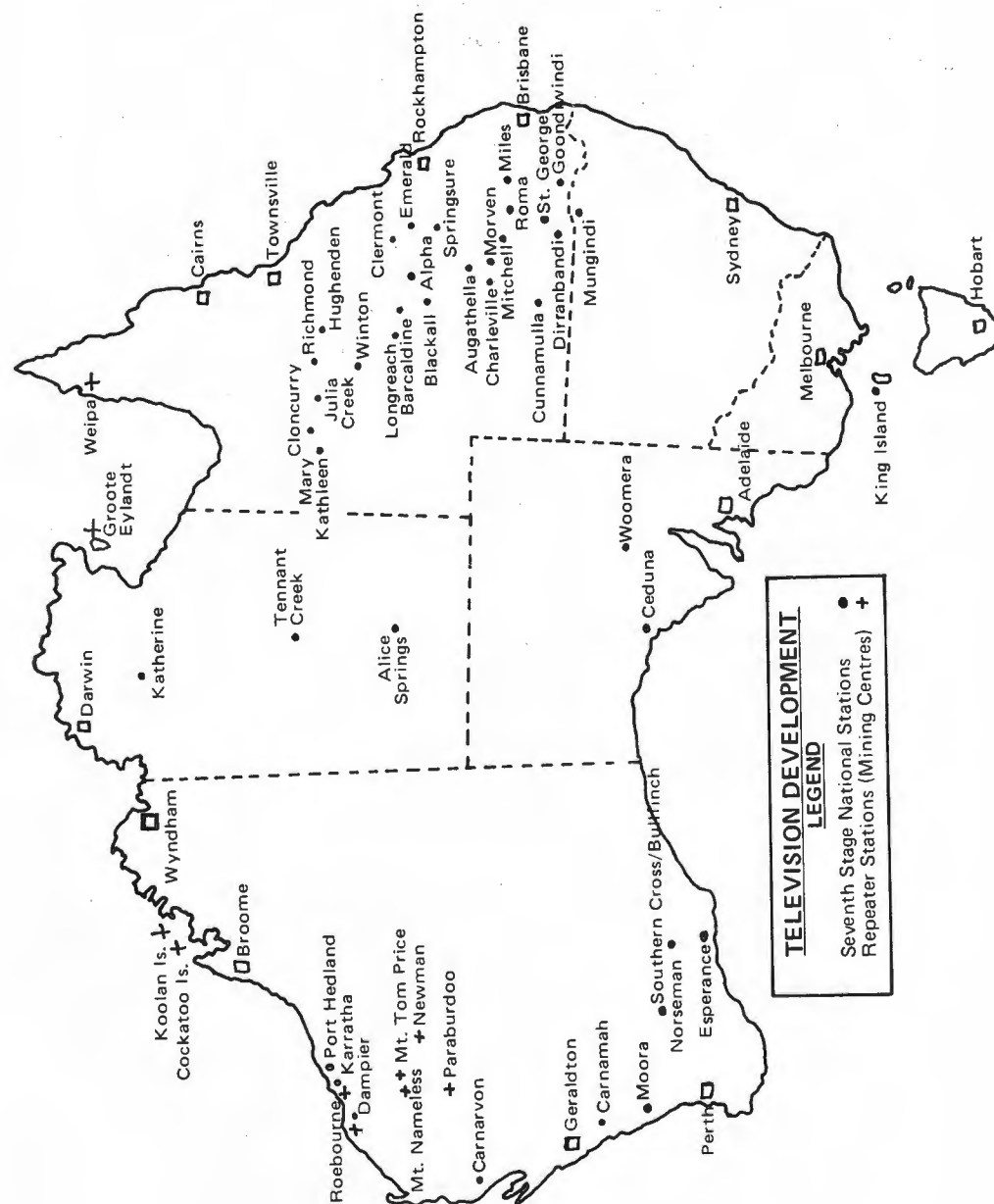
79. Further details regarding the development of television services are given in Part VII of this Report. Reference is made there to the Board's desire to further extend the national and commercial television services within the limits of the constraints applying.

TECHNICAL FIELD WORK

80. As has been mentioned in previous Annual Reports investigations into the possibilities of extending and improving the broadcasting and television services involve the conduct of extensive technical surveys. During the year surveys were conducted by the engineering staff at Armidale, Byrock, Gloucester, Walcha and West Wyalong in New South Wales, in the Gippsland area of Victoria, at Atherton, Ayr, Gladstone and Innisfail in Queensland, at Kalgoorlie, Kambalda, Katanning, Narrogin and Wagin in Western Australia and in the Esk River Valley and Huon Valley of Tasmania.

81. Mr. N. J. Medlin, Sectional Engineer, visited Esperance, Western Australia, in November 1972 and addressed a public meeting, arranged by the Esperance Chamber of Commerce to discuss the plans for the television service for the area.

82. The Minister for Northern Development, the Honourable Dr. Rex Patterson, M.P., arranged a public meeting at Airlie Beach, Queensland, in April 1973 to discuss the television service to be provided in the area by the recently authorised translators (designated Cannonvale and Whitsunday Islands); Mr. Medlin also attended this meeting to assist in answering questions.



FREQUENCY MODULATION BROADCASTING

83. As foreshadowed in the Board's Annual Report for the year ended 30 June 1972, in July 1972 the Board submitted its report on frequency modulation broadcasting, which matter had been the subject of a public inquiry in 1971, to the Postmaster-General of the then Government.

84. The Postmaster-General, in tabling the report in Parliament on 10 October 1972, announced that the Government had accepted in principle the Board's recommendations for the introduction of Frequency Modulation broadcasting. (These are set out in the Position Paper reproduced below). The Board commenced its planning work accordingly.

85. In 1973 the Minister for the Media asked the Board to provide him with a summary of the current position, particularly with a view to speeding up the introduction of Frequency Modulation if this were possible. As a result the Board prepared a Position Paper on the matter for the Minister, which was tabled by him in Parliament on 6 June 1973. The paper is reproduced hereunder.

Position Paper May 1973

1. Summary of Board Recommendations

In October, 1972, the Postmaster-General of the previous Government announced that the Government had accepted in principle the recommendations made by the Australian Broadcasting Control Board, following the conduct of a public inquiry in 1971, for the introduction of frequency modulation broadcasting into Australia.

Briefly stated, the Board recommended that the introduction of FM should be planned on the general basis of providing for:

- (i) a second regional service for the Australian Broadcasting Commission to serve, as far as is practicable, the entire population in country areas;
- (ii) a station to be operated in each capital city by the Commission, primarily for the transmission of fine music;
- (iii) the licensing of commercial FM stations to be operated in both capital cities and country areas;
- (iv) the grant of licences for a new kind of broadcasting station, i.e. "public stations" to be conducted on a non-profit basis to cater for educations, professional, musical, religious and other like interests (the Board suggested such stations should be provided by the Government and leased to licensed user groups on a shared basis).

The Board also recommended that FM services should operate in the Ultra High Frequency (UHF) band rather than in the Very High Frequency (VHF) band. The standards should provide for stereophonic transmissions.

2. Background

Prior to the 1971 public inquiry, the question of whether FM broadcasting should be introduced in Australia had been the subject of consideration, even as early as 1942, by Parliamentary Committees, the Government and the Board. Arising out of decisions reached in 1946, experimental FM stations were established in Sydney and Melbourne in 1947 and later in Brisbane and Adelaide. The stations operated in the VHF band and transmitted programmes of the Commission until their closure in June, 1961, when, in accordance with the recommendation of a Radio Frequency Allocations Committee (Huxley Committee) which had been appointed to review frequency allocations, the

VHF channels concerned were allotted for use in connection with the extension of television services to country areas.

3. Frequency Allocations for Sound and Vision Broadcasting

Throughout the world, local sound broadcasting commenced by using "medium frequencies" (from 500 to 1,500 kHz). Although it has some basic limitations, coverage by such frequencies is relatively uniform in a given area, because the corresponding wavelengths (typically 1,000 feet) are greater than the "roughness" of the surface—cities, houses, hills—over which they need to be transmitted. By the use of amplitude variation or modulation of the wave, it is possible to space stations by the audio bandwidth of 10 kHz, providing about 100 broadcast channels.

When these channels had been fully occupied, attention turned to waves in the next available range of frequencies—the "very high frequencies"—VHF from 30,000 to 300,000 kHz (30-300 MHz); waves of these frequencies, of length typically 10 feet, produce "shadow" areas of weak signals behind obstacles larger than the wavelength, and thus depend mainly on "line of sight" propagation. However, communication theory had shown that the disadvantages of reception with weak signals could be overcome by using a wider band of frequencies for each station; as a result in many countries additional sound services were established near the middle of the VHF frequency range (in broadcasting Band II, 80-108 MHz), using the simplest method of bandwidth expansion—frequency modulation. Each station occupied about 15 times the spectrum space of a "medium frequency" station but because of the width of the spectrum there was again room for approximately 100 Band II FM channels, up to 25 in any one area. The frequency modulation services also had the advantage that interference between stations occupying the same frequency channel was less than in the case with amplitude modulation and that the effect of electrical "noise" was also reduced.

The lower part of the VHF range (broadcasting Band I) and the upper part (broadcasting Band III) were in most countries occupied by the rapidly developing television services. By the early sixties, developed countries such as U.S.A., Japan, and in Europe, had fully occupied these bands, and were moving to the use of additional TV channels in the next available range of frequencies—the "ultra high frequencies" designated as broadcasting Bands IV and V (wavelengths typically 1 to 2 feet). While no more than thirteen television channels can be provided in the VHF bands, it has been possible to provide for as many as fifty television channels in the UHF bands.

4. Stereophonic Sound Broadcasting

During the sixties, there was a considerable development of stereophonic sound recording and replay by disc and tape, and the need arose to transmit stereophonic signals over the FM Band II sound stations; two international systems, used respectively by the Western bloc and the Eastern bloc of countries, were developed. Unfortunately these systems had to be a compromise, because their transmission had to be "compatible", i.e. to continue to provide good single-channel service on the large number of existing FM monophonic receivers.

To achieve this, many of the benefits of the FM system were lost—even though occupying 15 times the medium frequency station AM bandwidth, the resulting improvement was less than 2:1.

5. Australian Development of Sound and Television Services

In Australia the development has been different. Because of our remoteness, and the consequent lack of interference from other countries, Australia and New Zealand have been able to share the whole of the 100 medium-frequency channels among 200 stations; with central planning this has provided a service much superior to that in U.S.A. or Europe, (each with about 4,000 stations). Under these conditions, television developed in the absence of VHF sound broadcasting, and when the demand for channels exceeded the capability of VHF Bands I and III the Huxley Committee in 1961 decided to allocate the Band II channels for additional television stations, rather than force the latter into

the UHF band (with a consequent need for all VHF TV receivers to be replaced) to provide a total of 13 VHF TV channels.

Australia is only now in the mid-seventies beginning to run out of VHF TV channels, and beginning consideration of possible UHF TV services.

6. Board's decision to recommend UHF rather than VHF FM sound service

In considering the evidence presented at the 1971 inquiry the Board gave exhaustive consideration to the question of the frequency band in which FM services could be developed and accepted that, if sufficient channels could be provided in the 88-108 MHz portion of the VHF band (which is widely, although not universally, used for FM broadcasting in overseas countries), the same band would be the most appropriate to adopt for Australia. Because television channels 3, 4 and 5 (currently used by 21 high power and 28 low power television stations serving a quarter of the population) fall within the band 85-108 MHz the Board was faced with the most difficult task of deciding whether the use of the whole or part of this portion of the VHF band for the development of FM broadcasting could be justified, having regard to the fact that the television stations affected by any such proposal would have to be transferred to the UHF band.

The Board concluded that the transfer of any existing television stations to the UHF band was unacceptable on various grounds. Firstly, UHF has a coverage disadvantage compared with VHF and this disadvantage would be more severe for television than for FM sound services making a greater number of television stations necessary than at present for the same coverage. The cost of replacing existing television transmitting equipment and in establishing additional stations would, of course, be quite substantial. More importantly, television viewers in the areas concerned would be required to purchase new receiving aerials and either new UHF television receivers or UHF/VHF adaptors to achieve reception which in certain instances might be inferior to that now obtainable on the existing VHF television channels.

Given this premise, a study was made of the possible transfer of television stations to other VHF channels immediately receivable on existing television receivers. It appeared feasible to clear Channel 5 immediately but with some financial cost to many viewers and some degradation to reception for viewers on outskirts of the service areas. The provision of alternative VHF channels for the large number of stations on Channels 3 and 4 was not feasible. A very limited FM service could thus be deployed initially between 101 and 108 MHz. A maximum of only 16 stations, if co-sited stations were established, or as few as 9 stations if randomly sited, would be possible in any one area, and the Board formed the view that the ultimate restrictions thus imposed on the development of a completely new sound service were too severe and, considering also the possibilities of interference to the three million existing TV receivers from VHF Band II sound services, concluded that it would be necessary to develop the service in the UHF band. It should be noted that to achieve coverage of the Sydney-Wollongong complex, co-siting would not be practicable.

The Board was of the opinion that any attempt to develop FM services in the VHF band, with the restrictions such a band imposed, could only be a short term solution. If FM services were to be developed on a National basis, without undue restriction arising from channel availability, the UHF band offered the only satisfactory course to follow. The Board was satisfied that to use the limited portion of the VHF band which can be made available for FM services would, before long, result in a serious restriction on the development of a comprehensive nation wide service.

7. Choice of Technical Standards for UHF FM Service

The Board's choice of UHF for FM has far reaching consequences. It opens up the possibility of selecting a system more suited to stereophonic broadcasting than the systems developed initially for monophonic broadcasting. It would be remiss of any broadcasting authority placed in the same situation not to examine the alternatives open

to it in regard to modulation and stereo encoding systems suitable for broadcasting. There are virtually no initial technical restrictions imposed on the selection of possible sound broadcasting systems for the UHF band, because there is no requirement for compatibility with an existing population of monophonic receivers. The attraction of adopting the same systems and standards for the UHF band as those which are fully developed overseas for the VHF band is greatly diminished by the restrictions imposed on such systems by the need for compatibility with the monophonic systems which were in existence. Under this limitation the selected stereophonic systems were, as indicated above, well below the optimum in performance. It is now acknowledged that the "pilot-tone" system used in most countries of the western world is much more susceptible to common channel interference than is the monophonic system, and that coverage is degraded by noise on stereophonic reception to an extent of approximately 15 dB. These restrictions are a direct consequence of the requirement for compatibility with established monophonic systems.

The basic philosophy of the new Australian FM system now being planned by the Board is to provide a service for three classes of listening situation:

- (i) a very high quality reproduction service within a home with fixed outdoor aerial and quiet listening conditions (providing stereo reception with preferably a future capability for expansion to additional channels);
- (ii) an adequate quality service for operation in a motor vehicle (preferably with stereo capability);
- (iii) an adequate service from hand held portable radio sets.

As a prime requirement the system design should be such as to provide the lowest total cost and thus a system design which concentrates complex and costly apparatus at the transmitting point and permits the lowest possible cost in the receivers is to be sought.

Any drastic change in the timetable originally proposed, particularly towards reducing the time spent on system investigations, would lead to increases in the cost of the domestic receiver.

Another important system requirement is that the greatest possible economy in spectrum occupancy should be sought to minimize future limitations on the number of stations which may be operated in a densely populated area (e.g., Newcastle—Sydney—Wollongong).

The Board's engineers have therefore studied possible stereophonic broadcasting systems and have held discussions with the major Australian receiver manufacturers with a view to determining those systems which should be laboratory and field tested by the Board, in order that adequate information be available in regard to performance and receiver cost, so that the best system may be selected.

It may be noted that all these systems involve some form of frequency modulation of the final radio frequency carrier-wave. They differ in the processing and combination of the audio channel signals to modulate the carrier, which may be analog (smoothly varying with sound level and timing), digital (varying in discrete steps with level and timing changes), or intermediate combinations of these.

The type of system development work which must be undertaken prior to the establishment of a new broadcasting service was already largely done for us in the case of television, but for UHF sound broadcasting, a system has to be developed which will take advantage of modern technology and make possible an extremely rugged service under a variety of reception quality requirements ranging from reception on fixed stereophonic units to car radios and personal sets. This initial development work is important on the local and international scenes. The system cannot be changed easily after receiver population builds up, and must therefore suffice for the lifetime of the service. It represents a multi-hundred million dollar investment in future receivers by the public. The selected system must withstand scrutiny from abroad by those countries likely to be interested in similar services. It therefore must be considered eventually for international standardisation.

8. Timescale and Methods for Development of FM Service

The decision to develop Australian FM services in the UHF band will involve extensive fundamental planning in order that adequate technical standards may be prepared, and it is estimated that this task will take three years to complete. While the period which it will be necessary to devote to this fundamental planning is the dominant factor in fixing a likely date for the establishment of the first FM stations, it will also be necessary to develop detailed proposals in relation to the proposed national, commercial and public FM services and to amend the existing provisions of the Broadcasting and Television Act to provide for the licensing of new public stations.

Paragraphs 302 and 303 of the Australian Broadcasting Control Board Report also refer to, on the one hand, the difficulty which would be experienced in introducing colour television and FM broadcasting simultaneously in Australia and, on the other hand, to the desirability of providing adequate planning time for the new FM service.

Having regard to the foregoing, the Board has proposed a tentative timetable (see paragraph 304 of FM Report and 9 below) which envisages that the first commercial and public FM stations might commence operation by the end of 1977, and that the establishment of a network of national stations to transmit programmes of the Australian Broadcasting Commission would be accomplished, commencing in capital cities, during the period 1978 to 1981.

The planning work has already been initiated by the Board. However, on present indications it will be difficult to speed up the introduction of FM, if the objective of a first class service which is inexpensive to the listener who will have to buy a receiver, and sufficiently flexible to serve Australia satisfactorily for many years ahead, is to be achieved.

9. Timetable

1973 to mid-1974

Technical Standards

A.B.C.B./A.P.O.	Frequency allocations, choice of receiver intermediate frequency.
A.B.C.B./Industry Committees	Discussion on equipment and system standards. Radiation of UHF signals, Sydney and Melbourne. Measurement of field strengths and noise levels.
A.B.C.B./Contractors	Negotiations for equipment and engineering assistance. Theoretical studies of stereo encoding systems. Provision of prototype receivers, encoders. Field evaluation of competing systems.

National Service

A.B.C.B./A.P.O.	Determination of equipment arrangements, relay methods.
A.B.C.	Coverage planning including field surveys.

Public Stations

A.B.C.B./Dept. of Media	Government Departments. Examination of progress aspects—need for special conditions. Development of operational, managerial and procedural arrangements.
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Commercial Stations

A.B.C.B./Dept. of Media Discussion with industry bodies, including licensees of existing commercial stations. Attention to programming and general operating conditions. Formulation of proposals relating to ownership, control and management aspects.

Mid 1974-end 1975

Technical Standards

A.B.C.B. Analysis of reports. Preparation, circulating and finalising draft standards. Determination of standards by Board. Publication of Standards.

National Service

A.B.C.B. Formulation of draft proposals for stations, including technical conditions.

A.P.O. Estimation of costs for transmitting stations and relay facilities.

A.B.C. Studio and other planning.

A.B.C.B. Consideration of proposals by Board and determination of technical conditions. Submission of detailed proposals to Minister for the Media.

Public and Commercial Stations

A.B.C.B. Preparation of draft submissions including proposals for amendment of legislation. Consideration of proposals by Board. Submission of proposal to Minister for the Media and Cabinet.

A.B.C.B./Dept. of Media Drafting of amending legislation.

Parliamentary Counsel Enactment of legislation.

Public Stations

A.B.C.B. Assessment of potential of various areas for stations, having regard to costs and other factors. Submission of proposals to the Board. Recommendation by Board to Minister re evaluation of applications for licences.

Commercial Stations

A.B.C.B. Study of economic aspects—likely establishment and operational costs—revenues. Recommendations by Board to Minister re invitation of applications for licences.

1976/77

Technical Standards

Manufacturing Industry Manufacture of transmitting and receiving equipment.

National Service

A.P.O./A.B.C. Ordering, installation and commissioning of transmitting, relay and studio equipment.

Public and Commercial Stations

A.B.C.B. Conduct of public enquiries. Determination of technical operating conditions. Recommendations to Minister for Media re grant of licences.

10. *Provision of Technical Resources*

To achieve the earliest possible completion of the technical considerations at a time when A.B.C.B., A.P.O. and A.B.C. engineering staffs are also involved on colour television work it is proposed to use engineering resources in the industry and in the universities or technical institutes. Some of this work will be done on a contract basis under A.B.C.B. direction, and some will be undertaken on a "no cost" basis by the members of the joint Government/Industry Committees.

11. *Present Situation on Choice of Stereo Coding System*

At this stage the Board's engineers have selected six competing systems, including the "pilot tone" system used at VHF, for which receivers would have to be developed before the essential laboratory and field trials could commence. It is intended to leave the major part of this receiver development work to the receiver manufacturers who would be engaged for this purpose on a contract basis.

The Board has been advised by the receiver manufacturers that it would not be possible to complete the development of prototype receivers within the proposed time schedule of eleven months if tenders are called. To overcome this obstacle the Board's engineers intend to allocate the tasks at an agreed man-hour rate to those sections of the industry most capable of carrying out receiver development, and to keep close supervision of the progress. In co-operation with technical experts from the receiver manufacturing industry, Board staff have prepared details of the receivers to be developed and tenders have been sought for the design and development of the prototype equipment. Contracts for the work to be undertaken by industry are to be placed before the end of June 1973.

Within the Commonwealth groups concerned with the development of the new service, action is proceeding within the Board on the various technical and administrative activities; the Post Office is assisting in the establishment of UHF transmitting facilities at the National Television Station ABV-2 Melbourne for use in field trials which will commence shortly and in the development of high quality stereophonic sound programme relay circuits which will be required for inter-connection of the new FM stations.

The A.B.C. has commenced the planning of studio facilities for the generation of high quality stereophonic programmes and is taking part in the continuing engineering committee activities.

86. With regard to paragraph 10 of the Position Paper. "Provision of Technical Resources", comments made since its publication have suggested that the contract work to be undertaken for the Board in bringing to finality the technical considerations, will assist certain Australian radio companies in the later development of domestic receivers for the new Frequency Modulation service. The Board believes that this comment should be corrected and draws attention to the fact that the work for which tenders have been received covers only the transmitter encoding and receiver decoding equipment required for field trials of typical high quality sound broadcasting systems. The technical assistance work and equipment to be supplied

are not directly related to domestic receiver development and the claim that companies undertaking this work will gain an advantage over other receiver companies is incorrect in the Board's opinion.

SATELLITE TELEVISION RELAYS

87. International television relay facilities are provided through the Overseas Telecommunications Commission (Australia) which is a member of the International Telecommunications Satellite Organisation (INTELSAT). INTELSAT provides international telecommunications facilities via four satellites of the INTELSAT IV series, which are located over the Pacific, Indian and Atlantic Oceans. Each INTELSAT IV satellite is capable of carrying up to 5,000 simultaneous telephone conversations, 12 television programmes, or various combinations thereof, being four times the capacity of its predecessors, the INTELSAT III satellites, which at the present time serve as emergency spares for the INTELSAT IV satellites. INTELSAT has recently agreed to the execution of a \$72 million (U.S.) contract for the procurement of three advanced communication satellites of the INTELSAT IV-A series for deployment in mid 1975.

88. The Overseas Telecommunications Commission (Australia) maintains earth stations at Carnarvon, W.A., Moree, N.S.W. and Ceduna, S.A. The Moree station provides telecommunication facilities, including television relays, between Australia and countries bordering the Pacific Ocean, while the Ceduna station provides similar facilities to countries in the coverage area of the Indian Ocean satellite. The smaller of the two Carnarvon stations maintains observation and control of INTELSAT satellites over the Pacific and Indian Oceans, while the second station at Carnarvon provides telecommunications services through the Pacific Ocean satellite.

89. The charges for obtaining television programmes via satellite remain the same as published in paragraph 78 of the Twenty-Fourth Annual Report, namely \$850 for the first ten minutes and \$40 for each additional minute.

90. Both national and commercial television stations in Australia have continued to make use of satellite relays, primarily in relation to events of international importance, and sporting events, either for simultaneous transmission in Australia or for inclusion in news coverages, etc.

Possible Use of Satellites for Television Broadcasting

91. This subject was discussed in paragraphs 80 to 85 of the Twenty-Fourth Annual Report. Developments since that time are dealt with in the following paragraphs.

92. On 11 May, 1973, the Postmaster-General, the Hon. Lionel Bowen, announced that following a worldwide call for tenders the Hughes Aircraft Company of Los Angeles, U.S.A., has been selected to provide short-term consultant services to assist the Australian Post Office in part of its studies into the case for a satellite system in Australia.

93. The A.P.O. Satellite Task Group has made considerable progress in its feasibility studies and the optimum time for the introduction of a satellite system into the National Telecommunications Network should be known towards the end of 1973. In this connection the Board has been invited to furnish information in regard to likely requirements for broadcasting and television usage, which might be incorporated in such a satellite. At the time of writing, this matter was receiving consideration.

The Applications Technology Satellite (A.T.S.-F.) of the United States National Aeronautics and Space Agency, to which reference was made in paragraph 82 of the Twenty-Fourth Annual Report, is now scheduled to be launched in April 1974 to provide an experimental television distribution service for the western states of the U.S.A., operating in the 2.5 GHz band. This experiment will run from June, 1974 to April, 1975, after which the satellite will be shifted to provide an experimental television system, operating at 850 MHz, for direct broadcasting to villages in India, as described in the Twenty-Fourth Annual Report.

95. The domestic satellite service for Canada, utilising satellites named ANIK, (an Eskimo word meaning "little brother") commenced operation in January, 1973. As mentioned in paragraph 83 of the Twenty-Fourth Annual Report this is a distribution satellite for both telephone and television services, and operates as a regular service in the 4 and 6 GHz bands which have been allocated to the communication satellite service.

96. Several American companies have arranged to use spare transponders available in the Canadian satellite. One of these companies, American Satellite company (AMSAT) plans to purchase three ANIK-type satellites for operation over the U.S.A.

97. A further development in Canada is the Canadian Technology Satellite, due to be launched in 1975. This will be an experimental satellite, operating in the 12 GHz band with 200 watts of transmitter power. It will provide facilities for two-way telephony, wideband data distribution, television broadcasting to communities, sound broadcasting to the home and television relay from isolated areas.

DIRECT BROADCASTING FROM SATELLITES (DBS)

98. A further meeting of the United Nations Working Group on Direct Broadcasting from Satellites took place in New York from 11 to 22 June, 1973, in continuation of its role "to study and report on the technical feasibilities of communication by direct broadcasts from satellites and the current and foreseeable developments in this field, including comparative user costs and other economic considerations, as well as the implications of such developments in the social, cultural, legal and other areas".

99. The Working group has held three sessions, in February, 1969 in New York, the second in July, 1969 in Geneva, and the third in New York in May, 1970. The Board was represented in the Australian Delegation at the second Working Group Meeting. Whilst the first meeting covered a considerable amount of technical discussion, the latter two meetings were mainly concerned with the social, legal and

cultural ramifications of any developments in DBS. Some of the technical aspects have been considered by the International Telecommunications Union.

100. Although DBS could clearly have ramifications in relation to the Board's responsibilities, pursuant to Section 16 of the Broadcasting and Television Act, it was decided not to press for Board representation in the Australian Delegation to the New York Working Group Meeting, on the basis that discussions at the meeting were still likely to be at an exploratory and inconclusive stage, and that the practical considerations falling within the Board's area of responsibilities would be unlikely to be examined in any depth. However, in conveying this decision to the Department of Foreign Affairs, it was emphasised that as soon as it became apparent that matters relevant to the Board's responsibilities were likely to be directly discussed at any further international meetings, the Board would desire to be represented. This is regarded as particularly important having regard to the implications of any significant developments of DBS in relation to the Board's functions relating to the planning and development of the broadcasting and television services and in relation to the likely effects of DBS on the existing terrestrial services.

101. Although it is difficult at this stage to envisage clearly the likely motivations, i.e., economic, advertising, propaganda, etc., which might be conducive to any early and significant development of direct broadcasting from satellites, it is obvious that any such developments would have direct implications in relation to the Board's planning and development functions, its responsibilities in relation to technical and programme standards, the maintenance of Australian content of programmes, employment of Australians in the Industry, etc. The development of DBS could obviously have significant effects on the viability of the existing terrestrial services and on the Government's plans for the increasing of Australian content of programmes and the building up of an indigenous programme producing industry. In this connection, the Board and the Minister had already received representations from industry organisations representing station operators, musicians, actors, writers, etc.

102. Although there are no known plans at this stage for direct to home satellite broadcasting (which is not expected to be a practical proposition until the 1980's) there are some proposals already being instituted which involve community reception by sophisticated receiving aerials for dissemination of programmes to nearby areas. However, the community-reception type of operation does not raise the same international problems as would DBS.

103. It is probably relevant to note that satellite systems might be loosely divided into three categories, namely—

- (a) *Distribution*—whereby the satellite signal is picked up by an earth station with a sophisticated receiving facility and distributed to terrestrial transmitting stations by microwave links and/or cable. This is the system which is presently being used for the relay of various overseas events via satellite. It is also being used in Canada for the provision of television programmes to stations in remote areas.
- (b) *Community Reception*—whereby the satellite signals are picked up by a relatively sophisticated receiving facility for viewing by a group of the

general public, either at one location, i.e., a community hall, etc., or possibly for distribution by cable over a limited area. This system is being used in the joint U.S.A./Indian experiment (see paragraph 94), whereby the ATIS-F satellite, positioned over the Indian Ocean will, *inter alia*, provide instructional programmes to about 2,000 selected villages for direct viewing on community receivers. This system is particularly relevant to countries where existing terrestrial broadcasting systems are relatively undeveloped.

- (c) *Direct Broadcast*—whereby signals are received direct into domestic in-home receivers—this system will probably not be a practical proposition until the mid 1980's as higher power is required in the satellite to enable direct reception by domestic receiving antennae.

104. The Board is keeping the matter of direct broadcasting from satellites under continuing review.

EDUCATIONAL BROADCASTING AND TELEVISION

105. The Board's Annual Reports over previous years have referred to the conferences between Commonwealth Ministers of the previous Government (the Postmaster-General and the Minister for Education and Science) on educational television. The conferences were held in 1966 and 1969.

106. It was reported in paragraphs 88 and 89 of the Board's Twenty-Fourth Annual Report that a special committee was established following the 1969 conference, to investigate the technical developments which had taken place since the initial conference in 1966 and that it was expected that the Committee's report would be presented to the two Commonwealth Ministers shortly. The report was completed but no action was possible prior to the Federal Election. Since the election further discussions have been instigated by the Minister of the Media and the Minister for Education.

107. The Board has referred in previous Annual Reports to the interest by educational bodies and others in broadcasting and television services for tertiary educational purposes. To date, eight such services have been approved—six broadcasting and two television. Because there is no provision under the Broadcasting and Television Act for the authorisation of such services, the necessary licences have been issued by the A.P.O. under the Wireless Telegraphy Act; the licences are granted by the A.P.O. after consultation with the Board. The following are the details of the authorised services:—

STATION DETAILS

<i>Educational Authority</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
<i>Broadcasting</i>			
University of New South Wales	Sydney Wollongong	1750 kHz 1720 kHz	The service is used solely for the purpose of transmitting lecture material (other than music) to students of the University relating to courses at the University.

<i>Educational Authority</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
University of New England	Armidale (closed circuit system)	1630 kHz	This station operates within the confines of the University. The conditions of the licence are that the station shall be adequately controlled and supervised and that the programmes conform with the Broadcasting Programme standards of the Board. It cannot be regarded as an educational radio service.
Department of Technical Education, New South Wales	Sydney	2412 kHz 6875 kHz	A service to country Technical Colleges and to correspondence students was proposed. This service was approved but did not commence operation.
Australian National University	Canberra (closed circuit system)	1630 kHz	Same as for similar station licensed for use by University of New England—see above.
Education Department of Victoria (Correspondence School)	Melbourne (Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology)	5370 kHz	Restricted to messages relating to the correction of papers submitted by correspondence students in remote areas of Victoria.
University of Adelaide (Adult Education Department)	Adelaide	1630 kHz	Same as for similar station licensed for use by University of New South Wales—see above.
Television University of New South Wales	Kensington	668.25 MHz 673.75 MHz	The station is used for the conduct of experimental educational television transmissions to centres located at Caringbah, Parramatta, Pymble, Sydney and North Sydney.
Monash University, Victoria	Mobile station, Melbourne metropolitan area	7050 MHz	The station is used for the transmission of medical lectures and demonstrations from hospitals and Secondary Schools to a receiving station at Clayton.

108. The Board has previously stated its view that it is most important that educational television and broadcasting services should be developed in an orderly manner on a sound technical and economic basis. Proposals for educational television and broadcasting on an institutional basis outside the scope of facilities provided by the national and commercial services, involve a number of difficult problems, including matters in connection with licensing, control and administration and, on the technical side, the allocation of frequencies and other operational conditions.

109. As mentioned in previous Annual Reports, the Board initiated discussions with the Department of Education and Science (now Department of Education) and, in association with that Department, also had discussions with the Commonwealth Advisory Committee on Advanced Education, the Australian Universities Commission and the A.P.O. on this matter. The discussions had reached an advanced stage but were not pursued because the consideration of these types of services became integrally involved with the Board's inquiry into the desirability or otherwise of the introduction of frequency modulation broadcasting into Australia.

The Board's subsequent report and recommendations on FM broadcasting (see paragraph 83) made particular mention of the possible use of FM broadcasting for non-commercial or specialised services, including educational broadcasting. The Board will continue to pursue its examination of the possible uses of FM services for educational purposes in connection with its planning of the FM services which, on present indications, however, will not be operative until late 1970's. In the meantime the Board and the A.P.O. have resumed discussions regarding the possibility of providing more educational stations in the MF band.

Educational Programmes on Commercial Television Stations

110. There was little change in the amount of educational matter televised by commercial television stations compared with previous years. Approximately 0.5 per cent of transmission time of metropolitan stations was occupied by educational matter (an average of approximately 30 minutes weekly).

111. The programmes were televised both during the week and at weekends, and included the series titled "Molecules to Man", "Science '72" and "Sunrise Semester" produced by station TCN in collaboration with the University of New South Wales, and "Television Tutorial" a joint production between station ATN and the Department of Adult Education of the University of Sydney.

112. Station WIN Wollongong continued to televise a one-hour weekly programme "You Say The Word" produced in collaboration with the Department of Immigration to assist migrants in learning English. During the year station VEW Kalgoorlie televised an educational series "Tech. on T.V." produced by the Western Australia Department of Education, supplementing the Department's correspondence courses in Drawing and Geography. A series of lectures titled "Effective Communication" was televised by stations RVN/AMV, in co-operation with the Riverina College of Advanced Education.

113. Pre-school and kindergarten programmes occupied almost five per cent of transmission time of metropolitan stations, an average of about five hours weekly per station, and about two per cent of transmission time of country stations, (one and a quarter hours weekly per station). Televised kindergarten programmes attract large audiences of pre-school children and are greatly appreciated by their parents. There appeared to be little doubt that these programmes provided a most useful educative function during the year.

Educational Programmes on National Television Stations

114. Schools continue to install television receiving equipment at an increasing rate. It was reported last year that annual installations had risen from about 600 to 900 schools and this latter figure was maintained during 1972-73 when a further 930 schools were added, making a total now equipped of 8,183, which is about 84 per cent of all schools in the transmission areas. In Tasmania 100 per cent of schools have equipment and over 90 per cent in Victoria and South Australia. All high schools in New South Wales and South Australia have videotape recording units and other States are proceeding with the installation of this equipment. In Queensland the Education Department has set up a central recording unit which

sends videotape copies of the A.B.C.'s educational television programmes to out-back schools, both primary and secondary, where reception conditions are not ideal.

115. Virtually all time on A.B.C. transmitters when schools are in session is now taken up with special educational programmes designed to meet the specified needs of Australian schools. Allowing for slight variations among States, transmissions run from 9.00 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. and from 1.30 p.m. to 3.15 p.m. In a characteristic week each State would broadcast about 70 programmes. A check over the six States in such a week early in 1973 showed that there were 396 transmissions of which 198 were of different programmes, the remaining 198 being repeats scheduled to enable additional classes to use the programmes. Of the 198 programmes used, 136 were made by the A.B.C. to meet specific requirements put forward by the schools; the remaining 62 were purchased from private programme makers in Australia and from overseas organisations, generally the British Broadcasting Corporation.

116. The publishing of associated material has continued and both the A.B.C. and Education Departments have participated in this. Between 50 and 60 titles are on the publications list and over 1,300,000 copies were sold at approximately cost price. The audio-visual education sections of the Education Departments distribute coloured film strips to accompany some programmes and multi-media kits are now being prepared to help to increase the educational experiences which the broadcasts provide. All this work from the original concept of a programme to its finished form, including its associated material, is the result of close co-operation between the A.B.C.'s educational broadcasting officers and representatives of government and independent schools. The full range of the A.B.C.'s production facilities is made available to its Education Department in the same way as to the other programme departments within the organisation.

117. The programmes provided cover most aspects of the schools' work from pre-school classes to sixth forms. The Programme Guide for New South Wales, for example, lists programmes in Current Affairs, English, Geography, Infant work, Mathematics, Modern Languages, Music, Science, Social Studies and History.

Committee on Open University

118. The Minister for Education has appointed a Committee of the Australian Universities Commission with the following terms of reference:—

1. To inquire into the desirability and means of expanding opportunities in Australia for extra-mural degree courses of university standard and to make recommendations to the Australian Universities Commission.
2. The Committee should conduct its inquiry having regard to the aims and methods of the Open University in the United Kingdom and to meet the position of persons who are unable to meet the normal entry requirements of universities.

119. The Board noted the terms of reference and although broadcasting and television were not specifically mentioned, the Committee was informed that the Board was prepared to provide the Committee with any information it considered appropriate to its inquiry.

120. The Committee expressed its gratitude to the Board's offer and requested the Board to provide material related to the possible use of broadcasting and television services as they relate to services provided by open universities.

BROADCASTING AND TELEVISION OF POLITICAL MATTER

121. The provisions governing the broadcasting or televising of political or controversial matter are set out in sections 116, 117 and 117A of the *Broadcasting and Television Act 1942-1973*.

122. In the case of State Elections and by-elections, the Board, as provided in Section 116(4A), exempted stations which are not regarded as serving the areas concerned from compliance with Section 116(4) of the Act. This latter section provides that election matter may not be broadcast or televised from midnight on the Wednesday preceding an election to the close of the poll.

123. During the year, a General Election for the House of Representatives was held on 2 December 1972. In addition, General Elections for the States of South Australia and Victoria were held on 10 March and 19 May 1973, respectively, and there were a number of by-elections for State Parliaments. The Board reminded licensees of their obligations under the Act in connection with the elections, and obtained from the Australian Broadcasting Commission and licensees of commercial stations details of time occupied by political matter on broadcasting and television stations during the election period for the general election for the House of Representatives and the State General Elections. This information in respect of the General Election for the House of Representatives is given below.

Commercial Broadcasting Stations

124. Information obtained from licensees shows that during the election period (2 November to 29 December 1972) political matter of some kind was broadcast by each of the 118 commercial broadcasting stations.

125. All or part of the policy speeches of the Government and Opposition parties was broadcast by 86 stations, and 20 stations broadcast all or part of one speech. All or part of the policy speech of the Democratic Labor Party was broadcast by 16 stations. A total of 12 stations did not broadcast any policy speeches at all. The total time occupied by the broadcasting of policy speeches was 163.75 hours of which only 5½ hours was purchased.

126. Apart from policy speeches, 417 hours of station time was purchased for broadcasts of political matter on behalf of parties and candidates.

127. The total time occupied by broadcasting of political matter on commercial broadcasting stations during the election period amounted to 593.75 hours, made up as follows:

	<i>Metropolitan Hours</i>	<i>Country Hours</i>	<i>Total Hours</i>
Party Leaders' Policy Speeches	30.50	133.25	163.75
Broadcasts by Political Parties and Candidates	110.70	306.30	417.00
Broadcasts by Organisations other than Political Parties ..	4.25	8.75	13.00
	145.45	448.30	593.75

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

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF TIME PURCHASED BY PARTIES AND CANDIDATES
FROM COMMERCIAL BROADCASTING STATIONS FOR BROADCASTING OF
POLITICAL MATTER (OTHER THAN POLICY SPEECHES)

ELECTION FOR HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES 1972

	Common- wealth	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
<i>Metropolitan Stations:</i>							
Australia Party	1.3	2.9	..	..	..	1.2	4.2
Australian Labor Party ..	20.0	29.1	23.9	27.2	10.8	8.9	27.6
Country Party	5.7	11.1	..	17.1	0.7	7.1	..
Democratic Labor Party	9.3	8.2	24.8	24.1	0.4	26.9	..
Liberal Party	57.4	31.2	51.3	31.6	87.6	55.9	68.2
Others*	5.7	17.5	..	..	0.5	..	..
TOTAL APPROXIMATE TIME PURCHASED	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	110.7 hrs.	35.2 hrs.	12.8 hrs.	9.5 hrs.	38.5 hrs.	6.8 hrs.	7.9 hrs.
<i>Country Stations:</i>							
Australia Party	3.1	6.3	..	1.5	4.6	0.4	..
Australian Labor Party ..	20.0	32.2	23.7	6.6	23.4	23.0	19.5
Country Party	20.5	25.8	19.0	18.0	14.4	24.1	..
Democratic Labor Party	20.5	3.7	22.5	41.4	2.0	8.9	12.5
Liberal Party	28.8	29.9	26.8	20.1	46.8	42.2	68.0
Others*	7.1	2.1	8.0	12.4	8.8	1.4	..
TOTAL APPROXIMATE TIME PURCHASED	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	306.3 hrs.	103.8 hrs.	37.4 hrs.	114.8 hrs.	24.5 hrs.	19.5 hrs.	6.3 hrs.
<i>Metropolitan and Country Stations Combined:</i>							
Australia Party	2.6	5.4	..	1.4	1.8	0.6	2.3
Australian Labor Party ..	20.2	31.4	23.7	8.2	15.7	19.3	24.0
Country Party	16.5	22.1	14.2	18.0	6.0	19.7	..
Democratic Labor Party	17.5	4.8	23.1	40.1	1.1	13.6	5.6
Liberal Party	36.4	30.3	33.1	20.9	71.7	45.7	..
Others*	6.8	6.0	5.9	11.4	3.7	1.1	68.1
TOTAL APPROXIMATE TIME PURCHASED	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	417.0 hrs.	139.0 hrs.	50.2 hrs.	124.3 hrs.	63.0 hrs.	26.3 hrs.	14.2 hrs.

* Including Independent Country Party of N.S.W., Farm and Town Party and Independent candidates.

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

TIME OCCUPIED BY ELECTION BROADCASTS PRECEDING COMMONWEALTH
GENERAL ELECTIONS AND SENATE ELECTIONS SINCE 1964

	Total Time Occupied by Political Matter During Election Period	Average Time Per Station	Duration of Election Period
	(HOURS)	(HOURS)	(WEEKS)
Senate—December 1964	233	2.1	5
House of Representatives—November 1966	526	4.7	3½
Senate—November 1967	237	2.1	6
House of Representatives—October 1969	472	4.1	3½
Senate—November 1970	224	1.9	5
House of Representatives—December 1972	594	5.0	4

NATIONAL BROADCASTING STATIONS

130. Information supplied by the Australian Broadcasting Commission shows that during the election period time for political broadcasts from the national broadcasting stations was allocated on the basis of an equal division of a total of eight hours broadcasting time in each State between the Government Parties and the Australian Labor Party. Broadcasts were made from the stations which normally carry the more serious types of programmes in the metropolitan areas (the second Network), and on regional stations (the third Network). A period of 45 minutes was allocated to the Democratic Labor Party.

131. The total time occupied by Party Political broadcasts on national broadcasting stations during the Federal Election period amounted to 638.75 hours, made up as follows:

	Metropolitan Hours	Country Hours	Total Hours
Party Leaders' Policy Speeches	13.00	145.25	158.25
Broadcasts by Political Parties and Candidates	39.50	441.00	480.50
	52.50	586.25	638.75

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF A.B.C. ALLOCATION OF TIME FOR
PARTY POLITICAL BROADCASTS

Liberal and Country Party	46%
Australian Labor Party	46%
Democratic Labor Party	8%

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

TIME OCCUPIED BY ELECTION BROADCASTS PRECEDING COMMONWEALTH
GENERAL ELECTIONS AND SENATE ELECTIONS SINCE 1964

	Total Time Occupied by Party Political Broadcasts During Election Period	Average Time Per Station	Duration of Election Period
	(HOURS)	(HOURS)	(WEEKS)
Senate—December 1964	408.00	6.5	5½
House of Representatives—November 1966	569.00	9.0	3½
Senate—November 1967	441.00	6.5	6
House of Representatives—October 1969	604.00	9.0	3½
Senate—November 1970	441.50	6.5	5
House of Representatives—December 1972	638.75	8.75	4

COMMERCIAL TELEVISION STATIONS

133. Information obtained from commercial television stations showed that all stations (15 metropolitan and 33 country) televised political matter of some kind.

134. All or part of the policy speeches of the Government and the Opposition parties were televised by all 48 stations. All or part of the policy speech of the Democratic Labor Party was televised by 43 stations. The total time occupied by the televising of policy speeches was 72.25 hours of which only three hours was purchased. Apart from the policy speeches, approximately 99 hours of station time was purchased for the televising of political matter on behalf of parties and candidates.

135. The total time occupied by telecasts of political matter on commercial stations during the election period amounted to 181.5 hours, made up as follows:

	Metropolitan Hours	Country Hours	Total Hours
Party Leaders' Policy Speeches	24	48.25	72.25
Telecasts by Political Parties and Candidates	40	58.80	98.80
Telecasts by Organisations Other than Political	8	2.50	10.50
Parties	72	109.55	181.55

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

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF TIME PURCHASED BY PARTIES AND CANDIDATES FROM COMMERCIAL TELEVISION STATIONS FOR POLITICAL MATTER (OTHER THAN POLICY SPEECHES)

ELECTION FOR HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES 1972

	Commonwealth	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
<i>Metropolitan Stations:</i>							
Australia Party .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Australian Labor Party	21.1	7.8	14.4	30.3	24.5	21.0	35.4
Country Party	7.8	6.1	5.0	11.3	..	21.4	..
Democratic Labor Party	28.3	40.9	30.1	23.5	22.7	22.3	19.5
Liberal Party	41.0	45.2	50.5	34.9	37.0	35.3	45.1
Others*	1.8	..	..	..	15.8	..	..
TOTAL APPROXIMATE TIME PURCHASED	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	40.0 hrs.	9.8 hrs.	6.3 hrs.	12.5 hrs.	4.6 hrs.	3.7 hrs.	3.1 hrs.
<i>Country Stations:</i>							
Australia Party	6.2	6.4	3.7	12.9	0.2	2.1	..
Australian Labor Party	17.8	15.7	16.0	23.8	18.5	14.5	25.4
Country Party	32.2	36.7	29.4	33.0	33.2	27.1	..
Democratic Labor Party	16.3	14.6	24.5	15.5	..	19.1	17.6
Liberal Party	25.0	25.1	26.4	13.2	22.9	37.2	57.0
Others*	2.5	1.5	..	1.6	25.2	..	..
TOTAL APPROXIMATE TIME PURCHASED	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	58.8 hrs.	22.3 hrs.	10.6 hrs.	12.9 hrs.	3.7 hrs.	7.9 hrs.	1.4 hrs.

	Commonwealth	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
<i>Metropolitan and Country Stations Combined:</i>							
Australia Party	3.1	4.5	2.3	6.6	0.1	1.4	..
Australian Labor Party	19.2	13.3	15.4	27.0	21.8	16.6	32.2
Country Party	22.3	27.4	20.2	22.3	14.9	25.3	..
Democratic Labor Party	21.2	22.6	26.6	19.4	12.5	20.1	18.9
Liberal Party	31.4	31.2	35.5	23.9	30.7	36.6	48.9
Others*	2.2	1.0	..	0.8	20.0	..	..
TOTAL APPROXIMATE TIME PURCHASED	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	98.8 hrs.	32.1 hrs.	16.9 hrs.	25.4 hrs.	8.3 hrs.	11.6 hrs.	4.5 hrs.

*Including Independent Country Party of N.S.W., Farm and Town Party and Independent Candidates.

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

TIME OCCUPIED BY ELECTION TELECASTS PRECEDING COMMONWEALTH GENERAL ELECTIONS AND SENATE ELECTIONS SINCE 1964

	Total Time Occupied by Party Political Broadcasts During Election Period	Average Time Per Station	Duration of Election Period
	(HOURS)	(HOURS)	(WEEKS)
Senate—December 1964	54.00	2.1	5½
House of Representatives—November 1966	124.00	3.1	3½
Senate—November 1967	85.00	2.1	6
House of Representatives—October 1969	126.25	2.8	3½
Senate—November 1970	79.75	1.8	5
House of Representatives—December 1972	181.50	3.8	4

NATIONAL TELEVISION STATIONS

138. Information supplied by the Australian Broadcasting Commission shows that during the election period time for Party Political telecasts on national television stations was allocated on the basis of an equal division of four hours in each State between the Government and the Opposition parties; the Democratic Labor Party was allocated 30 minutes in each State.

139. The total time occupied by Party Political telecasts on national television stations, during the Federal Election period amounted to 236.5 hours, made up as follows:

	Metropolitan Hours	Country Hours	Total Hours
Party Leaders' Policy Speeches	9	68.75	77.75
Telecasts by Political Parties and Candidates	18	140.75	158.75
	27	209.50	236.50

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

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

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

TIME OCCUPIED BY ELECTION TELECASTS PRECEDING COMMONWEALTH GENERAL ELECTIONS AND SENATE ELECTIONS SINCE 1964

	Total Time Occupied by Party Political Telecasts During Election Period	Average Time Per Station	Duration of Election Period
	(HOURS)	(HOURS)	(WEEKS)
Senate—December 1964	69.0	3.5	5½
House of Representatives—November 1966	171.0	4.5	3½
Senate—November 1967	129.0	3.5	6
House of Representatives—October 1969	175.5	4.5	3½
Senate—November 1970	140.0	3.5	5
House of Representatives—December 1972	236.5	4.5	4

CHARLESTOWN BY-ELECTION

142. A by-election was held on 18 November 1972, for the New South Wales Legislative Assembly Electorate of Charlestown, in the Newcastle area. Arising from the fact that this State by-election took place during the course of the Federal election campaign, certain questions were raised concerning the administration of the provisions of the Broadcasting and Television Act relating to the transmission of election matter.

143. Under Section 116(4A) of the Broadcasting and Television Act, the Board, in respect of the by-election, exempted all national broadcasting and television stations except those in Sydney, Gosford and Newcastle from the general prohibition contained in Section 116(4) on the broadcasting or televising of election matter, as defined in the Act, between midnight on the Wednesday preceding the election day and the close of the poll, i.e., from 12.00 midnight on Wednesday, 15 November 1972, until 8.00 p.m. on Saturday, 18 November 1972.

144. Representations were received by the Board from the Federation of Australian Commercial Broadcasters as well as from the then Deputy Prime Minister, the Right Honourable J. D. Anthony, M.P., claiming that the silent period in connection with the by-election would prevent broadcasting and television news coverage throughout Australia of his Federal Election Policy speech subsequent to its delivery, which had been arranged for 15 November 1972. Following a great deal of speculation by the media, the Board referred the matter to the Attorney-General's Department for advice.

145. As a result of discussions with that Department, the Chairman of the Board on 1 November 1972 stated that the legal advice was that the broadcasting and televising of election matter relating to the Charlestown State By-Election was prohibited between midnight on 15 November and the closing of the poll at 8.00 p.m. on 18 November. This prohibition was general unless the Broadcasting Control Board granted an exemption. The Board, in the exercise of its statutory power, had exempted all broadcasting and television stations except those in Sydney, Gosford and Newcastle.

146. The question which arose was whether the Sydney, Gosford and Newcastle stations were also prohibited from broadcasting or televising any election matter relating to the Federal Election in the period mentioned. The legal advice was that there was no such absolute bar. The advice showed that the prohibition was directed to the particular Charlestown by-election. However, the broad terms of the definition of "election matter" in Section 116 of the Broadcasting and Television Act might still bring within the scope of that definition election matter relating to the Federal General Election.

147. The Chairman said that it was not practicable to lay down guidelines in advance and it would be necessary for the Australian Broadcasting Commission and station licensees to test any Federal Election matter which they proposed to broadcast or telecast against the terms of the definition of "election matter" in Section 116(6) of the Broadcasting and Television Act.

ADVERTISEMENTS BY THE DEMOCRATIC LABOR PARTY

148. The Board received several complaints regarding the content of political announcements transmitted over broadcasting and television stations on behalf of the Democratic Labor Party in connection with the Federal Election Campaign. Under the *Broadcasting and Television Act* 1942-1973, the selection of programme matter, including political material, is a matter for licensees, subject to compliance with certain provisions in the Act.

149. In regard to the general acceptability of the matter for broadcasting and televising, the Board has had to point out on other occasions that it is difficult to determine what criteria of good taste can be applied in regard to political broadcasts and telecasts. It is not considered that the material on behalf of the Democratic Labor Party could be regarded by the Board as objectionable or offensive in terms of the Broadcasting and Television Act or the Board's Standards, considered in the context of political and controversial broadcasts and telecasts.

TCN SYDNEY AND GTV MELBOURNE—EDITORIAL VIEWPOINT

150. Commercial television stations TCN Sydney and GTV Melbourne on 15 and 22 November 1972, presented two short statements under the title of "Editorial Viewpoint" in relation to the Federal Election. The Board has referred this matter to the Attorney-General's Department for advice as to whether the provisions of the Broadcasting and Television Act were breached. The matter had not reached finality at the time of the preparation of this Report.

AVAILABILITY TO THE PUBLIC OF RECORDS OF MATTER BROADCAST AND TELEVISED

151. Section 117A of the Broadcasting and Television Act, inserted in the Act in 1960, provides that station operators must retain for a period of six weeks, a record of matter broadcast or televised on a political subject or on current affairs, which is in the form of news, an address, a statement, a commentary or a discussion. The section further provides that if a person considers that such a record may be admissible in evidence in legal proceedings instituted or contemplated, he may serve a notice on the station that it may be required for that purpose, in which case the station must retain the record until the proceedings are determined or for three months, if by that time proceedings are not instituted. There are no other provisions in the Act in regard to the availability of records of matter broadcast to persons who may feel aggrieved thereby, and in all cases for requests, the applicant has been informed that the Broadcasting and Television Act does not authorise the Minister or the Board to make any script available to a private organisation or individual, and that neither the Minister nor the Board has the right to obtain such scripts other than for purely official purposes in connection with the administration of the Act.

152. As mentioned in previous Annual Reports, the question of the provisions of the Act in this matter were under examination by the previous Government following reports by the Board. The Board has also brought the matter to the attention of the present Government and discussions have been held by the Minister for the Media with the Attorney-General.

CIGARETTE ADVERTISING

153. The Board in its Twenty-Fourth Annual Report recorded the fact that the Broadcasting and Television Act was amended in June 1972 to provide for warnings to be included in advertisements for cigarettes and cigarette tobacco on broadcasting and television stations. The provision became effective from 1 January 1973, at which date it was obligatory on licensees to ensure that the warning "Medical Authorities warn that smoking is a health hazard" followed each advertisement for cigarettes and cigarette tobacco on broadcasting and television stations. The question of cigarettes and cigarette tobacco advertisements was under review by the Government at the time of preparation of this Report.

CONSULTATIONS WITH LICENSEES' REPRESENTATIVES AND OTHER ORGANISATIONS

154. Section 16 of the *Broadcasting and Television Act 1942-1973* requires the Board to consult representatives of commercial broadcasting stations and commercial television stations in exercising its powers and functions in relation to those stations. The Federal Council of the Federation of Australian Commercial Broadcasters represents the licensees of commercial broadcasting stations and the Executive Committee of the Federation of Australian Commercial Television Stations represents the licensees of commercial television stations at these discussions.

155. The Board conferred with the Federal Council of the Federation of Australian Commercial Broadcasters on 15 March 1973. A considerable number of matters was discussed. These included further consideration of the question of

advertising on Sundays, the introduction of a quota for Australian musical renditions, the crediting of Australian composed theme music towards meeting the statutory quota, the question of exemptions from the provisions of Section 116(4.) of the Broadcasting and Television Act, the use of unidentified advertisements, and a number of other matters of mutual concern. Sub-committees at officer level have been established for the purpose of conducting further study on some of the matters which were raised at the meeting and which will be further considered by the Board and the Federation at the appropriate time.

156. Members of the Board again attended the Annual Convention of the Federation of Australian Commercial Broadcasters which was held in Canberra on 9 and 10 October 1972. The Board greatly appreciates the Federation's practice of inviting the Board to this important annual gathering and the opportunity which attendance at the convention provides for meeting broadcasters as a body. The occasion also provides an opportunity through discussions with individual station representatives for gaining the latest information on developments of broadcasting service and requirements in the communities served by the stations and the manner in which these are being met.

157. The Board met the Executive Committee of the Federation of Australian Commercial Television Stations on 17 July 1972 and a considerable number of matters affecting the commercial television service were discussed. These included advertisements simulating news items, employment of Australian musicians, medical talks and advertisements, Sunday morning programmes, censorship and other matters of mutual concern. On 4 and 12 April 1973 the Board, at officer level held working party meetings with representatives of the Federation of Australian Commercial Television Stations regarding Standards for Advertising Directed to Children and Identification of Repeat Programmes.

158. The Board again met the Executive Committee of the Federation of Australian Commercial Television Stations on 30 May 1973 for the purpose of discussing the proposed new method of evaluating station performances in the field of Australian Content in television programmes and several other matters. Further details of the matters discussed at the meetings with the Federation of Australian Commercial Broadcasters and Federation of Australian Commercial Television Stations are given in other parts of this report where appropriate.

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

160. The Board conferred with the Commonwealth Film Censorship Board in Sydney on 5 June 1973. By arrangement, the Film Censorship Board classifies imported film for television on the basis of the provisions of the Board's Television Programme Standards. There is frequent liaison with the Chief Film Censor by the

Board and its officers to facilitate the efficient administration of the television film classification system.

161. Informal consultations took place during the year between the Chairman and officers of the Board, the Australian Association of Advertising Agencies and the Australian Association of National Advertisers on matters of mutual interest in regard to the Associations' interests in the media. In August 1972 the Chairman attended a Seminar arranged by the Australian Association of National Advertisers on "Government in Advertising".

162. The Board and its officers have continued to maintain close relations with the A.P.O., the A.B.C., the Film Development Corporations and unions involved in the industry; frequent consultations took place on a large range of matters. During the year, the Board had further consultations with the television industry on revised standards for the equipment and operation of television stations including requirements for colour television. The matters discussed in the abovementioned consultations are referred to in other parts of this report where appropriate.

CHALLENGE TO THE POWERS OF THE BOARD

163. It has been reported in the Board's two previous Annual Reports that the Board's powers in certain areas particularly concerning programming have been challenged. In this regard, the Minister has stated that a general review of the Broadcasting and Television Act will be undertaken as soon as possible to clarify the Board's powers and action is being taken along these lines. Because of the heavy workload of legislation being undertaken by the Government however, it is not possible for any widescale amendments to the Act to be introduced by the Government in the short term.

THE AUSTRALIAN UNESCO COMMITTEE FOR MASS COMMUNICATION

164. Mr. J. G. Quaine, Director, Programme Services Division of the Board and a member of the Australian UNESCO Committee for Communication, attended the annual meeting of the Committee in Canberra on 16 May. The Committee discussed its major activity for 1973, the forthcoming seminar on the Communication Revolution being organised for August 1973.

165. The seminar, which is to be held at the State Government Film Theatre in Melbourne from 20 to 24 August, is being organised by a sub-committee of which Mr. Quaine is a member. The seminar will examine three main areas—the technological aspects of the communication revolution, communications media and the sociological implications of the communication revolution.

166. As in previous years, the Board assisted the Australian National Commission for UNESCO by providing information for several questionnaires relating to world-wide surveys being conducted by UNESCO, Paris.

VISITORS FROM OVERSEAS

167. The Honourable R. O. Douglas, Minister for Broadcasting and Postmaster-General in the New Zealand Government, visited Australia at the invitation of the

Minister for the Media in June 1973, and called at the Board's offices for informal discussions with the Board on matters of mutual interest. Mr. Douglas also attended the Seminar on Frequency Allocations referred to in paragraph 34.

168. The Board maintains a close liaison with the broadcasting authorities in New Zealand and during the year Mr. Richard Peacock, Chairman, and Mr. Rex Cassey, Director of Engineering of the New Zealand Broadcasting Authority called on the Board in April/May 1973, and had general discussions with the Board. Mr. Derek Rose and Mr. Ian Haigh, officers of the Engineering Division of the New Zealand Post Office, also visited the Board offices during May, 1973, and undertook some field work with the Board's assistance, basically to examine co-sited television transmitter installations and to conduct technical investigations of spurious radiations. The information gathered was important to the New Zealand Post Office having regard to the impending introduction of a second television network in that country.

169. Mr. Sam Piniau, Director, Department of Information and Extension Services, Papua New Guinea, visited the Board for a period of three weeks in July 1972. During that time Mr. Piniau had discussions with the Board and senior members of the staff regarding all facets of the Board's operations.

170. Dr. Clay T. Whitehead, Director of the U.S. Office of Telecommunications Policy, accompanied by Mr. Abbott Washburn, Consultant and former U.S. Ambassador to the INTELSAT Conference, Colonel Charles Jiggetts, U.S.A.F. Military Assistant to Director, and Mr. Stephen E. Doyle, Counsel to Director, visited Australia during the period 4 to 11 July 1972 to have discussions with telecommunication authorities in Sydney and Melbourne. The Board was glad to have the opportunity to meet Dr. Whitehead on 10 July 1972, and to discuss a wide range of matters of mutual interest, in particular such matters as facilities planning in Pacific Basin, issues related to I.T.U. Plenipotentiary Conference scheduled for 1973 and future roles of the Union, use of communications satellites for domestic and regional communications services and the matter of cable television.

