

1963.

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COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.

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FIFTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

AUSTRALIAN BROADCASTING  
CONTROL BOARD

FOR

YEAR ENDED 30<sup>TH</sup> JUNE, 1963.

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By Authority:

A. J. ARTHUR, Commonwealth Government Printer, Canberra.  
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# AUSTRALIAN BROADCASTING CONTROL BOARD. FIFTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT.

102 *The Honorable the Postmaster-General:*

107 In conformity with the provisions of section 28 of the *Broadcasting and Television Act 1942-1962*, the Australian Broadcasting Control Board has the honour to furnish its report, being the Fifteenth Annual Report of the Board, on its operations during the year ended 30th June, 1963, together with financial accounts in the form approved by the Treasurer, and the report of the Auditor-General on those accounts.

113 2. This Report is arranged as follows:—

- 115
- 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 1962* (No. 96 of 1962) which was assented to on 14th December, 1962, came into operation on the 28th May, 1963. This Act amended section one hundred and twenty-eight of the *Broadcasting and Television Act 1942-1956* as amended by the *Broadcasting and Television Act 1960-1961*, in consequence of the enactment of the *Repatriation (Special Overseas Service) Act 1962*. The amendment was of a minor nature concerning the meaning of "pensioner" in connexion with the provisions of the Act regarding listeners' and viewers' licence fees, which are granted to pensioners at a reduced fee. The Principal Act as amended is now cited as the *Broadcasting and Television Act 1942-1962*.

4. On the 13th February, 1963, the following Regulation was made under the *Broadcasting and Television Act 1942-1956* as amended by the *Broadcasting and Television Act 1960-1961*:—

4A.—(1.) The functions of the Australian Broadcasting Control Board include the performance of the duty of duly considering and deciding applications to the Board in relation to matters which, under any condition of a licence under the Act in respect of a broadcasting station or television station, may be the subject of application to the Board.

(2.) In performing its function under this regulation, the Board shall, subject to the Act and the terms and conditions of the licence concerned, proceed in such manner, and after notice to such persons, as it thinks proper, and may inform itself in such manner as it thinks fit.

### 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, re-appointed 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 the period 16th March, 1963, to 29th March, 1965.
- Mr. Reginald Arthur Yeo, B.Sc., A.C.G.I., D.I.C., until 1st January, 1963.
- Mr. John Miskel Donovan, appointed for a period of three years from 15th March, 1963.

#### *Part-time Members.*

- Mr. Randal Merrick White, M.A., re-appointed for a period of one year from 6th January, 1963, and
- Dr. William Cropley Radford, M.B.E., M.A., M.Ed., Ph.D., appointed for a period of three years from 6th November, 1961.

Following the expiration of the term of office of Mr. R. A. Yeo as a full-time member of the Board, on 1st January, 1963, the position remained vacant until the appointment of Mr. J. M. Donovan on 15th March, 1963.

## 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 1942-1962*, and are briefly as follows:—

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

Other detailed functions of the Board are referred to, where appropriate, in this Report. They also now include the function prescribed by the Regulation made on 13th February, 1963, and referred to in paragraph 4.

## 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. Apart from its normal meetings, the Board held special meetings commencing on 7th August, 1962, for the purpose of holding public inquiries into applications for the grant of licences for commercial television stations in the following areas:—

Sydney and Melbourne;  
 Manning River, Central Western Slopes, Murrumbidgee Irrigation, Bega-Cooma and Broken Hill, New South Wales;  
 Mildura and Murray Valley, Victoria;  
 Cairns, Mackay and Southern Downs, Queensland;  
 South East, South Australia;  
 Bunbury, Western Australia; and  
 Brisbane.

These special meetings continued until 24th June, 1963.

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

8. Section 16 of the *Broadcasting and Television Act 1942-1962* requires the Board to consult representatives of commercial broadcasting stations and commercial television stations in exercising its powers and functions in relation to those stations. In the case of broadcasting stations, the Board consults the Federal Council of the Federation of Australian Commercial Broadcasters which represents the licensees of all the commercial broadcasting stations. During the year, the Board conferred with the Federal Council on 15th March, 1963, and 22nd April, 1963, when a number of matters affecting commercial broadcasting stations were discussed. In accordance with its usual practice, the Board attended the Annual Convention of the Federation at Canberra, on 8th October, 1962, and took the opportunity of having informal discussions with executive officers of the Federation and licensees of commercial broadcasting stations. Although the Board had no formal meeting with the Federation of Australian Commercial Television Stations, representatives of individual stations conferred with the Board on a number of occasions during the year. 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 66 and there are 26 officers in the State offices. At a Radio and Electronic Convention of the Australian Institution of Radio Engineers

in Melbourne in May, 1963, papers were submitted by three members of the Board's Technical staff; Mr. S. F. Brownless delivered a paper on "Television Transmitting Aerial Performance"; Mr. W. R. Baker delivered a paper on "Field Intensity Estimates of Television Coverage" and Mr. G. W. Morley delivered a paper on "A Transistorized Video Frequency Waveform Corrector". The Board's Director of Programme Services, Mr. D. A. Jose, contributed a paper to a symposium on "The Role of Television in Education", which formed part of the Convention. Mr. Jose also addressed the Fourth Federal Conference of the Christian Television Association of Australia, in November, 1962, and contributed to a course on "The Social Impact of Television" at the Summer School of the Council of Adult Education (Victoria), in January, 1963. Miss I. M. Eastwood, a research officer in the Programme Services Division, spent 1962-63 at the Australian National University where, on a Public Service Board post-graduate fellowship, she undertook an historical study of the development of television in Australia.

#### STATE ORGANIZATION.

10. The staff of the Board in the State offices consists of 21 officers of the Programme Services Division and five officers of the Technical Services Division. The Programme staff provides liaison with the managements of all commercial broadcasting and television stations in the State, concerning the Board's programme standards and makes observations of programmes, in relation to the requirements of the Standards; these officers also provide the basic data for the statistical analysis of broadcasting and television programmes. The technical officers attend to technical matters arising in connexion with the broadcasting and television services in New South Wales, Queensland and South Australia. The Engineer in South Australia attends to such matters in Western Australia, and Head Office Engineers attend to them in Victoria and Tasmania.

11. In its Fourteenth Annual Report the Board mentioned that the question of the transfer to the Board's officers of the technical duties at present being undertaken on its behalf by the officers of the Engineering Division of the Postmaster-General's Department in relation to broadcasting stations is subject to review. The matter was reviewed in collaboration with the Public Service Board during the year, and it was decided that it would be preferable to defer taking over the additional duties until many of the technical responsibilities relating to the establishment and extension of television services, including the field work which is necessary in all States, have been reduced. The Board appreciates fully, however, that the importance of the duties in question in relation to its responsibilities under the *Broadcasting and Television Act 1942-1962*, makes it desirable for them to be carried out by the Board's staff as soon as this can be arranged.

12. During the year the Board paid the Postmaster-General's Department an amount of £13,427 in respect of technical inspections in all States and field strength measurements of commercial broadcasting stations which the Department carried out on the Board's behalf. Expenditure for this work in the last financial year was £14,006.

#### LOCATION OF BOARD'S OFFICES.

13. The Board's Head Office is located at 373 Elizabeth-street, Melbourne, and 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.

### THE AUSTRALIAN BROADCASTING SERVICES.

14. The Australian broadcasting services comprise the National Broadcasting Service and the Commercial Broadcasting Service. The National Broadcasting Service is provided by the Australian Broadcasting Commission through transmitters operated by the Postmaster-General's Department. The Commercial Broadcasting Service is provided by stations operated under licences granted by the Postmaster-General. Details of the national and commercial stations in operation on 30th June, 1963, are contained in Appendices "A" and "B".

### LICENSING OF COMMERCIAL BROADCASTING STATIONS.

15. The statutory provisions relating to the licensing of commercial broadcasting stations are contained in Part IV. of the *Broadcasting and Television Act 1942-1962*. The power to grant, renew, suspend or revoke a licence is conferred upon the Minister who is required to take into consideration

any recommendations which have been made by the Board as to the exercise of those powers. A number of provisions in the Act prescribe the procedure to be followed by the Minister and the Board in this connexion, and these may be briefly stated as follows:—

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

#### CURRENT LICENCES FOR COMMERCIAL BROADCASTING STATIONS.

16. On 30th June, 1963, 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, 1963, is included after Appendix "K". The disposition of the licences according to States is shown hereunder:—

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

#### GRANT OF NEW LICENCES.

17. The procedure for the grant of licences is outlined in paragraph 15. No new licences for commercial broadcasting stations were granted during the year but several requests were received for the granting of additional licences. The Board has been investigating the technical means by which additional stations could be provided for a number of country areas where the service is, at present,

deficient. There are difficulties in the way of recommending the establishment of commercial stations in many of these areas, mainly of a technical nature, arising from the fact that the number of frequency channels available is insufficient to permit stations to be provided, without, at the same time, adversely affecting the service of other stations with which it would be necessary to share frequency channels. These difficulties are accentuated considerably by the fact that, under an agreement with New Zealand, the use of certain frequencies in Australia is restricted. The agreement is designed to avoid mutual interference between broadcasting stations in the two countries. The only area in which it was considered practicable to grant a licence at present is the Nambour area in Queensland where the present grade of service from the Brisbane commercial stations, on which residents of the area must rely, is very poor. Following a recommendation from the Board the Minister formally invited applications for the grant of a licence in this area, pursuant to section 82 of the Act. The Board's recommendation provided for technical operating conditions which would permit the establishment of a station in the Nambour area without seriously affecting the service of other stations. These conditions are as follows:—

- (a) The station will operate on the frequency of 1,320 kc/s which is, at present, used and will continue to be used by 3BA Ballarat, Victoria.
- (b) Power to a maximum of 2,000 watts will be used.
- (c) A directional aerial designed and constructed to limit radiation in the direction of Ballarat, Victoria, to not more than 50 millivolts per metre at 1 mile from the station, and which will meet with the requirements of the Board, will be used.

Although these conditions of operation are restrictive, successful operation of the station on this basis is considered to be possible in view of the fairly large population within a reasonable distance of Nambour. This points to another aspect of the grant of additional licences for commercial broadcasting stations, namely, that the location and technical conditions of operation must be such that they will enable the provision of a service to a population sufficient to ensure successful commercial operation.

18. The Minister's notice inviting applications for a licence for the Nambour area was published in the *Gazette* of 8th November, 1962. The closing date of applications was 1st July, 1963. Applications were received from the following:—

- Maroochy Broadcasting Co. Ltd.
- Nambour Broadcasters Ltd. (a company to be formed).

19. Pursuant to section 83 (1.) of the Act, the Minister by instrument in writing dated 22nd July, 1963, referred the applications to the Board for its recommendation as to the exercise by him of the power conferred by sub-section (1.) of section 81 of the Act. The time and place for the commencement of the inquiry to be conducted into the applications in accordance with section 83 of the Act has not yet been determined.

20. The Board's investigations into the problems associated with the further extension of the commercial broadcasting service are continuing.

#### RENEWAL OF LICENCES.

21. The initial period of a licence for a commercial broadcasting station is five years and thereafter licences are renewable annually, subject to the provisions of the Act which are designed to ensure 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, generally speaking, a very high standard of technical efficiency is being maintained in the Commercial Broadcasting Service. Reports concerning programme services indicated that, with a few exceptions in some particulars, stations have observed the requirements of the Broadcasting Programme Standards and that the services provided for listeners are generally adequate, having regard to the present position of commercial broadcasting in the community, subject to the doubts expressed in paragraph 63. The Board did not find any deficiencies serious enough to suggest that any licence should not be renewed. The programmes of commercial broadcasting stations are dealt with in Part IV. of this report.

#### FEES FOR LICENCES FOR COMMERCIAL BROADCASTING STATIONS.

22. 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 amount of licence fees payable by broadcasting stations during 1962-63 was £106,224, made up as follows:—

State.	Fees paid by—		Total.
	Metropolitan Stations.	Country Stations.	
	£	£	£
New South Wales and Australian Capital Territory ..	18,178	24,257	42,435
Victoria .. .. .	17,739	11,068	28,807
Queensland .. .. .	6,628	9,950	16,578
South Australia and Northern Territory .. .. .	5,792	759	6,551
Western Australia .. .. .	5,022	1,766	6,788
Tasmania .. .. .	1,936	3,129	5,065
Commonwealth .. .. .	55,295	50,929	106,224

In the previous financial year the total amount of licence fees which were payable was £106,145.

