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THE PARLIAMENT OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.

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THIRTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

AUSTRALIAN BROADCASTING
CONTROL BOARD

FOR

YEAR 1960-61.

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AUSTRALIAN BROADCASTING CONTROL BOARD.

THIRTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT.

The Honorable the Postmaster-General:

In conformity with the provisions of section 28 of the *Broadcasting and Television Act 1942-1960*, the Australian Broadcasting Control Board has the honour to furnish its Report, being the Thirteenth Annual Report of the Board, on its operations during the year ended 30th June, 1961, together with financial accounts in the form approved by the Treasurer, and the report of the Auditor-General on those accounts.

2. This Report is arranged as follows:—

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

PART I.—INTRODUCTORY.

LEGISLATION.

3. The *Broadcasting and Television Act 1960*, to which reference was made in paragraph 3 of the Twelfth Annual Report of the Board, contained certain sections which were to come into force on a date to be proclaimed. These included provisions—

- (a) requiring the Australian Broadcasting Commission and the licensees of commercial broadcasting and television stations to keep a record of certain types of matter transmitted by them relating to a political subject or current affairs for a period of six weeks or such longer period as the Minister, in special circumstances, may direct;
- (b) enabling the Minister, on the recommendation of the Board, to grant permits for community television aerials (*see* paragraph 98); and
- (c) relating to the licensing of broadcast receivers and television receivers installed in lodging houses or let on hire;

which, in accordance with a proclamation published in the Gazette on 30th June, 1961, came into force on 3rd July, 1961.

4. A bill to amend the provisions of the *Broadcasting and Television Act 1960* which related to licences in respect of broadcast receivers and television receivers let on hire was introduced into Parliament on 10th May, 1961, and having passed all stages, received the Royal Assent on 2nd June, 1961.

MEMBERSHIP OF THE BOARD.

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

Full-time Members.

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

Part-time Members.

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

With the approval of the Minister, Mr. Mair proceeded on furlough for a period of six months from 1st May, 1961. Consequently he did not participate in the preparation of this Report. Following his appointment as Chairman of the Australian Broadcasting Commission, Dr. Darling resigned from the Board on 30th June, 1961. Dr. Darling was a member of the Board for the last six years which included the period in which television services were established in the Commonwealth. He made very valuable contributions to the work of the Board in all its aspects and particularly in connexion with the preparation of the Board's Television Programme Standards. His colleagues wish to thank him for his assistance to them and to record their very high appreciation of his services as a member.

FUNCTIONS OF THE BOARD.

6. The principal functions of the Board are set out in Divisions 2 and 3 of Part II. of the *Broadcasting and Television Act 1942-1960*, and are briefly as follows:—

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

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

MEETINGS OF THE BOARD.

7. It is the normal practice of the Board to hold meetings in Melbourne on the first and third Mondays of each month but special meetings are held as circumstances demand.

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

8. Section 16 of the *Broadcasting and Television Act 1942-1960* requires the Board to consult representatives of commercial broadcasting stations and commercial television stations in exercising its powers and functions in relation to those stations. In the case of broadcasting stations, the Board consults the Federal Council (previously known as the Management Committee) of the Australian Federation of Commercial Broadcasting Stations which represents the licensees of all the commercial stations. During the year the Board conferred with the Federal Council on 17th March, 1961, when a number of questions concerning matters affecting commercial broadcasting stations were discussed. In accordance with its usual practice, the Board attended the Annual Convention of the Federation at Terrigal, New South Wales, on 17th October, 1960, and availed itself of the opportunity to have informal discussions with executive officers of the Federation and licensees of commercial broadcasting stations. During the year the licensees of commercial television stations in the capital cities of the States decided to form an industry organization known as the Federation of Australian Commercial Television Stations. The organization was established on 1st September, 1960 and on 29th June, 1961, the Board discussed several matter affecting the commercial television stations with the Federation, at a meeting at which all of the member stations were represented. The Board and its officers have continued to maintain close relations with the Postmaster-General's Department, the Australian Broadcasting Commission, the Australian Association of Advertising Agencies and the Australian Association of National Advertisers.

STAFF OF THE BOARD.

9. The Head Office organization of the Board consists of three divisions, namely the Administrative Division, the Technical Services Division and the Programme Services Division. The staff at Head Office, as approved by the Public Service Board, numbers 62.

STATE ORGANIZATION.

10. As indicated in previous reports, arrangements were made soon after the Board's establishment in 1949 for officers of the Engineering Division of the Postmaster-General's Department to undertake certain technical duties in connexion with the broadcasting services in the States on behalf of the Board.

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for the Superintendent, Radio Branch of the Department in each State to act as the Board's State Representative, and for officers of the Radio Branch to monitor broadcast programmes. When the Public Service Board approved the creation of certain positions on the Board's staff in the States in 1959, it suggested that the time was opportune for the Board's staff itself to perform the duties which had been carried out by the Postmaster-General's Department in past years. Accordingly, following discussions with the Director-General, Posts and Telegraphs, arrangements were made early in 1960 for the Board's officers in Sydney and Melbourne to take over the administrative and monitoring duties previously carried out by the Superintendents (Radio) and their officers in New South Wales and Victoria on behalf of the Board. Similar duties in Queensland, South Australia, Western Australia and Tasmania were taken over by the Board's own officers in those States on 3rd January, 1961. The question of the transfer to the Board's officers of the technical duties at present being undertaken on its behalf by officers of the Engineering Division of the Postmaster-General's Department in relation to broadcasting stations is still under discussion with the Director-General. During the year the Board paid the Department an amount of £26,107 for the technical inspection and field strength measurements of broadcasting stations and the administrative and monitoring services mentioned above.

11. Mr. E. L. Greig, Superintendent (Radio), Perth, who had been the Board's State Representative in Western Australia for several years, retired from the Commonwealth Public Service just prior to the transfer to the Board's own officers of the duties previously undertaken by Mr. Greig and his staff. Mr. Greig had been engaged on duties associated with the administration of legislation relating to broadcasting since its inception in 1923 and because of his long experience in this field and his intimate knowledge of conditions in Western Australia, he was a very valuable representative. The Board is grateful to him for his willing assistance at all times.

12. The staff of the Board in the States numbers twenty, consisting of seventeen officers of the Programme Services Division and three officers of the Technical Services Division. The former officers now undertake the duties previously performed on behalf of the Board by officers of the Radio Branch as well as monitoring of the programmes of commercial television stations and providing liaison with the managements of those stations concerning the Board's television programme standards. The three technical officers are Senior Engineers, one each in Sydney, Brisbane and Adelaide, who attend to technical matters arising in connexion with the broadcasting and television services in New South Wales, Queensland, and South Australia. For the time being, the Senior Engineer in South Australia will attend to such matters in Western Australia, and Head Office engineers will attend to them in Victoria and Tasmania.

LOCATION OF BOARD'S OFFICES.

13. The Board, together with the Administrative Division and Programme Services Division, is located in the Rialto Building, 497 Collins-street, Melbourne, and the Technical Services Division is located on the 5th Floor, State Savings Bank Building, Elizabeth-street, Melbourne. The location of the latter Division in different premises from those occupied by the Board and the other Divisions of its organization has not been conducive to the maximum efficiency in the Board's operations and accordingly new premises have been acquired in the Argus Building, Elizabeth-street, Melbourne, where the Board and all its staff can be accommodated and a more adequate area can be made available for a laboratory. The Board expects to occupy the new premises in November, 1961.

The Board's offices in the other capital cities are located as follows:—

Sydney	..	..	..	Dalton House, 115 Pitt-street.
Brisbane	..	..	..	Mercantile House, 262 Adelaide-street.
Adelaide	..	..	..	Savings Bank Building, 97 King William-street.
Perth	..	..	..	254 Adelaide-terrace.
Hobart	..	..	..	29 Elizabeth-street.

PART II.—BROADCASTING—ADMINISTRATION.

LICENSING OF COMMERCIAL BROADCASTING STATIONS.

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

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

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

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

CURRENT LICENCES FOR COMMERCIAL BROADCASTING STATIONS.

15. On 30th June, 1961, there were 110 licences for commercial broadcasting stations in force. A list of licensees is contained in Appendix "A". A map of Australia showing the location of all broadcasting stations in operation at 30th June, 1961, is included after Appendix "G". The disposition of the licences according to States is shown hereunder:—

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

GRANT OF NEW LICENCES.

16. Reference was made in paragraph 15 of the Board's Twelfth Annual Report to the fact that following inquiries held by the Board into applications for licences for commercial broadcasting stations in Darwin and Mount Isa, the Minister had on 22nd June, 1960, granted a licence for a station in Darwin to Darwin Broadcasters Pty. Ltd., and had on 23rd May, 1960, approved, in principle, of the grant of the licence for the station at Mount Isa to a company to be formed. The station in Darwin, to which the call sign 8DN was allotted, commenced operations on 12th December, 1960. The licence for the station at Mount Isa was granted on 27th April, 1961, to North Queensland Broadcasting Corporation Pty. Ltd. and the station, using the call sign 4LM, commenced operations on 5th May, 1961. The principal shareholders in Darwin Broadcasters Pty. Ltd. are Stuart Brewery Ltd. (17,150) and Mr. Eric White (14,911), the issued shares numbering 37,000. North Queensland Broadcasting Corporation Pty. Ltd. is controlled by Central Queensland Broadcasting Co. Pty. Ltd., the licensee of 4LG Longreach.

RENEWAL OF LICENCES.

17. The initial period of a licence for a commercial broadcasting station is five years and thereafter licences are renewable annually, subject to the relevant provisions of the Act which are designed to ensure that each licensee efficiently maintains and operates the technical equipment of his station and provides adequate and comprehensive programmes for the listeners in his service area. The Board is required by the Act to submit a recommendation to the Minister as to whether he should grant the renewal of a licence and before doing so, it makes a complete review of the service which has been provided by the licensee. Reports on the technical equipment of stations, which were made to the Board during the year, indicated that a very high standard of technical efficiency is being maintained in the Commercial Broadcasting Service. Reports concerning the programmes which are being provided indicated that, whilst some changes are occurring in the general pattern of programmes, the requirements of the Broadcasting Programme Standards are being observed and that the service available to listeners is, generally speaking, of the adequate and comprehensive character required by the Act. Some minor deficiencies of the service of certain stations were noted, but in no case were these sufficiently serious to suggest that the renewal of any licences during the year should be withheld.

FEES FOR LICENCES FOR COMMERCIAL BROADCASTING STATIONS.

18. Fees for licences for commercial broadcasting stations are payable in accordance with the provisions of the *Broadcasting and Television Stations Licence Fees Act 1956*. Under this Act, the annual fee for a licence for a commercial broadcasting station is £25, plus one per centum of the gross earnings of the station from the broadcasting of advertisements or other matter during the financial year immediately preceding the anniversary of the grant of the licence. The total amounts of licence fees payable by broadcasting stations during 1960-61 was £99,435, made up as follows:—

State.	Fees paid by—		Total.
	Metropolitan Stations.	Country Stations.	
	£	£	£
New South Wales and Australian Capital Territory ..	17,243	20,989	38,232
Victoria	16,328	9,737	26,065
Queensland	8,136	8,540	16,676
South Australia and Northern Territory	6,713	316	7,029
Western Australia	5,084	1,620	6,704
Tasmania	2,065	2,664	4,729
Commonwealth	55,569	43,866	99,435

In the previous financial year the total amount of licence fees paid was £92,795.

COMMERCIAL BROADCASTING STATIONS—FINANCIAL RESULTS OF OPERATIONS.

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

Year.	Number of stations in operation.	Stations making a profit.	Stations showing a loss.	Total Revenue.	Total Expenditure.	Net Result—Profit.
				£	£	£
1941-42	97	53	44	1,329,877	1,248,188	81,689
1942-43	96	66	30	1,298,297	1,157,294	141,003
1943-44	98	87	11	1,871,852	1,491,967	379,885
1944-45	100	89	11	2,184,686	1,758,905	425,781
1945-46	100	86	14	2,279,720	1,851,042	428,678
1946-47	101	85	16	2,388,587	2,013,363	375,224
1947-48	102	86	16	2,774,372	2,278,319	496,053
1948-49	102	90	12	3,212,253	2,619,474	592,779
1949-50	102	84	18	3,178,360	2,748,594	429,766
1950-51	102	88	14	3,607,498	3,092,259	515,239
1951-52	103	87	16	4,329,675	3,729,554	600,121
1952-53	105	93	12	4,916,557	4,138,013	778,544
1953-54	106	94	12	5,647,494	4,587,234	1,060,260
1954-55	106	95	11	6,686,924	5,252,831	1,434,093
1955-56	107	104	3	7,382,476	5,870,794	1,511,682
1956-57	108	104	4	7,457,155	5,958,630	1,498,525
1957-58	108	103	5	8,547,724	6,572,080	1,975,644
1958-59	108	107	1	9,475,265	7,103,201	2,372,064
1959-60	108	107	1	10,251,345	7,656,997	2,594,348

TRANSFER OF LICENCES AND LEASING OF STATIONS.

20. Section 88 (1.) of the *Broadcasting and Television Act 1942-1960* provides that a licensee of a commercial broadcasting station may not, without the consent in writing of the Minister, transfer the licence or admit another person to participate in any of the benefits of the licence. During the year, the Minister gave his approval—

- (a) for the transfer of the licence for Station 2BE Bega from J. A. Kerr to Radio 2BE Pty. Ltd., a company in which all the shares are held by Mr. Kerr and his wife; and
- (b) for the transfer of the licence for station 4KQ Brisbane from The Trustees, G. I. Whiteside and J. B. Keeffe, of the Queensland Branch of the Australian Labor Party to Labor Broadcasting Station Pty. Ltd. a company in which all the shares are held by members of the Inner Executive of the Queensland Central Executive of the Australian Labor Party.

The Minister also approved of the change of name of the licensee of station 5AU Port Augusta from Port Augusta Broadcasting Co. Ltd. to 5AU Broadcasters Ltd.

At 30th June, 1961, the following three stations were, with the consent of the Minister pursuant to section 88 (1.), being operated by persons other than the licensees:—

Station.	Licensee.	Date of Original Consent.	Date of Expiry of Existing Consent.	Operating Company.
2CH Sydney ..	New South Wales Council of Churches Service	14.4.36	31.12.61	Amalgamated Wireless (A/asia) Ltd.
3KZ Melbourne ..	Industrial Printing and Publicity Co. Ltd.	12.2.32	30.6.64	3KZ Broadcasting Co. Pty. Ltd.
3XY Melbourne ..	Station 3XY Pty. Ltd. ..	17.5.35	1.5.66	Efftee Broadcasters Pty. Ltd.

During the year the Minister gave his consent for the continuance, until 1st May, 1966, of the agreement between the licensee and operating company in respect of station 3XY Melbourne.

OWNERSHIP OF COMMERCIAL BROADCASTING STATIONS.

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

- (1.) A person shall not own, or be in a position to exercise control, either directly or indirectly, of more than—
 - (a) one metropolitan commercial broadcasting station in any State;
 - (b) four metropolitan commercial broadcasting stations in Australia;
 - (c) four commercial broadcasting stations in any one State; or
 - (d) eight commercial broadcasting stations in Australia.

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

It is a condition of each licence for a commercial broadcasting station that "the control of the station shall not be varied in any manner whatsoever, directly or indirectly, without the permission of the Minister". The administrative procedure under this section has been explained in previous reports. According to the information supplied by the licensees to the Board during the year, 34 of the 108 commercial broadcasting stations in service were being operated by persons or organizations which were in a position to control only one station, and 20 by persons or organizations which were in a position to control, or were substantially interested in, two stations. The remaining stations were controlled by persons or organizations which were in a position to control directly or indirectly, or had substantial interests in, three or more stations, but in no case did it appear to the Board from the information in its possession that there had been any infringement of section 90 of the Act during the year to which this report relates. The matter is under constant review, and it is the practice of the Board to bring under the notice of the Minister any changes in the interests of any person or organization which appear to be contrary to the intention of the legislation. The most important change in the ownership of a broadcasting station during the year was the acquisition by General Television Corporation Pty. Ltd., with the approval of the Minister, of all the shares in Melbourne Broadcasters Pty. Ltd., licensee of commercial broadcasting station 3AK Melbourne. The shares were previously held by Mack Furnishing Co. Pty. Ltd., V. de W. Margetts and Home News Publishing Co. Pty. Ltd.

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

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

Advertiser Newspapers Ltd. holds the licence for 5AD Adelaide and subsidiary companies of Advertiser Newspapers Ltd. hold the licences for 5MU Murray Bridge, 5PI Crystal Brook and 5SE Mount Gambier. It also holds 1,250,000 of the 15,217,443 (5s.) ordinary shares in The Herald and

Weekly Times Ltd. (the Melbourne *Herald*), licensee of 3DB Melbourne and 3LK Lubeck. There are also 125,000 (£1) "A" preference and 275,000 (£1) "B" preference shares in The Herald and Weekly Times Ltd.

Amalgamated Wireless (Australasia) Ltd.—

- (a) holds the licences for 2AY Albury, 3BO Bendigo, 4CA Cairns and 4TO Townsville;
- (b) owns all the shares in Grafton Broadcasting Co. Pty. Ltd., licensee of 2GF Grafton, and Goulburn Broadcasting Co. Pty. Ltd., licensee of 2GN Goulburn;
- (c) holds 4,400 of the 5,000 shares in Warwick Broadcasting Co. Pty. Ltd., licensee of 4WK Warwick;
- (d) by agreement with the licensee, conducts the service of 2CH Sydney;
- (e) holds 10,000 of the 20,000 shares in Findlay and Wills Broadcasters Pty. Ltd., licensee of 7LA Launceston, 800 of the 6,500 shares in Broadcasting Station 2SM Pty. Ltd., licensee of 2SM Sydney, and 7,136 of the 400,005 shares in the Victorian Broadcasting Network Ltd. (*see below*);
- (f) holds 1,000 of the 3,643 (£1) preference shares in Transcontinental Broadcasting Corporation Ltd., licensee of 2KA Katoomba. There are also 3,604 (£1) ordinary and 14,000 (5s.) ordinary shares in the licensee company.

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

ATV (Australia) Pty. Ltd., which is a wholly owned subsidiary of Associated Television Ltd., England, holds all the shares in Broadcasting Associates Pty. Ltd. which holds 44,468 of the 99,370 (£1) shares in Broadcasting Station 2GB Pty. Ltd., licensee of Station 2GB Sydney. In addition, the directors of Broadcasting Associates Pty. Ltd. hold a total of 4,091 shares in Broadcasting Station 2GB Pty. Ltd. Broadcasting Associates Pty. Ltd. and Broadcasting Station 2GB Pty. Ltd. have the following interests in commercial broadcasting stations, other than 2GB:—

Station and Licensee.	Total Number of Shares in Company holding the Licence.	Shares held by Broadcasting Station 2GB Pty. Ltd.	Shares held by Broadcasting Associates Pty. Ltd.
2CA Canberra— Canberra Broadcasters Pty. Ltd.	30,000 ordinary 2,050 preference	29,805 ordinary 550 preference	..
2LF Young— Young Broadcasters Pty. Ltd.	8,557	2,139	2,140 (including one share held by A.T.V. (Aust.) Pty. Ltd.)
2LT Lithgow— Lithgow Broadcasters Pty. Ltd.	5,621	1,124	1,125
2WL Wollongong— Wollongong Broadcasting Pty. Ltd.	12,000	..	6,000
3AW Melbourne— 3AW Broadcasting Co. Pty. Ltd.	56,000	14,000	..
5DN Adelaide— Hume Broadcasters Pty. Ltd.	8,405 ordinary 4,000 preference	5,000 ordinary 2,000 preference	..

Central Methodist Mission Inc. holds—

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

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

- (a) the licence of 4BC Brisbane;
- (b) 1,663 of the 3,300 (£1) shares in Gold Radio Service Pty. Ltd., licensee of 4GR Toowoomba;
- (c) 1,060 of the 2,000 (£1) shares in Maryborough Broadcasting Co. Pty. Ltd., licensee of 4MB Maryborough;

- (d) the 2,000 (£1) shares in Rockhampton Broadcasting Co. Pty. Ltd., licensee of 4RO Rockhampton; and
 (e) 1,300 of the 3,395 (£1) ordinary shares in South Burnett Broadcasting Co. Ltd., licensee of 4SB Kingaroy. There are also 2,405 (£1) preference shares in the licensee company.

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

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

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

The Herald and Weekly Times Ltd. holds the licences for stations 3DB Melbourne and 3LK Lubeck and is the principal shareholder, with 1,484,430 ordinary (5s.) shares, in a total of 4,332,000 ordinary and 168,000 preference shares, in Advertiser Newspapers Ltd. (*see above*). The Herald and Weekly Times Ltd. also holds 35.7 per cent. of the shares in Queensland Press Ltd. whose subsidiary company, Queensland Newspapers Pty. Ltd. holds the licences for stations 4AK Oakey and 4BK Brisbane.

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

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

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

Whitford Interests, Perth, holds—

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

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

Newspaper Companies.

23. Newspaper companies, or persons substantially interested in newspapers, owned twelve of the 110 stations in operation on 30th June, 1961, and held shares in 24 other stations. The principal newspaper interests in broadcasting stations are set out below—

Capital City Newspapers.

2GB Sydney ..	..	John Fairfax and Sons Pty. Ltd. (the <i>Sydney Morning Herald</i>) holds 14,859 of the 99,370 shares in Broadcasting Station 2GB Pty. Ltd. licensee of the Station.
3AK Melbourne	..	Australian Consolidated Press Ltd. (the <i>Sydney Daily Telegraph</i>) and its associate company Consolidated Press Holdings Ltd. owns about 38 per cent. of the shares in Television Corporation Ltd., whose wholly owned subsidiary company, Independent Television Corporation Pty. Ltd. holds 627,441 of the 1,012,000 shares in General Television Corporation Pty. Ltd. which owns all the shares in Melbourne Broadcasters Pty. Ltd. licensee of 3AK.
3AW Melbourne	..	David Syme and Co. Ltd., (the <i>Melbourne Age</i>) holds 14,000 of the 56,000 shares in 3AW Broadcasting Pty. Ltd., licensee of the Station.
3DB Melbourne	..	} Licences held by The Herald and Weekly Times Ltd. (the <i>Melbourne Herald</i>).
3LK Lubeck	..	
4AK Oakey ..	..	} Licences held by Queensland Newspapers Pty. Ltd. (the <i>Brisbane Courier-Mail</i>).
4BK Brisbane	..	
5AD Adelaide	..	} Licence for 5AD held by Advertiser Newspapers Ltd. (the <i>Adelaide Advertiser</i>), subsidiary companies of which hold the licences for the other three stations.
5MU Murray Bridge	..	
5PI Crystal Brook	..	
5SE Mount Gambier	..	

4RO	5DN Adelaide	..	News Ltd. (the <i>Adelaide News</i>) owns 2BH and has 3,405 ordinary shares and 2,000 preference shares, in totals of 8,405 ordinary and 4,000 preference shares in Hume Broadcasters Ltd., the company which holds the licence for 5DN.
licensee company.	2BH Broken Hill	..	
	6IX Perth	..	West Australian Newspapers Ltd. (the <i>West Australian</i> , Perth) has a half interest in W.A. Broadcasters Pty. Ltd., which holds the licences for these four stations.
	6MD Merredin	..	
	6WB Katanning	..	
	6BY Bridgetown	..	
	7HO Hobart	..	Davies Bros. Ltd. (the <i>Hobart Mercury</i>) holds 6,000 of the 12,000 shares in Commercial Broadcasters Pty. Ltd. licensee of 7HO.
			<i>Other Newspapers.</i>
ubeck ordinary Weekly company,	2AD Armidale	..	The Armidale Newspaper Co. Ltd. holds 10,000 of the 20,000 shares in New England Broadcasters Pty. Ltd. (the licensee company), and, under the Articles of Association, one of the directors appointed by the Armidale Newspaper Co. Ltd. is entitled to be Chairman of Directors with a casting vote.
casters	2GZ Orange	..	Country Life Newspaper Co. Ltd. holds 14,800 of the 101,453 shares in Country Broadcasting and Television Services Ltd., which holds all the shares in Country Broadcasting Services Ltd. (licensee of 2GZ) which in turn holds all the shares in Northern Broadcasters Pty. Ltd. licensee of 2NZ.
	2NZ Inverell	..	
6MD	2LT Lithgow	..	Western Newspapers Pty. Ltd. (conducting country newspapers in New South Wales) holds 3,372 of the 5,621 shares in Lithgow Broadcasters Pty. Ltd., licensee of 2LT; 4,221 of the 8,557 shares in Young Broadcasters Pty. Ltd., licensee of 2LF, and holds 2,994 of the 4,507 shares in Irrigation Area Newspapers Pty. Ltd., which holds 3,333 of the 20,000 shares in 2RG Broadcasters Pty. Ltd. licensee of 2RG.
	2LF Young	..	
	2RG Griffith	..	
lie;	2LM Lismore	..	Northern Star Ltd. holds 4,000 of the 7,125 shares in Richmond River Broadcasters Pty. Ltd. licensee of 2LM.
station	2MW Murwillumbah	..	Tweed Newspaper Co. Pty. Ltd. holds 4,567 of the 15,750 shares in Tweed Radio and Broadcasting Co. Pty. Ltd., licensee of 2MW.
ences mated le.	2NM Muswellbrook	..	The Newcastle Morning Herald and Miners' Advocate Pty. Ltd. and the Singleton Argus Publishing Company each hold 7,555 shares of the 30,220 shares in Hunter Broadcasters Pty. Ltd. which holds the licences for the stations.
	2NX Bolwarra	..	
ive of ncipal	2VM Moree	..	The <i>North West Champion</i> holds 200 of the 28,710 shares in Moree Broadcasting and Development Co. Ltd. licensee of 2VM.
	3BA Ballarat	..	The Ballarat Courier Pty. Ltd. holds all the shares in Ballarat Broadcasters Pty. Ltd. licensee of 3BA.
erald) 2GB	3GL Geelong	..	The Geelong Advertiser Pty. Ltd. holds all the shares in Geelong Broadcasters Pty. Ltd. licensee of 3GL.
graph) Ltd. ration ndent 12,000 owns see of	3MA Mildura	..	New Sunraysia Daily Pty. Ltd. holds the 500 preference shares in Sunraysia Broadcasters Pty. Ltd. which holds the licence for the station. There are also 500 ordinary shares but the preference shareholders have similar voting rights to ordinary shareholders and are entitled to appoint three of the five directors of the company.
	3NE Wangaratta	..	Wangaratta Chronicle Pty. Ltd. holds 1,000 of the 27,650 shares in Wangaratta Broadcasting Co. Pty. Ltd., licensee of 3NE.
000 of the	4IP Ipswich	..	Queensland Times Pty. Ltd. (the <i>Queensland Times</i>) holds 2,566 of the 6,000 shares in Ipswich Broadcasting Co. Pty. Ltd., licensee of 4IP.
(the	4MK Mackay	..	Mackay Printing and Publishing Co. Pty. Ltd. (<i>Mackay Mercury</i>) holds 2,000 of the 4,000 shares in Mackay Broadcasting Service Pty. Ltd. licensee of 4MK.
sbane	6VA Albany	..	Albany Advertiser (1932) Ltd. holds 7,000 of the 20,100 shares in Albany Broadcasters Ltd., licensee of 6VA.
(the d the	7EX Launceston	..	W. R. Rolph and Sons Pty. Ltd. (the <i>Examiner</i> , Launceston) holds 2,393 of the 2,500 shares in 7EX Pty. Ltd., licensee of 7EX.

NETWORKS OF COMMERCIAL BROADCASTING STATIONS.

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

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

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

25. *The Macquarie Broadcasting Network* consists of a proprietary company, Macquarie Broadcasting Service Pty. Ltd., in which the following member stations were shareholders on 30th June, 1961:—

Macquarie Broadcasting Network.

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

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

26. *The Major Broadcasting Network* is not a company but is an association of stations of which the following were members on 30th June, 1961:—

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

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

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

ACTIVITIES OF THE AUSTRALIAN UNESCO COMMITTEE FOR RADIO.

28. At its most recent meeting in 1961, held as usual jointly with the Committees for Press and Film, the Australian UNESCO Committee for Radio decided to add "Television" to its title to take account of the interests already represented on the Committee and of the growing place of television

in the Mass Communication programme of UNESCO. The Committee also met in the latter half of 1960 to examine the draft programme of UNESCO in Mass Communication for the years 1961-62, and its advice was incorporated in the brief of the Australian delegation to the 11th session of the General Conference of UNESCO held in Paris in November-December, 1960. On the initiative of the Committee, the Australian National Advisory Committee for UNESCO put forward a request for assistance from UNESCO in the provision of an overseas expert to the Australian Broadcasting Commission's television series of programmes "University of the Air". A financial grant is expected to be given in 1961. An increasing use of UNESCO tape recordings has been encouraged through the Committee, and a greater demand has been received from country stations than previously. As part of its contribution to increasing the mutual appreciation of cultural values in the Orient and Occident, a new series of 13 half-hour radio programmes, illustrating the classical systems of music in different civilizations will begin to be issued by UNESCO in 1961. The Chairman of the UNESCO Committee for Radio, Dr. Keith Barry, retired in 1960, and Mr. A. S. Cowan was elected in his place.

PART III.—BROADCASTING—TECHNICAL SERVICES.

29. On 30th June, 1961, broadcasting services were being provided by 170 medium frequency stations (60 national and 110 commercial), and by 9 high frequency stations which are intended to provide for listeners in the more remote parts of the Commonwealth and in the Territories. Details of these stations are given in Appendices "A" and "B", and their location is shown in the map which follows Appendix "G".

DEVELOPMENT OF THE NATIONAL BROADCASTING SERVICE.