171. On 29 September 1972, Dr. Douglas Fuchs, Director-General, South African Broadcasting Corporation, visited the Board for the purpose of gaining as much information as possible concerning colour television, which is to be introduced into South Africa in 1976. The visit was arranged by the Australian Broadcasting Commission which organized Dr. Fuch's visit to Australia.

172. The Board also received several other visitors associated with the broadcasting and television industries in many overseas countries, including Mr. James Redmond, Director of Engineering of the British Broadcasting Corporation, who visited Australia during the year.

BROADCASTING AND TELEVISION OVERSEAS—OVERSEAS VISITS

173. Overseas administrative practice in the broadcasting and television fields is of profound significance for the Board in relation to its responsibilities under the Broadcasting and Television Act. The frequency spectrum is world property and

the subject of international frequency assignment agreements. In every country broadcasting and television are the subject of Government regulation because frequencies are limited and are a community resource. The activities of administrative authorities and the conduct of station operations in other countries in relation to questions of public interest and policy affecting the services are therefore most instructive for the Australian administration.

174. In the exercise of its powers under the Act, the Board must maintain a close knowledge of the overseas position in broadcasting and television. This calls for overseas visits by members and executives of the Board and, because the situation overseas must be absorbed on a broad and thorough basis, capacity within the organisation for continuous study of the overseas field.

175. During a private tour overseas in May/October 1972, Mr. J. M. Donovan, Vice-Chairman, spent some four weeks on official duties. Mr. Donovan represented the Board at the Fourth International Broadcasting Convention held in London on 4 to 8 September. Mr. Donovan also took the opportunity to visit the British Broadcasting Corporation (B.B.C.), the Independent Broadcasting Authority (I.B.A.) and Thames Television, and had discussions with those organisations on a range of matters relating to broadcasting and television which are of direct interest to the Board particularly in relation to such problems as colour and cable television.

176. In January 1973, Mr. Donovan visited Port Moresby to attend a meeting of the Administrative and Planning Committee established to advise on the matter of the transfer of the present Papua New Guinea broadcasting services to an appropriate local Broadcasting Authority. The meeting was held on 31 January 1973.

177. The Board's Director, Programme Services, Mr. J. G. Quaine, visited the United Kingdom, United States of America, Canada, France and Belgium during October-December 1972 to make first-hand studies of matters relating to programmes of broadcasting and television services in those countries including the methods and procedures of administration employed by statutory and industry bodies in English-speaking countries; to investigate, in those countries, aspects of programmes and programme production which are relevant to the Board's statutory responsibilities. Mr. Quaine established many personal links to facilitate the obtaining of information which is most necessary for the Board's operation.

178. Mr. N. J. Medlin, Sectional Engineer, visited Djakarta, Indonesia, in August 1972 to attend a meeting with the Indonesian Authorities in relation to the establishment of a national medium frequency broadcasting service in that country. Further details concerning the meeting are set out in paragraph 264.

179. Mr. G. W. Morley, Engineer, visited Switzerland, United Kingdom and Japan during May 1973. Mr. Morley attended the International Television symposium and Technical Exhibition at Montreux, Switzerland, under the patronage of Swiss PTT-Enterprises, Berne. Leading personalities in the television field throughout the world attended and the Symposium presented a unique and valuable opportunity for the Board to become acquainted with the latest technical developments throughout the world, not only in regard to colour television but also in

respect of television techniques generally. Mr. Morley was grateful to have the opportunity to discuss matters of mutual interest with the British Broadcasting Corporation, The Independent Broadcasting Authority (U.K.) and the Japan Broadcasting Corporation NHK and to have informative discussions with leading manufacturers in Japan.

180. On 27 June 1973 Mr. J. P. Coker, Director, Policy and Licensing Division, proceeded overseas to Nairobi to represent the Department of the Media and the Board at a meeting of a committee of governmental experts from 2 July 1973 to 11 July 1973 to consider problems in the field of copyright and neighbouring rights, i.e. rights of performers, record manufacturers and broadcasting organisations, arising from transmissions via space satellites. The meeting had been convened by the U.N.E.S.C.O. and the World Intellectual Property Organisation. The main discussion at the meeting would be based on the text of a draft convention drawn up by two previous meetings of Governmental experts and is basically designed to prevent the unauthorised use of programmes received by satellite.

CABLE TELEVISION

181. The term "cable television" is a generic term used to describe all wide-band cable distribution networks established for the purpose of reticulating television programmes and other matters to individual homes. In Australia to date, only those limited cable systems which can be authorised under Section 130 of the Broadcasting and Television Act, have been established, to provide programmes of existing television stations to areas of inadequate reception (see paragraphs 372 to 375).

182. There has been considerable representation to the Board and the Minister concerning the possibilities of establishing, in the more populous areas of Australia, widespread cable systems to distribute television programmes and other material. However, because of the wide range of complex policy and legal considerations involved in any such development, particularly in relation to the existing television services and their continued operation, together with the various implications in relation to the future development of the telecommunication and television services, no such services have been authorised. The Board has continued to study overseas developments in this field and the difficulties which have been experienced in the growth of this medium.

183. The present position as to the possible development of cable television services in Australia is that the whole question is under examination by the Board and the Postmaster-General's Department with a view to submitting a joint report to the Minister for the Media and the Postmaster-General. There have been various difficulties associated with the preparation of this report but it is hoped that it should be available within the next few months.

COLOUR TELEVISION

184. As indicated in paragraph 138 of the Board's previous Annual Report, colour television services in Australia are scheduled to commence on 1 March 1975.

On present indications, it is expected that colour services will be developed as follows:—

- (a) *The National Service*—Colour television is expected to be available from city national stations, together with those at Canberra and Cairns, from March 1975. It is proposed that the service will be extended to sixteen country areas between March 1975 and March 1976, and will achieve coverage throughout Australia by 1978. All national stations, except those in capital cities, operate on relay, and this will be conducive to the provision of colour material to country stations. As will be appreciated, however, the introduction of colour into the national television service is a task of some magnitude, and it is possible that some adjustments to these dates might be required.
- (b) *The Commercial Service*—It is expected that all but a few of the more remote country stations will be equipped for some, if not all, colour transmissions by March 1975.

185. Mention was made in the Twenty-Fourth Annual Report of the fact that some publicity given to the introduction of colour television services seemed to have given rise to confusion regarding the reception of colour television transmissions; it was stated that it was intended to issue an information leaflet explaining some basic details regarding colour television for the benefit of viewers. Distribution of this leaflet, entitled "Colour Television and You", which is reproduced below, is being effected in the main by the A.P.O., generally as detailed in paragraph 141 of the Twenty-Fourth Annual Report, and will be completed by the end of 1973.

Colour Television Leaflet

Prepared for the guidance of television viewers by
THE AUSTRALIAN BROADCASTING CONTROL BOARD
COLOUR TELEVISION AND YOU

- Q. When will colour television start in Australia?
A. 1 March 1975 is the starting date. Most capital city and many country stations plan to start colour on that date.
- Q. Can a black and white receiver show pictures in colour?
A. No. To receive colour pictures you must buy a new colour receiver.
- Q. Can a black and white receiver be used to receive colour transmissions?
A. Yes. You will be able to watch all the programmes transmitted, including the colour programmes, though the picture will be black and white.
- Q. Will existing black and white receivers and aerials need to be changed when colour starts?
A. Some viewers are now receiving poor black and white pictures due to the state of the receivers and/or aerial installation. If the receiver and aerial installation are in need of service, defects could be evident when colour programmes start. In these cases attention to the receiver and/or the aerial by a qualified serviceman will provide the best pictures now and for the future.
- Q. Will existing television aerials be suitable for use with a colour receiver?
A. Yes—but! Yes: If you are now seeing satisfactory black and white television pictures on all the channels in your area.
But: If your pictures are "snowy", "ghosting" (multiple images) or have other annoying interference effects on them now, these will be present on colour pictures, and may be more annoying.

186. As a further measure aimed at informing the public, the Board mounted demonstrations in Sydney and Melbourne to which representatives of the press and the broadcasting and television industry were invited. The primary purpose of the demonstrations was to illustrate various conditions and effects of unsatisfactory colour television reception, in particular the effects of "ghosting" caused by signals being reflected from topographical or other features.

187. The Board, recognising that it will be necessary to carry out colour transmissions before the commencement of colour service for two main purposes:—

1. Colour test transmissions for appraisal of transmitting facilities;
2. Colour test programming ("trade transmissions") to assist the sale and installation of receivers;

agreed during the year to the introduction of colour test transmissions, subject to certain specific conditions. In this connection the Board, on 25 July 1972, informed all stations, the A.B.C. and the A.P.O., as follows:—

AUSTRALIAN TELEVISION SERVICES

COLOUR TEST TRANSMISSIONS

The Board appreciates that it will be necessary to carry out colour transmissions before the commencement of colour service for two main purposes:—

1. *Colour test transmissions* for appraisal of licensees' transmitting facilities, at any time from now onwards.
2. *Colour test programming* ("trade transmissions") to assist the sale and installation of receivers, commencing some months before March 1975.

The Board has therefore decided to approve *colour test transmissions* at any time in any area, subject to the following conditions:—

1. All tests to be conducted outside normal transmission hours, commencing not earlier than 30 minutes after the end of normal transmission from all stations serving the area, and ending not later than 30 minutes before the recommencement of such normal transmission.
2. No publicity to be given to the radiation of the colour transmissions.
3. Test material to be test slides or charts, electronically generated waveforms, etc. When it is necessary to use moving pictures, for example for the subjective evaluation of reflections, such pictures to be in the form of a closed loop sequence having no entertainment value. Sound is not to be associated with picture material in any manner which would simulate a programme.
4. It is the Board's intention to approve standard test material in discussion with the industry. In the meantime individual licensees will be required to furnish details of the material proposed for use in any colour testing involving the radiation of colour burst and colour encoded video signals. In particular, for tests where the programme source is live camera, telecine or videotape equipment, licensees are to submit details of the proposed tests for approval in advance.
5. On all occasions when a sequence of radiated colour test transmission is to be carried out over a period in excess of two consecutive nights, details of the dates and times involved to be advised to the Board.

The Board will await further discussions with the industry before proceeding to a decision in due course on the nature and commencement date of *colour test programming*.

188. Details of the activity undertaken during the year in revising the Board's Standards for the Technical Equipment and Operation of Television Stations and

in incorporating requirements for colour television are given in paragraphs 400 to 403.

INTERFERENCE TO THE RECEPTION OF BROADCASTING AND TELEVISION PROGRAMMES

189. The A.P.O., 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. During the year ended 31 May 1973 16,422 complaints (4,032 broadcasting and 12,390 television) of interference to reception of programmes were lodged with the A.P.O. The cost of investigating complaints of interference to programmes to 30 June 1973 was \$233,868.

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

190. Referring to the comment under this heading in the Twenty-Fourth Annual Report, the co-ordination of the planning of broadcasting and television services in the Australian Capital Territory is now being handled within a Sub-Committee of the Australian Interdepartmental Telecommunication Advisory Committee which was formed in 1973 with the following terms of reference:—

“Preparation of a development plan incorporating the existing and future radio communication services in the A.C.T. for co-ordination with the appropriate planning and development authorities.”

191. Regarding the studies of the possible methods of extending television service to the Tuggeranong area it has been decided that a television translator service should be established although the technical details of this service have not yet been determined by the Board.

PUBLICATIONS AND INFORMATION

192. As would be expected from the Board's responsibilities to the community and the significance of the broadcast media in the modern world, the Board receives a great many requests for information. A list of Board publications available from the Board's offices are shown in Appendix O. Some of them are also held by the Government Publications Branch Bookshops in Canberra, Sydney and Melbourne.

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

PART III—BROADCASTING—ADMINISTRATION

CURRENT LICENCES FOR COMMERCIAL BROADCASTING STATIONS

194. On 30 June 1973 there were 118 licences for commercial broadcasting stations in force. A list of licensees is contained in Appendix A of this Report. A map of Australia showing the location of all broadcasting stations in operation at 30 June 1973 is included after Appendix P. The disposition of the licences is shown in the following table:

	State Capital Cities	Country Areas	Territories	Total
Australian Capital Territory .. .. .	..	..	1	1
New South Wales	6	33	..	39
Victoria	6	14	..	20
Queensland	4	22	..	26
South Australia	3	5	..	8
Western Australia	4	10	..	14
Tasmania	2	6	..	8
Northern Territory .. .. .	..	..	2	2
Commonwealth	25	90	3	118

GRANT OF NEW LICENCES

195. No new licences for commercial broadcasting stations were granted during the year. Arising out of the Board's continuing review of the broadcasting services (see paragraph 70), it was possible to make recommendations to the Minister that he should invite applications for the grant of licences for commercial broadcasting stations at Charters Towers, Queensland, Port Hedland and Dampier/Karratha/Roebourne areas of Western Australia. In each case there has been a long-standing demand for improved commercial broadcasting services.

196. As mentioned in paragraph 59 of the Twenty-Fourth Annual Report, the then Postmaster-General on the recommendation of the Board, invited applications for the grant of a licence for a second commercial broadcasting station at Canberra, A.C.T.

Canberra

197. Since 1967 there have been fifteen requests for the grant of a second licence in Canberra. During the year ended 30 June 1970 the population of Canberra increased by some 14,000 to a total of 133,100 excluding 3,000 rural residents. The most recent estimated figure is a population of 148,350 at the end of December 1971. According to the National Capital Development Commission, the growth rate is likely to be maintained at about the current level to give an estimated population of 211,000 by 1976 and 277,000 by 1980.

198. Following the recommendation of the Board, the then Minister, Sir Alan Hulme, in the Commonwealth Gazette of 6 July 1972 (now Australian Government Gazette) formerly invited applications for the grant of a licence for a second commercial broadcasting station at Canberra pursuant to Section 82 of the Act. The then Minister announced the matter to the press on the same date. The closing

date for applications was 10 November 1972. Applications were received from the following:—

Canberra Community Radio per Trevor Crouch.
 John Herbert Hyles on behalf of a company to be formed.
 Radio Canberra Limited.
 Capital City Broadcasters Pty. Ltd.
 Community Broadcasters Limited (a Company to be incorporated).
 Leonard William Beioley on behalf of A.C.T. Broadcasters Pty. Limited (a Company to be formed).
 Radio Gungahlin Pty. Limited.
 Monaro Broadcasters Pty. Limited.

199. Pursuant to Section 83(1) of the Act, the then Minister, by instrument in writing dated 13 November 1972 referred the applications to the Board for its recommendation as to the exercise by him of the power conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 81 of the Act.

200. The Board, as required by the Act, had by advertisement published in the Press, given notice of the time and place for the hearing of the inquiry, and notice had also been given to applicants by letter dated 21 December 1972 that the inquiry would commence on 12 February 1973 at the Methodist National Memorial Fellowship Centre, Forrest, A.C.T.

201. Subsequently the application of John Herbert Hyles, on behalf of a company to be formed, was withdrawn by letter to the Board dated 21 December 1972.

202. On 22 January 1973 the Minister for the Media, Senator Douglas McClelland, said he had requested the Board to defer its Inquiry into the grant of a second commercial radio broadcasting station in Canberra. Senator McClelland said that as Media Minister and as the person with the responsibility of undertaking a completely fresh look at the operation of our broadcasting and television systems in this country, he wished to be quite sure in his mind that the granting of a second licence in Canberra would be completely consistent with the new lines of policy.

203. On 23 January 1973 the Board advised applicants that at the request of the Minister the Board had postponed the public inquiry into the grant of a licence for a second commercial broadcasting station at Canberra.

204. The grant of a licence for a second commercial broadcasting station at Canberra will be subject to the following technical conditions determined by the Board:—

- (a) The transmitter will be located on a site approved by the Board. A tentative site has been identified in close proximity to other transmitters operating in the A.C.T. and a lease will be granted to the successful applicant by the Department of the Interior. Details of the location of the site, size, annual rental, etc., may be obtained from—

Assistant Secretary,
 Department of the Interior,
 Akuna House, Akuna Street,
 CANBERRA CITY, A.C.T. 2601.

- (b) The station will operate on the frequency of 1210 kHz, which is at present used and will continue to be used by stations 2GF Grafton and 6KY Perth.
 (c) Power to a maximum of 2,000 watts will be used.
 (d) A directional aerial* designed and constructed to limit radiation in the direction of Grafton, New South Wales, to not more than 50 millivolts per metre at one mile from the station, and which shall meet the requirements of the Board, will be used.

*A design of directional aerial which will meet the requirements of the Board, insofar as the directional characteristics of the radiated pattern from the tentative site is concerned, can be obtained from the Board on request in writing.

Charters Towers

205. Following the recommendation of the Board in respect of Charters Towers the then Postmaster-General, Sir Alan Hulme, in the Commonwealth *Gazette* of 23 November 1972 (now Australian Government *Gazette*) formally invited applications for the grant of a licence for a commercial broadcasting station at Charters Towers pursuant to Section 82 of the Act. The then Minister announced the matter to the press on the same day. The closing date for applications was 16 March 1973. Applications were received from the following:—

Richard Anthony, on behalf of Tors Broadcasting Pty. Ltd. (a Company in the process of incorporation).
 Dalrymple Broadcasting Pty. Ltd.
 Ayr Broadcasters Pty. Ltd.

206. Pursuant to Section 83(1) of the Act, the Minister for the Media, by instrument in writing dated 21 March 1973 referred the applications to the Board for its recommendation as to the exercise by him of the power conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 81 of the Act. As the time of writing of this Report the Board had not determined the time or place of the inquiry into the grant of a licence for a commercial broadcasting station at Charters Towers, and had advised applicants that the public inquiry by the Board had been deferred on the same basis as the Canberra inquiry (see paragraph 203).

207. The following technical operating conditions will be determined by the Board after taking into account the evidence presented by applicants at the inquiry.

- (a) Location of transmitting station.
 (b) Operating frequency.
 (c) Operating power.
 (d) Specification of aerial system.

208. As a guide to applicants the Board stated that it may be assumed that the transmitter power will not exceed 2,000 watts and that in general an omnidirectional aerial would be determined for use with a low transmitter power and that if the maximum permissible transmitter power of 2,000 watts is determined, a directional aerial system will be required.

Port Hedland

Damper/Karratha/Roebourne

209. Following the recommendation of the Board in respect of Port Hedland

and Dampier/Karratha/Roebourne areas of Western Australia, the Minister for the Media in the Commonwealth *Gazette* of 3 May 1973 (now Australian Government *Gazette*) formally invited applications for the grant of a licence for a commercial broadcasting station in each of the Port Hedland and Dampier/Karratha/Roebourne areas pursuant to Section 82 of the Act. The Minister announced the matter to the press on 31 May 1973. Applications must be submitted to the Secretary of the Board on or before 24 August 1973 and as soon as possible after that date the Board will commence a public inquiry into applications as is required by Section 83 of the *Broadcasting and Television Act 1942-1973*.

210. The technical operating conditions for these stations will be determined by the Board after taking into account the evidence presented by the applicants at the inquiry.

211. As a guide to applicants the Board stated that:

- (i) It would be prepared to accept proposals for the operation of two separate stations, alternatively it would consider a single studio operation relaying programmes to two separate transmitters;
- (ii) With the exception of a few frequencies already in use in the general area, most of the existing M/F spectrum is available;
- (iii) Power will be limited to a maximum of 2,000 watts.

RENEWAL OF LICENCES

212. The Board is required by the Act to submit a recommendation to the Minister on each licensee's application for the renewal of his licence. Applications are made in accordance with a form designed to provide information concerning the constitution and ownership or control of the licensee company for the purpose of ascertaining whether there has been any contravention of the provisions of Division 2 of Part IV of the Act and to provide information concerning technical aspects and programme performance of the stations. Each station is subject to an annual inspection from the administrative, technical and programme service viewpoints. Before making its recommendation to the Minister on renewals of licences, the Board makes a complete review of the service which has been provided by the licensees.

213. The performance of stations in regard to the wide range of the requirements of the Act and of the Board covering various administrative programme and technical matters was generally satisfactory. There were, however, some technical and programme deficiencies which the Board found necessary to bring to the attention of the licensees of a number of stations, but in no instance were the deficiencies of sufficient gravity to recommend to the Minister that the licences should not be renewed, particularly having regard to the corrective action which had been taken by the licensees concerned.

214. Accordingly, the Minister, on the recommendation of the Board, granted renewals of all the licences expiring during the year.

215. With reference to paragraph 175 of the Board's Twenty-Four Annual Report, wherein the Board commented on some technical deficiencies existing at

station 2XL Cooma, the present position is that there has been a continuing improvement in the technical operation of the station. The Board is keeping the matter under notice.

FEES FOR LICENCES FOR COMMERCIAL BROADCASTING STATIONS

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

- (a) An amount equal to one 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 two per cent of the gross earnings over \$1,000,000 but not exceeding \$2,000,000.
- (c) An amount equal to three per cent of the gross earnings over \$2,000,000 but not exceeding \$4,000,000.
- (d) An amount equal to four 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 in relation to a commercial broadcasting station in respect of a period as meaning the gross earnings of the licensee of the station during that period in respect of the broadcasting from the station of advertisements or other matter, including the gross earnings of the licensee during that period in respect of the provision by him of, or otherwise in respect of, matter broadcast from the station.

The total amount of licence fees payable by broadcasting stations during the period 1 July 1972 to 30 June 1973 based on earnings in the previous financial year, was made up as follows:

State	Fees Payable by—		
	Capital City Stations	Country Stations	Total
	\$	\$	\$
New South Wales and Australian Capital Territory ..	149,037	65,576	214,613
Victoria	94,775	26,986	121,761
Queensland	26,893	45,348	72,241
South Australia and Northern Territory	30,437	6,606	31,043
Western Australia	28,436	2,568	31,004
Tasmania	5,944	8,598	14,542
Commonwealth	335,522	155,682	491,204

In the previous financial year the total amount of licence fees payable was \$435,450.

TRANSFER OF LICENCES AND LEASING OF STATIONS

217. Section 88(1) of the *Broadcasting and Television Act 1942-1973* 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.

218. During the year, the Minister approved the transfer of the licences for commercial broadcasting stations as follows:

	<i>From</i>	<i>To</i>		
2BH Broken Hill	Radio Silver City Pty. Ltd.	Broken Hill Broadcasters Pty. Ltd.		
4GY Gympie	Gympie Broadcasting Co. Ltd.	Gympie Noosa Broadcasters Pty. Ltd.		
4WK Warwick	Amalgamated Wireless (A/asia) Ltd.	South Queensland Broadcasting Corporation Pty. Ltd.		
6IX Perth 6BY Bridgetown 6MD Merredin 6WB Katanning	} TVW Ltd.	6IX Radio Network Pty. Ltd.		
6KY Perth 6NA Narrogin			} Suntimes Broadcasters Ltd.	Swan Television Ltd.

219. The transfer of the 6IX, 6BY, 6MD and 6WB licences was to a wholly-owned subsidiary company of TVW Ltd., thus no real change in control of the stations was involved.

220. The transfers of the 2BH, 4WK, 6KY and 6NA licences followed the Minister's approval of the acquisition of each of the licensee companies concerned, after considering reports and recommendations from the Board in each case. The transfer of the 4GY licence followed a re-organization of the shareholding interests in the original licensee company.

221. It is to be noted that the licensees of 4BC Brisbane and 4NA Nambour changed their names from Commonwealth Broadcasting Corporation (Q'ld.) Ltd. to Commonwealth Broadcasting Corporation (Q'ld.) Pty. Ltd., and from Maroochy Broadcasting Co. Ltd. to Sunshine Coast Broadcasters Ltd., respectively.

222. At 30 June 1973 the following five stations were, with the consent of the Minister, pursuant to Section 88(1) of the Act being operated by persons other than the licensee:

<i>Stations</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	Council of Churches in N.S.W. Broadcasting Co. Pty. Ltd.	14.3.36	31.12.76	Amalgamated Wireless (A'asia) Ltd.
2KY Sydney	2KY Broadcasters Pty. Ltd.	4.12.70	23.12.75	H. B. French and R. H. Erskine, Trustees of The Labor Council of N.S.W.
2WG Wagga	Riverina Broadcasters (Holdings) Pty. Ltd.	29.6.64	30.6.74	Riverina Broadcasters
3KZ Melbourne	Industrial Printing and Publicity Co. Ltd.	12.2.32	6.9.75	3KZ Broadcasting Co. Pty. Ltd.
3XY Melbourne	Station 3XY Pty. Ltd.	17.5.35	1.5.78	Efftee Broadcasters Pty. Ltd.

223. During the year the Minister gave his consent to the agreement for the operation of station 3XY by Efftee Broadcasters Pty. Ltd. for a further period of five years ending on 1 May 1978, subject to the condition that Hoyts Theatres Ltd., a main shareholder in Efftee Broadcasters Pty. Ltd., correcting a contravention of Section 90G of the *Broadcasting and Television Act* by 3 August 1973.

OWNERSHIP OR CONTROL OF COMMERCIAL BROADCASTING STATIONS

224. Section 90C of the *Broadcasting and Television Act 1942-1973* provides that a person shall not have a prescribed interest in licences for:

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

provided that a person may continue to hold prescribed interests in licences in excess of those specified if he held those interests prior to 24 September 1968, which was the date from which the amending legislation had effect. However, such excess interests may not be increased or changed in any manner whatsoever, and the persons concerned may not acquire prescribed interests in any further licences.

225. A prescribed interest in a licence as defined in the Act (Section 90(2)) is, broadly, a shareholding or voting interest in excess of 15 per cent, held directly or indirectly, in a licensee company.

226. Paragraph 358 details the proceedings which the Board adopts in obtaining information to ensure that the ownership and control provisions of the Act are observed. Paragraph 184 of the Twenty-Fourth Annual Report indicated that the Board had taken action to require the correction of a contravention of the provisions of Section 90C of the Act which had occurred in relation to station 3XY Melbourne. The contravention has now been remedied.

IMPORTANT CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDINGS IN BROADCASTING STATIONS

2KA—Katoomba—Transcontinental Broadcasting Corporation Ltd.

Broadcasting station 2SM Pty. Ltd., licensee of 2SM Sydney, acquired 15,300 of the 102,000 ordinary shares in 2KA.

2KM Kempsey—Radio Kempsey Ltd.

Broadcasting station 2SM Pty. Ltd., licensee of 2SM Sydney, acquired 22,500 of the 150,000 ordinary shares in 2KM.

2NM Muswellbrook, 2NX Bolwarra—Hunter Broadcasters Pty. Ltd.

Radio Kempsey Ltd., licensee of 2KM Kempsey, acquired 2,697 of the 30,220 issued shares in 2NM/2NX.

Transcontinental Broadcasting Corporation Pty. Ltd., licensee of 2KA Katoomba, acquired 1,836 of the 30,220 issued shares in 2NM/2NX.

2RE Taree—Manning Valley Broadcasting Pty. Ltd.

Thorpehall Pty. Ltd. acquired a further 400 shares and now holds 4,525 of the 25,000 issued shares in 2RE.

3AW Melbourne—3AW Broadcasting Co. Pty. Ltd.

Broadcasting Station 2GB Pty. Ltd., licensee of 2GB Sydney, acquired a further 11,000 shares. The company now owns all the issued capital.

3XY Melbourne—Efftee Broadcasters Pty. Ltd. (Operating Company).

Sims Consolidated Ltd. acquired 3,500 of the 5,000 shares previously held by David Syme and Co. Ltd.

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

4BH Investments Pty. Ltd. acquired 2,244 shares from News Ltd.

Broadcasting Associates Pty. Ltd., a wholly-owned subsidiary of Macquarie Broadcasting Holdings Ltd., acquired 1,988 shares from Findlay and Wills Broadcasters Pty. Ltd. (1,875) and Coastal Broadcasters Pty. Ltd. (113) respectively. Broadcasting Associates Pty. Ltd. now owns 3,863 of the 12,500 issued shares in 4BH.

5DN Adelaide—Hume Broadcasters Pty. Ltd.

Broadcasting Station 2GB Pty. Ltd., licensee of 2GB Sydney, acquired 2,000 preference shares and 3,405 ordinary shares from News Ltd. The company now owns all the issued capital.

7LA Launceston—Findlay and Wills Broadcasters Pty. Ltd.

Amalgamated Wireless (Australasia) Ltd. acquired 20,000 of the 40,000 issued shares from Wills and Co. Pty. Ltd. Amalgamated Wireless (Australasia) Ltd. now owns all the issued shares in 7LA.

MEMORANDUM AND ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION OF LICENSEE COMPANIES

227. Section 90K of the Broadcasting and Television Act provides that a licence is subject to a condition that a change in the memorandum or articles of association

of a company holding a licence for a commercial broadcasting station shall not take place without the approval of the Minister.

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

NETWORKS OF COMMERCIAL BROADCASTING STATIONS

229. 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.

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

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

232. The following were member stations of the network at 30 June 1973.

MACQUARIE BROADCASTING NETWORK

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

233. 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.

234. The Major Broadcasting Network is not a company but is an association of stations of which the following were members at 30 June 1973.

Major Broadcasting Network

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

235. 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) Victorian Broadcasting Network, comprising stations 3CV Maryborough, 3HA Hamilton, 3SH Swan Hill, 3TR Sale and 3NE Wangaratta.
- (c) New England Network, comprising stations 2AD Armidale, 2MO Gunnedah, 2RE Taree and 2TM Tamworth.
- (d) Central Queensland Broadcasting Network, comprising stations 4IP Ipswich, 4LG Longreach, 4LM Mt. Isa and 4WK Warwick.
- (e) Queensland Broadcasting Network, comprising stations 4BC Brisbane, 4GR Toowoomba, 4MB Maryborough, 4RO Rockhampton, 4AY Ayr and 4ZR Roma.
- (f) South Australian Broadcasting Network, comprising stations 5KA Adelaide, 5RM Renmark and 5AU Port Augusta.
- (g) Consolidated Broadcasting System, comprising stations 6PM Perth, 6AM Northam, 6GE Geraldton and 6KG Kalgoorlie.
- (h) Tasmanian Broadcasting Network, comprising stations 7AD Devonport, 7BU Burnie and 7SD Scottsdale.

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

236. The Board has continued to pursue with licensees of certain country commercial broadcasting stations which are operating as relay outlets for other stations, the desirability of increased independence in their programme operations. As was stated in paragraph 197 of the Board's Twenty-Fourth Annual Report, encouraging progress had been made in response to the Board's actions in this field. The progress shown in recent years has continued and during the year nine of the sixteen stations involved increased local programming.

237. Station 3LK Horsham, previously obtained almost all programmes on relay from station 3DB Melbourne. Since the establishment of studios in Horsham in October, 1971, 3LK has increased its local content from approximately 40 to 60

hours each week out of the total transmission time of 122½ hours weekly at the end of June 1973.

238. At the time of last year's Report, station 4AK Oakey obtained all of its programmes from 4BK Brisbane. Studios were established at Toowoomba in October 1972 and the station now operates independently for 133 hours weekly taking only the midnight to 5.00 a.m. programmes (35 hours weekly) on relay from 4BK Brisbane.

PROGRAMME RELAYS BETWEEN COUNTRY STATIONS

239. Following a request from station 2MG Mudgee in May 1972, the Board granted approval for that station to take, as from October 1972, approximately 106 hours of programming each week on relay from station 2BS Bathurst. This includes approximately 36 hours of programming which originates at 2GB Sydney. The approval was granted in the light of the continuing financial hardship which station 2MG was experiencing in its operations, and was subject to 2MG continuing to provide an adequate degree of locally orientated material in the 26½ hours of programmes originating at Mudgee each week. As indicated in Appendix J both 2MG Mudgee and 2BS Bathurst are wholly owned by Camplin Broadcasters Pty. Ltd.

PART IV—BROADCASTING—TECHNICAL SERVICES

240. On 30 June 1973 broadcasting services were being provided by 200 medium frequency stations, 82 national and 118 commercial, and by national high frequency stations at 5 centres, which are intended, in the main, to provide service for listeners in the more remote parts of the Commonwealth and in Papua New Guinea. In addition 13 high frequency broadcasting stations were being operated by the Administration of Papua New Guinea. Details of these stations are given in Appendices 'A', 'B' and 'C' and their location is shown on the map which follows Appendix 'P'.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE NATIONAL SERVICE

241. New national broadcasting stations at Byrock, New South Wales and at Mossman, Queensland, to which reference was made in paragraph 201 of the Twenty-Fourth Annual Report, were brought into operation during the year. 2BY Byrock, serving the North-West (Bourke-Cobar-Brewarrina) area of New South Wales, operates on 660 kHz with a power of 10,000 watts from a directional aerial. 4MS Mossman, serving the Mossman, Port Douglas, Daintree area, operates on 600 kHz with a power of 1,000 watts from an omni-directional aerial. It is expected that 4JK Julia Creek, serving the Central-North area of Queensland, will commence operation in August 1973; this station will operate on 570 kHz with a power of 10,000 watts from a directional aerial.

242. Reference was made in paragraphs 206 and 207 of the Twenty-Fourth Annual Report to the fact that the Board had recommended to the then Postmaster-

General that he approve the establishment of national broadcasting stations at Weipa, Queensland, Exmouth, Western Australia and at Nhulunbuy on the Gove Peninsula, Northern Territory. The then Postmaster-General approved these proposals in July 1972. A novel feature of the planning for the three stations is the intention of the A.P.O. to use different programme transmission methods to extend existing A.B.C. programmes to the remote localities. In the case of Weipa, the traditional open-wire telephone line (a 400 mile route from Cairns to Weipa) up the centre of Cape York Peninsula will be used. To serve Exmouth, a 200 mile programme circuit will be derived over the section of the new Perth-Port Hedland coaxial cable system from Carnarvon to Winning Pool and thence over a special spur line cable to Exmouth. The 450 mile programme extension from Darwin to Gove will be provided over the recently installed three hop tropospheric scatter type radio telephone system which uses high transmitter powers and high gain aerial systems to span trans-horizon hops in the largely undeveloped areas of Arnhem Land. The A.P.O. advises that on present expectations, completion dates for the three stations are as follows:—

<i>Station</i>	<i>Expected Completion Date</i>
Weipa	December 1974
Exmouth	December 1974
Gove	May 1974

243. During the year, on the recommendation of the Board, approval was given for the establishment of a further five national broadcasting stations, located at Wilcannia, New South Wales, Omeo, Victoria, Kununurra, Western Australia and St. Marys and St. Helens, Tasmania. The proposed stations for Wilcannia, Omeo and Kununurra were approved by the then Postmaster-General in October 1972, and those at St. Marys and St. Helens by the Minister in June 1973.

244. As was mentioned in paragraphs 202 and 203 of the Twenty-Fourth Annual Report, since station 2NB Broken Hill commenced operating under its new conditions the improvements in the service to the north and south of Broken Hill have been achieved, as expected, but there has been some degradation in the service previously available in other directions. The situation has been reviewed since the opening of station 2BY Byrock and, as a result, it was determined that a station at Wilcannia was warranted to provide a reliable service to approximately 1,000 people resident in the town and its immediate surrounds. The station will operate on 1570 kHz with a power of 100 watts from an omni-directional aerial and will relay the A.B.C. programme from station 2NB Broken Hill. It is expected that the station will be established by 1975.

245. The station at Omeo will serve approximately 1,500 people in this general area who, because of the mountainous nature of the local terrain, at present receive a very unsatisfactory grade of service from the nearest national broadcasting station, 3GI Sale. It is very difficult to provide a service to such mountainous areas and a considerable amount of field survey work was necessary in reaching a satisfactory solution. The station will operate on 720 kHz with a power of 2,000 watts from a directional aerial and will relay the A.B.C. programme from station 3GI Sale. It is expected that the station will be established by 1975.

246. The station at Kununurra will serve about 1,200 people in the town of Kununurra, the cultivated areas of the Ord River valley and the port of Wyndham. The national broadcasting service presently available to the residents of this area is provided principally by distant high frequency stations. One of the difficulties associated with the planning of the medium frequency service for the area has been related to the manner in which programmes will be provided to the station, the nearest national broadcasting station being at Derby, some 350 miles to the south. To provide a service as early as possible, it is proposed that, pending provision of a permanent programme relay circuit to the area, the station will receive its programmes by off-air reception of the Perth national high frequency stations, using much more sophisticated and reliable equipment than that available to normal listeners. The station will operate on 760 kHz with a power of 2,000 watts from an omni-directional aerial and it is expected that the station will be established by 1975.

247. The east coast of Tasmania, generally from St. Helens in the north to St. Marys in the south, and the area flanking the Esk Highway, contain a significant population which is not adequately served by existing national broadcasting stations 7ZL and 7ZR Hobart and 7NT Launceston. The mountainous nature of much of the terrain has governed the decision to provide two stations to serve the area. The St. Marys station will be located some miles inland and will serve about 3,500 people; it will operate on 1,160 kHz, with a power of 1,000 watts from a directional aerial. The St. Helens station, which will serve about 1,500 people, will operate on 1,570 kHz with a power of 100 watts from an omni-directional aerial. It is expected that both stations will be established by 1975.

248. The following is the situation regarding changes in the operating conditions of certain stations referred to in paragraphs 204, 205 and 208 of the Twenty-Fourth Annual Report, and not implemented as at 30 June 1972:—

<i>Station</i>	<i>Details of Changes</i>	<i>Comments</i>
2TR Taree	Re-siting, frequency change from 720 kHz, to 1,000 kHz, power increase from 200 watts to 2,000 watts and provision of directional aerial.	Expected completion date: May 1974. Difficulties in negotiating the purchase of the site have delayed completion of this project.
3WV Horsham 4QR Brisbane	3WV: frequency change from 580 to 590 kHz. 4QR: frequency change from 590 to 580 kHz.	The interchange of frequencies of these two stations was effected during the year.
8TC Tennant Creek	Power increase from 50 watts to 1,000 watts and provision of improved aerial system.	Expected completion date: December 1973.

249. Changes in the operating conditions of station 8AL Alice Springs were determined by the Board during the year. The changes involve operation from a new site, with an increase in power from 200 watts to 2,000 watts and a change in frequency from 1,530 kHz to 1,380 kHz. These changes are designed to extend the

coverage of the station, in particular improving the service to Mission Stations in the area around Alice Springs and extending considerably the service to the ever-increasing traffic on the main North-South highway. On present indications it is expected that the changes will be completed by 1975.

250. During the year the Board also approved an increase in power of station 4AT Atherton from 4,000 watts day and 2,000 watts night to 4,000 watts day and night and the provision of an anti-fading aerial. These changes are designed to improve the coverage of the station and the increase in night-time power has already been effected.

251. In addition to the development referred to in the preceding paragraphs the Board, in collaboration with the A.B.C. and the A.P.O. has been considering plans for further extending the medium frequency national service to outlying areas and for improving the service in some of the more heavily populated areas. Considerable progress has been made in the preparation of plans but there is some further work still to be undertaken before the complete proposals can be submitted for Ministerial approval.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE COMMERCIAL SERVICE

252. As indicated in paragraphs 195 to 211 applications have been invited for licences for a commercial broadcasting station at Canberra, A.C.T., Charters Towers, Queensland, and for two stations in Western Australia, one at Port Hedland and the other to serve the Dampier/Karratha/Roebourne area. The technical operating conditions for the Canberra station have been partly determined by the Board, viz. frequency 1,210 kHz, power to a maximum of 2,000 watts and a directional area—a tentative site has been determined in conjunction with the new Department of The Capital Territory. The technical operating conditions for the other stations have yet to be determined and will be influenced to some extent by the nature of the applications received.

253. The following is the situation regarding changes in the operating conditions of certain stations referred to in paragraphs 210, 211 and 212 of the Twenty-Fourth Annual Report, and not implemented as at 30 June 1972:—

<i>Station</i>	<i>Details of Changes</i>	<i>Comments</i>
2BH Broken Hill	Re-siting and power increase from 200 watts to 500 watts.	Not yet effected.
5SE Mt. Gambier	Re-siting, frequency change from 1370 kHz to 1300 kHz, power increase from 500 watts to 2,000 watts and provision of directional aerial.	Effected during the year.
3NE Wangaratta	Increase in night-time power from 1,000 watts to 2,000 watts	Effected during the year.

<i>Station</i>	<i>Details of Changes</i>	<i>Comments</i>
4BK Brisbane	Re-siting	Effected during the year. Provision has been made at the new site for the future installation of a directional aerial should this become necessary.
4GY Gympie	Re-siting, frequency change from 1350 kHz to 600 kHz and provision of directional aerial.	Not yet effected. The site now approved is at Neusa Vale.
4KZ Innisfail	Re-siting and provision of directional aerial (the station operated from a directional aerial at the previous site)	Effected during the year.
4NA Nambour	Re-siting, frequency change from 1320 kHz to 940 kHz and provision of directional aerial (the station operated from a directional aerial at the previous site)	Effected during the year.

254. During the year the Board considered proposals for the re-siting of further commercial stations and the provision of improved operating conditions. In some cases the site changes proposed arose from planned road works affecting existing sites. At the time of writing this report the Board had approved changed operating conditions in respect of stations 2LT Lithgow and 5RM Renmark. At 2LT Lithgow, these involve a change of site to a location about 1½ miles north-north-west of the present site, a power increase from 500 watts to 2,000 watts and the provision of a directional aerial. In addition the studios, presently co-sited with the transmitting equipment, are to be replaced by new studios in Lithgow. In the case of 5RM Renmark approval has been given for a change of site to a location approximately 0.6 miles west of the present site. The new site will permit the future installation of a directional aerial should this become necessary. The changes at these two stations have not been implemented yet.

255. The establishment of studios in Toowoomba for station 4AK Oakey, to which reference was made in paragraph 213 of the Twenty-Fourth Annual Report, has been effected. During the year the Board approved, in principle, the establishment of a satellite studio at Noosaville, by station 4GY Gympie. The satellite studios for 4CD Gladstone in Rockhampton and 4WK Warwick in Toowoomba, referred to in paragraph 214 of the Twenty-Fourth Annual Report, are in operation.

256. As indicated in paragraph 216 of the Twenty-Fourth Annual Report the Board has been engaged with the Engineering Committee of the Federation of Australian Commercial Broadcasters on a project to enable the determination of power and other essential technical performance parameters to be determined

without interruption to transmission. There has been some delay in supply of the power measuring equipment for this project, but a manufacturing prototype of the instrument has now been approved, the performance of which was found to be very satisfactory. Delivery of this equipment to participating stations and the Board is expected to commence shortly.

257. It is a matter of considerable satisfaction to the Board to report the continued efforts of the commercial broadcasting industry generally to maintain first-rate technical facilities and corresponding service to the public, as disclosed by the regular inspections of station facilities conducted by the Board.

ASYMMETRICAL MODULATION

258. The Board has continued its investigations into asymmetrical modulation of medium frequency broadcasting transmitters, referred to in paragraphs 217-219 of the Twenty-Fourth Annual Report, but no conclusions on this matter have yet been reached. As indicated at that time, the Board invited broadcasting stations and the industry to make submissions on this matter, and it is somewhat disappointing to record that very few contributions have so far been received.

DIRECTIONAL AERIALS

259. The continuing importance of directional aerials as the prime means of improving and extending the medium frequency broadcasting service has been referred to in previous Annual Reports. During the year a directional aerial was brought into use at the newly established station, 2BY Byrock; in the same period directional aerials were also provided at 4KZ Innisfail and 4NA Nambour (at new sites—both stations operated from directional aerials at their previous sites) and at 5SE Mt. Gambier. There are currently 9 national and 24 commercial stations radiating from directional aerials.

HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING SERVICES

260. Following the comments made in the Twenty-Fourth Annual Report, the Board has made some progress in their studies of methods which might be used to improve the coverage of the Northern Territory with additional transmissions for Darwin and the Board expects to bring the matter to finality in the near future.

BROADCASTING SERVICES IN PAPUA NEW GUINEA

261. In Papua New Guinea there are at present seven national broadcasting stations, including two high frequency stations, operated by the A.B.C./A.P.O. (see Appendix B) and thirteen high frequency broadcasting stations operated by the Administration (see Appendix C).

262. Because of site acquisition problems it is unlikely that the national station at Wewak, referred to in paragraph 226 of the Twenty-Fourth Annual Report, will be in service before the end of 1973.

263. Five new stations are being established by the A.P.O. for the Administration as follows:—

Location	Frequency (kHz)	Power (Watts)
Mendi	3275	2000
Kavieng	2428	2000
Kimbe	2340	2000
Vanimo	3205	2000
Lorangau	3905	2000

It is expected that the first three stations on this list will be completed during 1973, but the latter two stations are temporarily deferred and no firm completion date is available.

MEDIUM FREQUENCY BROADCASTING IN INDONESIA

264. National broadcasting services in the Republic of Indonesia have been provided to date by high frequency stations. A plan for the provision of medium frequency stations was made public at a meeting of the Engineering Committee of the Asian Broadcasting Union in Manila in October 1971. Following examination of the plan by the Board and the A.P.O. arrangements were made to hold technical discussions on it with the Indonesian authorities. These discussions were held in Djakarta in August 1972, the Australian delegation being led by Mr. E. Sawkins, Deputy Director General of the A.P.O., the Board being represented by Mr. N. J. Medlin, Sectional Engineer.

265. The first phase of the Indonesian plan involves the establishment of high power stations at Djakarta, Medan and Surabaya. As these stations will create interference to Australian stations on the same frequencies, negotiations are continuing with a view to reducing to a reasonable level the interference to the Australian stations whilst, at the same time, involving as little change as possible to the Indonesian plan.

266. The second phase of the Indonesian plan involves the provision of a considerable number of stations. It has been suggested to the Indonesian authorities that discussion on the second phase could usefully take place immediately prior to or immediately following the seminar, referred to in paragraph 268, when broadcasting experts from the various countries in the Region would be together.

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION/REGIONAL ADMINISTRATIVE CONFERENCE

267. A Regional Administrative Conference for LF/MF broadcasting will be held in Geneva for Regions 1 (Europe, Africa) and 3 (Middle East, Asia, Oceania) at the beginning of 1975 and will be preceded by preparatory meetings in October 1974. The purpose of the foregoing is to consider technical aspects of, and develop a plan for, frequency spectrum usage in the LF/MF bands.

268. As a prelude to the preparatory meetings and the Conference, a series of regional seminars is planned, including one for Region 3 in the last quarter of

1973, primarily for the benefit of engineers concerned with the planning of broadcasting services in new and developing countries. Australia has undertaken to provide lecturers and papers for this seminar, tentatively to be held in Indonesia. The A.P.O., A.B.C. and the Board are collaborating in this respect.

EXPERIMENTAL INVESTIGATIONS

269. Reference was made in paragraphs 230-234 of the Twenty-Fourth Annual Report to investigations which were being conducted with a view to determining the minimum spacing tolerable between co-channel medium frequency stations, mutually protecting each other by means of directional aerials.

270. It was mentioned that at distances of about 400 miles and beyond, the field radiated along the ground in a particular direction is a measure of the night-time interference level at those distances. There are, therefore, few problems in practice in predicting, to a sufficient degree of accuracy for planning purposes, sky-wave interference levels between stations spaced at such distances. For example, if the field strength along the ground in the minimum of a directional aerial pattern is 58 mV/m at 1 mile, this is a direct measure of the sky-wave radiation in that direction, and is equivalent to that from a 100 watt transmitter, even though the power of the transmitter feeding the directional aerial may be, for example, 10,000 watts.

271. Further investigations have now revealed that at distances less than about 300 miles, the sky-wave field strength from a 2,000 watt transmitter feeding a directional aerial may be up to 12 dB (4 times) higher in the minimum of the pattern than that predicted from the field strength along the ground. It would appear, from the various tests and recordings made in the course of the Board's investigations, that the higher levels are due to changes in the relative phase of the radiation from the individual masts of the directional aerial, on reflection at the ionosphere. This is apparently so with acutely incident radiation, as opposed to the condition where the path is longer and the radiation more obliquely incident on the ionosphere. These aspects will be examined further as other commitments permit.

272. In response to requests from Study Group 1 of the Asian Broadcasting Union, and the A.P.O., the Board agreed to continue its work in the measurement and study of MF sky-wave field strength. The current measurement campaign began in February 1973, and is expected to run for more than one year. It has been arranged as a co-operative effort between the Board and the A.P.O., with the Board recording the field strength of two all-night Australian stations and a foreign station (AKITA, Japan) at Melbourne, and the A.P.O. augmenting its programme of foreign MF station sky-wave measurement by recording the field strength of two Australian stations at Brisbane, the recordings being run from before sunset until after sunrise. Results obtained for the Australian stations will be processed by a joint A.P.O./Board effort, whereas results for the foreign stations will be passed on to Study Group 1 of the Asian Broadcasting Union. It is expected that the measurement campaign will result in useful contributions being made to the work

of both the Asian Broadcasting Union and the C.C.I.R. in relation to the aim of establishing world-wide MF propagation prediction methods.

RADIO RESEARCH BOARD

273. The purpose of the Radio Research Board is to encourage and support research within the Universities into radio and allied services. In the year 1972/73, the Radio Research Board provided financial assistance to a number of Universities in all States, in addition to which the Board contributed \$7,880 as direct assistance to selected research projects submitted by the Universities to the Radio Research Board for supporting funds.

274. In previous years the Board contributed to the funds of the Radio Research Board. The new procedure whereby the Board, after consultation with the Radio Research Board, contributes directly to Universities in respect of specific projects is believed to be a more suitable arrangement, promoting closer contact between the Board and those undertaking the research.

275. The projects supported by the Board during 1972/73 were as follows:—

University of Sydney—Study of acoustic surface waves

University of Sydney—Transient testing of loud-speakers

University of Queensland—Investigations of properties of aerials in the form of electrically small dipoles

University of Tasmania—High angular resolution observation of the ionosphere.

MEETINGS OF THE C.C.I.R.

(Comité Consultatif International des Radiocommunications)

276. The C.C.I.R. is the permanent organ of the International Telecommunication Union (I.T.U.) responsible for the study of technical and operating questions concerning radiocommunications—including sound broadcasting and television, the solution of which depends primarily on technical considerations, and for the issue of appropriate recommendations. C.C.I.R. recommendations are not binding on member Administrations but they still have considerable practical importance as the majority of them are adopted unanimously and they become incorporated quickly into world wide practice.

277. During the year, the Board submitted two documents as contributions to the work of the C.C.I.R. These documents will be considered at the next meetings of Study Groups 6 (Ionospheric Propagation) and 10 (Sound Broadcasting), scheduled for early 1974. These meetings will form part of the Final Meetings of all Study Groups for the current period, the output documentation of which will be submitted for approval by the Plenary Assembly, scheduled to meet in July 1974.

278. The first document, "Medium Frequency Sky-Wave Field Strength Predictions", describes differences in the diurnal and seasonal variations of medium frequency sky-wave field strength observed in Australia and in the European

Broadcasting Area. In general, maximum field strengths at a distance of about 400 miles are the same and occur in the same season in both hemispheres, but at different times of night. Results of observations show that, in Australia, the maximum occurs in the evening whereas, in Europe, it occurs in the early morning.

279. The second document proposes amendments to C.C.I.R. Recommendation 448 "Sound Broadcasting in Bands 5 (LF) and 6 (MF)—Radio-frequency protection ratio" to take account of the different times of night at which maximum sky-wave field strengths occur in the two hemispheres.

280. Mr. J. M. Dixon, Sectional Engineer, continues as a member of Interim Working Party 6/4 of the C.C.I.R., which is concerned with the preparation of predictions for medium frequency sky-wave field strength. Work in this field is important at the present time in view of the impending Regional Administrative Conference for LF/MF broadcasting, referred to in paragraph 267.

PART V—BROADCASTING—PROGRAMME SERVICES

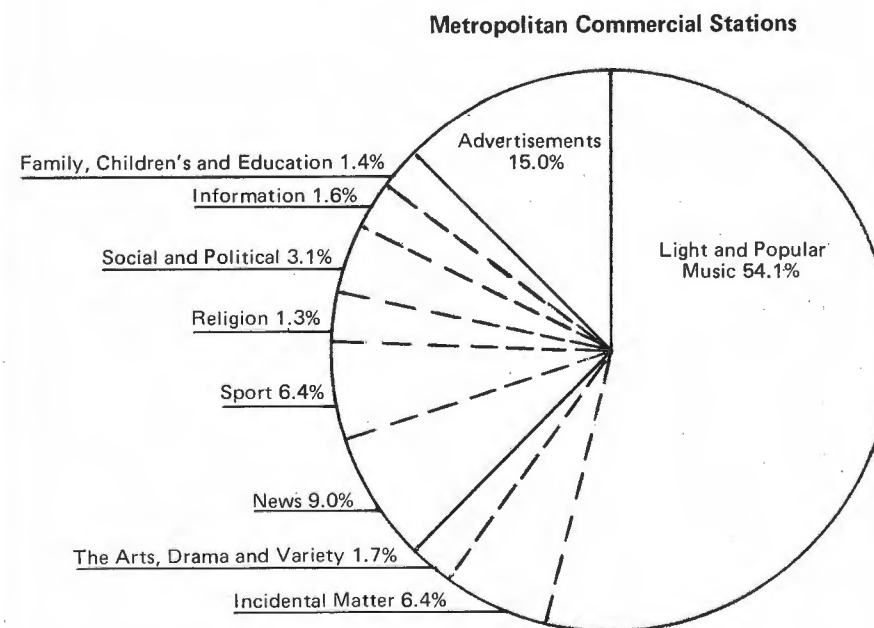
281. Although the overall composition of programmes broadcast by commercial stations showed little change from that of recent years, developments occurred which could have significant effects in the future. Station 2CH Sydney introduced a programme format of virtually continuous music, with items being broadcast in uninterrupted groups, and advertising reduced below the limits specified in the Board's Standards. The music itself is specially selected to rigid specifications. This new format met with some success in terms of audience measurement ratings and there has been a great deal of interest on the part of other stations in the progress of the experiment. A similar format was later adopted by Station 3AK Melbourne. Moves such as this towards specialisation in programmes are acceptable in multi-station areas where listeners have the opportunity of receiving a competitive service by choosing among the several stations operating. Different conditions apply in country areas, however, where a single commercial station operates, and must provide a fuller range of programming.

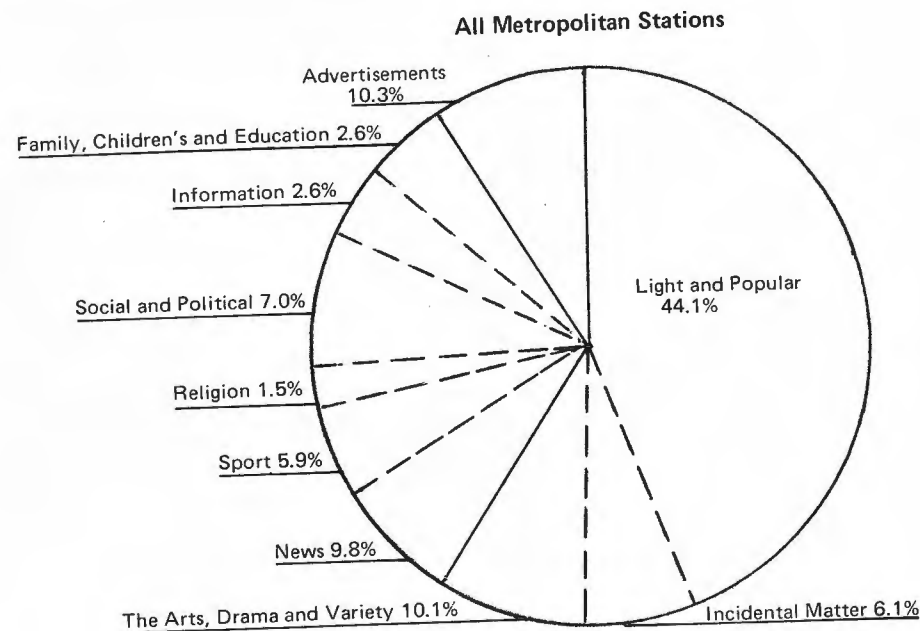
282. Towards the close of the year under review, the Board completed an extensive study of broadcast music and Australian music production and recording to which reference has been made in previous reports. In the light of the findings the Board decided that commercial stations should broadcast recordings by Australian artists, as distinct from Australian compositions (for which a quota of five per cent already exists), for at least ten per cent of the time occupied in the broadcasting of music. The Board intends that there should be a progressive increase in this requirement to at least 30 per cent of music time, in step with productivity of Australian recording houses. This will have a profound effect on the sound of Australian radio which, in terms of Section 114 of the Broadcasting and Television Act, is expected to provide the fullest opportunity for Australian expression. This aspect of the year's activities is covered in detail in paragraphs 303 to 310.

TYPES OF PROGRAMMES

283. The types of programmes broadcast by metropolitan stations in the major listening period from 6.00 a.m. to 10.30 p.m. daily were again surveyed by the Board. Information on the service provided by national stations was included in order that the survey provided an overall picture of the total broadcasting service available to listeners. The basis of programme classification used in previous years has been retained. This information, together with the survey findings, is set out in detail in Appendix M.

284. The following diagrams derived from the results of the surveys show the overall composition of programming and the proportion of time occupied by advertising. Telephone conversations were a part of many different programme types, consequently they have not been separately categorised but have been included in the appropriate classifications of programmes in which they occurred.





285. The diagram for all metropolitan stations, commercial and national, indicates the extent to which listeners in these areas have an adequate and comprehensive service available to them. By far the largest category is light and popular music, in which, as described in paragraph 282, the Board has established a quota in performances by Australian artists.

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

Programme Group	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
Entertainment	60.7	60.9	58.6	60.0	62.2
Information	24.9	24.4	26.0	23.9	22.7
Advertisements	14.4	14.7	15.4	16.1	15.1
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

287. Because of the importance to the community of types of programmes in categories other than music, the following table is provided to show in detail the position over the past five years in the provision of these programmes.

METROPOLITAN COMMERCIAL BROADCASTING STATIONS—PROGRAMMES OTHER THAN MUSIC AS A PERCENTAGE TO PROGRAMME TIME FROM 6.00 A.M. TO 10.30 P.M.

Programme Category	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
Incidental Matter	8.6	7.4	7.8	6.9	6.4
Variety	1.5	1.5	1.2	1.4	1.4
Drama	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.2
The Arts	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
News	9.9	9.9	10.5	9.8	9.0
Sport	6.0	6.2	6.5	5.8	6.4
Information	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.7	1.6
Religious	3.1	2.0	1.5	1.4	1.3
Social and Political	2.2	3.0	4.3	4.0	3.1
Family	2.1	1.8	1.7	1.2	1.4
Children's	0.1	0.1	*	*	*
Educational	—	—	—	—	*
	35.6	34.0	35.3	32.6	30.9

* Less than 0.05%.
1 percent is equivalent to 1 hour 10 minutes per week per station.

(For details regarding the method of programme classification see Appendix M.) Further reference is made to certain of these figures in sections of this Report dealing with some of the categories listed.

NEWS

288. News programmes continued to form a significant part of the service of commercial stations with a comprehensive coverage of international, national and local events provided by most stations. The practice of broadcasting news on the hour throughout the day has become almost universal thereby enabling the public to have ready access to the latest available information.

289. Approximately seven per cent of overall transmission time of metropolitan stations and almost ten per cent of country station transmissions was occupied by news. Metropolitan stations broadcast an average of 13 major news bulletins (six minutes or more in duration) and 175 shorter or headline bulletins, each week compared with 16 and 181 respectively during the previous year. This slight decrease, overall, in news programming by metropolitan stations is reflected in the table in paragraph 287. Country stations broadcast, on average, a greater number of major bulletins (28 per week) and because of the comparatively shorter periods of transmission, fewer brief bulletins (121 per week) than the metropolitan stations. Nevertheless country stations appeared to be turning more to the use of a briefer form of news presentation.

290. The Board's surveys of programmes broadcast by metropolitan stations indicate little change in the amount of time devoted to news in capital cities except Perth, where the decreasing trend noted in the Board's previous report has persisted.

291. Stations continued to provide a wide range of auxiliary services, reporting on such matters as road, beach, snow and surf conditions, stock exchange and

market reports, and in this year, comment on environmental conditions as well as other matters of community interest.

292. Public comment through the medium of telephone conversation programmes on news items and current affairs was undertaken by many stations which also treated news in greater depth by means of interviews obtained by telephone with those directly concerned—often in other countries.

RELIGIOUS BROADCASTS

293. Section 103 of the Broadcasting and Television Act 1942-1973 requires that the licensee of each commercial broadcasting station shall broadcast from his station Divine Worship or other matter of a religious nature during such periods as the Board determines, and if the Board so directs, shall do so without charge.

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

295. All stations broadcast at least the minimum amount of free time during the year and many provided considerably more than the minimum amount. The 118 commercial broadcasting stations, combined, presented religious matter without charge to the extent of 215 hours per week during the year; almost the same as during the previous twelve months. Sponsored religious programmes averaged 224 hours per week which also was close to the total in the previous year. Metropolitan stations provided, on average, about the same amount of time without charge for religious programmes as did country stations, but broadcast only half as much sponsored religious programming. As in previous years there was wide variety in the type and duration of programmes. Approximately one third of metropolitan stations broadcast short religious announcements regularly and a somewhat smaller proportion of country stations has adopted this approach. A few stations rely almost entirely on this format.

296. Stations normally supply the Board with detailed information about their religious programmes annually at the time of application for the renewal of their licences. The Board, however, periodically conducts special studies of the nature, distribution and duration of religious programmes. These are based on actual performance during a nominated sample period. Information obtained by this means early in 1973 has been compared with that from similar studies conducted in 1966. The following table indicates some of the changes which have taken place over the intervening period in the types of programmes being presented, their sources of production and times of presentation.