#### COMMERCIAL BROADCASTING STATIONS—FINANCIAL RESULTS OF OPERATION.

23. 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 1942-1962*, show the financial results from the operations of such stations during the past twenty-one 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
1960-61 .. .. .	110	107	3	10,979,453	8,332,815	2,646,638
1961-62 .. .. .	110	109	1	11,012,260	8,588,597	2,423,663

#### TRANSFER OF LICENCES AND LEASING OF STATIONS.

24. Section 88 (1.) of the *Broadcasting and Television Act 1942-1962* provides that a licensee of a commercial broadcasting station may not, without the consent in writing of the Minister, transfer the licence or admit another person to participate in any of the benefits of the licence. On 13th June, 1962, the Minister approved of the acquisition by the Victorian Broadcasting Network Ltd. of all the shares in Nicholsons Ltd., licensee of commercial broadcasting stations 6PR Perth, 6TZ Bunbury and 6CI Collie. Subsequently the Minister approved the transfer of the licences for the three stations from Nicholsons Ltd. to Nicholsons Broadcasting Services Pty. Ltd., which is a wholly owned subsidiary of the Victorian Broadcasting Network Ltd.

25. At 30th June, 1963, 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	31.12.66	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	1.5.68	Efftee Broadcasters Pty. Ltd.

26. During the year the Minister gave his consent to the operation of station 3XY by Efftee Broadcasters Pty. Ltd. until 1st May, 1968, following alterations in the agreements between the parties in the matter.

#### OWNERSHIP OF COMMERCIAL BROADCASTING STATIONS.

27. Sub-sections (1.) and (2.) of section 90 of the *Broadcasting and Television Act 1942-1962*, provide that:—

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

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

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

28. It is a condition of each licence for a commercial broadcasting station that “the control of the station shall not be varied in any manner whatsoever, directly or indirectly, without the permission of the Minister”. The administrative procedure under this section has been explained in previous annual Reports of the Board. According to the information supplied by the licensees to the Board during the year 33 of the 110 commercial broadcasting stations in service were being operated by persons or organizations which were in a position to control only one station, and eighteen by persons or organizations which were in a position to control, or were substantially interested in, two stations. The remaining 59 stations were controlled by persons or organizations which were in a position to control directly or indirectly, or had substantial interests in, three or more stations, but in no case did it appear to the Board from the information in its possession that there had been any infringement of section 90 of the Act during the year to which this report relates. The matter is under constant review, and it is the practice of the Board to bring under the notice of the Minister any changes in the interests of any person or organization which appear to be contrary to the intention of the legislation.

#### COMMERCIAL BROADCASTING STATION—4LM MOUNT ISA.

29. It was mentioned in the Board's Twelfth Annual Report that on 23rd May, 1960, the Minister approved a recommendation of the Board that a licence for a commercial broadcasting station at Mount Isa should be granted to Central Queensland Broadcasting Corporation Pty. Ltd., on behalf of a company to be formed subject to several conditions including the following:—

- (a) that 30 per cent. of the issued shares are to be made available to residents of Mount Isa; and
- (b) that one of these local shareholders should be appointed a director of the licensee company.

30. The Board's last Annual Report mentioned that difficulty was experienced by the company in the placement of shares with local residents, largely owing to conditions which arose in connexion with an industrial dispute at Mount Isa, and that, in the circumstances, the licence for the station was granted on 27th April, 1961, to North Queensland Broadcasting Corporation Pty. Ltd., in which all the shares were held by Central Queensland Broadcasting Corporation Pty. Ltd., on the understanding that every effort would be made to comply with the conditions referred to above as soon as possible. During the year the licensee company complied with these conditions by the issue to 28 local residents of a total of 4,500 £1 first preference shares, carrying the same voting rights as the ordinary shares, and the appointment of one of the local shareholders as a director of the company. The station had commenced operations on 5th May, 1961.

## COMMERCIAL BROADCASTING STATIONS 2WG WAGGA AND 2QN DENILQUIN.

31. The licences for commercial broadcasting stations 2WG Wagga and 2QN Deniliquin are held by Riverina Broadcasters and Southern Riverina Broadcasters respectively, being partnerships which formerly consisted of Mr. E. V. Roberts and his daughter, Mrs. W. J. Hucker in the case of 2WG Wagga, and Mr. E. V. Roberts, Mrs. W. J. Hucker and Haig-Muir Broadcasting Pty. Ltd., in the case of 2QN Deniliquin. Following the death of Mr. E. V. Roberts during the year his interests in the partnerships became vested in the Trustees of his Estate namely Mrs. G. J. Roberts, Mrs. W. J. Hucker and Mr. J. W. C. d'Apice.

## IMPORTANT CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDINGS IN BROADCASTING STATIONS.

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

3CV Maryborough .. 3HA Hamilton .. 3SH Swan Hill .. 3TR Sale .. 6PR Perth .. 6TZ Bunbury .. 6CI Collie ..	.. .. .. .. .. .. ..	}	Following the acquisition by the Victorian Broadcasting Network Ltd. of all the shares in Nicholsons Ltd. the licences for stations 6PR Perth, 6TZ Bunbury and 6CI Collie, formerly held by the latter company, were transferred to Nicholsons Broadcasting Services Pty. Ltd., a wholly owned subsidiary of the Victorian Broadcasting Network Ltd. The Victorian Broadcasting Network Ltd., which also holds all the shares in the companies holding the licences for stations 3HA Hamilton, 3SH Swan Hill, 3CV Maryborough and holds all the shares in GLV Ltd. which in turn, holds all the shares in Latrobe Valley and Gippsland Broadcasters Pty. Ltd. licensee of station 3TR Sale, increased its issued capital by 127,843 (10s.) shares, to a total of 527,848 (10s.) shares, of which 92,029 (10s.) shares were issued to residents of Western Australia, being mainly former shareholders in Nicholsons Limited.																											
3DB Melbourne .. 3LK Lubeck ..	.. ..	}	The Herald and Weekly Times Ltd. During the year the issued capital of the licensee company was increased by the issue of 153,132 ordinary shares of 5s. each, to various shareholders in Davies Bros. Ltd. mainly to beneficiaries of the estates of the late Sir J. G. Davies and the late C. E. Davies, making a total of 15,370,575 ordinary shares of 5s. each. After 30th June, 1963, a further 154,285 shares were issued to Sargood Gardiner Ltd. There are also 125,000 (£1) "A" preference shares and 275,000 (£1) "B" preference shares in The Herald and Weekly Times Ltd.																											
4AK Oakey .. 4BK Brisbane ..	.. ..	}	Queensland Newspapers Pty. Ltd.—All the shares in this company are held by Queensland Press Ltd. which, during the year, increased its issued capital from 4,759,195 shares of 10s. each to 7,015,251 shares of 10s. each. The shares were issued to existing shareholders substantially on the basis of one new share for every two shares previously held. Following this transaction Mrs. Lorna Hannan disposed of 151,550 shares to The Herald and Weekly Times Ltd., 35,000 shares to the Advertiser Newspapers Ltd. and 100,000 shares to West Australian Newspapers Ltd. Joseph Wren and John Francis Wren also disposed of 20,000 shares to The Herald and Weekly Times Ltd. The shareholders in Queensland Press Ltd. are now as follows:— <table border="0" style="margin-left: 20px; width: 100%;"> <tbody> <tr> <td>The Herald and Weekly Times Ltd.</td> <td style="text-align: right;">..</td> <td style="text-align: right;">2,909,793</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mrs. Lorna Hannan .. ..</td> <td style="text-align: right;">..</td> <td style="text-align: right;">573,101</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Joseph Wren and John Francis Wren</td> <td style="text-align: right;">..</td> <td style="text-align: right;">726,386</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mrs. Louisa Jones .. ..</td> <td style="text-align: right;">..</td> <td style="text-align: right;">135,214</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Advertiser Newspapers Ltd.</td> <td style="text-align: right;">..</td> <td style="text-align: right;">110,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>West Australian Newspapers Ltd.</td> <td style="text-align: right;">..</td> <td style="text-align: right;">100,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Queensland Press Nominees Ltd.</td> <td style="text-align: right;">..</td> <td style="text-align: right;">239,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other shareholders .. ..</td> <td style="text-align: right;">..</td> <td style="text-align: right;">2,221,757</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right; border-top: 1px solid black;">7,015,251</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	The Herald and Weekly Times Ltd.	..	2,909,793	Mrs. Lorna Hannan .. ..	..	573,101	Joseph Wren and John Francis Wren	..	726,386	Mrs. Louisa Jones .. ..	..	135,214	Advertiser Newspapers Ltd.	..	110,000	West Australian Newspapers Ltd.	..	100,000	Queensland Press Nominees Ltd.	..	239,000	Other shareholders .. ..	..	2,221,757			7,015,251
The Herald and Weekly Times Ltd.	..	2,909,793																												
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		7,015,251																												

- 4IP Ipswich .. Ipswich Broadcasting Co. Pty. Ltd.—During the year the Minister approved of the reconstruction of Ipswich Broadcasting Co. Pty. Ltd., licensee of 4IP Ipswich: South Queensland Broadcasting Holdings Pty. Ltd. acquired 3,000 ordinary (£1) shares and 100 deferred (£1) shares, in the company, in totals of 6,000 ordinary (£1) shares and 100 deferred (£1) shares and Queensland Times Pty. Ltd. which formerly held 2,566 shares in the company acquired a further 434 shares.
- 5AD Adelaide .. }  
 5MU Murray Bridge .. } During the year the issued capital of Advertiser Newspapers Ltd.  
 5PI Crystal Brook .. } was increased from 4,731,566 ordinary 5s. shares to 8,763,932  
 5SE Mount Gambier .. } ordinary 5s. shares by the conversion of 4,032,366 convertible  
 notes of 5s. each held mainly by the existing shareholders.
- 6BY Bridgetown .. }  
 6IX Perth .. } W.A. Broadcasters Pty. Ltd.—During the year the Minister  
 6MD Merredin .. } approved of the acquisition by West Australian Newspapers Ltd.  
 6WB Katanning .. } of the 25,000 (£1) shares (in a total of 50,000 (£1) shares)  
 formerly held by Musgroves Ltd. in W.A. Broadcasters Pty.  
 Ltd. The other 25,000 shares in the company are also held by  
 W.A. Newspapers Pty. Ltd.
- 7HO Hobart .. Commercial Broadcasters Pty. Ltd.—During the year The Herald and Weekly Times Ltd. acquired 102,618 ordinary (£1) shares in totals of 433,300 ordinary (£1) shares and 120,000 (£1) preference shares in Davies Bros. Ltd. which holds half the shares in Commercial Broadcasters Pty. Ltd.

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

33. 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 15,524,860 (5s.) ordinary shares in The Herald and Weekly Times Ltd., 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 (A/asia) Ltd.*—

- (a) holds the licences for 2AY Albury, 3BO Bendigo, 4CA Cairns and 4TO Townsville;
- (b) owns all the shares in Grafton Broadcasting Co. Pty. Ltd., licensee of 2GF Grafton, and Goulburn Broadcasting Co. Pty. Ltd., licensee of 2GN Goulburn;
- (c) holds 4,899 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 20,000 of the 40,000 shares in Findlay and Wills Broadcasters Pty. Ltd., licensee of 7LA Launceston, and 7,136 of the 527,848 shares in the Victorian Broadcasting Network Ltd. (see below);
- (f) holds 1,000 of the 3,643 (£1) preference shares in Trans-continental Broadcasting Corporation Ltd., licensee of 2KA Katoomba. There are also 7,256 (£1) ordinary and 14,000 (5s.) ordinary shares in the licensee company.