30. As mentioned in the Board's Twelfth Annual Report, 18 of the 22 proposed new stations included in the Board's plan for the development of the National Broadcasting Service (as it stood at 30th June, 1960) are now in operation, the following three new stations having commenced service during the past year:—

4MI Mount Isa	..	11th July, 1960
8KN Katherine	..	7th July, 1960
8TC Tennant Creek	..	5th July, 1960

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

2AN Armidale	..	Following negotiations with the New Zealand Administration the Board, in April, 1961, confirmed the following operating conditions for this station:— Power—50 watts Frequency—760 kc/s, sharing with station 2NB Broken Hill. This station, which is intended to provide a service only for the city of Armidale, is expected to commence operations about March, 1962.
3BN Bendigo	..	The Minister, in April, 1961, on the recommendation of the Board, approved the deletion of this station from the Board's plan. This step was taken following the increase in power of station 3WV Horsham to 50,000 watts in August, 1960, as a result of which the grade of service provided in Bendigo is now regarded as satisfactory. In addition the quality of reception in that city from the Melbourne stations 3AR and 3LO will be substantially improved when those stations' power is increased to 50,000 watts.
6CA Carnarvon	..	{ Sites have been selected and action is in hand for the acquisition of the sites.
6DL Dalwallinu	..	

The power of station 3WV Horsham was increased on 31st August, 1960, from 10,000 to 50,000 watts; the power of 5AN Adelaide will be increased from 2,000 to 10,000 watts on 20th September, 1961, and on the same date the power of 5CL Adelaide will be increased from 10,000 to 50,000 watts; the power of 6WF Perth will be increased from 5,000 to 50,000 watts on 18th September, 1961. It is expected that the following increases will be effected during 1961-62:—

2BL Sydney	..	From 10,000 to 50,000 watts
2FC Sydney	..	From 10,000 to 50,000 watts

31. The Board has referred in previous Reports to the need for improvements in the broadcasting service in certain parts of Queensland, but the difficulty of providing frequency channels for additional stations in that State delayed the preparation of plans for effecting improvements. During the year,

however, this difficulty was overcome and the Minister, in March, 1961, on the recommendation of the Board, approved plans for improving the service in Queensland by the establishment of three new medium frequency stations, and the increase in power of an existing station, as follows:—

New Stations—

South and south-west Queensland	..	Power—10,000 watts. Frequency—710 kc/s, sharing with station 7NT Kelso, Tasmania. Both stations will be equipped with directional radiating systems.
Emerald area and neighbouring districts	..	Power—50,000 watts. Frequency—In the band 1,500–1,600 kc/s.
Eidsvold, Monto and Theodore areas	..	Power—10,000 watts. Frequency—910 kc/s. This station will operate in synchronism with station 4QB Pinalba.

The exact location of these new stations has not been determined. It will depend on the results of site selection surveys which are to be carried out.

Increase in power—

4AT Atherton	from 500 to 2,000 watts.
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32. In its Twelfth Annual Report, the Board stated that as a result of a conference between representatives of the Department of Territories, the Administration of Papua-New Guinea, the Postmaster-General's Department, the Australian Broadcasting Commission and the Board, it was considered desirable that a medium frequency broadcasting station should be established at Rabaul from which programmes provided by the Commission would be transmitted, that the power of the high frequency station VLT Port Moresby should be increased from 2,000 watts to 10,000 watts, and that a second high frequency transmitter should be established at Port Moresby in order to ensure better reception for listeners throughout the Territory who would not be assured of satisfactory reception from the medium frequency stations at Port Moresby and Rabaul. On the recommendation of the Board, the Minister, in October, 1960, approved of these projects. The medium frequency station at Rabaul, which will be established on a site which has been selected at Kurakakaul, will operate on a power of 2,000 watts and a frequency of 810 kc/s, and the new high frequency station at Port Moresby which will be established on the same site as the existing station VLT, will operate on a power of 10,000 watts and a frequency yet to be determined.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE COMMERCIAL BROADCASTING SERVICE.

33. During the year new commercial broadcasting stations commenced operations at Darwin (8DN) on 12th December, 1960, and at Mount Isa (4LM) on 5th May, 1961. The following changes in the operating conditions of commercial broadcasting stations were effected during the year:—

2KA Katoomba	..	Night time power increase from 1,000 to 2,000 watts.	..	24th March, 1961
2KM Kempsey	..	Night time power increase from 1,000 to 2,000 watts.	..	14th December, 1960
3AK Melbourne	..	Power increase from 500 to 2,000 watts	..	31st March, 1961
3BA Ballarat	..	Daytime power increase from 1,000 to 2,000 watts.	..	27th August, 1960
3BO Bendigo	..	Daytime power increase from 1,000 to 2,000 watts.	..	27th August, 1960
3CS Colac	..	Daytime power increase from 1,000 to 2,000 watts.	..	27th August, 1960
3CV Maryborough	..	Daytime power increase from 1,000 to 2,000 watts.	..	27th August, 1960
3GL Geelong	..	Daytime power increase from 1,000 to 2,000 watts.	..	27th August, 1960
3YB Warrnambool	..	Daytime power increase from 1,000 to 2,000 watts.	..	27th August, 1960
5AU Port Augusta	..	Operation from new site with directional aerial and power increase from 500 to 2,000 watts.	..	30th January, 1961

In March, 1961, the Board authorized an increase in the power of station 7SD Scottsdale from 500 to 2,000 watts, provided that before the power is increased a directional aerial is installed to limit radiation in the direction of station 4QL Longreach, which operates on the same channel. At the time of writing of this report, these changes in the operating conditions of 7SD had not been effected. The installation of directional aerials at stations 2MG Mudgee and 5AU Port Augusta, which share the

1,450 kc/s channel, has resulted in a substantial extension of the night-time service areas of both stations which now operate under conditions giving much greater freedom from interference during night hours than was previously the case, the service now being limited by fading rather than co-channel interference

EXPERIMENTAL INVESTIGATIONS.

34. Some progress has been made with the analysis of medium frequency indirect ray field strength recordings made during 1958-1959, when the transmissions of twelve stations operating on clear channels were recorded each week. The diversified nature of these recordings in respect of both the transmitting frequencies of the stations, and the distance between them and the receiving point provided considerably more information than that obtained in recordings made in previous years. It had become apparent by 1957 that the signal variation attributable to sunspot activity, as indicated by the Wolf sunspot number, accounted for only a small part of the total variation of statistically determined values from each recording. Although the correlation previously reported in paragraph 39 of the Board's Eleventh Annual Report between E layer critical frequency and field strength was repeated in 1958-59 for two of the three stations continuously recorded since 1953, the remaining nine stations showed no similar correlation. Such a large number of recordings for one year did however provide evidence of a yearly variation which was confirmed from earlier recordings by grouping together the results for 1953-56 and 1956-1958. Results for 1953-56 and 1958-59 were alike in respect of yearly variations but the variation for 1956-58 was not so marked, and no definite similarity was evident. The conclusion drawn from this statistical comparison is that, during certain short periods of the year (early June, late July—early August and late December—early January), a few very low signal level recordings are to be expected but high signal level recordings are not necessarily precluded during these periods. The co-incidence of these periods with shower meteor activity has been noticed and this will form a basis for further study. Meanwhile, with the co-operation of the Postmaster-General's Department, recordings of indirect ray field strengths of three stations are continuing at Melbourne.

35. In August, 1958, there were two high altitude nuclear explosions at Johnston Island in the mid-Pacific. The similarity of medium frequency indirect ray recordings obtained after each of these explosions makes it reasonably safe to conclude that they were directly or indirectly the cause of abnormally low signal levels received in this period, despite the fact that some low signal levels would normally be expected early in August. Little if any medium frequency indirect ray transmission was received in eastern Australia on the second night after the explosions. This was followed on the sixth and tenth nights with similarly low signal levels giving two intervals of four days between attenuation periods. The effect of each explosion was noticeable between one and two days after the explosion and the periods of attenuation lasted for one or two days. It is assumed that ionization of the D region caused this attenuation, but the reason for such sustained and repetitive ionization is not known.

THEORETICAL INVESTIGATION OF THE COMPATIBLE SINGLE-SIDEBAND SYSTEM FOR BROADCASTING.

36. During the year it was decided to consolidate earlier work conducted in 1957 which dealt with a theoretical study of the Kahn compatible single-sideband system and the calculation of signals produced by the system. This study revealed the basic minimum requirements with respect to single signal modulation and the study is being continued to determine the requirements for complex signal modulation forms. Work completed so far shows the ideal single-sideband system to be superior to the double-sideband system at present used for sound broadcasting in the medium frequency band. The superiority is mainly associated with more efficient use of the radio frequency spectrum (i.e., the single-sideband system enables more channels to be provided) but this also requires a receiver with certain characteristics, which, however, is not necessarily more complex than existing double-sideband receivers. Determination of the minimum requirements for complex signal forms will complete the theoretical study and provide a criterion for assessing the value of single-sideband systems in practice.

RADIO RESEARCH BOARD.

37. During the year the Board again made a contribution of £2,000 to the Radio Research Board. The latter Board, in March, 1961, agreed to broaden its research programme and, as a result, its primary purpose now is to encourage research, within the Universities, in radio science in all its aspects, rather than as previously in radio propagation only, so as to encourage the training of senior University students in post-graduate research in radio science generally. In interpreting the term "radio science" it is intended to use as a guide the terms of reference of the various Committees of the International Scientific Radio Union (U.R.S.I.). The Radio Research Board, on which this Board is represented by the Director of Technical Services (Mr. D. McDonald), has agreed to provide financial assistance during 1961-62 for the conduct of research in radio science at the Universities of Queensland, Adelaide, Sydney, New England, Melbourne, Tasmania and the Australian National University.

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS UNION.

38. As mentioned in the Twelfth Annual Report, the Minister, on 19th May, 1960, announced that the Government had decided to establish a special committee to conduct a review of frequency allocations to all classes of approved users in Australia and to study the application of the Table of Frequency Allocations adopted by the Radio Administrative Conference of the International

Telecommunications Union held in Geneva in 1959 and its relevance to Australian conditions in the radio field. The Table provided one additional band 525–535 kc/s for broadcasting services. The Committee was asked to examine specially any question relating to radio frequencies that may arise from reports to the Minister by the Board in regard to television and broadcasting. Further reference is made to this matter in paragraphs 90–91.

INTERFERENCE TO THE RECEPTION OF BROADCASTING AND TELEVISION PROGRAMMES.

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

40. *Interference to television reception.*—During the year ended 31st May, 1961, 8,978 complaints of interference to the reception of television programmes were reported to the Department. During the same period, investigations showed the main causes of complaint to be—

	Number.	Approximate Percentage of Total Causes.
Power reticulation services	3,286	34.2
Receiver faults, &c.	2,139	22.1
Propagation peculiarities	1,150	11.9
Domestic electrical apparatus	581	6.0
Industrial electrical apparatus	566	5.8
Other radiocommunication services	185	1.9
Industrial, scientific and medical radio equipment	148	1.5
Motor car ignition systems	57	0.6

Complaints increased about 20 per cent. over those of the previous year, but their number in relation to the number of licences in force, declined slightly and remained appreciably lower than one per cent. of the total. About 22 per cent. of the complaints (as against 28 per cent. in the previous year, and 33 per cent. in the year before) were due to receiver faults and faulty tuning. In all States, power reticulation continues to be the main cause of interference to television reception. The cost of the investigations of complaints of interference to television reception during the year was £36,579.

41. *Interference to broadcast reception.*—During the year ended 31st May, 1961, 9,071 complaints of interference to the reception of broadcasting programmes were reported to the Department. During the same period, investigations showed the main causes of complaint to be—

	Number.	Approximate Percentage of Total Causes.
Power reticulation services	3,142	34
Receiver faults, &c.	1,530	17
Industrial electrical apparatus	1,377	15
Domestic electrical apparatus	1,331	14.5
Industrial, scientific and medical radio equipment	95	1

Compared with the previous year, the number of complaints has fallen by about 16 per cent. About 17 per cent. of the complaints (as against 18 per cent. in the previous year) were due to receiver faults, &c. It will be noted that power reticulation is the main cause of interference to broadcast reception as for television reception. The cost of the investigations of complaints of interference to broadcast reception during the year was £32,257. As mentioned in paragraph 43 of the Twelfth Annual Report,

the Standards Association of Australia has issued standards fixing limits of interference from electrical appliances (Australian Standard C.321—1959 "Limits of Radio Interference for Electrical Appliances and Equipment"). These standards need to be supplemented by specifications of instruments for, and methods of, measuring the interference limits. The first requirement has now been met by two publications of the International Special Committee on Radio Interference (C.I.S.P.R.) namely Publication C.I.S.P.R.(1), "Specification for C.I.S.P.R. Radio Interference Measuring Apparatus for the Frequency Range of 0.15 Mc/s to 30 Mc/s", and Publication C.I.S.P.R.(2.) "Specification for C.I.S.P.R. Radio Interference Measuring Apparatus for the Frequency Range of 25 Mc/s to 300 Mc/s", and the second requirement will be partly covered by C.I.S.P.R. Draft Specifications which are being prepared.

FREQUENCY MODULATION BROADCASTING.

42. In several previous reports, the Board discussed the possibility of supplementing the broadcasting services provided by stations in the medium frequency band by the operation of stations using frequency modulation (FM) in the very high frequency (VHF) band. Experimental FM transmitters had been established in Sydney and Melbourne in 1947 before the Board was appointed and transmitters were subsequently established in Brisbane and Adelaide. The desirability of introducing FM services on a permanent basis was considered by the Board on several occasions but the *Broadcasting Act 1942-1948* prohibited the use of FM by any commercial broadcasting station. This prohibition was repealed in 1956, by which time plans had been made for the commencement in the latter part of that year of television services in Sydney and Melbourne. The Board considered that these developments necessitated a thorough investigation of all the technical and economic factors which would be involved in the introduction of FM services. Accordingly, the Board decided to hold a public inquiry into the question and, as required by the *Broadcasting and Television Act 1942-1956*, gave public notice in the press of its intention to do so. The inquiry was held in Sydney and Melbourne in August and September, 1957, and was adjourned at the request of the Australian Federation of Commercial Broadcasting Stations until April, 1958, when officers of the Federation gave further evidence.

43. The evidence given to the Board was such as to make it plain that, in the circumstances then prevailing, there were very real practical objections to the introduction of frequency modulation broadcasting. The remarkably rapid development of the television services and the necessity to provide sufficient VHF channels for the expansion of the services throughout the Commonwealth raised additional problems. At the time, ten VHF channels were available for this purpose, but when the Government decided in 1959 to extend television to thirteen provincial and country centres, and to provide at the outset for a national and at least one commercial station at each centre, it became clear that ten channels would be insufficient to make adequate provision for the ultimate development of television throughout the Commonwealth. The extraordinary popularity of television in the capital cities and the desire for alternative programmes had demonstrated a likely need for a greater number of stations in the various centres than had been previously envisaged.

44. As indicated in paragraph 90, this problem was thoroughly investigated by a technical conference convened by the Board in April, 1960, as part of its inquiry into the applications made for commercial licences for thirteen provincial and country areas. The conference was attended by several of the applicants, a number of manufacturers and representatives of the Post Office, the Australian Broadcasting Commission and the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization. One of the questions considered was whether adequate space could be found for the expansion of television within the VHF band or whether a partial or complete transfer to the UHF band might be necessary. The general view of the conference was that television should be expanded within the VHF band and that the Postmaster-General should be requested to ascertain how many VHF channels could be made available for this purpose. In its report to the Government dated 1st August, 1960, the Board, after considering the views of the technical conference, expressed the view that 13 VHF channels would be necessary for the ultimate development of television and that the 92-108 Mc/s band which had previously been reserved for FM broadcasting might, if necessary, be used to provide two of these television channels. The Board felt that the only alternative to making sufficient VHF channels available for television was to use channels in the UHF band immediately, a course which had been strongly opposed in many quarters and which experience overseas had shown to have inherent disadvantages.

45. In the meantime, the Postmaster-General, had announced his intention of appointing a Radio Frequency Allocations Review Committee to examine the allocation of frequencies for all types of radio services. That Committee, which was set up under the chairmanship of Professor L. G. H. Huxley, was asked to suggest, among other things, methods by which additional frequencies could be obtained for television. After careful consideration of the claims of the various services, the Committee concluded that only by using the band of frequencies which had been reserved for FM broadcasting could thirteen channels be reserved in the VHF band for television and reasonable provision be made for the growth of essential fixed and mobile services. Following the adoption of the Committee's recommendation, it was decided to discontinue the experimental FM transmissions in the VHF band on 30th June, 1961, for reasons which were explained in a statement issued by the Postmaster-General on 31st May, 1961, a copy of which is contained in Appendix "C".

PART IV.—BROADCASTING—PROGRAMME SERVICES.

46. There have been significant changes in the pattern of the programmes of commercial broadcasting stations since the commencement of television in 1956. During the past year, the approach of the licensees of stations to the presentation of programmes best calculated to meet the altered conditions appeared to have been more settled than in the first years of television, and the sweeping changes in the pattern of broadcast entertainment and service programmes which followed the introduction of television have been modified to some extent by a partial return to former practices. The competition between stations for audiences provides a constant stimulus to maintain a satisfactory standard and the result is that, except for particular programmes, to which reference is made later in this Part of the report, the commercial broadcasting stations continue to provide services which attract very great numbers of listeners notwithstanding the impact of television. Particular trends depend on changes in preferences for particular programmes. In recent years, the most obvious trend has been toward "hit" tunes, which has caused some reduction in other forms of programmes. During the past year, the services of the different stations in the capital cities provided a satisfactory variety of programmes for listeners, with the exception of serious music, although even in this respect, the selective listener can usually find sessions to suit his taste. Reference is made in paragraph 62 to the decline in the use of dramatic transcriptions.

ANALYSIS OF BROADCASTING PROGRAMMES.

47. Statistics concerning the composition of broadcast programmes were not compiled in the usual form during the year to which this report relates, but, because of the public criticism in recent times of the amount of music of the "hit-tune" type which is broadcast, a study was made for the purpose of assessing the extent to which this type of music was used. Much interesting information was derived from this investigation, which was based on a 10 per cent. random sample of programmes broadcast to Melbourne listeners between 6.00 a.m. and 10.00 p.m. each day during two weeks in the spring of 1960. An analysis of this sample revealed that about 12 per cent. of the total transmission time of the six commercial broadcasting stations was occupied by music of transient popularity; about 28 per cent. of the time was occupied by music of other types; about 43 per cent. of the time was devoted to all other types of programmes and about 17 per cent. to advertising.

48. For the purpose of comparing present-day programmes with the programmes of commercial broadcasting stations immediately preceding the commencement of regular television services, samples of the programme schedules of Melbourne broadcasting stations were examined and listed according to the type of matter scheduled to be broadcast. The headings used for this study were (a) hit tunes; (b) other music; (c) drama and similar entertainment; (d) all other entertainment and services. The comparative figures for the winter of 1956, 1958 and 1960, expressed as a proportion of programme time in each sample, are shown in the following table:—

TABLE A.—PERCENTAGE OF PROGRAMMES OF VARIOUS TYPES, BROADCAST BY MELBOURNE COMMERCIAL STATIONS IN WINTER 1956, 1958, 1960.

Year.					Hit Tunes.	Other Music.	Drama, &c.	All Other Programmes.
					%	%	%	%
1956	..	..	..	..	3	43	9	45
1958	..	..	..	..	6	46	10	38
1960	..	..	..	..	7	50	7	36

These figures illustrate the trends which have developed following the introduction of television. It should be noted that the reduction in the time occupied by "all other programmes" has occurred mainly in the field of miscellaneous entertainment; the number and duration of service programmes increased between 1956 and 1960. The difference between the figures in Table "A" and those in paragraph 47 is due to the different periods to which they relate: there were substantial changes in programme schedules.

49. Of particular interest in relation to any statement of the amount of programme matter of various types is the estimated popularity of each type with listeners. Commercial broadcasting stations have for many years been guided by audience-measurement ratings in the selection and arrangement of their programmes. It is generally accepted that although ratings do not necessarily measure the effectiveness of a programme as a sales-medium, which is the point of greatest interest to stations and advertisers alike, they do indicate, within reasonable margins of error, the size of the audience for each programme. It is not proposed to discuss the merits of different methods of audience-measurement, or the conflicting conclusions that may be drawn from them. Most stations make use of the ratings produced periodically by either or both of the commercial audience-measurement organizations, and the Board for some years has also had access to the figures. The ratings published by the Anderson Analysis Pty. Ltd. have been used for comparison in Table B of listener interest in the programmes of Melbourne commercial stations and overall programme availability in that city. The following comments refer to the Melbourne programmes and audiences as a whole, and are not related to individual stations.

50. During the breakfast session it appears that listeners are only marginally interested in the detail of programme matter, and are more concerned with the service aspects (e.g., news, weather, time and transport information). There has been a considerable change in the construction of breakfast sessions, but changes in ratings have not been significant. At other times of day ratings have shown some changes between 1956 and 1960. In the morning session (8.30 a.m.—12.00 noon) there has been some increase in the size of the audience; between 12.00 noon and 6.00 p.m. no definite trend is evident, although there have been numerous variations; from 6.00 p.m. onwards the audience for broadcasting has decreased. In order to indicate the popularity of particular types of programme, a median rating for each type has been calculated, which may be read in conjunction with Table A. (The median rating, being the mid-point in the distribution of ratings, is regarded as the most satisfactory form of indicator for this purpose.)

TABLE B.—MEDIAN RATINGS FOR TYPES OF PROGRAMMES (ALL MELBOURNE STATIONS), 1956, 1958, 1960.

Session and Year.	Hit Tunes.	Other Music.	Drama, &c.	All Other Programmes.
	Median rating.	Median rating.	Median rating.	Median rating.
Breakfast—				
1956	3.0	2.2	7.5	2.9
1958	4.7	2.4	7.0	2.0
1960	3.5	2.7	6.0	3.1
Morning—				
1956	2.7	1.7	7.1	2.3
1958	3.6	2.8	6.7	3.5
1960	8.3	2.4	5.0	4.2
Mid-day—				
1956	2.0	2.1	5.5	3.6
1958	2.0	2.5	10.0	3.9
1960	4.5	2.4	7.0	3.7
Afternoon—				
1956	2.5	1.8	5.5	3.7
1958	5.5	2.1	3.0	3.8
1960	2.0	1.2	2.5	4.8
Evening—				
1956	4.0	2.8	9.9	6.0
1958	4.2	3.8	9.8	4.9
1960	2.6	1.0	6.4	4.1
Night—				
1956	2.0	2.3	6.3	4.0
1958	2.2	2.0	4.3	2.7
1960	2.4	1.7	4.5	3.2

51. Comparison of Tables A and B indicates that notwithstanding the relatively high median ratings for drama at most times of day in all three years, stations have scheduled more of the less highly rated programmes, presumably because they are less expensive to provide. However, credit must be given to many of the stations for considerable expenditure in the production of programmes included in "other", a number of which have no little merit. While the Board does not believe that ratings are an infallible guide to what the public wants, it cannot overlook the strong suggestion of the figures in Table B that the public desires a greater proportion of drama in broadcasting programmes.

52. During the year there has been some apprehension among broadcasters about the size of the audience for broadcasting programmes. Figures issued by both commercial audience-measurement organizations indicate that the percentage of homes with broadcast receivers is declining, but that the actual number of homes so equipped is growing, although this is not borne out by the figures published by the Postmaster-General's Department in respect of broadcast listeners' licences—see paragraph 134. The McNair Survey shows an increase of about 1.25 per cent in the number of radio homes in Sydney over the year, and a relative figure of about 1.9 per cent. for Melbourne; but owing to the greater number of dwellings in each city in 1961, the percentage of homes with broadcast receivers is given as 0.9 per cent. less in Sydney and 1.4 per cent. less in Melbourne than in 1960. Broadcasters may have some cause for concern from the McNair estimates of the amount of time given to broadcast listening in the home; Sydney homes are shown as listening for 24 minutes less each day, and Melbourne homes for 29 minutes less. Against these estimates, which refer only to listening in the home, the extensive use of portable and motor-car receivers must be kept in mind.

PROGRAMME STANDARDS.

53. During the year two important amendments were made to the Broadcasting Programme Standards. The first, relating to advertising time standards, is explained in paragraph 65. The second concerned the broadcasting of sporting information, and became necessary following the passing of legislation in Victoria and Western Australia to permit the broadcasting of totalisator dividends during the progress of a race meeting or trotting meeting. Paragraph 23 of the Broadcasting Programme Standards now reads—

“The following rules should be observed in relation to the broadcasting of sporting events:—

- (a) All State or local laws concerning descriptions of, or the publication of information relating to, sporting events should be observed.
- (b) Information concerning betting or betting odds, including totalisator dividends, in respect of any race meeting (including a trotting meeting) should not be broadcast at any time prior to the conclusion of the last event on the programme of that meeting, unless the broadcasting of such information at an earlier time is expressly permitted by the law of the State in which the broadcasting station is situated and then only the type of betting information specified by the State law may be broadcast.
- (c) Advertisements soliciting business concerning forecasts of results of sporting events should not be broadcast. This rule does not prevent the broadcasting of programmes containing forecasts and summaries of sporting events.”

CHILDREN'S PROGRAMMES.

54. For several years the Board has been concerned at the decline in the quality and quantity of children's programmes broadcast by commercial stations, and has commented on this subject in its Annual Reports. Speaking at the Annual Convention of the Australian Federation of Commercial Broadcasting Stations in 1960, the Chairman of the Board invited the attention of the representatives of all stations to this unsatisfactory state of affairs, and pointed out that many stations appeared to have taken no action to put into practice the suggestions made by the Board, and agreed to in principle by the Federation, which appear in paragraph 14 of the Board's Broadcasting Programme Standards. This paragraph recommends that there should be regular sessions for children designed—

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

The Board is concerned about children's programmes on several counts: that they are small in quantity and often poor in quality; that the tendency to abandon such programmes, which had been noticeable for some time, seems to be increasing; that this tendency, most evident in capital cities, is obviously associated with the impact of television and the fact that the children's programmes are no longer revenue-producing. The income of broadcasting stations has been very buoyant during recent years and the Board is reluctant to believe that the attitude of the licensees to this very important matter is due to any lack of appreciation of their obligation to provide adequate programmes for children. However, the attitude of many of them is difficult to understand because, as has been put to the licensees, it would seem to be in their own interest, as a long range policy, to provide programmes for the children of today who tomorrow become the buyers of goods advertised by commercial broadcasting stations. In the Board's view, broadcasters can best meet the challenge of television by developing an effective policy for retaining and expanding the public need for, and appreciation of, their services of all kinds. In this connexion, one of the obvious courses for licensees to adopt seems to the Board to be the presentation each day of some programmes especially for children, and preferably directed to particular age groups.

55. During the year the Board has been pleased to learn that several stations are giving this matter serious thought. Some of these (mostly in non-metropolitan areas) have adopted the old pattern of a “children's session”, and, so far as can be ascertained, are meeting with reasonable success. A group of stations, spread over the capital cities and country districts of several States, is developing a new approach to children—perhaps more especially to older children—by presenting at various times throughout the day short items designed to inform young people on a wide variety of subjects ranging from history and the arts to current events, sport, and the social graces. The Board feels that this is a useful attempt to adapt the medium to changing conditions, and is fundamentally in keeping with the spirit of the Board's Standards. However, this approach does not completely meet the need for the type of programme matter which children of all ages might expect from a broadcasting service. Other stations are content to broadcast adventure serials, the majority of which may be expected to entertain young listeners without materially benefiting them. Research which has been undertaken in the field of children's television programmes may also be applicable to broadcasting programmes; if this is so, it may be thought desirable to examine more closely some of the stories and the forms of presentation now employed in radio adventure serials. However, there is not yet enough evidence available, either from research or from any other source, to suggest that more is required than the application of common sense in the selection and presentation of children's programmes.

56. It has been put to the Board that one of the difficulties facing broadcasting stations in the arrangement of children's programmes is that the time previously accepted as most appropriate for children's listening (in the late afternoon and early evening) is no longer the best time, at least in areas where television services may be received. As a check on this statement, the Board arranged for audience-measurement figures to be analysed for times when children were most likely to be available to listen to broadcast programmes. The Anderson Analysis Pty. Ltd. has informed the Board that on the basis of a survey undertaken in Sydney in the autumn of 1961 the greatest amount of listening by children under sixteen years of age occurred between 7.00 a.m. and 8.15 a.m. on weekdays, when they comprised between 54 per cent. and 72 per cent. of the total audience; that the volume of listening by children at this time was up to three times as great as between 5.00 p.m. and 6.00 p.m.; that between 5.00 p.m. and 6.00 p.m. the proportion of child to adult audience was rather smaller than in the mornings; and that listening at weekends fell far below that of the weekday early mornings. The survey also indicated that not more than one third of the potential child audience listened to broadcasting at any time of the day; that between 5.00 p.m. and 6.00 p.m. the percentage of the potential child audience listening ranged from 8 per cent. to 13 per cent.; and that the best early evening child audience (6.00 p.m.-6.15 p.m.) represented less than one sixth of the possible maximum. These figures appear to give some weight to the statement that late afternoon is no longer the time for a children's session; however the availability of programmes of interest to children must also be taken into account. Examination of programme schedules shows that very little of primary interest to children is broadcast in the late afternoon and early evening and much of what children listen to is music of the "hit tune" type. The principal competition from television stations at this time consists of adventure programmes on film (often in the "western" idiom), to which children appear to be very partial.

57. The problem confronting commercial broadcasting stations, as the Board sees it, is to recover some of the very considerable popularity they previously enjoyed with the juvenile audience by developing programmes with sufficient appeal to children to attract large numbers of them back to their radio sets at certain times of the day. There is no simple solution to this problem, but the remedy should not be beyond the capacity and imagination of commercial broadcasting with its long record of success in producing and presenting programmes which were greatly appreciated by listeners of all ages and in all walks of life. To obtain fundamental data on the present and future problems of broadcast programmes for children the Board has prepared a questionnaire which will be sent to all commercial broadcasting stations by the Australian Federation of Commercial Broadcasting Stations. It is expected that this will provide useful data on which to assess the amount of programme matter now being broadcast for children, in all parts of the Commonwealth.