RELIGIOUS PROGRAMMES BROADCAST WITHOUT CHARGE FOR STATION TIME

	1966	1973
	%	%
<i>Types of Programmes</i>		
(i) Church services	24.2	11.5
(ii) Devotional programmes	32.6	10.2
(iii) Talks	17.0	26.9
(iv) Scatters	4.9	14.4
(v) Other (Music, Drama, etc.)	21.3	37.0
<i>Source of Programmes</i>		
(i) Station produced	56.8	37.0
(ii) Christian Broadcasting Association	26.5	33.0
(iii) Other sources (inc. Christian Television Association)	16.7	30.0
<i>Time of Presentation</i>		
(i) Sunday morning	18.2	12.0
(ii) Sunday afternoon	7.9	3.5
(iii) Sunday night	32.2	34.4
(iv) Weekday morning	16.6	20.0
(v) Weekday afternoon	13.0	12.2
(vi) Weekday night	12.1	17.9
("Weekday" includes Saturday)		

COMMUNITY SERVICE

297. Community service activities again featured prominently in commercial broadcasting stations' programming. Many stations conducted fund-raising appeals and provided publicity to civic and charitable organisations. Country stations were particularly active in assisting the special needs of the local communities they serve.

298. The current concern about environmental problems led a number of stations to include pollution reports in their community service broadcasts. The stations concerned have received appreciative comments from listeners about this addition to a community service which already includes frequent weather reports, the provisions of shark spotter planes at beach resorts, and seasonal reports on boating, swimming and skiing conditions.

299. Annual awards for community service broadcasting are made by the Federation of Australian Commercial Broadcasters. The projects which received awards during the year included anti-litter campaigns, co-operation with life-saving clubs in the promotion of aquatic safety, assistance to a wide range of charitable appeals and hospitals, and the stimulation of public awareness of the need for road safety.

BROADCASTING IN FOREIGN LANGUAGES

300. Commercial stations may broadcast programmes in foreign languages subject to conditions contained in the Broadcasting Programme Standards, which include a limitation on the amount of such programming. These Standards were

determined some years ago after consultation with the Department of Immigration. The current maximum is 2½ per cent of the weekly hours of service of stations, but the Board may increase this proportion in the case of a single station in areas where other stations provide alternative programmes. During the year, the Board gave approval for four stations (2CH and 2KY Sydney, 3GL Geelong and 3CS Colac) to exceed the 2½ per cent limit. Station 2CH Sydney broadcast foreign language programmes for about seven per cent of total transmission time up to 30 January 1973, when the station discontinued all foreign language material as part of a general re-organisation of programming. In February 1973, the Board gave approval for station 2KY Sydney to increase foreign language programmes from 1.2 per cent to 8.9 per cent of total transmission time in order to accommodate a number of programmes previously broadcast by station 2CH. Foreign language programmes continued to occupy approximately three per cent of the transmission time during the year of station 3CS Colac and 3GL Geelong.

301. There is no obligation on the part of licensees to broadcast foreign language programmes, and the steady decline noted in recent Reports of the Board in the number of stations undertaking such programming continued during the year. Only five metropolitan stations (seven last year) and fifteen country stations (17 last year) broadcast foreign language material on a regular basis. The decline in foreign language programming reflects the widely held view of broadcasters that such programmes are not compatible with the more carefully planned music formats which now occupy the major part of transmission time. At the time this report was prepared, discussions were in progress with the Department of Immigration aimed at determining whether new guidelines were necessary to govern the broadcasting of bi-lingual programmes.

302. Foreign language advertising may be broadcast only within a foreign language programme and a full and adequate English translation of all advertising matter must be provided. Announcements of particular importance to migrants, such as information broadcast on behalf of the Department of Immigration regarding the establishment during the year of an Emergency Telephone Interpreter Service in Sydney and Melbourne, were exempted from the requirement of the Standards.

EMPLOYMENT OF AUSTRALIANS

303. Section 114 of the Act requires licensees to use, as far as possible, the services of Australians in the production and presentation of programmes. Information on the full-time employment of Australians by commercial broadcasting stations is contained in paragraph 56. There is also a substantial number of staff employed on a freelance basis in the production and presentation of music, news and sporting programmes.

304. The following table showing the average amount of material of Australian origin broadcast weekly by commercial stations, is based on information supplied by each station in connection with the annual renewal of its licence.

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

	Average Australian Content Per Station			
	Metropolitan		Country	
	Hrs.	Mins.	Hrs.	Mins.
(a) Service and information programmes including—				
(i) News broadcasts and commentaries, sporting talks and descriptions, service programmes for special groups, religious programmes of Australian origin	24	27	27	44
(ii) Telephone conversation programmes	5	52	2	14
(iii) Other conversation programmes	3	33	1	36
(b) Other Australian programmes, live or in transcript form		44	1	52
(c) Playing time of gramophone recordings of Australian artists	16	13	10	37
(d) Time occupied by announcers in the presentation of all musical programmes	12	3	8	35
(e) Advertising	19	51	12	34
Total Weekly Average	82	43	65	12

305. Approximately 51 per cent of total transmission time of metropolitan stations was occupied by Australian material (51.5 per cent last year) and 50.4 per cent in the case of country stations (51.2 per cent last year). The slight reduction compared with last year in the amount of time occupied by Australian material appears to be due to a fall off in the use of telephone conversation programmes. On the other hand there was a significant increase in the playing time of recordings of Australian artists by metropolitan stations from 14 hours 36 minutes to 16 hours 13 minutes per week.

306. During the year, the Board continued to keep the question of expanding employment opportunities for Australian performers under close and continual review. The trend commented upon in previous Annual Reports towards increased activity in the production of Australian musical jingles for station identification and promotional purposes was again apparent, and Australian musicians benefited as a result. A number of stations, which had previously used jingles recorded overseas, commissioned locally produced material. Improvements made in recent years to the technical equipment used by recording companies has enabled Australian material to compete on equal terms of technical quality with overseas productions and stations have reacted accordingly. There is increasing evidence also that further opportunities for the employment of Australian musicians and production personnel will arise from the recording of libraries of mood music to be used in the production of broadcasting and television advertisements, and in the soundtracks of films. Several newly formed companies, and companies which had not previously engaged in this activity, entered this field during the year.

307. As foreshadowed in the Board's Twenty-Fourth Annual Report, the Board continued during the year a detailed examination of the availability of recordings of Australian music performances and the prospects for future production of Australian recordings, to test the feasibility of the introduction of a quota for the

broadcasting of Australian music performances. In this work the Board received valuable co-operation and assistance from the Musicians' Union, the Australasian Performing Right Association, and the major record manufacturers. The Board reached the conclusion that sufficient locally-recorded material was currently available to enable the early introduction of an Australian music performance quota.

308. The Board discussed its findings with the Federal Council of the Federation of Australian Commercial Broadcasters before announcing on 26 April 1973 that, with effect from 1 July 1973, each station should broadcast Australian music performances (as defined below) for not less than ten per cent of the time occupied in the broadcasting of music. The definitions are:—

- (a) An "Australian" means a person who was born in Australia, or a person who was ordinarily resident in Australia at the time of the recording of the performance.
- (b) The term "Performances by Australian Artists" include:—
- Performances by Australian artists as defined in (a), recorded in Australia.
 - Performances by overseas artists recorded in Australia if accompanied by Australian artists.
 - Live performances in Australia by Australian artists, or by overseas artists if accompanied by Australian artists.
 - Theme music and musical station identifications performed by Australian artists.

Theme music and musical station identifications will be regarded as having a value equivalent to one-fifth of the same amount of normal programme music.

309. The Board had expected that a quota in the region of 20 per cent would be possible initially, but it was clear that there was a shortage of Australian music in certain categories used extensively by some stations. The Board expects the existing deficiencies in these categories to be rapidly overcome so that it will be possible to increase the quota progressively to a level of 30 per cent. It intends, therefore, to keep the quota under regular review in the light of the reaction, in terms of production, by record manufacturers.

310. The Board is confident that broadcasting stations will respond to this measure by regarding the new requirement as a minimum and voluntarily using as much locally-performed music as practicable, indeed, a number of stations already broadcast music in excess of the requirement. After informing stations of its decision, the Board advised the Minister for the Media, who expressed his hope that record manufacturers would immediately respond to the Board's challenge so that the development of Australian music and musicians could be continued.

311. The Australian music performances quota referred to above in no way alters the obligation of licensees to meet the statutory requirement relating to the broadcasting of Australian music compositions which is specified in Section 114(2) of the Act. The following table, calculated from information supplied by stations, shows the extent of compliance of each station with the requirement over the past year:—

BROADCASTING OF AUSTRALIAN MUSIC COMPOSITIONS PERFORMANCE OF COMMERCIAL STATIONS FOR 1972/73 (MAY 1972 TO APRIL 1973)

Station	Percentage	Station	Percentage	Station	Percentage
<i>New South Wales</i>					
2CH	8.1	3DB	5.7	4WK	8.6
2GB	10.2	3KZ	13.9	4ZR	6.8
2KY	10.3	3UZ	12.6		
2SM	12.4	3XY	12.5	<i>South Australia</i>	
2UE	9.4	3BA	9.7	5AD	19.3
2UW	12.1	3BO	10.0	5DN	7.6
2CA	10.0	3CS	7.4	5KA	11.4
2AD	9.3	3CV	7.8	5AU	10.8
2AY	9.1	3GL	6.4	5MU	25.2
2BE	7.3	3HA	7.5	5PI	25.2
2BH	6.3	3LK	5.4	5RM	7.3
2BS	8.0	3MA	8.2	5SE	25.5
2DU	7.5	3NE	8.2		
2GF	8.5	3SH	9.2	<i>Western Australia</i>	
2GN	5.8	3SR	10.7	6IX	9.2
2GO	11.3	3TR	7.5	6KY	7.3
2GZ	8.7	3UL	7.4	6PM	8.4
2HD	8.4	3YB	8.9	6PR	9.1
2KA	11.2			6AM	8.4
2KM	9.8	<i>Queensland</i>		6BY	7.2
2KO	10.7	4BC	11.6	6CI	9.0
2LF	8.0	4BH	5.6	6GE	6.9
2LM	6.8	4BK	7.3	6KG	6.7
2LT	8.5	4KQ	5.8	6MD	7.9
2MG	7.5	4AK	6.6	6NA	7.4
2MO	7.2	4AM	5.4	6TZ	9.0
2MW	6.9	4AY	6.3	6VA	5.7
2NM	9.8	4BU	10.9	6WB	6.5
2NX	7.6	4CA	7.3		
2NZ	8.0	4CD	5.4	<i>Tasmania</i>	
2PK	11.2	4GG	7.0	7HO	11.1
2QN	7.2	4GR	7.0	7HT	8.4
2RE	9.4	4GY	11.0	7AD	6.2
2RG	9.4	4IP	9.9	7BU	7.4
2ST	6.8	4KZ	7.8	7EX	7.3
2TM	9.1	4LG	6.8	7LA	6.3
2VM	7.3	4LM	11.4	7QT	6.6
2WG	10.6	4MB	6.8	7SD	8.0
2WL	5.9	4MK	7.7		
2XL	10.4	4NA	5.6	<i>Northern Territory</i>	
		4RO	5.5	8DN	12.4
		4SB	9.4	8HA	6.9
		4TO	19.2		
		4VL	9.1		
<i>Victoria</i>					
3AK	11.4				
3AW	7.6				

312. The overall performance of stations in meeting the requirement over the past five years is shown in the following table:

Year	Australian Broadcasting Commission		Commercial Broadcasting Stations	
	Average Percentage Metropolitan Stations	Average Percentage All Stations	Average Percentage All Stations	Number of Stations Below Prescribed Percentage
1968-69	5.85	6.96	8
1969-70	5.10	7.44	2
1970-71	7.06	7.63	1
1971-72	6.97	9.05	1
1972-73	6.33	9.01	nil

313. Each station reached the prescribed minimum percentage and the overall performance of all commercial broadcasting stations was maintained at a similar level to that achieved last year—considerably in excess of the prescribed minimum.

ADVERTISING

314. The Board's Broadcasting Programme Standards contain detailed requirements determined by the Board, pursuant to section 100 of the Act, concerning the acceptability of advertisements and the amount of advertising matter which may be broadcast. In broad terms the Standards provide that spot advertisements may be broadcast for not more than 30 per cent of programme time, and that advertisements in sponsored programmes may be broadcast for not more than 20 per cent of the programme period. On Sunday between 6.00 a.m. and 12.00 noon advertising content is restricted to no more than ten per cent of programme time, whether for spot or sponsored advertisements.

315. During the year the Board took up instances of excessive advertising with stations on 32 occasions involving 22 different stations. Last year eighteen stations were involved in breaches of this type. Since March, at the request of the Minister, the Board has reported to him cases of blatant over-commercialisation which came to its notice. In its reports the Board made allowance for the fact that apparent breaches of its advertising time standards could arise from the following factors:

- (i) Last-minute programme changes to cover unforeseen situations, such as news flashes, which can result in advertisements scheduled for a particular clock hour spilling over into the next.
- (ii) The distinction which exists between advertising, programme and station promotions, community service announcements, and the like.
- (iii) The application of the provisions of the Standards allowing averaging to be applied to a limited extent in adjacent hours in certain circumstances.
- (iv) The extent to which institutional credits, prize listings in contests, shopping guides which provide a form of service to the public, and mixtures of entertaining patter and sales messages count as advertising.

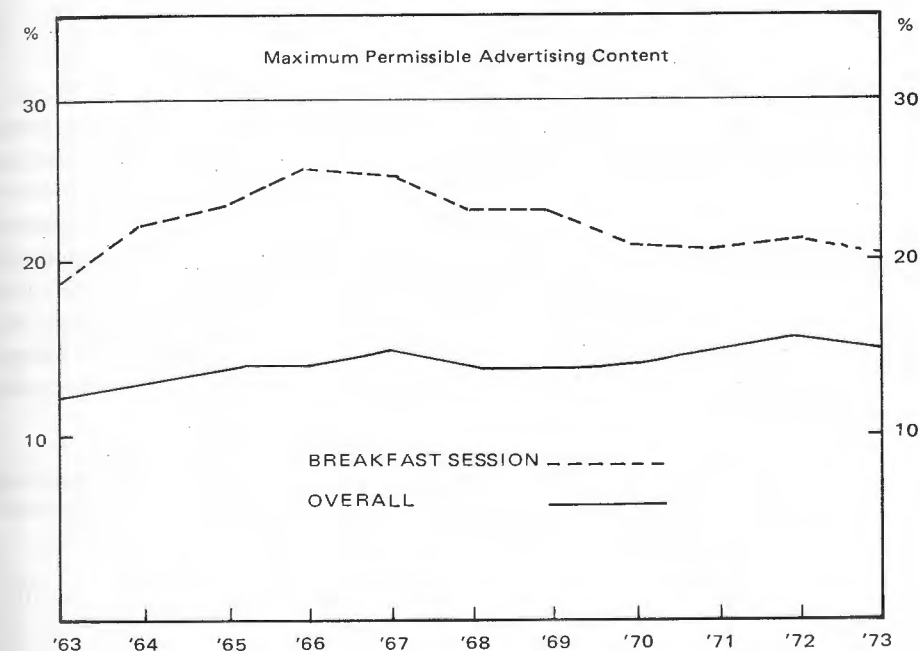
316. The reports to the Minister have concerned breaches by stations 2CA, 2KY, 2LM, 2UW, 3AW, 3GL, 3SR, 3UZ, 4BK, 6KY, 7LA and 8DN. None of the breaches was considered by the Board to require further action by the Minister.

317. The Board also received a complaint that a country broadcasting station had refused to accept advertisements from an organisation engaged in sponsoring homosexual relationships. The Board provided the opinion that Paragraph 33(c) of its Standards placed responsibility on each station operator to decide whether or not advertising matter proposed for broadcasting was likely to be objectionable to the particular community served by the station and that the station concerned had exercised its prerogative under the Standards in declining to broadcast the advertisement in the form proposed by the organisation.

318. Paragraph 104 of the Board's Twenty-Fourth Annual Report refers to an amendment to section 100 of the Act to provide for all advertisements for cigarettes to be followed immediately by the warning that "smoking is a health hazard". The compliance by stations with the requirement since it came into effect on 1 January 1973, has been most satisfactory. The rare occasions when stations failed to broadcast the warning involved equipment mal-functions or understandable human error.

319. The following graph indicates the level of advertising content of programmes broadcast by metropolitan stations each year since 1963, compared with the allowable maximum of 30 per cent of transmission time.

METROPOLITAN COMMERCIAL BROADCASTING STATIONS
Advertising Content



320. The following table provides an indication of the changes in advertising content during the past five years. Changes in the pattern at various times to the day resulted in an overall decrease in the amount of advertising compared with last year and the figures were considerably less than the amounts allowed under the Board's advertising time standards.

ANALYSIS OF BROADCAST ADVERTISING BY TIME PERIODS
METROPOLITAN COMMERCIAL STATIONS

	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
Breakfast	23.2	21.4	21.2	21.6	20.4
Morning	18.7	17.1	18.8	18.7	17.5
Midday	13.6	13.7	14.7	16.1	14.3
Early Afternoon	12.5	13.1	15.3	16.1	14.7
Late Afternoon	14.2	14.3	15.2	16.8	15.5
Evening	11.2	13.0	12.4	13.2	12.7
Night	7.7	8.5	8.0	8.6	8.5
All Periods	14.5	14.7	15.4	16.1	15.1

321. The tables in Appendix M provide detailed information of advertising content during specified periods of the day for each capital city on each day of the week. The tables show that compared with 1971/72 there was a downward trend in advertising content.

MEDICAL ADVERTISEMENTS AND TALKS

322. Section 100(6) of the Broadcasting and Television Act 1942-1973 provides that a licensee shall not broadcast or televise an advertisement relating to a medicine unless the text has been approved by the Director-General of Health, or, on appeal, by the Minister. Section 122 of the Act places a similar restriction on talks on medical subjects. For the guidance of advertising agencies and others who prepare medical advertisements or talks for broadcasting, a statement entitled "Notes on the Broadcasting and Televising of Matters of a Medical Nature" has been prepared by the Commonwealth Department of Health. The most recent revision of these notes was published in appendix "O" to the Board's Twenty-Fourth Annual Report and will be included as an appendix to the next reprint of the Board's Programme Standards.

323. Reference is made in paragraph 153 of this report to the health warning announcement which under section 100A of the Act must follow every advertisement for cigarettes and cigarette tobacco.

324. The Board maintains liaison with the Director-General of Health on the foregoing matters, and through its monitoring service has been able to assist the Director-General in the exercise of his authority under the Act. Generally speaking during the year stations demonstrated a sound appreciation of the requirements governing the presentation of medical talks and advertisements, but difficulties sometimes arose in interview and talk-back programmes when matters of a medical or para-medical nature were introduced at short notice.

BROADCASTING OF OBJECTIONABLE MATTER: COMPLAINTS

325. The broadcasting of matter that is blasphemous, indecent or obscene is prohibited by section 118(1) of the Act. As far as the Board is aware nothing

was broadcast during the year which could have been regarded as a contravention of the section.

326. The Programme Standards prohibit the broadcasting of any matter which is vulgar, suggestive or of doubtful propriety. During the year the Board approached station 3UZ Melbourne in connection with complaints about a most offensive remark which was heard from the station. Investigations showed that the remark had originated outside the station, and it was concluded that some form of interference on the land-line between studio and transmitter had occurred.

327. An announcer of 3KZ Melbourne uttered an offensive remark, the nature of which indicated that he was under the impression that the studio microphone was switched off. He was immediately suspended by the station management. The Board sought an explanation for the incident which had involved a technical fault in equipment and impressed on the station management the need for all staff to be reminded of the fundamental rule to avoid strong language anywhere in the studio area. A critical remark about a caller made by the station compere of a talk-back programme broadcast by station 4BH Brisbane was considered by the Board to be in poor taste and the station was informed accordingly.

328. A telephone conversation programme originating overseas broadcast by 3AW Melbourne contained an interview conducted by an announcer from the station with a prostitute, which included comments regarded by the Board to be unsuitable for broadcasting. The Board considered that the announcer concerned had shown poor judgment in allowing original recording of the interview to proceed along objectionable lines and that station staff responsible for the operation of telephone conversation delay equipment had failed to ensure that matter contrary to the Board's Standards was not broadcast. The Board obtained assurances that appropriate action had been taken by the station to avoid this type of breach of the Standards in the future.

329. Station 6KY Perth introduced an imported telephone conversation programme which centred largely on intimate sexual matters. In the United States of America where the programme originated, such programming is described as "topless radio". The Board took the view that imported material of this nature contained little that would enhance the standards of the Australian broadcasting service. Some of the material was considered, in fact, to be contrary to the fundamental principles of the Broadcasting Programme Standards concerning good taste. Station 6KY decided to discontinue the programme and subsequently the Board advised all stations to avoid the use of imported programming of this type.

330. The Federation of Australian Commercial Broadcasters maintains a Programme Committee which advises stations on the suitability of gramophone recordings for broadcasting. The Committee may advise stations that a recording is totally unsuitable for broadcasting, that discretion on the part of station management is required in selecting a time for its transmission, or that certain items are not suitable for broadcasting at times when large numbers of children or young people are likely to be listening.

331. On two occasions during the year the Board found it necessary to approach stations about the broadcasting of a recording at an inappropriate time. It appeared that this area of station responsibility had been closely observed during the year following discussions by the Board on the subject with the Federation.

PROGRAMME RESEARCH

332. The Board's research staff conducts regular surveys to determine the composition of programmes broadcast in all capital cities. These are referred to in paragraph 284. An outline of the methods used in the surveys, and some of the results obtained are set out in Appendix M. It is intended to increase both the coverage and the frequency of these surveys, at present limited to two per year, as part of a general expansion of programme research now in the process of development.

333. Analysis of the reports of audience measurement surveys undertaken by the Anderson Analysis and McNair Surveys in the six major cities was continued during the year. Specially commissioned surveys of many provincial areas were also made available to the Board by the stations concerned. These were of considerable interest, as they were the first to be conducted in the areas for many years.

334. It was not possible to undertake qualitative research into the attitudes and opinions of listeners concerning broadcasting programmes, due to limitations of staff and funds. A four-year research programme has been devised by the Board (see paragraph 521), which will include investigations of the ways in which people use broadcasting and the part it plays in their daily lives.

HOURS OF SERVICE

335. At 30 June 1973 118 commercial broadcasting stations were operating for an aggregate of 16,143½ hours per week, 57¼ hours more than at 30 June 1972. The increase is largely due to the change to continuous service by the two Hobart metropolitan stations 7HO and 7HT. In all sixteen stations increased hours of transmission and eleven stations reduced hours. All capital city stations now operate continuously, together with some country operators, making a total of thirty-four stations throughout Australia; they are 2CH, 2GB, 2KY, 2SM, 2UE and 2UW Sydney; 2CA Canberra; 2HD and 2KO Newcastle; 2NX Bolwarra; 2WL Wollongong; 3AK, 3AW, 3DB, 3KZ, 3UZ and 3XY Melbourne; 3BA Ballarat; 4BC, 4BH, 4BK and 4KQ Brisbane; 4AK Oakey; 4IP Ipswich; 4TO Townsville; 5AD, 5DN, and 5KA Adelaide; 6IX, 6KY, 6PM and 6PR Perth; and 7HO and 7HT Hobart. Station 2BS Bathurst operated on a continuous basis for a trial period of five months during the year before reverting to its former hours of service of 133 hours per week.

336. The eighty-nine stations of the National Broadcasting Service, including eight stations operating in the high frequency band, were providing a total of 11,216 hours of transmission per week, 131¼ hours per week more than at 30 June 1972.

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

338. The following table shows the average weekly hours of operation of commercial stations at intervals since 1955.

HOURS OF SERVICE—COMMERCIAL BROADCASTING STATIONS
Average Hours of Transmission per Week at 30 June (to nearest hour)

Location	1955	1960	1970	1972	1973
Sydney (6 stations)	128	139	162	168	168
Melbourne (6 stations)	125	129	168	168	168
Brisbane (4 stations)	135	147	168	168	168
Adelaide (3 stations)	137	139	168	168	168
Perth (4 stations)	113	128	168	168	168
Hobart (2 stations)	117	125	136	140	168
All State Capitals (25 stations)	126	135	164	166	168
All other Areas	112	116	127	128	129
	(81 stns)	(83 stns)	(89 stns)	(93 stns)	(93 stns)
All Stations	115	120	135	136	137
	(106 stns)	(108 stns)	(114 stns)	(118 stns)	(118 stns)

339. There were numerous temporary increases in hours of service approved by the Board during the year to enable stations to cover special events of national or local interest.

PART VI—TELEVISION—ADMINISTRATION

CURRENT LICENCES FOR COMMERCIAL TELEVISION STATIONS

340. As at 30 June 1973 there were forty-eight licences for commercial television stations in force. Details of licensees are contained in Appendix D of this Report. The distribution of licences is as follows:

	State Capital Cities	Country Areas	Territories	Total
Australian Capital Territory	—	—	1	1
New South Wales	3	11	—	14
Victoria	3	6	—	9
Queensland	3	8	—	11
South Australia	3	2	—	5
Western Australia	2	3	—	5
Tasmania	1	1	—	2
Northern Territory	—	—	1	1
Commonwealth	15	31	2	48

RENEWAL OF LICENCES FOR COMMERCIAL TELEVISION STATIONS

341. The Board is required by the Act to submit a recommendation to the Minister on each licensee's application for the renewal of its licence. Applications

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

342. The licences for 44 commercial television stations fell due for renewal during the year under review. The licences for the following stations, being the initial licences, granted in accordance with the Act for a period of five years, have not yet expired:

Station	Licensee
Queensland—	
MVQ Mackay Area	Mackay Television Ltd.
ITQ Mount Isa Area	Mount Isa Television Pty. Ltd.
Western Australia—	
VEW Kalgoorlie Area	Mid-Western Television Pty. Ltd.
Northern Territory—	
NTD Darwin Area	Territory Television Pty. Ltd.

343. In connection with stations BKN Broken Hill area and GTS Spencer Gulf North area, applications were made during the year of the first renewal of the licences. On expiry of the period of five years favoured by the initial grant of licences, the Board was able to report that the stations were providing a reasonably adequate service although BKN was experiencing some difficulty in meeting all of the Board's requirements in respect of Australian programming as its financial position did not permit the purchase of a video-tape recorder. These licences were subsequently renewed.

344. Although the performance of the great majority of stations from both the technical and programme points of view was generally satisfactory, in a few cases deficiencies were noted mainly relating to excesses in advertising and compliance with the requirements for Australian content in programmes. These are referred to in detail in paragraph 488 and paragraphs 444-447. In no case, however, were the deficiencies considered to be of sufficient gravity to lead the Board to recommend to the Minister that the licences should not be renewed, particularly having regard to the corrective action which had been taken by the licensees concerned.

345. Accordingly, the Minister, on the recommendation of the Board, granted renewals of all licences expiring during the year. During the currency of the licences of ATV Melbourne and TEN Sydney, however, consideration was given by the Minister to the justification for suspending the licences for these stations for a period of one week because of excessive advertising. The Minister subsequently received assurances from the Chairmen of Directors of the licensee companies that they would ensure strict compliance with the Board's advertising standards (see also paragraph 315 and 492 to 493).

LICENCES FOR TELEVISION REPEATER STATIONS

346. A television repeater station is a station of low operating power designed to transmit only programmes recorded on magnetic tape. Aural transmissions originated at the stations are restricted to material such as station identification and emergency announcements. In most cases atmospheric conditions permitting, news services are recorded off-air from the national broadcasting service and replayed. During March 1973 the standard of service was improved by an increase in transmission time to seven days per week. Hours of service will be progressively extended to approximately 47 hours per week. Television repeater stations have proved a most satisfactory means of providing a television service to remote mining communities.

347. On 26 October 1972 the Postmaster-General, on the recommendation of the Board, approved the renewal of licences for eight television repeater stations in eight areas in Western Australia, Queensland and Northern Territory. On 1 March 1973 the Minister for the Media approved the renewal of licences for stations in two areas in Western Australia. The licences were renewed for periods of one year.

348. The fee for the grant or renewal of a licence is \$20.

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

FEES FOR LICENCES FOR COMMERCIAL TELEVISION STATIONS

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

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

352. The total amount of fees payable by stations during the period 1 July 1972 to 30 June 1973 was \$2,023,700. In the previous financial year, the total amount of licence fees which were payable was \$1,887,436.

TRANSFER OF LICENCES

353. Section 88(1) of the *Broadcasting and Television Act 1942-1973* provides that a licensee of a commercial television station may not without the consent in writing of the Minister, transfer the licence or admit another person to participate in any of the benefits of the licence. During the year the Minister approved the transfer of the following licences:

Television Stations	From	To
AMV Upper-Murray Area	Albury Upper Murray T.V. Ltd.	Riverina & North East Victoria T.V. Ltd.
Television Translator Stations	From	To
Myrtleford	Albury Upper Murray T.V. Ltd.	Riverina & North East Victoria T.V. Ltd.

OWNERSHIP OR CONTROL OF COMMERCIAL TELEVISION STATIONS

354. The principal provisions of Division 3 of Part IV of the *Broadcasting and Television Act 1942-1973* dealing with the ownership or control of commercial television stations were set out in some detail in paragraph 153 of the Eighteenth Annual Report.

355. In particular, Section 92 of the Act provides that a person shall not have a prescribed interest in:

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

provided that a person may continue to hold prescribed interests in licences in excess of those specified, if he held those interests prior to 17 December 1964 which was the date from which amending legislation became effective. It is provided, however, that such excess interests shall not be increased in any manner whatsoever, and that the persons concerned may not acquire prescribed interests in any further licences.

356. A prescribed interest in a licence as defined in the Act (section 91(2)) is, broadly, a shareholding, voting or financial interest, held either directly or

indirectly in the licensee company, in excess of 5 per cent.

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

358. In connection with the provisions of the Act concerning the ownership or control of commercial television stations (and commercial broadcasting stations—see paragraphs 224 to 226)—licensees of stations are required to submit comprehensive information in this regard in licence renewal applications. In addition, the Board maintains comprehensive records of shareholdings in many hundreds of companies having interests either direct or indirect in licensee companies, such records being subject to constant review. Regular examinations are also made of records at the various State Company Registrars offices. Licensees are also required to submit to the Board, at quarterly intervals, details relating to share transfers, changes in respect of debenture holdings, and changes in respect of loan interests in licensee companies. Information is also obtained from a variety of other sources. The records and investigations cover all persons and companies with any noteworthy interests, direct or indirect, in stations, including particularly multiple interests and non-resident interests. There is, of course, a continuing obligation on all persons to seek the Minister's approval to a transaction where that transaction results in a prescribed interest being obtained in a licence, or results in any increase in any existing prescribed interest.

359. Paragraph 329 of the Board's Twenty-Fourth Annual Report referred to the Parliamentary question concerning the shareholding interests of the late Mr. H. E. Hendy in companies holding licences for commercial television stations and mentioned that details of the matters raised had been referred to the Attorney-General's Department for advice. The reply from the Attorney-General's Department raised certain matters relating to the general powers of the Board in obtaining information in relation to ownership and control matters. The whole matter of the Board's powers in this matter and other areas is still under consideration and is referred to in paragraph 163. The only television interest now held by the estate of the late Mr. Hendy is 269,400 shares in the licensee of station QTQ Brisbane.

360. In paragraph 330 of the Board's Twenty-Fourth Annual Report, it was mentioned that the Board was making inquiries into the beneficial ownership of the issued capital of Euroka Pty. Ltd. which was previously owned by the late Mr. Hendy. The Board has since received a statutory declaration from Mr. B. C. Bligh-Jones of Killara, New South Wales, declaring that he is the beneficial owner of the whole of the issued capital of Euroka Pty. Ltd. Euroka Pty. Ltd. owns 131,800 shares in the licensee of station WIN Wollongong.

IMPORTANT CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDINGS IN TELEVISION STATIONS

361. As indicated above, details of principal shareholders in companies which are licensees of commercial television stations, according to the information available to the Board, are contained in Appendix I. The following were the more important of the changes in the shareholdings of companies holding licences for commercial stations during the year under review.

TCN Sydney

Consolidated Press Holdings Ltd. increased its holding in TCN from 7,344,310 ordinary stock units and 698,431 preferred ordinary shares to 7,402,888 ordinary stock units and 699,438 preferred ordinary shares including 48,000 ordinary stock units from Sydney Newspapers (Canberra) Pty. Ltd.

NBN Newcastle-Hunter River Area

- (a) Mercantile Mutual Insurance Co. Ltd. increased its holding in NBN from 26,000 to 126,000 shares by the acquisition of 100,000 shares from Euroka Pty. Ltd.
- (b) United Broadcasting Co. Pty. Ltd. acquired 156,000 shares in NBN and its associate company, Radio 2UE Sydney Pty. Ltd., increased its holding in NBN from 125,850 to 285,645 shares. The shares were acquired from Far Pty. Ltd. (223,000) and Consolidated Press Holdings Ltd. (92,795).

*NEN Upper Namoi Area**ECN Manning River Area*

Television New England Ltd. acquired the remaining 150 shares it did not own in the licensee company NEN-ECN Pty. Ltd. from East Coast Television Ltd. NEN/ECN Pty. Ltd. is now a wholly owned subsidiary of Television New England Ltd.

NRN Grafton-Kempsey Area

East Coast Television Ltd. acquired its present holding of 67,800 shares in NRN from Television New England Ltd.

Australian Capital Property Holdings Ltd. increased its holding from 15,600 to 60,000 shares by the acquisition of 34,400 of the 55,200 shares held in NRN by Canberra Television Ltd. (CTC).

RVN South Western Slopes and Eastern Riverina Area

Elwood Pty. Ltd. increased its holding in RVN from 455,363 to 492,349 shares.

WIN Illawarra Area

Media Securities Ltd. increased its holding in WIN from 329,450 to 398,950 shares.

WBQ Wide Bay-Burnett Area

Bundaberg Broadcasters Pty. Ltd. increased its holding in WBQ from 50,000 to 90,000 shares by the acquisition of 30,000 shares from Birch, Carroll and Coyle (Trading) Pty. Ltd. and 10,000 from Goulburn-Murray Television Ltd. (GMV).

GTS Spencer Gulf North Area

J. M. Sturrock Pty. Ltd. increased its holding in GTS from 143,943 to 380,443 shares. The 236,500 shares were purchased from the following:

- 115,500 from Electronic Industries Ltd.
- 55,000 from Berylmay Pty. Ltd.
- 55,000 from Atico Pty. Ltd.
- 11,000 from Electronic Superannuation Fund Ltd.

SES South East (Sth. Aust.) Area

Scott's Agencies Pty. Ltd. acquired 97,500 shares in SES including all of the 89,000 shares held by Electronic Industries Ltd.

J. B. Lewis acquired 30,700 shares in SES including all of the 28,200 shares held by C. Zempilas.

G. A. Warner increased his holding from 4,500 to 36,900 shares including the acquisition of all the 29,900 shares held by Ballarat and Western Victoria Television Ltd. (BTV).

STW Perth

Derwent Securities Pty. Ltd. increased its holding in STW from 271,200 to 415,200 shares by the acquisition of all the 144,000 shares held by Ansett Transport Industries Ltd.

Chesham Securities Pty. Ltd. increased its holding from 160,600 to 355,000 shares by the acquisition of all the 194,400 shares held by R & I Nominees Ltd.

TVW Perth

T. E. Wardle (1968) Pty. Ltd. and Westralian International Ltd. disposed of 62,500 shares and 50,000 shares respectively in TVW.

TVT Hobart

Robert Nettlefold Pty. Ltd. increased its holding in TVT from 88,600 to 145,725 shares by the acquisition of all the 57,125 shares held by Leonard Investments Pty. Ltd.

362. On 5 June 1973 the Minister approved of an offer by Spencer Gulf Telecasters Ltd., licensee of commercial television station GTS Spencer Gulf North area to purchase all the issued shares of Broken Hill Television Ltd., licensee of commercial television station BKN Broken Hill. At the time of the preparation of this report, the offer had not been finalised.

363. It was mentioned in paragraph 334 of the Board's Twenty-Fourth Annual Report that the Board had under examination an application to the Postmaster-General for the approval under the relevant provisions of the Broadcasting and Television Act of the purchase by Thomas Nationwide Transport Ltd. of 23.4 per cent of the issued ordinary shares in Ansett Transport Industries Ltd. As there were certain legal difficulties associated with this transaction, particularly in relation to the extent of non-resident interests, the matter was referred to the Attorney-General's Department for advice; the Department advised that the acquisition of the shares in Ansett Transport Industries Ltd. could not result in that company being controlled directly or indirectly by persons who are non-residents of Australia. Following this advice, the matter was referred to the Postmaster-General who subsequently approved the transaction.

MEMORANDA AND ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION OF LICENSEE COMPANIES

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

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

DEVELOPMENT OF TELEVISION SERVICES

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

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

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

STAGE 4 OF DEVELOPMENT

<i>National Stations—</i>		
ABDN	Grafton-Kempsey Area (New South Wales)	28 June 1955
ABGN	Murrumbidgee Irrigation Areas (New South Wales)	25 July 1966
ABLN	Broken Hill Area (New South Wales)	14 December 1965
ABMN	South Western Slopes and Eastern Riverina Area (New South Wales)	30 April 1965
ABQN	Central Western Slopes Area (New South Wales)	12 September 1966
ABSN	Bega-Cooma Area (New South Wales)	29 June 1966
ABTN	Manning River Area (New South Wales)	29 April 1966
ABUN	Upper Namoi Area (New South Wales)	27 September 1965
ABAV	Upper Murray Area (Victoria)	15 December 1964
ABMV	Mildura Area (Victoria)	22 November 1965
ABSV	Murray Valley Area (Victoria)	20 July 1965
ABMQ	Mackay Area (Queensland)	21 December 1967
ABNQ	Cairns Area (Queensland)	25 July 1966
ABSQ	Southern Downs Area (Queensland)	4 July 1966
ABWQ	Wide Bay Area (Queensland)	8 October 1965
ABGS	South East Area (South Australia)	3 December 1965
ABNS	Spencer Gulf North Area (South Australia)	10 April 1965
ABAW	Southern Agricultural Area (Western Australia)	6 June 1966
ABCW	Central Agricultural Area (Western Australia)	28 March 1966
ABSW	Bunbury Area (Western Australia)	10 May 1965

<i>Commercial Stations—</i>		
BKN	Broken Hill Area (New South Wales)	16 August 1968
CWN	Central Western Slopes Area (New South Wales)	1 December 1965
ECN	Manning River Area (New South Wales)	27 May 1966
MTN	Murrumbidgee Irrigation Areas (New South Wales)	15 December 1965
NEN	Upper Namoi Area (New South Wales)	10 April 1965
NRN	Grafton-Kempsey Area (New South Wales)	23 January 1965
RVN	South Western Slopes and Eastern Riverina Area (New South Wales)	19 June 1964
AMV	Upper Murray Area (Victoria)	7 September 1964
STV	Mildura Area (Victoria)	27 November 1965
FNQ	Cairns Area (Queensland)	7 September 1966
MVQ	Mackay Area (Queensland)	9 August 1968
SDQ	Southern Downs Area (Queensland)	26 February 1966
WBQ	Wide Bay Area (Queensland)	10 April 1965
GSW	Southern Agricultural Area (Western Australia)	23 August 1968
SES	South East Area (South Australia)	25 March 1966
BTW	Bunbury Area (Western Australia)	10 March 1967
GTS	Spencer Gulf North Area (South Australia)	1 March 1968

STAGE 5 OF DEVELOPMENT

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

Area		Date of Commencement of Operations
STAGE 6 OF DEVELOPMENT		
<i>National Stations—</i>		
ABIQ	Mount Isa Area (Queensland)	21 December 1970
ABRS	Central East Area (South Australia)	20 January 1971
ABGW	Geraldton Area (Western Australia)	8 December 1969
ABKW	Kalgoorlie Area (Western Australia)	27 January 1970
ABD	Darwin Area (Northern Territory)	13 August 1971
<i>Commercial Stations—</i>		
ITQ	Mount Isa Area (Queensland)	11 September 1971
VEW	Kalgoorlie Area (Western Australia)	18 June 1971
NTD	Darwin Area (Northern Territory)	11 November 1971

Area		Date of Commencement of Operations
STAGE 7 OF DEVELOPMENT		
ABCLQ	Cloncurry Area (Queensland)	17 March 1971
ABHQ	Hughenden (Queensland)	30 June 1971
ABJQ	Julia Creek Area (Queensland)	20 April 1971
ABMKQ	Mary Kathleen (Queensland)	15 December 1971
ABRDQ	Richmond (Queensland)	4 June 1971
ABCNW	Carnarvon (Western Australia)	30 June 1972
ABNW	Norseman Area (Western Australia)	14 April 1971
ABKT	King Island (Tasmania)	14 January 1972
ABAD	Alice Springs (Northern Territory)	9 December 1972

Details of the thirty-one stations in Stage 7 not yet in operation are given in paragraph 387.

TELEVISION REPEATER STATIONS

Area		Date of Commencement of Operations
WEQR	Weipa (Queensland)	9 November 1970
NEWR	Newman (Western Australia)	30 November 1970
HTWR	Mount Tom Price (Western Australia)	2 December 1970
HDWR	Dampier (Western Australia)	9 December 1970
HDWR	Karratha (Western Australia)	9 December 1970
GEMR	Groote Eylandt (Northern Territory)	16 December 1970
CKWR	Koolan Island (Western Australia)	10 March 1971
CKWR	Cockatoo Island (Western Australia)	Yampi Sound
HTWR	Mount Nameless (Western Australia)	2 April 1972
HTWR	Paraburdoo (Western Australia)	2 April 1972

TELEVISION TRANSLATOR STATIONS

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

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

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

<i>New South Wales</i>	<i>Victoria</i>
Menindee (National and Commercial)	Corryong-Khancoban (National and Commercial)
<i>Queensland</i>	<i>Tasmania</i>
Goonyella-Moranbah (Commercial)	Burnie (National)
Nebo (Commercial)	Lileah (National)
Cannonvale (National)	Swansea-Bicheno (National)
Gladstone (National)	Wynyard (National)
Whitsunday Islands (National)	

369. Television translator station licences are granted for an initial period of up to five years and are renewable annually. The following licences for commercial television translator stations were granted for a period of five years during the year:

<i>Area</i>	<i>Licensee</i>
Bright, Victoria	Riverina & North East Victoria TV Ltd.
Goonyella-Moranbah, Qld.	Utah Development Company
Nebo, Qld.	Utah Development Company

During the year the Minister, on the recommendation of the Board, granted a renewal of twenty-five commercial television translator station licences.

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

<i>New South Wales</i>	<i>Victoria</i>
Bourke-Brewarrina (National)	Bright (Commercial) *
Cobar (National)	
Inverell (National)	<i>Queensland</i>
Nyngan (National)	Goonyella-Moranbah (Commercial)
Portland-Wallerawang (National and Commercial)	Monto (Commercial)
Upper Hunter (National)	Nebo (Commercial)
	<i>Western Australia</i>
	Katanning (National)
	Wagin (National)

* This translator installation has an unusual feature in that it is the first Australian commercial translator to obtain its primary power from a thermo-electric generator, i.e., gas energy is converted to the electrical energy required to charge the translator batteries. Reliability features include an automatic re-igniting system should the flame be extinguished and a battery reserve power enabling an operating period of eight hours if the gas supply fails.

371. Details of translator stations which have been approved but which have not commenced operations are shown in paragraph 394.

COMMUNITY TELEVISION AERIAL SYSTEMS

372. Under section 130A of the Act, the Minister may, on the recommendation of the Board, grant permits for the operation of community television aerial systems in certain circumstances. Community television aerial systems are used in Australia to provide reception of television programmes in restricted areas of difficult reception within the general area served by stations concerned. The Board's policy in con-

nection with such systems is that the permittee must have the permission of the television stations concerned to relay their programmes. The systems consist of receiving equipment using a high aerial on a favourable site, from which signals are relayed by cables or wire lines and amplifiers to subscribers on the system.

373. In connection with the grant of such permits, the authority of the A.P.O. under the Post and Telegraph Act, must be obtained for provision of any wire lines or cables which traverse public land. Fees may be required by the Department in this regard.

374. The Board has prepared notes in a simple form on the use of community television aerials systems for the guidance of interested people who may have only a limited knowledge of the purposes and possibilities of such systems. The notes cover method of operation, costs, effectiveness, etc. These are available on application to the Board's offices by interested persons.

375. Details of the community television aerial systems for which permits were in force at 30 June 1973 are as follows:

Permittee	Area	Number of Subscribers
Ferris Bros. Pty. Ltd.	Castlecrag, N.S.W.	10
Management Committee Bayview Community TV System	Bayview, N.S.W.	50
E. R. Moffitt	Balmoral, N.S.W.	104
Harrow Community TV System	Harrow, Vic.	16
Clinton Pty. Ltd. (Cable Vision)	Beaumont, Glen Osmond, St. Georges and Urrbrae Area, S.A.	112
Hill's Industries Ltd.	Athelstone, S.A.	20
A. G. Robertson	Wivenhoe, Tas.	50
Clinton Pty. Ltd. (Cable Vision)	Wattle Park, Stonyfell and Rosslyn Park Area, S.A.	69

PART VII—TELEVISION—TECHNICAL SERVICES

376. On 30 June 1973 television services were being provided by the following:

	National	Commercial
Television Stations	53	48
Translator Stations	46	55

In addition, 10 television repeater stations were in operation. Details of these stations are given in Appendices D to H and the location of the television stations (but not translator and repeater stations) is shown on the map which follows Appendix P.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE NATIONAL AND COMMERCIAL SERVICES

377. The development of national and commercial television services takes place, to a significant extent, on parallel lines and, therefore, both services are dealt with jointly in this section of the Report.

Stage 4 of Development

378. During the year the permanent television transmitters for the Cairns area, to which considerable reference has been made in previous Annual Reports, were brought into service, so completing Stage 4. National station ABNQ and commercial station FNQ now operate from a co-sited installation on the summit of Mount Bellenden-Ker, replacing the temporary stations established in the city of Cairns in 1966, which provided service to only a limited area around the city.

379. Mount Bellenden-Ker is one of the highest and most inaccessible mountain rain forest areas in Northern Queensland. Access to the transmitters is provided by the longest cable car system of its type yet built anywhere in the world, with a carrying cable three and one-third miles in length and rising to a height of one mile.

380. Since commencement of transmissions from Mount Bellenden-Ker, although the service area of the stations has been very considerably extended, there have been complaints to the Board of degraded reception in several locations. The Board is planning to conduct an extensive field survey of the stations in the second half of 1973 to determine the limits of the service area and possible remedial measures for those locations currently experiencing reception difficulties.

Stage 7 of Development

381. This is the current stage of development, all earlier stages being completed. During the year the station at Alice Springs (ABAD) came into operation. The total number of stations in Stage 7 now stands at 40 instead of the originally planned 38, and 9 of these stations are now in operation. The increase from 38 to 40 results from a combination of factors.

382. As mentioned in paragraph 337 of the Twenty-Fourth Annual Report, the then Postmaster-General approved the establishment of national stations at Roebourne, W.A., and Katherine and Tennant Creek, N.T., thus lifting the total number of stations in Stage 7 to 41. Subsequently the then Postmaster-General, on the recommendation of the Board, approved the establishment of two medium power national stations to provide service to the centres of Moora, Carnamah, Mingenew and Three Springs and surrounding areas, rather than the provision of four separate smaller stations, as was proposed originally—thus making the total number of stations 39. The revised plans for this area of Western Australia will increase the population to be served from about 4,000 to approximately 18,000, there being sufficient concentration of population to make the revised plans economically possible.

383. During the year the Board determined revised technical operating conditions for the two stations to serve the Dampier/Roebourne area of Western Australia and approved the establishment of an additional station at Karratha, which town it had been intended originally to serve from the Dampier station. The establishment costs, under the revised operating conditions, of the stations at Dampier, Roebourne and Karratha, will be less than those for the originally proposed Dampier and Roebourne stations and there will, if anything, be an improvement in the overall service as a result. This additional station at Karratha now makes the total number of stations in Stage 7 of development 40.

384. The possibility of increasing the power of other stations in Stage 7 to the order of magnitude now approved for the two stations in the Moora, Carnamah, Mingenew, Three Springs area of Western Australia was closely investigated by the Board, which is satisfied that there are no other areas where such changes are warranted.

385. During the year, the Board finalised the determination of operating conditions for those Stage 7 stations in respect of which such action was necessary. These included, in addition to the two stations referred to in paragraph 382 and the three stations referred to in paragraph 383, the stations at Mungindi, New South Wales, Esperance, Western Australia, and Katherine and Tennant Creek, Northern Territory, as well as the following 14 Queensland stations:—

Clermont	Mitchell
Springsure	Morven
Alpha	Charleville
Barcaldine	Augathella
Blackall	Cunnamulla
Longreach	St. George
Winton	Dirranbandi.

386. As was mentioned in paragraph 362 of the Twenty-Fourth Annual Report, sites for the latter (except in the case of Mitchell) had not been precisely specified at that time. Now that the survey work for the microwave relay systems to feed programme to these Queensland stations has been completed, it has been possible to determine the sites and the associated technical operating conditions for these stations. In some instances differing aerial patterns and effective radiated powers, from those earlier envisaged, have been determined, resulting from the final site selections, but there will be no appreciable variation in the expected coverage of the stations as a consequence.

387. The following are the operating conditions determined by the Board for all Stage 7 stations not yet in service, together with the target completion date for each.

Station	Site	Aerial Pattern	Polarisation (H—Horizontal) (V—Vertical)	Channel	Effective Radiated Power (watts)*	Target Completion Date
<i>New South Wales</i> ABMIN Mungindi (2)	2.5 miles S.E. of town	Directional towards N.W.	H	10	75	Dec. 1973
<i>Queensland</i> ABEQ Emerald (1)	“Emerald Downs” 3.5 miles N. of town	Directional towards S.E.	H	11	125	By Dec. 1973
ABCTQ Clermont (1)	2 miles S. of town	Directional towards N.W.	H	10	50	By Dec. 1973
ABSEQ Springsure (1)	2 miles N. of town	Omni-directional	H	9	10	By Dec. 1973
ABAAQ Alpha (1)	2.5 miles N. of town	Omni-directional	H	8	10	By Dec. 1973
ABBQ Barcaldine (1)	2.6 miles N.W. of town	Omni-directional	H	10	10	By Dec. 1973

Station	Site	Aerial Pattern	Polarisation (H—Horizontal) (V—Vertical)	Channel	Effective Radiated Power (watts)*	Target Completion Date
ABBLQ Blackall (1)	2 miles E.S.E. of town	Omni-directional	H	9	10	Dec. 1973
ABLQ Longreach (1)	6.3 miles E. of town	Directional towards W.	H	6	650	Dec. 1973
ABWNQ Winton (1)	“Rangelands” 10 miles N. of town	Directional towards S.	H	8	1,000	Dec. 1973
ABMSQ Miles (1)	Miles Hill 5 miles E. of town	Directional towards W.	V	9	160	Sept. 1973
ABRAQ Roma (1)	Timbury Hills 2.5 miles E. of town	Omni-directional	H	7	1,000	Sept. 1973
ABMLQ Mitchell (1)	Mitchell Escarpment 9.5 miles E.S.E. of town	Omni-directional	H	6	100	Dec. 1973
ABMNQ Morven (1)	6.3 miles S. of town	Directional towards N.	H	7	50	Dec. 1973
ABCEQ Charleville (1)	7 miles E. of town	Directional towards W.	H	9	250	Dec. 1973
ABAAQ Augathella (1)	0.7 miles S. of town	Omni-directional	H	11	10	Dec. 1973
ABCAQ Cunnamulla (1)	1.5 miles N. of town	Omni-directional	H	10	10	Dec. 1973
ABGQ Goondiwindi (3)	3 miles N.E. of town	Directional towards S.W.	H	6	250	July 1973
ABSGQ St. George (1)	3.5 miles N.N.W. of town	Directional towards S.S.E.	H	8	650	Dec. 1973
ABDIQ Dirranbandi (1)	2.5 miles N.E. of town	Omni-directional	V	7	10	Dec. 1973
<i>South Australia</i>						
AABC Ceduna (4)	Close to silos W. edge of Thevenard	Directional towards E.N.E.	H	7	100	July 1973
ABWS Woomera (5)	Existing radio telephone site	Omni-directional	H	7	5	Oct. 1973
<i>Western Australia</i>						
ABMW Moora (6)	Quarrell Range 9 miles E. of town	Directional towards N. and W.	H	10	10,000	March 1974
Carnamah Three Springs Mingenew (6)	Billeranga Hills 10.5 miles S.W. of Morawa	Multi-directional	H	8	10,000	May 1974
ABSBW Southern Cross/Bullfinch (1)	Ghooli microwave repeater station 11 miles E.S.E. of Southern Cross	Multi-directional	H	9	1,000	July 1973
ABDW Dampier (7)	Radio telephone site, Kangaroo Hill 1 mile E. of town	Directional towards W.	H	10	20	Nov. 1973
Karratha (8)	0.5 miles S. of town	Omni-directional	H	7	25	Nov. 1973
Roebourne (1)	Radio telephone site, Mt. Welcome 0.5 miles W. of town	Directional towards N. and W.	H	9	1,000	Nov. 1973
ABPHW Port Hedland (1)	4 miles S. of Finucane Island	Omni-directional	H	7	340	Aug. 1973
ABEW Esperance (1)	Microwave Terminal Wireless Hill 1 mile S. of town	Directional towards N., E. and W.	H	10	1,000	July 1974

Station	Site	Aerial Pattern	Polarisation (H-Horizontal) (V-Vertical)	Channel	Effective Radiated Power (watts)*	Target Completion Date
Northern Territory Katherine (1)	Microwave Site 1.7 miles E.S.E. of town	Directional towards N.W. and E.S.E.	H	7	30	Late 1974
Tennant Creek (1)	Microwave site 2.25 miles E.N.E. of town	Directional towards N., S.E. and W.	H	9	100	Late 1974

* In the case of stations having directional aerials, the effective radiated power is that in the direction of maximum radiation.

NOTES:

- (1) Programme fed direct from A.P.O. programme bearer.
- (2) Translator from station ABUN, Upper Namoi.
- (3) Translator, via UHF link, from station ABSQ, Southern Downs.
- (4) Programme fed, via VHF link from A.P.O. programme bearer.
- (5) Translator, via microwave relay, from station ABNS, Spencer Gulf North.
- (6) Programme fed, via UHF link, from A.P.O. programme bearer.
- (7) Translator from Karratha translator (8).
- (8) Translator from station . . . Roebourne.

TELEVISION TRANSLATOR STATIONS

388. The largest translator project in the above group is the provision of the four translators at Burnie, Lileah (Circular Head area), Smithton and Wynyard. These translators are intended to provide an improved national service in the North-West area of Tasmania, in respect of which area there have been many representations regarding the present grade of service. The translators will receive their input signals via a chain of UHF links fed by off-air reception of station ABNT, North-Eastern Tasmania, and very considerable engineering effort was involved in developing the scheme.

389. Authorisation had earlier been given for the establishment of a national and a commercial translator at Smithton, as mentioned in previous Annual Reports, but advancement of this project was suspended pending the examination now completed. Under the scheme now authorised, the national translator at Stanley will be closed down when the national translator at Lileah, which is intended also to serve Stanley, commences operation. The matter of commercial station involvement in the overall scheme is still under discussion.

390. Regarding the commercial translator authorised for establishment on Mount Elliott to serve the Corryong-Khancoban area, there is presently in operation a commercial translator (licensee—Snowy Mountains Hydro-Electric Authority) at Mount Youngal, relaying the programmes of station AMV. It is planned that the Mount Youngal translator will be closed down on the commissioning of the Mount Elliott translator, although at the time of writing finality in the matter of establishing the latter had not been reached.

391. Although the Nhill national and commercial translators are now operating at full power it was not possible, during the year, to conduct the examination of reception conditions in the adjacent Bordertown area of South Australia, to which reference was made in paragraph 367 of the Twenty-Fourth Annual Report, owing to the continued heavy commitments of the Board's survey teams.

392. Reference was made in paragraph 368 of the Twenty-Fourth Annual Report to the problem of reception in the Nambour area of Queensland. Further investigations were made during the year and consideration of the problem is proceeding but, at this stage, a satisfactory engineering solution is not immediately apparent.

393. During the year the Board approved an increase in the power of the commercial translator at Toowoomba, Queensland, from 25 watts to 100 watts. The increase in power has not yet been implemented.

394. The following table sets out the technical operating conditions determined by the Board for commercial and national translators, the establishment of which has been authorised, but which are not yet in operation. In some cases the operating conditions differ from those listed in the Twenty-Fourth Annual Report, this arising from a variety of considerations. The decision to proceed with the establishment of commercial translators in some of the areas listed has not been taken as yet.

COMMERCIAL TRANSLATOR STATIONS

Area to be Served	Parent Station	Site	Polarisation (H-Horizontal) (V-Vertical)	Channel	Power (Watts)*
New South Wales Deniliquin	(1)	3 miles E.N.E. of town	V	0	500 e.r.p.
Eden	WIN-4 (via Bega Translator)	Revision of the operating conditions stated in the Twenty-Fourth Annual Report is currently under review.			
Gloucester	ECN-8	Kia Ora Lookout 2.5 miles N. of town	H	11	200 e.r.p. (directional)
Hay	(1)	9.5 miles E.N.E. of town	H	4	2,500 e.r.p. (directional)
Jerilderie	(1)	3.5 miles W.N.W. of town	H	8	500 e.r.p.
Menindee	BKN-7	Pamamaroo 4 miles N. of Menindee	V	6	250 e.r.p. (directional)
Victoria Corryong/Khancoban	AMV-4	Mount Elliott	H	10	100 e.r.p. (directional)
Western Australia Albany	GSW-9	Mount Clarence	V	10	50 e.r.p.
Katanning	BTW-3	Microwave Repeater site Fairfield	V	11	10
Wagin	BTW-3	Microwave repeater site Mount Latham	H	6	1,000
Tasmania Smithton	TNT-9	(See paragraph 389)			
Strahan	TVT-6 (via Queenstown translator)	Radio telephone Site	H	3	1
National Translator Stations					
New South Wales Deniliquin	ABGN-7 (via UHF link)	3 miles E.N.E. of town	V	5	500 e.r.p.
Eden	ABSN-8	Revision of the operating conditions stated in the Twenty-Fourth Annual Report is currently under review.			

Area to be Served	Parent Station	Site	Polarisation H—(Horizontal) V—(Vertical)		Power
Gloucester	ABTN-1	Kia Ora Lookout 2.5 miles N. of town	H	6	200 e.r.p. (directional)
Hay	ABGN-7	9.5 miles E.N.E. of town	H	10	2,500 e.r.p. (directional)
Jerilderie	ABGN-7 (via UHF link)	3.5 miles W.N.W. of town	H	11	5,000 e.r.p. (directional)
Menindee	ABLN-2 (via UHF link)	Pamamaroo 4 miles N. of Menindee	V	9	250 e.r.p. (directional)
Victoria Corryong- Khancoban	ABAV-1	Mount Elliott	H	9	100 e.r.p. (directional)
Queensland Cannonvale	ABMQ-4 (via Whitsunday Is. Translator)	Shingle Beach Hill	H	3	10 e.r.p. (directional)
Gladstone Whitsunday Islands	ABRQ-3	Maunalor Hill	H	5	10 e.r.p.
	ABMQ-4	Mount Roper	H	2	25 e.r.p. (directional)
Western Australia Albany	ABAW-2	Mount Clarence	V	7	50 e.r.p.
Tasmania Burnie	ABNT-3 (via UHF link)	Round Hill	V	4	500 e.r.p. (directional)
Lileah (Circular Head Area)	ABNT-3 (via UHF link)	Near O'Connors Trig Lileah/ Alcomie area	V	6	2,000 e.r.p. (directional)
Smithton	ABNT-3 (via UHF link)	Microwave Site Tier Hill	V	11	100 e.r.p. (directional)
Swansea-Bicheno	ABT-2	0.5 miles S. of Bicheno	H	4	500 e.r.p. (directional)
Wynyard	ABNT-3 (via UHF link)	Table Cape	V	1	1,000 e.r.p. (directional)

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

Note (1): The parent station in respect of each of these translators has yet to be determined.

In the case of Albany, there was considerable opposition to the proposal to locate the translators on Mt. Clarence, which is the site of a War Memorial and a tourist lookout. The matter was ultimately resolved when revised plans for the translator building and associated towers were accepted by the Town Council as completely overcoming all reasonable doubts that may have existed regarding the aesthetic appeal of the installation.

Development—General

395. It is not to be construed that areas which are not included in the current Stage 7 plan for extensions of the national television service will not be considered in any further plans. The Board is proceeding as expeditiously as possible, having regard to its manpower resources, with surveys in areas which will not be served by Stage 7 stations and, as the technical and financial considerations related to each locality are resolved, the Board will make recommendations to the Minister regarding the authorisation of appropriate new stations. The programme of survey work for the development of translator services (both national and commercial) will be carried out largely in parallel with this work. It is thus hoped that a continuing programme of works to improve national television services will be maintained

within the limits of the financial and other resources available and that there will be a continuing authorisation of further commercial services, where the demand for such exists.

TECHNICAL FACILITIES AND OPERATION OF STATIONS

396. Further developments have been noted in the field of helical scan videotape recorders and machines of two types have now been approved for unrestricted use by television stations, for monochrome operation. Available information also indicates that these machines are likely to be suitable for colour operation, at least for first-generation applications, and there are indications that machines of this type will have a definite part to play in colour operations, particularly at the smaller stations.

397. Mention was made in paragraph 356 of the Twenty-Fourth Annual Report of the increasing tendency for provincial television stations to be operated in pairs, with one station in each pair being on full-time relay from the other. This trend has continued in the past year, with an additional feature of an increasing tendency for the relay facilities to be rented from the A.P.O. rather than the provision of independent circuits by the commercial stations. This development is welcomed by the Board, as it is leading to more efficient utilisation of resources, and to an improved quality of relay circuit, especially where direct off-air reception of television transmissions is replaced by microwave relay facilities; the improved quality will be of particular value when colour transmissions commence.

398. It is a matter of considerable satisfaction to the Board to report the continued efforts of the commercial television industry generally to maintain first rate technical facilities and corresponding service to the public, as disclosed by the regular inspections of station facilities conducted by the Board.

UNATTENDED OPERATION OF TELEVISION TRANSMITTERS

399. There are 20 commercial stations and 6 national stations now operating their transmitters unattended; this is exclusive of the national stations in Stage 7 of development where, in general, unattended operation is being adopted. Commercial station DDQ, Darling Downs area, which had previously been operated on a semi-attended basis from the nearby national transmitter building, converted to full unattended operation during the year. Unattended operation has also been introduced at the national and commercial stations ABNQ and FNQ Cairns area, following their re-establishment on Mount Bellenden-Ker, referred to in paragraph 378.