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

*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 3,679 shares in Broadcasting Station 2GB Pty. Ltd. Broadcasting Associates Pty. Ltd. and Broadcasting Station 2GB Pty. Ltd. have the following interests in commercial broadcasting stations, other than 2GB Sydney:—

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

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

- (a) own all the shares in Central Queensland Broadcasting Corporation Pty. Ltd., licensee of 4LG Longreach;
- (b) hold all the 10,002 (£1) ordinary shares and 498 of the 4,998 (£1) preference shares in North Queensland Broadcasting Corporation Pty. Ltd., licensee of 4LM Mt. Isa;
- (c) have a half interest in Ipswich Broadcasting Co. Pty. Ltd., licensee of 4IP Ipswich. The interests are also entitled to appoint the Chairman and Managing Director of the licensee company.

*Central Methodist Mission Inc.* holds—

- (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.

*The Herald and Weekly Times Ltd.—*

- (a) holds the licences for stations 3DB Melbourne and 3LK Lubeck;
- (b) is the principal shareholder, with 2,968,860 ordinary (5s.) shares, in a total of 8,763,932 ordinary and 168,000 (£1) preference shares, in Advertiser Newspapers Ltd. (see above);
- (c) holds 2,909,793 ordinary (10s.) shares in a total of 7,015,251 ordinary (10s.) shares in Queensland Press Ltd., whose subsidiary company, Queensland Newspapers Pty. Ltd., holds the licences for stations 4AK Oakey and 4BK Brisbane;
- (d) holds 354,300 ordinary (5s.) shares in totals of 5,000,000 (5s.) ordinary shares and 400,000 (£1) preference shares in David Syme and Co. Ltd., which has a quarter interest in 3AW Broadcasting Co. Pty. Ltd., licensee of 3AW Melbourne;
- (e) holds 102,618 ordinary shares in a total of 433,300 (£1) ordinary shares in Davies Bros. Ltd. which has a half interest in Commercial Broadcasters Pty. Ltd. licensee of 7HO Hobart. There are also 120,000 (£1) preference shares in Davies Bros. Ltd.

*Nicholsons Broadcasting Services Pty Ltd., Perth*, holds the licences for 6PR Perth, 6CI Collie and 6TZ Bunbury (see also the Victorian Broadcasting Network Ltd.).

*The Victorian Broadcasting Network Ltd. holds—*

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

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

*Whitford Interests, hold—*

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

*2TM Management Pty. Ltd.* has the majority of 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.

34. Newspaper companies, or persons substantially interested in newspapers, owned sixteen of the 110 stations in operation on 30th June, 1963, and held shares in 21 other stations. The principal newspaper interests in broadcasting stations are set out below—

*Capital City Newspapers.*

2GB Sydney ..	..	John Fairfax and Sons 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 associated company Consolidated Press Holdings Ltd. owns about 40 per cent. of the shares in Television Corporation Ltd., whose wholly owned subsidiary company, Independent Television Corporation Ltd., holds 627,441 of the 1,012,000 shares in General Television Corporation Pty. Ltd. which owns all the shares in Melbourne Broadcasters Pty. Ltd., licensee of 3AK.
3AW Melbourne	..	David Syme and Co. Ltd. (the <i>Melbourne Age</i> ) holds 14,000 of the 56,000 shares in 3AW Broadcasting Co. Pty. Ltd., licensee of the station.
3DB Melbourne 3LK Lubeck	.. } .. }	Licences held by the The Herald and Weekly Times Ltd. (the <i>Melbourne Herald</i> ).
4AK Oakey .. 4BK Brisbane	.. } .. }	Licences held by Queensland Newspapers Pty. Ltd. (the <i>Brisbane Courier-Mail</i> ).

- 5AD Adelaide .. }  
 5MU Murray Bridge .. }  
 5PI Crystal Brook .. }  
 5SE Mount Gambier .. } Licence for 5AD held by Advertiser Newspapers Ltd. (the Adelaide Advertiser) subsidiary companies of which hold the licences for the other three stations.
- 2BH Broken Hill .. }  
 5DN Adelaide .. } News Ltd. (the Adelaide News) 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.
- 6IX Perth .. }  
 6MD Merredin .. }  
 6WB Katanning .. }  
 6BY Bridgetown .. } West Australian Newspapers Ltd. (the West Australian, Perth) holds all the shares in W.A. Broadcasters Pty. Ltd., which holds the licences for these four stations.
- 7HO Hobart .. Davies Bros. Ltd. (the Hobart Mercury) holds 6,000 of the 12,000 shares in Commercial Broadcasters Pty. Ltd., licensee of 7HO.
- Other Newspapers.*
- 2AD Armidale .. The Armidale Newspaper Co. Ltd. holds 10,000 of the 20,000 shares in New England Broadcasters Pty. Ltd. (the licensee company), and, under the Articles of Association, one of the directors appointed by the Armidale Newspaper Co. Ltd., is entitled to be Chairman of Directors with a casting vote.
- 2GZ Orange .. }  
 2NZ Inverell .. } Country Life Newspaper Co. Ltd. holds 15,100 of the 101,453 shares in Country Broadcasting and Television Services Ltd. which holds all the shares in Country Broadcasting Services Ltd. (licensee of 2GZ) which in turn holds all the shares in Northern Broadcasters Pty. Ltd., licensee of 2NZ
- 2LF Young .. }  
 2LT Lithgow .. }  
 2RG Griffith .. } Western Newspapers Ltd. (conducting country newspapers in New South Wales) holds 8,498 of the 17,112 shares in Young Broadcasters Pty. Ltd., licensee of 2LF, holds 3,372 of the 5,621 shares in Lithgow Broadcasters Pty. Ltd., licensee of 2LT, and holds 8,982 of the 13,521 shares in Irrigation Area Newspapers Pty. Ltd., which holds 3,333 of the 20,000 shares in 2RG Broadcasters Pty. Ltd., licensee of 2RG.
- 2LM Lismore .. Northern Star Ltd. holds 4,000 of the 7,125 shares in Richmond River Broadcasters Pty. Ltd., licensee of 2LM.
- 2MW Murwillumbah .. Tweed Newspaper Co. Pty. Ltd. holds 4,567 of the 15,750 shares in Tweed Radio and Broadcasting Co. Pty. Ltd., licensee of 2MW.
- 2NM Muswellbrook .. }  
 2NX Bolwarra .. } The Newcastle Morning Herald and Miners' Advocate Pty. Ltd. holds 8,314 shares and the Singleton Argus Publishing Company holds 7,555 shares of the 30,220 shares in Hunter Broadcasters Pty. Ltd. which holds the licences for the stations.
- 2VM Moree .. The North West Champion holds 200 of the 28,710 shares in Moree Broadcasting and Development Co. Ltd., licensee of 2VM.
- 3BA Ballarat .. The Ballarat Courier Pty. Ltd. holds all the shares in Ballarat Broadcasters Pty. Ltd., licensee of 3BA.
- 3GL Geelong .. The Geelong Advertiser Pty. Ltd. holds all the shares in Geelong Broadcasters Pty. Ltd., licensee of 3GL.
- 3MA Mildura .. Elliott Provincial Newspaper Group Pty. Ltd., formerly New Sunraysia Daily Pty. Ltd., holds the 500 preference shares in Sunraysia Broadcasters Pty. Ltd. which holds the licence for the station. There are also 500 ordinary shares but the preference shareholders have similar voting rights to ordinary shareholders and are entitled to appoint three of the five directors of the company.
- 3NE Wangaratta .. Wangaratta Chronicle Pty. Ltd. holds 1,000 of the 27,650 shares in Wangaratta Broadcasting Co. Pty. Ltd., licensee of 3NE.
- 4IP Ipswich .. Queensland Times Pty. Ltd. (the Queensland Times) holds 3,000 ordinary (£1) shares in totals of 6,000 ordinary (£1) shares and 100 deferred (£1) shares in Ipswich Broadcasting Co. Pty. Ltd., licensee of 4IP.

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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.
6VA Albany	..	Albany Advertiser (1932) Ltd. holds 7,000 of the 20,000 shares in Albany Broadcasters Ltd., licensee of 6VA.
7EX Launceston	..	W. R. Rolph and Sons Pty. Ltd. (the <i>Examiner</i> , Launceston) holds 1,894 of the 2,500 shares in 7EX Pty. Ltd., licensee of 7EX.

#### NETWORKS OF COMMERCIAL BROADCASTING STATIONS.

35. Section 16 of the *Broadcasting and Television Act 1942-1962* empowers the Board to regulate the establishment and operation of networks of commercial broadcasting stations and the making of arrangements by licensees of such stations for the provision of programmes or the broadcasting of advertisements. In addition, the licensee of each commercial broadcasting station is required to obtain the Board's consent before entering, or becoming a member of, any network, by a condition of the licence, which reads as follows:—

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

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

36. 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, 1963:—

#### *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.

37. The *Major Broadcasting Network* is not a company but is an association of stations of which the following were members on 30th June, 1963:—

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

38. 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 Broadcasting Network, comprising stations 7AD Devonport, 7BU Burnie and 7SD Scottsdale.
- Victorian Broadcasting Network, comprising 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 AND TELEVISION.

39. During 1962-63 there were two meetings of the Committee (held as usual jointly with the Committees for Films and for Press), in August, 1962, and April, 1963. The Board was represented at these meetings by Mr. W. J. Hart (Senior Programme Officer) and Mr. D. A. Jose (Director, Programme Services) respectively.

40. The major item on the agenda of the 1962 meeting was a consideration of the UNESCO Programme proposed for 1963-64, in the mass communication field. A brief, based on the Committees' views, was prepared for the Australian delegation to the UNESCO General Conference held in Paris in November-December, 1962. This Conference decided on the 1963-64 UNESCO programme. The Committee at its 1963 meeting considered this approved programme and expressed satisfaction at the activities planned in its field, particularly those activities aimed at testing and developing the use of radio and television for educational purposes.

41. The Committee has been responsible during the period, in co-operation with the Australian UNESCO Committees for Films and for Music, for the planning and preliminary arrangements for two important Australian activities to take place in 1964. The first of these projects is an Australian UNESCO Seminar on Music for Film, to be held in Adelaide 16th-20th March, 1964, during that City's Festival of Arts. The Seminar is being planned to bring together Australian composers, film directors, editors and producers, sound engineers and writers, including young people working in these fields. The Seminar discussions and demonstrations will constitute a study of the integration of sound and visual elements in the film, and will therefore be concerned with all aspects of the film sound track. It is hoped that arrangements can be made for the attendance at the Seminar of participants from New Zealand, Singapore and Malaya.

42. The second project in which the Committee is taking part is arrangements for a visit to Australia, of Mr. John Huntley, Head of the Film Appreciation and Distribution Department of the British Film Institute and Programme Controller of the National Film Theatre. It is proposed that Mr. Huntley's visit should include his playing a leading role in the Seminar on Music for Film. Mr. Huntley has a high reputation as a lecturer and writer, both on film music and on film appreciation. It is expected that an Australian programme of two to three months will be arranged for Mr. Huntley, with emphasis on discussions and lectures about the teaching of film appreciation.

## PART III.—BROADCASTING—TECHNICAL SERVICES.

43. On 30th June, 1963, broadcasting services were being provided by 172 medium frequency stations (62 national and 110 commercial) and by 10 high frequency stations which are intended to provide service for listeners in the more remote parts of the Commonwealth and in the Territories. Details of these stations are given in Appendices "A" and "B", and their location is shown in the map which follows Appendix "K".

## DEVELOPMENT OF THE NATIONAL BROADCASTING SERVICE.

44. Of the 27 proposed new stations included in the Board's plan for the development of the National Broadcasting Service (as it stood at 30th June, 1962, and as explained in previous reports) 21 are now in operation. Station 9RB Rabaul commenced service on 15th December, 1962, and a second high frequency station at Port Moresby, VLK, commenced service on 29th June, 1963. The position regarding the other six stations is as follows:—

- South and South Western Queensland, frequency 710 kc/s, power 10,000 watts—a site near St. George has been selected.
- Emerald area and neighbouring districts, frequency in the band 1,500 to 1,600 kc/s, power 50,000 watts—a site near Emerald has been selected.
- Eidsvold, Monto and Theodore areas, frequency 910 kc/s, power 10,000 watts—a site near Eidsvold has been selected.
- 2UH Muswellbrook .. A site near Muswellbrook has been selected; frequency 1,040 kc/s, power 1,000 watts.
- 6CA Carnarvon .. Expected to commence operation in late 1963; frequency 660 kc/s, power 200 watts.
- 6DL Dalwallinu .. Expected to commence operation in late 1963; frequency 530 kc/s, power 10,000 watts.