NEWS.

58. All stations now broadcast news services. The majority provide a comprehensive coverage of overseas, national and local news, and the practice of supplementing the main news bulletins with headline news or news flashes at frequent intervals throughout the day has continued. In some instances the main bulletins have been reduced in length, but the number of shorter news broadcasts has increased. Country stations are very conscious of the interest in local news, and during the year more stations established their own news gathering and editing staffs. There is also more time given to comment on news topics, and where local controversial issues of public importance are concerned, opportunity is often provided for opposing points of view to be discussed. The Board has previously had occasion to record instances in which news items have been presented in a sensational manner. This has been less pronounced during the year under review.

COMMUNITY SERVICES.

59. The Board has again noted with satisfaction the extent to which commercial broadcasting stations try to provide for the interests of the communities they are licensed to serve. It is now fair to say that every station, each in its own particular way, identifies itself with social and charitable organizations and provides assistance to them. In fund-raising campaigns, broadcasting stations have played an important part. Some stations set aside one or more days each year when normal programmes are suspended and the resources of the station are devoted to the raising of money for a specific cause. Worthy of special mention in this report are the support given to the National Heart Campaign by all commercial broadcasting stations and their willing co-operation with the Commonwealth Statistician, on whose behalf every station broadcast, free of charge, publicity concerning the Commonwealth Census on each day of the week preceding the Census. Country stations have a good record of service in times of emergency when local areas are threatened by bush fires, floods or cyclones. Another aspect of community service, which has been developed in the cities with major traffic problems, is the broadcasting of road information for motorists. During peak traffic periods roving radio-equipped cars provide broadcast reports on the volume and flow of traffic on the main arterial roads, and suggest alternative routes. The favourable public reaction to this service has encouraged the use of aerial observation of traffic conditions as well.

RELIGIOUS BROADCASTS.

60. Section 103 of the *Broadcasting and Television Act 1942-1960* requires the licensee of each commercial broadcasting station to broadcast from his station Divine Worship or other matter of a religious nature during such periods as the Board determines. The Board has determined that each station should devote at least one hour each week to this purpose free of charge for station time, the time being distributed among the various denominations, as far as practicable, in proportion to their numerical strengths as revealed by the latest census. In practice, most stations broadcast considerably more than the minimum period of one hour without charge, in the form of church services, devotional programmes, hymns and epilogues. A number of stations has made use of religious matter prepared and recorded by the Christian Broadcasting Association. These programmes are especially welcome in some country districts where the opportunity to present local religious programmes is restricted. At 30th June, 1961, commercial stations were providing 283 hours per week free of charge for religious broadcasts, an average of more than 2½ hours per station. In addition sponsored religious programmes occupied 186 hours per week.

POLITICAL BROADCASTS.

61. The *Broadcasting and Television Act 1942-1960*, in section 116, sets out the obligations of licensees in respect of the broadcasting of political or controversial matter. At the end of the year under review an election campaign was in progress for both houses of the Victorian State Parliament and following its usual practice the Board obtained details of political broadcasts made during the election period. A referendum was conducted in New South Wales in April, 1961, concerning the abolition of the Legislative Council, but no details were requested from stations as the provisions of Section 116 of the Act relate to an election for the Commonwealth or State Parliaments and do not apply to referenda. Sub-section (2.) of Section 116 requires that a licensee shall not broadcast a dramatization of any political matter which is then current or was current at any time during the last five preceding years. During the campaign for the Victorian elections, the Board was informed that one station had refused to accept some advertisements for broadcasting, which had been prepared by a branch of the Liberal and Country Party, because, in the opinion of that station, the advertisements constituted a dramatization of political matter.

EMPLOYMENT OF AUSTRALIANS.

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

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

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

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

The reduced demand by commercial broadcasting stations for programmes in transcription form (mostly drama) was referred to in the Board's last annual report. Further representations were made to the Board during the year by the Actors' and Announcers' Equity Association of Australia, which expressed concern at the reduced output of programme production houses, and the cessation of operation of several of them, which had seriously affected the employment of their members. The Association advocated a prohibition on the importation of transcribed programmes and a reduction in the use of gramophone records, and proposed that the Board should take steps to ensure that commercial broadcasting stations would initiate programmes which would develop an Australian consciousness, and stimulate the creative ability of Australians. While the Board agrees that broadcasting stations should do all that they can to develop Australian programmes, it would be reluctant to deprive Australian listeners of the variety of programmes that flows from the use of overseas programme matter, most of which is in the form of gramophone records. The Board does not propose to determine arbitrary proportions for various types of programme matter, although if stations revert to the trend, now apparently arrested, of abandoning all forms of programmes except music and essential services, it may be necessary to reconsider this.

63. The Australian Federation of Commercial Broadcasting Stations has stated that networks and individual stations are spending large sums of money on the employment of Australians. The plans of the Macquarie Broadcasting Service and the Major Network to increase the production of various types of feature programmes, which were referred to in the Twelfth Annual Report, have been considerably developed during the year. Questions of programme cost and popularity are closely linked with the employment of Australians; and in the early years of competition from television it was understandable that broadcasters should approach the future with some caution. However the figures given in Table B (paragraph 50) suggest that further consideration might be given by broadcasting stations to restoring to a greater extent the radio drama for which Australian actors and producers were so creditably known. The Board is continuing its investigations into all aspects of this matter.

64. The following table, based on information kindly furnished to the Board by the Australasian Performing Right Association, shows the proportion of time devoted to the broadcasting of musical works of Australian composers pursuant to the provisions of Section 114 (2.) of the Act:—

TABLE C—BROADCASTING OF AUSTRALIAN COMPOSITIONS.

Year.	Australian Broadcasting Commission.		Commercial Broadcasting Stations.	
	Average Percentage of Metropolitan Stations.		Average Percentage of Commercial Stations.	Number of Stations below prescribed Percentage.
1957-58	6.12		6.13	16
1958-59	5.94		6.09	18
1959-60	6.09		6.08	23
1960-61	5.87		6.28*	16*

* Figures for period 1st July to 31st December, 1960.

When the Act was amended in 1956 to increase the required proportion of Australian music from 2½ per cent. to 5 per cent. the number of recordings of Australian music then available was limited, and some stations had difficulty in maintaining the quota without undue repetition. Many more recordings are now available and the Board considers that there is no longer any excuse for stations failing to comply with this requirement. However, it is regrettable that so much of the Australian music which has been recorded belongs to the "hit tune" category.

ADVERTISING.

65. In the Board's Twelfth Annual Report it was stated that the time standards applicable to advertisements, which are set out in full in the Broadcasting Programme Standards, were not considered to be unduly restrictive; it was felt that with the trend towards a much greater use of spot advertisements they might even be too generous. Towards the end of 1960 the Australian Federation of Commercial Broadcasting Stations suggested to the Board that the approved duration of spot advertisements should be varied by reducing the minimum times or numbers of words which could be sold to advertisers. In order to retain a reasonable balance between the programme matter broadcast and the number of advertisements which could be broadcast in a group, the Board found it necessary to amend its Standards. After consultation with the Federal Council of the Federation the advertising standards were revised and from 31st December, 1960, they read as under:—

"40. In programmes which are sponsored the time devoted to all advertising matter should not exceed the following periods—

- (a) in programmes exceeding fifteen minutes in duration, a period calculated at the rate of two minutes in each fifteen minutes of programme, or part thereof;
- (b) in programmes not exceeding fifteen minutes in duration, the following periods—
 - In a 5 minute programme, 1 minute
 - In a 7½ minute programme, 1½ minutes
 - In a 10 minute programme, 2 minutes
 - In a 15 minute programme, 2½ minutes.

41. Spot advertisements may be included in any programme period set aside for the purpose of broadcasting such advertisements but should be distributed at reasonable intervals throughout the programme, having regard to the entertainment or service to be provided during the period.

42. Not more than 30 per centum of any programme period during which spot advertisements are broadcast may be devoted to advertising matter; and not more than eighteen minutes may be so occupied in any period of 60 minutes.

43. Programmes should be so arranged that no more than four advertisements occur consecutively.

44. Subject to the preceding paragraph, spot advertisements may be broadcast in groups, if each advertisement complies with these Standards and if no group exceeds 1½ minutes in duration. Each group of advertisements should be separated from adjacent groups by a substantial item of service or entertainment. In this context an announcement of the time, or station identification, or both together, will not be regarded as a substantial item."

The significant changes were contained in paragraphs 43 and 44, which limited the number of advertisements which could be broadcast in a single group, and provided for a reasonable separation between groups of advertisements. Observations of programmes made by the Board's officers have indicated that most stations have complied with the changed standards, although some stations, including country stations, have been heard to broadcast advertisements in a manner which does not satisfy either the conditions of the Standards or the spirit in which they were drawn up. In these latter cases, appropriate measures were taken to secure compliance with the Standards. The Board

has felt it necessary to remind licensees that the Advertising Time Standards were determined in the interests of the general public and of the broadcasting industry. The Board cannot believe that advertisers, or listeners, or the stations themselves are well served by the broadcasting of a dozen or more different advertisements in a single group.

66. In the course of the study of Melbourne programmes, which was mentioned in paragraph 47 a considerable variation was observed in the number of advertisements broadcast on different days of the week, and at different times of the day. The breakfast and morning sessions, when competition from television is normally at a minimum, show the greatest density of advertising, with the breakfast session carrying twice as much advertising matter as the night session. The figures derived from the study are as follows:—

TABLE D.—DISTRIBUTION OF ADVERTISEMENTS, BY DAYS AND SESSIONS.

Day of Week.	Percentage of Time occupied by Advertisements.	Session.	Percentage of Time occupied by Advertisements.
Monday	16.2	Breakfast— 6.00 a.m.—8.30 a.m.	22.0
Tuesday	21.9	Morning— 8.30 a.m.—12 noon	19.5
Wednesday	21.0	Midday— 12 noon—2.00 p.m.	16.7
Thursday	21.7	Afternoon— 2.00 p.m.—6.00 p.m.	15.5
Friday	17.4	Evening— 6.00 p.m.—8.00 p.m.	14.5
Saturday	12.7	Night— 8.00 p.m.—10.00 p.m.	10.9
Sunday	7.3		

MEDICAL ADVERTISEMENTS AND TALKS.

67. Sections 100 and 122 of the *Broadcasting and Television Act* 1942–1960 prescribe respectively that a licensee shall not broadcast an advertisement relating to a medicine, or a talk on a medical subject, unless the text has been approved by the Director-General of Health, or, on appeal to the Minister, by the Minister. No appeals under these sections were made during the year under review although on several occasions the Director-General of Health refused to approve advertising copy in the form originally submitted to him. Many of the Director-General's objections related to statements which could be misleading, to the use of superlative adjectives, and to words which exceeded the limits of what could be regarded as reasonable exaggeration. The Board had occasion to write to one station which broadcast a series of talks including advertisements for medicines in a form other than that approved by the Director-General. During the year the Board's officers were consulted by officers of the Department of Health concerning the practical application of Section 100 (6.) of the Act. A proposal has been put forward by the National Health and Medical Research Council concerning the revision of the wording of this section. The matter is more fully dealt with in paragraph 125 of this report.

HOURS OF SERVICE.

68. During the year, 35 stations increased their hours of operation, six of them now commencing transmission at an earlier hour. The average opening time on week days is now 5.34 a.m. for metropolitan stations and 5.54 a.m. for country stations. At 30th June, 1961, 110 stations were operating for an aggregate of 13,302 hours per week, which was 319 hours per week more than at the close of the previous year. Temporary variations in the hours of commercial broadcasting stations were authorized during the year on 722 occasions. This figure included approvals to broadcast the Test Match Series. Eight commercial broadcasting stations provide a regular 24 hour service; these stations are 2UE and 2UW Sydney, 2KO Newcastle, 3XY Melbourne, 4BC and 4KQ Brisbane, 5KA Adelaide and 6KY Perth (as from 25th March, 1961). The 69 stations of the National Broadcasting Service were operating for a total of 8,332 hours per week at 30th June, 1961, which was an increase of 367 hours a week on the figure for the previous year. The number of hours of programme transmission by each station each week is shown in Appendix "A". The following table illustrates the extent to which the hours of service of commercial broadcasting stations have increased since 1951. The figures represent the average number of hours of transmission per week for stations in State capital cities, stations in areas outside the capital cities, and for all commercial stations in the Commonwealth.

TABLE E.—AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS OF OPERATION, COMMERCIAL BROADCASTING STATIONS.

Location of Stations.	Average Hours Per Week, Year Ending—				
	30th June, 1951.	30th June, 1955.	30th June, 1957.	30th June, 1960.	30th June, 1961.
Sydney (6 stations)	127	128	138(a)	139	142
Melbourne (6 stations)	110	125	127(a)	129	129
Brisbane (4 stations)	123	135	136	147(a)	148
Adelaide (3 stations)	119	137	137	139(a)	140
Perth (4 stations)	111	113	119	128(a)	136
Hobart (2 stations)	108	117	117	125(a)	130
All State Capital Cities (25 stations)	117	126	130	135	138
All other areas	101 (78 stations)	112 (81 stations)	113 (83 stations)	116 (83 stations)	116 (85 stations)
All stations	105 (103 stations)	115 (106 stations)	117 (108 stations)	120 (108 stations)	121 (110 stations)

(a) Television services commenced in this area during this year.

BROADCASTS IN FOREIGN LANGUAGES.

69. Paragraph 62 of the Board's Twelfth Annual Report contained information concerning an amendment to the Broadcasting Programme Standards concerning foreign language programmes. The amended rules, while placing a limit on the extent to which foreign language programmes may be broadcast, permitted the use of advertisements in a foreign language in programmes which in themselves were presented in a foreign language. There has been no evidence of failure to comply with the new rules, which appear to be of some benefit to foreign-born listeners who have not yet acquired familiarity with the English language.

BROADCASTING OF OBJECTIONABLE MATTER.

70. Observations of programmes by the Board's officers during the year did not reveal any breach of the provisions of Section 118 of the Act, which prohibits the broadcasting of any matter which is blasphemous, indecent or obscene, nor did the Board's investigations of complaints received from listeners concerning the broadcasting of objectionable items disclose that any grossly offensive matter had been broadcast. Both the Australian Broadcasting Commission and the Australian Federation of Commercial Broadcasting Stations have committees which decide whether recordings are suitable for broadcasting. In the year under review three times as many new releases were declared unsuitable for broadcasting as in the previous year.

CHRISTMAS DAY AND GOOD FRIDAY.

71. The Board's Broadcasting Programme Standards provide that if advertisements are broadcast on Christmas Day or Good Friday they should be selected and presented with discretion, and the Standards for advertising on Sundays should be observed. Many stations omit all advertising matter from their programmes on Christmas Day and Good Friday; others confine advertising to sponsorship credits only, and others concentrate the full resources of their stations on raising money for some charitable cause. This year the majority of stations seemed to appreciate the significance of these days and made a special effort to present programmes appropriate to the occasion.

PART V.—TELEVISION—ADMINISTRATION.

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

National Stations—

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

Commercial Stations—

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

The National Television Service is provided by the Australian Broadcasting Commission through transmitters operated by the Postmaster-General's Department. The commercial television stations are operated under licence from the Postmaster-General. Details of the national and commercial stations are contained in Appendix "E".

LICENCES FOR COMMERCIAL TELEVISION STATIONS IN CAPITAL CITIES.

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

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

Lists of the principal shareholders in these companies, according to the latest information supplied to the Board by them, are contained in Appendix "D". The following important changes took place in the constitution of licensee companies during the year:—

ATN Sydney—Amalgamated Television Services Pty. Ltd.—John Fairfax and Sons Pty. Ltd. purchased an additional 364,048 shares in this company, thereby increasing its total holding to 1,061,630 shares or 71 per cent. of the total issued capital. John Fairfax and Sons Pty. Ltd. also holds all of the shares in Associated Newspapers Ltd. which holds 125,000 (8 per cent.) of the shares in the licensee company.

TCN Sydney—Television Corporation Ltd.—The paid-up capital of this company was increased from 1,932,000 10s. shares to 2,898,000 10s. shares by the issue of an additional 966,000 10s. shares on a "one-for-two" basis.

GTV Melbourne—General Television Corporation Pty. Ltd.—Independent Television Corporation Pty. Ltd., a wholly-owned subsidiary of Television Corporation Ltd. (licensee of commercial television station TCN Sydney) acquired 627,441 shares (62 per cent.) in General Television Corporation Pty. Ltd.

BTQ Brisbane—Brisbane TV Ltd.—The Herald and Weekly Times Ltd., which holds 35 per cent. of the shares in Queensland Press Ltd., which in turn, through two subsidiary companies—Queensland Newspapers Pty. Ltd. and Telegraph Newspaper Co. Ltd.—holds 28 per cent. of the shares in Brisbane TV Ltd., acquired 40,000 (2.8 per cent.) of the shares in that company from Consolidated Press Holdings Ltd. Under the articles of Brisbane TV Ltd., no shareholder may exercise more than 15 per cent. of the votes which could be cast at a General Meeting of the Company.

QTQ Brisbane—Queensland Television Limited.—Fairfax Publications Pty. Ltd., a subsidiary of John Fairfax and Sons Pty. Ltd., of Sydney, acquired a total of 295,800 stock units (10 per cent.) in the licensee company, Amalgamated Television Services Pty. Ltd. (ATN) in which, as indicated above, John Fairfax and Sons Pty. Ltd. controls 79 per cent. of the total issued capital, holds 500,000 stock units (16 per cent.) in QTQ. Mirror Newspapers Ltd., previously known as "Truth" and "Sportsman" Ltd., acquired an additional 14,000 5s. stock units in Queensland Television Ltd. thereby increasing its total holding to 514,100 stock units or 17 per cent. of the total issued capital.

74. The statutory provisions relating to the licensing of television stations are contained in Part IV. of the *Broadcasting and Television Act 1942–1960*. The procedure in relation to the grant, renewal, suspension and revocation of licences is similar to that relating to commercial broadcasting stations which is explained in paragraph 14. Licences are granted for an initial period of five years and are renewable annually thereafter. The original licences for the Sydney and Melbourne stations

expired on 30th November, 1960 and, prior to that date, the Board made a report to the Minister, as required by the Act, on the applications which had been made by the licensees for renewal of their licences. The Board informed the Minister that each of the four licensees had achieved great success during the initial period of the licence; that they had complied, substantially, with all the conditions of their licences; that they had attained a high standard of technical efficiency; and that they were providing the "adequate and comprehensive programmes" required by the Act (*see Part VII*), although this observation was qualified by references to the large amount of programmes imported from the United States which were televised by all stations and to the desirability of providing better programmes for children. On the recommendation of the Board, the Minister granted a renewal of the licences for a period of twelve months from 1st December, 1960.

ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION.

75. Section 92G of the *Broadcasting and Television Act 1942-1960*, which became effective on the 8th June, 1960, provides that a licence for a commercial television station is subject to a condition that the articles of association of the company holding the licence will at all times contain certain provisions relating to the ownership and control of the company. Sub-section (5.) of Section 92G further provided that the provisions of this Section did not apply before 1st July, 1961, in the case of a company holding a licence at the date of commencement of the section. All companies to which licences had been granted prior to the 8th June, 1960, had amended their articles of association before 1st July, 1961, to conform with the Act and, in all cases, the amended articles were approved by the Minister pursuant to Section 92G (2.) of the Act.

COMMERCIAL TELEVISION STATIONS—FINANCIAL RESULT OF OPERATIONS.

76. The *Broadcasting and Television Stations Licence Fees Act 1956* prescribes that the fee for the first year of the period of a licence for a commercial television station shall be £100 and for each subsequent year £100 plus one per centum of the gross earnings of the station from the televising of advertisements or other matter. A licensee is required to furnish an audited balance-sheet and profit and loss account to the Board for each year ending on 30th June, or such other date as is approved by the Board. The following particulars which have been extracted from statements submitted by the licensees of commercial television stations since 1957, show the financial results from the operations of those stations during the past four years:—

Year.	Number of Stations in operation.	Stations making a profit.	Stations showing a loss.	Total Revenue.	Total Expenditure.	Net Result Loss (-) Profit (+).	Gross Earnings from Televising of Advertisements.	Licence Fees Payable.
				£	£	£	£	£
1956-57 ..	4	..	4	1,190,950	1,742,164	- 551,214	692,744	7,325
1957-58 ..	4	3	1	2,978,502	3,035,399	- 56,897	1,784,665	18,246
1958-59 ..	4	4	..	5,932,973	4,973,280	+ 959,693	3,729,215	37,692
1959-60 ..	10	5	5	10,319,218	8,754,492	+ 1,564,726	6,315,878	64,619

THE EXTENSION OF TELEVISION SERVICES TO PROVINCIAL AND COUNTRY AREAS.

77. On 30th April, 1959, the Minister announced in the House of Representatives that the Government had decided to authorize the establishment of national and commercial television stations in the undermentioned areas:—

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

In his statement, the Minister said that applications for licences for commercial television stations would be invited; that the applications would be referred to the Board for public inquiry as required by the Act, and that, because of the frequency problems involved, no final decision regarding the actual details of the extension of the National Service would be made until the Board completed its inquiries. (*See paragraphs 73-74 of the Eleventh Annual Report*). In paragraphs 67-68 of its Twelfth Annual Report, the Board published a list of the 45 applicants for licences in the thirteen areas and stated that the report on its inquiries into the applications had been completed on 1st August, 1960, and was being considered by the Government.

78. In his announcement of 30th April, 1959, the Minister stated that the Government had decided that "as far as practicable, priority in the grant of such licences (i.e. licences for commercial television stations in provincial and country areas) would be given to applicants which are local independent companies, not associated with metropolitan stations, provided such applicants demonstrate their capacity to provide, in the circumstances prevailing in the area, a service comparable to that available to city viewers and to conform to the technical and programme standards, laid down by the Australian Broadcasting Control Board". "It had also been decided," the Minister said, "that the actual number of stations to be established in any of those areas should not be determined until a report on applications for licences had been received from the Australian Broadcasting Control Board as required by the Broadcasting and Television Act".

79. It will be apparent from the Minister's statement that the inquiry which the Board was required to undertake into the 45 applications which were received had, of necessity, to be much more than an inquiry into the merits of the various applicants. Several important issues of great public importance were raised by the Minister's statement, notably, the independence of licensees, the availability of programmes to successful applicants and the number of stations to be authorized in each area. Extensive evidence was given to the Board, and counsel for the applicants addressed the Board at length, on each of these questions, the consideration of which was mainly responsible for the fact that the Board's inquiries which commenced on 10th November, 1959, did not finish until 3rd June, 1960.

80. On the first question, namely, the independence of licensees, the Board reached the following conclusions from its consideration of the applications and the evidence:—

- "(a) An applicant cannot be considered to be a "local independent applicant" in the sense intended by the Minister unless it is not only controlled financially by residents of the area concerned but also has complete discretion in, and responsibility for, the selection and presentation of programmes and the conduct of the operations of the station;
- (b) "Association with a metropolitan station", whether by means of financial or managerial interest or through the supply of programmes on what is in effect an exclusive basis, greatly reduces the likelihood that the "associated" station would be truly "independent";
- (c) there are "local independent applicants not associated with metropolitan stations" in each of the areas with adequate financial strength to permit of the establishment of a television service in accordance with the technical and programme standards laid down by the Board but some modifications to the constitution of certain of these companies seems desirable; and
- (d) the grant of licences to one of these applicants in any area in priority to an applicant associated with a metropolitan station depends on the capacity of the applicant "to provide, in the circumstances prevailing in the area, a service comparable to that available to city viewers". This question involves the consideration of the availability of programmes to such an applicant, and the number of licences to be granted in the area."

The conclusions of the Board on the two latter questions were summarized in its report as follows:—

Availability of programmes—

- "(i) No difficulties would be experienced by those applicants associated with metropolitan stations in securing adequate supplies of programme material;
- (ii) adequate supplies of programme material would, in general, be available to licensees of "non-associated" stations either directly from overseas suppliers or by arrangement with the licensees of metropolitan stations;
- (iii) some difficulties might be experienced by the licensees of "non-associated" stations in areas where there is an overlapping of signals with metropolitan stations, but these difficulties are not such as would prevent "non-associated" stations in those areas from securing adequate supplies of programme material;
- (iv) in those cases where the licensees of "non-associated" stations find it necessary to purchase programmes directly from overseas suppliers, some form of group buying arrangement, in order to distribute the costs involved, would be necessary;
- (v) no detailed evidence is available as to the costs of programme rights to "non-associated" stations, but it seems probable that programmes would be available to them at prices which the stations could afford to pay;
- (vi) although the operations of organizations such as the "Facilities Company" (which had been proposed by some of the applicants) for the purpose of purchasing and distributing film material, may present some difficulties in practical working at the outset, there is no reason why an efficient and workable organization should not be developed;
- (vii) there is no objection to the arrangement proposed by four Victorian "non-associated" applicants to obtain programmes through a company known as Victorian Country Telecasters Ltd., whether by means of the link system proposed, or otherwise, provided proper steps are taken to ensure that the individual members of such organizations retain the right to withdraw, on reasonable notice, and to reject programmes unsuitable for their requirements;
- (viii) rules to regulate the establishment and operation of networks are not necessary at present; for this purpose more information would be required as to actual proposals for the operation of country and provincial stations on a network basis, and this cannot be obtained until the licences are granted; however, each network arrangement should be subject to the approval of the Board and contain the essential conditions necessary to secure the independence of the member stations;

- (ix) in principle there is no objection to "non-associated" stations securing programmes by relay or otherwise from metropolitan stations, subject to conditions necessary to secure the independence of the country stations;
- (x) in areas where only one licence is granted, the licence should be subject to the condition that no exclusive arrangement should be entered into with the licensee of any metropolitan station for the provision of programmes or the sale of station time or advertising;
- (xi) because of the spread of costs among several stations relaying the same programme from a metropolitan station, it is possible for such stations to provide a service in a country area for a longer period each week at the commencement of service than a local station dependent on its own resources;
- (xii) whatever doubts there may be as to the "comparability" of the service provided by a country station dependent on its own resources with the service "available to city viewers", the service provided on relay from the metropolitan stations would in fact be that "available to viewers" in the capital city of the State from which the programmes are relayed, except during brief periods devoted to local items."

Number of licences to be granted—

- "(a) that in the areas under consideration two independent local companies not associated with a metropolitan station presenting their own programmes could not, at the present time, operate profitably;
- (b) that two stations operating on the relay system as advocated by the applicants associated with metropolitan stations could operate successfully in competition with one another in several areas;
- (c) that a local independent company not associated with a metropolitan station presenting its own programmes could not operate successfully if operating in competition with a station operating on the relay system; and
- (d) that one local independent company not associated with a metropolitan station could operate profitably in the areas under consideration."

81. The principle that priority should be given to independent local companies conforms with the long established policy of successive Governments of restricting the ownership or control of broadcasting and television stations in order to prevent the development of monopolies in these fields, but, as the Board pointed out in its report, the independence of the licensees of such stations should not be considered only in that negative sense of avoiding the evils which may arise from the concentration of the ownership or control of a large number of stations. It is based on a positive concept that it is desirable that the operations of stations should be controlled, in practice, by people who have some real interest in the areas concerned. It is not sufficient that they should merely be shareholders in the licensee companies, with sufficient shares to exercise control at a general meeting of the company. They must also, as the Act says, be in a position to exercise control of the management and operations of the station, and must also be in a position to accept and discharge complete responsibility, under the licence, for the selection of the programmes to be televised. It was for these reasons that the Board suggested in its report—

- "(a) that, as a general principle, at least fifty per cent. of the shares should be available to the public in the area as a genuine public issue, and
- (b) that persons or companies without any significant interest in the areas should either be excluded from holding shares in the companies, or their holdings should be reduced to smaller proportions,"

and proposed modifications in the constitution of some of the companies to which it recommended licences should be granted.

82. The general conclusions on which the Board's recommendations as to the grant of licences were based, were summarized in the Board's report dated 1st August, 1960, as under:—

- "(a) There are very strong reasons why the operations of commercial television stations in provincial and country areas should really be in the hands of people who have a positive interest in, and association with, those areas, and who are not by reason of their association with metropolitan stations, directly or indirectly subject to the domination of those stations: this should be secured by the grant of licences to what have been described in our inquiries as "local independent companies not associated with metropolitan television stations".
- (b) If the principle set out in (a) is to be maintained, only one licence should be granted at the present time.
- (c) There are in each of the areas applicants which fulfil the requirements of paragraph (a), with the financial resources and other qualities required to ensure the provision of a service in conformity with the Board's technical and programme standards, so long as the number of stations in each area is, for the present, limited to one but some modifications to the constitution of certain of these companies seemed desirable.
- (d) Programmes of appropriate standard will be available to all applicants to enable them to provide a service of a character comparable with that available to city viewers.
- (e) Alternative services of the same nature and the same extent as are available to city viewers can be made available to country viewers only on the basis of the quasi-satellite operation of two stations on practically continuous exclusive relay from metropolitan stations,"

These conclusions were accepted by the Government.