COLOUR TELEVISION

400. As indicated in paragraph 184, colour television services will be inaugurated in Australia as from 1 March 1975.

401. The Twenty-Fourth Annual Report advised that the Board had distributed a preliminary document setting out the framework of draft new detailed Standards

for the Technical Equipment and Operation of Television Stations including requirements for colour television, for discussion within industry working parties. There has been great activity in consideration of the document, and the Industry Steering Committee found it necessary to set up a total of seven working parties. Upwards of thirty-five meetings have been held with participation by over 300 individual members of the industry. In addition, laboratory investigations, demonstrations to groups and test transmissions to evaluate the merit of technical proposals, particularly in the area of interlocking transmitter and receiver characteristics, have been carried out. All this has resulted in the production of Working Party reports which, when collated by the Industry Steering Committee, will provide industry's agreed views as a basis for the Board's current task of drawing up the revised Standards for the Technical Equipment and Operation of Television Stations. The Board wishes to express its gratitude to all those who have taken part in this work, and in particular to the Chairmen of the Working Parties on whom the main burden of expressing industry's views has fallen, as follows:—

Transmitter Working Party	Mr. J. M. Albiston, Federation of Australian Commercial Television Stations.
Studio Equipment Working Party ..	Mr. L. R. Free, Federation of Australian Commercial Television Stations.
Relay Working Party	Mr. H. Grant, Australian Post Office.
Test Techniques Working Party ..	Mr. R. K. Henson, Federation of Australian Commercial Television Stations.
Practices Working Party	Mr. C. W. Pike, Australian Broadcasting Control Board.
Standard Demodulator Working Party	Mr. A. N. Thiele, Australian Broadcasting Commission, and later— Mr. H. Bartlett, Amalgamated Wireless (A/asia) Ltd.
Receiver Working Party	Mr. R. W. Tremlett, Australian Electronics Consumer Industry Association.

402. Work on the production of draft technical standards is proceeding steadily within the Board's Technical Services Division, whilst awaiting the report from the Industry Steering Committee, and it is expected that the draft will be circulated progressively in sections, for final comment by industry, during the third quarter of 1973.

403. As mentioned in paragraph 375 of the Twenty-Fourth Annual Report the Board had required all television transmitters to be operated with a nominal vision to sound power ratio of 10:1 (instead of 5:1) by 1 July 1972, the vision trans-

mitter power remaining unaltered. The purpose of this change was to improve the compatibility of monochrome receivers in regard to colour television transmissions and so facilitate the transfer to colour operation. The change was completed on schedule in most cases and no noticeable deterioration in the monochrome service has been observed since the change.

TELEVISION OPERATOR'S CERTIFICATE OF PROFICIENCY

404. Since 1955 the Board has held examinations for the Television Operator's Certificate of Proficiency twice yearly. The Board's Standards for the Technical Equipment and Operation of Television Stations require that persons operating or responsible for the maintenance of television station technical equipment shall hold a Television Operator's Certificate of Proficiency or be otherwise qualified to the satisfaction of the Board.

405. The conduct of the examinations twice yearly in the early stages of television development was amply justified as there were many technicians interested in television, and large numbers were sitting for the examinations, many without the benefit of practical experience. They were, therefore, given reasonable opportunity to become qualified at a time when the industry was growing very rapidly.

406. With the passage of time, there have been progressively fewer candidates entering for the examination, the number having fallen from a maximum of 148 in December 1960 to a minimum of 36 in December 1972. It is a rather inefficient arrangement, administratively, to conduct examinations (written and practical) in a number of centres throughout the Commonwealth twice yearly for so few candidates. Consequently the Board, following consultation with the appropriate employee organisations, decided to discontinue the June examinations, and to hold examinations in December only each year.

407. Any exemptions held as at June 1973, by persons who passed certain subjects at the June 1972 examination, will be extended beyond the normal twelve month period and will remain valid until December 1973. The Board will be prepared to revert to two examinations annually in the event of any significant increase in the number of applicants to undertake future examinations.

408. During the year to 31 March 1973, 77 candidates sat for the examination of whom 29 were successful.

EXPERIMENTAL INVESTIGATIONS

409. Reference was made in the Twenty-Fourth Annual Report to specialised field strength recordings made in connection with fading ranges to be expected at VHF television frequencies over typical longer distance paths in Australia and the possible application of space diversity reception. These aspects are of great importance in the engineering of certain television translator and off-air relay services.

410. During the year, further work has been done in this field. As was mentioned in paragraph 384 of the Twenty-Fourth Annual Report, at distances of the order of 80 to 100 miles, with dual diversity, satisfactory off-air reception of

Band III signals is possible, subject to certain conditions being fulfilled. It has been established that simple low loss combining of the two radio frequency signals in a dual diversity system can provide a worthwhile increase in the percentage of time that the received signal is usable. An increase from 99 per cent to 99.9 per cent, or from 99.9 per cent to 99.99 per cent, is the order of the improvement, although it is to be stressed that this varies depending on the characteristics of the signal path.

411. The results on Band I signals, all other parameters being equal, are intrinsically not as successful as in Band III due to the higher degree of differential fading across the received bandwidth in Band I. However, it is to be mentioned that, over identical paths, the overall received signal reliability in both Bands can be comparable, due *inter alia* to compensating factors inherent in the differing propagation characteristics of the two Bands. The suitability of the diversity system for colour transmissions has yet to be examined. The point of interest will be the effective phase variation of the colour sub-carrier in relation to the vision carrier, introduced by differential fading.

X-RAY RADIATION FROM TELEVISION RECEIVERS

412. In the Twenty-Second Annual Report (paragraphs 415 to 421) mention was made of Board activities concerning legislative control of the level of X-ray radiation from television receivers. This action culminated in the production by the National Health and Medical Research Council of an amendment to its Model Radio-active Substances Regulations which was referred to the State Governments as a recommendation for incorporation in State Legislation.

413. During the year, inquiries made by the Board revealed that only one State had introduced legislation along the lines recommended some three years earlier. This discovery was of particular concern to the Board in view of the impending introduction of colour television in March 1975 as there is a considerable body of evidence to indicate that colour television receivers are capable, unless properly designed, of producing much higher levels of X-ray radiation than monochrome receivers due to the higher voltage levels employed in the colour receivers.

414. Earlier in the year the Board brought this matter to the attention of the Minister who said he would raise the question with his colleague, the Minister for Health, but in the meantime he appealed to State Governments to inform the public of what measures they were taking to eliminate this possible health risk. The Board has since been advised that the matter has been taken up with the State Health Ministers in New South Wales, Queensland and Victoria by the Commonwealth Minister for Health.

415. The Board would emphasise that as stated in its previous Annual Reports there would be no risk to the public in a well-made and properly adjusted colour receiver.

STANDARDS ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALIA

416. Engineers of the Board continue to participate actively in the work of the Standards Association of Australia, in particular in respect of the work of the Telecommunications and Electronics Industry Standards Committee and its associated Technical Committees.

417. One of the committees whose work is of special significance to the Board is that concerned with radio interference. Australian Standards on interference, at present in an advanced stage of preparation, deal with the limits for and measurement of local oscillator radiation from television receivers, interference measuring equipment, interference from semiconductor control devices, interference from electrical appliances and equipment, and interference from industrial, scientific and medical equipment.

418. Another committee on which the Board has played an active part has almost completed preparation of an Australian Standard dealing with "Multiple Outlet Television Systems". The standard is intended to cover the general technical requirements and performance of all such systems for the purpose of achieving adequate performance of receivers connected to them. A distribution system, if it crosses a common property boundary, is classified as a Community Television Aerial System for which a permit is required under the provisions of Section 130A of the *Broadcasting and Television Act 1942-1973*. The issue of such a permit is subject *inter alia* to compliance with the Board's technical requirements, which then have precedence over the provisions of the proposed Australian Standard. Allied activities of this committee cover antennae for the reception of radio and television broadcasting for the range 30-100 MHz, for which the Australian Standard is now in the final stages of preparation; and methods of measurements of amplifiers for receiving antennae and distribution systems in the frequency range from 0.1 to 1000 MHz. The Board's laboratory is contributing in the latter case with investigations into the permissible levels of cross-modulation and intermodulation for Australian conditions.

419. Significant activity is also occurring in the preparation of standards for audio magnetic tape recording and cinematography.

PART VIII—TELEVISION—PROGRAMME SERVICES

420. Commercial television stations in Australia operate in a competitive service in which their viability depends on the degree to which their programmes attract the support of the communities they serve. Over the past eight years, there has been a decline in the overall proportion of television sets in use at any one time. Since September 1965, when television usage reached a peak, the percentage of sets in use in the 7.00 p.m. to 9.00 p.m. period has declined in Sydney by eight per cent, in Melbourne by 13 per cent, in Brisbane by 10 per cent and in Adelaide by eight per cent.

421. In Melbourne, while there has been an increase as a result of population growth in the actual number of television sets switched on, there has been an even greater increase in the number not switched on. The number of sets in use in peak

viewing time has risen from 379,000 in 1965 to 463,000 in 1973, an increase of 27 per cent, but sets not in use over the same period have risen from 129,000 to 265,000, an increase of more than 100 per cent. Perhaps the trend could be said to indicate that viewers have become more selective and that television is now regarded in a more realistic perspective among other leisure time activities.

422. Audience popularity, however, cannot be the sole determinant of a successful television service; a balanced service is essential if the needs of the whole community are to be met. In the past, the Board has applied specific requirements, such as quotas and credit loadings in areas of programming which required additional encouragements, or in which deficiencies were seen to exist in the amount of material produced or presented.

423. Such action has met with success in the past as is demonstrated in the table in paragraph 450 which shows the changes in Australian content that have occurred over recent years. As a further stage in the development of its policy in this field the Board has introduced revised Australian content requirements designed to encourage a better balanced service by giving incentive to the production and presentation of more Australian material in a wide variety of programme categories. The specific details of these requirements are set out in paragraphs 434 to 443 of this Report.

424. The Board has stressed consistently the importance of protecting the interests of young viewers, not only by the establishment of special standards applying to periods when children view in large numbers, but also through positive recommendations and guidelines for programmes intended specifically for them. The Board continues to adhere to the view that during the family viewing period, between 4.00 p.m. and 7.30 p.m., parents should be able to feel secure in allowing their children unsupervised access to television in the certainty that they will not encounter inappropriate material. In furtherance of its stated objectives in this area the Board, during the year, introduced special guidelines for advertising directed towards children. Full details of these are reported in paragraphs 495 and 496 and in Appendix L.

425. As a positive step towards ensuring the effectiveness of its recommendations regarding the presentation of constructive programmes for children, the Board, on the advice of its Children's Television Advisory Committee and after consultation with representatives of the industry, determined as part of its revised Australian content requirements that stations must from 19 August 1973 meet the one-hour weekly quota for constructive programmes for school-age children by presenting these during the 4.00 p.m. to 7.30 p.m. period. This step was taken to ensure that these programmes, which had been a specific quota requirement for stations since September 1971, would not be televised at fringe times when as independent surveys confirm few children were likely to view.

426. Although protection of the interests of young people is of paramount consideration during the early evening period, the Board is conscious of the fact that television as a whole is a medium of entertainment, information and education which reaches a great number of persons of all ages in the privacy of their homes. It is an intrusive everpresent medium which by its nature tends to be used in a less

selective manner than that dictated by the conscious decision to purchase a ticket for a theatrical performance, night club or other out-of-home entertainment. As such, while television will reflect the changes in community standards which are constantly occurring, it must also demonstrate an awareness of the different audiences it serves.

427. The sophisticated presentation of some of the more sordid aspects of violence or of sexual relationships are less suited to television than to the stage or cinema. Because of this the Board found it necessary during the year on several occasions to take action to restrict the use of material which it considered to be contrary to its Programme Standards. These are reported in paragraphs 512 to 519.

428. The Board has also adopted the recommendation contained in the first report of the Children's Television Advisory Committee, that all references to advertising in children's programmes should be consolidated under one heading, and has amended its Television Programme Standards to this effect. Details of the new Standards for advertising directed to children are set out in paragraph 496.

429. Repeat screenings of programmes and the amount of non-programme matter televised were the subjects of many complaints by viewers. Repeat screenings serve several useful purposes, but nevertheless are often a cause of annoyance when televised unannounced. The Board has no power to deal with problems of this nature, but at the request of the Minister, it discussed the matter with the Federation of Australian Commercial Television Stations and arranged for stations to identify repeats in all advertising or publicity for the programmes.

430. Viewers frequently do not differentiate between advertising and promotional material and, during the year, the Board received an increasing number of complaints about the total amount of non-programme matter which interrupted the viewing of programmes. The Board held discussions with the Federation with a view to determining limits to the total amount of time which may be occupied by non-programme matter, particularly during peak viewing times. Hitherto the only provision applying to non-programme matter during this period was the limitation of the amount of advertising matter to no more than 11 minutes in each hour; there was no restriction on the amount of programme or station promotional matter televised. Further reference is made to this matter in paragraph 494.

ANALYSIS OF PROGRAMMES

431. The Board regularly surveys the overall balance of television programming available to the community. This is done by means of continuing research which analyses the content of programmes presented by television stations. The basic material for this analysis is derived from information supplied to the Board by each commercial television station and from the A.B.C. Programmes are placed under twelve generic categories, some of which are further sub-divided into specific sub-categories. The analysis does not take into account the time occupied by advertisements; these being dealt with separately and reported in paragraphs 503 to 505 of this Report.

432. The analysis in the following tables is based on a 26-week sample of programmes televised by metropolitan and country commercial television stations. Additional tables derived from the analysis are shown in paragraph 450 and in Appendix N. For comparison purposes these latter tables also show details of a representative station of the national television service. Changes introduced during the year included the redefining of the period referred to as peak or prime viewing time from 7.00-9.30 p.m. to the 6.00-10.00 p.m. period. This change brings the television programme analysis into line with the practice adopted by the Board in standards for the Australian content of television programmes.

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

Programme Type	Metropolitan Stations			Country Stations		
	1970-71 Per cent	1971-72 Per cent	1972-73 Per cent	1970-71 Per cent	1971-72 Per cent	1972-73 Per cent
Drama	52.5	52.6	50.2*	57.7	53.8	53.2**
Light Entertainment ..	20.4	21.6	21.9	20.1	20.4	19.5
Sport	6.0	6.1	7.0	5.4	5.9	7.2
News	4.9	4.6	5.0	6.2	9.2	8.9
Children	9.4	8.9	8.6	4.1	5.3	4.5
Family Activities	2.5	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.3	1.3
Information	1.6	1.6	2.0	2.2	2.0	2.2
Current Affairs	1.1	1.1	1.7	0.8	0.7	1.5
Political Matter	0.2	—	0.2	0.1	—	0.3
Religious Matter	0.9	1.1	1.2	1.6	1.3	1.3
The Arts	—	—	—	0.1	—	—
Education	0.5	0.5	0.4	—	0.1	0.1

* Metropolitan Stations 26.6% drama produced for television and 23.6% cinema films.
** Country Stations 36.0% drama produced for television and 17.2% cinema films.

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

Programme Type	Metropolitan Stations			Country Stations		
	Per cent			Per cent		
Drama	59.3*	64.7**	
Light Entertainment	17.1	11.9	
Sport	2.6	2.6	
News	12.9	15.5	
Children	0.1	0.2	
Family Activities	0.1	0.2	
Information	3.5	2.2	
Current Affairs	3.6	2.1	
Political Matter	0.4	0.4	
Religious Matter	0.3	0.2	
The Arts	0.1	—	
Education	—	—	

* Metropolitan Stations 39.3% drama produced for television and 20.0% cinema films.
** Country Stations 47.5% drama produced for television and 17.2% cinema films.

433. The first table indicates that on the basis of this assessment the overall pattern of television programming has not changed significantly during the year. Such an overall assessment, while indicating the nature of the programme service available to the community as a whole, does not reveal the individual differences which exist between stations in any one area or between stations serving different areas, nor

does it reveal changes which have occurred in the origin of some types of programmes. The breakdown of drama into drama for television and cinema films, which is included for the first time in the Board's report, indicates that cinema films are used mainly outside the peak viewing period. The table which is published in paragraph 450, although being derived from the same data as the above tables, gives a clear indication, on an actual time basis, of the changing nature of the Australian component of the programmes presented by Australian television stations.

EMPLOYMENT OF AUSTRALIANS

434. Since the inception of television services in Australia, it has been recognised that the medium had significant roles to play, not only in presenting programmes reflecting the nation's cultural heritage, but also as a positive force in enhancing its development, by creating opportunities for employing the creative and technical talents of Australians.

435. The Broadcasting and Television Act provides that licensees of commercial television stations shall as far as possible employ the services of Australians in the production and presentation of programmes, and the Board, since the inception of television, has stressed the importance of this aspect on all licensees. From 1960 to 1966, specific requirements regarding Australian content of programmes were laid down by the Minister. Since 1966 the Board has been responsible for the determination of Australian content and has increased its requirements as the capacity of the industry and the acceptance of the viewers indicated that such increases could be sustained without detrimental effect to the overall service provided.

436. The basis of these requirements has been one of expecting stations to televise Australian programmes for set percentages of their overall transmission time and for peak viewing times. In addition, where deficiencies were seen to exist in certain categories of programmes the Board has applied quotas or has given incentive by way of extra credits. Australian drama and constructive programmes for children have been the subject of such special qualifications.

437. These practices have met with some success in that it is clear from the table in paragraph 450, that they have given rise to significant growth in the amount of Australian programmes and particularly since 1966 in the amount and quality of Australian dramatic productions and children's programmes.

438. During the year, the Board once again initiated a general review of Australian content, and, as in the past, sought submissions from organisations and unions representative of the various elements of the industry. As a result, the Board was satisfied that a further increase in Australian programming on television was both desired in the community generally, and possible of achievement.

439. In particular, there was evidence of a need to encourage different types of programming, and to endeavour to inspire higher standards of quality. The Board was also aware that the Government's policy enunciated prior to the election, included a statement that stations would be required to devote appropriate time to drama, variety and educational programmes.

440. As a result of its decision to increase Australian Content Requirements,

and the desire to encourage different types of programmes, the Board introduced a new approach to evaluating Australian content and established a new basis for requirements. Consultations were also held as required by the Act with representatives of the Federation of Australian Commercial Television Stations on details of the operation of the scheme. Station representatives agreed that the system was workable in practice.

441. The revised system, which is set out in detail below, is designed to provide incentives for the production of differing categories of programmes on the basis of their desirability in their contribution towards a more adequate and comprehensive television programme service, taking into account quality, cost, employment opportunities and time of presentation. Since the system includes provision for evaluating a wide variety of programme types it will provide stations with wide scope for a flexible approach towards meeting the Board's requirements.

442. Inevitably, the allocation of programmes to different categories will involve the Board in many subjective judgements. For this reason the operation of the system will be closely observed for the first six months and any alterations which seem desirable will be made.

The main features of the new system are:

- (i) The existing requirement for six hours of first-release Australian drama each 28-day statistical period between 6.00 p.m. and 10.00 p.m. has been retained.
 - (ii) The existing requirements for four hours of school-age children's programming each 28-day statistical period has been retained, but to qualify towards the quota such programmes must be televised during the period from 4.00 p.m. to 7.30 p.m.
 - (iii) The existing requirements for 50 per cent Australian content of overall transmission time and between 6.00 p.m. and 10.00 p.m., including credit loadings, have been dropped.
 - (iv) In each 28-day statistical period, stations must arrange their programmes in such a way as to achieve a number of points (based on the given points scale for various types of programmes) equal to the total transmission time for the period. Extra points are available for stations in multi-station areas for first-release peak-time drama and for school-age children's programmes televised in excess of the quotas in (i) and (ii) above.
 - (v) The existing arrangement whereby compliance with requirements is calculated on the basis of programmes transmitted between the hours of 6.00 a.m. and 12.00 midnight each day, will be retained.
 - (vi) Also retained is the existing provision for current affairs, documentary and variety programmes commencing no later than 9.30 p.m. and continuing beyond 10.00 p.m. being regarded as peak-time programming up to 10.30 p.m.
 - (vii) There will be no change in the method of calculating a station's overall performance for the year. The Board will continue to disregard the results for the worst 28-day period in the year to allow for the effects of the annual holiday lay-off in production.
 - (viii) The provision for the Board to vary the requirements, in particular circumstances, has been retained.
- As was the case with the existing system, the Board's calculations will be based on information supplied by stations.

443. The Board promulgated details of the new Australian content requirements on 27 June 1973, stating that they would become effective on 19 August 1973, and would be subject to review after six months of operation. Full details of the new requirements, which apply to each commercial station that has been in operation for at least three years, are as follows:—

1. In each 28-day statistical period:

- (a) Between the hours of 6.00 p.m. and 10.00 p.m. not less than 6 hours shall consist of first-release Australian drama.
- (b) Between the hours of 4.00 p.m. and 7.30 p.m. not less than 4 hours shall consist of programmes for children of school age, produced in accordance with recom-

mendations contained in the Board's publication "Production Guidelines for Children's Television Programmes".

- (c) Programmes shall be arranged so that by applying the following scale of points, a total number of points, not less than the number of hours of programme transmissions, is achieved. For the purpose of this requirement, the period between 12.00 midnight and 6.00 a.m. the following day will be disregarded.

SCALE OF POINTS PER HOUR FOR VARIOUS TYPES OF AUSTRALIAN PROGRAMMES

Category	1st Release Peak	Repeat Peak	1st Release Off-peak	Repeat Off-peak
One-Shot Drama—Indigenous	10*	5	5	2
One Shot Drama—Non-Indigenous	6*	3	3	$\frac{1}{2}$
Drama Series and Post-1966 Cinema Films } Indigenous	5*	4	4	1
Drama Series and Post-1966 Cinema Films } Non-Indigenous	3*	2	2	$\frac{1}{2}$
The Arts, Education	10	5	3	1
Variety—Quality	10	5	3	1
Variety—Other	5	2	1	$\frac{1}{2}$
News	5	Not Applicable	2	Not Applicable
Current Affairs	5	2	2	1
Documentary	5	2	2	1
School-age Children's Quota	5*	2	5*	2
Non-Quota Children's Programmes	2	1	2	1
Panel Shows Regularly Including Performances by Musicians and/or Artists	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	$\frac{1}{2}$
Direct Coverage of Major Sporting Events	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	$\frac{1}{2}$
All Other Australian Programmes	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$

* Programming in excess of minimum requirement earns additional five points per hour. (Multi-commercial station areas only).

2. Additional points at the rate of five points per hour for drama and children's programming in excess of the quotas specified in (a) and (b) above will apply to stations in areas where two or more commercial stations are licensed to operate. The extension of this arrangement to other stations will be considered when the scheme is reviewed towards the end of the initial period of operation.

3. The Board may vary any of the requirements set out in (a), (b) or (c) above if circumstances arise which would prevent a station's adequate compliance with them under reasonable circumstances.

4. Definitions

The following definitions shall be read in conjunction with the relevant requirements:

First-Release

Programmes which are televised for the first time in a station service area. The subsequent use of a programme by another station serving the same area will not be accepted as a first-release telecast.

Statistical Periods

Calculations will be made on the basis of 28-day periods, and in accordance with the Board's previous practice will be normally averaged over the period of a financial year. To provide for the production lay-off which occurs each holiday season the statistical period, during which the station achieves the worst result, will be disregarded in the Board's calculations.

Drama

This is limited to programmes in the form of a fully-scripted play, based on the traditional concept of theatrical drama, which has been cast and produced in Australia on a fully professional basis for release on television. The term "Australian drama" does not include sketches incidental to variety programmes, or characterisation in documentary, discussion or similar programmes, or any other form of programmes involving the incidental use of actors or actresses. Australian cinema films produced after 1966, when Australian drama requirements were first determined by the Board, are regarded as Australian television drama; the Board will consider the claims of individual pre-1966 films.

One-Shot Drama—is an individual, self-contained play as distinct from a series with a continuing theme and characters.

Indigenous Drama—is drama written in Australia or by Australians as defined in Section 114(3.) of the Broadcasting and Television Act, produced and performed by Australians in Australia.

Non-Indigenous Drama is drama, one or more basic elements of which (writing, acting or production) are non-Australian. The Board considers each such case on its merits in deciding the extent to which it is indigenous.

The Arts

Programmes concerning fine music, art, ballet, literature, etc. Includes reviews and criticisms of all art forms.

Education

Programmes of formal instruction at all levels specifically related to a recognised course of study; and programmes of educational intent not directly related to a specific course of study.

Variety

High-Quality—Programmes including such elements as music, dancing and comedy by predominantly professional talent, which in the opinion of the Board are financed, rehearsed and presented so as to achieve the highest standard of quality.

Other—All other programmes with a variety format.

News

Programmes reporting on current or recent happenings and including film coverage of international, national and local events, reports on weather and essential services.

Current Affairs

Programmes dealing with social, economic and other issues of modern society. Includes interviews and commentaries dealing in depth with news items.

Documentary

Programmes which may cover past, present and future aspects of a particular subject in a full and factual manner. The creative treatment of actuality.

School-Age Children's Quota

Programmes produced in accordance with "Production Guidelines for Children's Television Programmes" and televised between 4.00 p.m. and 7.30 p.m. Includes drama designed specifically for children.

Non-Quota Children's Programmes

Includes kindergarten programmes and other programmes produced specifically for children, which do not meet the Guidelines. Also Australian cartoons.

Direct Coverage of Major Sporting Events

Includes international and interstate events, national and State title finals, senior grade matches in all football codes, notable race meetings and other events which the Board may consider upon request. The term "direct coverage" normally involves the use of outside broadcast facilities to provide an instantaneous pictorial account of the event. It also includes the first release in recorded form in cases where instantaneous coverage is not possible, by reason of legal requirements, or time zone differences.

All Other Australian Programmes

Includes pre-1966 films, quiz and panel shows which do not contain performances by musicians or artists, sporting discussions, and coverage of minor sporting events such as professional wrestling and roller-skating, non-title boxing, etc.

443. In view of a number of incorrect reports circulating in some sections of the press, it is perhaps necessary to state again that the system is designed to achieve more, and better quality Australian programming. No foreign-produced programmes score any points at all. It must further be emphasised that the points allocation to various types of programmes does not necessarily involve a judgement as to the programme's true worth. The system has, as stated above, been developed primarily to encourage production in fields which have been relatively neglected, with the object of offering viewers a wider choice of entertainment. When applied to the results obtained by stations during the past year under the existing system, the new points system would have shown that on average metropolitan stations would have needed to provide additional Australian material equivalent to some ten points.

444. The following table, which is based on stations' compliance with the former requirements, shows the Australian content performance of those stations which, having completed three years of operation, are subject to the Board's Australian content requirements. The figures are based on programmes televised between 6.00 a.m. and 12.00 midnight during twelve periods each of four weeks between 26 June 1972 and 24 June 1973. Results for a four-week period, when the effects of the holiday lay-off in production were felt, have not been included in the calculations. The figures for overall content and prime time content take into account credit loadings which the Board allowed for first release drama and

constructive programmes for children. The table shows that all metropolitan stations and all but four country stations met and in most cases exceeded all the requirements. The four country stations which did not meet the requirements were: BKN Broken Hill, GLV Traralgon, GTS Port Pirie and BTW/GSW Bunbury/Albany. The difficulties experienced by these stations were largely due to the limitations placed on their use of Australian material produced in accordance with the "Production Guidelines for Children's Television" programmes because of their lack of videotape facilities or their inability to take suitable programmes on relay. The lack of such material also contributed towards some stations' inability to meet the other requirements.

AUSTRALIAN CONTENT OF TELEVISION PROGRAMMES
26 JUNE 1972 TO 24 JUNE 1973

COMMERCIAL TELEVISION STATIONS WHICH HAVE COMPLETED
THREE YEARS OF OPERATION

Station	Australian Content 6.00 a.m. to 12.00 Midnight (Credit Loadings shown in brackets)	Australian Content 6.00 p.m. to 10.00 p.m. (Credit Loadings shown in brackets)	First-Release Australian Drama 6.00 p.m. to 10.00 p.m.		School-Age Children's Programmes	
	50 Per cent	50 Per cent	6 Hours		4 Hours	
Minimum Requirements	50 Per cent	50 Per cent	Hours	Minutes	Hours	Minutes
Metropolitan Stations	Per cent	Per cent				
ATN	52.5 (7.6)	51.1 (6.7)	7	45	6	00
TCN	57.0 (9.1)	52.4 (7.1)	8	00	8	00
TEN	52.6 (12.3)	55.1 (11.2)	13	30	4	30
ATV	51.5 (7.3)	57.5 (12.7)	14	15	4	15
GTV	51.5 (9.9)	51.7 (5.0)	5	15	4	00
HSV	56.8 (5.4)	54.6 (5.6)	6	15	5	45
BTQ	54.7 (8.8)	54.6 (5.8)	6	30	12	15
QTQ	51.9 (9.6)	55.7 (5.2)	6	00	4	00
TVQ	51.0 (10.2)	51.2 (13.5)	14	15	4	00
ADS	55.9 (10.1)	52.7 (6.1)	7	00	10	00
NWS	52.3 (6.1)	58.9 (5.3)	5	00	4	00
SAS	50.6 (11.9)	54.0 (12.1)	13	30	4	30
STW	52.5 (10.2)	52.6 (5.7)	6	30	6	00
TVW	54.4 (11.2)	56.7 (10.0)	9	45	4	15
TVT	56.1 (11.0)	56.7 (13.5)	15	00	10	45
Country Stations						
BKN	36.7 (14.9)	38.8 (16.1)	15	30		*
CBN/CWN	58.1 (14.0)	65.1 (16.2)	18	15	4	00
CTC	61.6 (13.3)	56.6 (12.5)	13	45	7	00
MTN	55.2 (11.6)	64.1 (15.0)	17	15	4	00
NBN	65.0 (10.2)	66.4 (14.5)	16	15	4	00
NEN/ECN	59.9 (15.6)	66.4 (14.4)	15	45	4	30
NRN/RTN	60.5 (10.7)	75.9 (19.2)	21	45	4	00
RVN	53.7 (8.4)	61.3 (11.6)	13	00	4	00
WIN	55.7 (7.8)	66.5 (14.2)	15	45	4	00
AMV	53.0 (7.5)	60.2 (12.0)	13	30	4	00
BCV	60.7 (10.5)	73.7 (15.0)	17	15	4	00
BTV	67.9 (12.0)	69.6 (12.0)	13	15	4	15
GLV	63.1 (11.0)	78.6 (18.1)	20	30	1	00*
GMV	67.5 (10.4)	72.3 (16.8)	19	15	4	00
STV	59.0 (14.7)	64.8 (18.3)	18	00	4	00
DDQ/SDQ	59.3 (12.3)	74.1 (16.4)	19	00	4	00
FNQ	54.7 (11.9)	51.4 (14.4)	16	00	4	00
MVQ	54.7 (13.5)	52.1 (15.1)	16	45	4	00
RTQ	58.2 (13.0)	56.1 (14.6)	16	30	4	00
TNQ	56.3 (11.5)	53.5 (14.5)	16	15	4	15

WBQ	53.3 (12.3)	61.6 (18.5)	20	45	4	00
GTS	45.3 (12.4)	49.8 (15.5)	17	30	*	
SES	54.3 (10.9)	53.6 (12.4)	13	15	4	00
BTW/GSW	48.9 (12.7)	48.3 (12.5)	14	15	2	15
TNT	63.4 (11.6)	60.5 (16.8)	18	00	4	00

*Exempt from requirement.

445. Stations BKN Broken Hill and GTS Port Pirie did not meet the overall, peak and children's programme requirements early in the year due to lack of videotape facilities. In such circumstances the Board's practice has been to exempt station from the requirements. Station GTS installed suitable equipment in May 1973, and since then has met all requirements. The Board has approved, in principle, the installation of micro-wave relay facilities between this station and BKN. When commissioned, this relay should enable BKN to similarly meet all requirements. Under the provision of the Board's Australian content determination, which enables the Board to vary the requirements if circumstances prevent a station's compliance with them under reasonable conditions, the Board granted exemptions from meeting the children's programme requirement to both the above stations in December, 1972. In the case of GTS this exemption was withdrawn in May 1973 when, as mentioned previously, videotape equipment was installed.

446. Station BLV Traralgon also was without videotape facilities during the year and, consequently, did not meet the requirement for programmes for school-age children. The Board also exempted GLV from meeting this specific requirement.

447. Station BTW/GSW Bunbury/Albany did not meet the overall, peak or children's programme requirements. An important factor affecting this station's performance was its lack of an approved children's programme during the major portion of the year. The station's own children's programme production, "Carnaby's Cave", although creditable for a station of this size, was not accepted by the Board as meeting fully the "Production Guidelines for Children's Television Programmes". Since February 1973 BTW/GSW has televised an approved programme. This, however, did not offset the shortfall during earlier months. At the end of the year BTW/GSW was meeting all requirements.

448. Television stations which have not completed three years of operation are not required to provide a specified amount of Australian programmes. The following table, which is based on information supplied for sample weeks between 26 June 1972 and 24 June 1973, provides an indication of the Australian content of programmes televised by the recently established stations.

COMMERCIAL TELEVISION STATIONS WHICH HAD NOT COMPLETED

THREE YEARS OF OPERATION AT 30 JUNE 1973

Station	Australian Content 6.00 a.m. to 12.00 midnight (Credit Loadings shown in brackets)	Australian Content 6.00 p.m. to 10.00 p.m. (Credit Loadings shown in brackets)	First-release Australian Drama 6.00 p.m. to 10.00 p.m.		School-age Children's Programmes	
	Per cent	Per cent	Hrs.	Mins.	Hrs.	Mins.
ITQ (Mount Isa) ..	26.2 (7.4)	27.0 (7.7)	1	45		Nil
VEW (Kalgoorlie) ..	37.0 (8.0)	36.1 (7.4)	1	45		Nil
NTD (Darwin) ..	29.4 (8.5)	27.2 (5.9)	1	45		Nil

449. The Australian content performance of commercial stations over a period of several years, when calculated on the basis of a percentage of transmission time, does not always show the real changes in the amount of time actually occupied by Australian programmes, because of the effect of variations in hours of operation. A more revealing indication of the development of Australian programme production is provided by the following table which shows clearly a notable increase over the past decade in the amount of Australian material televised by commercial stations in all categories. A particularly large increase is shown in 1967 following the introduction of the Board's Australian content requirements, and the effect of the incentive provided by the credit loading for constructive children's programmes is reflected in the increase in kindergarten programmes since that time. The table also shows the effect of the extensive use in 1968 of several relatively inexpensive drama series televised in afternoon periods. The table gives clear evidence of the decline which has occurred in recent years in the amount of variety programming televised and of the very small amounts of programming in the fields of education and the arts. These areas are those which the Board considers should be encouraged by the awarding of high points scores under the new points systems.

450. For the purpose of showing the full extent of Australian programmes available to viewers in metropolitan areas during the past year, the table on page 117 includes a column showing amounts in the various programme categories televised by each national station. The categories shown are those used by the Board in its statistical analysis of programmes of commercial stations; they do not coincide with those used by the A.B.C., which has developed its own categories to describe the programme operations of national stations. Conversion factors included at the foot of the table enable the calculation of the percentage of total transmission time occupied by each programme category shown.

NEWS

451. Although there is no formal obligation on stations to provide news programmes, all but one metropolitan station (TVQ Brisbane) televised a service of this type during the year. Some innovations were noted in the format of news programmes, but in general the pattern of news presentation followed closely that of previous years.

452. News occupied four per cent of transmission time on metropolitan stations, approximately the same as last year, while country stations averaged seven per cent of transmission time, a slight increase on last year.

453. Most news programmes were in the form of 30-minute early evening bulletins, and nearly all stations provided shorter bulletins of 5-10 minutes or headlines of about two minutes at various times during transmission including the late evening.

AUSTRALIAN TELEVISION PROGRAMMES
ALL METROPOLITAN STATIONS

Average yearly amount of time per station devoted to particular categories of Australian programmes.

Programme Category	Commercial Stations										National Stations	
	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1973	1973	
Drama												
Serious ..	..	..	2.0	18.5	23.1	28.8	29.3	41.8	17.3	43.0	..	..
Adventure ..	10.9	26.6	30.0	41.0	27.3	55.2	83.3	99.0	104.3	1.7	..	..
Crime and Suspense ..	9.3	1.4	12.0	22.6	21.0	24.0	31.5	30.8	79.1	71.1	..	..
Domestic and Comedy ..	3.1	1.4	4.1	4.1	..	2.4	2.3	..	0.8	..	..	..
Western ..	3.1	2.8	122.0	139.4	121.8	64.8	51.8	44.0	56.8	33.2	..	..
Miscellaneous ..	26.4	32.2	166.0	225.6	193.2	175.2	198.2	215.6	258.3	149.0	..	..
Light Entertainment												
Cartoons ..	..	1.4	4.0	2.1	4.2	4.8	2.3	4.4	5.1	2.6	..	..
Light Music ..	169.0	140.0	154.0	145.6	151.2	187.2	180.0	151.8	95.3	83.8	..	..
Personality Programmes ..	310.0	267.4	544.0	408.0	399.0	487.2	267.8	382.8	540.4	39.2	..	..
Talent Programmes ..	10.9	15.4	20.0	39.0	56.7	86.4	72.0	68.2	46.5	7.7	..	..
Variety ..	124.0	96.6	122.0	112.8	119.7	153.6	117.0	92.4	78.2	..	..	..
Sport												
..	612.3	520.8	844.0	707.5	730.8	919.2	639.1	699.6	765.5	133.3	..	..
News												
..	181.4	170.8	272.0	272.7	281.4	254.4	315.0	305.8	363.0	463.8	..	..
Children												
Kindergarten ..	234.1	186.2	186.0	205.0	319.2	396.0	279.0	246.4	271.3	308.0	..	..
Other ..	51.2	60.2	104.0	176.3	184.8	259.2	328.5	270.6	254.8	265.5	..	..
Family Activities												
Information ..	240.3	221.2	182.0	141.5	92.4	132.0	200.3	209.0	209.9	111.1	..	..
Current Affairs ..	291.5	281.4	286.0	317.8	277.2	391.2	528.8	479.6	464.7	376.6	..	..
Political Matter ..	38.8	57.4	82.0	106.6	121.8	124.8	137.3	94.6	91.5	36.5	..	..
Religious Matter ..	4.7	7.0	8.0	32.8	32.8	24.0	22.5	30.8	46.6	112.8	..	..
The Arts ..	71.3	78.4	76.0	84.1	52.5	40.8	51.8	48.4	88.8	317.7	..	..
Educational ..	3.1	8.2	2.0	8.2	48.3	48.0	40.5	50.6	11.7	14.5	..	..
Formal ..	46.5	36.4	48.0	55.4	6.3	..	..	..	45.5	66.6	..	..
Other ..	7.8	4.2	6.0	12.3	..	..	..	..	0.8	33.1	..	..
Total Amount of Australian Programming	31.0	25.2	24.0	22.6	25.1	21.6	27.0	28.6	20.5	497.2	..	..
Expressing the above figures as a percentage of all transmission time 100 hours =	1,550.0	1,400.0	2,000.0	2,050.0	2,100.0	2,400.0	2,250.0	2,200.0	2,428.2	2,509.1	..	..
	2.7%	2.6%	2.1%	2.1%	1.9%	1.8%	1.7%	1.8%	1.8%	2.2%	..	..

454. Television stations have a special place in country communities and the continued provision of local news items incorporated in the main evening news programmes, or as separate bulletins, indicates the willingness of stations to cater for the special needs and interests of local viewers, particularly in view of the high costs involved.

455. The televising of commentary or interviews provided an extra dimension to the news on many stations. "A Current Affair" (9 Network) and "Today" (7 Network) continued to be examples of successful enterprises of this type. There were also programmes on some larger provincial stations which dealt with topical issues by means of interviews with visiting personalities or other persons in the news, or man-in-the-street interviews.

456. Pictorial support in news programmes continued to be an outstanding feature of the service, with extensive use being made of outside broadcast facilities and satellite relay services to add to the value of the service. The coverage of the Olympic Games in Munich was the most comprehensive and detailed satellite relay of the year. The year also produced the first Australian two-way satellite link-up in the form of an interview conducted from Los Angeles with the interviewee in Canberra.

CENSORSHIP AND CLASSIFICATION OF IMPORTED PROGRAMMES

457. During the year, all films imported into Australia continued to be examined by the Commonwealth Film Censorship Board and classified for television in accordance with Standards determined by the Board.

458. The system of classifying programmes for television is set out in the Board's Television Programme Standards. These provide for the following censorship classifications:

Symbol "G" —Unrestricted for television.

Symbol "A" —Not recommended for children under 13; may not be televised between 6.00 a.m. and 8.30 a.m. or between 4.00 p.m. and 7.30 p.m. on weekdays or at any time between 6.00 a.m. and 7.30 p.m. on Saturday or Sunday.

Symbol "AO"—Suitable only for adults; may be televised only after 8.30 p.m. on any day, or between 12.00 noon and 3.00 p.m. on weekdays which are school days.

Films may also be classified by the Chief Censor as unsuitable for television.

459. The Chief Film Censor has reported that during the year ended 30 June 1973, the number of television programmes examined totalled 6,755 (8,140 in the previous twelve months) occupying about 4,347 (4,773) hours of screening time. Eliminations were made from 394 (533) programmes. One (3) film was rejected under the Customs (Cinematograph) Regulations and a further 50 (51) were considered unsuitable for television in terms of the television Programme Standards.

460. A study of classification decisions made by the Chief Film Censor showed that most deletions were made on account of the portrayal of violence. As in previous years the importer's desire for a programme to be given a "G" or "A" classification led to many excisions being made. Deletions on the grounds of crudity and indecency were made as often from "A" classified films as from "AO" films. There was a relatively small number of deletions made to remove scenes relating to drug-taking and horror for its own sake.

461. Television programmes were imported in the approximate proportion of 73 per cent (68) from the United States of America, 24 per cent (26) from Britain, and 3 per cent (6) from other countries.

462. Since 1971, appeals against television classifications made by the Chief Film Censor have been heard by the Board. During the year the Board heard thirteen such appeals, six concerning feature films and seven concerning advertising for films. Two of the appeals concerning feature films were upheld and four disallowed. All seven of the appeals concerning film advertising were disallowed.

463. During the year, the Board noted with concern many cases of the unsuitable presentation of promotional material for cinema films and television programmes. The Board reminded stations that it was their responsibility to ensure that all cinema promotional film material had been classified by the Censor before being used on television, and that the material so classified was televised only in accordance with the times stipulated in paragraph 458 above. The Board also advised stations that "R" classified cinema films may not be advertised in any way during family and children's viewing time.

464. These matters were included among items of mutual interest discussed by the Board with the Commonwealth Film Censorship Board at a meeting towards the end of the year. As well as such meetings between the two Boards, a close working liaison was maintained between officers to ensure that there was an understanding of current community standards and their relevance to material either from overseas submitted for censorship or produced locally under the control of television stations.

465. The Board records with appreciation the continued close co-operation of the Commonwealth Film Censorship Board and the satisfactory operation of the censorship procedures which the Board believes to be widely appreciated by parents and others responsible for safeguarding the interests of young viewers.

FAMILY AND CHILDREN'S PROGRAMMES

466. The Board's Television Programme Standards contain provisions designed to ensure that programmes televised during certain periods of the day, when children may form a substantial part of the audience, will be suitable for viewing by children without parental supervision. This period, known as family and children's viewing time, is specified in the Standards, as between 6.00 a.m. and 8.30 a.m. and between

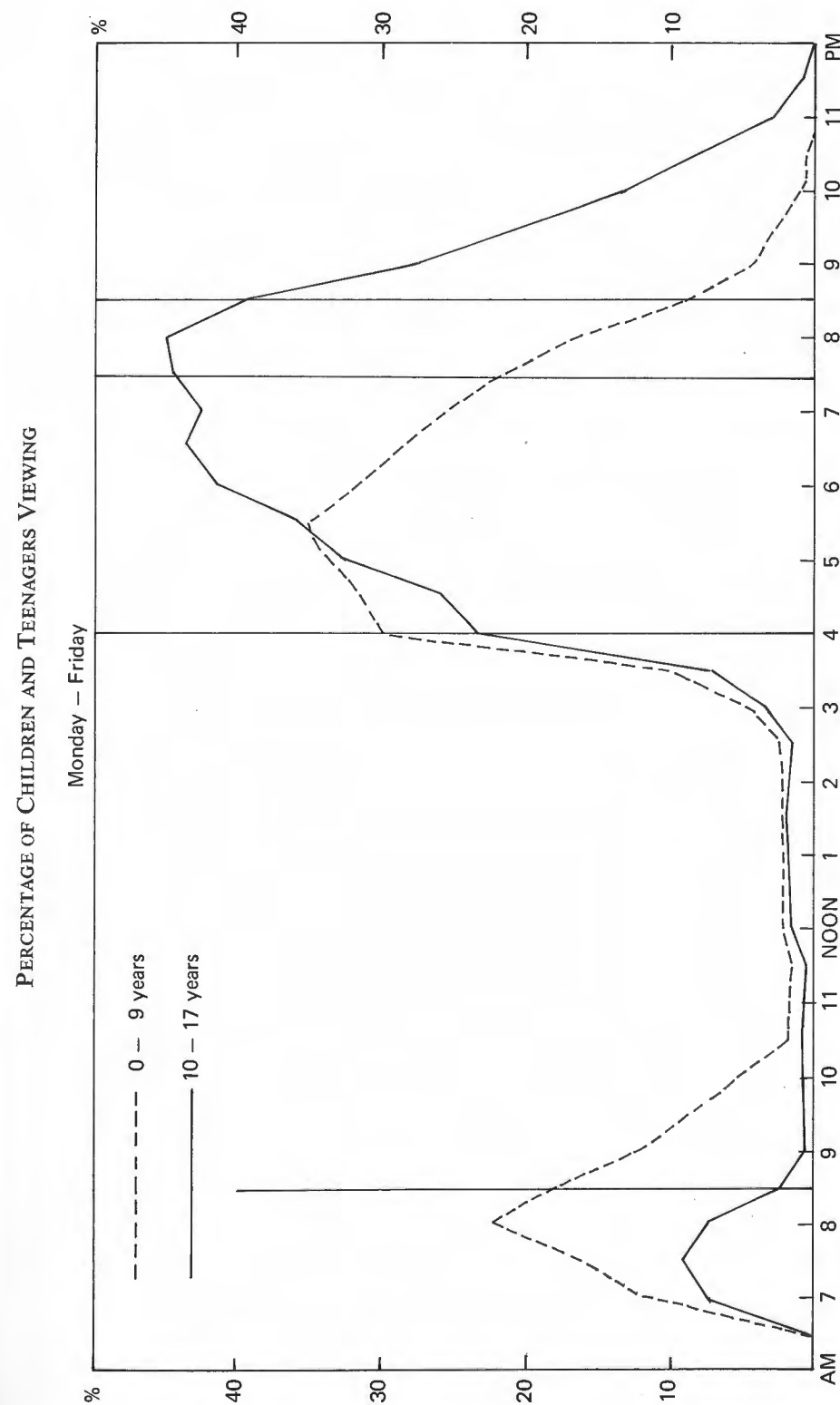
4.00 p.m. and 7.30 p.m. on weekdays and between 6.00 a.m. and 7.30 p.m. on Saturday and Sunday. During these periods all programmes televised must be suitable for viewing by persons of all ages.

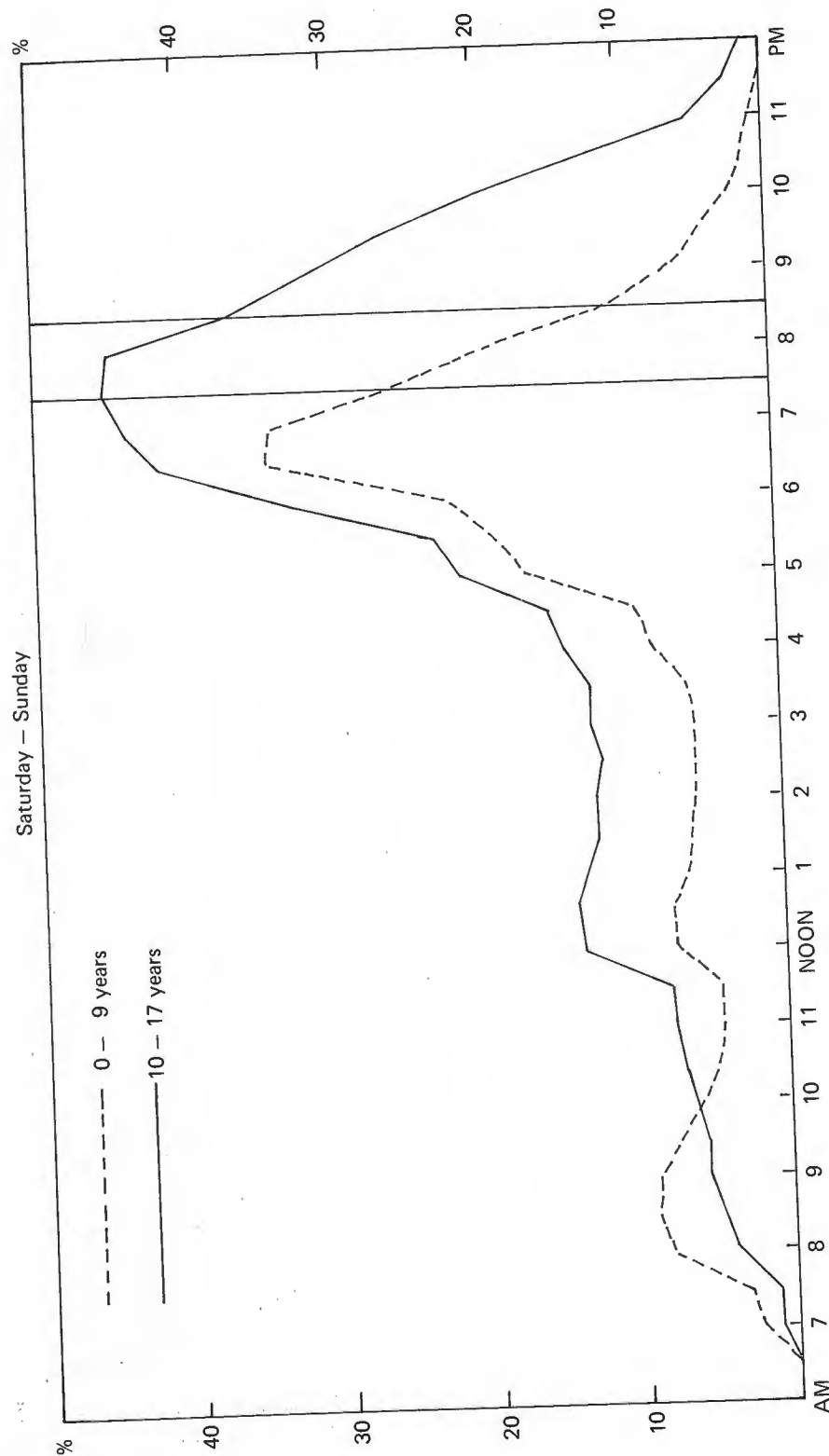
467. The graphs which appear on pages 121 and 122 provide an indication of the time at which young people make use of television. The percentage of children and teenagers viewing at each hour of the day is shown for weekdays and for weekends. Both graphs, when compared with information published in last year's report, suggest that the percentage of children viewing during family and children's viewing times has fallen slightly. It can also be seen that family and children's viewing time as defined above, was closely related to the known patterns of viewing of children and young people.

468. The proportion of transmission time occupied by programmes designed specifically for children amounted to 8.6 per cent or about 9 hours weekly in the case of metropolitan stations and 4.5 per cent or 2½ hours weekly for country stations. Programmes televised to meet the Board's Australian content requirement of one hour per week of programmes designed specifically for school-age children are included in these figures. This quota was introduced by the Board to encourage a wider range of Australian programmes of an entertaining and informative character suitable for school-age children and televised at times when they are available in the audience. Reference is made in paragraph 471 to the Children's Television Advisory Committee which was appointed to develop Guidelines for producers of children's quota programmes. Programmes which have been approved by the Board in terms of the Guidelines for the purpose of the children's programme quota are:—"This Week Has Seven Days," "Elephant Boy" and "Catch Kandy" (Seven Network); "The Curiosity Show" (Nine Network); "Walk a Young World," "Junior Jury" and "Junior Magazine" (O/10 Network); "What in the World" (TVW); and "The Yellow House" (Eric Porter Productions). The majority of these programmes are widely used in both metropolitan and country areas.

469. Because the times at which many stations televised the quota programmes (often early on Sunday morning) were not favoured by children and audiences were minimal, the Board decided that such programmes would obtain quota recognition only if televised during the 4.00 p.m. to 7.30 p.m. portion of family viewing time. At these times these quota programmes will be exposed to a larger audience which will enable the Board to carry out a valid research project into the reaction of children to the programmes, which has not as of yet been possible because of the small size of the sample.

470. In addition to programmes designed to meet the school-age children's quota, most stations televised Australian programmes for pre-school children such as "Here's Humphrey," "Romper Room," "Owleys School," and "Kindy". Other Australian programmes of particular interest to children, although not always directed specifically to them, included "Young Talent Time," "It's Academic" and "Jeopardy".





CHILDREN'S TELEVISION ADVISORY COMMITTEE

471. The Children's Television Advisory Committee, which was appointed by the Board on an ad hoc basis in January 1971, completed its activities in January 1973. The committee, which included experts from the fields of education, children's entertainment, television programme production and administration, comprised:—

- Mr. D. Lyttle, B.A., T.S.T.C. Lecturer in Education, Education Faculty, Monash University (Chairman).
- Dr. R. Goodman, B.A., B.Ed., Ph.D., F.A.C.E. Senior Lecturer in Education, University of Queensland (Deputy Chairman).
- Mr. J. Appleton Former Head of A.B.C. Children's Programmes.
- Mrs. J. Bailey Former Television Producer, commercial television in U.K. and U.S.A.
- Mr. K. Cairns Chairman, Herald-Sun TV Pty. Ltd., Melbourne.
- Mrs. N. Marks Director, Children's Arena Theatre, Melbourne.
- Mr. G. Philipp Children's programme producer.

472. The committee operated under the following terms of reference:—

"To make recommendations concerning types of programmes likely to interest children in the various school-age groups, which should ensure that the Board's requirement for the provision of such programmes as set out in the Board's recent (Australian Content) Determination is effective."

473. In June 1971 the Committee's first report was published under the title of "Production Guidelines for Children's Television Programmes" and the Board agreed that these guidelines should form the main basis on which programmes would be judged for acceptability in connection with the Board's requirement that stations meet a quota in Australian programmes for school-age children. The report was included as an appendix to the Board's Twenty-Third Annual Report. Early last year the Committee prepared an Interim Report which was published in the Board's Twenty-Fourth Annual Report. The Committee had discussions with representatives of stations producing children's quota programmes and provided the Board with its views on programmes for which quota recognition was claimed.

474. The Committee's Final Report is set out in Appendix L. Unfortunately it does not represent the unanimous views of members. Nevertheless, it contains a great number of useful suggestions, not all of which fall within the Committee's terms of reference—or within the Board's powers to implement. The Board is appreciative of the valuable work done by the Committee in developing children's programme production guidelines during its first stage of operation and for the worthwhile advice contained in its subsequent reports to the Board.

475. Some matters raised by the Committee in its final report are under close consideration by the Board and several were acted upon during the year. For

example the Committee's recommendation, that only school-age programmes shown between 4.30 p.m. and 7.30 p.m. on weekdays be accepted for quota programmes, was endorsed in principle by the Board. A similar provision is, in fact, now a condition to be met by licensees in complying with the Board's latest Australian content requirements. The Board has also adopted the Committee's recommendation that all references to advertising directed towards children be consolidated in the Television Programme Standards.

476. The Committee was critical of some programmes which were recognised as "quota" material in the early stages. The Board, however, preferred to encourage any sincerely intentioned work in the formative period, since stations were being asked to venture into a field of production in which they had no experience. One criticism was that some quota programmes tended to be overly educative and lacking in entertainment value. The Board agreed with this view and it has approached the stations in question seeking appropriate changes in the programmes.

477. Another area of criticism lay in the apparently restricted budgets and production facilities allocated to the programmes. The Board is hopeful that the fact that the programmes must now be presented during more popular viewing times, and consequently meet with intensified competition, will force the provision of improved facilities for their production. Towards the end of the Committee's term of appointment several programmes (not considered in time for the Committee's report) became available and these appear to be closer to the ideal combination of information and entertainment recommended by the Committee. Two of these programmes, being children's drama series, are relevant to another view put forward by the Committee that licensees should be required to provide drama programmes for children either as part of the present quota or as an additional children's drama quota. The Board welcomed the production of these two programmes and it acknowledges that drama specifically designed for children is highly desirable and, given exposure during early evening family and children's viewing time, should attract large audiences. The Board would not, however, wish high cost children's drama production to jeopardise the ability of stations to fulfil other Australian content requirements including those for adult drama and other types of children's quota material.

478. The recommendation for the establishment of an independent foundation for the production of children's television programmes is a matter outside the Board's jurisdiction. The recommendation does, however, highlight the Committee's recognition of the difficulties that stations face in the task of producing suitable school-age children's quota material.

479. The Board and many producers of children's programmes have found the production guidelines devised by the Committee to be extremely useful in the making of value judgements about the large area of programming which lies between the extremes of that which is positively inappropriate for children and that which positively caters for their special needs.

480. The Board regrets that some licensees still appear not to give sufficient thought to the fact that the programmes must, above all, be entertaining and suggested to the Committee that this fundamental point might be more strongly emphasised.

RELIGIOUS PROGRAMMES

481. Section 103 of the *Broadcasting and Television Act 1942-1973* requires that licensees of each commercial television station shall televise from his station Divine Worship or other matter of a religious nature during such periods as the Board determines and, if the Board so directs, shall do so without charge.

482. The Board has determined in its Television Programme Standards that each commercial television station should provide time without charge for the televising of religious matter, to the extent of at least one per cent of the normal weekly hours of service, with a minimum of 30 minutes per week. The Standards allow for lesser amounts in special circumstances if mutual agreement is reached between the station and representatives of the Churches.

483. During the year approximately 1.1 per cent of the weekly hours of service of all commercial stations (an average of 50 minutes weekly per station) was occupied by such programmes. Metropolitan stations averaged 60 minutes weekly and country stations 45 minutes. In comparison with the previous 12 months this represented a slight decrease in the amount of time provided by metropolitan stations, and a slight increase on the part of country stations.

484. Over the past year most stations televised at least one 30 minute religious programme in free time, usually on Sundays. Most often this was provided by the Christian Television Association or the radio and television agency of the Catholic Church. Some stations, however, included material from local Churches on a combined or rotational basis. On the whole local material was usually in the form of brief segments.

485. Religious programmes in the form of five minute items, and scatter announcements were widely used by the stations. Scatter announcements, in particular, frequently were televised in prime viewing time. Epilogues, usually of five minutes duration, were also widely used and many stations televised short segments usually of five minutes duration specifically for children, or for women.

486. In addition to religious programmes in free time a number of stations also televised sponsored religious programmes. These programmes, however, did not form a significant part of commercial television programming during the year.

ADVERTISING

487. The Board's Television Programme Standards provide that the time occupied by advertising matter on weekdays must not exceed 11 minutes in each hour between 7.00 p.m. and 10.00 p.m. and 13 minutes in each hour at all other times. On Sundays, between 6.00 a.m. and 12.00 noon, advertising content may not exceed six minutes in the hour, and nine minutes in the hour at other times. To provide a degree of flexibility for stations in scheduling advertisements so as not to unduly interrupt the flow of particular programmes, provision is made for averaging advertising content over two or more consecutive hours provided that no more than one extra minute of advertising is included in any hour.

488. Viewed overall, compliance with the advertising time standards has been reasonably satisfactory—as the graph following paragraph 505 indicates. Nevertheless breaches of the advertising time standards continued to occur during the year. It was necessary for the Board to take up 146 instances of excessive advertising with stations on 47 occasions. Seventeen different stations were involved. In accordance with established policy, the Board discussed all observed breaches with the management of the stations concerned in order to ensure that action was taken to correct the situation leading to the breach.

489. In the weeks immediately before the Federal Election in December 1972 a number of party political advertisements was televised in addition to normal advertising and in the process the advertising content provisions of the Board's Standards were breached.

490. In the cases of stations ATV Melbourne and TEN Sydney the normal methods of approach to station managements failed to remedy the situation and it was necessary for the Board to approach the Chairmen of Directors of the licensee companies before the necessary corrective action was taken.

491. Although some stations claimed that special circumstances operated in the pre-election period because of last minute purchases of advertising time by political parties the Board did not accept this as justification for departing from the Standards.

492. Paragraph 315 of this Report refers to arrangements introduced in March 1973 at the Minister's request to provide him with reports of cases of blatant over-commercialisation observed by the Board each month. The Board wrote to all stations informing them that the Minister had been authorised by Cabinet to exercise his powers under Section 86 of the Broadcasting and Television Act to suspend licences in cases where stations had failed to comply with the Board's advertising time standards.

493. The reports provided to the Minister each month have taken into account the special factors referred to in paragraph 315 which could contribute to apparent breaches of the Standards. The reports have concerned breaches by stations GTS, ADS, GTV and GMV, none of which was considered to be sufficiently serious to warrant his further action. Several of the breaches had occurred because of the inflating effect on the duration of live advertisements through ad-libbing by announcers. The Board wrote to all stations advising them that ad-libbing would not be accepted by the Board as a valid reason for failure to comply with the Standards.

494. During the year the Board gave further attention to the problem of deciding reasonable limits to the amount of non-programme material televised. The Board has been concerned about the extent of usage of this material, which includes programme and station promotions in addition to various other non-commercial announcements and advertising. Such material taxes the tolerance of viewers through its effects on the continuity of programmes, and on adherence by stations to

advertised starting times of programmes. The matter has been discussed with the Federation of Australian Commercial Television Stations and the Board intends to determine new Standards shortly.