The frequency 530 kc/s will be used for the first time in Australia by the Dalwallinu station and as it is at the extreme end of the medium frequency band it is possible that some receivers may not be able to receive the new station without modification. If difficulty is experienced in this regard a slight adjustment by a radio serviceman should enable satisfactory reception to be achieved.

45. Power increases have so far been effected at 26 stations, including the undermentioned stations, the power of which was increased during the year on the dates shown—

3AR Melbourne	..	From 10,000 watts to 50,000 watts	..	1st October, 1962
3LO Melbourne	..	From 10,000 watts to 50,000 watts	..	1st October, 1962
9PA Port Moresby	..	From 500 watts to 2,000 watts	..	28th December, 1962
2CR Cumnock	..	From 10,000 watts to 50,000 watts	..	20th May, 1963
VLW Perth	..	From 2,000 watts to 10,000 watts	..	4th June, 1963

46. Increases in the power of VLX Perth from 10,000 watts to 50,000 watts, and of VLT Port Moresby from 2,000 to 10,000 watts are expected to take place in the latter half of 1963.

#### DEVELOPMENT OF THE COMMERCIAL BROADCASTING SERVICE.

47. The following stations, which for some time had been operating with 2,000 watts during daytime but with reduced power of 1,000 watts at night, were authorized to operate with increased night-time power, of 2,000 watts, from 15th June, 1963:—

2AD Armidale, 2GF Grafton, 2MW Murwillumbah, 3BA Ballarat, 3BO Bendigo, 3CS Colac, 3CV Maryborough, 3GL Geelong, 3YB Warrnambool, 4AY Ayr, 4TO Townsville. Station 4GY Gympie was at the same time authorized to increase night-time power from 500 watts to 1,000 watts.

48. In the case of 2AD Armidale and 3CS Colac, which share the frequency of 1,130 kc/s, both stations have installed directional transmitting aerials. The 2AD aerial has minimum radiated power in the direction of Colac and the 3CS aerial minimum radiated power in the direction of Armidale. An appreciable reduction in night-time interference between the stations has been achieved as a result of the use of the new aerials.

49. There are at present twelve stations which operate on 2,000 watts during daylight, but which for technical reasons are required to reduce power at night-time. The operating conditions of these and other stations are under constant review, but there are considerable difficulties, of a technical nature, and also arising from the agreement with New Zealand on the use of broadcasting frequencies, which prevent improvements in operating conditions being authorized at the present time.

50. The Board is continuing investigations as to possible means of improving the service to listeners. Because of the limited number of frequencies in the medium frequency band and the number of stations at present in operation there are increasing difficulties in allocating suitable frequencies for the establishment of new stations. This matter has been referred to in paragraphs 17-20.

#### EXPERIMENTAL INVESTIGATIONS.

51. With the co-operation of the Postmaster-General's Department, work is proceeding on the measurement of indirect ray field strengths from clear channel medium frequency broadcasting stations. A recording programme was begun in August, 1962, to provide results throughout the medium frequency band during the sunspot minimum period. The transmissions of 23 stations are being recorded each week at Melbourne, with propagation paths predominately from the north-east and north. In order to include paths which are predominately east-west, the transmissions from a further five stations will shortly be recorded each week at Perth.

52. Preliminary analysis of the results recorded during 1962 shows that in general, indirect ray field strengths were higher than those obtained during 1958 and 1959, which is in accordance with the expected variation in signals between a period of high sunspot activity and a period of low sunspot activity. Results of special tests also indicate that a great deal of the fading evident in medium frequency indirect ray signals is probably not due to the variation of phase between two or more signals propagated by different modes. Instead, the variation in signal level is more likely to be due to changing attenuation in the E layer or changes in the degree of focusing produced by the layer.

53. According to the results obtained in 1958 and 1959, medium frequency indirect ray field strength relative values are considerably higher in Australia than in Europe or North America, the difference reaching 9 db at 900 miles. It is the intention of the C.C.I.R. (Comité Consultatif International des Radiocommunications) to establish an International Working Party with Australia as a member to investigate the accuracy of medium frequency indirect ray field strength prediction and to collect new data.

#### RADIO RESEARCH BOARD.

54. As in the year 1961-62, the Board made a contribution of £2,500 to the Radio Research Board the primary purpose of which is to encourage, within the Universities, research in radio and allied sciences. The Board continues to be represented on the Radio Research Board by its Director of Technical Services (Mr. D. McDonald). During the year 1962-63, the Research Board provided financial assistance to the Universities of Sydney, Melbourne, Queensland, Adelaide, Tasmania, New England, and Monash University, and it is proposed that in 1963-64 financial assistance be granted to those Universities and the University of Western Australia.

#### MEETING OF THE C.C.I.R. (COMITÉ CONSULTATIF INTERNATIONAL DES RADIOCOMMUNICATIONS).

55. It was originally intended to hold the Xth. Plenary Assembly of the C.C.I.R. at New Delhi, but the venue was changed to Geneva. Plenary and Study Group meetings were held from 16th January to 15th February, 1963, Australia being represented by Messrs. R. W. Turnbull, E. L. Brooker,

C. M. Carroll, E. F. Sandbach and M. Strohfeldt of the Postmaster-General's Department, Mr. E. Boraston of the Department of Supply, Mr. E. Appleton of the Overseas Telecommunications Commission, Dr. W. G. Baker of the Ionospheric Prediction Service, Mr. C. Wilhelm of the Australian Broadcasting Commission and Mr. J. M. Dixon of the Board's technical staff. Mr. Dixon participated in the work of Study Group V. (Propagation over the surface of the earth and through the non-ionized regions of the atmosphere), Study Group VI. (Ionospheric Propagation), Study Group X. (Broadcasting), Study Group XI. (Television) and Study Group XII. (Tropical Broadcasting). Some information on the work of the Study Groups which were concerned with broadcasting matters is given in the succeeding paragraphs.

56. *Compatible Single Sideband System for Broadcasting*:—Holland provided a convincing demonstration of the improvement in fidelity available from compatible single sideband transmission compared with double sideband transmission when using a very narrow band receiver. There is general agreement on the simpler theoretical requirements for a compatible single sideband signal, but no finality has yet been reached on the conditions under which this system may best be used for sound broadcasting. Until further tests are completed it will not be clear whether the compatible single sideband system could most effectively be used with the present channel arrangement to improve the quality of reception or to provide a larger number of channels in the bands now allocated to broadcasting by a different arrangement of carrier frequencies. The cost to convert double sideband transmitters to compatible single sideband operation is expected to be relatively low. The Board is continuing investigations in this matter.

57. *Radio Propagation*:—Reference has already been made in paragraph 53 to the intention of the C.C.I.R. to form an International Working Party, with Australia as a member, to investigate the accuracy of medium frequency indirect ray field strength prediction.

Another aspect of C.C.I.R. work in which the Board takes particular interest is the influence of meteorological conditions on the prediction of tropospheric field strengths in the VHF band. Previous work conducted by the Board in this field is mentioned in the Eleventh and Twelfth Annual Reports. The study will be continued with a recording programme scheduled for 1963 and 1964 in which tropospheric propagation will be observed over fairly smooth terrain and over rough terrain.

58. *Tropical Broadcasting*:—Study Group XII. was asked to prepare performance specifications of low-cost sound broadcasting receivers in response to a request to the C.C.I.R. from the Administrative Radio Conference, Geneva, 1959. These specifications are a first step in making the advantages of broadcasting more easily available to the populations of countries where at present the density of receivers is particularly low due to economic, geographic or technical reasons. The Board has sent copies of the C.C.I.R. report to the Department of Territories for comment in relation to the broadcasting service provided in the Territories of Papua and New Guinea.

#### INTERFERENCE TO THE RECEPTION OF BROADCASTING PROGRAMMES.

59. The previously established arrangement whereby the Postmaster-General's Department, at the request and expense of the Board, investigates causes of interference to the reception of broadcasting and television programmes and furnishes advice and assistance to listeners and viewers as to how these troubles might be minimized, was continued throughout the year in accordance with the provisions of the *Broadcasting and Television Act 1942-1962*.

60. During the year ended 30th May, 1963, 6,221 complaints of interference to reception of broadcasting programmes were lodged with the Department. During the same period, investigations showed the main causes of complaint to be—

	Number.	Approximate Percentage of Total Causes.
Power reticulation services .. .. .	2,543	41
Receiver faults, &c. .. .. .	934	15
Industrial electrical apparatus .. .. .	557	9
Domestic electrical apparatus .. .. .	877	14
Propagation peculiarities .. .. .	65	1
Departmental equipment .. .. .	44	0.7
Industrial, scientific and medical radio equipment .. .. .	42	0.7
Other radio communication services .. .. .	74	1.2
Traction services .. .. .	12	0.2

61. Complaints decreased by about 13 per cent. compared with the previous year. Power reticulation continued to be the main cause of interference to broadcast reception. The cost of the investigations of complaints of reception during the year was £30,831.

#### PART IV.—BROADCASTING—PROGRAMME SERVICES.

62. In the year under review the programmes of commercial broadcasting stations have undergone few significant changes. There has been some variation in emphasis on different types of programmes, but little that is new has emerged. The Board is aware that licensees are again attempting to sound out public taste; it may be too early to say that programmes such as hit type music, which appear to have

been directed to a comparatively limited range of listeners, are falling into a more reasonable perspective. Nevertheless there is evidence that some stations are now trying to provide listeners with something to think about. During the year there has been considerable criticism of the number of recordings in which the lyrics, some on the borderline of good taste, were sung to harsh musical accompaniment; of the absence of a choice of programmes because so many stations broadcast the same type of programme; and of the imitation of American broadcasters by Australian singers and announcers. The Board has always taken the view that the selection and presentation of programmes is a matter for each individual licensee to determine, and it does not wish to lay down specific proportions for the various types of programme matter. Each licensee has an obligation to cater positively for all sections of the community he serves and he cannot evade his responsibility by saying that he gives listeners what the majority appears to want.

63. The Board is required, under the Act, to ensure that adequate and comprehensive programmes are provided for listeners, and it expects licensees to strike a reasonable balance of types of programmes and to include items which are likely to serve the best interests of the community. For areas served by several stations the Board takes into account the character of each station, as displayed by its range of programmes, and endeavours to determine the adequacy of the broadcasting service in that area as a whole. For several years the Board has had doubts about the adequacy and comprehensiveness of programme services whether considered individually or in area groups, mainly because so many stations have simultaneously provided so much of the same type of entertainment.

64. The lack of reliable programme statistics has in the past made comparison of programmes almost impossible, except subjectively. During the year under review the Board developed a method of sampling the programmes of broadcasting stations which will provide satisfactory and reliable information as a basis for comparison in future years. This is discussed more fully in paragraph 68.

65. Under the Act the Board is required to consult with representatives of stations in exercising its powers and functions. The Board's discussions with the Federal Council of the Federation of Australian Commercial Broadcasters are most valuable, for the atmosphere of goodwill in which these meetings are conducted enables differences of opinion to be fully and usefully explored by open and frank expression of views. At meetings held during the year the matters discussed included programmes for children, the amount of advertising matter in programmes and the form in which programme statistics could be most usefully presented.

66. It is to the credit of many licensees that they go to considerable trouble and expense to promote and assist community service activity. The support given to social and charitable organizations, particularly in mounting or participating in fund-raising appeals, has been for many years a highly commendable aspect of broadcasting. Many stations, both in city and country areas, put aside one or more days each year when normal programmes are suspended and the full resources of the station are devoted to raising money for a specific cause. In times of emergency when the welfare of the community has been endangered commercial broadcasting stations have rendered excellent service. Valuable day-to-day services are provided for listeners in metropolitan areas by mobile road patrols which help motorists negotiate peak hour traffic, and by aerial beach patrols which warn bathers of hazards during summer months.