83. It appeared to the Board that different considerations would have to be taken into account in recommending the grant of licences if only one licence were to be granted in each area compared with those which should be applied if two licences were to be granted in some areas, and accordingly the Board

made its recommendations in the alternative where it was practicable to do so. If one licence were to be granted in each area, the Board recommended the following applicants subject to the conditions indicated:—

Canberra Area	Canberra Television Ltd.
Newcastle-Hunter River Area ..	Newcastle Broadcasting and Television Corporation Ltd.
Illawarra Area	Television Wollongong Transmissions Ltd.
Richmond-Tweed Heads Area ..	Richmond Tweed T.V. Ltd.
Central Tablelands Area	Country Television Services Ltd.
Ballarat Area	Ballarat and Western Victoria Television Ltd.
Bendigo Area	Bendigo and Central Victoria Telecasters Ltd.
Latrobe Valley Area	Eastern Victoria Television Pty. Ltd.
Goulburn Valley Area	Goulburn-Murray Television Pty. Ltd.
Darling Downs Area	Darling Downs T.V. Ltd.
Rockhampton Area	Rockhampton Television Ltd.
Townsville Area	Telecasters North Queensland Ltd.
North-Eastern Tasmania Area ..	Northern Television Ltd.

As to Canberra Television Ltd.—That the shareholding of Canberra Broadcasters Proprietary Limited, in which Associated Television Limited, London, through subsidiary companies, holds approximately 45 per cent. of the shares, should be not more than 5 per cent. of the issued capital of the licensee company and that the shares held by Canberra Broadcasters Proprietary Limited in excess of this percentage should be offered to the public in the Canberra area. (This company had already issued more than 50 per cent. of its shares to the public.)

As to Newcastle Broadcasting and Television Corporation Ltd.—that the proposed public issue of 40 per cent. of the issued capital be increased to 50 per cent., and offered to the public in the Newcastle-Hunter River area.

As to Television Wollongong Transmissions Ltd.—that the shareholding of Wollongong Broadcasting Proprietary Limited, in which Associated Television Limited, London, through subsidiary companies, holds 50 per cent. of the shares, should be not more than 5 per cent. of the issued capital of the licensee company, and that the shares held by Wollongong Broadcasting Proprietary Limited in excess of this percentage should be offered to the public in the Illawarra area. (This company had already issued 47 per cent. of its shares to the general public.)

As to Richmond Tweed T.V. Ltd.—that the shareholding (8½ per cent.) of A.T.V. (Australia) Pty. Ltd., a wholly owned subsidiary of Associated Television Limited, London, should not be permitted, and that the proposed general public issue of 25 per cent. of the issued capital be increased to 50 per cent. and offered to the public in the Richmond-Tweed Heads area.

As to Country Television Services Ltd.—that the total shareholding of Young Broadcasters Proprietary Limited and Lithgow Broadcasters Proprietary Limited, in which companies Associated Television Limited, London, through a subsidiary company, holds shares, should not exceed 5 per cent. of the total issued capital and that the proposed public issue of shares should be at least 50 per cent., the shares being offered to the public in the Central Tablelands area. (The company's proposals in its application were in conformity with the latter proposed condition.)

As to Ballarat and Western Victoria Television Ltd.—that the shareholding (6 per cent.) of A.T.V. (Australia) Proprietary Limited, a wholly owned subsidiary of Associated Television Limited, London, and of Ballarat Theatres Proprietary Limited, a company controlled by Twentieth Century Fox Film Corporation of United States of America (6 per cent.) be not permitted; that the shareholding (12 per cent.) of Woodrow Corporation Proprietary Limited (a proprietary company whose four shareholders are companies operating outside the Ballarat area) which conducts a motion picture theatre in Ballarat, should be reduced from 12 per cent. to 5 per cent. of the total issued capital; and that the shares becoming available as a result should be offered to the general public of the Ballarat area. (This company had made a public issue of 57 per cent. of the shares.)

As to Bendigo and Central Victoria Telecasters Ltd.—that the proposed public issue of 44½ per cent. of the total issued capital be increased to not less than 50 per cent. and the additional shares should be offered to residents of the Bendigo area.

As to Eastern Victoria Television Pty. Limited—that the proposed public issue of shares be not less than 50 per cent., the shares being offered to residents of the Latrobe Valley area. (In its application the company proposed a public issue of 57 per cent.)

As to Goulburn Murray Television Proprietary Ltd.—that the proposed public issue of shares be not less than 50 per cent., the shares being offered to residents of the Goulburn Valley area. (In its application the company proposed a public issue of 54 per cent.)

As to Darling Downs T.V. Limited—that the shareholding (15 per cent.) of Birch Carroll and Coyle Limited, a company in which Greater Union Theatres Proprietary Limited (in which the Rank Organization of England has a half interest) has a controlling interest, be not permitted; that the shareholding (7½ per cent.) of Empire Theatres Proprietary Limited, in which Birch Carroll and Coyle Limited holds 20 per cent. of the shares, be not permitted; that the shareholding (5 per cent.) of Hoyts Theatres Limited, controlled by Twentieth Century Fox Film Corporation of United States of America, be not permitted; and that the shares becoming available as a result should be offered to residents of the Darling Downs area. (The company had already issued 50 per cent. of its issued capital to the general public.)

As to Rockhampton Television Ltd.—that the shareholding (3½ per cent.) of Hoyts Theatres Limited, controlled by Twentieth Century Fox Film Corporation of United States of America, be not permitted and that these shares be offered to the public in the Rockhampton area in addition to the 67 per cent. proposed for public issue in the company's application.

As to Telecasters North Queensland Ltd.—that not less than 50 per cent. of the total issued capital be offered to the public of the Townsville area. (In its application, the company proposed a public issue of 43 per cent.)

As to Northern Television Ltd.—that the constitution of the company be varied so as to produce the result that the general public issue of shares to residents of the area should be increased from 16 per cent. to 50 per cent.

The Board also proposed that the grant of each of the licences should be conditional upon the Minister being satisfied as to the shareholding in each of the companies and the provisions of their articles of association, and that each licence should be granted subject to the condition that the licensee shall not enter into any exclusive arrangement with any metropolitan commercial television station for the provision of programmes or the sale of station time or advertising.

84. The Board explained that for various reasons it was impossible, on the face of the applications in some areas and the evidence tendered to it, to make alternative recommendations as to the grant of two licences in all areas. If two licences were to be granted in any area, it seemed to the Board that these licences must be granted to companies associated with metropolitan stations which would be operated on an exclusive and practically continuous relay system from the stations with which they are associated. The Board felt that even on this basis it could recommend two licensees in the undermentioned areas only, the applicants recommended being—

Canberra area—

Television Australia Limited.

Australian Capital Television Limited.

Newcastle-Hunter River area—

Northumberland Television Limited.

Commercial Television Newcastle Limited.

Illawarra area—

Wollongong and Illawarra Television Limited.

Television Corporation Limited on behalf of a company to be formed.

Central Tablelands area—

Central Western Television Limited.

Television Corporation Limited on behalf of a company to be formed.

85. Except in so far as they proposed the exclusion of certain overseas interests from the companies to be granted licences, or a reduction in the proposed holdings of certain "non-resident" shareholders, the recommendations set out in paragraph 83 were approved by the Government, whose decision was announced by the Minister in Parliament, on 8th November, 1960, in the following terms:—

"On 30th April, 1959, I made a statement in the House outlining the Government's policy with respect to the extension of television services to country and provincial areas in the Commonwealth. In that statement I indicated that, as a first stage in the establishment of country stations, applications for the grant of licences in thirteen specified areas would be invited. I stated also that as far as practicable, priority in the granting of such licences would be given to applications from local independent companies not associated with metropolitan stations, provided that the applicants demonstrated their capacity to provide, in the circumstances prevailing in the areas concerned, services comparable to those available to city viewers.

"Forty-five applications were received and, pursuant to the provisions of the Broadcasting and Television Act, these were referred to the Australian Broadcasting Control Board for public inquiry and report to me. Prior to the Board's hearings, the number of applications was reduced to 41.

"The Board subsequently conducted extensive inquiries not only into the applications received but also into such matters as the availability of programme material and a number of technical aspects including in particular the availability of frequency channels.

"The Board's report on its inquiries, which I shall lay on the table of the House, raises several fundamental issues. It has in consequence been under consideration by the Government for some little time. I am now, however, in a position to announce that the Government has authorised me to grant licences to the following companies in the areas indicated:—

Canberra Area	..	..	..	..	Canberra Television Ltd.
Newcastle-Hunter River Area	..	..	..	..	Newcastle Broadcasting and Television Corporation Ltd.
Illawarra Area	..	..	..	..	Television Wollongong Transmissions Ltd.
Richmond-Tweed Heads Area	..	..	..	..	Richmond Tweed T.V. Ltd.
Central Tablelands Area	..	..	..	..	Country Television Services Ltd.
Ballarat Area	..	..	..	..	Ballarat and Western Victoria Television Ltd.
Bendigo Area	..	..	..	..	Bendigo and Central Victoria Telecasters Ltd.
Latrobe Valley Area	..	..	..	..	Eastern Victoria Television Pty. Ltd.
Goulburn Valley Area	..	..	..	..	Goulburn-Murray Television Pty. Ltd.
Darling Downs Area	..	..	..	..	Darling Downs T.V. Ltd.
Rockhampton Area	..	..	..	..	Rockhampton Television Ltd.
Townsville Area	..	..	..	..	Telecasters North Queensland Ltd.
North-Eastern Tasmania Area	..	..	..	..	Northern Television Ltd.

"The constitution of these companies is set out in Part II. of the Board's report.

"It will be noted that, for the present, one station only, operated by a local independent company, is to be licenced in each of the areas. I wish to make it quite clear that this does not involve a decision that only one licence will be granted in any of these areas, or that there is any understanding with any of the successful applicants for an exclusive licence. On the contrary, as the service develops and the need for and ability to support a second independent station in any of the areas is demonstrated the Government will entertain further applications and consider the grant of further licences.

"The licences to be granted will be subject to a number of conditions which I will notify shortly to the successful applicants. In particular, modifications of the shareholdings in some of the companies will be required to provide that at least 50 per cent. of the shares will be made available to the public.

"The licences will also be granted subject to the condition that no exclusive arrangement may be entered into by the licensee with any metropolitan station for the provision of programmes or for the sale of station time or advertising. This conforms with the condition which was prescribed in respect of the single commercial stations in Perth and Hobart, a condition which I understand has operated successfully in these areas.

"Certain questions of detail in connection with the extension of the service to country areas still remain to be settled. I refer in particular to the question of the availability of frequency channels which has been reviewed by the Board, and which is being examined also by the Radio Frequency Allocations Review Committee, which I asked some time ago to specially examine the question. Another matter to be settled is that relating to the sites for some of the stations. These aspects will be dealt with by a Cabinet sub-committee appointed by the Government for the purpose.

"The Government has also decided that, in conformity with its policy of providing a national as well as a commercial service, work should proceed immediately on the establishment of a national transmitter in each of the thirteen areas concerned. The installation of thirteen national stations in four different States is a project of some magnitude and, although planning has been proceeding for some time, the work constitutes a major task for the Departments involved—Department of Works, Postmaster-General, Australian Broadcasting Control Board, Australian Broadcasting Commission. Therefore, I am not, at this stage, in a position to say precisely the time at which the stations can be brought into operation or the order of their establishment. Practical considerations will largely determine these matters but every effort will be made to have the stations operating with as little delay as possible."

86. The successful applicants mentioned in the Minister's statement were informed, on 9th November, 1960, of the conditions subject to which a licence would be granted to them, and at the time this report was being prepared, eleven of the applicants had complied with these conditions and licences had accordingly been granted by the Minister in each case for a period of five years as follows:—

		Date of Grant.
BTV Ballarat area ..	Ballarat and Western Victoria Television Ltd.	1st June, 1961
BCV Bendigo area ..	Bendigo and Central Victoria Telecasters Ltd.	1st June, 1961
GLV Latrobe Valley area	Gippsland-Latrobe Valley Telecasters Ltd. (name changed from Eastern Victoria Television Pty. Ltd.)	1st June, 1961
GMV Goulburn Valley area	Goulburn-Murray Television Ltd.	1st June, 1961
DDQ Darling Downs area	Darling Downs TV Ltd.	1st July, 1961
CTC Canberra area ..	Canberra Television Ltd.	1st July, 1961
WIN Illawarra area ..	Television Wollongong Transmissions Ltd. ..	1st July, 1961
NBN Newcastle-Hunter River area	Newcastle Broadcasting and Television Corporation Ltd.	1st August, 1961
CBN Central Tablelands area	Country Television Services Ltd.	1st August, 1961
RTN Richmond-Tweed Heads area	Richmond-Tweed TV Ltd.	1st September, 1961
TNT North Eastern Tasmania area	Northern Television Ltd.	1st September, 1961

The successful applicants for licences in the Rockhampton and Townsville areas are proceeding with their arrangements to comply with the conditions specified. Details of the shareholders in each of the companies are contained in Appendix "D". The technical questions referred to in the Minister's statement of 8th November, 1960, are dealt with in Part VI. of this report—(paragraphs 90-95).

87. Satisfactory progress is being made with the establishment of the stations in many of the provincial and country areas, some of which are expected to commence operations about the end of 1961. It is estimated that when all the stations are established, the percentage of population in the various States which will be receiving service from a national television station and at least one commercial television station will be:—

	Per cent.
New South Wales (including Australian Capital Territory) ..	79
Victoria	92
Queensland	72
South Australia	77
Western Australia	63
Tasmania	94
Commonwealth	81

The population of the various States who are not then receiving service will number approximately—

New South Wales	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	800,000
Victoria	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	230,000
Queensland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	408,000
South Australia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	213,000
Western Australia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	266,000
Tasmania	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20,000

Plans for extending the services to a substantial proportion of these people have been under consideration for some time by the Board, which made a report to the Minister on this subject on 30th August, 1961.

PART VI.—TELEVISION—TECHNICAL SERVICES.

88. On 30th June, 1961, television services were being provided in all State capital cities by a total of 16 stations (6 national and 10 commercial). Details of these stations are given in Appendix "E". No new stations commenced service during the year under review. The national and commercial stations which were established at Mount Wellington, Tasmania in May, 1960, suffered considerable damage to their aerial systems and buildings from ice during their first winter of operation. Extensive modifications, including precautions for feeder protection, and in the case of the national station, the provision of heating for the aerial reflector grids, occupied most of the following summer, and as a result the operation of both stations on full power was not resumed until near the end of the year to which this report relates. Modification of the aerial of the Hobart commercial station to adjust the vertical pattern radiated in an easterly direction has also been found necessary to give the best balance between metropolitan and country coverage. As in the previous year, considerable use has been made of the Board's laboratory facilities by engineers of the national and commercial television services for the purpose of ensuring that their equipment is in conformity with the Board's standards for the technical equipment and operation of television stations. These facilities have also been used to calibrate equipment purchased for the various States for the use of the Board's engineers for the regular technical inspections of the increasing number of television stations. The provision of equipment in the States will reduce appreciably the interstate movement of testing equipment which was previously necessary.

EXPANSION OF STATION FACILITIES AND OPERATIONS.

89. The rapid expansion of video tape programming referred to in the Board's last report has continued. Twelve video tape recorders are already in use, and ten additional recorders, including seven for the national service, are due for delivery in the near future. While the quality of tape recordings transmitted from the station of origin is generally high, considerable difficulties have been experienced with the physical interchange of video tapes between stations and this has led to somewhat variable picture quality, particularly where interchange between stations with tape recorders of different manufacturers is involved. Engineers employed by the stations and the Board's technical staff are co-operating to establish standard operating practices, and some improvement in picture quality is being achieved. Difficulties which have been experienced with the locking of some receivers to video tape transmissions are likely to disappear with the general introduction of synchronization locking circuits. These devices lock the video tape output to the station timing pulses instead of vice-versa. Additional measures are being taken by stations to improve the reliability of transmission. All stations except one now have stand-by (or twin parallel) transmitters, and all except one have duplicate feeders to their aerial systems. The additional technical facilities required for video tape operation and the necessity for providing additional studio accommodation for general purposes have, in some cases, necessitated the provision of new studio buildings or alterations to existing buildings; in one case, the additional studio facilities were secured by the acquisition of a building formerly used as a cinema and its conversion to a third studio, connected by microwave link to the main studio centre. The association between certain broadcasting and television interests is leading to the joint use of broadcasting and television studio centres; this development has already occurred in two metropolitan areas and is expected in some of the country districts in which television stations are being established.

FREQUENCY CHANNELS FOR TELEVISION.

90. As mentioned in paragraph 76 of the Board's Twelfth Annual Report, a conference presided over by the Board's Director of Technical Services was held from 26th to 29th April, 1960, to consider certain technical matters which had arisen in the course of the Board's inquiries into applications for licences for commercial television stations in major provincial and country areas. The Director's report on the conference was included in the Board's report to the Minister on the applications. The question of frequency channels to be used for television development was one of the matters considered by the conference. The Board's observations on this matter were summarized in paragraph 138 of its report to the Minister, which reads as under:—

- " (i) The most important technical matter for decision as a result of these inquiries is whether the development of the Australian television service is to be confined to the VHF band or whether the UHF band is to be used.

- (ii) If an adequate number of channels can be made available to permit the development of the television service in the VHF band there are very great advantages to be gained. The existing service has developed in this band and over 1,000,000 receivers are in the hands of the public, the industry is familiar with the techniques of VHF equipment manufacture and a more efficient and economic service can be provided in that band than in the UHF band.
- (iii) The 92-108 Mc/s band of frequencies at present reserved for frequency modulation broadcasting, which would provide two additional television channels, might be used for television purposes if required.
- (iv) At present, the nine VHF channels available (excluding channel 4 on the availability of which there is some doubt) are sufficient to provide for the establishment of a fourth station in the State capital cities, and two stations (including a national station) in all the areas under consideration. With the use of the 92-108 Mc/s band three stations could be established in all those areas.
- (v) The number of stations for which provision should be made for the future cannot be determined with any certainty. To provide for future development provision should be made for the establishment of at least five stations in the State capital cities and four in major country areas. To permit this to be done, it is necessary for 13 VHF channels to be available free of restrictions.
- (vi) Before channels are allocated to the stations to be established in the present third stage of development, a decision should be made as to the number of VHF channels which will be available.
- (vii) The question of the availability of additional VHF channels to provide for the development envisaged, together with the removal of the restrictions on existing channels 3, 4 and 5, should be considered, as a matter of urgency, by the Radio Frequency Allocations Review Committee.
- (viii) If sufficient VHF channels to provide for the development envisaged cannot be made available, the alternative of making use of channels in the UHF band must be adopted immediately.
- (ix) There are 45 channels available in the UHF band which are sufficient to provide for all foreseeable developments.
- (x) If it is necessary to make use of the UHF channels, there are strong reasons in favour of developing the services in the country and provincial areas in this band from the outset to avoid the difficulties of 'intermixture' which would arise if they were to be brought into use at a later stage of development."

91. The Board's report and recommendations on this matter were submitted by the Minister to a Radio Frequency Allocations Review Committee which he had appointed to review allocations of frequencies to all types of radio services and after receiving a report from the Committee the Minister announced, on 8th December, 1960, that it had been found practicable to make thirteen channels available for television purposes in the very high frequency band. Subsequently, at a meeting between the Board and representatives of receiver manufacturers, it was agreed that the frequency bands which had been allocated would be numbered as follows:—

45- 52 Mc/s	Channel 0	Available from January, 1962
56- 63 Mc/s	Channel 1	Available from January, 1962
63- 70 Mc/s	Channel 2	Available immediately
85- 92 Mc/s	Channel 3	Available immediately
94-101 Mc/s	Channel 4	Available immediately
101-108 Mc/s	Channel 5	Available immediately
137-144 Mc/s	Channel 5A	Available from January, 1962
174-181 Mc/s	Channel 6	Available immediately
181-188 Mc/s	Channel 7	Available immediately
188-195 Mc/s	Channel 8	Available immediately
195-202 Mc/s	Channel 9	Available immediately
208-215 Mc/s	Channel 10	Available immediately
215-222 Mc/s	Channel 11	Available from January, 1962

The changes from the 10 VHF channels previously available are as follows:—

New channels provided	0	45- 52 Mc/s
	1	56- 63 Mc/s
	4	94-101 Mc/s
	5	101-108 Mc/s
	5A	137-144 Mc/s
	10	208-215 Mc/s
	11	215-222 Mc/s

Channels not now available (with channel numbers as previously allotted)—

1	49- 56 Mc/s
4	132-139 Mc/s
5	139-146 Mc/s
10	209-216 Mc/s

It will be noted that no changes have been made in channels 2, 6, 7 and 9 on which the stations already in operation in the capital cities of the States are operating. The ten channel receivers now in use may therefore continue to be used for reception on those channels. If, however, it were decided to establish additional stations in the capital cities, it is likely that one or more of the new channels will be allocated and this would necessitate some modifications to the ten channel receivers to permit of reception on the

new channel or channels. In some of the country areas where television services are being established, stations will commence operating on new channels, and viewers at present using ten channel receivers will have to have them altered or acquire new receivers, to enable them to receive—

in the Newcastle area	the national service on new channel 5
in the Illawarra area	the national service on new channel 5A and the commercial service on new channel 4.
in the Central Tablelands area	the national service on new channel 1
in the Bendigo area	the national service on new channel 1
in the Latrobe Valley area	the national service on new channel 4

Although channel 10 is a new channel, it is changed only 1 Mc/s from the old channel 10 and it is expected that receivers fitted for reception of the old channel 10 will receive the new channel without modification. Channel 10 will be used by the commercial stations in the Latrobe Valley and Darling Downs areas.

92. At a meeting between the Board and representatives of receiver manufacturers in January, 1961, to discuss the use of the new channels, it was made clear that receivers would be available for reception of the new channels before the stations using those channels would be brought into operation, and that existing receivers fitted for ten channels could be readily modified to receive the new channels where that was found necessary. According to the manufacturers, the cost of modifying a receiver to receive the new channels would vary between about £3 and £10, depending upon the type of receiver. In the opinion of the Board, it is desirable that all receivers manufactured in future for use in Australia should be equipped for reception of all thirteen VHF channels and it is understood that this is being done.

RECEPTION IN FRINGE AREAS.

93. Experience gained so far with the television services demonstrates that many people living at very long distances from the existing transmitters are viewing programmes from them notwithstanding that the strength of the available signal is very low. For this purpose, many viewers have erected elaborate and costly receiving aerials but in many such cases reception has been possible only at intervals because of the variability of signal strength which is inevitable over very long paths. These viewers have become accustomed to receiving capital city programmes under such conditions, but with the extension of services to country areas, it will be impracticable to allocate channels in such a way as to ensure that reception of fringe area signals can be protected against interference, either from stations operating on the same channels or from stations operating on channels adjacent in frequency. Although the Board has endeavoured to protect fringe area reception of existing stations as far as practicable, consistent with making the most effective use of channels, there will be cases, after the establishment of new stations, where viewers will experience difficulty in receiving the distant stations on which they have been relying. However the great majority of these viewers should have an adequate service from the new stations which are being established in locations which are much closer to them.

TECHNICAL CONDITIONS FOR STATIONS IN PROVINCIAL AND COUNTRY AREAS.

94. The following table shows the operating frequencies, type of aerial pattern, polarization and frequency offsets of the stations which are being established in the thirteen provincial and country areas referred to in paragraph 85:—

Area.	Aerial Pattern.	Polarization.	National Channel and Offset.	Commercial Channel and Offset.
Canberra	Omnidirectional, Special vertical pattern	Vertical ..	Ch. 3 - 10 kc/s	Ch. 7 + 8 kc/s
Newcastle-Hunter River	Omnidirectional	Horizontal ..	Ch. 5 + 8 kc/s	Ch. 3. No offset
Illawarra	Maxima along coast	Horizontal ..	Ch. 5A.No offset	Ch. 4. No offset
Central Tablelands	Omnidirectional	Vertical ..	Ch. 1 + 8 kc/s	Ch. 8 + 8 kc/s
Richmond-Tweed	Omnidirectional	Horizontal ..	Ch. 6 + 10 kc/s	Ch. 8. No offset
Ballarat	Minimum towards Goulburn Valley	Horizontal ..	Ch. 3 - 12 kc/s	Ch. 6 - 2 kc/s
Bendigo	Maximum to north	Vertical ..	Ch. 1.No offset	Ch. 8. No offset
Latrobe Valley	Maximum towards E. Gippsland	Horizontal ..	Ch. 4 - 10 kc/s	Ch. 10 - 4 kc/s
Goulburn Valley	Minimum towards Ballarat	Vertical ..	Ch. 3 - 20 kc/s	Ch. 6 + 6 kc/s
Darling Downs	Maximum towards Toowoomba	Horizontal ..	Ch. 3 + 2 kc/s	Ch. 10 + 10 kc/s
Rockhampton	Omnidirectional	Horizontal ..	Ch. 3 + 10 kc/s	Ch. 7 + 10 kc/s
Townsville	Omnidirectional	Horizontal ..	Ch. 3 + 18 kc/s	Ch. 7. No offset
N.E. Tasmania	Maximum along N. Coast	Horizontal ..	Ch. 3 - 50 kc/s	Ch. 9 - 12 kc/s

It will be noted that these technical requirements embrace conditions not previously applied to Australian television stations, namely the use of vertical polarization, and of a complete system of frequency offsets. These measures, together with directional aerials have been adopted mainly to permit the operation of pairs of co-channel stations at moderate spacings with minimum mutual interference and the operation

of additional stations in the future on the same channels with minimum interference. Some of the directional aerials have been required to improve coverage in certain districts and some of the frequency offsets are necessary to avoid interference to other radio services located close to the transmitting sites. The amount of frequency offset is insufficient to have any noticeable effect on the tuning of receivers. Special control of the vertical pattern of the Canberra station aerials will be necessary—as in Adelaide and Hobart—to ensure satisfactory close-in coverage. The effective radiated power of all the stations has been determined by the Board as 100 kW. e.r.p.

TRANSMITTING SITES.

95. Transmitting sites for all thirteen areas have been determined; in each case the national and commercial sites are in close proximity to one another so as to simplify the use of directional receiving aerials. In general, separate masts will be used, though in at least one case a common mast will carry the aerial systems of both national and commercial stations. Locations of the transmitting sites for the national and commercial stations and of the proposed location of the studios for the commercial stations are as follows:—

Area.	Transmitting Site.	Commercial Studios.
Canberra	Black Mountain	Black Mountain
Newcastle-Hunter River	Great Sugarloaf	Newcastle
Illawarra	Knight's Hill	Wollongong
Central Tablelands	Mt. Canobolas	Orange
Richmond-Tweed	Mt. Matheson	Lismore
Ballarat	Lookout Hill (near Mt. Buangor)	Ballarat
Bendigo	Mt. Alexander	Bendigo
Latrobe Valley	Mt. Tassie (near Callignee)	Traralgon
Goulburn Valley	Mt. Major	Shepparton
Darling Downs	Mt. Mowbullen	Toowoomba
Rockhampton	Mt. Hopeful	(not yet decided)
Townsville	Mt. Stuart	(not yet decided)
N.E. Tasmania	Mt. Barrow	Launceston

At the time of writing of this report, the Board was engaged in the examination of transmitter, aerial, studio and equipment proposals for most of the commercial stations in country districts. Design and construction of the stations is proceeding and the first is expected to commence programme service at the end of 1961.

EXPERIMENTAL INVESTIGATIONS.

96. *Interaction between co-sited television transmitting masts and aerials.*—At each of the sites selected in the thirteen provincial and country areas where stations are being established, provision has been made for up to four transmitters in each location. Measurements have been made in conjunction with the Postmaster-General's Department of mast interactions in the Brisbane, Adelaide and Perth service areas. From the results of these investigations, and earlier work in Sydney and Melbourne, general rules have been determined for the relative height, spacing and orientation of co-sited masts, to minimise these interactions.

Sporadic E layer propagation.—Sporadic E layer propagation tests were conducted, with the co-operation of the Postmaster-General's Department, between Melbourne and Brisbane on 54.289 Mc/s and between Sydney and Adelaide on 64.25 Mc/s during the period December, 1958 to February, 1959. A comparison has now been made between these results and recently published Ionospheric Prediction Service (I.P.S.) values of f_0E_s (vertical incidence sporadic E layer critical frequency) for Canberra. Most periods of sporadic E layer propagation (break-through) occurred when the hourly sample of f_0E_s exceeded 7.5 Mc/s and particularly for the Melbourne-Brisbane path the strength of signals received increased with increasing values of f_0E_s . The time at which a break-through occurred was usually within ± 1 hour of the indicated time of the f_0E_s maximum for the afternoon and although observations were conducted over the same period and on most occasions on the same days, break-throughs to Adelaide were considerably longer than those to Brisbane. With few exceptions, local reports confirm the general observation that sporadic E layer propagation in the temperate zone is confined to the summer period, but the variation from summer to summer is not known. It was, therefore, hoped, from the large amount of data available in I.P.S. vertical incidence records and examination of those records pertaining to the period during which the Board's tests were conducted, to predict the likely occurrence, duration and intensity of sporadic E layer break-through for a given path. An examination indicates that the I.P.S. records can be used to predict the likely occurrence but that no accurate prediction of duration and intensity is at present possible. Even if the Board were to obtain a large number of oblique incidence results for a given path, it is thought that the accuracy of prediction would be determined by the coarse rate at which f_0E_s is sampled and the distance between the relevant I.P.S. vertical incidence measuring station and the mid-point of the path under investigation. During the summer of 1960-1961, sporadic E layer propagation tests were conducted, with the co-operation

of the Postmaster-General's Department, between Hobart and Brisbane on 42.09 Mc/s to determine the degree of interference on the lowest frequency which was considered likely to be used for television transmissions at the time when preparations were being made for the tests. These tests were the first conducted by the Board on a continuous transmission continuous record basis and should yield valuable information. A full analysis of the results of the tests will be of considerable assistance in the assignment of the lower frequency television channels.

TELEVISION OPERATOR'S CERTIFICATE OF PROFICIENCY.

97. In December, 1960, arrangements were made for the practical part of the examination for the Television Operator's Certificate of Proficiency to be undertaken in Hobart and, in consequence, both written and practical parts of the examination are now conducted in all six capital cities. In June, 1961, arrangements were made to include, in the practical part of the examination, questions on vidicon type telecine equipment. The written part of the examination is conducted by the Board, the position regarding the conduct of the practical part being as follows:—

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

The image orthicon camera and telecine equipment used for the conduct of the practical part of the examination is provided in Sydney and Melbourne by the College and Institute concerned, and in the case of Adelaide, Brisbane, Perth and Hobart is made available by the Australian Broadcasting Commission.