495. Paragraph 475 of this Report refers to the adoption by the Board of a recommendation by the Children's Television Advisory Committee relating to advertising directed to children. The Board had been in the process of developing a set of special standards designed to control such practices, about which it had received many complaints from parents.

496. The following Standards for advertising directed to children were determined by the Board on 28 June 1973 pursuant to Section 100(4) of the Act:

- “(1) Children should not be directly urged to put pressure on parents to purchase the product advertised.
- (2) Advertisements should accurately represent the product, and claims concerning specific product qualities should be capable of being substantiated.
- (3) Advertisements must be clearly recognisable as such and separate from the presentation of programme matter.
- (4) Personalities or characters from children's programmes should not be used to endorse or recommend products within or adjacent to children's programmes.
- (5) Children in advertisements should be well-mannered, well-behaved, and show respect for parents.
- (6) There should be no implication that the possession of a product makes the owners superior to their peers, nor that lack of the product may lead to ridicule and contempt. No comparison should be made with last year's models or competitive makes in such a way as to make a child possessing these feel inferior.
- (7) With the objective of avoiding excessive repetition in the telecasting of advertisements directed to children, a station should exercise discretion in the placement of identical advertisements within any regularly scheduled programme directed to children.
- (8) If a price is mentioned, the complete price of the product should be made clear, preferably both aurally and visually, and advertisements should clearly indicate the cost of those items which constitute the original purchase and additional items that must be purchased separately.
- (9) Undue emphasis should not be placed on the use of such words as 'only' or 'just' in stating the price of the product.
- (10) In the case of a product that must be assembled, this should be made clear and, where necessary, the source of power and method of operation should be indicated.
- (11) Where reference is made to competitions, the applicable rules should be made clear and the value of prizes and the chances of winning should not be exaggerated.
- (12) Results shown or claimed for advertised products, such as toys or games, should be attainable by an average child without an undue degree of skill.
- (13) Except in the case of specific safety messages, advertisements should not portray unsafe acts or dangerous situations, e.g., children ignoring traffic regulations or conversing with strangers.
- (14) Advertising of products not intended for use by children, except for gift-giving, should not be directed to children.
- (15) Frightening dramatisations or effects should not be included in advertisements directed to children.”

497. Since 1960, the use of imported television advertisements has been prohibited. The relevant rules provide for the use in television advertisements of film of overseas scenes obtained by Australian film crews sent overseas for the purpose. Because of wide variations in the complexity and size of productions, the Board has not stipulated minima for the size and composition of Australian

production crews appropriate to meet the rules. In all cases, however, the Board insisted on editing and final production being performed in Australia. The rules also provide for a maximum of 20 per cent of an advertisement to consist of film of scenes or events which cannot be obtained in Australia.

498. The Board is examining the rules with a view to determining whether a revision is justified in the light of current practices. In this review the Board is conducting a study of the amount of overseas film included in current advertisements to determine whether increased use is being made of this form of material to the detriment of any section of the production industry.

499. During the year the Board considered five requests for permission to use imported advertisements. Two of these requests were disallowed, while the others were approved on condition that Australian versions of the advertisements, which had already been commissioned, were produced and used as soon as possible. In each case, because of special circumstances, it was not possible to produce the Australian versions of the advertisements in time for the commencement of the advertising campaigns. No disadvantage to Australian producers was involved. The Board also authorised the use of an imported advertisement during a strictly limited campaign to test the acceptability of a new product on the Australian market. In such cases, the Board requires an undertaking that Australian advertisements will be produced if the campaign proves successful. The Board also considered a proposition involving the establishment of a joint Anglo-Australian film production unit, based in London, for the purpose of producing television advertising for Europe, the United Kingdom and Australia. The Board considered that such an arrangement would not be in the best interests of Australian film producers, and therefore did not agree to the proposal.

500. At the close of the year the Board was undertaking a review of the Guidelines it first produced in 1966 for use by advertisers and agencies in the production of advertisements. Among matters which were being considered for inclusion in the Guidelines, which were published as Appendix I to Nineteenth Annual Report, was the need for care in avoiding the use of pictorial content which, if emulated, could lead to damage to the environment.

501. A motor car advertisement which placed undue emphasis on speed and disregarding road safety was considered to be contrary to the Guidelines. At the direction of the Board the advertisement was withdrawn and reconstructed.

502. The Board found it necessary to take action in regard to a number of advertisements which did not comply with the Standards relating to family and children's viewing time. Advertisements for magazines which were clearly intended for adult consumption, and three advertisements which contained material frightening to very young children, were withdrawn from family and children's viewing time at the request of the Board. An advertisement for a car retailer which was contrary to the Standards prohibiting the simulation of news items was withdrawn from use at the direction of the Board.

503. The following tables show for Melbourne stations the pattern of advertising content over the past seven years. The first table shows the time occupied by

advertisements during the different periods of the day. The second table indicates the proportion of time occupied by advertisements on each day of the week during the different periods of the day.

The tables are based on data obtained from TV Monitors Australia Pty. Limited for four representative periods during the year.

PERCENTAGE OF TIME OCCUPIED BY ADVERTISEMENTS—MELBOURNE
METROPOLITAN STATIONS

Time Periods (Monday to Friday)

Year	2.00- 4.30 p.m. Per cent	4.30- 7.00 p.m. Per cent	7.00- 10.00 p.m. Per cent	10.00- 11.30 pm. Per cent	overall Per cent
1967	12.1	11.8	16.1	12.9	13.4
1968	10.6	10.7	16.9	14.0	13.2
1969	13.6	14.0	16.4	18.4	15.3
1970	12.9	17.1	16.8	17.7	16.0
1971	14.1	17.1	16.8	14.7	15.8
1972	15.2	16.6	16.4	14.7	15.8
1973	15.1	16.5	16.7	15.9	16.1

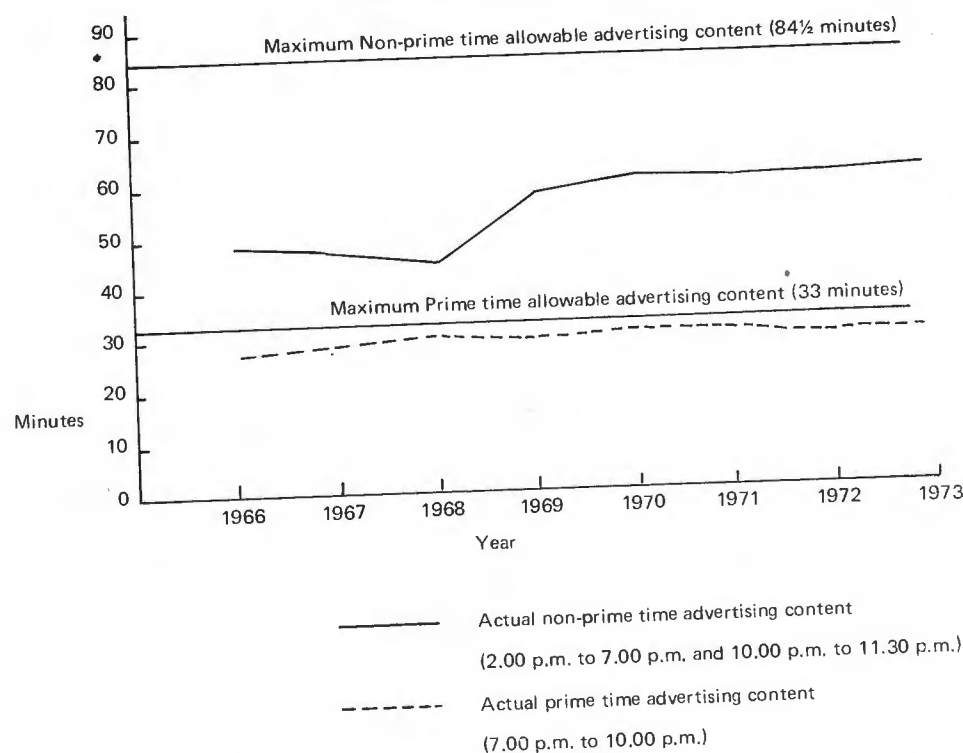
Days of the Week

Year	Sunday Per cent	Monday Per cent	Tuesday Per cent	Wednesday Per cent	Thursday Per cent	Friday Per cent	Saturday Per cent	Overall Per cent
1967	11.7	13.6	12.5	15.6	13.5	12.0	9.6	12.6
1968	12.0	12.5	13.5	14.7	14.2	11.4	10.7	12.7
1969	13.4	15.4	14.8	16.1	16.2	14.2	12.8	14.7
1970	11.7	16.3	15.4	16.8	16.2	15.4	12.9	15.0
1971	12.9	15.9	15.5	16.4	16.2	15.2	12.1	14.9
1972	13.2	15.8	15.4	16.4	15.9	15.7	12.3	15.0
1973	13.0	16.2	16.3	16.3	16.4	14.9	12.5	15.1

504. The tables indicate that in broad terms advertising content was well within the Board's standards. Advertising during night-time periods has risen slightly since last year, while little change has occurred between 2.00 p.m. and 7.00 p.m.

505. The following graph is based on the actual duration in minutes occupied by advertisements. It indicates clearly the manner in which advertising content in prime time (7.00 p.m. to 10.00 p.m.) and at other times of the day has varied since 1966, compared with the allowable maximum amounts of advertising content prescribed in the Board's Standards.

TELEVISION—ADVERTISING CONTENT
Average Monday to Friday—Melbourne
Metropolitan Stations



MEDICAL TALKS AND ADVERTISEMENTS

506. As stated in paragraph 322, the Broadcasting and Television Act provides for the censorship by the Commonwealth Director-General of Health of talks on medical subjects and advertisements for medicines. The Commonwealth Department of Health has prepared notes on the censorship of matters of a medical nature for the guidance of those who prepare such matter. These are published as an appendix to the Board's Television Programme Standards.

507. The Board maintains close liaison with the Department and the Board's programme monitors carry out observations of medical talks and advertisements to assist the Director-General in the exercise of his authority under these sections of the Broadcasting and Television Act.

508. Although in general, licensees have shown that they have a sound appreciation of the requirements set down both in the Act and in the above-mentioned guidelines on censorship, difficulties arose quite frequently in marginal areas particularly in the case of advertisements for vitamins, scalp treatments and slimming devices and in interview programmes where otherwise general discussions sometimes touched incidentally on medical matters. Each such case observed was brought to the notice of the Director-General of Health for action as necessary.

509. The Board, during consultations in August 1972 with the Federation of Australian Commercial Television Stations, drew attention to the fact that there had been an increase in the number of cases observed in which material had not been submitted for prior censorship, and stressed the need for strict adherence to the rules. The Federation acknowledged that there had been difficulties particularly in news and current affairs programmes. The matter will continue to be watched closely by the Board on behalf of the Department.

510. Reference is made in paragraph 153 of this Report to the health warning announcement which, under section 100A of the Act, must follow every advertisement for cigarettes or cigarette tobacco.

TELEVISIONING OF OBJECTIONABLE MATTER—COMPLAINTS

511. During the year, the Board received a substantial number of complaints from viewers about programme matter and the Board's monitoring staff reported on items which appeared doubtful in terms of the Television Programme Standards. All complaints relating to specific items, and programme material generally, were investigated, and where necessary, appropriate action was taken with the station concerned.

512. Among matters which came to the notice of the Board was an exchange between the comperes of the HSV programme "Seven's Penthouse Club" involving a play on the word "encephalitis" which was considered by the Board to have been in extremely poor taste, and was unduly prolonged. The attention of the station management was directed to the matter.

513. In September 1972 an item was included in the BTQ programme "This Week" which showed explicit sexual acts occurring in a "blue" movie. The Board regarded the item as a serious breach of the Television Programme Standards which, from complaints received, had clearly offended many viewers. The Board wrote to the General Manager of BTQ, to the director of the programme and to the producer/comperes, requesting each in terms of Section 119 of the Broadcasting and Television Act to show cause within seven days why an order should not be made prohibiting or placing restrictions on their rendering an item or passing or selecting an item for television. In view of the unsatisfactory nature of the explanation received, the Board wrote to the Chairman of Directors of the licensee company, Brisbane TV Limited, requesting a clear statement on the matter. The Board was assured that, in future, appropriate care would be taken in production to avoid breaches of the Standards. The company had replaced the executive producer of the programme.

514. In October 1972 the Board examined an extract from an episode of the ATN programme "Boney" which contained a sequence showing a broken bottle being used as a weapon. The Board considered the sequence to be unsuitable for television and station ATN was directed to remove the item before the film was used again. Such scenes are deleted from imported films by the Chief Film Censor before being approved for use on television.

515. The Board had occasion to approach station TEN Sydney late in 1972, concerning the drama series "Number 96" because of scenes showing a black mass which the Board directed to be deleted. In late January 1973, a scene involving a youth visiting a prostitute led to the Board invoking Section 101 of the Broadcasting and Television Act in order to examine each episode of the programme before transmission. This procedure was followed with all episodes produced until late March when it was decided that the programme once more conformed to the Television Programme Standards. In June, two segments showing practices associated with sexual aberrations were, at the Board's direction, deleted from the programme, and station TEN was informed that the inclusion of similar material would again lead to the previewing of the programme by the Board in terms of Section 101 of the Act.

516. On a number of occasions in the latter part of 1972, material televised in the "Graham Kennedy Show" was considered by the Board to be in poor taste and the matter was discussed with the GTV management. In December, the station stated that it appreciated the problem and that when the programme recommenced in 1973, it would avoid the type of material that had caused the Board concern. Editions of the programme televised in 1973 continued, however, to include a great deal of objectionable material. Accordingly, the Board informed station GTV on 4 April 1973, that if the situation did not change, the Board would have no alternative but to invoke Section 101 of the Broadcasting and Television Act and insist on the programme being pre-recorded and examined by the Board before being transmitted.

517. The Board was particularly concerned at an imported filmed item included in the TCN programme "A Current Affair" in April 1973, which showed in detail a method of abortion taking place. The Board considered the film to be unsuitable for the time of transmission of the programme (7.00 to 7.30 p.m.) which comes within family and children's viewing time. The Board was concerned also because the item had not been cleared by the Department of Health for use on television nor had it been examined and classified by the Chief Film Censor.

518. The Board informed station TCN that final responsibility for all material televised by the commercial television station rested with the licensee, not with outside programme-producing organisations. ("A Current Affair" is produced for station TCN by an independent company.) The station was also asked to reinstate arrangements for the supervision of the content of the programme which had been introduced following a previous contravention of the Board's Standards. The Board also pointed out the fundamental difficulty which exists in the production of the current affairs type programme presented during family and children's viewing time.

519. Another edition of the programme televised in April, consisting of an interview in which an explicit discussion took place on several aspects of sexual behaviour, was also regarded by the Board as unsuitable for television and station TCN was informed accordingly.

PROGRAMME RESEARCH

520. During the year, the Board completed an extensive review of its programme research activities. It took into account the findings of major investigations

in the U.S.A. sponsored by the Surgeon-General's Scientific Advisory Committee (referred to below), changes in social thinking in this country and overseas, about quality of life issues, and the progress made since 1967 when its research was revitalised by the enlargement of its own research facilities.

521. Future research should cover the uses which people of all ages and backgrounds make of radio and television, and the influences which these media have on their lives; opinion surveys of capital cities and some provincial centres; studies of the acceptability and appropriateness of special programmes for kindergarten-age and school-age children; regular content and thematic analyses of particular types of programmes and experimental investigations into the effects of particular programmes on selected types of viewers.

522. Reference was made in the Twenty-Fourth Annual Report to the findings of the U.S. Surgeon-General's Scientific Advisory Committee on Television and Social Behaviour. The report issued by that Committee included the central finding that there was "a preliminary indication of a casual relationship" between children's viewing of television violence and aggressive behaviour. Subsequently, some of the researchers engaged in the 23 projects which had been sponsored by the Committee made public their doubts about the adequacy of the Report, with the result that the U.S. Senate Sub-Committee on Communications conducted a Hearing in March 1972 into the matter. The Hearing indicated that the strength of the original major conclusion of the report had been tempered in the interests of obtaining a unanimous recommendation by the Committee, and that, in fact, the connection between violence and subsequent aggression by young people was stronger than had been stated. The Committee arranged for further research to be conducted and for the appropriate Government agency to prepare material advising parents of the need for them to supervise the viewing of their children. Representatives of television stations who appeared at the Hearing undertook to take steps to reduce the violence content in their productions.

523. There are fundamental differences between United States and Australian television, which, to some extent, mitigate possible adverse effects of violence on young viewers. These include arrangements for the classification and censorship of all imported films before use on television, and the insistence by the Board that periods described as family and children's viewing time should be kept free from matter unsuitable for children (see paragraphs 457 to 465). No such safeguards exist in the United States. Nevertheless the Board regarded the United States findings seriously and studied their significance in the Australian context. A preliminary study of the nature and incidence of violence on television was made in several capital cities. Further work along these lines is contemplated.

524. Research conducted by the Board during the year was limited to some extent due to a shortage of experienced staff, but further field surveys of attitudes and opinions about television were conducted in Adelaide (previously surveyed in 1969) and Sydney (surveyed on three previous occasions). Reports of the findings were being prepared for publication at the close of the year under review. One of the topics covered was the reaction of viewers to advertisements on television, the subject of frequent complaints to the Board.

525. Progress was made with a series of interviews in depth with individuals and groups drawn from the general public. This project was designed to explore the ideas held by viewers about television and to identify facets of television programmes in which people are interested or about which they are concerned. This method of enquiry gives promise of more fruitful information in some areas than does the field survey method. The data collected to date has been subjected to close analysis for the type of language sophistication and the modes of expression used by members of the general public and for the content of the interviews, such as those issues or strengths and deficiencies of television about which people are most concerned, and the ways in which people use television and its importance to them.

526. An analysis has been made of the findings of the pre-and-post-television surveys of Geraldton, conducted by the Board in 1969 and in 1972. This investigation sought to ascertain whether there had been changes in living habits, interests, leisure-time activities and attitudes to various social issues after approximately three years' exposure to a regular television service. Preliminary findings indicated that changes in some aspects had in fact occurred. A full report will be published in due course.

527. The Board made a grant of \$1,200 to Professor Leon Mann, Flinders University, towards the cost of a pilot study designed to determine whether viewers are likely to be "dehumanised" by watching violent scenes on television. Professor Mann will report to the Board shortly on whether the techniques he has devised for this investigation are successful and whether he proposed to embark on a full-scale study of this important issue.

528. Selected reports from the two commercial audience measurement research organisations—the Anderson Analysis Pty. Ltd. and McNair Surveys Pty. Ltd.—were purchased and analysed by the Board. Stations place great reliance on this data and variations in audience measurement rating figures have critical effects on programming practices. The Board, as has been stated previously, prefers to ally this information with that obtained from other indices used in its own field surveys to provide a more accurate reflection of the tastes and preferences of the audience.

HOURS OF SERVICE

529. Section 16(3)(c) of the *Broadcasting and Television Act 1942-1973* provides that the Board shall have the power to determine the hours during which programmes may be televised. Section 97 of the Act provides that a licensee shall not televise programmes except during such hours as the Board determines.

530. The 48 commercial television stations in service at 30 June 1973 were operating for an aggregate of 3,454 hours per week. This was 42 hours more than at 30 June 1972. The increase results from substantial increases in the hours of operation of GLV Traralgon, NWS Adelaide, SES Mount Gambier and TVW Perth combined with reductions of hours of operation in the case of SAS Adelaide, TVT Hobart, DDQ Darling Downs, SDQ Southern Downs and STV Mildura.

531. The average hours of operation of the 15 metropolitan stations at the end of the year amounted to 106 hours weekly, the same as the previous year, with station HSV Melbourne (127 hours) operating longer than any other. The average for country stations was 56 hours weekly, one hour more than at 30 June 1972.

532. The weekly hours of service of all commercial and national television stations in operation at 30 June 1973 are shown in Appendices D and E. The following table shows the average weekly hours of operation of commercial television stations at intervals since 1960:

HOURS OF OPERATION—COMMERCIAL TELEVISION STATIONS
Average Hours per Week at 30 June (to nearest hour)

Location	1960	1966	1972	1973
Sydney	86 (2 stns.)	85 (3 stns.)	121 (3 stns.)	121 (3 stns.)
Melbourne	66 (2 stns.)	73 (3 stns.)	122 (3 stns.)	123 (3 stns.)
Brisbane	56 (2 stns.)	70 (3 stns.)	96 (3 stns.)	94 (3 stns.)
Adelaide	56 (2 stns.)	92 (3 stns.)	100 (3 stns.)	99 (3 stns.)
Perth	44 (1 stn.)	78 (2 stns.)	100 (2 stns.)	106 (2 stns.)
Hobart	30 (1 stn.)	61 (1 stn.)	76 (1 stn.)	68 (1 stn.)
All State Capitals ..	60 (10 stns.)	78 (15 stns.)	106 (15 stns.)	106 (15 stns.)
All Other Areas .. .	..	50 (24 stns.)	55 (33 stns.)	56 (33 stns.)
All Stations	60 (10 stns.)	61 (39 stns.)	71 (48 stns.)	72 (48 stns.)

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

RETIREMENT OF SECRETARY OF BOARD

534. Mr. J. A. McNamara, Secretary of the Board, retired during the year on account of ill health.

535. Mr. McNamara had been Secretary of the Board since 1963. He holds the degrees of Bachelor of Arts and Bachelor of Commerce. He has had a distinguished career in the Commonwealth Public Service for a period in excess of 37 years. He joined the staff of the Board shortly after its establishment in 1949. Prior to joining the Board, Mr. McNamara was with the Radio Branch, Postmaster-General's Department and he had been involved therefore in broadcasting administration for the entire period of his long career.

536. In paying tribute to Mr. McNamara's ability the Board is aware that the administration in respect of broadcasting and television has presented many problems as the services developed and appreciates the fact that Mr. McNamara had displayed very special talents in the key positions which he had occupied for a number of years.

537. The members of the Board and Mr. McNamara's professional colleagues had all learned of his retirement with great regret and joined in wishing him a speedy return to good health.

538. Mr. B. J. Connolly succeeded Mr. McNamara as Secretary of the Board. Mr. Connolly was formerly assistant Secretary.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

539. The Board wishes to acknowledge the co-operation extended to it throughout the year by the various bodies with which it is associated in matters relating to the broadcasting and television services of Australia. The Board, in particular, wishes to place on record its appreciation of the considerable assistance rendered by the A.P.O. Whilst the Post Office and the Board no longer fall within the purview of the same Minister of State, the responsibilities of the two organisations regarding the national service remain the same. The A.B.C. has provided considerable assistance to the Board as have also the Federation of Australian Commercial Broadcasters, the Federation of Australian Commercial Television Stations, the Overseas Telecommunications Commission, the Commonwealth Film Censorship Board and officers of the Attorney-General's Department. The Board greatly appreciates also the work done on its behalf in London by officers of the High Commissioner's Office, and Mr. J. M. Ryan, the A.P.O. Representative and in the United States of America by Mr. K. H. Toakley, Civil Air Attaché. With the approval of the Department of Civil Aviation, the Civil Air Attaché acts as the Board's representative in Washington. The Board is grateful also to the Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology, the 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.

540. The Board also acknowledges with thanks the services of the Transport Section of the Department of Supply which provides the Board's transport services including assistance with transport in relation to technical field work in various parts of Australia.

541. As reported in paragraph 15, Mr. D. McDonald retired from the Board on 23 June 1972. Prior to that time he was on secondment to the New Zealand Government. Although he did not take part in the preparation of the report he did offer some technical advice in the formative stages of its preparation.

542. Since Mr. Neary did not join the Board until 27 June 1973 he was not associated with the Board's activities in the year under review. He has read the Report and was present at the Board Meeting at which this Report was adopted.

MYLES F. E. WRIGHT, Chairman
 J. M. DONOVAN, Vice-Chairman
 J. E. NEARY, O.B.E., Member
 H. S. HARTE, Part-time Member
 E. N. WILLIAMS, Part-time Member

B. J. CONNOLLY, Secretary.
 24 July 1973

APPENDIX A

COMMERCIAL BROADCASTING STATIONS IN OPERATION ON 30 JUNE 1973
 MEDIUM FREQUENCY SERVICES

Call Sign	Location of Station	Frequency (kHz)	Authorised Power (watts)	Licensee and Registered Office	Hours of Service per Week (to nearest Quarter Hour)
AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY					
2CA	Canberra ..	1,050	2,000	Canberra Broadcasters Pty Ltd, 64 Northbourne Avenue, Canberra City, A.C.T. 2601	168
NEW SOUTH WALES					
<i>Metropolitan</i>					
2CH	Sydney ..	1,170	5,000	Council of Churches in N.S.W. Broadcasting Co. Pty Ltd, 113-115 Oxford Street, Darlinghurst, N.S.W. 2010	168
<i>(Note: Amalgamated Wireless (A'asia) Ltd, 47 York Street, Sydney, N.S.W. 2000, operates station 2CH under an agreement with the licensee, to which the Minister has given his consent, under Section 88 of the Broadcasting and Television Act 1942-1973.)</i>					
2GB	Sydney ..	870	5,000	Broadcasting Station 2GB Pty Ltd, 136-138 Phillip Street, Sydney, N.S.W. 2000	168
2KY	Sydney ..	1,020	5,000	2KY Broadcasters Pty Ltd, 32 Orwell Street, Potts Point, N.S.W. 2011	168
<i>(Note: Messrs. H. B. French and R. H. Erskine, being Trustees of the Labor Council of New South Wales, operate station 2KY under an agreement with the licensee, to which the Minister has given his consent, under Section 88 of the Broadcasting and Television Act 1942-1973.)</i>					
2SM	Sydney ..	1,270	5,000	Broadcasting Station 2SM Pty Ltd, City Mutual Building, 60 Hunter Street, Sydney, N.S.W. 2000	168
2UE	Sydney ..	950	5,000	Radio 2UE Sydney Pty Ltd, 237 Miller Street, North Sydney, N.S.W. 2060	168
2UW	Sydney ..	1,110	5,000*	Commonwealth Broadcasting Corporation Pty Ltd, 365 Kent Street, Sydney, N.S.W. 2000	168
<i>Country</i>					
2AD	Armidale ..	1,130	2,000	New Eng. and Broadcasters Pty Ltd, Broadcast House, 123 Rusden Street, Armidale, N.S.W. 2350	126
2AY	Albury ..	1,490	2,000	Amalgamated Wireless (A'asia) Ltd, 47 York Street, Sydney, N.S.W. 2000	126
2BE	Bega ..	1,480	D 2,000 N 1,000	Radio 2BE Pty Ltd, Auckland Street, Bega, N.S.W. 2550	111½
2BH	Broken Hill ..	570	200	Broken Hill Broadcasters Pty Ltd, Union Street, Broken Hill, N.S.W. 2880	116
2BS	Bathurst ..	1,500	2,000	Bathurst Broadcasters Pty Ltd, 60 Hunter Street, Sydney, N.S.W. 2000	168
2DU	Dubbo ..	1,250	2,000	Western Broadcasters Pty Ltd, 43 Macquarie Street, Dubbo, N.S.W. 2830	129
2GF	Grafton ..	1,210	2,000	Amalgamated Wireless (A'asia) Ltd, 47 York Street, Sydney, N.S.W. 2000	129
2GN	Goulburn ..	1,380	2,000	Amalgamated Wireless (A'asia) Ltd, 47 York Street, Sydney, N.S.W. 2000	118
2GO	Gosford ..	1,310	2,000	Central Coast Broadcasting Pty Ltd, C/- Armstrong, Goff and Co., Public Accountants, 1st Floor, 194-196 Main Street, Gosford, N.S.W. 2250	140
2GZ	Orange ..	990	2,000	Country Broadcasting Services Pty Ltd, 31 Sale Street, Orange, N.S.W. 2800	128½
2HD	Newcastle ..	1,140	2,000	Airsales Broadcasting Co. Pty Ltd, Maitland Road, Sandgate, N.S.W. 2304	168
2KA	Katoomba ..	780	2,000	Transcontinental Broadcasting Corporation Ltd, 11-15 Alexander Street, Crows Nest, N.S.W. 2065	123½
2KM	Kempsey ..	530	2,000	Radio Kempsey Ltd, 11-15 Alexander Street, Crows Nest, N.S.W. 2065	125½

APPENDIX A—continued

Call Sign	Location of Station	Frequency (kHz)	Authorised Power (watts)	Licensee and Registered Office	Hours of Service per Week (to nearest Quarter Hour)
NEW SOUTH WALES—continued					
2KO	Newcastle ..	1,410	2,000	Radio 2KO Newcastle Pty Ltd, C.M.L. Building, 110 Hunter Street, Newcastle, N.S.W. 2300	168
2LF	Young ..	1,340	2,000	Young Broadcasters Pty Ltd, 11-15 Alexander Street, Crows Nest, N.S.W. 2065	122½
2LM	Lismore ..	900	2,000	Richmond River Broadcasters Pty Ltd, 9-11 Molesworth Street, Lismore, N.S.W. 2480	130
2LT	Lithgow ..	1,370	500	Lithgow Broadcasters Pty Ltd, 11-15 Alexander Street, Crows Nest, N.S.W. 2065	117
2MG	Mudgee ..	1,450	2,000	Mudgee Broadcasting Co. Pty Ltd, 60 Hunter Street, Sydney, N.S.W. 2000	133
2MO	Gunnedah ..	1,080	D 2,000 N 1,000	2MO Gunnedah Pty Ltd, 3 Rodney Street, Gunnedah, N.S.W. 2380	122
2MW	Murwillumbah	970	2,000	Tweed Radio and Broadcasting Co. Pty Ltd, Murwillumbah Street, Murwillumbah, N.S.W. 2484	121
2NM	Muswellbrook	1,460	D 2,000 N 1,000	Hunter Broadcasters Pty Ltd, 56 Hunter Street, Newcastle, N.S.W. 2300	122
2NX	Bolwarra ..	1,360	2,000	Hunter Broadcasters Pty Ltd, 56 Hunter Street, Newcastle, N.S.W. 2300	168
2NZ	Inverell ..	1,190	2,000	Northern Broadcasters Pty Ltd, 31 Sale Street, Orange, N.S.W. 2800	103¾
2PK	Parkes ..	1,400	2,000	Parkes Broadcasting Co. Pty Ltd, 307 Clarinda Street, Parkes, N.S.W. 2870	118½
2QN	Deniliquin ..	1,520	2,000	Haig-Muir Broadcasting Pty Ltd, c/o Offner, Hadley & Co., 395 Collins Street, Melbourne, Vic. 3000	119
2RE	Taree ..	1,560	2,000	Manning Valley Broadcasting Pty Ltd, Cowper Street, Chatham, N.S.W. 2430	122½
2RG	Griffith ..	1,070	D 2,000 N 1,000	2RG Broadcasters Pty Ltd, 53-55 Erskine Street, Sydney, N.S.W. 2000	118
2ST	Nowra ..	1,000	2,000	South Coast and Tablelands Broadcasting Pty Ltd, 53 Junction Street, Nowra, N.S.W. 2540	119½
2TM	Tamworth ..	1,290	2,000	Tamworth Radio Development Co. Pty Ltd, Radio Centre, Calala, Tamworth, N.S.W. 2340	140
2VM	Moree ..	1,530	2,000	Moree Broadcasting and Development Co. Ltd, 93 Balo Street, Moree, N.S.W. 2400	134
2WG	Wagga ..	1,150	2,000	Riverina Broadcasters (Holdings) Pty. Ltd, c/o Cooper Bros & Company, 78 Northbourne Avenue, Canberra, A.C.T. 2600	127

(Note: Riverina Broadcasters, 16 Fitzmaurice Street, Wagga Wagga, N.S.W. 2650, operates station 2WG under an agreement with the licensee, to which the Minister has given his consent under Section 88 of the *Broadcasting and Television Act 1942-1973.*)

2WL	Wollongong ..	1,430	2,000	Wollongong Broadcasting Pty Ltd, 136-138 Phillip Street, Sydney, N.S.W. 2000	168
2XL	Cooma ..	920	D 2,000 N 1,000	Cooma Broadcasters Pty Ltd, 132 Sharp Street, Cooma, N.S.W. 2630	126½

VICTORIA
Metropolitan

3AK	Melbourne ..	1,500	5,000	General Television Corporation Pty Ltd, Television City, 22-46 Bendigo Street, Richmond, Vic. 3121	168
3AW	Melbourne ..	1,280	5,000	3AW Broadcasting Co. Pty Ltd, 382-384 La Trobe Street, Melbourne, Vic. 3000	168
3DB	Melbourne ..	1,030	5,000	The Herald and Weekly Times Ltd, 44-74 Flinders Street, Melbourne, Vic. 3000	168
3KZ	Melbourne ..	1,180	5,000	The Industrial Printing and Publicity Co. Ltd, 122-128 Dover Street, Richmond, Vic. 3121	168

(Note: 3KZ Broadcasting Co. Pty Ltd, 64 Elizabeth Street, Melbourne, Vic. 3000, operates station 3KZ under an agreement with the licensee, to which the Minister has given his consent under Section 88 of the *Broadcasting and Television Act 1942-1973.*)

APPENDIX A—continued

Call Sign	Location of Station	Frequency (kHz)	Authorised Power (watts)	Licensee and Registered Office	Hours of Service per Week (to nearest Quarter Hour)
VICTORIA—continued					
3UZ	Melbourne ..	930	5,000	Nilsen's Broadcasting Service Pty Ltd, 45-47 Bourke Street, Melbourne, Vic. 3000	168
3XY	Melbourne ..	1,420	5,000	Station 3XY Pty Ltd, c/o Messrs Tovell & Lucas, Charter House, 4 Bank Place, Melbourne, Vic. 3000	168

(Note: Efftee Broadcasters Pty Ltd, 5th Floor, 250 Spencer Street, Melbourne, Vic. 3000, operates station 3XY under an agreement with the licensee, to which the Minister has given his consent, under Section 88 of the *Broadcasting and Television Act 1942-1973.*)

Country

3BA	Ballarat ..	1,320	2,000	Ballarat Broadcasters Pty Ltd, 56 Lydiard Street North, Ballarat, Vic. 3350	168
3BO	Bendigo ..	960	2,000	Amalgamated Wireless (A'asia) Ltd, 47 York Street, Sydney, N.S.W. 2000	127½
3CS	Colac ..	1,130	2,000	Associated Broadcasting Services Ltd, 290 La Trobe Street, Melbourne, Vic. 3000	118½
3CV	Maryborough	1,060	2,000	V.B.N. Limited, 150 Albert Road, South Melbourne, Vic. 3205	130
3GL	Geelong ..	1,350	2,000	Geelong Broadcasters Pty Ltd, 191-197 Ryrie Street, Geelong, Vic. 3220	125
3HA	Hamilton ..	980	2,000	V.B.N. Limited, 150 Albert Road, South Melbourne, Vic. 3205	130
3LK	Horsham ..	1,090	2,000	The Herald and Weekly Times Ltd, 44-74 Flinders Street, Melbourne, Vic. 3000	122½
3MA	Mildura ..	1,470	2,000	Sunraysia Broadcasters Pty Ltd, 22 Deakin Avenue, Mildura, Vic. 3500	113½
3NE	Wangaratta ..	1,600	2,000	Wangaratta Broadcasting Co. Pty Ltd, Templeton Street, Wangaratta, Vic. 3677	131
3SH	Swan Hill ..	1,330	2,000	V.B.N. Limited, 150 Albert Road, South Melbourne, Vic. 3205	130
3SR	Shepparton ..	1,260	2,000	Associated Broadcasting Services Ltd, 290 La Trobe Street, Melbourne, Vic. 3000	127
3TR	Sale ..	1,240	2,000	V.B.N. Limited, 150 Albert Road, South Melbourne, Vic. 3205	130
3UL	Warragul ..	530	2,000	Associated Broadcasting Services Ltd, 290 La Trobe Street, Melbourne, Vic. 3000	127
3YB	Warrnambool	880	2,000	Associated Broadcasting Services Ltd, 290 La Trobe Street, Melbourne, Vic. 3000	121½

QUEENSLAND

Metropolitan

4BC	Brisbane ..	1,120	2,000	Commonwealth Broadcasting Corporation (Qld) Pty Ltd, Winter Garden Building, 187 Queen Street, Brisbane, Qld 4000	168
4BH	Brisbane ..	1,390	2,000	Broadcasters (Aust.) Pty Ltd, 43 Adelaide Street, Brisbane, Qld 4000	168
4BK	Brisbane ..	1,300	2,000	Queensland Newspapers Pty Ltd, Campbell Street, Bowen Hills, Qld 4006	168
4KQ	Brisbane ..	690	2,000	Labor Broadcasting Station Pty Ltd, Cnr Elizabeth and Edward Streets, Brisbane, Qld 4000	168

Country

4AK	Oakey ..	1,220	2,000	Queensland Newspapers Pty Ltd, Campbell Street, Bowen Hills, Qld 4006	168
4AM	Atherton —	560	2,000	Far Northern Radio (Tablelands) Pty Ltd, c/o Auer and Harvey, 160A Byrnes Street, Mareeba, Qld 4880	122
4AY	Mareeba Ayr ..	940	2,000	Ayr Broadcasters Pty Ltd, 222 Flinders Street, Townsville, Qld 4810	132

APPENDIX A—continued

Call Sign	Location of Station	Frequency (kHz)	Authorised Power (watts)	Licensee and Registered Office	Hours of Service per Week (to nearest Quarter Hour)
<i>QUEENSLAND—continued</i>					
4BU	Bundaberg ..	1,330	2,000	Bundaberg Broadcasters Pty Ltd, 55 Woongarra Street, Bundaberg, Qld 4670	116½
4CA	Cairns ..	1,010	2,000	Amalgamated Wireless (A'asia) Ltd, 47 York Street, Sydney, N.S.W. 2000	122½
4CD	Gladstone ..	930	2,000	Gladstone District Broadcasting Pty Ltd, 139 Goodoon Street, Gladstone, Qld 4680	123
4GG	Gold Coast ..	1,200	2,000	Gold Coast Radio Broadcasting Co. Pty Ltd, Bundall Road, Surfers Paradise, Qld 4217	147
4GR	Toowoomba ..	860	2,000	Gold Radio Service Pty Ltd, Winter Garden Building, 187 Queen Street, Brisbane, Qld 4000	133
4GY	Gympie ..	1,350	2,000	Gympie Noosa Broadcasters Pty Ltd, Smithfield Chambers, 75 Mary Street, Gympie, Qld 4570	118½
4IP	Ipswich ..	1,010	2,000	South Queensland Broadcasting Corporation Pty Ltd, 43 Limestone Street, Ipswich, Qld 4305	168
4KZ	Innisfail-Tully	530	2,000	Coastal Broadcasters Pty Ltd, 40 Rankin Street, Innisfail, Qld 4860	122
4LG	Longreach ..	1,100	2,000	Central Queensland Broadcasting Corporation Pty Ltd, 118A Eagle Street, Longreach, Qld 4730	113½
4LM	Mount Isa ..	1,370	2,000	North Queensland Broadcasting Corporation Pty Ltd, 12th Floor, T. & G. Building, Queen Street, Brisbane, Qld 4000	138
4MB	Maryborough	1,160	2,000	Maryborough Broadcasting Co. Pty Ltd, Winter Garden Building, 187 Queen Street, Brisbane, Qld 4000	121½
4MK	Mackay ..	1,380	2,000	Mackay Broadcasting Service Pty Ltd, 85 Sydney Street, Mackay, Qld 4740	132
4NA	Nambour ..	940	2,000	Sunshine Coast Broadcasting Ltd, 33 Currie Street, Nambour, Qld 4560	118½
4RO	Rockhampton	980	2,000	Rockhampton Broadcasting Co. Pty Ltd, Winter Garden Building, 187 Queen Street, Brisbane, Qld 4000	127½
4SB	Kingaroy ..	1,060	2,000	South Burnett Broadcasting Co. Ltd, 28 Alford Street, Kingaroy, Qld 4610	115½
4TO	Townsville ..	780	2,000	Amalgamated Wireless (A'asia) Ltd, 47 York Street, Sydney, N.S.W. 2000	168
4VL	Charleville ..	920	D 2,000 N 1,000	Charleville Broadcasting Co. Ltd, Radio House, 14 Wills Street, Charleville, Qld 4470	114½
4WK	Warwick ..	880	D 2,000 N 1,000	South Queensland Broadcasting Corporation Pty Ltd, 43 Limestone Street, Ipswich, Qld 4305	121½
4ZR	Roma ..	1,480	D 2,000 N 1,000	Maranoa Broadcasting Co. Ltd, 35 McDowall Street, Roma, Qld 4455	110
<i>SOUTH AUSTRALIA</i>					
<i>Metropolitan</i>					
5AD	Adelaide ..	1,310	2,000	Advertiser Newspapers Ltd, 121 King William Street, Adelaide, S.A. 5000	168
5DN	Adelaide ..	970	2,000	Hume Broadcasters Pty Ltd, 201 Tynte Street, North Adelaide, S.A. 5006	168
5KA	Adelaide ..	1,200	2,000	5KA Broadcasters Pty Ltd, 43 Franklin Street, Adelaide, S.A. 5000	168
<i>Country</i>					
5AU	Port Augusta	1,450	2,000	5AU Broadcasters Pty Ltd, 43 Franklin Street, Adelaide, S.A. 5000	123½
5MU	Murray Bridge	1,460	D 2,000 N 1,000	Murray Bridge Broadcasting Co. Ltd, 121 King William Street, Adelaide, S.A. 5000	125
5PI	Crystal Brook	1,040	2,000	Midlands Broadcasting Services Ltd, 121 King William Street, Adelaide, S.A. 5000	125

APPENDIX A—continued

Call Sign	Location of Station	Frequency (kHz)	Authorised Power (watts)	Licensee and Registered Office	Hours of Service per Week (to nearest Quarter Hour)
<i>SOUTH AUSTRALIA—continued</i>					
5RM	Renmark ..	800	2,000	River Murray Broadcasters Pty Ltd, 43 Franklin Street, Adelaide, S.A. 5000	121
5SE	Mount Gambier ..	1,300	2,000	South Eastern Broadcasting Co. Ltd, 121 King William Street, Adelaide, S.A. 5000	129½
<i>WESTERN AUSTRALIA</i>					
<i>Metropolitan</i>					
6IX	Perth ..	1,080	2,000	6IX Radio Network Pty Ltd, Osborne Park Road, Tuart Hill, W.A. 6060	168
6KY	Perth ..	1,210	2,000	Swan Television Ltd, Hayes Avenue, Nollamara, W.A. 6061	168
6PM	Perth ..	1,000	2,000	Consolidated Broadcasting System (W.A.) Pty Ltd, 283 Rokeby Road, Subiaco, W.A. 6008	168
6PR	Perth ..	880	2,000	Nicholsons Broadcasting Services Pty Ltd, 340 Hay Street, Perth, W.A. 6000	168
<i>Country</i>					
6AM	Northam ..	860	2,000	Consolidated Broadcasting System (W.A.) Pty Ltd, 283 Rokeby Road, Subiaco, W.A. 6008	120
6BY	Bridgetown ..	900	2,000	6IX Radio Network Pty Ltd, Osborne Park Road, Tuart Hill, W.A. 6060	116
6CI	Collie ..	1,130	2,000	Nicholsons Broadcasting Services Pty Ltd, 340 Hay Street, Perth, W.A. 6000	135
6GE	Geraldton ..	1,010	2,000	Great Northern Broadcasters Ltd, 283 Rokeby Road, Subiaco, W.A. 6008	121
6KG	Kalgoorlie ..	980	2,000	Consolidated Broadcasting System (W.A.) Pty Ltd, 283 Rokeby Road, Subiaco, W.A. 6008	117
6MD	Merredin ..	1,100	2,000	6IX Radio Network Pty Ltd, Osborne Park Road, Tuart Hill, W.A. 6060	119
6NA	Narrogin ..	920	2,000	Swan Television Ltd, Hayes Avenue, Nollamara, W.A. 6061	121½
6TZ	Bunbury ..	960	2,000	Nicholsons Broadcasting Services Pty Ltd, 340 Hay Street, Perth, W.A. 6000	135
6VA	Albany ..	780	2,000	Albany Broadcasters Ltd, 171 York Street, Albany, W.A. 6330	129
6WB	Katanning ..	1,070	2,000	6IX Radio Network Pty Ltd, Osborne Park Road, Tuart Hill, W.A. 6060	116
<i>TASMANIA</i>					
<i>Metropolitan</i>					
7HO	Hobart ..	860	2,000	Commercial Broadcasters Pty Ltd, 152 Macquarie Street, Hobart, Tas. 7000	168
7HT	Hobart ..	1,080	2,000	Metropolitan Broadcasters Pty Ltd, 141 Elizabeth Street, Hobart, Tas. 7000	168
<i>Country</i>					
7AD	Devonport ..	900	D 2,000 N 1,000	Northern Tasmania Broadcasters Pty Ltd, 54 Cameron Street, Launceston, Tas. 7250	116½
7BU	Burnie ..	560	D 2,000 N 1,000	Burnie Broadcasting Service Pty Ltd, 54 Cameron Street, Launceston, Tas. 7250	113½
7EX	Launceston ..	1,010	2,000	7EX Pty Ltd, 71 Paterson Street, Launceston, Tas. 7250	150
7LA	Launceston ..	1,100	2,000	Findlay and Wills Broadcasters Pty Ltd, 59 Cameron Street, Launceston, Tas. 7250	134½
7QT	Queenstown	840	500	West Coast Broadcasters Pty Ltd, 59 Cameron Street, Launceston, Tas. 7250	98½
7SD	Scottsdale ..	540	2,000	North East Tasmanian Radio Broadcasters Pty Ltd, 54 Cameron Street, Launceston, Tas. 7250	100½

APPENDIX A—continued

Call Sign	Location of Station	Frequency (kHz)	Authorised Power (watts)	Licensee and Registered Office	Hours of Service per Week (to nearest Quarter Hour)
NORTHERN TERRITORY					
8DN	Darwin ..	1,240	2,000	Darwin Broadcasters Pty Ltd, 16 Smith Street West, Darwin, N.T. 5790	137½
8HA	Alice Springs	900	2,000	Alice Springs Commercial Broadcasters Pty Ltd, 1st Floor, 12 Parsons Street, Alice Springs, N.T. 5750	133

D — Daytime N — Night-time

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

APPENDIX B

NATIONAL BROADCASTING STATIONS IN OPERATION ON 30 JUNE 1973
MEDIUM FREQUENCY SERVICES

Call Sign	Location of Station	Frequency (kHz)	Authorised Power (watts)	Hours of Service per Week (to nearest Quarter Hour)
AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY				
2CN ..	Canberra	1,540	2,000	126
2CY ..	Southern Tablelands Service (Canberra)	850	10,000	126
NEW SOUTH WALES				
<i>Metropolitan</i>				
2BL ..	Sydney	740	50,000	126
2FC ..	Sydney	610	50,000	126
<i>Regional</i>				
2AN ..	Armidale	760	50	126
2BA ..	Far South Coast Service (Bega)	810	10,000	126
2BY ..	Byrock	660	10,000	126
2CO ..	Riverina and North-East Victoria Service (Albury)	670	10,000	126
2CP ..	Cooma	1,570	50	126
2CR ..	Western Districts Service (Orange)	550	50,000	126
2GL ..	New England Service (Glen Innes)	820	10,000	126
2KP ..	Mid-North Coast Service (Kempsey)	680	10,000	126
2LG ..	Lithgow	1,570	200	126
2ML ..	Murwillumbah	560	200	126
2NA ..	Newcastle	1,510	10,000	126
2NB ..	Broken Hill	1,000	2,000	126½
2NC ..	Newcastle	1,230	10,000	131
2NR ..	Northern Rivers Service (Grafton)	700	50,000	126
2NU ..	Northern Tablelands Service (Tamworth)	650	10,000	126
2TR ..	Taree	720	200	126
2UH ..	Muswellbrook	1,040	1,000	126
2WN ..	Wollongong	1,580	2,000	126
VICTORIA				
<i>Metropolitan</i>				
3AR ..	Melbourne	620	50,000	126
3LO ..	Melbourne	770	50,000	126
<i>Regional</i>				
3GI ..	Gippsland Service (Sale)	830	10,000	126
3WL ..	Warrnambool	1,570	200	126
3WV ..	Western Victoria Service (Horsham)	590	50,000	126
QUEENSLAND				
<i>Metropolitan</i>				
4QG ..	Brisbane	790	10,000	126
4QR ..	Brisbane	580	50,000	126
<i>Regional</i>				
4AT ..	Far North Queensland Service (Atherton)	720	4,000	126
4GM ..	Gympie District Service (Gympie)	1,570	200	126
4HU ..	Hughenden	1,570	50	126
4MI ..	Mount Isa	1,080	200	126
4MS ..	Mossman	600	1,000	126
4QA ..	Pioneer District Service (Mackay)	760	2,000	126
4QB ..	Wide Bay District Service (Maryborough)	910	10,000	126
4QD ..	Central Western Queensland Service (Emerald)	1,550	50,000	126
4QL ..	Western Queensland Service (Longreach)	540	10,000	126

APPENDIX B—continued

Call Sign	Location of Station	Frequency (kHz)	Authorised Power (watts)	Hours of Service per Week (to nearest Quarter Hour)
<i>QUEENSLAND—continued</i>				
4QN	Northern Queensland Service (Townsville)	630	50,000	126
4QO	Upper Burnett Service (Eidsvold)	910	10,000	126
4QS	Darling Downs Service (Toowoomba)	750	10,000	126
4QW	South West Queensland Service (St. George)	710	10,000	126
4QY	Far North Queensland Service (Cairns)	800	2,000	126
4RK	Central Queensland Service (Rockhampton)	840	10,000	126
4SO	Southport	1,590	200	126
<i>SOUTH AUSTRALIA</i>				
<i>Metropolitan</i>				
5AN	Adelaide	890	50,000	126½
5CL	Adelaide	730	50,000	126½
<i>Regional</i>				
5CK	Lower North Service (Port Pirie)	640	10,000	126½
5LC	Leigh Creek	1,570	50	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 (Naracoorte)	1,160	10,000	126½
5SY	Streaky Bay	690	2,000	126½
5WM	Woomera	1,580	50	126½
<i>WESTERN AUSTRALIA</i>				
<i>Metropolitan</i>				
6WF	Perth	720	50,000	126
6WN	Perth	810	10,000	126½
<i>Regional</i>				
6AL	Western Australian Regional Service (Albany)	650	400	126
6BE	Broome	670	50	126
6BS	Busselton	680	4,000	126
6CA	Carnarvon	850	200	126
6DB	Derby	870	2,000	126
6DL	Dalwallinu	530	10,000	126
6ED	Esperance	840	1,000	126
6GF	Goldfields Regional Service (Kalgoorlie)	660	2,000	126
6GN	Geraldton Regional Service (Geraldton)	830	2,000	126
6NM	Western Australian Regional Service (Northam)	600	200	126
6PH	Port Hedland	600	2,000	126
6WA	Western Australian Regional Service (Wagin)	560	50,000	126
<i>TASMANIA</i>				
<i>Metropolitan</i>				
7ZL	Hobart	600	10,000	126
7ZR	Hobart	940	10,000	126
<i>Regional</i>				
7NT	North Tasmanian Service (Launceston)	710	10,000	126
7QN	West Coast Service (Queenstown)	630	400	126
<i>NORTHERN TERRITORY</i>				
8AL	Alice Springs	1,530	200	126½
8DR	Darwin	650	2,000	126½
8KN	Katherine	670	50	126½
8TC	Tennant Creek	680	50	126½
<i>TERRITORY OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA</i>				
9GR	Goroka	900	2,000	126½
9LA	Lae	670	2,000	126½
9MD	Madang	860	2,000	126½
9PA	Port Moresby	1,250	2,000	126½
9RB	Rabaul	810	2,000	126½

APPENDIX B—continued

HIGH FREQUENCY SERVICES

Call Sign	Location of Station	Authorised Power (watts)	Hours of Service per Week (to nearest Quarter Hour)
VLH	Melbourne, Victoria	10,000	122½
VLI	Sydney, New South Wales	2,000	126
VLK	Port Moresby, Papua	10,000	122¾
VLM	Brisbane, Queensland	10,000	126
VLQ	Brisbane, Queensland	10,000	126
VLR	Melbourne, Victoria	10,000	124½
VLT	Port Moresby, Papua	10,000	122¾
VLW	Perth, Western Australia (two services on two frequencies, with a short overlap service on a third frequency)	(a) 10,000 (b) 50,000	126

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

APPENDIX C

PAPUA-NEW GUINEA—ADMINISTRATION BROADCASTING STATIONS
IN OPERATION ON 30 JUNE 1973

Station Identification	Location	Frequencies (kHz)	Power (watts)
Radio Bougainville	Kieta	3,322.5	2,000
Radio Central Port Moresby	Port Moresby	3,290	10,000
Radio Goroka	Goroka	2,410	2,000
Radio Kerema	Kerema	3,245	2,000
Radio Kundiawa	Kundiawa	2,376	2,000
Radio Madang	Madang	3,260	2,000
Radio Milne Bay	Alotau	3,235	10,000
Radio Morobe	Lae	3,220	2,000
Radio Mount Hagen	Mount Hagen	2,450	2,000
Radio Northern District	Popondetta	2,468	2,000
Radio Rabaul	Rabaul	3,385; 5,985	10,000
Radio Western District	Daru	3,305	10,000
Radio Wewak	Wewak	3,335; 6,140	10,000

APPENDIX D

COMMERCIAL TELEVISION STATIONS IN OPERATION ON 30 JUNE 1973

Call Sign and Channel	Area	Location Transmitter	Authorised Frequencies (MHz)	Authorised Power (kW.e.r.p.) and Polarisation	Licensee and Registered Office	Hours of Service per Week (to nearest Quarter Hour)
AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY						
CTC-7	Canberra ..	Black Mountain ..	181-188 V 182.258 S 187.758	Vision 100 Sound 10 (Vertical)	Canberra Television Ltd, Canberra Television Centre, Black Mountain, Canberra, A.C.T. 2604.	88
NEW SOUTH WALES						
<i>Metropolitan</i>						
ATN-7	Sydney ..	Artarmon ..	181-188 V 182.25 S 187.75	Vision 100 Sound 10 (Horizontal)	Amalgamated Television Services Pty Ltd, Tele- vision Centre, Epping, N.S.W. 2121.	119
TCN-9	Sydney ..	Willoughby ..	195-202 V 196.25 S 201.75	Vision 100 Sound 10 (Horizontal)	Television Corporation Ltd, 168-174 Castlereagh Street, Sydney, N.S.W. 2000.	123½
TEN-10	Sydney ..	Artarmon ..	208-215 V 209.25 S 214.75	Vision 100 Sound 10 (Horizontal)	United Telecasters Sydney Ltd, cnr Epping and Pitt- water Roads, North Ryde, N.S.W. 2113.	117
<i>Country</i>						
BKN-7	Broken Hill ..	Rocky Hill ..	181-188 V 182.25 S 187.75	Vision 5 Sound 0.5 (Vertical)	Broken Hill Television Ltd, c/o W. C. Beerworth & Crowley, 235 Argent Street, Broken Hill, N.S.W. 2880.	37¼
CBN-8	Central Tablelands ..	Mount Canobolas ..	188-195 V 189.258 S 194.758	Vision 100 Sound 10 (Vertical)	Country Television Ser- vices Ltd, Memorial Place, Bathurst Road, Orange, N.S.W. 2800.	56½
CWN-6	Central Western Slopes	Mount Cenn- Cruaich	174-181 V 175.26 S 180.76	Vision 100 Sound 10 (Vertical)	Country Television Ser- vices, Ltd, Memorial Place, Bathurst Road, Orange, N.S.W. 2800.	56½
ECN-8	Manning River ..	Middle Brother ..	188-195 V 189.25 S 194.75	Vision 100 Sound 10 (Vertical)	NEN-ECN Pty Ltd, Radio Centre, Calala, Tamworth, N.S.W. 2340.	63½
MTN-9	Murrumbidgee Irrigation Areas	Mount Bingar	195-202 V 196.24 S 201.74	Vision 100 Sound 10 (Horizontal)	Murrumbidgee Television Ltd, Remembrance Drive- way, Griffith, N.S.W. 2680.	48½
NBN-3	Newcastle- Hunter River	Great Sugarloaf ..	85-92 V 86.25 S 91.75	Vision 100 Sound 10 (Horizontal)	Newcastle Broadcasting and Television Corporation Ltd, Mosbri Crescent, New- castle, N.S.W. 2300.	102
NEN-9	Upper Namoi	Mount Dowe	195-202 V 196.24 S 201.74	Vision 100 Sound 10 (Horizontal)	NEN-ECN Pty Ltd, Radio Centre, Calala, Tamworth, N.S.W. 2340.	63½
NRN-11	Grafton- Kempsey ..	Mount Moombil ..	215-222 V 216.26 S 221.76	Vision 100 Sound 10 (Horizontal)	Northern Rivers Television Ltd, 9-11 Molesworth Street, Lismore, N.S.W. 2480.	68½
RTN-8	Richmond- Tweed ..	Mount Nardi	188-195 V 189.26 S 194.76	Vision 100 Sound 10 (Horizontal)	Richmond-Tweed TV Ltd, 9-11 Molesworth Street, Lismore, N.S.W. 2480.	68½

APPENDIX D—continued

Call Sign and Channel	Area	Location Transmitter	Authorised Frequencies (MHz)	Authorised Power (kW.e.r.p.) and Polarisation	Licensee and Registered Office	Hours of Service per Week (to nearest Quarter Hour)
<i>NEW SOUTH WALES—continued</i>						
RVN-2	South-Western Slopes and Eastern Riverina	Mount Ulandra ..	V 63-70 V 64-24 S 69-74	Vision 100 Sound 10 (Horizontal)	Riverina & North East Victoria TV Ltd, 198-206 Lake Albert Road, Wagga Wagga, N.S.W. 2650.	51½
WIN-4	Illawarra ..	Knights Hill	94-101 V 95-25 S 100-75	Vision 100 Sound 10 (Horizontal)	Television Wollongong Transmissions Ltd, Fort Drummond, Mount St Thomas, Wollongong, N.S.W. 2500.	98
<i>VICTORIA</i>						
<i>Metropolitan</i>						
ATV-0	Melbourne ..	Mount Dandenong	45-52 V 46-26 S 51-76	Vision 100 Sound 10 (Horizontal)	Austarama Television Pty Ltd, Cnr Springvale and Hawthorn Roads, Nunawading, Vic. 3131.	115
GTV-9	Melbourne ..	Mount Dandenong	195-202 V 196-248 S 201-748	Vision 100 Sound 10 (Horizontal)	General Television Corporation Pty Ltd, 22-46 Bendigo Street, Richmond, Vic. 3121.	126½
HSV-7	Melbourne ..	Mount Dandenong	181-188 V 182-25 S 187-75	Vision 100 Sound 10 (Horizontal)	Herald-Sun TV Pty Ltd, 44-74 Flinders Street, Melbourne, Vic. 3000.	127
<i>Country</i>						
AMV-4	Upper Murray	Baranduda Ranges	94-101 V 95-26 S 100-76	Vision 100 Sound 10 (Horizontal)	Riverina & North East Victoria TV Ltd, 198-206 Lake Albert Road, Wagga Wagga, N.S.W. 2650.	59
BCV-8	Bendigo ..	Mount Alexander ..	188-195 V 189-25 S 194-75	Vision 100 Sound 10 (Vertical)	Bendigo and Central Victoria Telecasters Ltd, Lily Street, Bendigo, Vic. 3550.	77½
BTV-6	Ballarat ..	Lookout Hill (near Mount Buangor)	174-181 V 175-248 S 180-748	Vision 100 Sound 10 (Horizontal)	Ballarat and Western Victoria Television Ltd, Walker Street, Ballarat, Vic. 3350.	67½
GLV-10	La Trobe Valley	Mount Tassie (near Callignee)	208-215 V 209-246 S 214-746	Vision 100 Sound 10 (Horizontal)	V.B.N. Ltd, 150 Albert Road, South Melbourne, Vic. 3205	62½
GMV-6	Goulburn Valley	Mount Major	174-181 V 175-256 S 180-756	Vision 100 Sound 10 (Vertical)	Goulburn-Murray Television Ltd, 290 La Trobe Street, Melbourne, Vic. 3000.	77½
STV-8	Mildura ..	Yatpool ..	188-195 V 189-27 S 194-77	Vision 100 Sound 10 (Horizontal)	Sunraysia Television Ltd, 18 Deakin Avenue, Mildura, Vic. 3500.	37½
<i>QUEENSLAND</i>						
<i>Metropolitan</i>						
BTQ-7	Brisbane ..	Mount Coot-tha ..	181-188 V 182-25 S 187-75	Vision 100 Sound 10 (Horizontal)	Brisbane TV Ltd, Sir Samuel Griffith Drive, Mount Coot-tha, Qld. 4066.	89½
QTQ-9	Brisbane ..	Mount Coot-tha ..	195-202 V 196-25 S 201-75	Vision 100 Sound 10 (Horizontal)	Queensland Television Ltd, Leichhardt Chambers, 133 Leichhardt Street, Brisbane, Qld. 4000.	99½