67. On 28th July, 1963, the Australian Broadcasting Commission introduced important changes to the national broadcasting service. The effect of the re-organization has been to bring into existence three distinct networks—the first network, comprising metropolitan stations 2BL, 2NC, 3LO, 4QR, 5AN, 6WF and 7ZR, carries lighter programmes and also the proceedings of the Commonwealth Parliament; the second network, comprising metropolitan stations 2FC, 2NA, 3AR, 4QG, 5CL, 6WN and 7ZL, carries more serious programmes and the main services; for country listeners the third network, comprising the national regional stations, carries programmes selected from the first and second networks. It is flexible and operates independently to a greater extent than did the Commission's previous regional service.

#### TYPES OF PROGRAMME.

68. A comprehensive survey of the programmes of all metropolitan commercial stations was conducted during a typical week in June, 1963. The programmes of national stations considered to be representative of the two networks of the Australian Broadcasting Commission were included to ensure that the survey would provide an adequate account of the range of programmes available to metropolitan listeners. The data is derived from a 10 per cent. sample of programmes as broadcast between 6.00 a.m. and 11.30 p.m. for each day of the week. Programme matter has been classified under the following headings, which are explained in more detail in Appendix "F":—

<i>Drama</i>	..	..	In all forms, including serialized dramatic presentations.
<i>Light Entertainment</i>	..	..	Light music; Transient music (i.e., hit tunes); Variety and talent programmes.
<i>Sport</i>	..	..	Descriptions; Other.
<i>News</i>	..	..	News broadcasts; Weather reports; Programmes in newsreel form; Market, traffic and similar reports.
<i>Family</i>	..	..	For children; Family living and shopping.
<i>Information</i>	..	..	Agriculture and industry; Foreign lands and people; Nature and Science; Miscellaneous.
<i>Current Affairs</i>	..	..	Australian activities; Political matter; Religious matter; Social and human relations; Controversial matter; Charitable activities.

- The Arts* .. .. Fine arts; Serious music.
- Educational* .. .. School and youth educational matter.

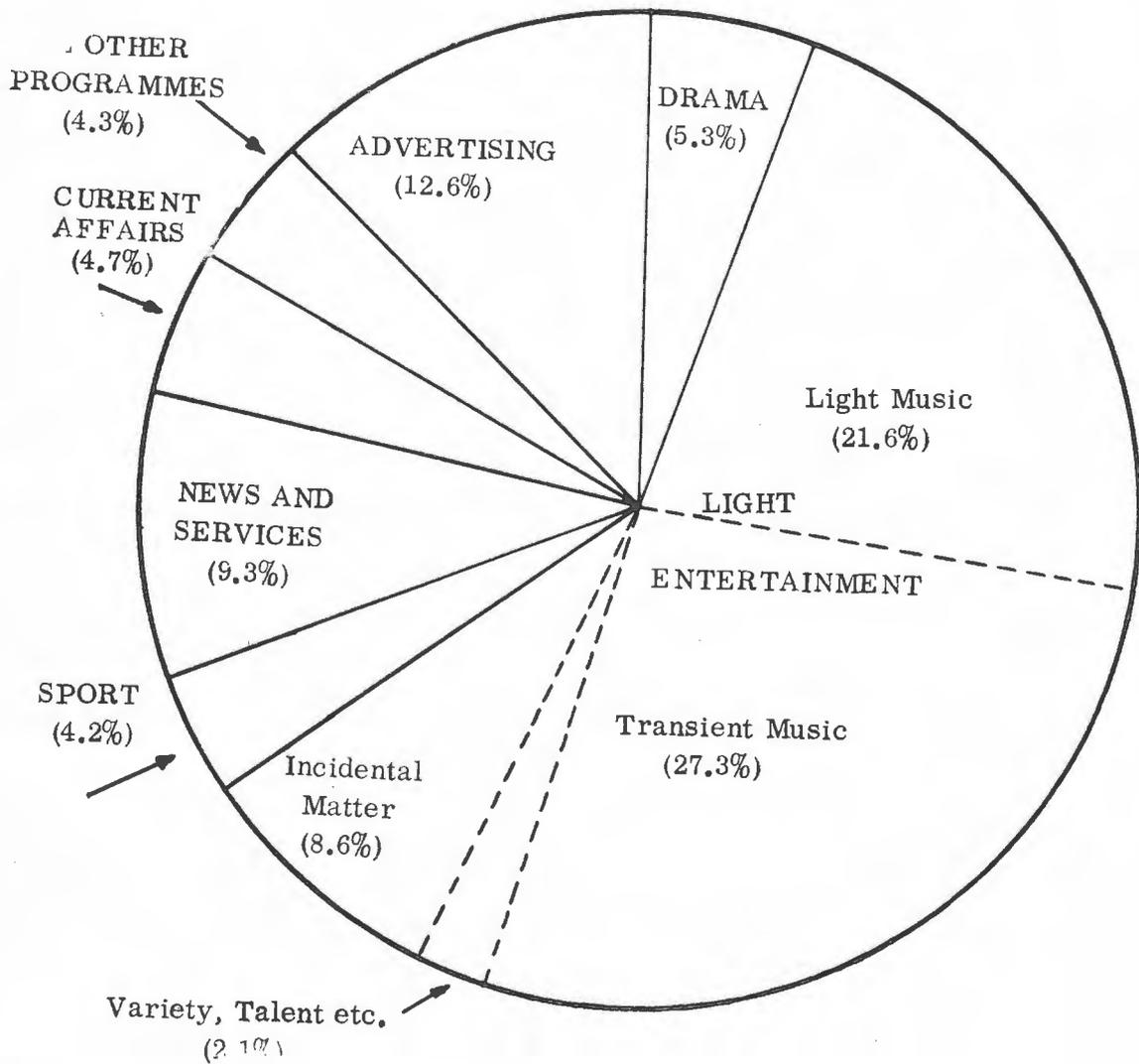
In previous reports the words "hit tunes" were used to describe what is, in this report, referred to as "transient music". In this report transient music refers only to the tunes being broadcast in one or other of the programmes presenting current hits. Some of these tunes spend many weeks as hits, but others are dropped more quickly. This does not necessarily lead to the disappearance of the tune, however, as it may survive for a considerable time in general programmes other than hit tune programmes. Under the latter conditions an item, previously classified as "transient music", would be classified as "light music".

69. The following diagram based on the results of the survey shows the overall pattern of programmes of metropolitan commercial broadcasting stations in all State capitals in June, 1963:—

COMPOSITION OF PROGRAMMES

All Metropolitan Commercial Broadcasting Stations

June 1963



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

- Family .. .. 1.7 per cent.
- Information .. .. 1.4 per cent.
- The Arts .. .. 1.2 per cent.
- Education .. .. less than 0.1 per cent.

70. The diagram shows that the single category "Light Entertainment" accounts for well over half the total programme time, and within this category transient music and light music provide nearly 49 per cent. of all programmes. The volume of transient music is indicative of a trend in recent years which is clearly shown in the following table by comparison of the 1963 survey data with that obtained from a survey of Melbourne programmes in 1960.

COMPARISON OF CERTAIN TYPES OF PROGRAMME BROADCAST BY MELBOURNE COMMERCIAL BROADCASTING STATIONS.

Type of Programme.	1960 (Summer).	1963 (Winter).	Variation.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Transient music .. .. .	13.2	26.2	+98
Other music .. .. .	27.0	23.8	-12
All other programmes .. .. .	59.8	50.0	-16
	100.0	100.0	..

71. A number of points of interest emerge from the 1963 survey of the programmes of all metropolitan commercial stations, a summary of which is given in Appendix "F". Some of these are set out below:—

- (i) Music occupied 49.4 per cent. of transmission time on weekdays, 48.7 per cent. on Saturday and 55.1 per cent. on Sunday. The Sunday proportion was greatest in Perth (63.8 per cent.) and least in Brisbane (51.3 per cent.).
- (ii) Transient Music, at a high level on weekdays (except in Hobart), is further increased at the weekend. On Sunday the percentage was greatest in Perth (40.8 per cent.) and least in Hobart (29 per cent.).
- (iii) Light Music occupied 23.3 per cent. of transmission time on weekdays, 17.2 per cent. on Saturday and 17.3 per cent. on Sunday.
- (iv) News and Services amounted to 10.3 per cent. on weekdays, 6.8 per cent. on Saturday and 6.6 per cent. on Sunday.
- (v) Incidental matter, which consists almost entirely of comments on transient music, miscellaneous chatter by announcers, and party calls, was greatest in Adelaide (11.0 per cent.) and least in Perth (6.2 per cent.).
- (vi) Religious programmes are presented mostly on Sundays, when they occupy a maximum of 20.1 per cent. of programme time in Adelaide and a minimum of 9.7 per cent. in Melbourne.
- (vii) Children's programmes occupy a very small proportion of programme time, the greatest being in Perth (1.2 per cent.) and the least in Melbourne (0.2 per cent.).
- (viii) With the capital city average for drama at 5.3 per cent. the figure for Hobart was surprisingly high at 14.2 per cent.
- (ix) Sydney stations presented the greatest proportion of transient music (30.7 per cent.), religious programmes (4.9 per cent.) and News (10.4 per cent.), and the smallest proportion of family programmes (0.5 per cent.).
- (x) Advertisements occupied 13.9 per cent. of transmission time on weekdays, 10.6 per cent. on Saturday and 8.4 per cent. on Sunday.

72. Transient music has almost doubled in the last three years, at the expense of what many people consider more melodious and restful music, and of other types of programmes. Some of the current transient music is more tuneful than in former years when it was predominantly rhythmic, but there has been no noticeable change in the disc-jockey manner of presentation. Such concentration on one type of music is difficult to justify in the face of the many criticisms made about programmes, particularly by older people and those accustomed over many years to the broadcasting of more widely diversified and thought-provoking as well as relaxing programmes. In the opinion of the Board a re-examination of the general structure of broadcast programmes by licensees would be appropriate at this time. The Board proposes to have further discussions with the Federation of Australian Commercial Broadcasters on this matter, as it questions whether, in the light of this data, the programmes of metropolitan commercial broadcasting stations can be regarded as wholly adequate and comprehensive. This is not a matter which can be determined on figures alone; nevertheless the figures resulting from the Board's programme survey, together with the much more widespread observations of programmes by its officers, provide reasonable grounds for concern.

#### AUDIENCE FOR BROADCASTING PROGRAMMES SINCE TELEVISION.

73. It is now opportune, six years after the introduction of television services to Sydney and Melbourne, to examine the effect of television on the audience for broadcasting programmes. When television services commenced towards the end of 1956 the licensees of commercial broadcasting stations had already acquainted themselves with the consequences of television in other English speaking countries,

and had taken steps to counter its effects. It was, perhaps, unfortunate that the example of the United States of America, in which radio had suffered so greatly from television, was taken as the fate from which Australian broadcasting stations would have to be saved. Conditions surrounding the introduction of television services were by no means identical in the two countries. In 1956-57 the radio stations of the United States of America were probing the fields in which broadcasting has specific advantages over television. Broadly, these advantages consisted of the ability to provide frequent up-to-date news services (because of the medium's flexibility in programming), and to present a wide range of musical programmes, a field in which television has never been conspicuously successful.

74. In the early stages of Australian television, when programmes were confined to the late afternoon and evening, and when television receiver sales were still relatively modest, broadcasters found they could retain some of their pre-television programme structure with a fair measure of success. As television's hours of service and receiver sales increased, however, broadcasters brought into effect their plans to concentrate more on news and music, and to leave almost completely to television the field of drama, previously one of the strongest features of broadcasting. The trend, in recent years, has been for broadcasting stations to increase the emphasis on hit type music in the belief that teenagers and young adults, in particular, will be attracted to those programmes and so ensure the advertising support necessary for the successful operation of stations.

75. The graph on page 25 compares the Sydney weekday audiences for broadcasting programmes in 1956 (just prior to the commencement of television services) and in 1963. This is based on Anderson Analysis reports, the data from which has been adjusted to show the number of homes listening as a percentage of total homes in the survey area. In 1956 broadcast receivers were estimated to be in nearly every home in Sydney; latest estimates indicate that 87.8 per cent. of Sydney homes have broadcast receivers.