COMMUNITY TELEVISION SYSTEMS.

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

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

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

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

(a) in the opinion of the Board—

- (i) the area is within the normal range of a television station from which satisfactory reception of television programmes is not being obtained in that area; and
- (ii) satisfactory reception of television programmes could be obtained from that station in that area by the means to be authorized by the permit; or

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

- (i) satisfactory reception of television programmes from a television station could be obtained in that area by the means to be authorized by the permit; and
- (ii) the provision of a television service in that area by those means is desirable.

"(4.) A permit under this section—

- (a) may be granted for such period, not exceeding five years, as the Minister, on the recommendation of the Board, determines in the particular case; and
- (b) is subject to such conditions as are specified in the permit.

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

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

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

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

In explanation of this new section the Minister, in the course of his second reading speech on the Bill, explained that it sometimes happens that an area which is not far distant from a television transmitter is, because of the topography of the area, screened in such a way that consistently reliable reception from the television transmitter cannot be obtained by viewers in the area. The difficulty can often be overcome by the erection of a suitably located aerial from which the programmes of a television station may be relayed by coaxial cable to houses in the affected area. This arrangement is generally referred to as a community antenna system. Prior to the amendment of the Act such a procedure, if it entailed the use of a line other than one erected on private land or within a private building, was not permitted because section 81 (A) of the Post and Telegraph Act prohibited the use of a telegraph line for the transmission of the programmes of broadcasting stations or television stations in this way. The

community antenna system may also have possibilities for providing television services to pockets of people outside the normal range of television stations but, as the Minister stated in his second reading speech, this is a matter for consideration after the plans for the establishment of additional television stations have been completed.

99. Section 130A of the Act did not come into effect until 3rd July, 1961. In the meantime, the Board had, in collaboration with the Postmaster-General's Department and electric supply authorities, prepared a statement of the general and technical conditions to be applied, pursuant to sub-section (4.), to permits which may be granted. The Minister has approved these conditions and a regulation has been made prescribing a fee of £50 for the grant of a permit and a fee of £2 for the transfer of the permit. For the reason given by the Minister in the preceding paragraph, it is proposed for the time being to grant permits only for community television systems within the normal range of an existing television station. Applications for permits should be made to the Secretary of the Board.

PART VII.—TELEVISION—PROGRAMME SERVICES.

100. Television services are now well established in the capital city of each State, and the rapid increase in the number of viewers (*see* paragraph 134) and the steady increase in the hours of service of television stations (*see* paragraph 132) are indications of their popularity. Television stations have also established their places in the lives of the communities they serve. Most stations have participated in appeals for worthy causes, or for local emergencies, and large sums of money have been raised, especially when appeals are made in conjunction with other media. There have been some changes in programmes, partly due to the increased experience of stations in presenting Australian programmes and partly due to the nature of the available overseas television films. In local programmes greater skill has been evident in production, although there is still some difficulty in obtaining adequate scripts. Australian stations have exercised considerable care in selecting overseas films for purchase, and consequently many of the programmes which have been so strongly criticized by government and industry authorities in the United States of America have not been seen here. Nevertheless the changing character of the programmes which in the United States of America are included under the heading of "adventure", but which have been classified in the Board's programme analysis as "crime and suspense" (*see* paragraph 102), is apparent, in that there is now a much less sharp distinction between "clean adventure", western and crime detection programmes than a few years ago. There has been an increasing tendency for programmes to include crime and crime detection as basic themes.

101. Observation of programmes by the Board's officers in all States has continued, although the addition to the State offices of the responsibilities formerly undertaken by the Superintendent (Radio), Postmaster-General's Department, on behalf of the Board, has caused some diversion of emphasis from television monitoring. This has not prevented the regular monitoring of those live programmes which appear to warrant attention.

ANALYSIS OF PROGRAMMES.

102. In paragraph 100 of the Board's Twelfth Annual Report reference was made to the intention of the Board to devise a means of recording the performance of each station in such a way as to distinguish the various types of programme and so provide information of greater significance. Such a statistical system has now been devised but because of the difficulty of establishing an acceptable basis for the evaluation of programmes, no attempt has yet been made to go further than the compilation of data relating to the types of programme televised by each station. Programme matter has been classified under general headings as follows:—

Drama.—Adventure; Crime and suspense; Domestic and comedy; Western; Other.

Light Entertainment.—Cartoons; Light music; Personalities and oddities; Quiz and panel programmes; Talent programmes; Variety.

Sport.—Events; Other.

News.—News, newsreels, weather and other services.

Family.—For children; Family living and shopping.

Information.—Agriculture and industry; Foreign lands and peoples; Nature and science; Miscellaneous.

Current Affairs.—Australian activities; Political matter; Religious matter; Social and human relations and controversial matter.

The Arts.—Fine arts; Dance and ballet; Serious music and opera.*

Educational.—School and youth educational.

* Performances of ballet or serious music which are part of a variety programme are included in the figures for Variety.

103. The figures given in this Part are derived from an analysis of the programme schedules of each station for one week in April, 1961. Table I. shows the proportion of time occupied by commercial television stations in presenting programmes classified under each of the general headings. These figures are for stations in all States, and show the distribution of each type of programme through various times of day.

TABLE I.—PERCENTAGE OF TIME OCCUPIED BY VARIOUS TYPES OF PROGRAMME, AT DIFFERENT TIMES OF DAY, COMMERCIAL TELEVISION STATIONS, APRIL, 1961.

Programme Type.	Time of Day.				All Periods.
	(Before 5.00 p.m.)	(5.00-7.30 p.m.)	(7.30-9.30 p.m.)	(After 9.30 p.m.)	
	%	%	%	%	%
Drama	14.48	14.99	16.23	11.38	57.08
Light Entertainment	4.27	5.68	3.37	3.72	17.04
Sport	0.89	1.83	0.01	0.42	3.15
News	0.79	3.02	..	0.78	4.59
Family	4.25	7.73	0.07	..	12.05
Information	0.76	1.12	0.20	0.05	2.13
Current Affairs	0.56	1.09	..	1.70	3.35
The Arts	0.14	0.15	..	..	0.29
Educational	0.14	0.18	..	..	0.32
					100.00

104. The percentage of programmes of various types televised by commercial stations in each State capital city is shown in Table II., for the sample week as a whole.

TABLE II.—PERCENTAGE OF TIME OCCUPIED BY TYPES OF PROGRAMME MATTER, TELEvised BY COMMERCIAL STATIONS IN EACH CAPITAL CITY—APRIL, 1961.

Type of Programme.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.	All Cities.
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Drama—							
Adventure	16.6	6.4	9.9	14.3	9.9	13.3	11.9
Crime and suspense	9.0	18.3	12.9	12.5	9.5	14.4	12.8
Domestic and comedy	12.0	9.7	12.9	9.9	16.1	11.3	11.5
Western	9.2	8.2	18.6	14.3	15.1	13.3	12.7
Miscellaneous	8.3	8.3	9.8	10.4	2.9	..	8.2
Sub-Total	55.1	50.9	64.1	61.4	53.5	52.3	57.1
Light Entertainment—							
Cartoons	2.1	2.7	2.7	2.5	1.3	1.3	2.3
Light music	1.4	1.7	2.5	4.1	1.9	1.3	2.3
Personalities and oddities	0.3	5.9	0.2	1.1	0.9	1.8	1.8
Quiz and panel programmes	4.8	2.6	1.4	2.4	3.2	1.3	2.8
Talent programmes .. .. .	..	0.3	..	0.8	..	..	0.3
Variety	10.8	8.9	7.3	2.7	6.6	9.1	7.6
Sub-total	19.4	22.1	14.1	13.6	13.9	14.8	17.1
Sport—							
Events	3.2	3.6	1.6	1.8	..	..	2.2
Other	1.5	1.3	0.6	..	1.4	0.4	0.9
Sub-total	4.7	4.9	2.2	1.8	1.4	0.4	3.1
News	3.9	5.1	3.5	5.4	4.3	7.1	4.6
Family—							
For children	5.1	8.6	7.1	6.7	12.1	18.9	7.8
Family living and shopping	5.7	3.6	3.4	4.4	3.7	2.7	4.2
Sub-total	10.8	12.2	10.5	11.1	15.8	21.6	12.0

Type of Programme.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.	All Cities.
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Information—							
Agriculture and industry	0.6	..	..	..	..	..	0.1
Foreign lands and peoples .. ..	..	..	..	0.2	0.8	0.7	0.1
Nature and science	1.1	..	2.3	0.7	..	..	0.9
Miscellaneous .. ..	..	0.5	1.0	2.8	3.0	2.0	2.1
Sub-total	1.7	0.5	3.3	2.8	3.0	2.0	2.1
Current Affairs—							
Australian activities	0.3	0.3	0.4	1.2	0.8	..	0.5
Political matter .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Religious matter	0.6	2.3	0.9	1.6	1.4	1.8	1.4
Social, human relations and controversial matter	2.6	1.0	1.0	0.7	3.5	..	1.5
Sub-total	3.5	3.6	2.3	3.5	5.7	1.8	3.4
The Arts—							
Fine arts	0.6	..	..	0.1	..	..	0.2
Dance and ballet .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Serious music and opera .. ..	..	0.7	..	..	..	..	0.1
Sub-total	0.6	0.7	..	0.1	..	..	0.3
Educational	0.3	..	..	0.3	2.4	..	0.3
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

FAMILY AND CHILDREN'S PROGRAMMES.

105. The Television Programme Standards make provision for televising, at fixed times of the day, programmes which will be suitable for viewing by persons of all ages and will not produce any undesirable effects on children, or which have been specially designed for children in various age groups. The principles governing programmes of this type are set out in paragraphs 10 to 15 of the Standards; only programmes of these types may be televised between 5.00 p.m. and 7.30 p.m. on weekdays, or at any time before 7.30 p.m. at weekends. Considerable attention is paid to these programmes by the Board, and reference has been made in earlier reports, to the importance of all stations paying great attention to the special needs of children. As may be seen from paragraph 56, the attraction of television for children has been so great that the size of the audience for broadcasting stations has declined considerably in the late afternoon, when programmes which are popular with children have been telecast. One of the most important requirements for any programme involving the presence of children, and contributions from children, is that the central figure, or figures, in the programme should have suitable qualities. The Board's Advisory Committee on Children's Television Programmes has emphasized this, as well as the need for suitable qualifications in the persons responsible for designing and producing such programmes. In this connexion the Committee invited attention to a recommendation of a group of specialists in the United States of America who considered that a master of ceremonies should be able to project warmth and sincerity, be natural and carry the programme easily and at a pace slow enough to remain within the space of children's attention. The difficulty of finding suitable people to undertake this exacting work is very great, and the Board has been pleased to note the gradual emergence of people who seem to be competent in this field.

106. One aspect of children's programmes which has aroused some adverse criticism is the tendency to award prizes for work of too little merit, or prizes which are of too great value in relation to the age-group concerned. The Board has pointed out, in paragraph 10 of the Television Programme Standards, that if a child, by the time he reaches maturity, is to be able to fit into the complex adult world with a minimum of difficulty, he must gradually acquire a sound standard of values. It seems unlikely that the award of large money prizes for relatively unimportant displays of normal school efficiency will contribute to a sound standard of values for young people. It may be desirable to point out that the Board's Standards for family and children's programmes do not set out to ensure that all programmes televised within the periods mentioned in the preceding paragraph should be designed for children; they do require that these programmes should be wholly suitable for viewing by children, though not necessarily directed to them. Some excellent programmes of general entertainment have been televised during these periods, and it has been gratifying to observe the desire of stations to find and present good family programmes. It should perhaps be repeated here that the purpose of providing a daily period for family and children's programmes is to assist parents to use television safely and wisely in the interest of their children.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON CHILDREN'S TELEVISION PROGRAMMES.

107. The Board has been aware that the responsibilities which it has placed upon this Committee could not adequately be undertaken by a relatively small group of persons residing in only two States of the Commonwealth. The expansion of television services, and the local problems with which each station is faced in the devising and presentation of programmes for children, have made it desirable that as far as possible the Committee should be aware of the nature of children's programmes in each State through the personal knowledge of one or more of its members. Two additional members of the Committee were appointed early in 1961, one resident in Brisbane and one in Adelaide. The Board is considering a suggestion from the Committee that observers, resident in Perth and Hobart, should be appointed. The new members of the Committee are Dr. Rupert Goodman, B.A., Ph.D., Assistant Director, Department of External Studies, and Lecturer in Education, University of Queensland, and Dr. Norma Kent, M.B., Ch.B. (N.Z.), Ph.D. (Cantab), Adelaide.

108. During the year the Committee met on three occasions. At the first of these meetings, in Sydney, the developments in children's sessions, and the attitudes of the commercial television stations towards the use of television in the interests of children, were discussed with representatives of the stations. The Committee also met a representative of the Australian Council of School Organizations, which had expressed some concern about the programmes televised at times when large numbers of children were likely to be viewing. The Committee has given much thought to the most satisfactory means of assisting parents in the selection of programmes best suited to their children's needs. The Committee believes that the value of the safeguards which the Board has incorporated in its Television Programme Standards, and in the system of classification of films for television, has been lessened and may have been even completely lost in some cases, through the lack of understanding by parents of the nature of television, and of the care that is needed to ensure that children use it properly. The Board will consider means of overcoming this apparent lack of interest of many parents in this important matter, for it recognizes that no amount of forethought by a public authority, or care in the arrangement of programmes by licensees of stations, can be effective if parents do not themselves understand the basis on which programmes are arranged, or take the trouble to use the guidance available to them. Further reference to this guidance is made in paragraph 112.

109. At the close of the year the members of the Advisory Committee were—

Professor W. H. Frederick ..	Professor of Education, University of Melbourne (Chairman).
Mr. C. M. Blackshield ..	Headmaster, North Auburn Public School, Sydney (Deputy Chairman).
Mr. P.T. Dwyer	Senior Head Teacher, Camberwell Central School, Melbourne.
Dr. R. Goodman	Assistant Director, Department of External Studies, University of Queensland.
Dr. N. Kent	Consultant, Children's Welfare and Education Departments, Adelaide
Mr. P. Loftus	Youth Commissioner, Victorian Association of Youth Clubs.
Mrs. M. Matheson	Founder and Secretary, Children's Library and Crafts Movement, Sydney.
Mrs. E. I. Shann	Convenor, Standing Committee on Television, National Council of Women, Victoria.

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

CENSORSHIP AND CLASSIFICATION OF FILMS FOR TELEVISION.

110. The arrangements under which the Commonwealth Film Censorship Board classifies all imported television films in accordance with the Television Programme Standards were outlined in the Eighth Annual Report. These arrangements have continued to operate satisfactorily and the Chief Censor reports that 9,173 films were passed during the year under review. These films were mostly 16 millimetre, and amounted to approximately 11,000,000 feet, representing an aggregate screening time of over 5,000 hours. Films imported from the United States accounted for 85 per cent. of the total, and 12 per cent. came from the United Kingdom. Cuts were made from 1,612 films, and 37 were rejected as unsuitable for television. Two appeals were lodged against rejections, one of which was allowed. There were no appeals against classification.

111. There has been no change in the classification of television films, that is, "G" (not suitable for children under 16), "A" (not suitable for children) and "AO" (unsuitable for children and adolescents). When this practice was adopted in 1959, licensees were reminded of their responsibility for the programmes televised by their stations; they would be required to satisfy themselves not only that no films would be televised except at a time permitted by the classification of the film, but also that the hour selected for the transmission of each film should be appropriate to the nature of the film, having regard to the likely constitution of the audience. The need for discretion was especially apparent with films classified "A" as that classification is extremely wide, and is applied on the basis that such a film is suitable for the medium of television, but is not suitable for children. The Board has been concerned that some licensees appear to have relied solely on the censorship classification when scheduling films.

Discussions with the Federation of Australian Commercial Television Stations are proceeding with a view to ensuring a satisfactory arrangement of programmes within the framework of existing classifications, and in accordance with the principles of the Standards. In the course of these discussions the Board has received assurances from the representatives of the Federation that great care would be exercised by all stations in the scheduling of film programmes classified "A", with a view to ensuring that programmes in this category which are considered, for various reasons, to be unsuitable for older children, would not be televised in the early evening.

112. An important purpose of the film classification is to provide a guide to viewers as to the nature of each programme. The Board's Advisory Committee on Children's Television Programmes has paid particular attention to the publication of film classifications in the daily press and in programme journals, and to the use made of these classifications by parents in selecting programmes suitable for children's viewing. Some disappointment has been expressed that many parents do not bother to refer to the classifications, or have not taken the trouble to find out their purpose and meaning. The Board feels that the press has, on the whole, co-operated generously with the stations by publishing film classifications as supplied in programme schedules. However, the publication of the coded information (that is, "A" and "AO") may not be fully effective unless the meanings of these code letters are also published. The Board proposes to take this matter further, and seek even fuller assistance by the frequent publication of the simple explanations "A = not suitable for children" and "AO = suitable only for adults". As a further guide to parents the Board has also proposed to stations that the classification of each A and AO film should be televised at the beginning of the film, and in advance publicity. It is understood that this will be done.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON RELIGIOUS TELEVISION PROGRAMMES.

113. In 1959 the Board, with the approval of the Postmaster-General under section 29 of the *Broadcasting and Television Act 1942-1960*, appointed an Advisory Committee on Religious Television Programmes. At this time it was felt that a general review should be made, in principle and in detail, of religious television programmes and the use which was being made of the free station time which all commercial television stations are required to provide. This Committee consists of the following members:—

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

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

- (a) the application of the principles of distribution of available station time among religious denominations (as stated in paragraph 19 of the Television Programme Standards);
- (b) forms of presentation of religious matter considered to be best suited to the medium of television in Australia;
- (c) other matters concerning religious programmes, including proposals made by licensees.

114. In April, 1961, the Committee submitted its first report. The Board is very grateful to the Committee for this most valuable document, which deals comprehensively and precisely with a difficult and contentious subject. The Board has decided to adopt many of the Committee's recommendations, which appear to offer practical solutions of the problems which had developed during the period in which all stations, and representatives of most Churches, were experimenting with the uses of television for religious purposes. The Committee was aware that, although its primary functions were concerned with religious television programmes, it was not precluded from considering other programme matter in the light of its special responsibilities. This led the Committee to express strong views on some types of programme which, in its opinion, are not of positive value to viewers. These comments, contained in paragraph 11 of the Committee's report, are as follows:—

"We do not expect that specific Christian, or even moral, teaching should obviously pervade all programmes, but we feel strongly that the principle stated in the second sentence of paragraph 12 (a) of the Standards, in relation to family programmes, should be applied equally, though sensibly, to all hours of television programme transmission. This sentence reads: "On no account should the more sordid aspects of life be presented in such a way that they appear to play a greater part in life than they actually do". We have not failed to notice the extent to which American producers have delved into the sordidness, depravity, cruelty and brutality of some parts of American (and other) history to provide "entertainment" programmes. In moderation there may be a place for this type of story; but no responsible authority (be it the Board or the licensee of a station) can regard without concern the use of so great a proportion of high audience-density time for the televising of tales of crime and gangsterism, in squalid settings, such as has occurred in the months preceding the issue of this report. The frequency and persistence of these themes cannot be ignored; and the intention of the Act in providing a place for religion in television programmes may be almost neutralized by the volume of such uncompromisingly un-Christian matter. We, in company with many other observers of human nature, are not impressed by the argument that a moral ending to a story is a cure-all for what precedes it. Accordingly we recommend that it be made clear to all concerned that the words which occur in paragraph 3 of the Standards—"only the goodwill and high purpose of those who actually operate the stations and plan the programmes can ensure that television will be used constructively for the welfare of the community"—have a real and urgent meaning for which the minimum interpretation should be that no programme irresponsibly denies the Christian ethic, or diminishes the teaching and beneficial intention of religious programmes."

115. The report comments on the distribution of free station time, forms of programme presentation, subject matter for programmes, the division and placement of free station time, and some of the specific problems which had arisen from differences of viewpoint held by some of the stations and some of the religious broadcasters. The report also contains a summary of the Committee's recommendations for using the available time and facilities to the best advantage. The Board has sent copies of the Committee's report to all commercial television stations, to the heads of all Churches, and to a great number of other churchmen who may be concerned with the televising of religious matter. It is thought that it would be useful if a substantial part of the Committee's report were included in this report, and extracts are set out in Appendix "F".

TELEVISION OF POLITICAL MATTER.

116. There was no general election during the year for the Parliament of the Commonwealth or any State, but elections for both Houses of the Victorian Parliament were held on 15th July, 1961, and as the greater part of the relevant "election period" occurred before 30th June, the matter is dealt with in this report. All requests for the sale of time were met by the Melbourne commercial television stations. The Liberal and Country Party purchased 90 minutes, the Australian Labor Party 18 minutes, and the Democratic Labor Party 105 minutes. The Country Party did not seek advertising time on television. Free time to the extent of 60 minutes was provided by one commercial station for panel discussions in which representatives of the four parties participated. The other station provided 7 minutes free time to the Australian Labor Party to discuss a situation which arose in connexion with the provisions of Section 116 (2.) of the *Broadcasting and Television Act 1942-1960*. (See paragraph 117.) The Australian Broadcasting Commission allotted 45 minutes to the Liberal and Country Party, 45 minutes to the Australian Labor Party, 30 minutes to the Country Party and 20 minutes to the Democratic Labor Party.

117. Section 116 (2.) of the Act provides that "the Commission or a licensee shall not broadcast or televise a dramatization of any political matter which is then current or was current at any time during the last five preceding years". This provision, relating at the time only to broadcasting, was incorporated in the *Australian Broadcasting Act 1942* on the recommendation of the Joint Parliamentary Committee on Broadcasting (the Gibson Committee) and was, by an amendment to the Act in 1956, extended to the televising of a dramatization of political matter. At the request of the Australian Federation of Commercial Broadcasting Stations, the Board issued, in 1949, an explanatory statement on the subject of "dramatization of political matter" for the guidance of broadcasting stations. This statement was later amended following the introduction of television and it now appears in the Board's Programme Standards in the following form:—

"After consultation with the Attorney-General's Department, the Board has prepared the following explanation of the expression 'dramatization of political matter' for the guidance of licensees of both broadcasting and television stations:—

The expression 'Dramatization of political matter' includes any method of presentation or production of broadcast or television material dealing with a subject of a political nature which involves or includes—

- (a) a representation by means of characters (whether named or not, and whether presented visually, by still or animated cartoon or picture or otherwise, or aurally, or visually and aurally) of a past or imaginary event, speech or conversation, whether the characters portrayed are real or imaginary people;
- (b) any statement, address, or dialogue containing simulated voices.

The expression does not, however, include any visual or aural presentation of dialogue or discussion between actual persons not purporting to represent other persons, or the use of quotations or of factual pictures.

The Board, in providing this explanation, does not purport to give an authoritative ruling on the interpretation of the Act, such a ruling could only be given by a Court in the light of the actual facts of a particular presentation."

In the early stages of the election period for the Victorian elections both Melbourne commercial television stations referred to the Board the scripts of some advertisements which had been prepared for television by the State branch of the Australian Labor Party and asked whether, in the Board's opinion, they complied with the requirements of section 116 (2.) of the Act. The stations were informed that, having regard to the relevant paragraph in the Television Programme Standards, which was based on the advice of the Crown Law officers, the Board was of the opinion that if the advertisements were televised in the manner indicated by the scripts, it would amount to a dramatization of political matter. Both stations then rejected the advertisements. The State Secretary, Victorian Central Executive, of the Australian Labor Party, challenged the Board's opinion on this matter and in a letter to the Board suggested that its action was "one of blatant political discrimination". In reply, the Board invited his attention to the explanatory statement on the subject of "dramatization of political matter", which is quoted above. The State Secretary also protested to the Minister who informed him that the explanation of the expression "dramatization of political matter" was incorporated in the Television Programme Standards after consultation with the broadcasting and television stations and had proved extremely useful and helpful to the licensees of stations, advertising agencies and others. The Minister also informed the State Secretary that several elections, including the Federal Elections in 1958, had been held without any evidence of the televising or broadcasting of a dramatization of political matter and that it was a reasonable deduction from that state of affairs that the explanation of the expression had been generally accepted and understood as a sensible interpretation of the will of Parliament in relation to this question.

EMPLOYMENT OF AUSTRALIANS.

118. In paragraph 99 of the Twelfth Annual Report an account was given of the action taken by the Minister, in 1960, to ensure that all licensees of commercial television stations fulfilled their obligations under section 114 of the Act (which is quoted in paragraph 62 of this report). The Minister expressed the view that at the end of three years operations, the proportion of Australian programmes televised by any station should be not less than 40 per cent. of its weekly hours of transmission; and that all stations should present programmes which are distinctively Australian in content and character for a total of at least one hour each week between the hours of 7.30 p.m. and 9.30 p.m. During the summer months of 1960-61 several stations sought approval to reduce their Australian content temporarily, to enable them to develop new programmes. In each case this has led to improvements in the quality or quantity of Australian programme matter. The amount of such programmes varies from week to week, and Table III. shows the average weekly figures for the months of June, 1960, and June, 1961. All stations are now presenting at least one hour of Australian programme each week between 7.30 p.m. and 9.30 p.m.

TABLE III.—AMOUNT AND PROPORTION OF TIME OCCUPIED BY PROGRAMMES OF AUSTRALIAN ORIGIN, COMMERCIAL TELEVISION STATIONS, JUNE, 1960 AND 1961.

	ATN.	TCN.	GTV.	HSV.	BTQ.	QTQ.	ADS.	NWS.	TVW.	TVT.
Hours per week, 1960	35½	24	26	24	11½	17½	14	14½	12½	..
Hours per week, 1961	33	33½	33	30½	21½	22	20	17	17	10½
Percentage of programme time 1960	38.6	32.0	36.7	37.7	21.1	29.4	25.2	27.8	28.1	..
Percentage of programme time 1961	37.8	36.2	42.4	48.3	30.3	28.4	27.8	23.5	30.1	25.3

119. In general it is apparent that stations have tried to meet the Minister's wishes. A large proportion of the Australian programmes are variety programmes, but several stations have also undertaken the production of documentary programmes. The temporary reduction in advertising expenditure in 1961 had its effect on Australian programmes; several were withdrawn, and several dramatic productions which had been recorded in anticipation of sponsorship have been withheld until advertisers re-enter the high budget field. It is apparent that Australian programmes are gaining a greater degree of acceptance and support from advertisers, and from viewers. The purchase of the Artransa film studios by station ATN Sydney is an indication of the substantial amount of money which is being spent by Australian stations to produce programmes locally. It is understood that at least one programme has already been sold overseas. British and American film companies have also shown an interest in the production of programmes in Australia, and one such film series has been televised in several other countries. It is hoped that activities of this sort will help to stimulate the Australian film industry.

120. The programme analysis, to which reference has been made in paragraph 102, also provides some interesting information on the types of programme which stations are producing locally. Table IV. shows the percentage of all programme time occupied by various types of Australian programme, and shows also the distribution of these programmes over the different periods of the day. This table may be read in conjunction with Table II., in paragraph 104. The figures in Table IV. are shown as a percentage of hours of transmission, which differ in each city; the all-cities figures are a percentage of the total hours of transmission.

TABLE IV.—PERCENTAGE OF PROGRAMME TIME OCCUPIED BY AUSTRALIAN PROGRAMMES, COMMERCIAL TELEVISION STATIONS, APRIL, 1961.

Type of Programme.	Sydney.					Melbourne.				
	Period.					Period.				
	Before 5.00 p.m.	5.00 p.m. to 7.30 p.m.	7.30 p.m. to 9.30 p.m.	After 9.30 p.m.	All Periods.	Before 5.00 p.m.	5.00 p.m. to 7.30 p.m.	7.30 p.m. to 9.30 p.m.	After 9.30 p.m.	All Periods.
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Drama .. ..	..	0.29	..	0.58	0.87	..	0.33	..	0.66	0.99
Light Entertainment	6.10	6.39	2.33	0.87	15.69	7.12	1.98	1.98	7.29	18.37
Sport	0.29	2.18	..	..	2.47	3.31	1.32	..	..	4.63
News	0.48	3.15	..	0.24	3.87	..	3.53	..	1.54	5.07
Family	7.80	3.00	..	..	10.80	0.99	11.25	..	..	12.24
Information	1.74	..	..	..	1.74	0.16	..	..	..	0.16
Current Affairs	0.77	0.87	..	1.26	2.90	0.66	1.49	..	0.99	3.14
The Arts	0.58	..	..	..	0.58	..	0.66	..	..	0.66
Educational	0.29	..	..	..	0.29	..	..	..	..	..
Total	18.05	15.88	2.33	2.95	39.21	12.24	20.56	1.98	10.48	45.26

Type of Programme.	Brisbane.					Adelaide.				
	Period.					Period.				
	Before 5.00 p.m.	5.00 p.m. to 7.30 p.m.	7.30 p.m. to 9.30 p.m.	After 9.30 p.m.	All Periods.	Before 5.00 p.m.	5.00 p.m. to 7.30 p.m.	7.30 p.m. to 9.30 p.m.	After 9.30 p.m.	All Periods.
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Drama	0.70	0.35	..	0.70	1.75	..	0.34	..	..	0.34
Light Entertainment ..	0.70	3.25	2.44	2.79	9.18	2.42	2.65	1.69	2.03	8.79
Sport .. ..	..	0.93	..	..	0.93	..	..	..	..	..
News	0.23	2.44	..	0.87	3.54	2.87	2.14	..	0.39	5.40
Family	3.08	4.94	..	..	8.02	3.61	4.28	..	..	7.89
Information .. ..	..	1.39	..	..	1.39	0.17	0.68	..	..	0.85
Current Affairs	0.12	0.70	..	0.93	1.75	0.68	0.51	..	1.58	2.77
The Arts .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.06	..	..	0.06
Educational .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	0.34	..	..	..	0.34
Total	4.83	14.00	2.44	5.29	26.56	10.09	10.66	1.69	4.00	26.44

Type of Programme.	Perth.					Hobart.				
	Period.					Period.				
	Before 5.00 p.m.	5.00 p.m. to 7.30 p.m.	7.30 p.m. to 9.30 p.m.	After 9.30 p.m.	All Periods.	Before 5.00 p.m.	5.00 p.m. to 7.30 p.m.	7.30 p.m. to 9.30 p.m.	After 9.30 p.m.	All Periods.
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Drama .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.66	1.33	3.99
Light Entertainment ..	3.20	0.96	2.24	2.40	8.80	..	1.33	6.87	2	10.86
Sport .. ..	..	0.96	0.16	0.32	1.44	..	0.44	..	..	0.44
News	0.32	3.68	..	..	4.00	..	4.66	..	2.44	7.10
Family	3.20	4.81	..	..	8.01	2.66	6.21	..	..	8.87
Information .. ..	..	..	0.32	0.48	0.80	..	..	..	..	..
Current Affairs	0.80	..	..	1.44	2.24	..	..	..	1.11	1.11
The Arts .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Educational .. ..	..	1.92	..	..	1.92	..	..	..	..	..
Total	7.52	12.33	2.72	4.64	27.21	2.66	12.64	9.53	7.54	32.37

ALL STATE CAPITAL CITIES.