APPENDIX D—continued—

Call Sign and Channel	Area	Location Transmitter	Authorised Frequencies (MHz)	Authorised Power (kW.e.r.p.) and Polarisation	Licensee and Registered Office	Hours of Service per Week (to nearest Quarter Hour)
<i>QUEENSLAND—continued</i>						
TVQ-0	Brisbane ..	Mount Coot-tha ..	45-52 V 46-25 S 51-75	Vision 100 Sound 10 (Horizontal)	Universal Telecasters Qld Ltd, Sir Samuel Griffith Drive, Mount Coot-tha, Qld 4066.	95
<i>Country</i>						
DDQ-10	Darling Downs	Mount Mowbullen	208-215 V 209-26 S 214-76	Vision 100 Sound 10 (Horizontal)	Darling Downs TV Ltd, Video Avenue, Mount Lofty, Toowoomba, Qld 4350.	56
FNQ-10	Cairns ..	Mount Bellenden-Ker	208-215 V 209-25 S 214-75	Vision 100 Sound 10 (Horizontal)	Far Northern Television Ltd, Insurance House, 5/21 Denham Street, Townsville, Qld 4810.	42
ITQ-8	Mount Isa ..	1½ miles S.E. of Mt Isa	188-195 V 189-25 S 194-75	Vision 0-5 Sound 0-05 (Horizontal)	Mount Isa Television Pty Ltd, c/o W. T. Ockerby & Co., 6 West Street, Mount Isa, Qld 4825.	37½
MVQ-6	Mackay ..	Mount Blackwood ..	174-181 V 175-25 S 180-75	Vision 100 Sound 10 (Horizontal)	Mackay Television Ltd, 216 Victoria Street, Mackay, Qld 4740.	52½
RTQ-7	Rockhampton	Mount Hopeful ..	181-188 V 182-26 S 187-76	Vision 100 Sound 10 (Horizontal)	Rockhampton Television Ltd, Dean Street, Rockhampton, Qld 4700.	44½
SDQ-4	Southern Downs ..	Passchendaele Ridge ..	94-101 V 95-24 S 100-74	Vision 100 Sound 10 (Horizontal)	Darling Downs TV Ltd, Video Avenue, Mount Lofty, Toowoomba, Qld 4350.	56
TNQ-7	Townsville ..	Mount Stuart	181-188 V 182-25 S 187-75	Vision 100 Sound 10 (Horizontal)	Telecasters North Queensland Ltd, Insurance House, 5/21 Denham Street, Townsville, Qld 4810.	46½
WBQ-8	Wide Bay ..	Mount Goonaneman	188-195 V 189-24 S 194-74	Vision 100 Sound 10 (Vertical)	Wide Bay-Burnett Television Ltd, 217 Bazaar Street, Maryborough, Qld 4650	56½
<i>SOUTH AUSTRALIA</i>						
<i>Metropolitan</i>						
ADS-7	Adelaide ..	Mount Lofty	181-188 V 182-26 S 187-76	Vision 100 Sound 10 (Horizontal)	Television Broadcasters Ltd, 125 Strangeways Terrace, North Adelaide, S.A. 5006.	107½
NWS-9	Adelaide ..	Mount Lofty	195-202 V 196-26 S 201-76	Vision 100 Sound 10 (Horizontal)	Southern Television Corporation Ltd, 202-208 Tynte Street, Nth Adelaide, S.A. 5006.	104½
SAS-10	Adelaide ..	Mount Lofty	208-215 V 209-25 S 214-75	Vision 100 Sound 10 (Horizontal)	South Australian Telecasters Ltd, 45-49 Park Terrace, Gilberton, S.A. 5081.	117
<i>Country</i>						
GTS-4	Spencer Gulf North ..	The Bluff ..	94-101 V 95-25 S 100-75	Vision 50 Sound 5 (Vertical)	Spencer Gulf Telecasters Ltd, Martin House, 10 Moseley Street, Glenelg, S.A. 5045.	51½
SES-8	South East ..	Mount Burr ..	188-195 V 189-26 S 194-76	Vision 100 Sound 10 (Horizontal)	South East Telecasters Ltd, John Watson Drive, Mount Gambier, S.A. 5290	49

APPENDIX D—continued

Call Sign and Channel	Area	Location Transmitter	Authorised Frequencies (MHz)	Authorised Power (kW.e.r.p.) and Polarisation	Licensee and Registered Office	Hours of Service per Week (to nearest Quarter Hour)
WESTERN AUSTRALIA						
<i>Metropolitan</i>						
STW-9	Perth	Bickley	195-202 V 196.25 S 201.75	Vision 100 Sound 10 (Horizontal)	Swan Television Ltd, Hayes Avenue, Nollamara, W.A. 6061.	100½
TVW-7	Perth	Bickley	181-188 V 182.25 S 187.75	Vision 100 Sound 10 (Horizontal)	TVW Limited, Osborne Park Road, Tuart Hill, W.A. 6060.	115
<i>Country</i>						
BTW-3	Bunbury	Mount Lennard	85-92 V 86.24 S 91.74	Vision 50 Sound 5 (Horizontal)	South Western Telecasters Ltd, 32 Stirling Street, Bunbury, W.A. 6230.	40
GSW-9	Southern Agricultural	Mount Barker	195-202 V 196.24 S 201.74	Vision 50 Sound 5 (Vertical)	South Western Telecasters Ltd, 32 Stirling Street, Bunbury, W.A. 6230.	40
VEW-8	Kalgoorlie	4 miles north-west of Kalgoorlie	188-195 V 189.25 S 194.75	Vision 8 Sound 0.8 (Horizontal)	Mid-Western Television Pty Ltd, 2 Killarney Street, Kalgoorlie, W.A. 6430.	37½
TASMANIA						
<i>Metropolitan</i>						
TVT-6	Hobart	Mount Wellington	174-181 V 175.258 S 180.758	Vision 100 Sound 10 (Horizontal)	Tasmanian Television Ltd, c/o Wise, Lord, Ferguson, Adams & Bennetto, Scottish Union Building, 152 Macquarie Street, Hobart, Tas. 7000.	76½
<i>Country</i>						
TNT-9	North Eastern Tasmania	Mount Barrow	195-202 V 196.238 S 201.738	Vision 100 Sound 10 (Horizontal)	Northern Television (TNT 9) Pty Ltd, 71-75 Paterson Street, Launceston, Tas. 7250.	68½
NORTHERN TERRITORY						
NTD-8	Darwin	Blake Street, (near Botanic Gardens)	188-195 V 189.25 S 194.75	Vision 10 Sound 1 (Horizontal)	Territory Television Pty Ltd, Blake Street, Darwin, N.T. 5794.	37½

APPENDIX E

NATIONAL TELEVISION STATIONS IN OPERATION ON 30 JUNE 1973

Call Sign and Channel	Area	Location of Transmitter	Authorised Frequencies (MHz)	Authorised Power (kW.e.r.p.) and Polarisation	Hours of Service per Week (to nearest Quarter Hour)
AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY					
ABC-3	Canberra	Black Mountain	85-92 V 86.24 S 91.74	Vision 100 Sound 10 (Vertical)	88
NEW SOUTH WALES					
<i>Metropolitan</i>					
ABN-2	Sydney	Gore Hill	63-70 V 64.25 S 69.75	Vision 100 Sound 10 (Horizontal)	88
<i>Country</i>					
ABCN-1	Central Tablelands	Mount Canobolas	56-63 V 57.258 S 62.758	Vision 100 Sound 10 (Vertical)	88
ABDN-2	Grafton-Kempsey	Mount Moombil	63-70 V 64.26 S 69.76	Vision 100 Sound 10 (Horizontal)	88
ABGN-7	Murrumbidgee Irrigation Areas	Mount Bingar	181-188 V 182.24 S 187.74	Vision 100 Sound 10 (Horizontal)	88
ABHN-5	Newcastle-Hunter River	Great Sugarloaf	101-108 V 102.258 S 107.758	Vision 100 Sound 10 (Horizontal)	88
ABLN-2	Broken Hill	Rocky Hill	63-70 V 64.25 S 69.75	Vision 5 Sound 0.5 (Vertical)	89
ABMN-0	South-Western Slopes and Eastern Riverina	Mount Ulandra	45-52 V 46.24 S 51.74	Vision 100 Sound 10 (Horizontal)	88
ABQN-5	Central Western Slopes	Mount Cenn-Cruaich	101-108 V 102.24 S 107.74	Vision 100 Sound 10 (Vertical)	88
ABRN-6	Richmond-Tweed	Mount Nardi	174-181 V 175.26 S 180.76	Vision 100 Sound 10 (Horizontal)	88
ABSN-8	Bega-Cooma	Brown Mountain	188-195 V 189.24 S 194.74	Vision 100 Sound 10 (Vertical)	88
ABTN-1	Manning River	Middle Brother	56-63 V 57.25 S 62.75	Vision 100 Sound 10 (Vertical)	88
ABUN-7	Upper Namoi	Mount Dowe	181-188 V 182.24 S 187.74	Vision 100 Sound 10 (Horizontal)	88
ABWN-5A	Illawarra	Knight's Hill	137-144 V 138.25 S 143.75	Vision 100 Sound 10 (Horizontal)	88
VICTORIA					
<i>Metropolitan</i>					
ABV-2	Melbourne	Mount Dandenong	63-70 V 64.25 S 69.75	Vision 100 Sound 10 (Horizontal)	92½

APPENDIX E—continued

Call Sign and Channel	Area	Location of Transmitter	Authorised Frequencies (MHz)	Authorised Power (kW.e.r.p.) and Polarisation	Hours of Service per Week (to nearest Quarter Hour)
<i>VICTORIA—continued</i>					
<i>Country</i>					
ABAV-1	Upper Murray	Baranduda Ranges	V 56-63 S 57-25	Vision 100 Sound 10 (Horizontal)	92½
ABEV-1	Bendigo	Mount Alexander	V 56-63 S 57-26	Vision 100 Sound 10 (Vertical)	92½
ABGV-3	Goulburn Valley	Mount Major	V 85-92 S 86-23	Vision 100 Sound 10 (Vertical)	92½
ABLV-4	La Trobe Valley	Mount Tassie (Near Callignee)	V 94-101 S 95-24	Vision 100 Sound 10 (Horizontal)	92½
ABMV-4	Mildura	Yatpool	V 94-101 S 95-27	Vision 100 Sound 10 (Horizontal)	92½
ABRV-3	Ballarat	Lookout Hill (near Mount Buangor)	V 85-92 S 86-238	Vision 100 Sound 10 (Horizontal)	92½
ABSV-2	Murray Valley	Goschen	V 63-70 S 64-26	Vision 100 Sound 10 (Vertical)	92½
<i>QUEENSLAND</i>					
<i>Metropolitan</i>					
ABQ-2	Brisbane	Mount Coot-tha	V 63-70 S 64-24	Vision 100 Sound 10 (Horizontal)	86½
<i>Country</i>					
ABCLQ-7	Cloncurry	Cloncurry Microwave Repeater Station	V 181-188 S 182-24	Vision 0-1 Sound 0-01 (Horizontal)	86½
ABDQ-3	Darling Downs	Mount Mowbullian	V 85-92 S 86-252	Vision 100 Sound 10 (Horizontal)	86½
ABHQ-9	Hughenden	Hughenden Microwave Repeater Station	V 195-202 S 196-26	Vision 0-1 Sound 0-01 (Horizontal)	86½
ABIQ-6	Mount Isa	1½ miles S.E. of Mount Isa	V 174-181 S 175-26	Vision 0-5 Sound 0-05 (Horizontal)	86½
ABJQ-10	Julia Creek	Julia Creek Microwave Repeater Station	V 208-215 S 209-26	Vision 0-1 Sound 0-01 (Horizontal)	86½
ABMQ-4	Mackay	Mount Blackwood	V 94-101 S 95-25	Vision 100 Sound 10 (Horizontal)	86½
ABMKQ-9	Mary Kathleen	Mary Kathleen Microwave Repeater Station	V 195-202 S 196-25	Vision 0-05 Sound 0-005 (Horizontal)*	86½
ABNQ-9	Cairns	Mount Bellenden-Ker	V 195-202 S 196-24	Vision 100 Sound 10 (Horizontal)	86½
ABRQ-3	Rockhampton	Mount Hopeful	V 85-92 S 86-26	Vision 100 Sound 10 (Horizontal)	86½

APPENDIX E—continued

Call Sign and Channel	Area	Location of Transmitter	Authorised Frequencies (MHz)	Authorised Power (kW.e.r.p.) and Polarisation	Hours of Service per Week (to nearest Quarter Hour)
<i>QUEENSLAND—continued</i>					
ABRDQ-6	Richmond	Richmond Microwave Repeater Station	V 174-181 S 175-24	Vision 0-1 Sound 0-01 (Horizontal)	86½
ABSQ-1	Southern Downs	Passchendaele Ridge	V 56-63 S 57-26	Vision 100 Sound 10 (Horizontal)	86½
ABTQ-3	Townsville	Mount Stuart	V 85-93 S 87-27	Vision 100 Sound 10 (Horizontal)	86½
ABWQ-6	Wide Bay	Mount Goonaneman	V 174-181 S 175-24	Vision 100 Sound 10 (Vertical)	86½
<i>SOUTH AUSTRALIA</i>					
<i>Metropolitan</i>					
ABS-2	Adelaide	Mount Lofty	V 63-70 S 64-26	Vision 100 Sound 10 (Horizontal)	86½
<i>Country</i>					
ABGS-1	South East	Mount Burr	V 56-63 S 57-25	Vision 100 Sound 10 (Horizontal)	89
ABNS-1	Spencer Gulf North	The Bluff	V 56-63 S 57-25	Vision 100 Sound 10 (Vertical)	89
ABRS-3	Central East	2½ miles WSW. of Loxton	V 85-92 S 86-248	Vision 100 Sound 10 (Vertical)	89
<i>WESTERN AUSTRALIA</i>					
<i>Metropolitan</i>					
ABW-2	Perth	Bickley	V 63-70 S 64-25	Vision 100 Sound 10 (Horizontal)	89¾
<i>Country</i>					
ABAW-2	Southern Agricultural	Mount Barker	V 63-70 S 64-24	Vision 100 Sound 10 (Vertical)	89¾
ABCW-4	Central Agricultural	Mawson Trig	V 94-101 S 95-26	Vision 100 Sound 10 (Horizontal)	89¾
ABCNW-7	Carnarvon	Robinson Street, adjacent to Long Line Equipment Building	V 181-188 S 182-25	Vision 0-1 Sound 0-01 (Horizontal)	89¾
ABGW-6	Geraldton	6 miles NE. of Geraldton	V 174-181 S 175-24	Vision 10 Sound 1 (Horizontal)	89¾
ABKW-6	Kalgoorlie	4 miles NW. of Kalgoorlie	V 174-181 S 180-74	Vision 8 Sound 0-8 (Horizontal)	89¾
ABNW-7	Norseman	Norseman Microwave Repeater Station	V 181-188 S 182-24	Vision 0-05 Sound 0-005 (Horizontal)*	89¾

APPENDIX E—continued

Call Sign and Channel	Area	Location of Transmitter	Authorised Frequencies (MHz)	Authorised Power (kW.e.r.p.) and Polarisation	Hours of Service per Week (to nearest Quarter Hour)
WESTERN AUSTRALIA—continued					
ABSW-5 ..	Bunbury	Mount Lennard	101-108 V 102.25 S 107.75	Vision 100 Sound 10 (Horizontal)	89½
TASMANIA					
<i>Metropolitan</i>					
ABT-2 ..	Hobart	Mount Wellington	63-70 V 64.24 S 69.74	Vision 100 Sound 10 (Horizontal)	88½
<i>Country</i>					
ABKT-11 ..	King Island	Gentle Annie Hill	215-222 V 216.24 S 221.74	Vision 2 Sound 0.2 (Horizontal)*	88½
ABNT-3 ..	North Eastern Tasmania ..	Mount Barrow	85-92 V 86.20 S 91.70	Vision 100 Sound 10 (Horizontal)	88½
NORTHERN TERRITORY					
ABD-6 ..	Darwin	Blake Street (near Botanic Gardens)	174-181 V 175.25 S 180.75	Vision 10 Sound 1 (Horizontal)	40
ABAD-7† ..	Alice Springs	Heavitree Gap, approx. 2 miles SSW. of Alice Springs	181-188 V 182.24 S 187.74	Vision 0.0025 Sound 0.0025 (Horizontal)*	51½

* e.r.p. in the direction of maximum radiation.
† Repeater station type operation.

APPENDIX F

COMMERCIAL TELEVISION TRANSLATOR STATIONS IN OPERATION ON 30 JUNE 1973

Area Served	Location	Call Sign and Area (Parent Station)	Input Channel	Output Channel	Authorised Power/Polarisation	Licensee
NEW SOUTH WALES						
Armidale ..	Kelly's Plains	NEN Upper Namoi	9	1	5 watts (Horizontal)	NEN-ECN Pty Ltd
Bateman's Bay-Moruya	Mount Wandera	WIN Illawarra	4	11	50 watts (Horizontal)	Television Wollongong Transmissions Ltd
Bega	Mount Mumbulla	WIN Illawarra	11-Bateman's Bay-Moruya & 4-Illawarra ¹	6	100 watts (Horizontal)	Television Wollongong Transmissions Ltd
Bonalbo ..	Brown's Hill	RTN Richmond-Tweed	8	5	1 watt (Vertical)	Richmond-Tweed TV Ltd
Cobar	Fort Bourke Hill	CWN Central Western Slopes	6 ^a	10	50 watts (Vertical)	Country Television Services Ltd
Cooma	Mount Roberts	CTC Canberra	7	10	1,000 watts (Vertical)	Canberra Television Ltd
Glen Innes ..	Merton's Hill	NEN Upper Namoi	9	3	5 watts (Horizontal)	NEN-ECN Pty Ltd
Goulburn ..	Mount Gray	CTC Canberra	7	10	50 watts (Vertical)	Canberra Television Ltd
Inverell ..	'Hillview'—1½ miles ENE. of Inverell	NEN Upper Namoi	9	10	10 watts (Horizontal)	NEN-ECN Pty Ltd
Kandos-Rylstone	Mount Cumber-Melon	CBN Central Tablelands	8	10	5 watts (Vertical)	Country Television Services Ltd
Kyogle	Geneva Hill	RTN Richmond-Tweed	8	5	1 watt (Vertical)	Richmond-Tweed TV Ltd
Lithgow ..	Reservoir Hill	CBN Central Tablelands	8	6 modified—1,000 kHz 9	5 watts (Vertical)	Country Television Services Ltd
Mudgee	2 miles SW. of Mudgee	CWN Central Western Slopes	6	9	1 watt (Vertical)	Country Television Services Ltd
Murwillumbah	May's Hill	RTN Richmond-Tweed	8	5	5 watts (Horizontal)	Richmond-Tweed TV Ltd
Portland-Wallerawang	Garland's Hill, 3½ miles SSW. of Portland	CBN Central Tablelands	8	4	50 watts (Horizontal)	Country Television Services Ltd
Snowy Mountains (Khancoban)	Mount Youngal	AMV Upper Murray	4	10	5 watts (Horizontal)	Snowy Mountains Hydro-Electric Authority
Upper Hunter ..	'The Lookout' 6½ miles WNW. of Aberdeen	NBN Newcastle-Hunter River	3	10	100 watts (Horizontal)	Newcastle Broadcasting and Television Corporation Ltd
Walcha	Clive Blake's Hill	NEN Upper Namoi	9	1	5 watts (Horizontal)	NEN-ECN Pty Ltd
Wollongong ..	Broker's Nose	WIN Illawarra	4 ^b	3	200 watts (Horizontal)	Television Wollongong Transmissions Ltd

APPENDIX F—continued

Area Served	Location	Call Sign and Area (Parent Station)	Input Channel	Output Channel	Authorised Power/Polarisation	Licensee
VICTORIA						
Alexandra ..	Burgess Road, near Yarck	GMV Goulburn Valley	6	10	50 watts (Horizontal)	Goulburn-Murray Television Ltd
Bright ..	Eagle Peak	AMV Upper Murray	4	11	2.5 watts (Horizontal)	Riverina & North East Victoria TV Ltd.
Eildon ..	Near Wightman's Hill	GMV Goulburn Valley	10 (via Alexandra Translator)	3	5 watts (Horizontal)	Goulburn-Murray Television Ltd
Myrtleford ..	Tower Hill	AMV Upper Murray	4 ^a	9	10 watts (Horizontal)	Riverina & North East Victoria TV Ltd
Nhill ..	Mount Lawloit	BTV Ballarat	6 ^b	7	500 watts (Vertical)	Ballarat and Western Victoria Television Ltd
Portland ..	Mount Clay	BTV Ballarat	6	11	500 watts (Horizontal)	Ballarat and Western Victoria Television Ltd
Swan Hill ..	Goschen	BCV Bendigo	8 ^c	11	1,000 watts (Vertical)	Bendigo and Central Victoria Telecasters Ltd
Warrnambool-Port Fairy	Tower Hill	BTV Ballarat	6	9	500 watts (Vertical)	Ballarat and Western Victoria Television Ltd
QUEENSLAND						
Blackwater Bluff	Cutlers Hill	RTQ Rockhampton	7	10	5 watts (Horizontal)	Utah Development Company
Bowen ..	Seacom Site—Sprole Castle	TNQ Townsville	7 ^d	1	100 watts (Horizontal)	Telecasters North Queensland Ltd
Cardstone Village ^e	2 miles E. of Cardstone Village	TNQ Townsville	7	5	1 watt (Vertical)	Northern Electric Authority of Queensland
Collinsville ..	½ mile ESE. of Mount Devlin Trig	MVQ Mackay	6	11	5 watts (Horizontal)	Mackay Television Ltd
Cracow ..	Golden Plateau	RTQ Rockhampton	7	5	1 watt (Horizontal)	Golden Plateau No Liability
Gladstone ..	Maunalar Hill	RTQ Rockhampton	7	10	1 watt (Horizontal)	Rockhampton Television Ltd
Goonyella-Moranbah	Carborough Range (Southern end)	MVQ Mackay	8 (via Nebo Translator)	11	500 watts (Horizontal)	Utah Development Company
Gympie ..	Seacom Site—Black Mountain	WBQ Wide Bay	8	1	500 watts (Vertical)	Wide Bay-Burnett Television Ltd
Monto ..	Mulgildie Plateau	WBQ Wide Bay	8	5	100 watts (Vertical)	Wide Bay-Burnett Television Ltd
Nebo ..	Smith's Hill (4 miles north of Nebo)	MVQ Mackay	6	8	5 watts (Horizontal)	Utah Development Company
Toowoomba ..	Mt Lofty	DDQ Darling Downs	10	5 ^f	25 watts (Horizontal)	Darling Downs TV Ltd
Townsville ..	Seacom Site—Yarrowonga	TNQ Townsville	7	9	5 watts (Horizontal)	Telecasters North Queensland Ltd
SOUTH AUSTRALIA						
Cowell ..	Mt Olinthus	GTS Spencer Gulf North	4	8	50 watts (Vertical)	Spencer Gulf Telecasters Ltd

APPENDIX F—continued

Area Served	Location	Call Sign and Area (Parent Station)	Input Channel	Output Channel	Authorised Power/Polarisation	Licensee
SOUTH AUSTRALIA—continued						
Port Lincoln ..	Borthwicks Hill	GTS Spencer Gulf North	8 (via Cowell Translator)	5	50 watts (Horizontal)	Spencer Gulf Telecasters Ltd
WESTERN AUSTRALIA						
Kambalda ..	Red Hill	VEW Kalgoorlie	8	3	5 watts (Horizontal)	Mid-Western Television Pty Ltd
TASMANIA						
Derby ..	1 mile NW. of Derby	TNT North Eastern Tasmania	9	11	0.2 watts (Horizontal)	Northern Television (TNT 9) Pty Ltd
Gowrie Park ..	1½ miles NW. of Gowrie Park	TNT North Eastern Tasmania	9	1	1 watt (Horizontal)	Northern Television (TNT 9) Pty Ltd
Maydena ..	Abbott's Lookout	TVT Hobart	6	8	1 watt (Horizontal)	Tasmanian Television Ltd
Queenstown-Zeehan	Mount Owen	TVT Hobart	6	8	50 watts (Horizontal)	Tasmanian Television Ltd
Rosebery-Renison Bell	Mount Read	TVT Hobart	8 (via Queenstown Translator)	10	5 watts (Horizontal)	Tasmanian Television Ltd
Savage River-Luina	Mount Cleveland	TNT North Eastern Tasmania	10 (via Waratah Translator)	7	5 watts (Horizontal)	Northern Television (TNT 9) Pty Ltd
South Launceston	Juliana Street	TNT North Eastern Tasmania	9	11	1 watt (Horizontal)	Northern Television (TNT 9) Pty Ltd
St Mary's-Fingal Valley	South Sister Hill	TNT North Eastern Tasmania	9	11	50 watts (Vertical)	Northern Television (TNT 9) Pty Ltd
Stanley ..	The Nut	TNT North Eastern Tasmania	9	6	50 watts (Vertical)	Northern Television (TNT 9) Pty Ltd
Strathgordon ..	Twelvetrees Range, near Strathgordon	TVT Hobart	6	8	10 watts (Horizontal)	Tasmanian Television Ltd
Swansea-Bicheno	½ mile South of Bicheno	TVT Hobart	6	8	50 watts (H-Swansea) (V-Bicheno)	Tasmanian Television Ltd
Taroona ..	White Rock Point	TVT Hobart	6	8	50 watts (Horizontal)	Tasmanian Television Ltd
Waratah ..	Companion Hill	TNT North Eastern Tasmania	9	10	5 watts (Horizontal)	Northern Television (TNT 9) Pty Ltd

¹ Diversity Reception.² Via microwave-intermediate repeater stations at Hermidale and Mount Boppy.³ Via VHF-UHF Translator at WIN Studios.⁴ Via UHF relay at Mount Stanley.⁵ Via UHF relay at Mount Arapiles.⁶ Via UHF relay at Gredgwin.⁷ Via UHF relays at Dick's Rise and Main Creek.⁸ 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.⁹ Channel 5 allocated on a temporary basis subject to withdrawal on twelve months notice.

APPENDIX G

NATIONAL TELEVISION TRANSLATOR STATIONS IN OPERATION ON 30 JUNE 1973

Area Served	Location	Call Sign and Area (Parent Station)	Input Channel	Output Channel	Authorised Power/Polarisation
NEW SOUTH WALES					
Armidale	Kelly's Plains ..	ABUN Upper Namoi	7	4	5 watts (Horizontal)
Bateman's Bay-Moruya ..	Mount Wandera ..	ABWN Illawarra	5A	9	50 watts (Horizontal)
Bonalbo	Brown's Hill ..	ABRN Richmond-Tweed	6	3	1 watt (Vertical)
Bourke-Brewarrina	Mount Oxley ..	ABN Sydney	2 ¹	4	1,000 watts (Horizontal)
Cobar	Fort Bourke Hill ..	ABN Sydney	2 ¹	2	10 watts (Vertical)
Cooma	Nanny Goat Hill ..	ABSN Bega-Cooma	8	0	5 watts (Mixed)
Glen Innes	Merdon's Hill ..	ABUN Upper Namoi	7	0	5 watts (Horizontal)
Goulburn	Mount Gray ..	ABC Canberra	3	0	50 watts (Vertical)
Inverell	'Hillview', 1½ miles ENE. of Inverell	ABUN Upper Namoi	7	2	5 watts (Horizontal)
Kandos-Rylstone	Mount Cumber- Melon	ABCN Central Tablelands	1	0	5 watts (Vertical)
Kyogle	Geneva Hill ..	ABRN Richmond-Tweed	6	3	1 watt (Vertical)
Lithgow	Reservoir Hill ..	ABCN Central Tablelands	1	5	5 watts (Vertical)
Mudgee	2 miles SW. of Mudgee	ABQN Central Western Slopes	5	11	1 watt (Vertical)
Nyngan	Nyngan	ABN Sydney	2 ¹	3	5 watts (Vertical)
Portland-Wallerawang ..	Garland's Hill, 3½ miles SSW. of Portland	ABCN Central Tablelands	1	0	50 watts (Horizontal)
Upper Hunter	'The Lookout', 6½ miles WNW. of Aberdeen	ABHN Newcastle- Hunter River	5	2	100 watts (Horizontal)
Walcha	Clive Blake's Hill ..	ABUN Upper Namoi	7	5	5 watts (Horizontal)
VICTORIA					
Alexandra	Burgess Road near Yarck	ABGV Goulburn Valley	3	5	50 watts (Horizontal)
Eildon	Near Wightman's Hill	ABGV Goulburn Valley	5 (via Alex- andra Translator)	1	1.25 watts ² (Horizontal)
Myrtleford	Tower Hill	ABGV Goulburn Valley	3 ³	2	25 watts (Horizontal)
Nhill	Mount Lawloit ..	ABRV Ballarat	3 ⁴	9	500 watts (Vertical)
Orbost	Mount Raymond ..	ABLV La Trobe Valley	4	2	20 watts (Vertical)
Portland	Mount Clay ..	ABRV Ballarat	2 (via Warr- nambool Translator)	4	500 watts (Horizontal)

APPENDIX G—continued

Area Served	Location	Call Sign and Area (Parent Station)	Input Channel	Output Channel	Authorised Power/Polarisation
VICTORIA—continued					
Warrnambool-Port Fairy ..	Tower Hill	ABRV Ballarat	3	2	500 watts (Vertical)
QUEENSLAND					
Bowen	Seacom Site— Sprole Castle	ABTQ Townsville	3	5	100 watts (Horizontal)
Collinsville	½ mile ESE. of Mount Devlin Trig	ABMQ Mackay	4	8	5 watts (Horizontal)
Gympie	Seacom Site— Black Mountain	ABWQ Wide Bay	6	4	500 watts (Vertical)
Monto	Mulgildie Plateau ..	ABWQ Wide Bay	6	1	50 watts (Vertical)
Townsville	Seacom Site— Yarrowonga	ABTQ Townsville	3	10	5 watts (Horizontal)
SOUTH AUSTRALIA					
Bordertown	Microwave Repeater Station Bordertown	ABS Adelaide	2 ⁵	2	100 watts ⁶ (Vertical)
Cowell	Mount Olinthus ..	ABNS Spencer Gulf North	1	6	50 watts (Vertical)
Keith	Microwave Repeater Station Keith	ABS Adelaide	2 ⁵	4	50 watts (Vertical)
Port Lincoln	Borthwicks Hill ..	ABNS Spencer Gulf North	6 (via Cowell Translator)	3	50 watts (Horizontal)
WESTERN AUSTRALIA					
Kambalda	Red Hill	ABKW Kalgoorlie	6	5	5 watts (Horizontal)
Katanning	Fairfield Microwave Repeater Station	ABW Perth	2 ⁷	4	50 watts (Vertical)
Wagin	Mt Latham Microwave Repeater Station	ABW Perth	2 ⁷	8	1,000 watts (Horizontal)
TASMANIA					
Gowrie Park	1½ miles NW. of Gowrie Park	ABNT North Eastern Tasmania	3	11	1 watt (Horizontal)
Queenstown-Zeehan ..	Mount Owen ..	ABT Hobart	2	4	50 watts (Horizontal)
Rosebery-Renison Bell ..	Mount Read ..	ABT Hobart	4 (via Queens- town Translator)	1	5 watts (Horizontal)
Savage River-Luina ..	Mount Cleveland ..	ABNT North Eastern Tasmania	2 (via Waratah Translator)	4	5 watts (Horizontal)
South Launceston	Juliana Street ..	ABNT North Eastern Tasmania	3	1	1 watt (Horizontal)
St Mary's-Fingal Valley ..	South Sister Hill ..	ABNT North Eastern Tasmania	3	1	50 watts (Vertical)

APPENDIX G—continued

Area Served	Location	Call Sign and Area (Parent Station)	Input Channel	Output Channel	Authorised Power/Polarisation
TASMANIA—continued					
Stanley	The Nut	ABNT North Eastern Tasmania	3	1	50 watts (Vertical)
Strahan	P.M.G.'s Radio Telephone Site at Strahan	ABT Hobart	4 (via Queens- town Translator)	10	1 watt (Horizontal)
Strathgordon	Twelvetrees Range near Strathgordon	ABT Hobart	2	5	5 watts (Horizontal)
Waratah	Companion Hill	ABNT North Eastern Tasmania	3	2	35 watts (Horizontal)

¹ Microwave relay from Sydney.

² Commenced on 5 watts and reduced to 1.25 watts to avoid interference to reception of another station.

³ Via UHF relay at Mount Stanley.

⁴ Via UHF relay at Mount Arapiles.

⁵ Microwave relay from Adelaide.

⁶ Operating at 100 watts, after increasing from 80 watts, instead of 500 watts initially proposed, pending review of reception conditions.

⁷ Microwave relay from Perth.

APPENDIX H

TELEVISION REPEATER STATIONS IN OPERATION ON 30 JUNE 1973

Call Sign	Area Served	Location	Channel	Power (Transmitter)	Polarisation	Licensee
QUEENSLAND						
WEQR	Weipa	Trundling Point	7	10 watts	Horizontal	Commonwealth Aluminium Corp. Ltd.
WESTERN AUSTRALIA						
CKWR	Koolan Island	Koolan Township	7	10 watts	Horizontal	Dampier Mining Co. Ltd
CKWR	Cockatoo Island	Cockatoo Township	9 (Relays Programmes from CKWR Koolan Island)	10 watts	Horizontal	Dampier Mining Co. Ltd
HDWR	Dampier*	PMG/STC Radio Telephone Site	7	10 watts	Horizontal	Hamersley Iron Pty Ltd
HDWR	Karratha*	Karratha Township	9 (Relays Programmes of HDWR Dampier)	1 watt	Horizontal	Hamersley Iron Pty Ltd
HTWR	Mount Tom Price	Mount Tom Price	7	10 watts	Horizontal	Hamersley Iron Pty Ltd
HTWR	Mount Nameless	Mount Nameless	9 (Relays Programmes of HTWR Mount Tom Price)	10 watts	Horizontal	Hamersley Iron Pty Ltd
HTWR	Paraburdoo	2.5 miles S. of Paraburdoo	11 (Relays Programmes of HTWR Mount Tom Price via HTWR Mount Nameless)	25 watts	Horizontal	Hamersley Iron Pty Ltd
NEWR	Newman	Newman Township	7	5 watts	Horizontal	Mt Newman Mining Co. Pty Ltd
NORTHERN TERRITORY						
GEMR	Groote Eylandt	Alyangula Township	7	10 watts	Horizontal	Groote Eylandt Mining Co. Pty Ltd

* The licences for Dampier and Karratha will be withdrawn when the national television stations to serve those areas are established.

APPENDIX I

COMMERCIAL TELEVISION STATIONS
PRINCIPAL SHAREHOLDERS IN LICENSEE COMPANIESAUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY
CANBERRA TELEVISION LTD (CTC)

	50c Stock Units
The Federal Capital Press of Australia Pty Ltd	360,000
Vident Pty Ltd	119,000
Daniel Bros & Co. Pty Ltd	59,600
Others	661,400
Total issued stock units	1,200,000

NEW SOUTH WALES
(Metropolitan)
AMALGAMATED TELEVISION SERVICES PTY LTD (ATN)

	\$2 Shares
John Fairfax & Sons Ltd	1,061,630
Fairfax Corporation Pty Ltd	216,896
Associated Newspapers Ltd	125,000
The Australian Broadcasting Co. Pty Ltd	58,592
Others	32,000
Total issued shares.. .. .	1,494,118

TELEVISION CORPORATION LTD (TCN)

	50c Ordinary Stock Units	50c Preferred Ordinary Shares
Consolidated Press Holdings Ltd	7,402,888	699,438
Others	2,740,593	309,017
Totals	10,143,481	1,008,455

UNITED TELECASTERS SYDNEY LTD (TEN)

	50c Shares
Colonial Sugar Refining Co. Ltd	1,111,111
Amalgamated Wireless (Australasia) Ltd	1,111,111
Email Ltd	1,111,110
N.B.C. International Ltd (Bermuda)	998,000
Bank of New South Wales	664,666
E.M.I. (Australia) Ltd	500,000
Others	4,504,002
Total issued shares.. .. .	10,000,000

(Country)

BROKEN HILL TELEVISION LTD (BKN)

	50c Shares
Valpali Investments Pty Ltd	92,000
B.T.V. Pty Ltd	10,000
J.M. Sturrock Pty Ltd	10,000
Underwriting and Insurance Ltd	10,000
Broken Hill Theatres Pty Ltd	10,000
Others	68,000
Total issued shares.. .. .	200,000

APPENDIX I—continued

COUNTRY TELEVISION SERVICES LTD (CBN)

	50c Stock Units
Email Ltd	226,400
Country Life Newspaper Co. Ltd	101,950
Western Newspapers Ltd	80,000
The Mutual Life and Citizens Assurance Co. Ltd	76,500
Australian Mutual Provident Society	70,000
Others	1,134,668
Total issued stock units	1,689,518

COUNTRY TELEVISION SERVICES LTD (CWN)

See CBN

NEN-ECN PTY LTD (ECN)

	\$1 Shares
Television New England Ltd	1,000
Total issued shares.. .. .	1,000

MURRUMBIDGEE TELEVISION LTD (MTN)

	50c Stock Units
H. Jones and Co. (Sydney) Pty Ltd	372,250
2RG Broadcasters Pty Ltd	96,900
Australasian Jam Co. Pty Ltd	52,249
Others	478,601
Total issued stock units	1,000,000

NEWCASTLE BROADCASTING AND TELEVISION CORPORATION LTD (NBN)

	50c Shares
Telecommunication Securities Ltd	332,845
Radio 2UE Sydney Pty Ltd	285,645
Bank of New South Wales Nominees Pty Ltd	278,747
Currong Pty Ltd	240,000
Wales Nominees (Canberra) Pty Ltd	216,000
United Broadcasting Co. Pty Ltd	156,000
Mercantile Mutual Insurance Co. Ltd	126,000
Others	614,763
Total issued shares.. .. .	2,250,000

NEN-ECN PTY LTD (NEN)

See ECN

NORTHERN RIVERS TELEVISION LTD (NRN)

	50c Shares
Richmond River Broadcasters Pty Ltd	259,980
Northern Star Ltd	112,600
Tweed Radio and Broadcasting Pty Ltd	68,480
East Coast Television Ltd	67,800
Daily Examiner Pty Ltd	60,800
Australian Capital Property Holdings Ltd	60,000
Others	1,370,168
Total issued shares.. .. .	1,999,828

APPENDIX I—continued

RICHMOND-TWEED TV LTD (RTN)

	25c Shares
Northern Rivers Television Ltd	1,399,800
Total issued shares.. .. .	1,399,800

RIVERINA AND NORTH EAST VICTORIA TV LTD (RVN)

	30c Shares
Elwood Pty Ltd	492,349
Estate E. V. Roberts	200,000
Henderson Holdings Pty Ltd	149,000
A. and F. Sullivan Pty Ltd	101,627
Border Morning Mail Pty Ltd	46,054
Others	710,970
Total issued shares.. .. .	1,700,000

TELEVISION WOLLONGONG TRANSMISSIONS LTD (WIN)

	\$1 Stock Units
Media Securities Ltd	398,950
Euroka Pty Ltd	131,800
Interstate Television Holdings Pty Ltd	101,000
Others	368,250
Total issued stock units	1,000,000

VICTORIA
(Metropolitan)

AUSTARAMA TELEVISION PTY LTD (ATV)

	\$2 Shares
Ansett Transport Industries Ltd	2,500,000
Total issued shares.. .. .	2,500,000

GENERAL TELEVISION CORPORATION PTY LTD (GTV)

	\$2 Shares
Independent Television Corporation Pty Ltd	802,771
Consolidated Press Holdings Ltd	141,629
Greater Union Organization Pty Ltd	67,600
Total issued shares.. .. .	1,012,000

HERALD-SUN TV PTY LTD (HSV)

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

(Country)

RIVERINA AND NORTH EAST VICTORIA TV LTD (AMV)
See RVN

BENDIGO AND CENTRAL VICTORIA TELECASTERS LTD (BCV)

	50c Shares
Victorian Broadcasting Network Ltd	1,100,000
Central Victoria Broadcasters Pty Ltd	100,000
Total issued shares.. .. .	1,200,000

APPENDIX I—continued

BALLARAT AND WESTERN VICTORIA TELEVISION LTD (BTV)

	50c Shares
Associated Broadcasting Services Ltd	436,520
Ballarat Courier Pty Ltd	148,800
Ballarat Broadcasters Pty Ltd	146,135
Canberra Television Ltd	65,060
Others	603,485
Total issued shares.. .. .	1,400,000

V.B.N. LIMITED (GLV)

	50c Ordinary Shares	\$2 Cumulative Redeemable Preference Shares
Victorian Broadcasting Network Ltd	981,538	
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	18,462	
Total issued shares.. .. .	1,200,000	729,000

GOULBURN-MURRAY TELEVISION LTD (GMV)

	50c Shares
Associated Broadcasting Services Ltd	1,200,000
Total issued shares.. .. .	1,200,000

SUNRAYSIA TELEVISION LTD (STV)

	50c Shares
Sunraysia Broadcasters Pty Ltd	55,200
Elliott Newspaper Group Pty Ltd	41,000
Central Murray Broadcasters Pty Ltd	35,000
Electronic Industries Ltd	34,000
Sunraysia Publishing Co. Pty Ltd	32,000
M. A. Harrison	32,000
Others	470,800
Total issued shares.. .. .	700,000

QUEENSLAND
(Metropolitan)

BRISBANE TV LTD (BTQ)

	50c Shares
Queensland Newspapers Pty Ltd	240,000
Telegraph Newspaper Co. Pty Ltd	163,000
Associated Newspapers Ltd (London)	100,000
Amalgamated Wireless (Australasia) Ltd	60,000
Commonwealth Broadcasting Corporation (Queensland) Ltd	50,000
Television Corporation Ltd	48,400
The Herald and Weekly Times Ltd	40,000
Others	748,600
Total issued shares.. .. .	1,450,000

APPENDIX I—continued

QUEENSLAND TELEVISION LTD (QTQ)

	25c Stock Units
Fairfax Publications Pty Ltd	507,600
Amalgamated Television Services Pty Ltd	500,800
Fairfax Corporation Pty Ltd	500,400
National Broadcasting Co. Inc. (U.S.A.)	303,000
Interstate Television Holdings Pty Ltd	300,000
P.M.S. Investments Pty Ltd	269,400
Others	646,000
Total issued stock units	<u>3,027,200</u>

UNIVERSAL TELECASTERS QLD. LTD (TVQ)

	50c Shares
Ansett Transport Industries Ltd	2,000,000
Total issued shares.. .. .	<u>2,000,000</u>

(Country)
DARLING DOWNS TV LTD (DDQ)

	50c Shares
Commonwealth Broadcasting Corporation (Queensland) Ltd	129,600
Gold Radio Service Pty Ltd	70,000
Tasmanian Television Ltd	60,000
PNQ Investments Pty Ltd	52,000
Newcastle Broadcasting and Television Corporation Ltd	50,000
Others	1,038,400
Total issued shares.. .. .	<u>1,400,000</u>

FAR NORTHERN TELEVISION LTD (FNQ)

	50c Shares
Telecasters North Queensland Ltd	1,000,000
Total issued shares.. .. .	<u>1,000,000</u>

MOUNT ISA TELEVISION PTY LTD (ITQ)

	\$1 Shares
Fotheringham Investments Pty Ltd	66,060
Samual Allen and Sons Ltd	20,500
Mount Isa Mines Ltd	21,000
Group Television Services Pty Ltd	6,860
News Ltd.. .. .	6,860
Tropicair Theatres Pty Ltd	6,860
Telecasters North Queensland Ltd	6,860
Others	5,000
Total issued shares.. .. .	<u>140,000</u>

MACKAY TELEVISION LTD (MVQ)

	50c Shares
Mackay Theatres (Estate Late John Taylor)	79,196
Tingalpa Hotel Pty Ltd.. .. .	62,000
Buss and Turner Pty Ltd	47,000
Telecasters North Queensland Ltd	32,000
Mackay Printing and Publishing Co. Pty Ltd	30,000
Others	389,804
Total issued shares.. .. .	<u>640,000</u>

APPENDIX I—continued

ROCKHAMPTON TELEVISION LTD (RTQ)

	50c Shares
Nationwide Finance Ltd	72,100
Rockhampton Newspaper Co. Pty Ltd	50,000
Rockhampton Broadcasting Co. Pty Ltd	40,000
Others	837,900
Total issued shares.. .. .	<u>1,000,000</u>

TELECASTERS NORTH QUEENSLAND LTD (TNQ)

	50c Shares
Ayr Broadcasters Pty Ltd	100,100
The North Queensland Newspaper Co. Ltd	46,850
Far Northern Theatres Ltd	44,975
Amalgamated Wireless (Australasia) Ltd	42,245
Samual Allen and Sons Ltd	40,240
Others	530,504
Total issued shares.. .. .	<u>804,914</u>

DARLING DOWNS TV LTD (SDQ)

See DDQ

Wide BAY-BURNETT TELEVISION LTD (WBQ)

	50c Shares
Bundaberg Broadcasters Pty Ltd	90,000
Maryborough Broadcasting Co. Pty Ltd	40,000
Others	870,000
Total issued shares.. .. .	<u>1,000,000</u>

SOUTH AUSTRALIA
(Metropolitan)
TELEVISION BROADCASTERS LTD (ADS)

	50c Shares
Advertiser Newspapers Ltd	920,000
Associated Newspapers Ltd (London)	375,000
Midlands Broadcasting Services Ltd	300,000
5KA Holdings Pty Ltd	300,000
Australian Broadcasting Co. Pty Ltd	74,700
Others	1,030,300
Total issued shares.. .. .	<u>3,000,000</u>

SOUTHERN TELEVISION CORPORATION LTD (NWS)

	50c Shares
News Ltd.. .. .	1,150,000
Total issued shares.. .. .	<u>1,150,000</u>

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN TELECASTERS LTD (SAS)

	50c Shares
TVW Ltd.. .. .	4,000,000
Total issued shares.. .. .	<u>4,000,000</u>

APPENDIX I—continued

(Country)

SPENCER GULF TELECASTERS LTD (GTS)

	50c Shares
J. M. Sturrock Pty Ltd	380,443
B.H.P. Nominees Pty Ltd	55,000
Amalgamated Wireless (Australasia) Ltd	33,000
The Mutual Life and Citizens Assurance Co. Ltd	31,750
Others	269,807
Total issued shares.. .. .	770,000

SOUTH EAST TELECASTERS LTD (SES)

	50c Shares
Scott's Agencies Pty Ltd	97,500
G. A. Warner	36,900
J. B. Lewis	30,700
J. M. Sturrock Pty Ltd	25,575
B.T.V. Pty Ltd	20,000
Estate Late Sir Arthur Warner	20,000
Others	368,825
Total issued shares.. .. .	599,500

WESTERN AUSTRALIA

(Metropolitan)

SWAN TELEVISION LTD (STW)

	50c Shares
Derwent Securities Pty Ltd	415,200
Chesham Securities Pty Ltd	355,000
Esanda Ltd	144,000
Queensland Insurance Co. Ltd	106,666
Dominion Investments Pty Ltd	105,500
Saranna Pty. Ltd	99,830
Cavan Pty Ltd	92,140
Broadway Investments Pty Ltd	85,400
Others	1,796,264
Total issued shares.. .. .	3,200,000

TVW LTD (TVW)

	50c Shares
Tasmanian Television Ltd	208,437
Goulburn-Murray Television Ltd	200,000
National Mutual Life Association of Australasia Ltd	175,285
The Mutual Life and Citizens Assurance Co. Ltd	171,250
Others	4,227,380
Total issued shares.. .. .	4,982,352

(Country)

SOUTH WESTERN TELECASTERS LTD (BTW)

	50c Shares
Swan Brewery Co. Ltd	67,800
Underwriting and Insurance Ltd	45,000
Southern Television Corporation Ltd.. .. .	42,600
Philips Industries Holdings Pty Ltd	42,000
Others	806,600
Total issued shares.. .. .	1,004,000

APPENDIX I—continued

SOUTH WESTERN TELECASTERS LTD (GSW)

see BTW

MID WESTERN TELEVISION PTY LTD (VEW)

	Fully Paid	Paid to 75c
Group Television Services Pty Ltd	53,500	—
O. and I. Patroni	6,600	—
T. T. Watson	5,000	—
Swan Brewery Co. Ltd	5,000	150
Southern Television Corporation Ltd.. .. .	4,900	—
Highway Motel (Kalgoorlie) Pty Ltd	4,450	—
Viewway Drive-In Theatre Pty Ltd	4,075	—
Others	19,475	3,500
Total issued shares.. .. .	106,000	3,630

TASMANIA

(Metropolitan)

TASMANIAN TELEVISION LTD (TVT)

	50c Shares
Davies Bros. Ltd	206,373
The Examiner Newspaper Pty Ltd	145,725
Robert Nettlefold Pty Ltd	107,500
Associated Broadcasting Services Ltd	75,000
Metropolitan Broadcasters Pty Ltd	62,875
E. G. McRae	61,000
Australian Mutual Provident Society	51,875
Commercial Broadcasters Pty Ltd	50,000
Others	1,038,634
Total issued shares.. .. .	1,798,982

(Country)

NORTHERN TELEVISION (TNT 9) PTY LTD (TNT)

	\$2 Shares
Examiner-Northern TV Ltd	183,000
Total issued shares.. .. .	183,000

NORTHERN TERRITORY

TERRITORY TELEVISION PTY LTD (NTD)

	\$1 Shares
Group Television Services Pty Ltd	35,000
J.H.B. Bell	15,000
Suttons Motors (Darwin) Pty Ltd	15,000
H. J. Bell	10,000
Adelphi Pty Ltd	10,000
J. C. Hickman	10,000
L. Cheong Ah Toy	10,000
Others	44,150
Total issued shares.. .. .	149,150

APPENDIX J

MULTIPLE SHAREHOLDING INTERESTS OF NEWSPAPERS
AND OTHERS IN BROADCASTING AND TELEVISION STATIONS

This Appendix lists newspaper companies and other companies or persons which have substantial shareholding interests, directly or indirectly, in two or more licences for commercial broadcasting stations or commercial television stations. The Appendix is divided into four sections:

- I—Capital City Newspapers.
II—Provincial and Country Newspapers.
III—Overseas Newspapers.
IV—Other organizations.

(I) CAPITAL CITY NEWSPAPERS

ADVERTISER NEWSPAPERS LTD (*The Advertiser, Adelaide*)

Television

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

Broadcasting

5AD Adelaide Holds the licence for the station.
5MU Murray Bridge Wholly-owned subsidiary companies hold the licences for 5MU, 5PI and 5PI Crystal Brook
5SE Mount Gambier 5SE.

(Advertiser Newspapers Ltd also holds 3,353,125 of the 60,317,405 ordinary shares in The Herald and Weekly Times Ltd (see below) and 165,000 of the 10,819,351 ordinary shares in Queensland Press Ltd (see below).)

DAVIES BROS. LTD (*The Mercury, Hobart*)

Television

TVT Hobart Holds 206,373 of the 1,798,982 shares in the licensee company and in addition, has a 50 per cent interest in Commercial Broadcasters Pty Ltd which holds 50,000 shares in the licensee company.
TNT North Eastern Tasmania Area Tasmanian Television Ltd, licensee of TVT (see above) holds 119,999 of the 2,400,000 stock units in Examiner-Northern TV Ltd, which company holds all the shares in the licensee company.

Broadcasting

7HO Hobart Holds 12,000 of the 24,000 shares in the licensee company.
7EX Launceston Tasmanian Television Ltd, licensee of TVT (see above) holds 119,999 of the 2,400,000 stock units in Examiner-Northern TV Ltd which holds all the shares in W. R. Rolph & Sons Pty Ltd a subsidiary company of which holds all the shares in the licensee company.

(See below for interests of Tasmanian Television Ltd. In addition, Davies Bros. Ltd holds 9,900 of the 60,317,405 ordinary shares in The Herald and Weekly Times Ltd (see below) and 19,440 of the 23,460,000 ordinary shares in Advertiser Newspapers Ltd (see above).)

JOHN FAIRFAX LTD (*The Sydney Morning Herald*)

Television

Directly and through subsidiary companies:

CTC Canberra Area Holds 360,000 of the 1,200,000 stock units in the licensee company.
ATN Sydney Holds 1,403,526 of the 1,494,118 shares in the licensee company.
NBN Newcastle-Hunter River Area John Fairfax Ltd has a 45 per cent interest in Newcastle Newspapers Pty Ltd, which through a wholly-owned subsidiary company, Newcastle Morning Herald and Miners' Advocate Pty Ltd, holds 216,000 of the 2,250,000 shares in the licensee company.
NRN Grafton-Kempsey Area Canberra Television Ltd, licensee of CTC (see above) holds 20,800 of the 1,999,828 shares in the licensee company.
RTN Richmond-Tweed Area Northern Rivers Television Ltd, licensee of NRN (see above) holds all the shares in the licensee company.
WIN Illawarra Area Holds 101,000 of the 1,000,000 stock units in the licensee company.
BTW Ballarat Area Canberra Television Ltd (see above), holds 65,060 of the 1,400,000 shares in the licensee company.
QTQ Brisbane Holds 1,308,000 of the 3,027,200 stock units in the licensee company. In addition, the licensee of ATN Sydney (see above) holds 500,800 stock units in the licensee company.

APPENDIX J—continued

DDQ Darling Downs Area Newcastle Broadcasting and Television Corporation Ltd, licensee of NBN (see above) holds 50,000 of the 1,400,000 shares in the licensee company.
SDQ Southern Downs Area In addition Ballarat and Western Victoria Television Ltd, licensee of BTW (see above) holds 36,000 shares in the licensee company.

Broadcasting

3XY Melbourne Holds 3,156,080 of the 6,000,000 shares in David Syme & Co. Ltd, which has a 15 per cent interest in the operating company of 3XY.
John Fairfax Ltd, through a wholly-owned subsidiary company, holds 1,783,640 of the 6,336,000 ordinary shares in Macquarie Broadcasting Holdings Ltd, which, through subsidiary companies, has the following interest in broadcasting stations:
2GB Sydney Holds all the shares in the licensee company.
2CA Canberra Holds 30,000 ordinary and 1,550 preference shares in totals of 30,000 ordinary and 2,050 preference shares in the licensee company.
2WL Wollongong Holds all the shares in the licensee company.
3AW Melbourne Holds all the shares in the licensee company.
4BH Brisbane Holds 6,107 of the 12,500 shares in the licensee company.
5DN Adelaide Holds all the shares in the licensee company.

THE HERALD AND WEEKLY TIMES LTD (*The Herald, Melbourne*)

Television

TEN Sydney Holds 226,000 of the 750,000 shares in J. C. Williamson Ltd, which holds 222,222 of the 10,000,000 shares in the licensee company.
HSV Melbourne Holds 637,505 of the 750,005 shares in the licensee company.
BTQ Brisbane Holds 40,000 of the 1,450,000 shares in the licensee company and 4,376,639 of the 10,819,351 shares in Queensland Press Ltd, which through two wholly-owned subsidiary companies, Telegraph Newspaper Co. Pty Ltd and Queensland Newspapers Pty Ltd holds 403,000 of the shares in the licensee company. In addition, Advertiser Newspapers Ltd (see ADS below) holds 165,000 of the 10,819,351 shares in Queensland Press Ltd.
ADS Adelaide Holds 7,192,704 of the 23,460,000 ordinary shares in Advertiser Newspapers Ltd, which, with its wholly-owned subsidiary company, Midlands Broadcasting Services Ltd holds 1,220,000 of the 3,000,000 shares in the licensee company. The Argus and Australasian Ltd, a wholly-owned subsidiary company, also holds 51,840 shares in Advertiser Newspapers Ltd. In addition, Davies Bros. Ltd (see TVT below) holds 19,440 and Telegraph Newspaper Co. Pty Ltd (see BTQ above) holds 24,000 of the 23,460,000 ordinary shares in Advertiser Newspapers Ltd.
TVT Hobart Holds 417,236 of the 866,600 ordinary shares in Davies Bros. Ltd, which holds 206,373 of the 1,798,982 shares in the licensee company. Davies Bros. Ltd also has a 50 per cent interest in Commercial Broadcasters Pty Ltd, which holds 50,000 shares in the licensee company. In addition, Telegraph Newspaper Co. Pty Ltd (see BTQ above) holds 53,866 of the 866,600 ordinary shares in Davies Bros. Ltd.
SAS Adelaide TVW Ltd, licensee of TVW (see below) holds all the shares in the licensee company.
TVW Perth Holds all the 9,216,316 ordinary shares in West Australian Newspapers Ltd (Publisher of The West Australian, Perth) which holds 78,125 of the 4,982,352 shares in the licensee company. In addition, Tasmanian Television Ltd (see above) holds 166,750 shares in the licensee company.

Broadcasting

3DB Melbourne Holds the licences for both stations.
3LK Horsham
3XY Melbourne Holds 841,800 ordinary shares in David Syme and Co. Ltd which has a 15 per cent interest in the operating company of 3XY.
4AK Oakey Holds 4,376,639 of the 10,819,351 shares in Queensland Press Ltd (see below).
4BK Brisbane
4AM Atherton
4BH Brisbane W.A. Broadcasters Pty Ltd, a wholly-owned subsidiary company of West Australian Newspapers Ltd (see TVW above), holds 1,090 of the 12,500 shares in the licensee company. In addition Tasmanian Television Ltd (see TVT above) and Davies Bros. Ltd (see above) each hold 260 of the shares in the licensee company and Commercial Broadcasters Pty Ltd in which Davies Bros. Ltd holds 50 per cent of the shares, holds 520 of the shares in the licensee company.

APPENDIX J—continued

5AD Adelaide	..	..	..	..	Holds 7,192,704 of the 23,460,000 ordinary shares in Advertiser Newspapers Ltd (licensee of 5AD), subsidiary companies of which hold the licences for 5PI, 5MU and 5SE. The Argus and Australasian Ltd, a wholly-owned subsidiary company of The Herald and Weekly Times Ltd, also holds 51,840 shares in the licensee company of 5AD. The Herald and Weekly Times Ltd has a further interest in Advertiser Newspapers Ltd through its shareholdings in Davies Bros. Ltd and Telegraph Newspaper Co. Pty Ltd (subsidiary of Queensland Press Ltd) which holds 19,440 and 24,000 shares respectively in Advertiser Newspapers Ltd.
5MU Murray Bridge					
5PI Crystal Brook					
5SE Mount Gambier					
6IX Perth	..	..	..	..	TVW Ltd, (see above) holds all the shares in the licensee company.
6BY Bridgetown					
6MD Merredin					
6WB Katanning					
7HO Hobart	..	..	..	..	Holds 417,236 of the 866,600 ordinary shares in Davies Bros. Ltd which has a 50 per cent interest in the licensee company. The Herald and Weekly Times Ltd has a further interest in Davies Bros. Ltd through its shareholding in Queensland Press Ltd, a subsidiary company of which Telegraph Newspaper Co. Pty Ltd holds 53,866 shares.
7EX Launceston	..	..	..	..	Tasmanian Television Ltd, licensee of TVT (see above) holds 119,999 stock units in Examiner-Northern TV Ltd which holds all the shares in W. R. Rolph & Sons Pty Ltd, a subsidiary company of which holds all the shares in the licensee company.

(See below for interests of Tasmanian Television Ltd (see above). W. A. Broadcasters Pty Ltd (see 4BH above) holds 183,482 of the 6,336,000 shares in Macquarie Broadcasting Holdings Ltd (see below). Queensland Press Ltd (see above) holds approximately 33% of the shares in Provincial Newspapers (Qld.) Ltd (see Appendix K.)

NEWS LTD (The News, Adelaide), (Daily Telegraph, Sydney)

Television

TEN Sydney	..	..	..	..	Mirror Newspapers Ltd (The Daily Mirror, Sydney) a subsidiary company, holds 140,000 of the 10,000,000 shares in the licensee company.
NEN Upper Namoi Area	..	..	..	..	Holds 33,317 of the 100,000 shares in Tamworth Newspaper Co. Ltd which holds 82,500 of the 1,650,000 shares in Television New England Ltd which holds all the shares in the licensee company.
ECN Manning River Area					
WIN Illawarra Area	..	..	..	..	Media Securities Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of Mirror Newspapers Ltd (see above), holds 398,950 stock units in the licensee company.
ITQ Mt. Isa Area	..	..	..	..	Holds 6,860 of the 140,000 shares in the licensee company.
NWS Adelaide	..	..	..	..	Holds all the 1,150,000 shares in the licensee company.
BTW Bunbury Area	..	..	..	..	Southern Television Corporation Ltd, licensee of NWS (see above) holds 42,600 of the 1,004,000 shares in the licensee company.
GSW Southern Agricultural Area	..	..	..	..	Southern Television Corporation Ltd, licensee of NWS (see above) holds 4,900 of the 106,650 shares in the licensee company.
VEW Kalgoorlie Area	..	..	..	..	Northern Territory News Services Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary company holds 5,000 of the 149,150 shares in the licensee company.
NTD Darwin Area	..	..	..	..

(News Ltd also holds 33,317 of the 100,000 shares in Tamworth Newspaper Co. Ltd (see Appendix K).)

QUEENSLAND PRESS LTD (Courier-Mail and Brisbane Telegraph, Brisbane.)

Television

BTQ Brisbane	Queensland Newspapers Pty Ltd and Telegraph Newspaper Co. Pty Ltd, both wholly-owned subsidiary companies, hold 403,000 of the 1,450,000 shares in the licensee company. In addition holds 588,280 of the 60,317,405 shares in The Herald and Weekly Times Ltd. Queensland Newspapers Pty Ltd and Telegraph Newspaper Co. Pty Ltd also hold 2,585,320 and 1,463,826 shares respectively of the ordinary shares in The Herald and Weekly Times Ltd. Telegraph Newspaper Co. Pty Ltd holds 53,866 of the 866,600 ordinary shares in Davies Bros. Ltd.
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Broadcasting

4AK Oakey	Queensland Newspapers Ltd, a wholly-owned subsidiary company, holds the licences for 4AK and 4BK. The Cairns Post Pty Ltd, a wholly-owned subsidiary company, holds 8,500 of the 50,000 ordinary shares in the licensee of 4AM.
4BK Brisbane					
4AM Atherton					

(Telegraph Newspaper Co. Pty Ltd, a wholly-owned subsidiary company, also holds 24,000 of the 23,460,000 ordinary shares in Advertiser Newspapers Ltd. See above for interests of Advertiser Newspapers Ltd., The Herald and Weekly Times Ltd and Davies Bros. Ltd. Queensland Press Ltd also holds approximately 33 per cent of the issued shares in Provincial Newspapers (Qld.) Ltd. (See Appendix K).)

APPENDIX J—continued

(II) PROVINCIAL NEWSPAPERS

COUNTRY LIFE NEWSPAPER CO. LTD (Country Life, N.S.W.)

Television

CBN Central Tablelands Area	..	..	..	..	Holds 101,950 of the 1,689,518 shares in Country Television Services Ltd, the licensee company.
CWN Central Western Slopes Area					
RTQ Rockhampton Area	..	..	..	..	Holds approximately 74 per cent of the issued shares in Queensland Country Life Newspaper Co. Ltd which holds 32,700 of the 1,000,000 shares in the licensee company.