76. In 1962 the Australian Radio Advertising Bureau published the results of a survey of the Sydney audience for broadcasting which had been undertaken for the Bureau by the McNair Survey, and covered both in-home and out-of-home listening. In the diagram on page 26 the cumulative listening audience at home or away from home is shown. Because these are cumulative figures they are not comparable with the preceding graph.

#### CHILDREN'S PROGRAMMES.

77. With the co-operation of the Federation of Australian Commercial Broadcasters, the Board recently prepared and distributed a questionnaire to commercial stations aimed at determining the nature and extent of programmes for children. The questionnaire was restricted to stations which have been, or are likely to be, affected by competition from television stations.

78. Replies received up to the time of writing this Report suggest that in the case of country stations subject to competition from television, many are continuing their pre-television children's sessions (sometimes with modifications) with some success, which is partly attributable to the fact that the broadcasts take place before television sessions for children commence. A rather disturbing finding, among country stations linked to metropolitan stations, is that drastic curtailments of children's sessions broadcast by metropolitan stations have been automatically imposed on the country outlets, without regard for the fact that conditions in the metropolitan area are quite different from those applying in the country areas. Country stations not yet affected by television's competition appear to be continuing to provide useful children's programmes and some of them are extending the range of children's interests already catered for. The programmes of most country stations, in contrast to those of metropolitan stations, are relatively free from hit type music broadcast at times when children and young people are likely to form the bulk of the audience.

79. Metropolitan stations (with one or two notable exceptions) appear to have continued the trend, mentioned in earlier Annual Reports, of capitulating to television's competition. They now rely almost entirely on short segments for younger children in the breakfast session and hit type music to attract the older children during after-school hours. In general the views of metropolitan stations as to the place of children's sessions today seem to centre on the belief that television provides a quality and variety of fare that radio cannot economically emulate, and that the traditional approach has led to a loss of ratings and consequently of sponsors. This has induced many to devise more economical ways of attracting the attention of children by carefully selected times for the use of children's recordings and by the use of informative "scatter" units of one or two minutes duration. This approach has led, particularly in metropolitan areas, to a heavy concentration on hit type music and a few randomly placed scatters and informative items useful to students. The overall decrease in the amount of children's material is severe, especially that of interest to younger children who have now lost the opportunity to participate in a well-defined session conducted by a familiar, and well-loved compere. It may well be that the children and broadcasting itself are the poorer as a result.

80. The Board proposes to make a thorough analysis of replies to the questionnaire and to discuss the applications of the findings with the Federation.

**SIZE OF AUDIENCE FOR BROADCASTING PROGRAMMES**

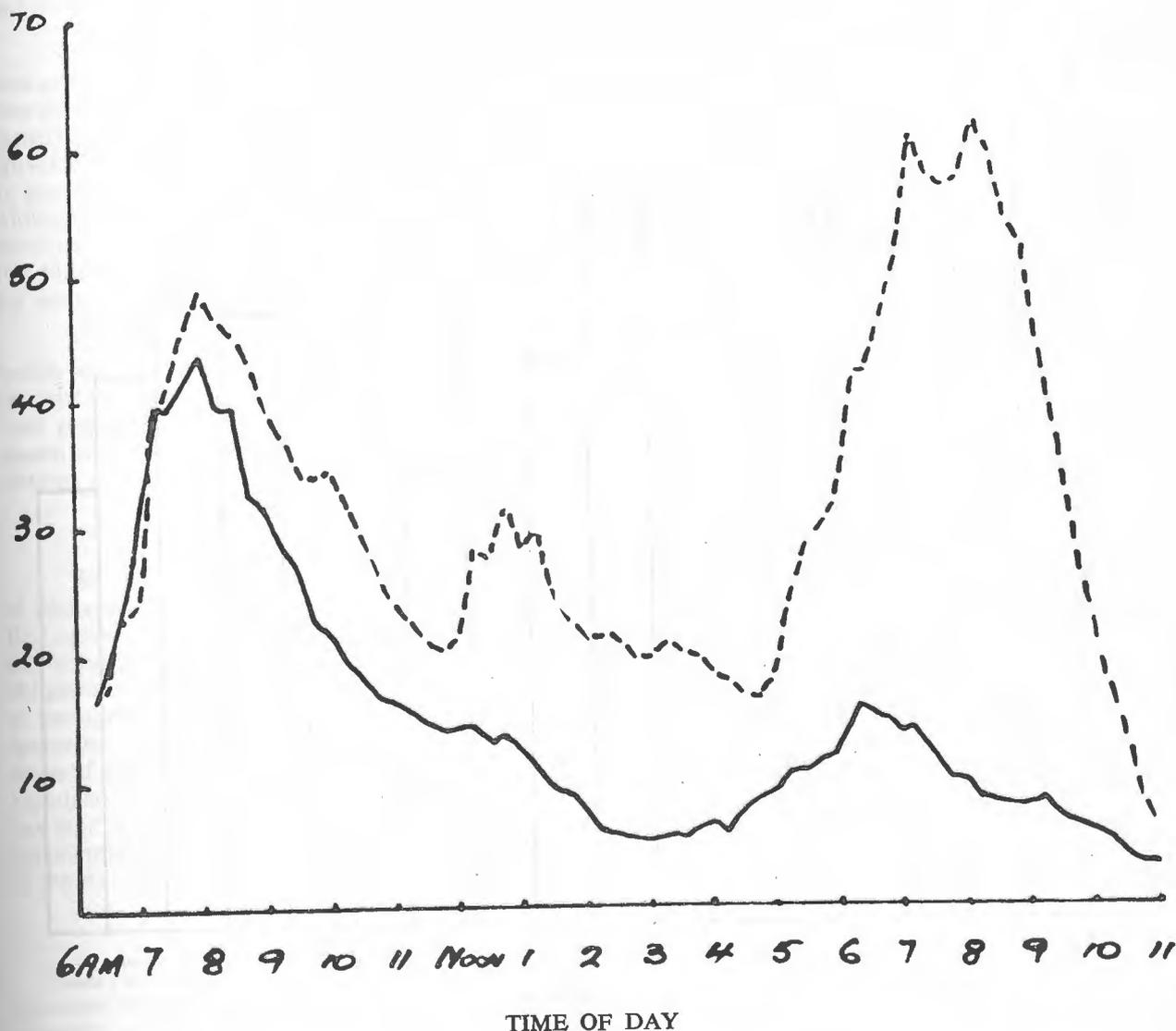
**SYDNEY — WINTER, 1956 AND 1963**

(EXPRESSED AS A PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL HOMES.)

----- 1956: SATURATION 97.5%

———— 1963; „ 87.8%

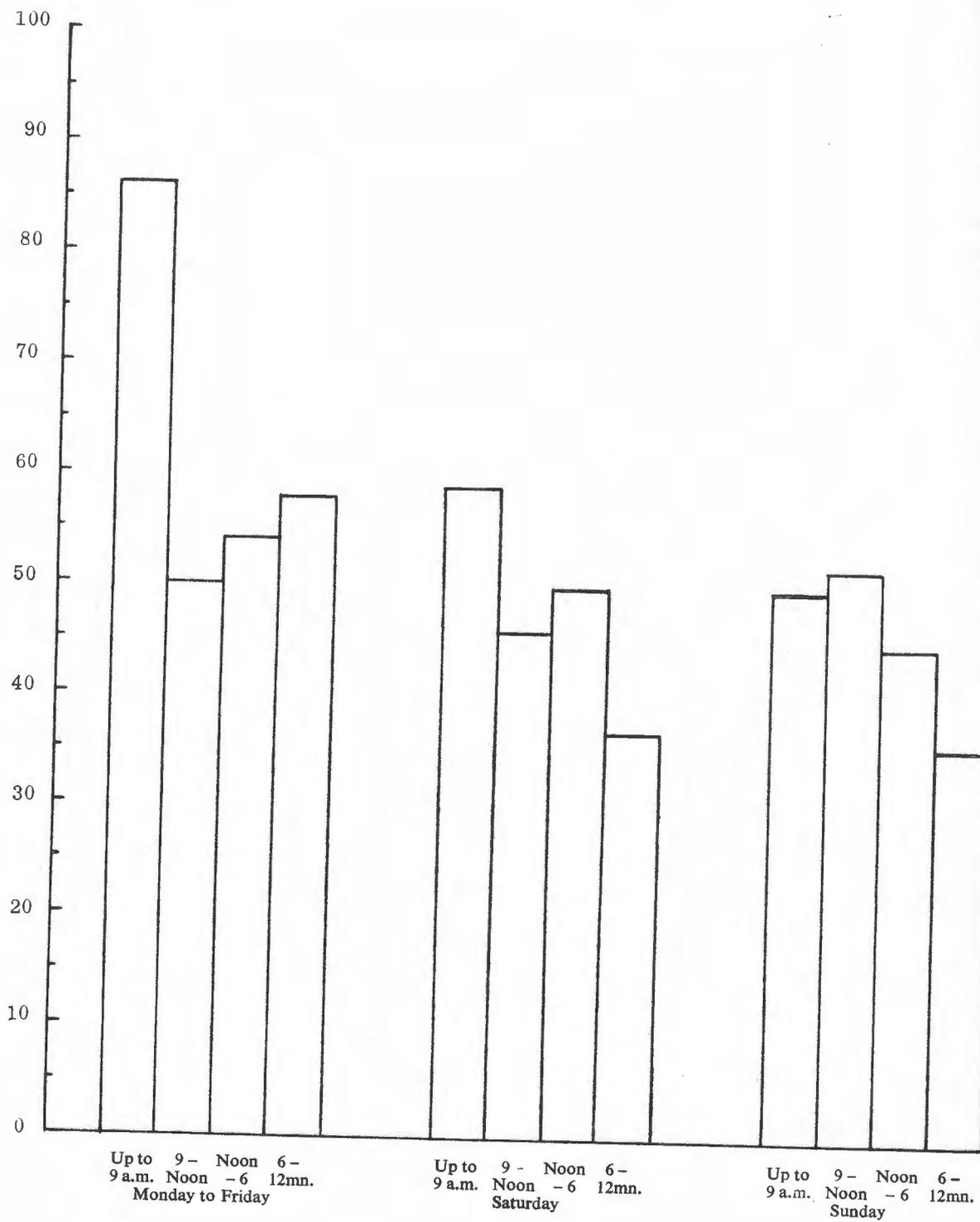
PER CENT.  
OF HOMES.



Source: Anderson Analysis

**BROADCASTING**  
**CUMULATIVE AUDIENCE AT HOME OR AWAY FROM HOME — SYDNEY**  
**APRIL 1962**

Per cent.



Source: A.R.A.B. Audience Research Report No. 2: Listening by Individuals.

## NEWS.

81. The broadcasting of news continues to be an important part of the commercial broadcasting service. Frequent and comprehensive bulletins are often enriched with on-the-spot commentaries from roving reporters, and most stations also broadcast news flashes, headline news, news commentaries and discussions. Country stations, many of which take the main news services from city stations, have strengthened their own news gathering resources and are able to present a reasonable amount of local and district news. Generally speaking, a high standard of factual and objective reporting is maintained, but it is a matter for regret that occasionally the reporting of such items as accidents is marred by unnecessary sensationalism. Such occurrences are brought to the notice of station managers when observed but the Board cannot express general satisfaction with the effect of any action taken by managers.

82. The Board is pleased to note that more stations now provide news commentaries, as the critical discussion of events and their background may well constitute a valuable service to listeners. Serious discussions on current social and moral issues can also provide a useful public service. The Board appreciates that this is a difficult and often apparently unrewarding field for broadcasters, as numerically the audience for these programmes is seldom in proportion to the trouble necessary to ensure that the subject is given proper treatment by people qualified to speak responsibly on the matter.

## RELIGIOUS BROADCASTS.

83. Section 103 of the *Broadcasting and Television Act 1942-1962* provides that—

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

84. The Board has determined that each commercial broadcasting station should allocate at least one hour each week free of charge to the broadcasting of matter of a religious nature, and that this time should be distributed among the various denominations as far as practicable in proportion to their numerical strength as revealed during the latest Census. During the past year commercial stations provided, in the aggregate, approximately 262 hours each week free of charge for religious programmes, an average of about 2½ hours per station, with no station providing less than the prescribed amount. Although this represents an overall reduction of approximately 15 hours per week compared with the previous year, the record of broadcasting stations in this field continues to be most commendable. In addition to the free station time, sponsored religious programmes occupied approximately 328 hours per week.