Type of Programme.	Period.				
	Before 5.00 p.m.	5.00 p.m. to 7.30 p.m.	7.30 p.m. to 9.30 p.m.	After 9.30 p.m.	All Periods.
	%	%	%	%	%
Drama	0.14	0.28	0.14	0.50	1.06
Light Entertainment ..	3.91	3.36	2.38	3.09	12.74
Sport	0.78	1.10	0.01	0.02	1.91
News	0.79	2.99	..	0.78	4.56
Family	3.89	5.75	..	..	9.64
Information	0.50	0.43	0.02	0.03	0.98
Current Affairs	0.56	0.78	..	1.20	2.54
The Arts	0.14	0.15	..	..	0.29
Educational	0.14	0.14	..	..	0.28
Total	10.85	14.98	2.55	5.62	34.00

ADVERTISING.

121. The *Broadcasting and Television Act 1942-1960* provides that a licensee shall comply with such standards as the Board determines in relation to the televising of advertisements. The Board has included in its Television Programme Standards sections concerning the acceptability of advertisements and the amount of time which they may occupy under various conditions. The commercial television stations in Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane and Adelaide provide for the sale of station time to advertisers who may, singly or jointly, sponsor selected programmes; or who may purchase time for spot

announcements in programmes reserved for the purpose. The Perth and Hobart stations commenced operations on the basis of spot advertising only; the Hobart station has now introduced the sponsorship of programmes at certain times of day.

122. The presentation of advertising matter is generally of good standard; most of the advertisements are prepared in advance, either on film or video tape. In some live programmes, particularly those of the "give-away" or contest type, advertisements are observed from time to time which are of longer duration than is provided for in the Standards. Although the Board has frequently brought under notice the tendency of announcers to prolong advertisement by unscripted elaborations, it seems to be a very difficult problem for stations to deal with, as it continues to occur. Some other aspects of give-away programmes are also receiving the Board's attention.

123. In the Board's Twelfth Annual Report reference was made to the Postmaster-General's direction that advertisements imported into Australia should not be used by Australian commercial television stations. There was some difficulty in giving immediate effect to the Minister's direction, but it was felt that by November, 1960, sufficient time had elapsed to permit imported advertisements to be replaced by local productions and licensees of all stations were then advised that no imported television advertisements should be transmitted after 31st December, 1960. It was explained to the stations that this restriction did not preclude the use of pictorial matter photographed by Australians overseas for the purpose, nor the use of a proportion of pictorial matter (excluding animation) portraying persons, places or events which could not be photographed in Australia or a proportion of sound consisting of voices of personalities or sounds associated with places or events which could not be recorded in Australia; it was specified that in the latter cases not more than 20 per cent. of the advertisement should consist of matter obtained outside Australia. The compliance of stations with these directions has been satisfactory. There is evidence that the prohibition on the use of imported advertising films has been of great benefit to the Australian film industry, in which considerable employment is given to Australians in the preparation of television advertisements. This is not taken into account in Table III. above.

MEDICAL ADVERTISEMENTS AND TALKS.

124. The *Broadcasting and Television Act 1942-1960* requires that a licensee shall not televise an advertisement relating to a medicine (Section 100) or televise a talk on a medical subject (Section 122) unless the text has been approved by the Director-General of Health or on appeal to the Minister, by the Minister. No appeals to the Minister were made during the year.

125. The National Health and Medical Research Council expressed the opinion that Section 100 (6.) of the Act should be amended in such a manner as to provide a precise definition of the word "medicine", and recommended a form of words for the purpose. After discussions between the Postmaster-General and the Minister for Health it was decided that this recommendation should not, at present, be adopted. However a second recommendation by the Council, that a code of ethics and practices should be drawn up for voluntary adoption for advertisements of this kind, was adopted, and considerable progress has been made in discussions which have been taking place between representatives of television and broadcasting stations, advertisers, advertising agencies, and the Department of Health. The most difficult decisions in preparing such a code are those relating to advertised products which, as a class, are obviously not a medicine, but for which, in some cases, a medicinal value is claimed or implied; and those relating to products which in themselves have no medicinal values, but to which advertisements attribute such values directly or indirectly. It is evident that no general ruling on such types of product could be applied, within the authority of the present legislation, but it is expected that agreement will be reached which will enable the intention of the legislation to be put into effect satisfactorily. The Board has not been directly concerned with these negotiations, and during the year has limited its activities in this field to the observation of televised advertisements in relation to the *Notes on Censorship of Matters of a Medical Nature*, prepared by the Department of Health, which are printed as an appendix to the Programme Standards.

RESEARCH INTO THE SOCIAL EFFECTS OF TELEVISION.

126. In the Board's Twelfth Annual Report, details were given of the research projects relating to the social effects of television which were being undertaken by Australian Universities. Some of these have now been completed and work is proceeding on relating their findings to the Board's field of responsibility. Three reports are understood to be nearing completion; these are—

University of New South Wales, Department of Applied Psychology: the second part of a study of the interests and activities of Sydney families as affected by television.

University of Sydney, Department of Education: the second part of a study of the effects of television on the leisure-time activities and neighbourhood relations of adolescents in Sydney.

University of Melbourne, Department of Education: a study in the changes, since the introduction of television, of habits and interests of school-children of 10, 13, and 16 years of age, of 16 year olds who have left school, and of their parents.

127. Late in 1960 the Board commissioned a limited experimental study involving the thematic analysis of crime and western television programmes. Work of this type had been suggested in the first report by R. J. Thomson (Department of Audio-Visual Aids, University of Melbourne) to which reference

has been made previously. Mr. David Martin, who undertook the work, had been associated with Dr. Emery and Mr. Thomson in research projects in this field at the Department of Audio-Visual Aids. Several of the points which have emerged from this experimental study show up some rather unwholesome trends in the writing of television scripts. For example, Mr. Martin comments on the number of programmes in which "good" characters operate in the field of "evil"; on the small number of television films really suitable for family viewing; on the tendency to present "foreigners" as being childish or evil; and to the too frequent use of suicidal devices in plots. Mr. Martin points out that in many films which are televised at times when children are likely to be viewing, the level of comprehension required is too high for the majority of children; the stories require them to understand and resolve problems at an adult level. All these writers' devices are considered to add to the confusion of young viewers to an undesirable degree, and the conclusion is reached that Australian television, as it is now being presented, is seriously lacking in programmes which deal with children as children.

128. In this, as in many other fields of research, the greatest difficulty is to develop realistic general principles which can be applied in the Board's administration from the guarded views which are all that any research worker in this field can be expected to express. Simple statements about the social effects of television are often likely to be misleading, because very little can be said on this subject without considerable qualification to provide for the great range of differences between individuals and differences in the same person under different conditions. This fact alone has led to much more delay than had been expected in the evaluation of the mass of material which has accumulated. The Board has noted that research in this field which has been carried out independently and in different countries has thrown up a number of similar findings. One finding which may influence the approach to future research is that attempts to assess the social effects of television by comparisons between sample groups and control groups are becoming increasingly difficult, as the norm to which the control groups are expected to conform has itself been greatly changed by the social and commercial influences of television, even in areas to which television has not been extended.

RESEARCH ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

129. The Board's Research Advisory Committee, which was established in 1956, did not meet during the year. Its major function is to advise the Board on the types of research which should be undertaken, and on organizations or persons equipped to make the recommended studies. The Committee submitted a report to the Board in 1957, the recommendations of which have for the most part been adopted. One recommendation which is closely linked with matters raised by the Advisory Committee on Children's Television Programmes concerns an investigation into the fundamental problems associated with television in the home. Some aspects of these problems have already been examined, but the Board feels that such a project needs very careful definition before it is undertaken.

130. Membership of the Research Advisory Committee during 1960-61 was as follows:—

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

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

TELEVISION OF OBJECTIONABLE MATTER.

131. Section 118 of the Act prohibits the televising of any matter which is blasphemous, indecent, or obscene. The Board has had no reports of any such programme matter during the year, but it has received some complaints about programmes which contain vulgar or suggestive matter. This seems usually to occur in comedy sketches, or in conversations which appear to be unrehearsed. The

televising of this type of matter, which is offensive to many viewers, is contrary to requirements of the Board's Standards, and action has been taken by the Board when necessary. Paragraph 5 of the Television Programme Standards makes special provision for the serious presentation of programmes dealing with moral and social issues. Most stations have made some attempt to present thought-provoking programmes, and there have been very few occasions when those taking part in a discussion programme gave the impression that they were either unaware of the implications of their remarks or insufficiently careful of their responsibility to the audience. The Board wishes to encourage the presentation of programmes dealing with social and moral issues in a serious manner, but it expects that care will be taken in the selection of panel members to ensure that collectively they are capable of covering all major aspects of the subject which is being discussed.

HOURS OF SERVICE.

132. Section 16 (2.) of the *Broadcasting and Television Act 1942-1960* requires the Board to determine the hours during which programmes may be televised. In examining applications for variations in hours of service the Board takes into account such matters as the likely standard of programmes, the suitability of programmes to the time of transmission and the use of Australian material in the production and presentation of programmes. The authorized weekly periods of transmission at 30th June, 1961, are shown in Appendix "E". Table V. sets out the total weekly transmission hours for each station as at the end of each quarter from December, 1956.

TABLE V.—HOURS OF TRANSMISSION AT END OF EACH QUARTER, FROM COMMENCEMENT OF TRANSMISSION TO JUNE, 1961.

Station.	1956-57.			1957-58.				1958-59.				1959-60.				1960-61.			
	Dec.	Mar.	June.	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June.	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June.	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June.	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June.
ATN ..	37½	41½	47	47	57½	59½	65½	66	79½	92	94	94½	94½	94½	95	95	95	95	90
TCN ..	21½	21½	37½	43½	50	55	62	66	69	75	79	79	79	71	77	81½	81½	81½	90½
ABN ..	26	26	26	31½	31½	42½	42½	49½	50	51	54½	54½	54½	56½	56½	56½	56½	56½	56½
GTV ..	..	31½	37½	44½	51	51	54½	54½	57	68½	67½	67½	67½	67½	68½	83½/12	86½	86	78½
HSV ..	27½	34½	36½	38½	40	43	48	58	60	60	59½	61½	63½	63½	63½	71½	71½	71½	64½/12
ABV ..	23½	26½	26½	30	30	34½	40	45	45½	49	53	53	53	55	54½	54½	54½	54½	54½
BTQ ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	47	50	56	60½	66½/12	66½/12	70½
QTQ ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	39½	43	52½	60½	64	64½/12	76½/12	77½
ABQ ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	48	49½	49½	49½	49½	49½	49½
NWS ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	37	47½	51½	54½	61½	67½/12	70½
ADS ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40½	46½	58	61½/12	63½	70½	71½
ABS ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	49½	50½	50½	50½	50½	50½
TVW ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	39½	41½	44½	45½/12	50½	52½	54½
ABW ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	56½	63½	63½	63½	63½
TVT ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29½	31	32	37	39½
ABT ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	49½	49½	49½	49½	49½

PART VIII.—GENERAL.

FINANCIAL ACCOUNTS OF THE BOARD.

133. In conformity with the provisions of section 28 of the *Broadcasting and Television Act 1942-1960*, a statement of financial accounts of the Board for the year ended 30th June, 1961, together with the report of the Auditor-General as to those accounts, appears in Appendix "G" of this report.

ANNUAL DEVELOPMENT OF BROADCASTING AND TELEVISION.

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

Year Ending.	Number of Broadcasting Stations in Operation.		Number of Licensed Listeners.	Number of Television Stations in Operation.		Number of Licensed Viewers.
	Sealed Sets System.	Class "A"		Class "B"	National.		Commercial.
30th June— 1924	4	..	1,206	..	..	..
1925	7	6	63,874	..	..	..
1926	8	9	128,060	..	..	..
1927	8	12	225,240	..	..	..
1928	8	12	270,507	..	..	..
1929	8	12	301,199	..	..	..

ANNUAL DEVELOPMENT OF BROADCASTING AND TELEVISION—continued.

Year.	Number of Broadcasting Stations in Operation.		Number of Licensed Listeners.	Number of Television Stations in Operation.		Number of Licensed Viewers.
	National	Commercial		National.	Commercial.	
30th June—						
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	..	..	..
June. 1948	33	102	1,703,970	..	..	..
1949	37	102	1,762,675	..	..	..
1950	39	102	1,841,211	..	..	..
90 1951	41	103	1,884,834	..	..	..
90½ 1952	42	103	1,961,044	..	..	..
56½ 1953	44	105	1,985,655	..	..	..
78½ 1954	46	106	2,041,615	..	..	..
411/12 1955	50	106	2,034,676	..	..	..
54½ 1956	53	107	2,088,793	..	..	..
70½ 1957	55	108	2,107,253	2	4	73,908
77½ 1958	56	108	2,137,865	2	4	291,186
49½ 1959	57	108	2,263,712	2	4	577,502
70½ 1960	57	108	2,283,183	6	10	954,995
71½ 1961	60	110	2,255,842	6	10	1,217,286

In addition to the above national broadcasting stations, there were, as at 30th June, 1961, nine high frequency (short wave) transmitters providing services to listeners in remote areas.

LISTENERS' LICENCES.

135. The following table shows the various classes of broadcast listeners' licences which were current on 30th June, 1961:—

Class of Licence.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Commonwealth.
Ordinary	712,691	524,740	297,313	222,065	150,920	67,631	1,975,360
Pensioners	109,894	62,950	41,822	26,255	21,253	9,448	271,622
Blind Persons	929	646	376	361	395	171	2,878
Schools	2,014	1,101	1,590	794	313	170	5,982
Total	825,528	589,437	341,101	249,475	172,881	77,420	2,255,842
Ratio to 100 of Population ..	21.01	20.14	23.25	25.51	23.35	21.51	21.69

The fee for a broadcast listener's licence is £2 15s. for Zone 1, which includes all places within a circle having a radius of 250 miles from any broadcasting station specified by the Board. All except 16,297 of the broadcast listeners' licences current on 30th June, 1961, were issued in Zone 1. The fee for such licences in Zone 2 is £1 8s. The fee for licences granted to certain types of pensioners is 10s. in Zone 1 and 7s. in Zone 2. Licences are granted free of charge to blind persons and schools.

VIEWERS' LICENCES.

136. The following table shows the various classes of television viewers' licences which were current on 30th June, 1961. The fee for a television viewer's licence is £5, except in the case of certain classes of pensioners who pay a licence fee of 25s. Licences are granted free of charge to blind persons and schools.

Class of Viewer.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Commonwealth.
Ordinary	454,249	378,155	106,490	117,312	64,186	18,043	1,138,435
Pensioners	33,920	22,944	7,377	7,346	5,335	904	77,826
Blind Persons	281	237	77	111	96	33	835
Schools	66	59	10	39	11	5	190
Total	488,516	401,395	113,954	124,808	69,628	18,985	1,217,286
Ratio to 100 of Population ..	12.43	13.72	7.76	12.76	9.40	5.27	11.70

COST OF NATIONAL BROADCASTING SERVICE AND NATIONAL TELEVISION SERVICE.

137. Expenditure on the operation of the National Broadcasting Service and the National Television Service (including both programme and technical services) during 1960-61 was as shown hereunder:—

	Broadcasting.	Television.	Total.
	£	£	£
Australian Broadcasting Commission ..	4,138,594	4,315,000	8,453,594
Technical and Other Services (provided by Postmaster-General's Department)	2,195,407	386,278	2,581,685
Audit of Accounts	5,500	1,500	7,000
Repairs and Maintenance	20,000	2,644	22,644
Total	6,359,501	4,705,422	11,064,923

The gross expenditure of the Australian Broadcasting Commission was £9,319,546 (including £4,315,000 on television) but revenue amounting to £861,182 was derived from public concerts, subsidies for symphony orchestras, sale of publications, the sale of news services, and miscellaneous sources. The total cash revenue received, excluding that received by the Commission, was £11,384,664, viz.—

	£
Broadcast Listeners' licence fees	5,536,232
Television Viewers' licence fees	5,780,905
Miscellaneous	67,527
	<u>11,384,664</u>

In addition to the television viewer's licence fee, an excise duty of £6 is payable on every cathode ray tube used in a television receiver. The expenditure on Capital Works was £1,429,247.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

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

R. G. OSBORNE, Chairman.

R. A. YEO, Member.

RANDAL M. WHITE, Part-time Member.

J. O'Kelly,

Secretary, 4th September, 1961.

COMMERCIAL BROADCASTING STATIONS IN OPERATION ON 30TH JUNE, 1961.

Call Sign	Location of Station.	Frequency (kc/s.).	Authorized Power (Watts).	Licensee and Registered Office.	Hours of Service per Week (to nearest Quarter Hour).
AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY.					
2CA	Canberra	1,050	2,000	Canberra Broadcasters Pty. Ltd., 64 Northbourne-avenue, Canberra City, A.C.T.	119
NEW SOUTH WALES.					
<i>Metropolitan.</i>					
2CH	Sydney	1,170	5,000	New South Wales Council of Churches Service, C/o St. Peter's Rectory, 188 Forbes-street, Darlinghurst	126
2GB	Sydney	870	5,000	Broadcasting Station 2GB Pty. Ltd., 136-138 Phillip-street, Sydney	131½
2KY	Sydney	1,020	5,000	The Trustees, R. H. Erskine and P. Hampson, and the Secretary, J. D. Kenny, of the Labor Council of New South Wales, Trades Hall, Goulburn-street, Sydney	135½
2SM	Sydney	1,270	5,000	Broadcasting Station 2SM Pty. Ltd., City Mutual Building, 60 Hunter-street, Sydney	121
2UE	Sydney	950	5,000	Radio 2UE Sydney Pty. Ltd., 29 Bligh-street, Sydney	168
2UW	Sydney	1,110	5,000*	Commonwealth Broadcasting Corporation Pty. Ltd., 365 Kent-street, Sydney	168
<i>Country.</i>					
2AD	Armidale	1,130	D 2,000 N 1,000	New England Broadcasters Pty. Ltd., Broadcast House, 123 Rusden-street, Armidale	114
2AY	Albury	1,490	2,000	Amalgamated Wireless (A/asia) Ltd., 47 York-street, Sydney	121½
2BE	Bega	1,480	1,000	Radio 2BE Pty. Ltd., Auckland-street, Bega	98½
2BH	Broken Hill	660	200	Radio Silver City Pty. Ltd., Cnr. Blende and Sulphide-streets, Broken Hill	116
2BS	Bathurst	1,500	2,000	Bathurst Broadcasters Pty. Ltd., 109 George-street, Bathurst	121½
2DU	Dubbo	1,250	2,000	Western Broadcasters Pty. Ltd., 45 Macquarie-street, Dubbo	129½
2GF	Grafton	1,210	D 2,000 N 1,000	Grafton Broadcasting Co. Pty. Ltd., 47 York-street, Sydney	118
2GN	Goulburn	1,380	2,000	Goulburn Broadcasting Co. Pty. Ltd., 47 York-street, Sydney	118
2GZ	Orange	990	2,000	Country Broadcasting Services Ltd., Hosking House, Hosking-place, 84½ Pitt-street, Sydney	121½
2HD	Newcastle	1,140	2,000	Airsales Broadcasting Co. Pty. Ltd., Maitland-road, Sandgate	131½
2KA	Katoomba	780	2,000	Transcontinental Broadcasting Corporation Ltd., 4th Floor, Stanway House, 77 King-street, Sydney	114
2KM	Kempsey	980	2,000	Radio Kempsey Ltd., 4th Floor, Stanway House, 77 King-street, Sydney	116½
2KO	Newcastle	1,410	2,000†	Radio 2KO Newcastle Pty. Ltd., C.M.L. Building, 110 Hunter-street, Newcastle	168
2LF	Young	1,340	2,000	Young Broadcasters Pty. Ltd., 24 Lovell-street, Young	118
2LM	Lismore	900	D 2,000 N 1,000	Richmond River Broadcasters Pty. Ltd., Northern Star Building, 11 Molesworth-street, Lismore	115
2LT	Lithgow	1,370	500	Lithgow Broadcasters Pty. Ltd., Great Western Highway, South Bowen-fells	113
2MG	Mudgee	1,450	1,000	Mudgee Broadcasting Co. Pty. Ltd., C/o A. R. Walter & Co., 1 Lovejoy-street, Mudgee	118½
2MO	Gunnedah	1,080	1,000	2MO Gunnedah Pty. Ltd., 5 Rodney-street, Gunnedah	114½
2MW	Murwillumbah	1,440	D 2,000 N 1,000	Tweed Radio and Broadcasting Co. Pty. Ltd., Murwillumbah-street, Murwillumbah	116
2NM	Maxwellbrook	1,460	500	Hunter Broadcasters Pty. Ltd., 56 Hunter-street, Newcastle	122½
2NX	Bolwarra	1,360	2,000	Hunter Broadcasters Pty. Ltd., 56 Hunter-street, Newcastle	122½
2NZ	Inverell	1,190	2,000	Northern Broadcasters Pty. Ltd., Hosking House, Hosking-place, 84½ Pitt-street, Sydney	120½
2PK	Parkes	1,400	2,000	Parkes Broadcasting Co. Pty. Ltd., 307 Clarinda-street, Parkes	116½
2QN	Deniliquin	1,520	2,000	Southern Riverina Broadcasters, 16 Fitzmaurice-street, Wagga	110
2RE	Taree	1,560	D 2,000 N 500	Manning Valley Broadcasting Pty. Ltd., Cowper-street, Chatham, Taree	115
2RG	Griffith	1,070	D 2,000 N 1,000	2RG Broadcasters Pty. Ltd., Ulong-street, Griffith	114½
2TM	Tamworth	1,300	2,000	Tamworth Radio Development Co. Pty. Ltd., Radio Centre, Calala, Tamworth	122½
2VM	Moree	1,530	D 2,000 N 500	Moree Broadcasting and Development Co. Ltd., 93 Balo-street, Moree	118
2WO	Wagga	1,150	2,000	Riverina Broadcasters, 16 Fitzmaurice-street, Wagga	117½
2WL	Wollongong	1,430	2,000	Wollongong Broadcasting Pty. Ltd., Edward-street, Wollongong	123½
2XL	Cooma	920	D 2,000 N 1,000	Cooma Broadcasters Pty. Ltd., 132 Sharp-street, Cooma	119
VICTORIA.					
<i>Metropolitan.</i>					
3AK	Melbourne	1,500	2,000	Melbourne Broadcasters Pty. Ltd., Television City, 22-46 Bendigo-street, Richmond	80½
3AW	Melbourne	1,280	5,000	3AW Broadcasting Co. Pty. Ltd., 382 Latrobe-street, Melbourne, C.1	142
3DR	Melbourne	1,030	5,000	The Herald and Weekly Times Ltd., 44-74 Flinders-street, Melbourne, C.1	135
3KZ	Melbourne	1,180	5,000	Industrial Printing and Publicity Co. Ltd., 24-30 Victoria-street, Carlton, N.3	122
3UZ	Melbourne	930	5,000	Nilsen's Broadcasting Service Pty. Ltd., 45-47 Bourke-street, Melbourne, C.1	128½
3XY	Melbourne	1,420	5,000	Station 3XY Pty. Ltd., C/o Messrs. Tovell & Lucas, Charter House 4 Bank-place, Melbourne, C.1	168

Call Sign.	Location of Station.	Frequency (kc/s.).	Authorized Power (Watts).	Licensee and Registered Office.	Hours Service per Week (to nearest Quarter Hour)	Call Sign.	Locat
VICTORIA—continued.							
<i>Country.</i>							
3BA ..	Ballarat ..	1,320	D 2,000 N 1,000	Ballarat Broadcasters Pty. Ltd., 56 Lydiard-street North, Ballarat ..	123	AX ..	Perth
3BO ..	Bendigo ..	960	D 2,000 N 1,000	Amalgamated Wireless (A/asia) Ltd., 47 York-street, Sydney ..	123½	AY ..	Perth
3CS ..	Colac ..	1,130	D 2,000 N 1,000	Colac Broadcasting Co. Pty. Ltd., 241 Murray-street, Colac ..	115	AZ ..	Perth
3CV ..	Maryborough ..	1,440	D 2,000 N 1,000	Central Victoria Broadcasters Pty. Ltd., "The Age" Chambers, 239 Collins-street, Melbourne, C.1	118	BA ..	Nort
3GL ..	Geelong ..	1,350	D 2,000 N 1,000	Geelong Broadcasters Pty. Ltd., Cnr. Little Malop and Union-streets, Geelong	120	BB ..	Bridg
3HA ..	Hamilton ..	1,000	2,000	Western Province Radio Pty. Ltd., "The Age" Chambers, 239 Collins-street, Melbourne, C.1	120½	BC ..	Colli
3LK ..	Lubeck ..	1,090	2,000	The Herald and Weekly Times Ltd., 44-74 Flinders-street, Melbourne, C.1	125½	BD ..	Gera
3MA ..	Mildura ..	1,470	2,000	Sunraysia Broadcasters Pty. Ltd., 22 Deakin-avenue, Mildura ..	109½	BE ..	Kalge
3NE ..	Wangaratta ..	1,600	D 2,000 N 1,000	Wangaratta Broadcasting Co. Pty. Ltd., Templeton-street, Wangaratta	127	BF ..	Merr
3SH ..	Swan Hill ..	1,330	2,000	Central Murray Broadcasters Pty. Ltd., 239 Collins-street, Melbourne, C.1	117½	BG ..	Narr
3SR ..	Shepparton ..	1,260	2,000	Associated Broadcasting Services Ltd., 290 Latrobe-street, Melbourne, C.1	124	BH ..	Bunb
3TR ..	Sale ..	1,240	2,000	Latrobe Valley & Gippsland Broadcasters Pty. Ltd., "The Age" Chambers, 239 Collins-street, Melbourne, C.1	131	BI ..	Albar
3UL ..	Warragul ..	880	D 2,000 N 1,000	Associated Broadcasting Services Ltd., 290 Latrobe-street, Melbourne, C.1	124½	BJ ..	Katar
3YB ..	Warrnambool ..	1,210	D 2,000 N 1,000	Associated Broadcasting Services Ltd., 290 Latrobe-street, Melbourne, C.1	124½	BK ..	Hoba
QUEENSLAND.							
<i>Metropolitan.</i>							
4BC ..	Brisbane ..	1,120	2,000	Commonwealth Broadcasting Corporation (Q'ld) Ltd., 5th Floor, T. & G. Building, 189-191 Queen-street, Brisbane	168	BL ..	Hoba
4BH ..	Brisbane ..	1,390	2,000	Broadcasters (Aust.) Pty. Ltd., Cnr. Albert and Charlotte-streets, Brisbane	123½	BM ..	Devor
4BK ..	Brisbane ..	1,290	2,000	Queensland Newspapers Pty. Ltd., 288-298 Queen-street, Brisbane ..	125	BN ..	Burnie
4KQ ..	Brisbane ..	690	D 2,000 N 1,000	Labor Broadcasting Station Pty. Ltd., Cnr. Elizabeth and Edward-streets, Brisbane	168	BO ..	Launc
<i>Country.</i>							
4AK ..	Oakey ..	1,220	2,000	Queensland Newspapers Pty. Ltd., 288-298 Queen-street, Brisbane ..	126	BP ..	Launc
4AY ..	Ayr ..	960	D 2,000 N 1,000	Ayr Broadcasters Pty. Ltd., Penneys Building, 386 Flinders-street, Townsville	125½	BQ ..	Queen
4BU ..	Bundaberg ..	1,330	2,000	Bundaberg Broadcasters Pty. Ltd., 55 Woongarra-street, Bundaberg ..	113½	BR ..	Scotts
4CA ..	Cairns ..	1,010	D 2,000 N 1,000	Amalgamated Wireless (A/asia) Ltd., 47 York-street, Sydney ..	119	BS ..	Darwin
4GR ..	Toowoomba ..	860	2,000	Gold Radio Service Pty. Ltd., 5th Floor, T. & G. Building, Queen-street, Brisbane	122½	BT ..	
4GY ..	Gympie ..	1,350	D 2,000 N 500	Gympie Broadcasting Co. Ltd., Smithfield Chambers, 232 Mary-street, Gympie	111½	BV ..	
4IP ..	Ipswich ..	1,010	1,000	Ipswich Broadcasting Co. Pty. Ltd., 233 Brisbane-street, Ipswich	113½	BW ..	
4LG ..	Longreach ..	1,100	2,000	Central Queensland Broadcasting Corporation Pty. Ltd., 105 Eagle-street, Longreach	96	BX ..	
4LM ..	Mt. Isa ..	1,370	500	North Queensland Broadcasting Corporation Pty. Ltd., Willis House, Albert-street, Brisbane	94	BY ..	
4MB ..	Maryborough ..	1,160	2,000	Maryborough Broadcasting Co. Pty. Ltd., 5th Floor, T. & G. Building, Queen-street, Brisbane	120	BZ ..	
4MK ..	Mackay ..	1,380	2,000	Mackay Broadcasting Service Pty. Ltd., 38 Gordon-street, Mackay ..	117	CA ..	
4RO ..	Rockhampton ..	1,000	2,000	Rockhampton Broadcasting Co. Pty. Ltd., 5th Floor, T. & G. Building, Queen-street, Brisbane	120	CB ..	
4SB ..	Kingaroy ..	1,060	2,000	South Burnett Broadcasting Co. Ltd., 26 Alford-street, Kingaroy ..	114	CC ..	
4TO ..	Townsville ..	780	D 2,000 N 1,000	Amalgamated Wireless (A/asia) Ltd., 47 York-street, Sydney ..	124	CD ..	
4VL ..	Charleville ..	920	D 2,000 N 1,000	Charleville Broadcasting Co. Ltd., Radio House, Wills-street, Charleville	114	CE ..	
4WK ..	Warwick ..	880	D 2,000 N 1,000	Warwick Broadcasting Co. Pty. Ltd., Palmerin-street, Warwick ..	114	CF ..	
4ZR ..	Roma ..	1,480	D 2,000 N 1,000	Maranoa Broadcasting Co. Ltd., McDowall-street, Roma ..	114	CG ..	
SOUTH AUSTRALIA.							
<i>Metropolitan.</i>							
5AD ..	Adelaide ..	1,310	2,000	Advertiser Newspapers Ltd., 121 King William-street, Adelaide	120	CH ..	
5DN ..	Adelaide ..	970	2,000	Hume Broadcasters Ltd., 201 Tynte-street, North Adelaide ..	120	CI ..	
5KA ..	Adelaide ..	1,200	2,000	5KA Broadcasting Co. Ltd., 43 Franklin-street, Adelaide ..	160	CJ ..	
<i>Country.</i>							
5AU ..	Port Augusta ..	1,450	2,000	5AU Broadcasters Ltd., 43 Franklin-street, Adelaide ..	120	CK ..	
5MU ..	Murray Bridge ..	1,460	500	Murray Bridge Broadcasting Co. Ltd., 121 King William-street, Adelaide	120	CL ..	
5PI ..	Crystal Brook ..	1,040	2,000	Midlands Broadcasting Services Ltd., 121 King William-street, Adelaide	120	CM ..	
5RM ..	Renmark ..	800	2,000	River Murray Broadcasters Ltd., 47 Waymouth-street, Adelaide	120	CN ..	
5SE ..	Mount Gambier ..	1,370	500	South Eastern Broadcasting Co. Ltd., 121 King William-street, Adelaide	120	CO ..	