(See below for further interests of Country Television Services Ltd (see above). (See Appendix K for further interests Queensland Country Life Newspaper Co. Ltd (see above).)

ELLIOTT NEWSPAPER GROUP PTY LTD (Sunraysia Daily, Mildura and Victorian provincial newspapers)

Television

STV Mildura Area	Holds 41,000 of the 700,000 shares in the licensee company. In addition, wholly-owned subsidiary companies, Sunraysia Publishing Co. Pty Ltd and Goulburn Valley Newspapers Pty Ltd hold 32,000 and 20,000 shares respectively in the licensee company. Sunraysia Broadcasters Pty Ltd and Wangaratta Chronicle Pty Ltd, in both of which half the issued capital is held by Elliott Newspaper Group Pty Ltd also hold 49,100 and 2,500 shares respectively in the licensee company.
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Broadcasting

3MA Mildura	Holds the 500 preference shares in the licensee company. There are also 500 ordinary shares in the licensee company.
3NE Wangaratta	..	..	..	..	Holds 50 per cent of the shares in Wangaratta Chronicle Pty Ltd, which company holds 2,000 of the 55,300 shares in the licensee company.

EXAMINER-NORTHERN TV LTD (The Examiner, Launceston)

Television

TNT North Eastern Tasmania Area	..	..	..	..	A wholly-owned subsidiary company, Northern Television (TNT9) Pty Ltd holds the licence for the station.
TVT Hobart	..	..	..	..	Three wholly-owned subsidiary companies, The Examiner Newspaper Pty Ltd, 7EX Pty Ltd and Northern Television (TNT9) Pty Ltd hold 107,500, 33,750 and 46,425 shares respectively of the 1,798,982 shares in the licensee company.

Broadcasting

7EX Launceston	Holds all the shares in W. R. Rolph and Sons Pty Ltd, a subsidiary of which holds all the shares in the licensee company.
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(See below for interests of Tasmanian Television Ltd. In addition,)

THE NORTH QUEENSLAND NEWSPAPER CO. LTD (Daily Bulletin, Townsville)

Television

TNQ Townsville Area	..	..	..	..	Holds 46,850 of the 804,914 stock units in the licensee company.
FNQ Cairns Area	..	..	..	..	Telecasters North Queensland Ltd, licensee of TNQ (see above) holds all the shares in the licensee company.
ITQ Mt. Isa Area	..	..	..	..	Telecasters North Queensland Ltd, licensee of TNQ (see above) holds 6,860 of the 140,000 shares in the licensee company.

NORTHERN STAR HOLDINGS LTD GROUP (Northern Star, Lismore, The Gold Coast Bulletin and The Daily News, Murwillumbah)

Television

RTN Richmond-Tweed Area	..	..	..	..	Northern Rivers Television Ltd, licensee of NRN (see below) holds all the shares in the licensee company.
NRN Grafton-Kempsey Area	..	..	..	..	Holds 3,378 of the 59,116 shares in The Daily Examiner Pty Ltd, which holds 60,800 of the 199,828 shares in the licensee company, and which holds 7,014 of the 30,105 shares in Central North Coast Newspaper Co. Pty Ltd, which holds 20,000 shares in the licensee company. Richmond River Broadcasters Pty Ltd, licensee of 2LM (see below) holds 259,980 shares in the licensee company. In addition, Tweed Radio & Broadcasting Co. Pty Ltd, licensee of 2MW (see below) and Northern Star Ltd hold 68,480 and 112,600 shares respectively in the licensee company.

APPENDIX J — continued

Broadcasting

2LM Lismore	The licensee company, Richmond River Broadcasters Pty Ltd, is a wholly-owned subsidiary company.
2MW Murwillumbah	Wholly-owned subsidiary companies hold 5,067 of the 16,450 shares in the licensee company.
4GG Gold Coast	A wholly-owned subsidiary company holds 29,566 of the 98,510 shares in the licensee company and in addition Tweed Radio and Broadcasting Company Pty Ltd, licensee of 2MW (see above) holds 4,731 shares in the licensee company.

A. & F. SULLIVAN PTY LTD (Daily Advertiser, Wagga, and Post, Goulburn)

Television

CTC Canberra Area	A wholly-owned subsidiary company, Daniel Bros. & Co. Pty Ltd holds 59,600 of the 1,200,000 stock units in the licensee company.
RVN South-Western Slopes and Eastern Riverina Area	Holds 101,627 of the 1,700,000 shares in the licensee company.
AMV Upper-Murray Area	

Broadcasting

4BH Brisbane	Holds 2,295 of the 12,500 shares in the licensee company. (See below for interests of Canberra Television Ltd.)
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(III) OVERSEAS NEWSPAPERS

ASSOCIATED NEWSPAPERS LTD (England) Group

Television

HSV Melbourne	Holds 112,500 of the 750,005 shares in the licensee company.
BTQ Brisbane	Holds 100,000 of the 1,450,000 shares in the licensee company.
ADS Adelaide	Holds 375,000 of the 3,000,000 shares in the licensee company. (A nominee company, Commercial Nominees Ltd, holds 704,800 of the 16,883,446 ordinary shares in News Ltd (see above).)

(IV) OTHER ORGANISATIONS

ADELAIDE CENTRAL METHODIST MISSION INC.

Television

ADS Adelaide	Holds 32,000 of the 40,000 shares in 5KA Holdings Ltd which holds 300,000 of the 3,000,000 shares in the licensee company.
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Broadcasting

5KA Adelaide	Holds 12,000 of the 15,000 shares in the licensee company.
5AU Port Augusta	Holds 1,600 of the 2,000 shares in the licensee company.
5RM Renmark	Holds 5,821 of the 8,176 shares in the licensee company.

AMALGAMATED WIRELESS (A'ASIA) LTD

Television

TEN Sydney	Holds 1,111,111 of the 10,000,000 shares in the licensee company.
NRN Grafton-Kempsey Area	Holds 40,000 of the 1,999,828 shares in the licensee company. In addition, holds 32,000 of the 671,000 shares in East Coast Television Ltd which holds 67,800 shares in the licensee company.
RTN Richmond-Tweed Area	Northern Rivers Television Ltd, licensee of NRN (see above) holds all the shares in the licensee company.
RVN South-Western Slopes & Eastern Riverina Area	Holds 28,636 of the 1,700,000 shares in the licensee company.
AMV Upper-Murray Area	
BTQ Brisbane	Holds 60,000 of the 1,450,000 shares in the licensee company.
DDQ Darling Downs Area	Holds 34,000 of the 1,400,000 shares in the licensee company.
SDQ Southern Downs Area	
RTQ Rockhampton Area	Holds 25,000 of the 1,000,000 shares in the licensee company.
TNQ Townsville Area	Holds 42,245 of the 804,914 shares in the licensee company.
FNQ Cairns Area	Telecasters North Queensland Ltd, licensee of TNQ (see above) holds all the shares in the licensee company.
ITQ Mt. Isa Area	Telecasters North Queensland Ltd (see above) holds 6,860 of the 140,000 shares in the licensee company.
MVQ Mackay Area	Telecasters North Queensland Ltd, licensee of TNQ (see above) holds 32,000 of the 640,000 shares in the licensee company.

APPENDIX J — continued

GTS Spencer Gulf North Area ..	..	Holds 33,000 of the 770,000 shares in the licensee company.
TNT North Eastern Tasmania Area		Findlay and Wills Broadcasters Pty Ltd, licensee of 7LA (see below) in which Amalgamated Wireless (A'asia) Ltd holds the 40,000 shares, holds 203,580 of the 2,400,000 stock units in Examiner-Northern TV Ltd a wholly-owned subsidiary of which Northern Television (TNT9) Pty Ltd is the licensee company.
TVT Hobart .. ..	..	Two wholly-owned subsidiary companies of Examiner-Northern TV Ltd (see above), The Examiner Newspaper Pty Ltd and 7EX Pty Ltd hold 107,500 and 33,750 shares respectively of the 1,798,982 shares in the licensee company, Tasmanian Television Ltd. In addition, Northern Television (TNT9) Pty Ltd, licensee of TNT (see above) holds 46,425 shares.

Broadcasting

2AY Albury .. ..	..	Holds the licences for the stations.
2GF Grafton .. ..	..
2GN Goulburn		
3BO Bendigo		
4CA Cairns		
4TO Townsville		
2CH Sydney .. ..	..	By agreement with the licensee, conducts the service of the station.
7LA Launceston .. ..	..	Holds all of the 40,000 shares in the licensee company.
2KA Katoomba .. ..	..	Holds 1,000 of the 3,643 preference shares in the licensee company. There are also 102,000 ordinary shares in the licensee company.
2LF Young .. ..	..	Transcontinental Broadcasting Corporation Ltd, licensee of 2KA (see above) holds 8,556 of the 17,112 shares in the licensee company.
2LT Lithgow .. ..	..	Transcontinental Broadcasting Corporation Ltd (see above) holds 5,621 of the 11,242 shares in the licensee company.
2NM Muswellbrook .. ..	..	Transcontinental Broadcasting Corporation Ltd (see above) holds 1,836 of the 30,220 shares in the licensee company.
2NX Bolwarra		
7EX Launceston .. ..	..	Examiner-Northern TV Ltd (see above) holds all the shares in W. R. Rolph and Sons Pty Ltd, a subsidiary of which holds all the shares in the licensee company.

(See below) for interests of Tasmanian Television Ltd. In addition:

- (i) Amalgamated Wireless (A'asia) Ltd holds 60,321 of the 2,621,739 shares in Victorian Broadcasting Network Ltd (see below); and
- (ii) Findlay and Wills Broadcasters Pty Ltd holds 80,442 of the 6,336,000 shares in Macquarie Broadcasting Holdings Ltd (see below).

ANSETT TRANSPORT INDUSTRIES LTD

Television

TEN Sydney .. ..	..	Holds 133,333 of the 10,000,000 shares in the licensee company.
ATV Melbourne .. ..	..	Austarama Television Pty Ltd, the licensee company, is a wholly-owned subsidiary company.
TVQ Brisbane .. ..	..	Universal Telecasters Qld. Ltd, the licensee company is a wholly-owned subsidiary company.

ASSOCIATED BROADCASTING SERVICES LTD

Television

CTC Canberra Area .. ..	..	Holds 20,000 of the 1,200,000 stock units in the licensee company, Canberra Television Ltd.
NEN Upper Namoi Area .. ..	..	Goulburn-Murray Television Ltd, licensee of GMV (see below) holds 20,000 of the 1,650,000 shares in Television New England Ltd, which holds all the shares in the licensee company.
ECN Manning River Area		
BTV Ballarat Area .. ..	..	Holds 436,520 of the 1,400,000 shares in the licensee company.
GMV Goulburn Valley Area		Goulburn-Murray Television Ltd, the licensee company, is a wholly-owned subsidiary company.
DDQ Darling Downs Area .. ..	..	Goulburn-Murray Television Ltd holds 30,000 of the 1,400,000 shares in the licensee company. In addition Ballarat & Western Victoria Television Ltd, licensee of BTV (see above) holds 36,000 shares in the licensee company.
SDQ Southern Downs Area		
ITQ Mt. Isa Area .. ..	..	Telecasters North Queensland Ltd, licensee of TNQ (see below) holds 6,860 of the 140,000 shares in the licensee company.
RTQ Rockhampton Area .. ..	..	Goulburn-Murray Television Ltd holds 15,000 of the 1,000,000 shares in the licensee company.
TNQ Townsville Area .. ..	..	Goulburn-Murray Television Ltd holds 15,000 of the 804,914 shares in the licensee company.
FNQ Cairns Area .. ..	..	Telecasters North Queensland Ltd, licensee of TNQ (see above) holds all the shares in the licensee company.

APPENDIX J — continued

SAS Adelaide	TVW Ltd, licensee of TVW (<i>see below</i>) holds all the shares in the licensee company.
TVW Perth	Goulburn-Murray Television Ltd holds 200,000 of the 4,982,352 shares in the licensee company.
TVT Hobart	Holds 75,000 of the 1,798,982 shares in the licensee company, Tasmanian Television Ltd.

Broadcasting

3CS Colac	Holds the licences for the stations.
3SR Shepparton	
3UL Warragul	
3YB Warrnambool	
4BH Brisbane	Holds 203 of the 12,500 shares in the licensee company.
6IX Perth	TVW Ltd, licensee of TVW (<i>see above</i>), holds all the shares in the licensee company.
6BY Bridgetown	
6MD Merredin	
6WB Katanning	

(Associated Broadcasting Services Ltd and Goulburn-Murray Television Ltd also hold 198,192 and 21,600 respectively of the 6,336,000 shares in Macquarie Broadcasting Holdings Ltd. *See below* for interests of Macquarie Broadcasting Holdings Ltd, Canberra Television Ltd, and Tasmanian Television Ltd.)

AUSTRALIAN BROADCASTING CO. PTY LTD

Television

ATN Sydney	Holds 58,592 of the 1,494,118 shares in the licensee company.
BTQ Brisbane	A wholly-owned subsidiary company Commonwealth Broadcasting Corporation (Q'land) Pty Ltd, holds 50,000 of the 1,450,000 shares in the licensee company.
DDQ Darling Downs Area	Commonwealth Broadcasting Corporation (Q'land) Pty Ltd (<i>see above</i>) holds 129,600 shares in the licensee company. In addition, Gold Radio Service Pty Ltd, licensee of 4GR (<i>see below</i>) holds 70,000 of the shares in the licensee company.
SDQ Southern Downs Area	
QTQ Brisbane	Amalgamated Television Services Ltd, licensee of ATN (<i>see above</i>) holds 500,800 of the 3,027,200 stock units in the licensee company.
RTQ Rockhampton Area	Holds 10,000 of the 1,000,000 shares in the licensee company and in addition, Rockhampton Broadcasting Company Pty Ltd, licensee of 4RO (<i>see below</i>), holds 40,000 of the 1,000,000 shares in the licensee company.
WBQ Wide Bay Area	Maryborough Broadcasting Co. Pty Ltd, licensee of 4MB (<i>see below</i>) holds 40,000 of the 1,000,000 shares in the licensee company.
ADS Adelaide	Holds 74,700 of the 3,000,000 shares in the licensee company.

Broadcasting

Through wholly-owned subsidiary companies, Commonwealth Broadcasting Corporation Pty Ltd and Commonwealth Broadcasting Corporation (Q'land) Pty Ltd.

2UW Sydney	Holds the licence for the station.
4BC Brisbane	Holds the licence for the station.
4GR Toowoomba	Holds all the shares in the licensee company.
4MB Maryborough	Holds all the shares in the licensee company.
4RO Rockhampton	Holds all the shares in the licensee company.
4SB Kingaroy	Holds 865 of the 3,395 ordinary shares in the licensee company. There are also 2,405 Preference shares in the licensee company.
4ZR Roma	Gold Radio Service Pty Ltd, licensee of 4GR (<i>see above</i>) holds 984 ordinary and 46 preference of the 9,000 ordinary and 1,000 preference shares in the licensee company.

AUSTRALIAN CONSOLIDATED PRESS GROUP

Television

TCN Sydney	Consolidated Press Holdings Ltd holds 7,402,888 ordinary stock units and 699,438 preferred ordinary shares in totals of 10,143,481 ordinary stock units and 1,008,455 preferred ordinary shares in the licensee company.
WIN Illawarra Area	Consolidated Press Holdings Ltd holds 44,200 of the 1,000,000 stock units in the licensee company.
NRN Grafton-Kempsey Area	Maitland Mercury Newspaper and Printing Co. Pty Ltd, a subsidiary company of Consolidated Press Holdings Ltd, holds 26,982 of the 35,996 shares in Manning River Times Pty Ltd, which holds 10,000 of the 671,000 shares in East Coast Television Ltd which holds 67,800 of the 1,999,828 shares in the licensee company.
CBN Central Tablelands Area	Western Newspapers Ltd, in which the Consolidated Press Group holds 252,226 of the 778,901 shares, holds 80,000 of the 1,689,518 stock units in the licensee company.
CWN Central Western Slopes Area	

APPENDIX J — continued

GTV Melbourne	Independent Television Corporation Pty Ltd, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Television Corporation Ltd, licensee of TCN Sydney (<i>see above</i>), holds 802,771 of the 1,012,000 shares in the licensee company. In addition, Consolidated Press Holdings Ltd holds 141,629 shares in the licensee company.
BTQ Brisbane	Television Corporation Ltd, licensee of TCN Sydney (<i>see above</i>) holds 48,400 of the 1,450,000 shares in the licensee company. In addition Television Corporation Ltd holds 67,500 of the 10,819,351 shares in Queensland Press Ltd which, through two wholly-owned subsidiary companies holds 403,000 of the shares in the licensee company.

Broadcasting

2GZ Orange	A wholly-owned subsidiary company of Country Television Services Ltd, licensee of CBN/CWN (<i>see above</i>) holds all the shares in the licensee company.
2NZ Inverell	Country Broadcasting Services Pty Ltd, licensee of 2GZ (<i>see above</i>) holds all the shares in the licensee company.
3AK Melbourne	Consolidated Press Holdings Ltd holds 7,402,888 ordinary stock units and 699,438 preferred ordinary shares in totals of 10,143,481 ordinary stock units and 1,008,455 preferred ordinary shares in Television Corporation Ltd, a wholly-owned subsidiary company, of which Independent Television Corporation Pty Ltd (<i>see GTV above</i>) which holds the licence for the station. In addition Consolidated Press Holdings Ltd holds 141,629 shares in the licensee company.
6AM Northam	General Television Corporation Pty Ltd, licensee of 3AK (<i>see above</i>) holds all the shares in the licensee company of 6AM, 6PM and 6KG which company holds 51 per cent of the shares in the licensee company of 6GE.
6PM Perth	
6KG Kalgoorlie	
6GE Geraldton	

BALLARAT BROADCASTERS PTY LTD

Television

BTQ Ballarat Area	Holds 146,135 of the 1,400,000 shares in the licensee company.
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Broadcasting

3BA Ballarat	Holds the licence for the station.
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BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES

Television

TEN Sydney	Holds 664,666 of the 10,000,000 shares in the licensee company.
NBN Newcastle-Hunter River Area	Two wholly-owned subsidiary companies hold in the aggregate 494,747 of the 2,250,000 shares in the licensee company.
DDQ Darling Downs Area	Newcastle Broadcasting and Television Corporation Ltd, licensee of NBN (<i>see above</i>), holds 50,000 of the 1,400,000 shares in the licensee company.
SDQ Southern Downs Area	

BROADCAST AMALGAMATED LTD

Television

NEN Upper Namoi Area	Holds directly and through a subsidiary company 530,565 of the 1,650,000 shares in Television New England Ltd which holds all the shares in the licensee company. In addition holds 10,000 of the 20,000 issued shares in New England Broadcasters Pty Ltd (<i>see below</i>) which holds 45,000 of the issued shares in Television New England Ltd. Also holds 2,850 of the 25,000 shares in Manning Valley Broadcasting Pty Ltd, which, through a wholly owned subsidiary company, holds 10,000 of the issued shares in Television New England Ltd.
ECN Manning River Area	
NRN Grafton-Kempsey Area	Manning Valley Broadcasting Pty Ltd (<i>see above</i>), through a wholly-owned subsidiary company. Holds 32,600 of the 671,000 shares in East Coast Television Ltd which holds 67,800 of the 1,999,828 shares in the licensee company.
RTN Richmond-Tweed Area	Northern Rivers Television Ltd, licensee of NRN (<i>see above</i>) holds all the shares in the licensee company.

Broadcasting

2AD Armidale	Holds 10,000 of the 20,000 shares in the licensee company.
2RE Taree	Holds 2,850 of the 25,000 shares in the licensee company.
2MO Gunnedah	Holds 11,876 of the 11,878 shares in the licensee company.

APPENDIX J — continued

2TM Tamworth .. ..	.. ..	Holds 9,998 of the 10,000 shares in the licensee company.
BROADCASTING STATION 2SM PTY LTD		
<i>Broadcasting</i>		
2SM Sydney .. ..	.. ..	Holds the licence for the station.
2KA Katoomba .. ..	.. ..	Holds 15,300 of the 102,000 shares in the licensee company.
2KM Kempsey .. ..	.. ..	Holds 22,500 of the 150,000 shares in the licensee company.
2LF Young .. ..	.. ..	Transcontinental Broadcasting Corporation Ltd licensee of 2KA (<i>see above</i>) and Radio Kempsey Ltd licensee of 2KM (<i>see above</i>) each hold half of the issued shares in the licensee companies.
2LT Lithgow .. ..	.. ..
2NM Muswellbrook .. ..	.. ..	Holds all the A Class shares and 10,577 of the 15,110 B Class shares in the licensee company. Transcontinental Broadcasting Corporation Ltd (<i>see above</i>) holds 1,836 and Radio Kempsey Ltd (<i>see above</i>) holds 2,697 of the remaining 4,533 B Class shares.
2NX Bolwarra .. ..	.. ..
CAMPLIN BROADCASTERS PTY LTD		
<i>Broadcasting</i>		
2BS Bathurst .. ..	.. ..	Holds all the shares in the licensee company.
2MG Mudgee .. ..	.. ..	Holds all the shares in the licensee company.
COUNTRY TELEVISION SERVICES LTD		
<i>Television</i>		
CBN Central Tablelands Area	.. ..	Holds the licences for the station.
CWN Central Western Slopes Area	.. ..
<i>Broadcasting</i>		
2GZ Orange .. ..	.. ..	A wholly-owned subsidiary company of Country Television Services Ltd, licensee of CBN/CWN (<i>see above</i>) holds all the shares in the licensee company.
2NZ Inverell .. ..	.. ..	Country Broadcasting Services Pty Ltd, licensee of 2GZ (<i>see above</i>) holds all the shares in the licensee company.
DARLING DOWNS TV LTD		
<i>Television</i>		
DDQ Darling Downs Area	.. ..	Holds the licences for the stations.
SDQ Southern Downs Area	.. ..
ELWOOD PTY LTD		
<i>Television</i>		
RVN South-Western Slopes and Eastern Riverina Area	.. ..	Holds 492,349 of the 1,700,000 shares in the licensee company.
AMV Upper-Murray Area	.. ..
EMAIL LTD		
<i>Television</i>		
CBN Central Tablelands Area	.. ..	Holds 226,400 of the 1,689,518 stock units in the licensee company.
CWN Central Western Slopes Area	.. ..
TEN Sydney .. ..	.. ..	Holds 1,111,110 of the 10,000,000 shares in the licensee company.
BTQ Brisbane .. ..	.. ..	Holds 10,000 of the 1,450,000 shares in the licensee company.
<i>Broadcasting</i>		
2GZ Orange .. ..	.. ..	A wholly-owned subsidiary company of Country Television Services Ltd, licensee of CBN/CWN (<i>see above</i>) holds all the shares in the licensee company.
2NZ Inverell .. ..	.. ..	Country Broadcasting Services Pty Ltd, licensee of 2GZ (<i>see above</i>) holds all the shares in the licensee company.
(Email Ltd also holds 90,800 of the 16,192,833 stock units in Amalgamated Wireless (A'asia) Ltd (<i>see above</i>)).		
FAR NORTHERN THEATRES LTD		
<i>Television</i>		
TNQ Townsville Area .. ..	.. ..	Holds 44,975 of the 804,914 shares in the licensee company.
FNQ Cairns Area .. ..	.. ..	Telecasters North Queensland Ltd, licensee of TNQ (<i>see above</i>) holds all the shares in the licensee company.
ITQ Mt. Isa Area .. ..	.. ..	Telecasters North Queensland Ltd, licensee of TNQ (<i>see above</i>) holds 6,860 of the 140,000 shares in the licensee company.

APPENDIX J — continued

<i>Broadcasting</i>		
4AM Atherton .. ..	.. ..	Holds 25,080 of the 50,000 shares in the licensee company. FINDLAYS BROADCASTING SERVICES PTY LTD
<i>Broadcasting</i>		
7AD Devonport .. ..	.. ..	Holds all the shares in the licensee companies.
7BU Burnie .. ..	.. ..
7SD Scottsdale .. ..	.. ..
7QT Queenstown .. ..	.. ..	Burnie Broadcasting Service Pty Ltd, licensee of 7BU (<i>see above</i>), holds 670 of the 5,100 shares in the licensee company.
THE GREATER UNION ORGANISATION PTY LTD		
<i>Television</i>		
GTV Melbourne .. ..	.. ..	Holds 67,600 of the 1,012,000 shares in the licensee company.
ITQ Mount Isa .. ..	.. ..	Birch, Carroll & Coyle Ltd in which The Greater Union Organization Pty Ltd holds 153,992 of the 245,188 ordinary shares and 58,294 of the 144,000 preference shares, holds through a wholly-owned subsidiary company 6,860 of the 140,000 shares in the licensee company
VEW Kalgoorlie Area .. ..	.. ..	Highway Motel (Kalgoorlie) Pty Ltd holds 4,450 of the 106,650 shares in the licensee company. Viewway Drive-In Theatre Pty Ltd holds 4,075 shares in the licensee company. The Greater Union Organization Pty Ltd holds 9,253 of the 37,752 shares in Viewway Drive-In Theatre Pty Ltd and 178,046 of the 1,094,214 shares in Highway Motels Ltd which holds 39,025 of the 41,025 shares in Highway Motel (Kalgoorlie) Pty Ltd. In addition, Viewway Drive-In Theatre Pty Ltd holds 37,530 shares in Highway Motels Ltd.
<i>Broadcasting</i>		
3AK Melbourne .. ..	.. ..	General Television Corporation Pty Ltd, licensee of GTV (<i>see above</i>) holds the licence.
6AM Northam .. ..	.. ..	General Television Corporation Pty Ltd (<i>see above</i>) holds all the shares in the licensee company of 6AM, 6PM and 6KG which company holds 51 per cent of the shares in the licensee company of 6GE.
6PM Perth .. ..	.. ..
6KG Kalgoorlie .. ..	.. ..
6GE Geraldton .. ..	.. ..
GROUP TELEVISION SERVICES PTY LTD		
<i>Television</i>		
ITQ Mt. Isa Area .. ..	.. ..	Holds 6,860 of the 140,000 shares in the licensee company.
VEW Kalgoorlie Area .. ..	.. ..	Holds 53,500 of the 106,650 shares in the licensee company.
NTD Darwin Area .. ..	.. ..	Holds 35,000 of the 149,150 shares in the licensee company.
GROVELEIGH PTY LTD		
<i>Television</i>		
NEN Upper Namoi Area	.. ..	Holds 41,000 of the 1,650,000 shares in Television New England Ltd which holds all the shares in the licensee company. In addition holds 16,924 of the 80,000 shares in Broadcast Amalgamated Ltd (<i>see above</i>) and 3,333 of the 10,000 shares in 2TM Management Pty Ltd which also holds 10,000 shares in Broadcast Amalgamated Ltd.
ECN Manning River Area	.. ..
(See above for other broadcasting and television interests of Broadcast Amalgamated Ltd.)		
HENDERSON HOLDINGS PTY LTD		
<i>Television</i>		
RVN South-Western Slopes and Eastern Riverina Area	.. ..	Holds 149,000 of the 1,700,000 shares in the licensee company. In addition Henderson Holdings Pty Ltd holds all the 25,000 "B" ordinary shares in A. & F. Sullivan Pty Ltd (<i>see below</i>) which holds 101,627 shares in the licensee company.
AMV Upper-Murray Area	.. ..
QTQ Brisbane .. ..	.. ..	Holds 2,372 of the 3,027,200 stock units in the licensee company.
(Henderson Holdings Pty Ltd also holds all the 25,000 "B" ordinary shares in totals of 100 "A" preference, 25,000 "B" ordinary and 25,000 "C" ordinary shares in A. & F. Sullivan Pty Ltd (<i>see above</i>)).		
HENRY JONES (IXL) LTD		
<i>Television</i>		
Through subsidiary companies—		
CBN Central Tablelands Area	.. ..	Holds 30,000 of the 1,689,518 shares in the licensee company.
CWN Central Western Slopes Area	.. ..
MTN Murrumbidgee Irrigation Areas	.. ..	Holds 424,499 of the 1,000,000 shares in the licensee company.

APPENDIX J — continued

TVT Hobart Metropolitan Broadcasters Pty Ltd, licensee of 7HT (*see below*) holds 62,875 of the 1,798,982 shares in the licensee company, Tasmanian Television Ltd.
(*See below* for interests of Tasmanian Television Ltd.)

Broadcasting

2GZ Orange A wholly-owned subsidiary company of Country Television Services Ltd, licensee of CBN/CWN (*see above*) holds all the shares in the licensee company.
2NZ Inverell Country Broadcasting Services Pty Ltd, licensee of 2GZ (*see above*) holds all the shares in the licensee company.
2RG Griffith Murrumbidgee Television Ltd, licensee of MTN (*see above*) holds 6,800 of the 20,000 shares in the licensee company.
7QT Queenstown Metropolitan Broadcasters Pty Ltd, licensee of 7HT (*see below*) holds 670 of the 5,100 shares in the licensee company.
7HT Hobart Holds 28,500 of the 50,000 'A' shares in the licensee company. There are also 50,000 'B' shares.

HUNTER BROADCASTERS PTY LTD

Broadcasting

2NM Muswellbrook Holds the licences for the stations.
2NX Bolwarra

LABOR COUNCIL OF NEW SOUTH WALES

Broadcasting

2KY Sydney Holds, through trustees, the licence for the station.
2HD Newcastle Holds, through trustees, all the A preference shares and 600 of the 3250 B preference shares in the licensee.

MCCAULEY FAMILY GROUP

Broadcasting

Through associated companies—
2KA Katoomba Holds 71,007 ordinary and 665 preference of the 102,000 ordinary and 3,643 preference shares in the licensee company.
2KM Kempsey Holds 86,481 ordinary and 325 preference of the 150,000 ordinary and 2,085 preference shares in the licensee company.
2LF Young Transcontinental Broadcasting Corporation Ltd licensee of 2KA (*see above*)
2LT Lithgow and Radio Kempsey Ltd licensee of 2KM (*see above*) each hold half the shares in the licensee companies.
2NM Muswellbrook Transcontinental Broadcasting Corporation Ltd (*see above*) holds 1836 of the 30,220 shares in the licensee company. In addition, Radio Kempsey Ltd (*see above*) holds 2,697 of the 30,220 shares in the licensee company.

MACQUARIE BROADCASTING HOLDINGS LTD

Broadcasting

Through wholly-owned subsidiary companies—
2GB Sydney Holds all the shares in the licensee companies.
2WL Wollongong
2CA Canberra Holds 30,000 ordinary and 1,550 preference shares in totals of 30,000 ordinary and 2,050 preference shares in the licensee company.
3AW Melbourne Holds all the shares in the licensee company.
4BH Brisbane Holds 3,863 of the 12,500 shares in the licensee company. In addition 4BH Investments Pty Ltd, in which the Macquarie group holds 84 per cent of the issued shares, holds 2,244 shares in the licensee company.
5DN Adelaide Holds all the shares in the licensee company.

THE MUTUAL LIFE & CITIZENS ASSURANCE CO. LTD

Television

CBN Central Tablelands Area .. Holds 76,500 of the 1,689,518 stock units in the licensee company.
CWN Central Western Slopes Area ..
NEN Upper Namoi Area .. Holds 72,000 of the 1,650,000 shares in Television New England Ltd which holds all the shares in the licensee company.
ECN Manning River Area .. Holds 16,000 of the 1,999,828 shares in the licensee company.
NRN Grafton-Kempsey Area .. Northern Rivers Television Ltd, licensee of NRN (*see above*) holds all the shares in the licensee company.
RTN Richmond-Tweed Area ..

APPENDIX J — continued

TCN Sydney Holds 148,900 of the 10,143,481 ordinary stock units in the licensee company. In addition, holds 85,000 7% preference shares in Consolidated Press Holdings Ltd which holds 7,402,888 ordinary stock units and 699,438 preferred ordinary shares in the licensee company.
ATV Melbourne Holds 559,423 ordinary shares, 47,750 5% preference, 3,000,000 7½% preference and 10,050 10% preference shares in totals of 48,963,073 ordinary shares and 322,000 5% preference, 4,000,000 7½% preference and 202,250 10% preference shares in Ansett Transport Industries Ltd which holds all the shares in the licensee company.
BTQ Ballarat Area Holds 10,500 of the 1,400,000 shares in the licensee company.
GTV Melbourne Independent Television Corporation Pty Ltd, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Television Corporation Ltd (*see above*), holds 802,771 of the 1,012,000 shares in the licensee company. Consolidated Press Holdings Ltd (*see above*) also holds 141,629 shares in the licensee company.
BTQ Brisbane Holds 25,000 of the 1,450,000 shares in the licensee company.
TVQ Brisbane Ansett Transport Industries Ltd (*see above*) holds all the shares in the licensee company.
GTS Spencer Gulf North Area .. Holds 31,750 of the 770,000 shares in the licensee company.
SAS Adelaide TVW Ltd, licensee of TVW (*see below*) holds all the shares in the licensee company.
TVW Perth Holds 171,250 of the 4,982,352 shares in the licensee company.
STW Perth Holds 30,000 of the 3,200,000 shares in the licensee company.

Broadcasting

2GZ Orange A wholly-owned subsidiary company of Country Television Services Ltd, licensee of CBN/CWN (*see above*) holds all the shares in the licensee company.
2NZ Inverell Country Broadcasting Services Pty Ltd, licensee of 2GZ (*see above*) holds all the shares in the licensee company.
6IX Perth TVW Ltd, licensee of TVW (*see above*) holds all the shares in the licensee company.
6BY Bridgetown
6MD Merredin
6WB Katanning
6KY Perth Swan Television Ltd, licensee of STW (*see above*) holds the licences for the stations.
6NA Narrogin
(*See below* for further interest of Consolidated Press Holdings Ltd.)
(In addition, Mutual Life and Citizens Assurance Co. Ltd holds approximately 3 per cent of the issued capital of News Ltd (*see above*).

NATIONAL MUTUAL LIFE ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALASIA LTD

Television

TCN Sydney Holds 111,870 of the 10,143,481 ordinary stock units and 11,843 of the 1,008,455 preferred ordinary shares in the licensee company. In addition, holds 95,841 7 per cent preference shares in Consolidated Press Holdings Ltd which holds 7,402,888 ordinary stock units and 699,438 preferred ordinary shares in the licensee company.
MTN Murrumbidgee Irrigation Areas .. Holds 891,680 of the 5,647,938 Investors shares in General Management Holdings (Aust.) Pty Ltd which, through a wholly-owned subsidiary, holds 75% of the issued shares in Henry Jones (IXL) Ltd. Henry Jones (IXL) Ltd, through two wholly-owned subsidiaries, holds 424,499 of the 1,000,000 shares in the licensee company.
TEN Sydney Holds 10,000 of the 10,000,000 shares in the licensee company.
GTV Melbourne Independent Television Corporation Pty Ltd, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Television Corporation Ltd (*see above*), holds 802,771 of the 1,012,000 shares in the licensee company. Consolidated Press Holdings Ltd (*see above*) also holds 141,629 shares in the licensee company.
BTQ Brisbane Holds 7,400 of the 1,450,000 shares in the licensee company. In addition Television Corporation Ltd, licensee of TCN (*see above*) holds 48,400 of the shares in the licensee company.
ADS Adelaide Holds 14,600 of the 3,000,000 shares in the licensee company.
SAS Adelaide TVW Ltd, licensee of TVW (*see below*) holds all the shares in the licensee company.
TVW Perth Holds 75,285 of the 4,982,352 shares in the licensee company.
TVT Hobart Holds 18,750 of the 1,798,982 shares in the licensee company, Tasmanian Television Ltd (*see below* for interests of Tasmanian Television Ltd).

(In addition, National Mutual Life Association of Australasia Ltd holds approximately 3 per cent of the issued capital of News Ltd (*see above*)).
(*See below* for further interests of TVW Ltd.)

APPENDIX J — continued

NATIONAL BROADCASTING CO. INC.

Television

TEN Sydney	N.B.C. International Ltd (Bermuda) holds 998,000 of the 10,000,000 shares in the licensee company.
QTQ Brisbane	National Broadcasting Co. Inc. (U.S.A.) holds 303,000 of the 3,027,200 stock units in the licensee company.

NEN-ECN PTY LTD

Television

NEN Upper Namoi Area ..	.. Holds the licences for the stations.
ECN Manning River Area	

NORTHERN RIVERS TELEVISION LTD

Television

NRN Grafton-Kempsey Area ..	.. Holds the licence for the station.
RTN Richmond-Tweed Area ..	.. Holds all the shares in the licensee company.

RADIO KEMPSEY LTD

Broadcasting

2KM Kempsey .. .. .	.. Holds the licence for the station.
2LF Young .. .. .	.. Holds 8,556 of the 17,112 shares in the licensee company.
2LT Lithgow .. .. .	.. Holds 5,621 of the 11,242 shares in the licensee company.
2NM Muswellbrook .. ..	.. Holds 2,697 of the 30,220 shares in the licensee company.
2NX Bolwarra	

RIVERINA AND NORTH EAST VICTORIA T.V. LTD

Television

RVN South-Western Slopes ..	.. Holds the licences for the stations.
and Eastern Riverina Area	
AMV Upper-Murray Area	

ESTATE E. V. ROBERTS

Television

RVN South-Western Slopes ..	.. Holds 200,000 of the 1,700,000 shares in the licensee company.
and Eastern Riverina Area	
AMV Upper-Murray Area	

Broadcasting

2WG Wagga Holds 27 of the 30 shares in the licensee company.
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6IX RADIO NETWORK PTY LTD

Broadcasting

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

SOUTH QUEENSLAND BROADCASTING CORPORATION PTY LTD

Broadcasting

4IP Ipswich .. .. .	.. Holds the licences for the stations.
4WK Warwick	

SOUTH WESTERN TELECASTERS LTD

Television

BTW Bunbury Area .. .. .	.. Holds the licences for the stations.
GSW Southern Agricultural Area	

APPENDIX J — continued

SWAN BREWERY CO. LTD

Television

BTW Bunbury Area .. .. .	.. Holds 67,600 of the 1,004,000 shares in the licensee company.
GSW Southern Agricultural Area	
VEW Kalgoorlie Area .. ..	.. Holds 5,150 of the 106,650 shares in the licensee company.
NTD Darwin Area .. .. .	.. Swan Brewery Pty Ltd, a wholly-owned subsidiary, holds 5,000 of the 149,150 shares in the licensee company.

Broadcasting

8DN Darwin .. .. .	.. Holds 17,150 of the 37,000 shares in the licensee company.
8HA Alice Springs .. .. .	.. Holds 5,000 of the 81,000 shares in the licensee company.

SWAN TELEVISION LTD

Television

STW Perth .. .. .	.. Holds the licence for the station.
TVW Perth .. .. .	.. Holds 110,000 of the 4,982,352 shares in the licensee company.

Broadcasting

6KY Perth .. .. .	.. Holds the licence for the stations.
6NA Narrogin	
(See below for further interests of TVW Ltd.)	

TASMANIAN TELEVISION LTD

Television

CTC Canberra Area .. .. .	.. Holds 30,000 of the 1,200,000 stock units in the licensee company.
NEN Upper Namoi Area .. ..	.. Holds 41,200 of the 1,650,000 shares in Television New England Ltd which holds all the shares in the licensee company.
ECN Manning River Area	
DDQ Darling Downs Area ..	.. Holds 60,000 of the 1,400,000 shares in the licensee company.
SDQ Southern Downs Area	
SAS Adelaide .. .. .	.. TVW Ltd, licensee of TVW (see below) holds all the shares in the licensee company.
TVW Perth .. .. .	.. Holds 208,437 of the 4,982,352 shares in the licensee company.
TNT North-Eastern .. .. .	.. Holds 119,999 of the 2,400,000 stock units in Examiner-Northern TV Ltd, a wholly-owned subsidiary company of which Northern Television (TNT 9) Pty Ltd, is the licensee.
Tasmania Area	
TVT Hobart .. .. .	.. Holds the licence for the station.

Broadcasting

4BH Brisbane .. .. .	.. Holds 260 of the 12,500 shares in the licensee company.
6IX Perth .. .. .	.. TVW Ltd licensee of TVW (see above) holds all the shares in the licensee company.
6BY Bridgetown	
6MD Merredin	
6WB Katanning	
(See above for interests of Examiner-Northern TV Ltd and Canberra Television Ltd. In addition Tasmanian Television Ltd holds 69,120 of the 6,336,000 shares in Macquarie Broadcasting Holdings Ltd and 94,000 of the 2,084,340 shares in Associated Broadcasting Services Ltd (see above).)	

TELECASTERS NORTH QUEENSLAND LTD

Television

TNQ Townsville Area .. ..	.. Holds the licence for the station.
MVQ Mackay Area .. .. .	.. Holds 32,000 of the 640,000 shares in the licensee company.
FNQ Cairns Area .. .. .	.. Far Northern Television Ltd, the licensee company, is a wholly-owned subsidiary company.
ITQ Mount Isa Area .. .. .	.. Holds 6,860 of the 140,000 shares in the licensee company.

TELEVISION NEW ENGLAND LTD

Television

NEN Upper Namoi Area ..	.. Holds all the shares in the licensee company.
ECN Manning River Area	

THOMAS NATIONWIDE TRANSPORT LTD

Television

ATV Melbourne Holds 11,461,846 of the 48,963,073 ordinary shares in Ansett Transport Industries Ltd which holds all the issued shares in the licensee company.
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APPENDIX J — continued

TVQ Brisbane Ansett Transport Industries Ltd (*see above*) holds all the shares in the licensee company.
(*See above for further interests of Ansett Transport Industries Ltd.*)

TOORAK RADIO PTY LTD

Broadcasting

The interests which own this company—

4LG Longreach Own all the shares in the licensee company.
4LM Mount Isa Hold all the 10,002 ordinary shares and 498 of the 4,998 preference shares in the licensee company.
4IP Ipswich Hold all the shares in the licensee company.
4WK Warwick

TRANSCONTINENTAL BROADCASTING CORPORATION LTD

Broadcasting

2KA Katoomba Holds the licence for the station.
2LF Young Holds 8,556 of the 17,112 shares in the licensee company.
2LT Lithgow Holds 5,621 of the 11,242 shares in the licensee company.
2NM Muswellbrook Holds 1,836 of the 30,220 shares in the licensee company.
2NX Bolwarra

TRUSTEES OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH FOR THE ARCHDIOCESE OF SYDNEY

Broadcasting

2SM Sydney Holds all of the 3,678 "A" class shares in Broadcasting Station 2SM Pty Ltd, the licensee company. There are also 2,822 "B" class shares.
2NM Muswellbrook Broadcasting Station 2SM Pty Ltd holds all the A Class shares and 10,577 of the 15,110 B Class shares in the licensee company.
2NX Bolwarra
(*See above for further interests of Broadcasting Station 2SM Pty Ltd.*)

2TM MANAGEMENT PTY LTD

Broadcasting

2TM Management Pty Ltd holds 10,000 of the 80,000 shares in Broadcast Amalgamated Ltd (*see above*) and is entitled to appoint three of the five directors of that company.

TVW LTD

Television

SAS Adelaide Holds all the shares in the licensee company.
TVW Perth Holds the licence for the station.

Broadcasting

6IX Perth Holds all the shares in the licensee company.
6BY Bridgetown
6MD Merredin
6WB Katanning

UIG INVESTMENTS PTY LTD

Television

RVN South-Western Slopes and Eastern Riverina Area Elwood Pty Ltd, a wholly-owned subsidiary company holds 492,349 of the 1,700,000 shares in the licensee company.
AMV Upper-Murray Area

UNITED BROADCASTING CO. PTY LTD

Television

NBN Newcastle-Hunter River Area Holds 156,000 of the 2,250,000 shares in the licensee company. In addition, holds 24,647 of the 199,000 ordinary shares in the Workers' Cash Order and Finance Co. Ltd which holds 82,500 shares in the licensee company. Radio 2UE Sydney Pty Ltd, licensee of 2UE (*see below*), holds 285,645 shares in the licensee company.
NRN Grafton-Kempsey Area Radio 2UE Sydney Pty Ltd (*see below*) holds 10,240 of the 1,999,828 shares in the licensee company.
RTN Richmond-Tweed Area Northern Rivers Television Ltd, licensee of NRN (*see above*) holds all the shares in the licensee company.
NEN Upper Namoi Area Radio 2UE Sydney Pty Ltd holds 10,000 of the 1,650,000 shares in Television
ECN Manning River Area New England Ltd which holds all the shares in the licensee company.

APPENDIX J — continued

TEN Sydney Radio 2UE Sydney Pty Ltd holds 309,145 of the 10,000,000 shares in the licensee company.
DDQ Darling Downs Area Newcastle Broadcasting and Television Corporation Ltd, licensee of NBN
SDQ Southern Downs Area (*see above*) holds 50,000 of the 1,400,000 shares in the licensee company.

Broadcasting

2KO Newcastle Holds all the shares in the licensee company.
2UE Sydney Holds 12,568 of the 34,092 "A" class shares and all the 45,908 "B" class shares in the licensee company.

VICTORIAN BROADCASTING NETWORK LTD

Television

BCV Bendigo Area Directly and through a wholly-owned subsidiary company, holds all the shares in the licensee company.
GLV Latrobe Valley Area Holds directly and through wholly-owned subsidiary companies, 1,181,538 of the 1,200,000 ordinary shares and all the 729,000 preference shares in the licensee company.
STV Mildura Area A wholly-owned subsidiary company, holds 35,000 of the 700,000 shares in the licensee company.
TNT North Eastern Tasmania Area Holds 36,960 of the 2,400,000 stock units in Examiner-Northern TV Ltd, a wholly-owned subsidiary of which, Northern Television (TNT 9) Pty Ltd, is the licensee company.

Broadcasting

3CV Maryborough Holds approximately 98% 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 6CL.
3HA Hamilton
3SH Swan Hill
3TR Sale
4MK Mackay
6PR Perth
6TZ Bunbury
6CI Collie
2BS Bathurst Holds 30,000 of the 200,000 shares in Camplin Broadcasters Pty Ltd, which company holds all the shares in the companies holding the licences for 2BS and 2MG.
2MG Mudgee
3NE Wangaratta Holds 8,294 of the 55,300 shares in the licensee company.
(*See above for further interests of Examiner-Northern TV Ltd.*)

WORKERS WEEKLY HERALD INC.

Broadcasting

5KA Adelaide Holds through a nominee 3,000 of the 15,000 shares in the licensee company.
5AU Port Augusta Holds through a nominee 400 of the 2,000 shares in the licensee company.

APPENDIX K

NEWSPAPER SHAREHOLDING INTERESTS OF A MINOR NATURE IN COMMERCIAL BROADCASTING STATIONS AND COMMERCIAL TELEVISION STATIONS

This Appendix lists the newspaper interests in commercial broadcasting stations and commercial television stations which are not shown in Appendix J.

		ALBANY ADVERTISER (1932) LTD (<i>Albany Advertiser</i>)	
		Broadcasting	
6VA	Albany	.. ..	Holds 9,800 of the 27,998 shares in the licensee company.
		ARMIDALE NEWSPAPER CO. LTD (<i>Armidale Express</i>)	
		Television	
NEN	Upper Namoi Area	..	Holds 10,000 of the 20,000 shares in New England Broadcasters Pty Ltd which holds 45,000 shares in Television New England Ltd which holds all the shares in the licensee company.
ECN	Manning River Area	..	
		Broadcasting	
2AD	Armidale	.. ..	Holds 10,000 of the 20,000 shares in the licensee company.
		BALLARAT COURIER PTY LTD (<i>The Ballarat Courier</i>)	
		Television	
BTV	Ballarat Area	.. ..	Holds 148,800 of the 1,400,000 shares in the licensee company. Ballarat Broadcasters Pty Ltd, a wholly-owned subsidiary company, holds 146,335 shares in the licensee company.
		Broadcasting	
3BA	Ballarat	.. ..	Holds all the shares in the licensee company.
		BORDER MORNING MAIL PTY LTD (<i>The Border Morning Mail, Albury</i>)	
		Television	
RVN	South-Western Slopes and Eastern Riverina Area	..	Holds 46,054 of the 1,700,000 shares in the licensee company.
AMV	Upper-Murray Area	..	
		THE BUNDABERG NEWSPAPER CO. PTY LTD (<i>The News-Mail, Bundaberg</i>)	
		Television	
WBQ	Wide Bay Area	.. ..	Holds 25,000 of the 1,000,000 shares in the licensee company.
		CENTRAL NORTH COAST NEWSPAPER CO. PTY LTD (<i>The Advocate, Coff's Harbour</i>)	
		Television	
NRN	Grafton-Kempsey Area	..	Holds 20,000 of the 1,999,828 shares in the licensee company.
RTN	Richmond-Tweed Area	..	Northern Rivers Television Ltd, licensee of NRN (<i>see above</i>) holds all the shares in the licensee company.
		THE DAILY EXAMINER PTY LTD (<i>The Daily Examiner, Grafton</i>)	
		Television	
NRN	Grafton-Kempsey Area	..	Holds 60,800 of the 1,999,828 shares in the licensee company. The company also holds approximately 23 per cent of the issued capital of Central North Coast Newspaper Co. Pty Ltd, which holds 20,000 shares in the licensee company.
RTN	Richmond-Tweed Area	..	Northern Rivers Television Ltd, licensee of NRN (<i>see above</i>) holds all the shares in the licensee company.
		GEELONG ADVERTISER PTY LTD (<i>Geelong Advertiser</i>)	
		Broadcasting	
3GL	Geelong	.. ..	Holds all the shares in the licensee company.
		GYMPIE TIMES PTY LTD (<i>The Gympie Times</i>)	
		Television	
WBQ	Wide Bay Area	.. ..	Holds 10,000 of the 1,000,000 shares in the licensee company.
		Broadcasting	
4GY	Gympie	.. ..	Holds 15,000 of the 85,500 ordinary shares in the licensee company.

APPENDIX K — continued

		LAURIE & WATSON (<i>The Border Watch, Mount Gambier</i>)	
		Television	
SES	South East (South Australia) Area	.. ..	Holds 11,000 of the 599,500 shares in the licensee company.
		MACLEAY ARGUS PTY LTD (<i>The Macleay Argus, Kempsey</i>)	
		Television	
NRN	Grafton-Kempsey Area	..	Holds 26,000 of the 1,999,828 shares in the licensee company.
RTN	Richmond-Tweed Area	..	Northern Rivers Television Ltd, licensee of NRN (<i>see above</i>) holds all the shares in the licensee company.
		MANNING RIVER TIMES PTY LTD (<i>Manning River Times, Taree</i>)	
		Television	
NRN	Grafton-Kempsey Area	..	Holds 10,000 of the 671,000 shares in East Coast Television Ltd, which holds 67,800 of the 1,999,828 shares in the licensee company.
RTN	Richmond-Tweed Area	..	Northern Rivers Television Ltd., licensee of NRN (<i>see above</i>) holds all the shares in the licensee company.
		MARYBOROUGH NEWSPAPER CO. PTY LTD (<i>Maryborough Chronicle</i>)	
		Television	
WBQ	Wide Bay Area	.. ..	Holds 25,000 of the 1,000,000 shares in the licensee company.
		MURRUMBIDGEE IRRIGATOR PTY LTD (<i>The Murrumbidgee Irrigator, Leeton</i>)	
		Television	
MTN	Murrumbidgee Irrigation Areas	..	Holds 6,596 of the 1,000,000 shares in the licensee company.
		NEWCASTLE MORNING HERALD AND MINERS' ADVOCATE PTY LTD (<i>Morning Herald, Newcastle</i>)	
		Television	
NBN	Newcastle-Hunter River Area	..	Holds 216,000 of the 2,250,000 shares in the licensee company.
DDQ	Darling Downs Area	..	Newcastle Broadcasting and Television Corporation Ltd, licensee of NBN
SDQ	Southern Downs Area	..	(<i>see above</i>) holds 50,000 of the 1,400,000 shares in the licensee company.
		PROVINCIAL NEWSPAPERS (QLD) LTD (<i>Publishers of Various Queensland Country Newspapers</i>)	
		Television	
RTQ	Rockhampton Area	..	Rockhampton Newspaper Co. Pty Ltd, a wholly-owned subsidiary company, holds 50,000 of the 1,000,000 shares in the licensee company.
DDQ	Darling Downs Area	..	PNQ Investments Pty Ltd and Warwick Newspaper Co. Pty Ltd, wholly-owned subsidiary companies, hold 52,000 and 18,000 shares respectively of the 1,400,000 shares in the licensee company.
SDQ	Southern Downs Area	..	
WBQ	Wide Bay Area	.. ..	Maryborough Newspaper Co. Pty Ltd, a wholly-owned subsidiary company, holds 25,000 of the 1,000,000 shares in the licensee company. In addition, Provincial Newspapers (Qld.) Ltd holds 75 per cent of the shares in Provincial Investments Pty Ltd, which holds 51,416 of the 98,160 shares in The Bundaberg Newspaper Co. Pty Ltd which holds 25,000 shares in the licensee company.
MVQ	Mackay Area	.. ..	Mackay Printing and Publishing Co. Pty Ltd, a wholly-owned subsidiary company holds 30,000 of the 640,000 shares in the licensee company.
		QUEENSLAND COUNTRY LIFE NEWSPAPER CO. LTD (<i>Queensland Country Life</i>)	
		Television	
DDQ	Darling Downs Area	..	Holds 6,000 of the 1,400,000 shares in the licensee company.
SDQ	Southern Downs Area	..	
MVQ	Mackay Area	.. ..	Holds 6,000 of the 640,000 shares in the licensee company.
QTQ	Brisbane	.. ..	Holds 5,748 of the 3,027,200 shares in the licensee company.
RTQ	Rockhampton Area	.. ..	Holds 32,700 of the 1,000,000 shares in the licensee company.
		DAVID SYME AND CO. LTD (<i>The Age, Melbourne</i>)	
		Broadcasting	
3XY	Melbourne	.. ..	Has a 15 per cent interest in the operating company of 3XY.
4BH	Brisbane	.. ..	4BH Investments Pty Ltd, in which David Syme & Co. Ltd holds 16 per cent of the issued shares, holds 2,244 of the 12,500 shares in the licensee company.

APPENDIX K — continued

TAMWORTH NEWSPAPER CO. LTD (*The Northern Daily Leader*)

Television

NEN Upper Namoi Area .. Holds 82,500 of the 1,650,000 shares in Television New England Ltd which
 ECN Manning River Area .. holds all the shares in the licensee company.
 (Tamworth Newspaper Co. Ltd also holds 2,550 of the 80,000 shares in Broadcast Amalgamated Ltd (see
 Appendix J).)

WANGARATTA CHRONICLE PTY LTD (*Wangaratta Chronicle Despatch*)

Television

STV Mildura Area Holds 2,500 of the 700,000 shares in the licensee company.

Broadcasting

3NE Wangaratta Holds 2,000 of the 55,300 shares in the licensee company.

WESTERN NEWSPAPERS LTD (*The Central Western Daily, Orange*)

Television

CBN Central Tablelands Area .. Holds 80,000 of the 1,689,518 stock units in the licensee company.
 CWN Central Western Slopes Area

Broadcasting

2GZ Orange A wholly-owned subsidiary of Country Television Services Ltd, licensee of
 CBN/CWN (see above) holds all the shares in the licensee company.
 2NZ Inverell Country Broadcasting Services Pty Ltd, licensee of 2GZ (see above) holds
 all the shares in the licensee company.

APPENDIX L

FINAL REPORT OF THE CHILDREN'S TELEVISION
 ADVISORY COMMITTEE

28 February, 1973

INTRODUCTION

1. The circumstances which led to the establishment of the Children's Television Advisory Committee in 1971 and the Committee's terms of reference are described in detail in the Committee's First Report which was issued in June, 1971.

2. The Committee's work falls into three broad phases: the first phase, February, 1971 to June, 1971, in which the Committee met seven times and produced the Production Guidelines for Children's Television Programmes (hereinafter "the Guidelines") in terms of which licensees were to produce programmes for children and the Board was to evaluate such programmes; the second phase from September, 1971 to June, 1972, the "experimental period", in which licensees were to screen their programmes, experiment with various types of programmes and suitable time slots and discuss their programmes in relation to the Guidelines with the Board and the C.T.A.C.; the third phase, between June, 1972 and January, 1973, in which the C.T.A.C. was to survey the results of the experimental period in order to decide whether the Guidelines had succeeded in providing a suitable series of criteria in terms of which programmes could be produced and evaluated.

3. This report endeavours to analyse the results of the Committee's work over two years and, in the light of developments during this period, to make recommendations to the Board regarding the Guidelines and their continued implementation following the expiration of the C.T.A.C.'s term of office in January, 1973.

4. At its first meeting the Committee's terms of reference were summarised very clearly by the Chairman of the Board, Mr. Wright, who said that the Board looked to the Committee to develop production guidelines for children's programmes so that they could be produced within the competence and resources of commercial television stations and would have sufficient appeal to justify the stations' efforts.

5. The reconciliation of the two components of this charter, the need to ensure that there are valuable, attractive programmes of good quality for children and the need to accept what appear to be the existing limits of stations' competence and resources, has proved to be difficult, if not impossible, to achieve.

6. At the present time, the Committee does not believe that the needs of children are being met. It is for this reason that the Committee has made several far-reaching recommendations in this Report.

7. As indicated, in its interim report to the Board in June, 1972, the Committee, while acknowledging that the three programmes then being produced to meet the quota had some good qualities, was very disappointed at the failure of most licensees to develop really successful and imaginative programmes for children and at their failure to schedule the existing programmes at other than peripheral times.

8. As a result, the recommendations of the Committee's interim report at the end of the experimental period, were that the requirements set out in the Guidelines should be implemented fully and that this would require that the Board should seek ways to have the programmes scheduled at better times.

9. Since that time, the Committee has been disappointed to note that the programmes being produced to meet the quota and proving acceptable to the Board, have continued to fall far below the standards of quality and attractiveness which the spirit of the Guidelines requires. The Committee has also been disappointed

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that, so far, there has been little evidence that licensees are willing to schedule these programmes at popular times.

10. These factors give the Committee little cause for optimism that the commercial television industry will devote the resources necessary to produce programmes of the quality, attractiveness and appeal required by the Guidelines, unless significant and far-reaching changes are made in the arrangements at present in operation. To state the case in this way is not to deny the efforts and expenditure which some stations are making at present; but, in reality, these efforts are being made with *almost no discernible effect at all* on the audience of children.

11. The Committee believes that the basic concepts and practical proposals of the Guidelines are sound, but that they have not yet contributed to the provision of a sound foundation on which future developments can be built. In other words, the present situation has not secured the possibility of future growth: most programmes currently receiving accreditation under the quota for children's programmes are barely acceptable in terms of the Guidelines and all of them are achieving very small audiences.

12. The Committee is convinced that steps must now be taken to improve the overall quality of the programmes and to change their times of presentation.

13. As an important first step in the achievement of these aims, the Committee proposes that the Board should amend its requirements so that programmes will only be accepted for quota purposes if they are presented during the 4.30 p.m. to 7.30 p.m. period when it can be said that large numbers of children are indeed available to view them. It is hoped that the commercial competition existing at these times will encourage licensees to develop programmes which are capable of standing on their own feet. To be effective, however, such a move must be accompanied by a recognition on the part of the licensees that these programmes must comply fully with the spirit of the Guidelines and, for its part, the Board must be willing in its consideration of programmes to apply the principles of the Guidelines comprehensively. This would ensure that stations are not permitted to pay lip service to the needs of children by presenting programmes which only meet the Guidelines in a narrow and incomplete sense.

14. As a second step, the Committee proposes that the Board should impose more stringent requirements regarding the quality of production on the programmes. The Committee has examined ways in which such additional requirements might be specified and, initially decided that some detailed specification of the allocation of resources (of time, money, facilities and personnel) would be necessary, if only to describe *one* of the basic necessary conditions required for the production of a successful programme.

15. This proved to be a difficult and, perhaps, arbitrary task and the Committee reached the view that such specification may prove wasteful in practice without resulting in any improvement to the quality of programmes offered to children. Thus it has appeared to the Committee that, regardless of how thoroughly the Board explicates its Television Programme Standards, it is unlikely that worthwhile programmes for children will develop in an atmosphere in which many licensees are instinctively doubtful that good quality programmes will be popular and in which widespread uncertainties about future commercial prospects (exacerbated by the imminence of colour television perhaps) are paramount.

16. If the commercial television service cannot ensure that worthwhile and successful programmes for children can be provided *even to the very limited extent required by the present quota arrangements*, then it is a very serious matter.

APPENDIX L—continued

17. In this event, the Committee believes that the needs of Australian children must prevail and it proposes that a specialist Children's Television Foundation should be established to undertake the production of high quality programmes for the commercial television service. The Committee is aware that such a proposal does not come within the immediate scope of its terms of reference; it is, however, unable to accept that commercial television can be considered to be providing an adequate programme service unless that service contains quality programming for children.

18. In the chapters which follow, the Committee records its views on all these matters.

19. Finally the Committee draws attention to an aspect of its work which, though limited in its effects at the present time, appears to have potential for greater value. This was the opportunity which it had to hold discussions with representatives of the stations producing programmes for children. Despite the limited success achieved so far, the Committee sees such contacts as providing a valuable means of assisting producers and the managers of their stations in interpretation of the Guidelines.

20. The Committee sees long-term advantages in the Board having, at its disposal, the advice of an expert body of educationists and children's programme practitioners so that regular consultations might be continued and the efforts of stations regularly assessed in terms of the Guidelines. To this end, the Committee proposes that the Board should consider appointing a Standing Committee on Children's Television Programmes.

21. Though many of the comments in this report will overlap the categories indicated below, the Committee has found it useful to present its report under the following heads:

1. The Times at which Programmes are Shown.
2. The Standards of Production of Programmes and Their Relationship to the Guidelines.
3. The Provision of Drama for Children.
4. The Board's Administration of the Quota for Suitable Children's Programmes.
5. The Target Audience and Financial Basis of Programmes for Children.
6. A Children's Television Foundation.
7. Prospects for Children's Television Programming.
8. Summary of Recommendations.
9. Conclusion.

SECTION I—THE TIMES AT WHICH PROGRAMMES ARE SHOWN.

1. One of the Committee's intentions for the experimental period was that licensees should try various viewing times for programmes intended for children in order to build optimum audiences for these programmes. This did not eventuate: almost without exception, stations scheduled children's programmes designed for quota purposes in very peripheral time zones.