85. The Board became aware during the year of some differences of opinion between religious bodies and stations arising out of proposals by station managements to remove long-standing religious programmes from times of presentation they had occupied for a number of years. These differences have generally been settled amicably after discussion between the parties concerned. The Board has reason to believe that on the whole a satisfactory and workable degree of co-operation exists between stations and religious bodies in these matters.

## POLITICAL BROADCASTS.

86. Sections 116 and 117 of the *Broadcasting and Television Act 1942-1962* set out the obligations of licensees in respect of the broadcasting of political or controversial matter. A general election for the Legislative Assembly in Queensland was held during the year and before the election period the Board, following its usual practice, reminded all commercial broadcasting stations in Queensland of their obligations under the Act. It was also pointed out that the Board, after consultation with the Department of Immigration, had decided to retain the prohibition on the broadcasting of political matter in foreign languages. Despite this advice to licensees the Board found it necessary to take action to discontinue a series of election messages in Italian which had been commenced on one station. The station concerned explained that it was unaware that the broadcast, which had been pre-recorded by the candidate, contained any matter in a foreign language. Apart from this incident it appears from the information provided by commercial broadcasting stations, and from the absence of complaints to the contrary, that the provisions of the Act were observed by licensees during the election campaign.

## BROADCASTS IN FOREIGN LANGUAGES.

87. Postwar immigration has brought to Australia many persons from other than English-speaking countries who form a considerable potential audience for foreign language programmes. Because it is generally accepted that in this community broadcasts should be predominantly in the English language, rules governing foreign language broadcasting were determined by the Board on 3rd March, 1960, after consultation with the Federation of Australian Commercial Broadcasters and the Department of Immigration. The main conditions of these rules restrict foreign language programmes to not more than 2½ per cent. of a station's weekly hours of transmission, while advertisements in a foreign language may be broadcast only in a programme which itself is presented in a foreign language, and all words spoken in a foreign language (including advertisements) must be preceded or followed by an adequate translation into English. Recorded music usually presented in these programmes provides a welcome change from the type of music which dominates other programmes. Reference is made in the preceding paragraph to the Board's attitude towards the broadcasting of political matter in a foreign language.

## EMPLOYMENT OF AUSTRALIANS.

88. Section 114 of the *Broadcasting and Television Act 1942-1962* 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.

89. There is no reason to believe that full-time employment of Australians by commercial broadcasting stations has varied significantly during the year from the figure of approximately 2,800, which was the estimate made by the Federation of Australian Commercial Broadcasters in respect of the year 1961-62. It was not practicable to ascertain from the 1963 programme survey the proportion of time occupied by programmes of Australian origin nor is there any statutory obligation on licensees to observe any particular proportion. The survey suggests, however, that more than one-third of the total transmission time of stations consisted of programme matter originated in Australia. This does not include advertisements.

90. The Musicians' Union of Australia made representations to the Minister and to the Board in support of the imposing of restrictions on the use of imported "jingles" by commercial broadcasting stations. Jingles, in this context, are the catchy tunes used for station identification and promotion, or in advertisements. They are widely used by most stations, and it may well be that the peak of their use has not been reached. There is conflicting evidence as to the extent of the use of imported jingles and as to the overall effect of their use on the opportunities for employment of Australian musicians. This matter is still under investigation.

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

Year.	Australian Broadcasting Commission.	Commercial Broadcasting Stations.	
	Average Percentage Metropolitan Stations.	Average Percentage Commercial Stations.	Number of Stations below prescribed Percentage.
1958-59 .. .. .	5.94	6.09	18
1959-60 .. .. .	6.09	6.08	23
1960-61 .. .. .	5.87	6.09	20
1961-62 .. .. .	6.10	6.06	19
1962-63 .. .. .	5.68	6.07	15

92. Stations which failed to broadcast the required percentage of Australian compositions have been requested to ensure that this is corrected in future programmes. Although the number of stations failing to meet the statutory requirement is fairly consistent the stations concerned differ from year to year.

## ADVERTISING.

93. The rules governing advertising material in broadcasting programmes are set out in Part 2 of the Broadcasting Programme Standards which were published in the Board's Tenth Annual Report (Appendix "C"). In the Fourteenth Annual Report reference was made to the frequent disregard by stations of the rule restricting consecutive spot advertisements to four in number. Observations made by the Board's staff did not show an appreciable improvement in the position.

94. In the women's sessions broadcast by some stations periods of up to ten minutes, devoted entirely to advertising, were being represented as shopping guides. In discussions with the Federal Council of the Federation of Australian Commercial Broadcasters the Board was informed that there might be some misunderstanding as to what constitutes a shopping guide, for which special provision is made in the Standards. Hitherto, the Board has been reluctant to provide a precise definition of a shopping guide, as it has no wish to restrict the ingenuity which stations may apply in the presentation of programmes; nevertheless, at the request of the Federation the matter is being examined with the object of determining a reasonable definition.

95. It appears to the Board that some stations which frequently fail to comply with the advertising time standards do not fully appreciate their responsibility to listeners. Explanations offered as an excuse for such occurrences usually refer to overselling of station time as a result of saturation campaigns, or to announcers departing from prepared advertising schedules. The Board is not prepared to accept

such explanations when stations fail to carry out their undertakings to correct the position. This has been made clear to the Federation, and the Board understands that the President of the Federation has personally brought these views under the notice of each station. Programme observations made over a wide area since this action was taken have revealed fewer examples of excessive advertising. The Board's monitoring facilities have been considerably increased in the year under review.

96. The following tables set out the overall distribution and proportion of advertisements by times of day, and by days of the week. More detailed figures are given in Tables 6, 7 and 8 of Appendix "F".

#### ADVERTISEMENTS BROADCAST BY ALL METROPOLITAN COMMERCIAL BROADCASTING STATIONS.

Percentage of Transmission Time during Survey Week—June 1963.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.	All Days.
Per cent. 8.4	Per cent. 13.1	Per cent. 12.8	Per cent. 14.4	Per cent. 15.5	Per cent. 13.7	Per cent. 10.6	Per cent. 12.6

Breakfast, 6.00 a.m.— 9.00 a.m.	Morning, 9.00 a.m.— 12 noon.	Midday, 12 noon— 2.00 p.m.	Early Afternoon, 2.00 p.m.— 4.00 p.m.	Late Afternoon, 4.00 p.m.— 6.30 p.m.	Evening, 6.30 p.m.— 7.30 p.m.	Night, 7.30 p.m.— 11.30 p.m.	All Sessions.
Per cent. 19.2	Per cent. 18.7	Per cent. 13.3	Per cent. 12.5	Per cent. 11.8	Per cent. 9.3	Per cent. 5.0	Per cent. 12.6

97. The Broadcasting Programme Standards require that not more than 30 per cent. of any programme period should be occupied by spot advertisements on Monday to Saturday inclusive; more restrictive conditions apply to advertisements in sponsored programmes. On Sunday no form of advertisement may occupy more than 10 per cent. of any programme period. Several stations were observed to be exceeding the limit at certain times on Sunday, especially during the morning and midday periods. Appropriate action has been taken.

#### MEDICAL ADVERTISEMENTS AND TALKS.

98. The *Broadcasting and Television Act 1942-1962* prescribes, in section 100, that a licensee shall not broadcast an advertisement relating to a medicine unless the text has been approved by the Director-General of Health. Section 122 places a similar restriction on talks on a medical subject. During the year the Director-General of Health required amendments to be made to a number of scripts, particularly those relating to advertisements, before approving them. The Board brought under the notice of the Director-General of Health several instances in which talks of a medical nature were delivered by unqualified persons. In each case the licensee concerned was reminded of the special conditions governing the broadcasting of this type of material.

#### BROADCASTING OF OBJECTIONABLE MATTER.

99. 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. The Board's Broadcasting Programme Standards provide that no programme may contain matter which is vulgar, suggestive, or of doubtful propriety. These provisions have particular application to the practice in daytime sessions of introducing "ad lib" humorous patter. From time to time this unprepared matter has contained thinly veiled references with an alternative meaning of a vulgar or suggestive nature. Several instances of this type of material came under the notice of the Board during the year, and in each case the manager of the station took action to avoid a recurrence of such incidents.

100. The unsuitability of the lyrics of some current popular recordings was discussed at a meeting with the Federal Council of the Federation of Australian Commercial Broadcasters, and an assurance was given that a closer check on this matter would be maintained by the Federation.

#### HOURS OF SERVICE.

101. During the year 32 stations increased their hours of operation, including three which were authorized to provide continuous service. One country station reduced its hours of operation. At 30th June, 1963, the 110 commercial broadcasting stations were operating for an aggregate of 13,691 hours

per week (255 hours per week more than at 30th June, 1962) and the 72 stations of the National Broadcasting Service were operating for a total of 8,736 hours per week (310 hours a week more than at 30th June, 1962). Stations 3UZ Melbourne, 5AD Adelaide and 5DN Adelaide were authorized during the year to provide continuous service, 3UZ commencing on 1st October, 1962, and 5AD and 5DN commencing on 4th May, 1963. When granting approval to stations to extend hours of service to continuous operation, the Board has in each case requested that the station concerned should confer with other stations already in continuous operation in the area with the object of providing all-night listeners with a choice of programme. The 13 stations now providing continuous service are 2GB, 2KY, 2UE and 2UW Sydney; 2KO Newcastle; 3UZ and 3XY Melbourne; 4BC and 4KQ Brisbane; 5AD, 5DN and 5KA Adelaide; and 6KY Perth. Subject only to the requirement to provide an adequate variety of programme matter the Board has approved the continuous operation of more than one station in any one area. Nevertheless, it has some doubt about the need for so many stations to transmit programmes on a 24-hour schedule.

102. The Board approved a reduction in hours for one country station (which had been transmitting after midnight) after ascertaining that a reasonably reliable alternative service would be available in its service area. Temporary variations in the hours of commercial broadcasting stations were authorized during the year on 250 occasions. The number of hours of programme transmission by each commercial and national broadcasting station each week is shown in Appendices "A" and "B". The following table shows the average number of hours of operation per week at intervals since 1955 for stations in State capital cities, stations in areas outside the capital cities, and for all commercial stations in the Commonwealth:—

AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS OF OPERATION, COMMERCIAL BROADCASTING STATIONS.

Location of Stations.	Average Hours per week, Year Ending 30th June.			
	1955.	1957.	1960.	1963.
Sydney (6 stations) .. .. .	128	138	139	155
Melbourne (6 stations) .. .. .	125	127	129	138
Brisbane (4 stations) .. .. .	135	136	147	149
Adelaide (3 stations) .. .. .	137	137	139	168
Perth (4 stations) .. .. .	113	119	128	138
Hobart (2 stations) .. .. .	117	117	125	131
All State Capital Cities (25 stations) .. .. .	126	130	135	147
All other areas .. .. .	112 (81 stations)	113 (83 stations)	116 (83 stations)	118 (85 stations)
All stations .. .. .	115 (106 stations)	117 (108 stations)	120 (108 stations)	125 (110 stations)

## PART V.—TELEVISION—ADMINISTRATION.

### THE AUSTRALIAN TELEVISION SERVICES.

103. The Australian television services comprise the National Television Service and the Commercial Television Service. The National Television Service is provided by the Australian Broadcasting Commission through transmitters operated by the Postmaster-General's Department. The Commercial Television Service is provided by stations operated under licences granted by the Postmaster-General. Details of the national and commercial stations in operation on the 30th June, 1963, are contained in Appendices "C" and "D". The statutory provisions relating to the licensing of commercial television stations are contained in Part IV. of the *Broadcasting and Television Act 1942-1962*. The procedure in relation to the grant, renewal, suspension and revocation of licences is identical with that relating to licences for commercial broadcasting stations which is explained in paragraph 15. Licences are granted for an initial period of five years and are renewable annually thereafter.