* Provided that power

Call Sign.

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COMMERCIAL BROADCASTING STATIONS IN OPERATION ON 30TH JUNE, 1961—continued.

Hours Service per Week (to nearest Quarter Hour)	Call Sign	Location of Station	Frequency (kc/s.)	Authorized Power (Watts)	Licensee and Registered Office.	Hours of Service per Week (to nearest Quarter Hour).
WESTERN AUSTRALIA.						
<i>Metropolitan.</i>						
123	6X	Perth	1,080	2,000	W.A. Broadcasters Pty. Ltd., 38 Mount's Bay-road, Perth	125
	6Y	Perth	1,210	2,000	Westland Broadcasting Co. Ltd., 17-19 James-street, Perth	168
128½	6PM	Perth	1,000	2,000	6PM Broadcasters Pty. Ltd., St. George's House, 115 St. George's-terrace, Perth	122½
115	6PR	Perth	880	2,000	Nicholson's Ltd., 86 Barrack-street, Perth	129½
<i>Country.</i>						
118½	6AM	Northam	980	2,000	6AM Broadcasters Pty. Ltd., St. George's House, 115 St. George's-terrace, Perth	113
120	6RY	Bridgetown	900	2,000	W.A. Broadcasters Pty. Ltd., 38 Mount's Bay-road, Perth	113
126½	6CJ	Collie	1,130	2,000	Nicholson's Ltd., 86 Barrack-street, Perth	96½
	6OE	Geraldton	1,010	2,000	Great Northern Broadcasters Ltd., E.S. & A. Bank Buildings, 145 Marine-terrace, Geraldton	93½
125½	6KO	Kalgoorlie	860	2,000	Goldfields Broadcasters (1933) Pty. Ltd., St. George's House, 115 St. George's-terrace, Perth	94
109½	6MD	Merredin	1,100	2,000	W.A. Broadcasters Pty. Ltd., 38 Mount's Bay-road, Perth	94½
127½	6NA	Narrogin	920	2,000	Westland Broadcasting Co. Ltd., 17-19 James-street, Perth	131½
117½	6TZ	Bunbury	960	2,000	Nicholson's Ltd., 86 Barrack-street, Perth	117½
	6VA	Albany	780	2,000	Albany Broadcasters Ltd., 165 York-street, Albany	97
124½	6WB	Katanning	1,070	2,000	W.A. Broadcasters Pty. Ltd., 38 Mount's Bay-road, Perth	93½
TASMANIA.						
<i>Metropolitan.</i>						
131	7HO	Hobart	860	2,000	Commercial Broadcasters Pty. Ltd., 23 Elizabeth-street, Hobart ..	129½
124½	7HT	Hobart	1,080	2,000	Metropolitan Broadcasters Pty. Ltd., Cnr. Elizabeth and Melville-streets, Hobart	129½
<i>Country.</i>						
124½	7AD	Devonport	900	500	Northern Tasmania Broadcasters Pty. Ltd., 54 Cameron-street, Launceston	108½
	7BU	Burnie	560	500	Burnie Broadcasting Service Pty. Ltd., 54 Cameron-street, Launceston	98
	7EA	Launceston	1,010	2,000	7EX Pty. Ltd., 74 Charles-street, Launceston	116
	7LA	Launceston	1,100	2,000	Findlay and Wills Broadcasters Pty. Ltd., 21 Paterson-street, Launceston	116
168	7OT	Queenstown	720	500	West Coast Broadcasters Pty. Ltd., 21 Paterson-street, Launceston ..	83½
128½	7SD	Scottsdale	540	500	North East Tasmanian Radio Broadcasters Pty. Ltd., 54 Cameron-street, Launceston	80½
NORTHERN TERRITORY.						
168	8DN	Darwin	2,240	2,000	Darwin Broadcasters Pty. Ltd., Bishop-street, Stuart Park, Darwin ..	112

* 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.
 † Provided that the power may be reduced to 500 watts from Midnight to 5.30 a.m. daily.

APPENDIX B.

NATIONAL BROADCASTING STATIONS IN OPERATION ON 30TH JUNE, 1961.
 Medium Frequency Services.

Call Sign	Station	Frequency (kc/s.)	Authorized Power (Watts)	Hours of Service per Week (to nearest Quarter Hour)	
<i>Australian Capital Territory.</i>					
120½	3CN	Canberra	1,540	2,000	122
	3CY	Southern Tablelands Service (Canberra)	850	10,000	122½
<i>New South Wales.</i>					
<i>Metropolitan.</i>					
117½	3BL	Sydney	740	10,000	118½
120½	3FC	Sydney	610	10,000	122
<i>Regional.</i>					
114½	3BA	Far South Coast Service (Bega)	810	10,000	122½
114½	3CO	Riverina and North-East Victoria Service (Albury)	670	10,000	122½
	3CR	Western Districts Service (Orange)	550	10,000	122½
114½	3OL	New England Service (Glen Innes)	820	10,000	122½
	3KP	Mid-North Coast Service (Kempsey)	680	10,000	122½
113½	3LG	Lubbock	1,570	200	122½
	3ML	Marwillumbah	560	200	122½
	3NA	Newcastle	1,510	10,000	122
	3NB	Broken Hill	760	1,000	122½
	3NC	Newcastle	1,230	10,000	118½
	3NR	Northern Rivers Service (Grafton)	700	50,000	122½
128	3NI	Northern Tablelands Service (Tamworth)	650	10,000	122½
124	3TR	Taree	720	200	122½
168	3WN	Wollongong	1,580	2,000	122½
<i>Victoria.</i>					
<i>Metropolitan.</i>					
121	3AR	Melbourne	620	10,000	122
122½	3LO	Melbourne	770	10,000	118½
<i>Regional.</i>					
121	3GI	Gippsland Service (Sale)	830	10,000	122½
122½	3WL	Warrnambool	1,570	200	122½
122½	3WV	Western Victorian Service (Horsham)	580	50,000	122½

NATIONAL BROADCASTING STATIONS IN OPERATION ON 30TH JUNE, 1961—continued.

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

HIGH FREQUENCY SERVICES.

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

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

* FREQUENCY MODULATION SERVICES.
(Experimental.)

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

* This service was discontinued on 30th June, 1961.

APPENDIX C.

FREQUENCY MODULATION BROADCASTING—
STATEMENT BY THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

In confirming to-day the decision to close down the experimental Frequency Modulation broadcasting stations in Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane and Adelaide at the end of June, 1961, the Postmaster-General, Mr. C. W. Davidson, said that because of the interest shown in certain areas in the experimental transmissions he believed it desirable to set out something of the background to the decision.

Following consideration of a report by a Parliamentary Standing Committee on Broadcasting, it was decided to carry out trials with frequency modulation broadcasting in the VHF band in order to obtain experience on design and performance of FM transmitter equipment and receivers and to study the propagation effects of FM broadcasting in typical areas. Accordingly, the Post Office set up experimental transmitters in Sydney and Melbourne in 1947, and later in Brisbane and Adelaide. The programmes broadcast over the FM stations for about 84 hours a week have not been especially designed for those stations but have consisted of programmes also available on one or the other of the two national transmitters in each of the four cities.

Although the FM transmitters and their connecting links to the A.B.C. studios are capable of transmitting high fidelity programmes with a band width of about 15 kc/s., the actual programmes transmitted use this wide band width *only* when the particular station is broadcasting a local programme. Where programmes from other towns or from interstate are involved, the transmissions have not been of the high fidelity wide band type. They have been limited, in fact, by the characteristics of the available country and interstate programme channels to about 5 kc/s. or in a few special cases to 6 kc/s.

The possibility of introducing permanent FM broadcasting services has been considered from time to time. There was a legal difficulty in 1948 when the Broadcasting Act prohibited the use of FM by any commercial station; this prohibition was repealed in 1956. Following the repeal, the Australian Broadcasting Control Board held a public inquiry into "the introduction of broadcasting services by stations in the VHF band and using frequency modulation".

The Board invited evidence from interested people and organizations by advertisement in daily and trade newspapers. Only nineteen persons presented evidence and a number of written statements were received. On the evidence submitted, the Board concluded that there were practical objections to the introduction of FM broadcasting, one of the main difficulties stemming from the fact that television services had been commenced in the capital cities.

It would be recalled, too, said the Minister, that the Royal Commission on Television had recommended that TV should be developed in the VHF band. Although at the time of the Royal Commission only seven VHF channels were available for this purpose, subsequent re-allocations made three additional channels available—a total of ten. When the Government decided to extend television to thirteen country centres, and to provide for a national and at least one commercial station at each centre, it became clear that ten would be insufficient for proper development of TV in the VHF band in the future. The extraordinary popularity of television in the capital cities and the desire for alternative programmes had demonstrated a likely need for a greater number of stations in the various centres than had been previously envisaged.

This problem was thoroughly investigated by a technical conference arranged in March, 1960, by the Australian Broadcasting Control Board as part of its hearing of the applications made for commercial licences for the thirteen areas. The conference was attended by several of the applicants, a number of manufacturers, the Post Office and the Australian Broadcasting Commission. One of the questions posed was whether adequate space could, in fact, be found for television to expand within the VHF band or whether a partial or complete transfer to the UHF band might be necessary. The general view of the conference was that TV should be extended within the VHF band and that the Postmaster-General should be asked to see how many VHF channels could be made available therefor. In its report to the Government dated August, 1960, the Australian Broadcasting Control Board, after considering the views of the technical conference, expressed the view that thirteen VHF channels would be necessary for TV expansion and that the 92-108 mc/s. reserved for FM broadcasting might be used to provide two of these television channels, if required.

The Board pointed out that the alternative to making sufficient VHF channels available was to use channels in the UHF band immediately, a course which had been strongly opposed in many quarters and which experience overseas had shown to have inherent disadvantages for TV as compared with the VHF band.

In the meantime, said the Postmaster-General, he had announced his intention of appointing a Radio Frequency Allocations Review Committee to examine the allocation of frequencies for all types of radio services following the 1959 International Frequency Conference in Geneva. That Committee, which was set up under the chairmanship of Professor L. G. H. Huxley, was asked to suggest, among other things, methods by which additional TV frequencies could be obtained.

In its examination of the frequency problem as a whole, the Committee found that the number of fixed and mobile radio services used by business, industrial and professional organizations and by essential services was growing. From 1955 to 1960, for example, the number of such services licensed had increased over 200 per cent. from less than 8,000 to 24,013; on present indications, said Mr. Davidson, it will be necessary to accommodate a further 20,000 stations, within the next five years, in the VHF band. While it would not be impossible to transfer some of these, or to allot new ones, to the UHF band, a number of very real difficulties are involved for many of these services due to the characteristics of UHF propagation. While it is believed that some services of this kind must ultimately go into the UHF band, it is clear that there will still be a very serious problem in accommodating those which, for various reasons, must remain in the VHF band. Professor Huxley's Committee concluded that, by using the two channels which had been reserved for FM broadcasting, they could just barely meet the requirement of thirteen television channels in the VHF band and make reasonable provision for the growth of essential fixed and mobile services.

Accordingly, in the re-allocation of frequencies recommended by the Committee, that portion of the band 92-108 mc/s. which lies between 92 and 94 mc/s. has been allocated to fixed and mobile radio services to meet the growing Government and commercial requirements for such services. The Postmaster-General stated that he was aware of the suggestion that a frequency in the band 92-94 mc/s. might be made available to allow the FM transmissions to continue. However, quite apart from the reduction in frequency space for the fixed and mobile services which would result, undesirable interference effects to reception of television would occur in some areas.

It is therefore not possible, said the Minister, to have thirteen channels for television in the VHF band and, at the same time, make adequate provision for the development of fixed and mobile radio services without closing down the FM broadcasting transmissions which have never been on anything but an experimental basis. Even were it practicable to continue operation of the FM stations in the VHF band, it would be quite impracticable to expand the service throughout the Commonwealth in that band because of the requirements for television and others. It should be emphasized, however, that frequency space is available in the UHF band for broadcasting services and, should a strong demand to establish an FM broadcasting service in addition to other broadcasting services manifest itself, adequate frequency space is available for development throughout the Commonwealth in the UHF band.

The importance and value to the community of the fixed and mobile radio services have been acknowledged, said the Postmaster-General. They provide for a wide range of Government and semi-Government operations, police, fire, ambulance, bush fire control, electricity and water authorities, harbour and other marine activities in addition to the very large and growing needs of a wide variety of commercial users and industries. Successful economic operation of many of the industries concerned now depends heavily on the effective use of mobile and point-to-point radio services in the VHF band.

Canberra.

31st May, 1961

APPENDIX D.

COMMERCIAL TELEVISION STATIONS. PRINCIPAL SHAREHOLDERS IN LICENSEE COMPANIES.

AMALGAMATED TELEVISION SERVICES PTY. LTD. (ATN).

	£1 Shares.
<i>The Herald-Sun Group—</i>	
Associated Newspapers Ltd., Sydney	125,000
John Fairfax and Sons Pty. Ltd.	175,000
	300,000
<i>The 2UW Group—</i>	
The Australian Broadcasting Co. Pty. Ltd.	75,000
	75,000
<i>The A.W.A. Group—</i>	
John Fairfax & Sons Pty. Ltd.	300,000
	300,000
<i>The 2GB-Macquarie-Artransa Group—</i>	
Broadcasting Station 2GB Pty. Ltd.	59,706
Macquarie Broadcasting Service Pty. Ltd.	19,706
Artransa Pty. Ltd.	39,706
	119,118
<i>The John Fairfax-Macquarie Group—</i>	
John Fairfax and Sons Pty. Ltd.	340,000
2GB-Macquarie-Artransa	60,000
	400,000
<i>Combined Group—</i>	
John Fairfax and Sons Pty. Ltd.	119,130
Broadcasting Station 2GB Pty. Ltd.	11,250
Artransa Pty. Ltd.	11,250
The Australian Broadcasting Co. Pty. Ltd.	8,370
	150,000
<i>The Fairfax-2GB-Artransa-A.W.A.-Email Group—</i>	
John Fairfax and Sons Pty. Ltd.	127,500
Broadcasting Station 2GB Pty. Ltd.	11,250
Artransa Pty. Ltd.	11,250
	150,000
Total issued shares	1,494,118

TELEVISION CORPORATION LTD. (TCN).

	10s. Shares.
Australian Consolidated Press Ltd.	711,000
Colourtone Pty. Ltd. *	48,000
Compress Printing Ltd.*	48,000
Shakespeare Head Press Pty. Ltd.*	48,000
Wilson's Laundry Pty. Ltd.*	52,950
Consolidated Press Holdings Ltd.	210,450
Associated Newspapers Ltd. (England)	348,000
Philips Electrical Industries Pty. Ltd.	173,250
Broadcasting Station 2SM Pty. Ltd.	74,250
Church of England Property Trust Diocese of Sydney	60,000
Brisbane TV Ltd.	48,000
Paramount Film Service Pty. Ltd.	45,750
Tivoli Circuit Australia Pty. Ltd.	30,000
James N. Kirby Manufacturing Pty. Ltd.	30,000
J. N. Thom, R. H. Erskine (A.L.P.)	29,250
Others (less than 10,000 shares each)	941,100
Total issued shares	2,898,000

* Subsidiaries of Australian Consolidated Press Ltd.

COMMERCIAL TELEVISION STATIONS—continued.

GENERAL TELEVISION CORPORATION PTY. LTD. (GTV).

	£1 Shares.
Independent Television Corporation Pty. Ltd.*	627,441
David Syme & Co. Ltd.	188,169
Hoyts Theatres Ltd.	58,847
Greater Union Theatres Pty. Ltd.	58,848
Nilsen's Broadcasting Service Pty. Ltd.	35,290
Val Morgan and Sons Pty. Ltd.	17,646
Efftee Broadcasters Pty. Ltd.	13,759
Mack Furnishing Co. Pty. Ltd.	8,909
V. Margetts	2,267
Home News Publishing Co. Pty. Ltd.	824
Total issued shares	1,012,000

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

	£1 Shares.
The Herald and Weekly Times Ltd.	637,499
Associated Newspapers Ltd. (England)	112,500
Directors (6)	6
Total issued shares	750,005

BRISBANE T.V. LTD. (BTQ).

	10s. Shares.
Queensland Newspapers Pty. Ltd.	240,000
Telegraph Newspaper Co. Ltd.	156,000
Associated Newspapers Ltd. (England)	100,000
Commonwealth Broadcasting Corporation (Qld.) Ltd.	50,000
Amalgamated Wireless (A/asia.) Ltd.	50,000
Email Ltd.	50,000
Television Corporation Ltd.	40,000
The Herald and Weekly Times Ltd.	20,000
Southern Electric Authority of Queensland	10,000
Toowoomba Newspaper Co. Ltd.	10,000
Northern Star Ltd. (Lismore)	10,000
Evans Deakin and Co. Ltd.	664,000
Others (less than 10,000 shares each)	
Total issued shares	1,450,000

QUEENSLAND TELEVISION LTD. (QTQ).

	5s. Stock Units.†
Mirror Newspapers Ltd.	514,100
Amalgamated Television Services Pty. Ltd.	500,000
Fairfax Publications Pty. Ltd.	295,800
NBC International Ltd. (Canada)	300,000
ATV (Australia) Pty. Ltd.	300,000
Hannah Ellis	16,000
Television Incorporated (Q/land) Pty. Ltd.	13,836
Sydney Beer	13,600
Savoy Pictures Pty. Ltd.	13,148
F. H. Quinn	12,200
H. G. and Ivy J. Harris	12,000
Geo. Stathis	12,000
Others (less than 10,000 shares each)	1,024,516
Total issued shares	3,027,200

TELEVISION BROADCASTERS LTD. (ADS).

	5s. Shares.
Advertiser Newspapers Ltd.	900,000
Associated Newspapers Ltd. (England)	375,000
Midlands Broadcasting Services Ltd.	300,000
5KA Holdings Ltd.	300,000
Philips Electrical Industries Pty. Ltd.	225,000
Others (less than 10,000 shares each)	900,000
Total issued shares	3,000,000

SOUTHERN TELEVISION CORPORATION LTD. (NWS).

	5s. shares.
News Ltd.	598,000
A.T.V. (Australia) Pty. Ltd.	50,000
Broadcasting Station 2GB Pty. Ltd.	50,000
Others (less than 10,000 shares each)	302,000
Total issued shares	1,000,000

TVW LTD. (TVW).

	10s. shares.
Western Australian Newspapers Ltd.	600,000
Others (less than 10,000 shares each)	149,968
Total issued shares	749,968

600,000 registered unsecured notes of 10s. each, which carry options to convert to shares, have also been allotted.

* Subsidiary of Television Corporation Ltd.

† The £1 shares in this company were converted to 5s. stock units during the year.

COMMERCIAL TELEVISION STATIONS—continued.

BENDIGO AND CENTRAL VICTORIA TELECASTERS LTD. (BCV).

	5s. Shares.
Amalgamated Wireless (A/asia.) Ltd.	198,000
Central Victoria Broadcasters Pty. Ltd.	100,000
Golden Drive-in-Theatre Pty. Ltd.	60,000
Bendigo Amusements Pty. Ltd.	16,800
Bendigo Advertiser and Independent Pty. Ltd.	20,000
Elliott Provincial Newspapers Group Pty. Ltd.	20,000
R. O. Henderson (Beehive) Pty. Ltd.	20,000
C. C. Taylor	20,000
F. K. Hill	10,000
Others (less than 10,000 shares each)	735,200
Total issued shares	1,200,000

GIPPSLAND-LATROBE VALLEY TELECASTERS LTD. (GLV).

	5s. Shares.
Latrobe Valley and Gippsland Broadcasters Pty. Ltd.	200,000
Associated Broadcasting Services Ltd.	40,000
Gippsland Newspapers Pty. Ltd.	20,000
Swan Lake Drive-In Pty. Ltd.	20,000
Latrobe Valley Newspapers Pty. Ltd.	20,000
Southern Newspapers Pty. Ltd.	12,000
Regal Theatres Pty. Ltd.	12,000
G. C. Lewis	12,000
C. L. Fraser	12,000
Others (less than 10,000 shares each)	852,000
Total issued shares	1,200,000

GOULBURN-MURRAY TELEVISION LTD. (GMV).

	5s. Shares.
Associated Broadcasting Services Ltd.	400,000
Sir John McDonald	20,000
S. McMillan	20,000
F. O. Cameron	16,000
Sir Wm. Bridgeford	12,000
Others (less than 10,000 shares each)	732,000
Total issued shares	1,200,000

DARLING DOWNS TV LTD. (DDQ).

	5s. Shares.
Birch, Carroll and Coyle Ltd.	120,000
Empire Theatre Pty. Ltd. and subsidiary companies	60,000
Toowoomba Newspaper Co. Pty. Ltd.	40,000
Gold Radio Service Pty. Ltd.	40,000
Hoyts Theatres Ltd.	40,000
Warwick Broadcasting Co. Pty. Ltd.	10,000
The Warwick Newspaper Pty. Ltd.	10,000
Amalgamated Wireless (A/asia) Ltd.	10,000
Others (less than 10,000 shares each)	470,000
Total issued shares	800,000

ROCKHAMPTON TELEVISION LTD. (RTQ.)

(Share issue not yet made. Proposed principal shareholders only are shown.)

	10s. Shares.
Rockhampton Newspaper Co. Pty. Ltd.	40,000
Rockhampton Broadcasting Co. Pty. Ltd.	20,000
Walter Reid and Co. Ltd.	20,000
Hoyts Theatres Ltd.	20,000
Amalgamated Wireless (A/asia) Ltd.	10,000
J. A. E. and J. A. M. Angel	10,000

TELECASTERS NORTH QUEENSLAND LTD. (TNQ).

(Share issue incomplete.)

	5s. Shares.
Ayr Broadcasters Pty. Ltd.	80,000
Amalgamated Wireless (A/asia) Ltd.	80,000
The North Queensland Newspaper Co. Ltd.	40,000
Feldts Theatres	40,000
Samuel Allen and Sons Ltd.	20,000
C. K. Carmody	20,000
L. T. Heatley	12,000
Others (less than 10,000 shares each)	20,000

NORTHERN TELEVISION LTD. (TNT).

W. R. Rolph and Sons Pty. Ltd.	169,659
7EX Pty. Ltd.	169,650
Findlay and Wills Broadcasters Pty. Ltd.	169,650
Holyman Monds and Affleck Ltd.	16,000
McKinlays Pty. Ltd.	16,000
A. C. Ferrall Pty. Ltd.	11,000
Wallace V. Webb	10,000
Others (less than 10,000 shares each)	738,041
Total issued shares	1,300,000

APPENDIX E.

LIST OF TELEVISION STATIONS.
NATIONAL STATIONS IN OPERATION ON 30TH JUNE, 1961.

Call Sign.	Channel.	Location.	Authorized Frequencies (Mc/s.).	Authorized Power (kW. e.r.p.) and Polarization, Horizontal (H) or Vertical (V).	Hours of Service per Week (to nearest Quarter Hour).
ABN	2	NEW SOUTH WALES. Sydney	63-70 V. 64.25 S. 69.75	Vision 100 } Sound 20 } H	56½
ABV	2	VICTORIA. Melbourne	63-70 V. 64.25 S. 69.75	Vision 100 } Sound 20 } H	54½
ABQ	2	QUEENSLAND. Brisbane	63-70 V. 64.24 S. 69.74	Vision 100 } Sound 20 } H	49½
ABS	2	SOUTH AUSTRALIA. Adelaide	63-70 V. 64.26 S. 69.76	Vision 100 } Sound 20 } H	50½
ABW	2	WESTERN AUSTRALIA. Perth	63-70 V. 64.25 S. 69.75	Vision 100 } Sound 20 } H	56½
ABT	2	TASMANIA. Hobart	63-70 V. 64.24 S. 69.74	Vision 100 } Sound 20 } H	49½

COMMERCIAL TELEVISION STATIONS IN OPERATION ON 30TH JUNE, 1961.

Call Sign.	Channel.	Location of Station.	Authorized Frequencies (Mc/s.).	Authorized Power (kW. e.r.p.) and Polarization, Horizontal (H) or Vertical (V).	Licensee and Registered Office.	Hours of Service per Week (to nearest Quarter Hour).
ATN	7	NEW SOUTH WALES. Sydney	181-188 V. 182.25 S. 187.75	Vision 100 } Sound 20 } H	Amalgamated Television Services Pty. Ltd., Television Centre, Epping, N.S.W.	95
TCN	9	Sydney	195-202 V. 196.25 S. 201.75	Vision 100 } Sound 20 } H	Television Corporation Ltd., 168-174 Castlereagh-street, Sydney, N.S.W.	81½
GTV	9	VICTORIA. Melbourne	195-202 V. 196.25 S. 201.75	Vision 100 } Sound 20 } H	General Television Corporation Pty. Ltd., 22-46 Bendigo-street, Richmond, Victoria	78½
HSV	7	Melbourne	181-188 V. 182.25 S. 187.75	Vision 100 } Sound 20 } H	Herald-Sun T.V. Pty. Ltd., 44-74 Flinders-street, Melbourne, Victoria	65
BTQ	7	QUEENSLAND. Brisbane	181-188 V. 182.25 S. 187.75	Vision 100 } Sound 20 } H	Brisbane TV Ltd., Empire House, Cnr. Queen and Wharf streets, Brisbane, Queensland	70½
QTQ	9	Brisbane	195-202 V. 196.25 S. 201.75	Vision 100 } Sound 20 } H	Queensland Television Ltd., New Zealand Insurance Chambers, 334 Queen-street, Brisbane, Queensland	77½
ADS	7	SOUTH AUSTRALIA. Adelaide	181-188 V. 182.26 S. 187.76	Vision 100 } Sound 20 } H	Television Broadcasters Ltd., 125 Strangways-terrace, North Adelaide, South Australia	71½
NWS	9	Adelaide	195-202 V. 196.26 S. 201.76	Vision 100 } Sound 20 } H	Southern Television Corporation Ltd., 202-208 Tynte-street, North Adelaide, South Australia	70½
TVW	7	WESTERN AUSTRALIA. Perth	181-188 V. 182.25 S. 187.75	Vision 100 } Sound 20 } H	TVW Limited, Osborne Park-road, Tuart Hill, Western Australia	54½
TVT	6	TASMANIA. Hobart	174-181 V. 175.25 S. 180.75	Vision 50 } Sound 10 } H	Tasmanian Television Ltd., 23 Elizabeth street, Tasmania	39½

APPENDIX F.