2. While the Committee appreciated the Board's concern that new programmes for children should be protected initially from fierce competition while they experimented with production formats, the fact is that almost no such experimentation took place and the programmes have been left in the peripheral time slots to achieve negligible audiences.

APPENDIX L—continued

3. The Committee now believes that the children's quota programmes should be shown at a time when a large number of children are known to be viewing, that is, after school on weekdays, and that the resulting competition would help to ensure that there is an improvement in the quality of the programmes.

4. In Section 8 of this Report, the Committee records its unanimous recommendation that the Board should revoke its permission for licensees to telecast quota programmes on Saturday and Sunday mornings and insist that quota programmes be shown between 4.30 p.m. and 7.30 p.m. on weekday afternoons.

5. There is already a precedent for the specification of times for quota drama programmes and the Committee believes this should be extended to children's quotas.

6. The Committee believes that the Board should experiment with a truce period between specific times when all channels would telecast their Australian children's quota programmes simultaneously.

7. An advantage of a truce period is that it would ensure some protection for programmes against deleterious material while retaining the possibility of fair competition among licensees anxious to capture majority audiences. A disadvantage of the notion of a truce is that the Board has no power to insist upon the co-operation of the A.B.C. which is essential if a truce period is to be effective.

8. The Committee recommends that the Board should modify its original interpretation of the determination as indicated in Section 3, Paragraphs 14 and 15 of the Guidelines in such a way that all programmes eligible to receive quota as suitable programmes for children shall be presented after 4.30 p.m. and no later than 7.30 p.m. on weekdays.

See Recommendations 5 and 6.

SECTION 2—THE STANDARDS OF PRODUCTION OF PROGRAMMES AND THEIR RELATIONSHIP TO THE GUIDELINES.

1. Programme producers appear to use the Guidelines in a piecemeal fashion, seeking an idea here and there and hoping to justify the resultant programme by claiming that it conforms minimally with one or two aspects of the Guidelines. This narrow interpretation emerged in most of the Committee's discussions with representatives of stations which produce children's programmes.

2. Any one programme should be made in the light of the Guidelines *seen as a comprehensive whole*, and to meet the spirit of the Guidelines as a whole, as well as meeting the letter of particular sections of the Guidelines which seem most relevant to the selected format and subject matter. Although the Guidelines cannot be rendered comprehensively into a finite series of unambiguous regulations, the C.T.A.C. has nevertheless felt increasingly obliged to seek to spell out *basic minimum requirements* in the face of the unimaginative and unsuccessful programmes that have sought accreditation.

3. The Committee has noted a tendency for programme producers to see accredited children's programmes as "educational",—or, rather, that producers imagine that the Committee's concern is that such programmes should be as "educative" as possible. The Committee reaffirms its belief that worthwhile programmes for children should be entertaining and not obviously educational in intention, although a worthwhile programme for children will be educational in the broadest and finest sense, and draws attention to Section 3, Paragraph 13 and to

APPENDIX L—continued

Section 4, Paragraph 15 of the Guidelines. These indicate that it has never been the Committee's intention to encourage merely educational programmes.

4. The Committee makes the following particular comments which are instances of the general remarks made above:

(a) *Comperes of Children's Programmes*

Comperes frequently seem to be staff announcers who may have many other duties in addition to their work on children's programmes. Many of these people do not seem able to make effective contact with children and often speak quite inappropriately to a young audience (for example, comperes whose conversation seems to be structured in terms of improvised running jokes with off-camera personnel or who are glib, blase or condescending in manner).

All too often, the Committee has been appalled at the obvious lack of rehearsal on the part of comperes, their obvious unfamiliarity with all but the most superficial aspects of the material presented in the programme and their complete lack of awareness of the particular relevance of certain material to children of primary school age.

Most programmes appear to require comperes to improvise link pieces between recorded items. This conveys the impression that the compere has no thorough-going commitment to the programme, or to the children in the audience.

The C.T.A.C. does not regard loosely-formulated, ill-informed commentary, delivered at a relentless and undeviating pace (as might be considered appropriate for advertisements), as adequate for children's programmes.

The C.T.A.C. reiterates its requirements in regard to comperes in Section 5, 1(C) of the Guidelines. It believes that most programmes hitherto receiving quota have failed to fulfil these requirements.

(b) *The Format of Programmes for Children*

Almost without exception, programmes have failed to experiment with new and imaginative formats. Producers appear to have sought the most simple and rigid formulas in building programmes, thus inhibiting the possibilities for development and change. In spite of the miniscule audiences being achieved, (which would seem to indicate that programmes have little to lose by experimentation), producers have been reluctant to question old assumptions about "successful" formats and procedures.

Again, the Committee notes that formats generally seem to have been derived from adult programmes, rather than from a serious examination of the needs, interests and capacities of children themselves. These programmes fail to meet Section 5, Part 3 of the Guidelines.

(c) *The Use of Film and Recorded Material*

In the use of film and recorded material, programmes often miss opportunities to link such material with the general theme of the programme and frequently use filmed material with commentaries which have not been made for the particular programme in question. When film and an attendant commentary have not been adequately adapted, the programme clearly fails to meet Section 5, Part 3(e) of the Guidelines.

(d) *General Presentation*

In most programmes opportunities for imaginative treatment of subject material are neglected: fantasy, the fictional and artistic dimensions of a child's interests are frequently ignored.

Further, there is a nearly universal tendency to approach any topic in an

APPENDIX L—*continued*

overtly instructive and rational manner in the belief that a programme's main and, perhaps, sole task is to *inform* children. In its most crass form, this attitude has led to the recitation of quite unrelated pieces of information. In the course of one such programme, the compere discussed the word "pyramid", later mentioned the name of the Greek scholar Pythagorus and then alluded to the usefulness of an encyclopedia with an attitude that can only be described as wide-eyed reverence—as though he had only just discovered the existence of such a book. This false enthusiasm and the failure to make an imaginative engagement of subject material with the child's world, renders a programme irrelevant and untruthful in the child's terms.

(e) *Children Involved in Programmes*

It is important that programmes for children include children as participants with whom the child audience can identify. This is particularly important where drama is concerned.

However, there is confusion and over-stringent legislation about the conditions of the employment of children in film and television which varies from one State to another. The Committee would like to see a government initiative to remove these anomalies and suggests the Board might initiate a co-ordinating committee (consisting of child welfare personnel, television and film producers and educationists) to make recommendations for practical legislation which could be uniformly enacted by each State.

In the few programmes which have used children, the format often comprises a narrow discussion in which the impression is frequently created that children are encouraged to adopt a position, state it clearly and, perhaps, controversially, and hold it firmly against all opposition. In these programmes, there seems little or no scope for modification of views in the light of arguments presented or for reflection. In other words, a higher value is placed upon inflexibility of mind than upon open-mindedness and generosity in argument.

Like the adult panel games, upon which many such programmes are modelled, children are encouraged to exaggerate their differences of opinion.

(f) *Lack of Diversity*

Many programmes encompass only a narrow range of activities and do not adequately meet a child's interest in diversity. These programmes could often explore a wider variety of activities without sacrificing the coherence of particular themes.

(g) *Lack of Style*

The pace of many children's programmes is relentless and rapid; every item in the programme is treated briskly—other programmes proceed at an undeviatingly slow pace. In either case, there is insufficient discrimination in the style of presentation between one segment and another.

See Recommendations 1 and 18.

SECTION 3—THE PROVISION OF DRAMA FOR CHILDREN.

1. No programming can be called "comprehensive and adequate" unless it includes indigenous drama. Drama is a means of communicating values and national identity and is particularly important for children as it enables them to evaluate their environment, and to draw upon their heritage, and increases their awareness of contemporary life at an important and impressionable age.

APPENDIX L—*continued*

2. The Committee agrees with the Vincent Report which makes the following statement about the inadequacy of the Australian content in dramatic programmes on television:

"60. . . . the undesirable sociological and cultural consequences that can be expected from a continuance of this state of affairs are apparent to many Australians and should need no emphasis by this Committee. Perhaps the greatest *danger lies in its effect upon the rising generation* (the adult population having grown up without television) who day after day, are not only receiving anything but the most inadequate picture of Australia, her national traditions, culture and way of life, but in its place are recipients of a highly coloured and exaggerated picture of the way of life and morals of other countries (mainly the United States of America)."

3. The Board has recognised both the special place drama should occupy in adult quality programming and the reluctance of commercial stations to produce drama because of its high cost, and has implemented an Australian drama quota which was recently increased.

4. The Committee is concerned that there has been no drama produced for children as part of the children's quota, in spite of the recommendation for its encouragement in the Committee's First Report. The Committee is aware that drama is, typically, a most expensive form of production but it believes that good drama has a longer life than many other types of programmes as it can be repeated to new generations of children in a way that other programmes cannot.

5. Because of the importance of drama, but taking into account its high cost, the Committee believes that it is necessary to ensure a minimum amount of Australian drama for children by requiring a specific drama quota. Thus, it recommends that the Board takes immediate steps to require that licensees present indigenous drama for children. This requirement could take the form of either a specification that a given proportion of the present quota should comprise drama especially written for children, or the imposition of an additional quota devoted solely to drama.

6. Whichever course the Board chooses to adopt, the Committee recommends that by 20th September, 1973, not less than two hours per 28-day statistical period should be devoted to drama.

See Recommendation 10.

SECTION 4—THE BOARD'S ADMINISTRATION OF THE QUOTA FOR SUITABLE CHILDREN'S PROGRAMMES.

1. *The basic attitude:* The Committee has taken the view that those involved in producing programmes for children and those involved in evaluating the success of such programmes should be primarily concerned with the needs of children.

2. The Committee is aware that this approach could be seen as an attitude of special pleading, but rejects such an interpretation on three grounds: first, that children are significantly more impressionable than most other groups in the community; second, that children are easily exposed to the medium of television (and, by all evidence, exposed to television in very large measure); third, that children cannot easily exercise the maturity of judgment that allows people to cut themselves off from deleterious influences.

3. The Committee has been disappointed, that many licensees have not shared

APPENDIX L—continued

this attitude. One manager of a large television station admitted quite frankly to the Committee that the Board would have to force him to accept the Committee's suggestions.

4. As an advisory committee to the Australian Broadcasting Control Board, the Committee regards its attitude as being entirely in keeping with the Board's charter as defined in the Broadcasting and Television Act:

"16 (1) The functions of the Board are—

- (a) to ensure the provision of services by broadcasting stations and television stations in accordance with plans from time to time prepared by the Board and approved by the Minister;
- (b) to ensure that the technical equipment and operation of such stations are in accordance with such standards and practices as the Board considers to be appropriate;
- (c) to ensure that adequate and comprehensive programmes are provided by commercial broadcasting stations and commercial television stations to serve the best interests of the general public; and
- (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,

and shall include such other functions in relation to broadcasting stations and television stations as are prescribed."

5. In the above terms, the Committee has seen its work as applying most directly to category (c) of the Board's functions.

6. The Committee has been concerned to find that the Board itself has not adopted the Committee's interpretation in this matter: the Board has seemed to regard itself as a kind of arbitrator between the concern of a section of the public (which includes the Committee) that worthwhile programming should be developed and judged in terms of the *needs* of children, and the licensees, who have argued in terms of their capacity to *pay* for the provision of such programmes. The Committee was frequently asked to take account of the fact that only a certain amount of capital was available within the industry for the production of children's programmes.

7. This desire, on the part of the Board, to arbitrate between conflicting pressures has led the Board into an ambiguous position: on the one hand, it has determined on a quota of suitable children's programmes with a Committee to advise it on the implementation of this quota, and it has accepted the advice of this Committee; on the other hand, it has shown a tendency to accept the industry's claim that it cannot really afford these programmes and has seemed willing to accept the most marginally satisfactory (and even unsatisfactory) programmes for quota purposes.

8. *The procedure for administering the quota:* The Committee has also been concerned with the procedure by which programmes are assessed for quota purposes. Because of its anxiety to avoid any suggestion of prior censorship, the Board considers particular programmes only *after they have been to air*. In practice, this has meant that consideration has been given to some children's programmes weeks after the initial programme in the series has been shown. This situation is exacerbated when the Board is required to wait for reports on programmes from members of the Committee.

APPENDIX L—continued

9. The Committee feels that some licensees have taken advantage of the inevitable time-lapse in the procedure indicated above. It seems that many licensees secure tentative approval for quota purposes for a programme they plan on the strength of one or two pilot tapes submitted to the Board. These licensees argue that it is not worthwhile proceeding with the production of the programme unless the Board is willing to approve of at least 13 weeks of editions of the programme. In effect, this secures approval *in advance* and, though the Board may not intend to renew approval at the expiration of the initial 13 weeks, it does create the precedent of approving particular programmes (albeit for a limited time) in a way which may subsequently make a more strenuous application of the Board's Standards seem inconsistent.

10. The Committee feels that it is most unfortunate that a programme which is poorly produced and which does not meet the spirit of the Guidelines should be permitted to run for, say, two or three months before the licensee is informed that the programme is unsuitable. It is also most regrettable that such a programme should be seen by the public to carry the Board's imprimatur.

These difficulties tend to weaken the Board's requirements significantly.

11. The Board's dealings with the programme "Walk a Young World" illustrate the deficiencies described above. This programme was accepted for quota purposes in the experimental period, during which time the Committee made strong criticisms of the programme to the Board. After the end of the experimental period, the Board allowed the programme to continue—that is, continued to grant it credit for quota purposes—provided that it was re-edited to conform more adequately with the Guidelines.

12. After the re-edited version had been telecast for a further ten weeks, the Committee again made strong criticisms to the Board. However, the programme continued unaltered for a number of weeks.

13. The Committee has also been very critical of "Junior Magazine" and "Junior Jury" and advised the Board that they should not be accepted, for credit in their present form. However the Committee notes that they have been the only new Australian programmes for children put out by Channel 10 since the end of October 1972.

14. How can this procedure be streamlined? The alternative would seem to be to require licensees to submit programmes *in advance* for assessment by the Board. This could enable minor amendments to be made (i.e. deletions and editing) and could prevent totally unsatisfactory programmes going "to air" at all.

15. Despite claims that this would be censorship the Committee feels that the prime concern must be to maintain standards and that some means must be found to prevent unsatisfactory programmes receiving credit for quota purposes. The Committee is therefore steadfastly opposed to the granting of credit in advance and merely on the basis of approval of a particular format or of one or two satisfactory pilot programmes.

16. When a programme is found to be unsatisfactory, the Board should follow one of two courses of action:

- (a) Where the programme is judged to be unsatisfactory for reasons which relate to the basic structure, intention or identity of the programme, the licensee should be informed immediately that the Board has refused accreditation to that programme in that form.

APPENDIX L—continued

(b) Where the programme is judged to be unsatisfactory in respects which do not call into question the basic notion of the programme as such, the Board should refuse to credit those particular editions which have failed to meet requirements.

17. In this case, the programme itself is not threatened by the Board's actions. However, the licensees must then make good the quota within a short (and specified) time with programming that is satisfactory. Licensees should know that *each* edition of any programme must succeed in gaining approval for quota purposes.

18. The implication of the foregoing for licensees who are cautious, is that they should submit programmes for prior approval.

19. *Interpretation of the Guidelines:* A more fundamental concern of the Committee relates to the question of interpretation of the Guidelines, by the Board's officers.

20. The Committee recognizes that the Board was anxious to adopt a liberal approach to licensees during the trial period in order to encourage experimentation. The Committee also acknowledges that the interpretation of the Guidelines in relation to particular programmes can be a difficult matter. Nevertheless, the Committee is very concerned that certain programmes have been approved which, in its opinion, clearly fail to meet the terms of the Guidelines.

21. It is realised that this task imposes a continual burden of work upon the Board's staff in order that the Board itself should receive sound advice about programmes. For this reason, the Committee sees advantage in the Board establishing a Standing Committee, which could act as consultant to the Board to advise on interpretation of the Guidelines and on the suitability of particular programmes.

22. In order that such a Committee could provide a link with the original thinking of the C.T.A.C. (which is no longer in existence as such), it should contain some members of the original committee and, hopefully, provide continued assistance to the Board, in the long term, in this crucial and sensitive work.

23. *Communication with producers:* Whatever decisions the Board makes in an endeavour to reduce the time-lag and the unwieldy aspects of the present procedure for evaluating programmes and communicating the results of such evaluation to the licensees, it is advisable that every effort should be made to bring the Board, the station executives and programme producers into closer regular contact with each other.

24. The Committee had hoped that it would have had opportunities to discuss approaches to programming *with the people actually engaged in making programmes for children*. In response to a recommendation designed to achieve this, the Board invited television stations to send representatives to meet with the Committee. In almost every case, these representatives turned out to be people from the realm of management rather than people actually involved in making programmes. The Committee felt that this did not facilitate as fruitful an exchange of ideas as it had originally sought, and believes that it is essential that a regular contact is also maintained between the Standing Committee and those people directly involved in the production of programmes for children.

See recommendations 1, 2, 3, 4, 13, 14 and 15.

SECTION 5—THE TARGET AUDIENCE AND FINANCIAL BASIS OF PROGRAMMES FOR CHILDREN.

1. The Children's Television Advisory Committee has reached the view that worthwhile programmes for children designed for particular age groups will, as a

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rule, appeal to minority audiences only. This is not to deny that such programmes may succeed in winning loyal allegiance from older and younger children and, for that matter, adults as well. However, a programme intended for, say, 8-10 year olds would not be likely to command a majority audience against heavy competition from programmes with a wider and more general audience in mind.

2. The Committee has consistently criticized most children's programmes for a too-general approach. It is felt that most programmes are built upon too imprecise an understanding of the needs and interests of particular age-groups. Frequently, these programmes have been designed for an age range that is too wide—an approach which has weakened them considerably.

3. The Standards of the Board and, indeed, the terms under which all licences were sought and granted, specifically require licensees to provide for such minority interests in programming and, where necessary, to absorb the costs of unprofitable programmes.

4. The Committee has explored a number of ways of specifying the necessary conditions for good quality production. For example, it sought to outline the minimally acceptable level of facilities given to children's programmes, the effect of which would be evident to interested viewers who wished to evaluate the programmes. These were:

- (a) Each producer of a children's programme will be engaged fulltime on production for children.
- (b) Studio rehearsal time, excluding lighting and line-up, will be not less than four times the running length of the programme.
- (c) At least three cameras will be available for use in all studio sequences.
- (d) All studio sequences will involve constructed sets and not simply drapes and neutral backgrounds.
- (e) A variety of production techniques will be used (see section 5:3 of the Guidelines).
- (f) The educational adviser will be actively involved in the planning of every edition of a children's programme and in a comprehensive discussion of the outcome subsequent to the completion of every edition of a programme.
- (g) At least 50% of the four-hour quota must involve children as an essential part and not just as an audience asking questions.
- (h) Not more than 10% of the quota is to be illustrated lectures, e.g. talking to the camera or interviews with cut-aways to graphics.
- (i) When the programme is a magazine programme there must be a wide variety of production techniques used, e.g. animation, dramatisation, studio interview, demonstration, film and O/B., puppets, music and sound, etc. A magazine which concentrates on one method of production only will not be acceptable.

5. Finally however, the Committee reached the view that it is not possible to guarantee quality production by insisting upon a series of such explicit regulations, and yet, in the present situation, most children's programmes seeking accreditation under the Board's quota requirements are suffering impaired quality precisely because licensees are devoting inadequate resources to these programmes.

SECTION 6—A CHILDREN'S TELEVISION FOUNDATION.

1. If the measures already outlined fail to achieve a significant improvement in the quality of programmes receiving accreditation, the Committee believes that

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responsibility for the production of programmes for children should be given to an independent and specialised foundation created for that purpose.

2. This foundation would include a production unit employing qualified personnel in all areas of television and film production, together with those experienced in working with children to create Australian quality children's programmes. The Committee hopes that such a Foundation would work with the Film and TV school in order to train both teachers and producers in this specialised field.

3. It is envisaged that the licensees would inform the Foundation about the type of programmes they would require and allow the specialists to produce them and that the Foundation would be responsible for its own budget for the programmes.

4. The Committee has examined a number of ways in which such a Foundation could be financed:

(a) *By Government grant*

The Committee believes that commercial television has an obligation to produce adequate and comprehensive programmes and that subsidising children's programmes is part of that duty. It also believes that the government has a heavy commitment for TV programming, which includes providing programmes for children, through the ABC.

(b) *By licensees themselves on a per-programme-cost basis*

This would not separate the financing of programmes for children from their production. Furthermore, the licensees would tend to commission only that which they believed they could afford and the situation in practice would differ very little from the present situation.

(c) *By a levy on gross revenue*

The Committee believes this is likely to be the only satisfactory solution. A levy would mean that the licensees would be required to pay a certain sum for children's programmes annually.

Gross revenue is suggested as a basis for calculation of the levy because the Committee believes this would be the fairest means of charging and because there is already a precedent for such a charge in the licence fees paid by licensees. The Committee suggests a levy of 1% of gross revenue for the present quota of four hours a month which could be increased as the quota was increased and in the light of experience.

The Committee recommends the levy should be collected in the same way as licence fees and given to the Foundation which could be controlled by the Department of the Media. A levy of such a low figure would only be possible if the licensees provided studio facilities, however, and it might be preferable for a higher levy to be charged initially if it is necessary to provide independent studio facilities so that the programmes could be produced as complete packages.

5. The Committee believes that the establishment of a Foundation for children's programmes, financed by a levy on the television industry, would bring to an end the present laissez faire and piecemeal approach to children's programming in a way which would give Australia a chance to lead the world in this very difficult and challenging area.

6. These far-reaching suggestions are predicated on one basic assumption: that children have a right to view good quality programmes which endeavour to meet their needs and which do not exploit their immaturity. At the present time, the lack of good quality programmes denies them this right.

See Recommendation No. 17.

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SECTION 7—PROSPECTS FOR CHILDREN'S TELEVISION PROGRAMMING.

1. The Committee is of the opinion that unless some radical rethinking is undertaken along the lines suggested in this report, there will be no worthwhile future for Australian programmes for children.

2. It is quite apparent that the mere provision of a quota requirement alone does not guarantee the development of sound and attractive programmes.

3. As will be clear from its recommendations, the Committee believes that the quota requirement must be accompanied by a thoroughgoing and constructive approach on many levels if steady progress is to be achieved.

4. The Committee understands that many of its comments and recommendations may imply an alteration of the relationship which exists between the Board and the commercial television industry. Further, it is understood that they may require that the Board move outside its charter in seeking to encourage certain new developments at government level. The Committee has been led to this position by its pessimistic expectation that the predominant inertia and exploitation of children by some licensees will impede and, perhaps, prevent development along sound lines unless drastic changes are made.

5. For this reason, the Committee makes certain recommendations which clearly lie outside its own charter. These recommendations are made in the belief that they may well prove necessary if programmes for children are to improve significantly.

6. Further, the Committee envisages a steady extension of the quota requirement and makes recommendation that this might best be accomplished in successive three-year stages which would allow appropriate time for the training of specialist programme personnel.

See Recommendations Nos. 7, 8, 9 and 17.

SECTION 8—SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS.

The Committee draws the attention of the Board to the following specific recommendations:

1. The Board should ensure that its paramount concern in dealing with programmes for children is to provide for the needs of children at various stages of their development and should make this the basic criterion when judging programmes. It follows that the Board should insist that all licensees and producers (those responsible for programmes for children) should have this as their prime and constant aim. (Section 2, para. 4, Section 4, para. 1.)

2. The Board should accept the Production Guidelines for Children's Television Programmes, in revised form, as the permanent basis for the assessment of children's television programmes. These Guidelines should be incorporated within the Board's Standards for Television. (Section 4.)

3. An abbreviated account of the Guidelines should be issued to all licensees and those responsible for the production of children's television programmes. (Section 4.)

4. The Board should immediately establish a Standing Committee which would determine whether particular programmes should receive quota credit and advise the Board on the continued implementation of its determination with regard to children's programmes. This Committee should consist of people who are well-qualified for this work by their experience in areas such as education, television

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production and allied fields. In order that such a Committee should provide a link with the original thinking of the CTAC, it is advisable that it should contain some members of the original Committee. (Section 4, paras. 21 and 22.)

5. The Board should modify its original interpretation of the determination as indicated in Section 3, paragraphs 14 and 15 of the Guidelines, in such a way that all programmes eligible to receive quota as suitable programmes for children shall be presented after 4.30 p.m. and no later than 7.30 p.m. on week days. (Section 1, para. 8.)

6. The Board should experiment with a truce period between specific times when all stations would telecast their Australian children's quota programmes simultaneously. (Section 1, para. 6.)

7. The Board should steadily extend the quota requirement over the next few years according to a pre-determined plan. A significant extension should take place in every successive three-year period until good quality children's programmes are comprising ten hours per week—or 40 hours per 28-day statistical period. (Section 7, para. 6.)

8. The planned extension of the quota requirement should be announced by the Board during 1973. (Section 7, para. 6.)

9. The Board should seek to acquire more differentiated and clearly defined powers to deal with infringements of its determinations.

It is felt that the Board might be able to exercise firmer control over the quality of programmes for children (or secure more immediate progress in the development of such programmes) if it had at its disposal a range of sanctions for use when licensees are in breach of its directives. (Section 7, para. 4.)

10. The Board should take immediate action to require that licensees present indigenous drama for children. This requirement could take the form of either a specification that a given proportion of the present quota should comprise drama especially written for children or the imposition of an additional quota devoted solely to drama.

Whichever course the Board chooses to adopt, the Committee recommends that by the 20th September 1973, not less than 2 hours per 28-day statistical period should be devoted to drama for children. (Section 3.)

11. The Board should undertake research into children's programmes. Possibilities which the Board should consider are:

- (a) A study of children's interests and activities as related to their responses to television programmes.
- (b) An Australia-wide survey to investigate the pattern of activities of a cross-section of children, the aim of which would be to elucidate the relationship of television viewing with other activities in the lives of Australian children.
- (c) An investigation of the degree of interest, attentiveness and approval shown by children in regard to particular programmes and particular components of programmes.

12. The Board should investigate the possibility of conducting joint research studies relevant to children's television as suggested above with other competent and interested bodies (for example universities, teachers' colleges, A.C.E.R., etc.).

13. As part of its library, the Board should establish a permanent collection of videotape recordings and films of programmes for children from Australian and foreign sources. These recordings could be selected in consultation with members of a Standing Committee (see Recommendation 4). This collection should comprise

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examples of programmes which are regarded as worthwhile and might also contain programmes, or excerpts, which are regarded as striking negative examples. Among other uses, this collection should be used to illustrate and highlight certain aspects of the Production Guidelines. (Section 4, paras. 23 and 24.)

14. During 1973, the Board should convene a Seminar devoted to a comprehensive discussion of children's programmes. This discussion should include consideration of the current situation and future prospects. The Seminar should be based upon a series of prepared papers which would be circulated to participants at least a month before the date of the Seminar. Opportunities should be made for participants to view and discuss particular examples of programmes drawn, perhaps, from the developing collection indicated in Recommendation 13. The Seminar should be open to all people engaged in the production of children's programmes, representatives of other interested bodies (e.g. educational institutions, F.A.C.T.S., A.B.C., National Council for Children's Films and Television, etc.) a small number of members of the general public, and the press. This Seminar should occupy 2 to 3 days at a minimum and, in the light of its initial experience, the Board should consider convening a similar meeting at regular intervals of, say, three years. (Section 4, para. 24.)

15. The Board should seek the co-operation and advice of the Australian Council for the Arts in arranging and financing such ventures as the Seminar suggested in Recommendation 14. (Section 4, paras. 23 and 24.)

16. The Board should arrange to send a representative, and encourage licensees to do likewise, to suitable international conferences on children's television programmes. Two such conferences at which the Board should be represented will be held in Munich, Germany and Tokyo, Japan, during 1973.

17. An independent Foundation for the production of children's television programmes should be established. This Foundation should produce programmes which meet the requirements of the guidelines and make them available to commercial licensees. The Foundation should be financed by commercial television licensees, through an annual levy upon gross revenue. (Sections 6 and 7.)

18. The Board should initiate a co-ordinating committee consisting of child welfare personnel, television and film producers and educationists to make recommendations for practical legislation about the conditions of employment of children in film and television, which could be uniformly enacted by each State. (Section 2, para. 4e.)

SECTION 9—CONCLUSION.

1. The Children's Television Advisory Committee looks back upon its work with mixed feelings. Unquestionably, the Board's original determination and the Production Guidelines have provided some basis upon which the development of worthwhile programmes for children might take place.

2. At the outset, the Committee sought to be hopeful and optimistic in its expectations and advised the Board to allow licensees time to experiment and requested that the Board arrange opportunities for discussions with representatives of producing stations in order that the Committee might come to know at first-hand something of the circumstances in which children's programmes are produced and learn of any difficulties producers might have in interpreting the Production Guidelines.

3. In other words, the Committee judged that a generous spirit and a free exchange of ideas might be the most effective means of encouraging the development of new programmes.

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4. At the conclusion of its term of office, the Committee realises that this optimism was not justified. At the present time, children are not being offered high-quality programmes. Those programmes which do endeavour to meet the Board's requirements for quota purposes are screened at such peripheral times, and are often so stolid, unimaginative and poverty-ridden in presentation, that very few children actually watch them.

5. The Committee believes that future generations will see its work as a failure unless a "take-off" point is reached.

6. The Committee realises, only too well, that worthwhile programmes cannot be brought into existence merely by legislation. For this reason, the Committee's work during the final period of its term has been devoted to formulating recommendations and suggestions which will establish a basic minimum framework for the future development of good quality programmes. The Committee believes that, so far, it has succeeded only in indicating this framework and identifying some of the problems.

7. Research studies have shown that most Australian children watch television for a very large number of hours per week (one such study revealed that children were watching television for a longer period than they spent in school). *In spite of this enormous exposure to television, there is still no single instance of an attractive and worthwhile Australian programme for children which both meets the Board's Production Guidelines and achieves a significant audience.*

8. Until licensees are obliged to devote sufficient resources to make worthwhile children's programmes possible and until such programmes are offered to children at popular viewing times, mediocre (if worthy) programmes will flounder in peripheral time areas, unknown to most children and attracting minute audiences. Under these circumstances, there is very little chance of development and, indeed, a considerable risk that the lack of measurable success of these programmes will be used as an argument against possible developments.

9. In making the foregoing recommendations, the Committee has sought to secure the small and precarious achievements attained so far and to provide a clear basis for a steady development in programming for children. This development should comprise of a discernible improvement in the quality of particular programmes and a planned extension of the extent and variety of programmes offered to children.

10. The Committee has doubts that, unless these recommendations are effected, a "take-off" point will not be reached and the current situation will continue with abysmal results for children.

11. Childhood does not last very long. With the exception of a small number of programmes, Australian children have been badly neglected (and even exploited) by television.

12. The Committee's concern has been with children between the ages of 5 and 13. If another eight years elapse without any significant improvement in the quality of programmes offered to these children, another generation of children will have been neglected.

13. As its work comes to an end, the Children's Television Advisory Committee hopes that this final report may now provide a focus for a vigorous and determined effort to achieve a substantial improvement in the quality and range of programmes for children.

14. Australia's children deserve the best of our intelligence and our most strenuous efforts; on experience so far, nothing less is likely to succeed.

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS:

The Committee wishes to record its appreciation of the splendid assistance and co-operation of the Board's officers with whom it worked. On many occasions, individual members of the Board's staff worked long hours and under heavy pressure in order to assist the Committee's work; on all occasions, their generosity and unflinching good humour were a source of encouragement to members of the Committee.

One member of the Committee, Mr. Keith Cairns, is not a signatory to this Report. Mr. Cairns participated in the Committee's deliberations, but found the basic argument and many of the recommendations recorded in this Report were unacceptable to him.

DERMOT LYTTLE (Chairman).
RUPERT GOODMAN (Deputy Chairman).
JOHN APPLETON.
JULIE BAILEY.
NAOMI MARKS.
GODFREY PHILIPP.

APPENDIX M
STATISTICAL ANALYSIS OF BROADCASTING PROGRAMMES

The analysis of broadcasting programmes, which is set out in the following tables is based on the combined figures from two surveys conducted by the Board in October 1972 and March 1973. In each case programmes of stations in State capital cities were monitored on a sampling basis for one minute in each ten minutes of transmission between 6.00 a.m. and 10.30 p.m. for a full week. For the purpose of presenting a complete picture of the programmes available to listeners the survey includes the programmes of two representative national stations.

2. The data have been summarised in a number of tables as follows:

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

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

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

Table IV—Analysis of Broadcast Advertising by Time Periods each day of the week—Metropolitan Commercial Stations.

3. *Definition of Categories.* The analysis is based on thirteen programme categories, which are set out below, and advertising matter:

Entertainment—

Light and Popular Music .. Musical comedy, "evergreens", items of popular music in general programmes, currently popular music presented in hit parade and similar programmes.

Incidental Matter .. Matter occurring between major programme units, station announcements (excluding time calls), programme notes, party calls to adults, items in telephone conversation programmes consisting of an exchange of opinions, and miscellaneous matter.

Variety .. Talent, quiz, panel and variety programmes, including comedy recordings.

Drama .. Plays, serials and other dramatised productions.

The Arts .. Serious music and opera, readings of prose and poetry, literary and art criticism.

Information and Services—

News .. News bulletins, programmes in newsreel form, time calls, weather, market and traffic reports, train and ship arrival times, warnings of storm, fire, shark and other hazards, police messages, excludes news commentaries.

Sport .. Sporting descriptions, previews and summaries, sporting news, interviews and talks.

Information .. Programmes concerning such topics as aspects of science, other lands and peoples, agriculture, industry and other major occupations.

Religious .. Programmes originated for or by recognised religious bodies.

Social and Political .. Programmes concerned with political and economic aspects of modern society, news commentaries, Australian history, national events, festivals and public gatherings, charitable activities.

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Family .. Family activities including programmes dealing with cooking, house and garden, hobbies, care of pets, health, physical fitness and other personal matters. Shopping guides.

Children .. Programmes directed to or presented for children, serials, children's recordings and informative "scatters".

Educational .. Programmes designed as an aid to formal teaching; kindergarten sessions.

Advertisements .. All advertisements except those within shopping guides; includes translation of foreign language advertisements.

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

Breakfast	6.00 a.m. – 9.00 a.m.
Morning	9.00 a.m. – 12.00 noon
Midday	12.00 noon – 2.00 p.m.
Early Afternoon	2.00 p.m. – 4.00 p.m.
Late Afternoon	4.00 p.m. – 6.30 p.m.
Evening	6.30 p.m. – 7.30 p.m.
Night	7.30 p.m. – 10.30 p.m.

TABLE I—ANALYSIS OF BROADCASTING PROGRAMMES BY CATEGORIES
ALL METROPOLITAN STATIONS

Programme Category	Commercial (25 stations)	National (12 stations)	All Stations (37 stations)
	%	%	%
<i>Entertainment—</i>			
Light and Popular	54.1	22.2	44.1
Incidental	6.4	5.4	6.1
Variety	1.4	1.1	1.3
Drama	0.2	3.9	1.4
Arts	0.1	23.3	7.4
	62.2	55.9	60.3
<i>Information & Services—</i>			
News	9.0	11.6	9.8
Sport	6.4	4.9	5.9
Information	1.6	4.8	2.6
Religion	1.3	1.8	1.5
Social and Political	3.1	15.8	7.0
Family	1.4	0.6	1.1
Children	—	1.7	0.6
Education	—	2.9	0.9
	22.8	44.1	29.4
Advertisements	15.0	—	10.3
Totals..	100.0	100.0	100.0

TABLE II—ANALYSIS OF BROADCASTING PROGRAMMES BY CATEGORIES
METROPOLITAN STATIONS BY TIME PERIODS

	Breakfast		Morning		Midday		Early Afternoon		Late Afternoon		Evening		Night	
	Com- mercial Stations	All Stations	Com- mercial Stations	All Stations	Com- mercial Stations	All Stations	Com- mercial Stations	All Stations	Com- mercial Stations	All Stations	Com- mercial Stations	All Stations	Com- mercial Stations	All Stations
Light and Popular ..	51.1	43.3	45.8	39.0	50.1	41.6	54.1	43.6	56.1	46.2	62.2	46.8	63.6	49.0
Incidental ..	6.8	6.7	8.1	8.1	6.2	6.2	5.9	5.4	5.1	4.7	5.3	4.9	6.1	5.4
Variety ..	1.7	1.2	1.7	1.5	1.4	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.2	1.2	0.9	0.6	1.0	1.1
Drama ..	0.2	0.7	0.2	2.0	0.0	1.1	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.0	1.1	0.2	2.9
Arts ..	0.0	6.3	0.1	8.3	0.0	2.9	0.0	11.0	0.0	5.2	0.0	6.5	0.4	10.2
	59.8	58.2	55.9	58.9	57.7	53.6	62.0	62.0	62.9	58.0	68.4	59.9	71.3	68.6
News ..	15.5	18.0	6.5	5.4	10.4	13.7	6.0	4.5	11.7	10.3	7.8	14.7	4.2	4.9
Sport ..	1.5	3.2	4.2	3.0	9.0	8.3	9.8	9.0	6.9	6.7	6.0	6.6	9.3	7.0
Information ..	0.5	1.1	4.0	4.1	1.6	5.7	1.5	1.3	0.8	2.4	1.0	1.6	1.1	2.5
Religion ..	0.9	1.2	0.5	2.3	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.6	1.1	1.2	1.1	2.5
Social and Political ..	1.1	3.1	7.8	8.4	3.5	6.2	4.1	8.6	1.2	8.0	2.2	1.6	0.3	3.0
Family ..	0.3	0.3	3.6	3.0	2.8	2.1	1.4	1.0	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Children ..	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Education ..	0.0	0.3	0.0	2.7	0.0	0.1	0.0	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Advertising ..	19.8	27.7	26.6	29.2	28.0	36.5	23.3	38.0	21.6	31.5	18.9	31.4	20.2	25.6
	20.4	14.1	17.5	11.9	14.3	9.9	14.7	10.0	15.5	10.5	12.7	8.7	8.5	5.8
Total ..	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

TABLE III—ANALYSIS OF BROADCAST ADVERTISING BY TIME PERIODS
METROPOLITAN COMMERCIAL STATIONS, MONDAY TO FRIDAY AVERAGE

	Sydney	Melbourne	Brisbane	Adelaide	Perth	Hobart	All Cities
Breakfast ..	26.2	23.5	20.1	24.7	21.8	24.1	23.8
Morning ..	23.2	17.2	17.6	18.5	19.5	14.0	19.3
Midday ..	15.8	16.1	15.2	13.6	14.0	11.3	15.0
Early Afternoon ..	16.6	17.8	15.3	16.1	11.8	13.6	15.9
Late Afternoon ..	19.2	17.8	15.2	16.3	13.4	16.0	16.9
Evening ..	16.7	15.1	12.1	18.5	6.7	9.7	14.1
Night ..	13.6	9.7	7.2	8.4	5.6	4.8	9.4
All Periods ..	19.3	16.9	15.0	16.6	14.1	13.8	16.7

TABLE IV—ANALYSIS OF BROADCAST ADVERTISING BY TIME PERIODS
EACH DAY OF THE WEEK
METROPOLITAN COMMERCIAL STATIONS

	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	All Days
Breakfast ..	6.8	21.3	24.5	24.2	25.5	23.4	16.7	20.4
Morning ..	9.2	17.8	18.6	21.4	20.4	18.2	16.8	17.5
Midday ..	12.0	11.7	16.5	15.4	16.4	14.8	13.2	14.3
Early Afternoon ..	9.7	13.6	14.9	17.8	16.7	16.6	13.6	14.7
Late Afternoon ..	10.0	16.5	16.1	17.6	16.2	18.2	13.6	15.5
Evening ..	8.3	11.4	15.8	12.3	16.4	14.7	10.0	12.7
Night ..	4.4	8.7	9.0	9.0	11.0	9.4	8.3	8.5
All Periods ..	8.4	15.0	16.7	17.4	17.8	16.7	13.5	15.1

APPENDIX N
STATISTICAL ANALYSIS OF TELEVISION PROGRAMMES

The analysis of television programmes which is set out in the following tables is based on a sample of commercial and national programmes televised during 1972. In this period the sample amounted to approximately 50 per cent.

Details of commercial television programmes are derived from data supplied regularly by each station and details of national television programmes are obtained from information supplied by the Australian Broadcasting Commission. For the purpose of these tables the programmes analysed are those of all metropolitan stations, 17 country commercial stations and in the case of the National Service those of ABV Melbourne. These are considered to be reasonably representative of the commercial and national television services.

The tables show the composition of programmes under three headings:

Table I—Analysis of Television Programmes by Categories:
Metropolitan and Country Stations, Overall.

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

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

The figures in Table III are based on the actual duration of Australian programme matter and do not take into account the credit loadings allowed to commercial stations for certain types of programme matter for the purpose of calculation of their performance towards meeting the Board's requirements for the Australian content of television programmes. The table shows the distribution of types of Australian programmes both as percentages of all programmes of Australian origin, and as percentages of all programmes televised.

At the foot of each Column in Tables I and III a conversion factor is shown to enable calculations of the time occupied by programmes in each category.
Definition of programme categories—The statistical system is based on a number of programme categories. These are set out below:

Drama—

Serious	Classical drama, works of major contemporary dramatists and other dramatic productions which appear to have lasting value.
Adventure	Drama with the main focus on action. Includes such themes as science fiction and espionage.
Crime and Suspense	Programmes in dramatic form concerned with crime and its detection. Includes court room drama and plays in which suspense is predominant, with or without a crime element.
Domestic and Comedy	Programmes in dramatic form dealing with domestic life or family relations, and those the main purpose of which is to induce laughter.
Western	Programmes in dramatic form utilizing "Western" settings.
Miscellaneous	Programmes in dramatic form which do not fall specifically under other headings.

Light Entertainment—

Cartoons	Matter predominantly in the form of animation or puppetry, with the main purpose of providing escapist entertainment.
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Light Music Programmes in which currently popular music or music of the "evergreen" type is the predominant element.
Personality Programmes .. ..	.. .. Programmes containing items generally handled by a compere. Includes interviews, quizzes and panel games where the emphasis is on displaying the subject rather than serious discussion.
Talent Programmes .. ..	.. .. Programmes concentrating on competition generally at an amateur level in any field of entertainment.
Variety .. ..	.. .. Programmes containing a mixture of comedy, music, dancing, gags and patter, by professional or amateur talent, where the element of competition is not predominant.
Sport .. ..	.. .. Simultaneous or delayed presentation of competitive sports, sporting previews, news and talks and demonstrations of sporting techniques.
News .. ..	.. .. Programmes reporting on current or recent happenings. Includes newsreels, reports on weather and essential services.
<i>Children</i> —	
Kindergarten .. ..	.. .. All kindergarten sessions conducted by qualified staff.
Other .. ..	.. .. Other programmes which generally include a variety of items directed to or presented for children.
<i>Family Activities</i> —	
Programmes concerned with family activities and hobbies and the family as users of consumer goods and services.	
Information .. ..	.. .. Programmes, of a descriptive type, concerning agriculture, industry, travel, nature and science.
Current Affairs .. ..	.. .. Programmes dealing with social and economic problems of modern society. Includes news commentaries which deal with the subject matter "in depth". Also historical and biographical programmes excluding dramatised presentations.
Political Matter .. ..	.. .. Programmes concerning Australian Federal or State elections and by-elections, occurring during the "election-period" and on polling day.
Religious Matter .. ..	.. .. All programmes originated by recognized religious bodies.
The Arts .. ..	.. .. Programmes concerning the graphic arts; readings of prose and poetry; literary and other art criticism, ballet and music of lasting value.
<i>Educational</i> —	
Formal .. ..	.. .. Programmes of formal instruction at all levels which are specifically related to a recognized course of study.
Other .. ..	.. .. Programmes of educational intent which are not directly related to a specific course of study.

The figures set out in the following tables have been rounded to equal 100 per cent.

TABLE I—ANALYSIS OF TELEVISION PROGRAMMES BY CATEGORIES

Programme Category	Metropolitan Stations			Country Stations		
	Commercial	National	All Stations	Commercial	National	All Stations
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Drama—						
Serious	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Adventure	11.7	4.6	10.1	9.6	4.6	6.8
Crime and Suspense	8.0	2.5	6.7	10.2	2.5	5.8
Domestic and Comedy	15.3	10.2	14.1	18.3	10.2	13.7
Western	3.6	0.7	2.9	5.3	0.7	2.7
Miscellaneous	11.5	3.6	9.7	9.7	3.6	6.2
	50.2	21.7	43.6	53.2	21.7	35.3
Light Entertainment—						
Cartoons	5.9	3.9	5.5	4.4	3.9	4.1
Light Music	2.0	2.5	2.1	1.7	2.5	2.1
Personality Programmes	10.4	1.1	8.3	9.5	1.1	4.7
Talent Programmes	0.9	—	0.7	1.6	—	0.7
Variety	2.7	1.1	2.4	2.3	1.1	1.6
	21.9	8.6	19.0	19.5	8.6	13.2
Sport	7.0	12.0	8.1	7.2	12.0	9.9
News	5.0	6.8	5.4	8.9	6.8	7.7
Children—						
Kindergarten	4.7	16.0	7.2	2.0	16.0	9.9
Other	3.9	3.0	3.7	2.5	3.0	2.8
	8.6	19.0	10.9	4.5	19.0	12.7
Family Activities	1.8	0.8	1.6	1.3	0.8	1.0
Information	2.0	4.1	2.5	2.2	4.1	3.3
Current Affairs	1.7	8.7	3.3	1.5	8.7	5.6
Political Matter	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3
Religious Matter	1.2	1.6	1.3	1.3	1.6	1.5
The Arts	—	1.0	0.3	—	1.0	0.6
Education—						
Formal	—	15.2	3.5	—	15.2	8.7
Other	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2
	0.4	15.4	3.8	0.1	15.4	8.9
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1 per cent projected to 52 weeks and rounded to the nearest half hour equals in duration per station	54½ hours	45 Hours	52 Hours	34 Hours	45 Hours	39½ Hours

TABLE II—ANALYSIS OF TELEVISION PROGRAMMES BY TIME PERIODS

A. METROPOLITAN STATIONS

Programme Category	6.00–10.00 p.m.			6.00 a.m.–6.00 p.m., 10.00 p.m.–Midnight		
	Commercial Stations	National Stations	All Stations	Commercial Stations	National Stations	All Stations
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Drama—						
Serious	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.1	—	—
Adventure	10.7	5.3	9.3	12.1	4.3	10.5
Crime and Suspense	15.6	4.8	12.8	5.2	1.3	4.3
Domestic and Comedy	23.5	19.4	22.4	12.3	5.8	10.9
Western	3.0	0.4	2.3	3.8	0.8	3.2
Miscellaneous	6.4	7.3	6.6	13.3	1.8	10.9
	59.3	37.6	53.6	46.8	14.0	39.8
Light Entertainment—						
Cartoons	0.9	0.6	0.8	7.8	5.4	7.3
Light Music	1.1	4.6	2.0	2.3	1.5	2.1
Personality Programmes	7.8	2.4	6.4	11.4	0.5	9.1
Talent Programmes	2.3	—	1.7	0.4	—	0.2
Variety	5.0	1.2	4.0	1.9	1.0	1.7
	17.1	8.8	14.9	23.8	8.4	20.4
Sport	2.6	8.4	4.2	8.6	13.7	9.7
News	12.9	15.3	13.5	2.1	2.8	2.3
Children—						
Kindergarten	—	—	—	6.3	23.6	10.0
Other	0.1	2.1	0.6	5.3	3.4	4.9
	0.1	2.1	0.6	11.6	27.0	14.9
Family Activities	0.1	0.9	0.3	2.4	0.8	2.0
Information	3.5	4.1	3.7	1.5	4.2	2.1
Current Affairs	3.6	20.4	8.0	1.1	3.1	1.5
Political Matter	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.2
Religious Matter	0.3	0.7	0.4	1.5	2.0	1.6
The Arts	0.1	1.0	0.3	—	1.0	0.2
Education—						
Formal	—	—	—	—	22.5	4.8
Other	—	0.1	—	0.5	0.3	0.5
	—	0.1	—	0.5	22.8	5.3
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

TABLE II—continued
B. COUNTRY STATIONS

Programme Category	6.00-10.00 p.m.		6.00 a.m.-6.00 p.m. 10.00 p.m.-Midnight	
	Commercial Stations		Commercial Stations	
	%		%	
Drama—				
Serious	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Adventure	10.6	8.8	8.8	8.8
Crime and Suspense	17.4	4.7	4.7	4.7
Domestic and Comedy	22.6	15.1	15.1	15.1
Western	5.7	5.1	5.1	5.1
Miscellaneous	8.3	10.7	10.7	10.7
	64.7	44.5	44.5	44.5
Light Entertainment—				
Cartoons	0.8	7.1	7.1	7.1
Light Music	1.5	1.8	1.8	1.8
Personality Programmes	5.4	12.6	12.6	12.6
Talent Programmes	1.1	1.9	1.9	1.9
Variety	3.1	1.8	1.8	1.8
	11.9	25.2	25.2	25.2
Sport	2.6	10.7	10.7	10.7
News	15.5	3.8	3.8	3.8
Children—				
Kindergarten	0.2	3.4	3.4	3.4
Other	0.2	4.2	4.2	4.2
	0.2	7.6	7.6	7.6
Family Activities	0.2	2.2	2.2	2.2
Information	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2
Current Affairs	2.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
Political Matter	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2
Religious Matter	0.2	2.1	2.1	2.1
The Arts				
Education—				
Formal		0.2	0.2	0.2
Other		0.2	0.2	0.2
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

TABLE III—TELEVISION PROGRAMMES OF AUSTRALIAN ORIGIN
ANALYSIS BY CATEGORIES—METROPOLITAN AND COUNTRY STATIONS

Programme Category	Metropolitan						Country	
	Commercial		National		All Stations		Commercial	
	Percentage of Australian Programmes	Percentage of All Programmes	Percentage of Australian Programmes	Percentage of All Programmes	Percentage of Australian Programmes	Percentage of All Programmes	Percentage of Australian Programmes	Percentage of All Programmes
Drama—								
Serious	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Adventure	0.7	0.3	1.7	1.0	1.0	0.5	1.6	0.8
Crime and Suspense	4.3	1.9	—	—	3.2	1.5	9.0	4.1
Domestic and Comedy	3.3	1.4	2.8	1.6	3.1	1.5	6.5	3.0
Western	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous	2.4	1.1	1.4	0.7	2.1	0.9	0.6	0.3
	10.7	4.7	5.9	3.3	9.4	4.4	17.7	8.2
Light Entertainment—								
Cartoons	0.2	0.1	0.1	—	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1
Light Music	3.9	1.8	3.3	1.9	3.8	1.8	3.1	1.4
Personality Programmes	22.3	10.0	1.6	0.9	14.7	1.8	20.3	9.3
Talent Programmes	1.9	0.8	—	—	1.4	0.7	3.4	1.6
Variety	3.2	1.4	0.3	0.2	2.4	1.1	2.5	1.2
	31.5	14.1	5.3	3.0	24.5	11.5	29.5	13.6
Sport	15.0	6.6	18.5	10.3	15.9	7.4	14.9	6.9
News	11.2	4.9	12.3	6.8	11.5	5.4	18.9	8.7
Children—								
Kindergarten	10.5	4.6	10.6	5.9	10.5	4.9	4.3	2.0
Other	8.6	3.9	4.4	2.5	7.5	3.5	4.6	2.1
	19.1	8.5	15.0	8.4	18.0	8.4	8.9	4.1
Family Activities	3.7	1.7	1.5	0.8	3.1	1.5	2.9	1.3
Information	1.9	0.8	4.5	2.5	2.6	1.2	1.7	0.8
Current Affairs	3.7	1.6	12.7	7.1	6.1	2.9	2.7	1.2
Political Matter	0.5	0.2	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.6	0.3
Religious Matter	1.9	0.8	2.6	1.5	2.1	1.0	1.9	0.9
The Arts	—	—	1.3	0.7	0.3	0.2	—	—
Education—								
Formal	—	—	19.6	11.0	5.3	2.5	—	—
Other	0.8	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.1
	0.8	0.4	19.8	11.1	6.0	2.8	0.3	0.1
	100.0	44.3	100.0	55.8	100.0	46.9	100.0	46.1
1 per cent projected to 52 weeks and rounded to the nearest half hour equals in duration per station ..	24 Hours	54½ Hours	25 Hours	45 Hours	24½ Hours	52 Hours	15½ Hours	34 Hours

APPENDIX O

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS

- Annual Reports. Report for the years ending 30 June 1950, 1952 to 1954, 1956, 1958 to 1963, 1965 to 1968, 1972, 1973, are available. Reports for other years are out of print but are available for study in the Board's Library.
- Reports and Recommendations to the Postmaster-General regarding grant of licences for broadcasting and television stations.
- Report and Recommendation to the Postmaster-General—Frequency Modulation Broadcasting.
- Technical Standards for the Australian Television Service.
- Television Channels, Standard Intermediate Frequencies and Standards for Limits of Radiation from Receivers.
- Standards for the Technical Equipment and Operation of Medium Frequency Broadcasting Stations.
- Standards for the Technical Equipment and Operation of Television Stations.
- Notes on the use of Community Aerial Television Systems.
- Broadcasting Programme Standards (1967 edition).
- Television Programme Standards (1970 edition).
- Religious Telecasting in Australia (an account of a consultation held at Ormond College, University of Melbourne, August 1966).
- Religion and the Broadcast Media (a report by the Board's Advisory Committee on Religious Television Programmes).
- Report of the Advisory Committee on Educational Television Services to the Australian Broadcasting Control Board (the Weeden Report).
- Helping Children to use Television Wisely (leaflet).
- Television Tension Programmes (David Martin) (a study based on a content analysis of Western, Crime and Adventure Programmes televised by Melbourne stations 1960-61).
- Attitudes to Television (a programme research report based on surveys made in Sydney and Melbourne, 1968 and 1969).
- Attitudes to Television (a programme research report based on surveys made in Sydney and Adelaide, 1969 and 1970).
- Attitudes to Television (a programme research report based on surveys made in Melbourne, 1970).
- Attitudes to Television (a programme research report based on surveys made in Brisbane, 1971).
- Mass Media Preference in Adolescence—
A Study in Changing Tastes (S. B. Hammond and Helen Gleser) (based on Studies made between 1957 and 1967 of the Mass Media Interests of Young Men who were Ten Years Old in 1957).
- Production Guidelines for Children's Television Programmes—
Report by the Board's Children's Advisory Committee on Children's Television Programmes (June 1971).
- Television Viewing by Young Secondary Students (by R. J. Powell) (a study of the Television Viewing Behaviour of Children at Form II Level).
- Television Crime Drama (by R. J. Thomson)—
A report to the Board on results and findings of experimental investigation into the effects on adolescents and children of television crime drama and tension films. (A highly technical report for researchers only.)
- In addition the following technical reports are available:
- No. 1. Examination of "RING" Type Antifading Aerials for Medium Frequency Broadcasting.
- No. 5. Frequency Tolerance necessary for Synchronised Operation of Radio Broadcasting Transmitters.
- No. 7. Synchronised Broadcast Stations.

- No. 10. Calculation of the Effect of an Earth System on the Unattenuated Field Strength at One Mile.
- No. 11. An Antifading Aerial of the Ring Type for Medium Frequency Broadcasting.
- No. 12. Overloading Selectivity and Spurious Responses in Medium Frequency Broadcast Receivers.
- No. 13. Interim Report on Medium Frequency Sky-Wave Measurements.
- No. 15. Tests on Reflections from Television Masts.
- No. 17. Tropospheric Propagation at 64.25 MHz, 182.25 MHz and 196.25 MHz.
- No. 18. Delay and Transient Problems in Television Broadcasting.
- No. 19. Second Interim Report on Medium Frequency Sky-Wave Measurements.
- No. 20. Temporal Variation of Medium Frequency Ground-Wave Field Strength.
- No. 21. Television Field Intensity Measurements at a distance of 160 miles in Southern Australia.
- No. 22. Envelope Modulation.
- No. 23. Attenuation of Medium Frequency Sky-Wave Signals in Australia following the Mid-Pacific High-Altitude Nuclear Explosions in August, 1958. Sept. 1961.
- No. 24. A Transistorised Video Frequency Waveform Corrector.
- No. 25. Television Transmitting Aerial Performance.
- No. 26. Field Intensity Estimates of Television Coverage.
- No. 27. The Absorption of Medium Frequency Sky-Waves by Close Coupling to the Extraordinary Mode.
- No. 28. Medium Frequency Sky-Wave Field Strength Predictions for Australia.
- No. 29. Experimental Tests with Orthogonal Transmission.
- No. 30. Impedance Specification for TV Transmitting Aerials.
- No. 33. High-speed Duplication of Video Tape Recordings.

APPENDIX P

AUSTRALIAN BROADCASTING CONTROL BOARD

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS FOR YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 1973

	1972/73	1971/72
	\$	\$
<i>Receipts</i>		
Funds on hand at 1 July 1972	20,687	97,512
Parliamentary Appropriation	2,452,769	2,390,000
Other	857	3,125
	<u>2,474,313</u>	<u>2,490,637</u>
<i>Payments</i>		
<i>Salaries and Payments in the Nature of Salary</i>		
Salaries and Allowances	1,406,617	1,275,799
Overtime	30,970	31,944
	<u>1,437,587</u>	<u>1,307,743</u>
<i>Other Operational Expenses—</i>		
Travelling and Subsistence	124,048	105,284
Office Requisites and Equipment, Stationery, Printing, Library	62,503	49,023
Postage, Telegrams and Telephone Services	69,341	55,757
Research	24,733	19,379
Post Office Investigations of Interference to Reception	233,868	236,366
Station Inspections by Post Office	—	24,220
Furniture and Fittings	10,652	36,364
Repairs and Maintenance	15,715	16,084
Rental	277,728	276,599
Public Enquiries	449	4,900
Advisory Committees	1,820	751
Incidental and Other Expenditure	54,806	55,198
	<u>875,663</u>	<u>879,925</u>
<i>Capital Expenditure—</i>		
Buildings and Works	29,828	159,327
Technical Equipment	117,865	122,955
	<u>147,693</u>	<u>282,282</u>
TOTAL PAYMENTS	2,460,943	2,469,950
Funds on hand at 30 June 1973	13,370	20,687
	<u>2,474,313</u>	<u>2,490,637</u>

(B. J. CONNOLLY)
Secretary
23 July 1973

(MYLES F. E. WRIGHT)
Chairman
23 July 1973

APPENDIX P—continued

Auditor-General's Office,
Canberra, A.C.T.
15 August 1973.

The Honourable the Minister for the Media,
Parliament House,
Canberra, A.C.T. 2600.

Dear Sir,

AUSTRALIAN BROADCASTING CONTROL BOARD
FINANCIAL STATEMENT 1972-73

In compliance with section 28(2.) of the Broadcasting and Television Act 1942-1973, the Australian Broadcasting Control Board has submitted for my report its Statement of Receipts and Payments for the year ended 30 June 1973.

The statement, with minor variations, is in the form approved by the Treasurer under section 28(1.) of the Act. A copy is enclosed for your information.

In accordance with section 28(2.) of the Act, I now report that, in my opinion—

- (a) the statement is based on proper accounts and records;
- (b) the statement is in agreement with the accounts and records; and
- (c) the receipt and expenditure of moneys, and the acquisition and disposal of assets, by the Board during the year have been in accordance with the Act.

Yours faithfully,

(Sgd.) D. R. STEELE CRAIK
(D. R. STEELE CRAIK)
Auditor General

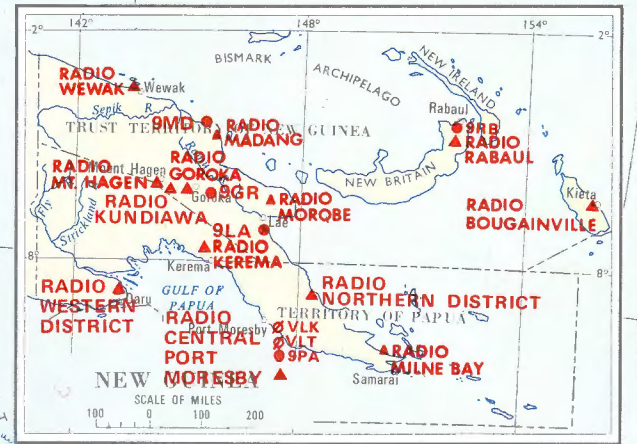
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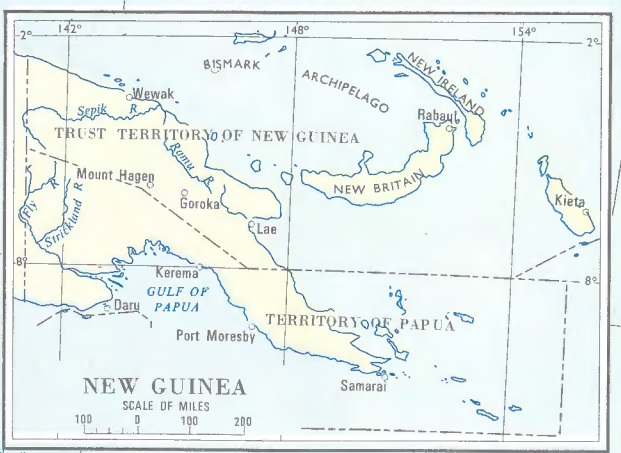
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ITQ
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ABMKO

ABJQ
ABCLQ
ABRQ
ABHQ

ABMO
MVO



**AUSTRALIAN BROADCASTING STATIONS
AT 30TH JUNE 1973**

- LEGEND**
- National Stations (High Frequency).....⊠
 - National Stations (Medium Frequency).....●
 - Commercial Stations (Medium Frequency).....+
 - Administration Stations (High Frequency).....▲

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Department of National Development,
Canberra, Australia 1968
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AUSTRALIA

SCALE 1:10,000,000



AUSTRALIAN TELEVISION STATIONS
AT 30TH JUNE 1973

LEGEND

- Location of Transmitter ●
- National Stations ●
- Commercial Stations ●+



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Department of National Development,
Canberra, Australia 1968
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