EXTRACTS FROM THE FIRST REPORT OF THE
 ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON RELIGIOUS TELEVISION PROGRAMMES
 TO THE AUSTRALIAN BROADCASTING CONTROL BOARD, APRIL, 1961

2. At our first meeting in July, 1959, the Chairman of the Board (Mr. R. G. Osborne) informed us that both the Prime Minister (Rt. Hon. R. G. Menzies) and the Postmaster-General (Hon. C. W. Davidson) were most interested in the work of the Committee, which had been established at a time in the development of Australian television services when it seemed that a general review should be made of the development of religious television programmes, with special reference to the principles, stated in the Board's Television Programme Standards, on which the use of free station time should be based, namely—

"18. Section 103 of the *Broadcasting and Television Act 1942-1960* provides that—

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

19. The following principles should be applied in the allocating of time for the televising of religious matter (other than sponsored religious matter):—

- (a) Time should be allocated for the televising of matter of a religious nature to the extent of at least one per cent. of the normal weekly hours of service, with a minimum of 30 minutes each week, to be scheduled either as a complete unit occupying the whole time allocated; or as a series of programmes on one or more days of the week, with a minimum of 5 minutes for each programme.
- (b) Station time as allocated shall be provided, free of charge, to the Church or religious body concerned, but reasonable charges may be made to cover costs other than those of a programme presented in, and using the normal facilities of a studio under the control of the licensee.
- (c) Time should be 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 as shown in the latest Census; such arrangements should be made by mutual agreement between the licensees and representatives of the Churches and denominations and should have regard to the suitability for televising of the services or other religious matter proposed to be televised.
- (d) Religious programmes should be presented only by responsible persons or bodies, and should not contain statements ridiculing any form of religious belief."

We were invited to consider initially, and to advise the Board on—

- (i) the adequacy of the Board's determinations relating to religious programmes as stated in paragraphs 18 and 19 of the Television Programme Standards;
- (ii) the principles stated in paragraph 19 of the Standards for distribution of available station time among religious denominations, and the application of these principles;
- (iii) the forms of presentation of religious matter considered to be best suited to the medium of television in Australia; and
- (iv) any other aspects which the Committee considered relevant.

It was explained to us that while, in general, we should concern ourselves mainly with programmes presented in free station time, we should be expected to take an overall view of the presentation of religious matter, including sponsored religious matter, in commercial television programmes; and that we should be at liberty to comment on other television programmes insofar as their impact on viewers was related to the impact of religious programmes.

Principles and Opinions.

6. At the outset the Committee adopted the principle that the use of television for religious purposes should be approached on an ecumenical, and not on a denominational, basis. It appeared that the difference between denominational viewpoints was very small in relation to the importance of spreading the teachings of Christ. This does not mean that denominational differences should be obscured; but where they are discussed the object should be to inform the viewer, and not to promote any particular denomination. In its handling of religious matter we felt that the aim of television should be to bring fundamental religious truths to viewers. Recognizing the far-reaching impact of television, its religious programmes should cater at least as much for the non church-goer as for the church-goer. We believe the theological content of a programme to be at least as important as the techniques employed in its presentation. These few principles, especially those relating to the aim of television and the importance of the theological content of programmes, have dominated the Committee's thinking; these together with the justifiable assumption that religious programmes are no less important than any other programmes, will be found to be the core of our various recommendations.

Development of Religious Television Programmes.

7. At the commencement of programme services in 1956 the commercial television stations in Sydney and Melbourne followed no regular plan for religious programmes. Each of the four stations made a different approach, and continued to do so for about two years, after which the activities of the C.T.A.* had developed, in New South Wales, to the point where both Sydney stations were prepared to hand over to the C.T.A. the responsibility for providing and presenting 75 per cent. of the religious matter televised in free station time. The remaining 25 per cent. of religious matter was provided by a committee formed for the purpose within the Roman Catholic Church. It is important to recognize that then, and for some time afterwards, most of the commercial television stations were content to provide free station time, as required by the Standards, and to be relieved of the responsibility of providing religious programme matter. The rapid growth of television led to increased hours of transmission until towards the end of 1958 all four stations had passed the point at which their obligation for free station time was satisfied by the minimum of thirty minutes. It was at this point that the Board considered that a review of religious television programmes and practices should be made—a decision which led to the establishment of this Committee.

Adequacy of the Television Programme Standards.

11. Considering first the adequacy of the Board's determinations on the televising of religious matter as stated in the Television Programme Standards, we find ourselves unable to confine our observations to the two relevant paragraphs of the Standards (18 and 19). In the field of general programmes we feel that the Board has, in the Television Programme Standards, competently, reasonably and beneficially stated what should and should not be televised to serve the best interests of the general public. As regards the televising of Divine Worship or other matter of a religious nature,

* Christian Television Association.

the Board has scrupulously developed, in paragraph 19 of the Standards, the requirements of section 103 of the Act, but has not put forward any constructive suggestions for the presentation of such programmes (as it has done for children's programmes); nor has it attempted, except in very general terms, to ensure that the purpose of section 103 is not nullified by other programmes. We do not expect that specific Christian, or even moral, teaching should obviously pervade all programmes, but we feel strongly that the principle stated in the second sentence of paragraph 12 (a) of the Standards, in relation to family programmes, should be applied equally, though sensibly, to all hours of television programme transmission. This sentence reads: "On no account should the more sordid aspects of life be presented in such a way that they appear to play a greater part in life than they actually do". We have not failed to notice the extent to which American producers have delved into the sordidness, depravity, cruelty and brutality of some parts of American (and other) history to provide "entertainment" programmes. In moderation there may be a place for this type of story; but no responsible authority (be it the Board or the licensee of a station) can regard without concern the use of so great a proportion of high audience-density time for the televising of tales of crime and gangsterism, in squalid settings, such as has occurred in the months preceding the issue of this report. The frequency and persistence of these themes cannot be ignored; and the intention of the Act in providing a place for religion in television programmes may be almost neutralized by the volume of such uncompromisingly un-Christian matter. We, in company with many other observers of human nature, are not impressed by the argument that a moral ending to a story is a cure-all for what precedes it. Accordingly we recommend that it be made clear to all concerned that the words which occur in paragraph 3 of the Standards—"only the goodwill and high purpose of those who actually operate the stations and plan the programmes can ensure that television will be used constructively for the welfare of the community"—have a real and urgent meaning for which the minimum interpretation should be that no programme irresponsibly denies the Christian ethic, or diminishes the teaching and beneficial intention of religious programmes. In paragraph 5 of the Television Programme Standards the Board has provided for the serious presentation of moral and social issues, which might be prevented by the normal application of other parts of the Standards. We support this action whole-heartedly; and we have equally strong feelings that the requirement for due warning of the nature of such programmes should be carried out openly and fearlessly . . .

Distribution of Free Station Time.

12. The Board's Standards in paragraph 19 (a) require the provision of free station time for the televising of religious matter at the rate of 1 per cent. of a station's normal weekly hours of service, with a minimum of 30 minutes weekly. This amount, we think, is not unreasonable. However there are some differences of opinion about the placing of this time and whether it should be used as a whole or in shorter units in different parts of the programme. (These aspects are dealt with subsequently in paragraphs 15-17). There are also many grave practical difficulties in distributing the free station time on the basis of the numerical strength of denominations, as suggested in paragraph 19 (c) of the Standards. This has been shown in practice by the fact that the Protestant Churches found it necessary to authorize a central programme-producing organization, the C.T.A., to enable them jointly to exercise their television responsibilities. It is apparent that the use of mass media for religious purposes required, in addition to substantial funds, special skills and abilities which are not always to be found readily among the clergy and are not necessarily distributed equally, or proportionately, among the branches of the Church. A practical way round the Board's rule for distribution of time was found in a free interpretation of the words "such arrangements should be made by mutual agreement between the licensees and representatives of the Churches". In effect the attempt to observe proportionate distribution was submerged in the broader divisions now fairly generally adopted—Protestant 75 per cent.—80 per cent. of free station time, Roman Catholic 20 per cent.—25 per cent. The Board was well advised to accept this practice, and we believe that it should continue to do so for some years if necessary, until television presentation has become a recognized part of the specialist training within each denomination. We consider that the principle of distribution is sound, but that its application should be flexible to meet the changing needs of the medium and the development of professional ability within the Churches. It is likely that the Committee will have more to say on this subject in future reports.

Forms of Programme Presentation.

13. To recommend the forms of presentation of religious matter best suited to television is beyond the competence of the Committee at this stage. This is a subject which is still undergoing experiment in other parts of the world, and has barely been touched in Australia. We are inclined to the view that expediency and individual enthusiasms have hitherto played too great a part in the form of these programmes. The expense involved in televising Divine Worship from Churches has deterred the stations and the Churches alike from experimenting in this very important field. Instead we have seen the development of studio presentations, often inexpensive and sometimes rendered ineffective by lack of adequate rehearsal. This has led to a standard of presentation which is too frequently amateurish, and poor by comparison with other programmes, both live and on film. In our view the best use can be made of television by employing a wide range of forms of presentation In religious matter, as in other programme matter the number of approaches to the viewer is limited only by the ingenuity of script writers and producers. . . . Some thoughts on the more suitable forms of presentation for Australian television are set out in paragraph 31.

Subject Matter for Programmes.

14. Whatever the form of a religious programme the subject matter falls broadly into two sections—the teaching of the Gospel, and fringe matter. The former is self-explanatory; the variety of subjects included in the latter stems from the principle that every aspect of human life and action is related to the work of the Church. We do not disagree with this principle, but feel that in television it should be applied in moderation. The amount of time required to be provided for the presentation of religious programmes is too small to be squandered on subjects which any station manager of our acquaintance would be prepared to deal with under some other heading, such as news commentary, social welfare, or charitable and community service. The tendencies to spend too much time on these subjects, to avoid stating the Christian belief in simple terms, and to seek forms of presentation which are too ambitious for the resources and facilities available, cause us some concern. These tendencies are not universal, nor do they imply lack of sincerity among those whose task it is to present religious programmes; but they do exist, and have led to something less than the best use of the time available. It is the Committee's belief that primarily religious television should aim to present fundamental religious values to viewers, without regard for the differences between religious creeds. We feel that religious programmes should be simple and not complex, and that it is the task of the Church as a whole to find effective ways of presenting religion through television.

Division and Placement of Free Station Time.

15. The Board's requirement that stations should make available one per centum of programme transmission time for religious matter appears to us to be adequate. As we have already implied, it takes considerable skill and resources to fill to advantage even the minimum period of 30 minutes each week. But the manner in which the free station time is allocated during a week's programme is very relevant to the value that may be obtained from religious television, and far too little thought appears to have been given to it. The stations, being commercial enterprises, could not ignore the money value of peak viewing hours, and tended to place religious programmes at off-peak times of day. The Churches, or their agents, seem to have been pre-disposed to choose Sunday for their programmes without inquiring too deeply into the habits and availability of viewers. Consequently in the early stages of television religious programmes occurred at the beginning or end of the day's transmission or at low audience periods on Sunday afternoons. Even these periods were not stable, and were changed from time to time as opportunity arose to expand programme transmissions. . . .

16. The Board has specified that religious programmes shall be not less than five minutes in duration: as we are of the opinion that for certain types of religious matter periods of less than five minutes could be used to advantage, we feel that the minimum might be abolished if it were agreed that free station time each week be divided into, say, one period of 15 to 30 minutes' duration for major programmes, several periods of up to ten minutes' duration for programmes directed to special classes of viewers (e.g., housewives, children), and some quite short periods in which church news or other religious matter could be presented similarly to the "saturation campaign" employed for advertisements. With the exception of the "saturation campaign" times, whose chief value lies in their unexpectedness and distribution throughout transmission hours, it is most desirable to have fixed regular times for religious programmes. We do not suggest that the Church be given peak-viewing times, but we feel that it should have reasonably good times from the point of view of size and nature of its audience. It has been put to us that daytime transmission should begin with a short religious prologue; we think there is merit in this idea if transmission commences at the same time each day, and if that time is fixed for the foreseeable future. For stations which are undergoing rapid expansion of hours the prologue may be less practicable, as it might be difficult to fix a time and adhere to it.

17. Our views on the duration and times of presentation of religious programmes may be summarized as follows:—

- (a) the greater part of the free station time allocated each week should be divided into one or more major periods directed to a general audience, and several minor periods directed to sectional audiences (e.g., housewives, adolescents, children);
- (b) the remainder of the free station time should be distributed in short periods throughout transmission hours;
- (c) the programmes televised under (a) should occur regularly at specified times, although the programmes televised under (b) may occur irregularly;
- (d) the fixing of times and duration of religious programmes should be the subject of agreement between the Churches and the stations; in reaching agreement all parties should bear in mind that wherever a commercial television service is provided by two or more stations it may be desirable to arrange and distribute religious programmes in such a way that the proposals of sub-paragraphs (a) and (b) will be shared among the stations, and not necessarily followed in full by each station;
- (e) there should be no specified minimum period for a religious programme or item.

18. Much thought has been given to the question of meeting the convenience of the Churches when selecting times for programmes. Originally this was a serious matter; because of normal Church activities on Sundays ministers were not readily available to attend television studios at certain times, and the lateness of epilogues was apt to place considerable physical strain on them. The introduction of video tape to most stations, and the willingness of managers to employ it for pre-recording programmes, has minimized these difficulties, so that the time of presentation may now be considered almost entirely from the viewpoint of giving the best service to the public. Taking into account the opinions we have expressed in the preceding paragraph we feel that wherever two or more commercial stations provide a television service in any one area they might jointly consider the presentation of religious matter so that viewers may see, apart from those programmes which may be presented on special Church days, the following regular programmes:—

- (a) a service of Divine Worship, specially designed for television, and preferably of about 30 minutes' duration, four times during the year; it is recommended that these programmes be televised on Sunday morning;
- (b) a programme of not less than 15 minutes' duration, designed for a general audience, to be televised once each week between 6.30 p.m. and 10.30 p.m.;
- (c) a programme designed for housewives, of 5 to 10 minutes' duration, to be televised twice weekly during women's sessions;
- (d) programmes of 2 to 5 minutes' duration for children of 8 to 12 years, to be televised twice weekly in the late afternoon;
- (e) programmes of 2 to 5 minutes' duration designed for older children of 13 to 16 years, to be televised twice weekly in the late afternoon;
- (f) a programme of not less than 15 minutes' duration designed for the more reflective members of the community, to be televised once weekly in the evening between 9.30 and 10.30 p.m.;
- (g) a series of carefully selected items, presented in a form such as a thought for the day, of any appropriate period from 10 seconds upwards, to be televised at least twice daily, once in the daytime programmes and once in the evening.

It is emphasized that the Committee feels this to be a reasonable approach to impact on the viewer, and that in an area served by two or more commercial television stations the suggested programmes should be shared between them. These recommendations do not necessarily concern country stations, about which we have as yet undertaken no special investigation.

Smaller Church Groups.

19. To avoid the possibility of unbalanced distribution of religious matter, and inequitable privilege for numerically strong denominations in comparison with those whose numbers in Australia are as yet comparatively small, the Committee feels that the Church and its agents should consider inviting the representatives of some of the smaller branches of the Christian faith to join with them in the use of free station time. Our suggestion for the use of short periods of time (paragraph 16) may offer a simple way to help these branches and their followers, and to stress the ecumenical approach to Christianity, which we regard as important.

Sunday Morning Programmes.

20. An additional point on which the Committee wishes to express its opinion, though not to make a recommendation, concerns Sunday programmes. We recognize that from time to time there may be some reason to permit stations to operate on Sunday mornings, but we feel that it would be in the public interest to resist the introduction of any regular programme, other than a religious programme, before 12 noon on Sunday.

23. The Committee feels strongly that a religious programme is no less important than any other programme and that some rehearsal is essential in order to obtain smooth and appropriate presentation. We were disturbed to find that several programmes were and are still being regularly televised without any camera rehearsal—although they had had what their Church producers regarded as adequate dry rehearsal before coming to the studio. Absence of camera rehearsal may lead to the transmission of scenes and incidents that distract from rather than contribute to the programme

24. We think it necessary that the Churches should prepare a long-range plan for developing adequate and attractive forms of presentation for the theological, sociological and practical aspects of Christianity; that the stations and the Churches should consult each other on matters concerning studio production and technical facilities, and the best ways of using them efficiently and economically; and that the Board should give positive guidance to all concerned, in sufficiently general terms to avoid the appearance of ordering a form of religious programme or encroaching on that freedom of programming which is secured for licensees under section 99 of the Act.

The Stations and Religious Programmes.

25. We have found in many cases an alarming gap between the managerial attitude to religious programmes, which is usually admirable, and the practical handling of these programmes in presentation, which is sometimes unsympathetic. Although this may arise from a number of causes we feel that it is mainly due to the absence of any one station employee with overall responsibility for the co-ordination, balance, and presentation of religious matter with whom the objectives of the programme may be discussed, and its problems resolved. We recognize that religious programmes occupy a very small part of a station's hours of transmission, but they are no less important than any other part of the programme. The position has been somewhat confused by the appointment within the C.T.A. of persons whose primary responsibility appears to be the production of programmes, but who cannot expect to have an official standing in staff establishment of any station. It seems to be important that the three functions of negotiation, production, and participation in programmes on camera, be separated. This applies more particularly to the Churches, whose agents have sometimes been handicapped by the need to combine two, or even all three, of these roles to the detriment of programmes. We think that there should be two different and distinct levels of liaison between the Churches and the stations. One should be at the policy-making level, on which we envisage discussion between the heads of Churches (or their delegates) and station managers; the other at the operational level. To achieve this second liaison we feel it most desirable that each station should nominate one of its officers, or preferably appoint an officer with suitable qualifications whose duties would be, in part at least, to maintain a sympathetic understanding of the work and objectives of those who present proposals for the Churches, and to give practical advice and assistance in their presentation. For their part the Churches should ensure that their producer is available at all times during rehearsal and presentation of a "produced" programme, for consultation with the appropriate station officers.

26. Arising from this, and from discussions with station managers, we feel that some demarcation of responsibility for the contents of religious programmes is necessary. The licensee of a station must accept ultimate responsibility for all programmes televised by his station, but in the Committee's view, this does not mean that he should dictate to the Churches what they are to say. As we see it, the selection of subject-matter is the function of the Church; in the manner of its presentation a station can offer much practical assistance. The form of religious programmes suitable for presentation in each of the periods allocated for the purpose is a matter for discussion and we feel that the Churches should take some notice of the overall planning of programmes by each station, and try to reach mutual agreement on this aspect.

27. It was put to us that a station, as a matter of policy, might wish to televise religious matter of a particular type at a particular time; that such programmes would be conceived as part of the programme schedule as a whole; and that in the presentation of these programmes the station might prefer to retain complete control of subject-matter, personnel, and production. We were impressed by the sincerity of this approach, and we feel that if such programmes are additional to those provided for under the Board's requirement for free station time there should be no reason to object to their being designed and presented wholly at the discretion of the station.

Sponsored Religious Programmes.

28. It was suggested to us that in arriving at an appreciation of the spread, balance, and effect of religious programmes we might take into account sponsored programmes as well as those televised in free station time. We recognize that sponsored programmes of truly religious matter (as distinct from some of the programmes sponsored by organizations on the fringe of orthodox religion) are likely to be indistinguishable from religious matter televised in free station time, and it is reasonable to take heed of such programmes when assessing the effect of religious programmes generally on viewers. Unfortunately there is no simple or uniform plan on which sponsored religious programmes can be evaluated, first because station policy on their acceptance varies considerably, and secondly because there is increasing pressure to obtain sponsored time by several groups whose following is numerically very small. Our views on programmes of this type concern primarily their placing in the programme in relation to other religious matter, as it is evident that a sequence of religious programmes is by no means as acceptable to viewers as, for example, a sequence of westerns; and consequently too great a concentration of religious programmes is likely to do a disservice to the Church.

Sponsorship of Programmes Televised in Free Station Time.

29. A related problem is that of sponsorship of religious programmes to be presented in free station time There have been isolated examples of sponsorship when the cost of presenting a particular programme (such as an outside broadcast) was more than could be met from (available) funds. The credits for the sponsor were discreetly handled, and did not in themselves detract from the programme. Nevertheless the Committee is strongly opposed to this practice primarily because it cannot accept as ethical, or in accordance with the intention of the Act or the Board's Standards, that a programme occupying time which a station is obliged to provide without charge should, during that

free time, include any commercial credit. There are, too, certain protocols in our civilization which suggest to us that while there can be no objection to a religious body sponsoring a religious programme it is incongruous that the word of God should be acknowledged as being brought to viewers by courtesy of commercial enterprise.

Religious Programmes for Children.

30. The Committee feels some concern at the lack of religious education for children in television programmes. Although at the date of this report some stations have made a move towards filling this need there is still a great deal that could be done with advantage. In the context of television we feel that the words *religious education* may be construed very freely. The atmosphere of the classroom would be out of place, and the religious items now included in some children's programmes appear to make a satisfactory approach to young minds. However, it is important that where religious matter occurs during children's programmes it should be integrated with the programme and not isolated by formal introductory and concluding announcements. Knowledge of the Gospel and the Church may, and should, be presented to children in such a way that it has happy associations; each station should take no less pride in imparting an appreciation of spiritual values than in catering for the abounding though transient enthusiasms of its young audience. (We feel that the approach to children is a matter for specialists, and that it may be valuable for this Committee to confer at some time with the Board's Advisory Committee on Children's Television Programmes.) We have been gratified by the special efforts made by several stations at such seasons as Christmas and Easter, but the occurrence of religious matter for children in normal programmes appears to be rather limited.

Thoughts on the more Suitable Forms of Presentation.

31. In paragraph 13 it was stated that it was beyond the competence of the Committee to recommend the forms of presentation best suited to religious matter. However it is not beyond the Committee to comment on the forms with which experiments have been made or to offer an opinion on the merits and appropriate uses of each form. Although the Board's programme interests are confined to the activities of commercial stations, we feel obliged to take account of the overall impact of television on the public which may result from viewing national as well as commercial programmes. The Australian Broadcasting Commission has regularly televised church services, or similar types of programme, on alternate Sunday mornings; it has also developed the religious talk form very successfully, and has televised a series of religious programmes for children, frequently using the dramatized and narrative forms. We have recommended in paragraph 18 that in areas where more than one commercial television station is operating a service of Divine Worship should be televised at least four times a year. Once the principle of periodical telecasts of *Divine Worship* is established we feel that it must be left to the Churches and the commercial stations jointly to decide whether these services should be televised from Church or studio; it would also be desirable for some liaison to be maintained between the commercial stations and the A.B.C. with the object of making the most of such telecasts by avoiding the transmission of different church services by national and commercial stations at the same time. We consider that in the life and work of the church *epilogues* can be no more than a supplementary form of religious presentation. *Talks and interviews*, whether with direct or indirect religious intention, have probably the most general appeal. Much good can be done through the indirect form by arousing interest in the work and views of prominent persons, whose presence on camera may add value to the programme. *Discussions* may well be used as a stable weekly form of presentation, but, in expansion of the comments in paragraph 13 (f), we stress that much care is needed to ensure that the protagonists do not indulge merely in exchanges of technical import to each other as churchmen, to the exclusion of the viewer and his interest. *Audience Participation programmes* should, in our view, be reserved for special purposes and their use should be restricted to persons whose character and ability enable them to take most advantage of the form. As the value of an audience's presence is largely emotional this type of programme has been used most effectively by some recent visiting evangelists. Consideration should be given to the practicability of using alternative programme forms such as talks or discussions to convey the subject matter; and if the audience participation form is chosen we feel that it should not be used frequently. *Dramatized programmes* are a temptation to the inexperienced, and while we must assume that those who present religious programmes are not inexperienced in the field of religion, we feel that they should be cautioned against embarking on the expense and general difficulty of producing a dramatized programme of professional standard. As the dramatic form is the most common in other television programmes it is also the best known to viewers, whose critical powers are probably more alert here than for any other form of presentation. As we have stated already, dramatized religious programmes should be relatively few in number, and when they do occur their construction and production should be of the highest quality. We make no reference to puppets and some other forms of programme which we have had no opportunity, as yet, to study; nor to imported films, except in relation to the form of presentation used in some of them.

Summary of Recommendations.

32. For convenience our views and recommendations on a number of subjects are summarized below. Although the Summary aims, in each case, to be fair and unbiased, these abbreviated statements cannot hope to express fully the thought underlying each recommendation, and consequently these summaries should not be accepted as being fully informative.

A. Fundamental Principles—

- (i) The use of television should be approached on an ecumenical basis, although the presentation of denominational differences in an informative manner may be beneficial.
- (ii) Television should set out to bring fundamental religious truths to viewers.
- (iii) Religious programmes should be assumed to be no less important than other programmes.

B. Application of the Television Programme Standards, generally—

- (iv) The requirements of paragraph 19 (a) of the Standards that free station time should be provided for the televising of matter of a religious nature to the extent of at least one per cent. of the normal weekly hours of service, with a minimum of 30 minutes each week, appears to be adequate.
- (vi) The broad interpretation of the requirement in paragraph 19 (c) of the Standards, concerning the distribution of free station time, should be permitted to continue for the time being on the present basis of 75–80 per cent. Protestant Churches, 20–25 per cent. Roman Catholic Church.
- (vii) There should be no minimum period specified for the presentation of religious matter such as now exists in paragraph 19 (a) of the Standards.
- (viii) Paragraph 12 (a) of the Standards contains the sentence “ On no account should the more sordid aspects of life be presented in such a way that they appear to play a greater part in life than they actually do ”. This requirement, which now applies only to Family Programmes, should be applied equally, though sensibly, to programmes televised at any time.
- (ix) The words in paragraph 3 of the Standards “ only the goodwill and high purpose of those who actually operate the stations and plan the programmes can ensure that television will be used constructively for the welfare of the community ” should be understood to mean that no programme, even if only by implication, should irresponsibly deny the Christian ethic, nor diminish the teaching and beneficial intention of religious programmes.
- (x) The Board should give positive guidance, in general terms on the televising of religious matter in free station time.
- (xi) Representatives of the numerically smaller Churches may be invited by the Churches to participate in free station time.
- (xii) No programme other than a religious programme should regularly be televised before 12 noon on Sunday.

C. The Televising of Matter of a Religious Nature—

- (xiii) As the free station time available for religious programmes is limited it should be used to best advantage and the programmes should aim to present fundamental religious values to viewers. Time should not be squandered on fringe matter.
- (xiv) Religious programmes should be arranged by each station on the basis of one programme designed for a general audience each week, and several shorter programmes directed to sectional audiences.
- (xv) More programmes of appropriate religious matter should be televised for children. These should be carefully prepared, and if they are to be a part of a general children’s programme they should be integrated with those programmes.
- (xvi) The Churches and their agents should prepare a long-range plan for the development of religious programmes to encompass the theological, sociological, and practical aspects of Christianity.
- (xvii) Appropriate forms of presentation should be used in religious programmes, according to circumstances; the following comments are made as a guide:—
 - (a) Divine Worship, when televised, should be specially designed for television.
 - (b) Talks, interviews, and discussions should be the most generally used form of presentation.
 - (c) Epilogues are satisfactory as supplementary religious programmes, but should not be the only form of presentation used by a station.
 - (d) Audience participation programmes and dramatized programmes are forms of presentation which should be used sparingly, and only by persons fully competent to use them adequately and effectively.
- (xviii) In areas served by two or more commercial television stations the stations should jointly, and in consultation with the Churches, consider the distribution of religious programmes in the best interests of the public. It is not necessarily desirable that each station should undertake all forms of presentation outlined in the preceding sub-paragraph.
- (xix) Programmes arranged after consultation, as suggested in sub-paragraph (xviii), should include the following, to be televised by one or other of the stations concerned:—
 - (a) Divine Worship, on Sunday morning, about four times each year;
 - (b) a programme of not less than 15 minutes’ duration designed for a general audience and televised between 6.30 p.m. and 10.30 p.m. once each week;
 - (c) one or more programmes for sectional audiences (e.g., housewives, young children, older children), to be televised at appropriate times each week;
 - (d) a programme of not less than 15 minutes’ duration designed for the more reflective members of the community, to be televised between 9.30 and 10.30 p.m. once each week;
 - (e) short items, of about 10 seconds’ or longer duration, to be televised by each station at least twice daily.
- (xx) Religious programmes, except those of very short duration (i.e., announcement type) should occur at fixed times which should be mutually agreed upon by the Churches and the stations. These times should not be arbitrarily changed by the stations.
- (xxi) If a station has provided the amount of free station time required by paragraph 19 (a) of the Standards, and has used it for televising religious matter in accordance with the principles and practices recommended or adopted by the Board, it may provide additional time for religious programmes in which the matter and manner of presentation may be of the station’s own choosing.
- (xxii) Religious programmes televised in free station time should not be sponsored in any way.
- (xxiii) Religious programmes should be carefully spaced. Stations which accept sponsored religious programmes should take care not to televise a group of such programmes in sequence.

APPENDIX G.

AUSTRALIAN BROADCASTING CONTROL BOARD.
STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE FOR YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1961.

1959-60.									1960-61.
	<i>Salaries and Wages.</i>								
£								£	
117,369	Salaries							134,202	
6,416	Temporary Assistance							8,286	
1,126	Extra Duty Pay							994	
124,911								143,482	
	<i>General Expenses.</i>								
9,246	Travelling and Subsistence							6,720	
2,969	Office Requisites							3,267	
3,776	Postage, Telephones, &c.							4,620	
9,164	Programme Research and Library							7,744	
29,977	Payments to Post Office for Station Inspections, Observations, &c.							94,944	
947	Repairs and Maintenance							784	
21,740	Incidental and other Expenditure							4,072	
—	Minor Building Works							75	
9,026	Rental							10,586	
86,845								132,812	
	<i>Stores and Materials.</i>								
37,125	Technical Equipment							24,442	24,442
248,881	Total							300,736	

J. O'KELLY, Secretary.

17th July, 1961.

R. G. OSBORNE, Chairman.

17th July, 1961.

The above statement has been examined and is in agreement with the books. In my opinion it is a correct statement of the expenditure of the Australian Broadcasting Control Board for the year ended 30th June, 1961.

V. J. W. SKERMER,
Auditor-General for the Commonwealth.

28th July, 1961.