### DEVELOPMENT OF TELEVISION SERVICES.

104. The television services in the Commonwealth have been developed in accordance with the policy adopted by the Government in 1954, after consideration of the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Television (1953), that television should be introduced on a gradual basis commencing

with stations in Sydney and Melbourne; and that, as soon as it was considered practicable to do so, the services should be extended to other capital cities and to country areas. The details of the development of the services are set out in the following table:—

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

#### STAGE 4.

This stage of development was announced by the Minister on 18th October, 1961. A national station is to be established in twenty country areas and applications were invited for the grant of a licence for a commercial station in each of these areas. Further details are given in paragraphs 122 to 130.

#### RENEWAL OF LICENCES.

105. The licences for the Sydney and Melbourne commercial television stations which had been renewed by the Minister on the recommendation of the Board for a period of twelve months from 1st December, 1961, became due for further renewal on 1st December, 1962. In its report on the applications which had been made by the licensees for the further renewal of their licences, the Board informed the Minister that each of the four licensees had complied, substantially, with all the conditions of their licences; that they had, on the whole, maintained 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 high proportion of imported programmes which were still being used and to the nature of programmes for children, which appeared to be deficient in positive values. On the recommendation of the Board, the Minister granted a renewal of the licences for a period of twelve months from 1st December, 1962. The licences for the six commercial television stations in the remaining capital cities which were granted on 1st December, 1958, for a period of five years, expire on 30th November, 1963.

#### COMMERCIAL TELEVISION STATIONS—FINANCIAL RESULTS OF OPERATION.

106. Fees for licences for commercial television stations are payable in accordance with the provisions of the *Broadcasting and Television Stations Licence Fees Act 1956*. Under this Act, the annual fee for a licence for a commercial television station is £100 plus 1 per cent. of the gross earnings of the station from the televising of advertisements or other matter during the financial year immediately preceding the anniversary of the grant of the licence. The following are particulars of the total amounts of licence fees payable by television stations and the financial results from the operations of those stations since 1957 extracted from statements submitted by the licensees of commercial television stations in accordance with the provisions of section 106 of the *Broadcasting and Television Act 1942-1962*:—

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	..	5,923,973	4,973,280	+ 959,693	3,729,215	37,692
1959-60 ..	10	5	5	10,319,218	8,754,492	+1,564,726	6,315,878	64,619
1960-61 ..	10	9	1	14,618,073	11,778,846	+2,839,227	8,928,389	90,284
1961-62 ..	20	10	10	15,058,706	12,591,937	+2,466,769	9,058,405	92,884

107. It was indicated in the Board's Fourteenth Annual Report (paragraph 72) that some problems had been encountered in the administration of the Broadcasting and Television Stations Licence Fees Act in respect of licences for television stations, arising out of the practice of licensees in calculating their gross earnings from the televising of advertisements or other matter for the purposes of the Act. In connexion with advice which it furnished to the Board on these matters the Attorney-General's Department expressed the view that the Act does not achieve the result which had been intended when it was passed, namely, that gross earnings for the purposes of the Act should be gross earnings from what is usually known in the industry as the "sale of station time" and should not include amounts which may be paid to a licensee by an advertiser for the programme with which his advertising is associated. Accordingly, it was stated, an amendment to the Act would be necessary, but some further investigations by the Board on the subject would be required in the first instance. This aspect of the assessment of fees for licences resulting from the advice from the Attorney-General's Department had been referred to by officers of the Auditor-General's Department who audited the Board's accounts for 1961-62 and the position was outlined to them. The matter is at present under consideration by the Minister.

#### OWNERSHIP AND CONTROL OF COMMERCIAL TELEVISION STATIONS.

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

- (a) A person shall not be in a position to exercise control either directly or indirectly of—
  - (i) more than one commercial television station within a Territory or more than one commercial television station within a radius of thirty miles from the General Post Office in the capital city of a State; or
  - (ii) more than two commercial television stations in Australia (section 92).
- (b) A person shall be deemed to be in a position to control a licence if—
  - (i) that person is in a position to control the company that holds the licence (section 92A (1) (a)). In this connexion, a person (including a company) is deemed to be in a position to control a company if he is in a position to exercise control of more than 15 per cent. of the total votes that could be cast at a general meeting of that company (section 92B); or
  - (ii) that person is in a position to exercise control of the operations or management of the station or the selection or provision of programmes to be televised by the station (section 92A (1) (b)).
- (c) A person shall not be a director of more than two companies, each of which is in a position to exercise control of a different licence (section 92c).

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

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

#### IMPORTANT CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDINGS IN TELEVISION STATIONS.

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

*BTV Ballarat—Ballarat and Western Victoria Television Ltd.*—The Victorian Broadcasting Network Ltd. acquired 39,700 shares in a total of 2,000,000 shares in Ballarat and Western Victoria Television Ltd. Central Victoria Broadcasters Pty. Ltd. and Western Province Radio Pty. Ltd. which are wholly owned subsidiaries of Victorian Broadcasting Network Ltd. each hold 30,000 shares in Ballarat and Western Victoria Television Ltd. Associated Broadcasting Services Ltd. acquired 55,000 shares in Ballarat and Western Victoria Television Ltd. making its total shareholdings in the company 100,000 shares.

*GLV Latrobes Valley—Gippsland—Latrobe Valley Telecasters Ltd.*—Victorian Broadcasting Network Ltd. acquired 27,000 shares in Gippsland-Latrobe Valley Telecasters Ltd. making its total shareholding 154,200 shares. Latrobe Valley and Gippsland Broadcasters Pty. Ltd. a wholly owned subsidiary of Victorian Broadcasting Network Ltd. also holds 200,000 shares in Gippsland-Latrobe Valley Telecasters Ltd.

*GTV Melbourne—General Television Corporation Pty. Ltd.*—Hoyts Theatres Ltd. which holds 5,000 shares in a total of 10,000 shares in Efftee Broadcasters Pty. Ltd., acquired 8,759 shares from that company in General Television Corporation Pty. Ltd. The holdings of these two companies in General Television Corporation Pty. Ltd. are now 67,606 (Hoyts Theatres Pty. Ltd.) and 5,000 (Efftee Broadcasters Pty. Ltd.) in a total of 1,012,000 shares.

*NBN Newcastle—Newcastle Broadcasting and Television Corporation Ltd.*—On 15th August, 1963, the Minister approved the transfer of 600,000 shares held by United Broadcasting Co. Pty. Ltd. to—

	Shares
Australian Consolidated Press Ltd. . . . .	200,000
News Ltd. . . . .	200,000
Netherby Investments Pty. Ltd. . . . .	100,000
Australian United Enterprises Pty. Ltd. . . . .	100,000

Through a number of separate transactions Euroka Pty. Ltd. acquired 80,050 shares.

*QTQ Brisbane—Queensland Television Ltd.*—Fairfax Publications Pty. Ltd. acquired 108,782 stock units in Queensland Television Ltd. making the holdings in QTQ, of companies controlled by the Fairfax interests, 1,506,732 stock units in a total of 3,027,200 stock units.

*TVT Hobart—Tasmanian Television Ltd.*—The Herald and Weekly Times Ltd. acquired 102,618 shares in totals of 433,300 ordinary (£1) shares and 120,000 (£1) preference shares in Davies Bros. Ltd. Hobart, which holds 165,200 shares in a total of 1,200,000 shares in Tasmanian Television Ltd. Davies Bros. Ltd. also holds half the issued shares in Commercial Broadcasters Pty. Ltd. which holds 40,000 shares in Tasmanian Television Ltd.

*WIN Wollongong—Television Wollongong Transmissions Ltd.*—This company increased its issued capital by the issue of 320,000 shares of 10s. to Mirror Newspapers Ltd. and converted its capital to stock units. Total issued capital is 1,000,000 stock units.

111. In connexion with the transfer of shares in Newcastle Broadcasting and Television Corporation Ltd., referred to above, the Minister made the following statement:—

The Government had two now long standing policies in respect of television. In the first place, no person or company should be in a position to control more than two television licences and, secondly, country licences should as far as possible be held or controlled by interests independent of the metropolitan licensee, and preferably by interests local to the scene of operation of the station. The statutory provisions of the Broadcasting and Television Act, as amended, were intended to enable these policies to be implemented, one such provision treating the possession of 15 per cent. of the voting power of a company in general meeting as placing the holder in a position to control the company. In recent months there has been considerable movement in substantial shareholdings of commercial television companies and also amendments to the articles of association of some of the companies owning or interested in television licences have been made to enable persons and companies to own considerably more than 15 per cent. of the capital of such a company although not thus becoming entitled to exercise more than 15 per cent. of the voting strength of the company. Provisions are being inserted to the effect that no shareholder irrespective of the amount of his shareholdings may exercise more than 15 per cent. of the votes cast in general meeting. Also difficulties in the way of television stations obtaining access to first rate programme material have become apparent.

These matters have come under my notice and through me, under the notice of the Government. Any substantial change in the beneficial ownership of shares in the television company, or in its memorandum or articles of association, must receive my approval as Minister. But I cannot refuse my approval unless a breach of the Act is involved in the transaction submitted to me. The Government has no intention of departing from either of the policies to which I have referred and, bearing in mind the developing trend which it has observed and to which I have referred, it desires that the legislation should be adequate to enable these policies to be made effective. Consequently the Government has decided that there should be a detailed review of the shareholdings and voting arrangements which have developed in relation to television stations and of the difficulties being experienced in connexion with the availability and control of programme material, with a view to considering whether and if so what amendments need to be made to the existing legislation in order to ensure that the policies of the Government are implemented. The Government is anxious that the Australian people, both in the metropolitan and rural areas should have the best of programmes available and that television, as a powerful means of mass communication, should not fall into the control of too few hands. I have approved an application to transfer a substantial block of shares in NBN Newcastle from their existing holder to several holders, none of whom will hold more than 15 per cent. of the voting strength of NBN. As control may be effected in other ways than by the exercise of voting power I sought and obtained the assurance of the persons concerned that no exclusive programming arrangements have been entered into by NBN, that no arrangement exists between the new shareholders as to the exercise of their voting rights in the company and that the programming and general management of the Newcastle station remains a matter entirely for the Board of that Company. On this footing, no breach of the Act is involved in this share transfer. My approval under the compulsion of the statute does not indicate any change in the policies by the Government.

#### MEMORANDUM AND ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION.

112. During the year the following successful applicants for licences for commercial television stations submitted their memorandum and articles of association to the Minister for his approval pursuant to Section 92G of the Act (*see paras. 126 and 136*):—

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

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

113. Section 92F (1.) of the *Broadcasting and Television Act* 1942-1962 provides that substantial changes in the memorandum and articles of association of a company holding a licence for a commercial television station shall not take place without the approval of the Minister. During the year the companies holding the licences for stations ADS Adelaide (Television Broadcasters Ltd.) and TVT Hobart (Tasmanian Television Ltd.) applied to the Minister for approval to alter their articles of association so as to provide that no shareholder shall be in a position to exercise, or have power to exercise, more than 15 per cent. of the votes which could be cast at the general meetings of the companies. The effects of the proposals are that no shareholder shall be deemed to be in a position to control the licences for ADS and TVT within the meaning of the Act. The Minister approved the alteration to the articles in respect of ADS, and was considering the proposal by TVT when this report was being printed.

#### WIN WOLLONGONG AND NBN NEWCASTLE—AVAILABILITY OF PROGRAMMES.

114. The licences for NBN Newcastle and WIN Wollongong were granted on 1st July, 1961, and 1st August, 1961, respectively and the stations commenced operations on 4th March, 1962, and 18th March, 1962, respectively.

115. On the 17th October, 1961, the licensee of WIN Wollongong, Television Wollongong Transmissions Ltd., informed the Postmaster-General of difficulties which were being experienced in obtaining programmes on film. It was stated that the difficulties had arisen as a result of statements made to the principal distributors of programmes by certain metropolitan stations in respect of what they described as "overlap" areas. On the 6th April, 1962, the licensee of NBN Newcastle, Newcastle Broadcasting and Television Corporation Ltd., informed the Board that it was experiencing difficulties in securing programmes; these were similar to those experienced by WIN and arising from the same circumstances. Subsequently, on several occasions, the companies made further representations to the Minister or the Board.

116. On the 28th May, 1962, the Minister wrote in the following terms to a number of television film distributors namely, NBC International Pty. Ltd., MCA Australia Pty. Ltd., CBS Films Pty. Ltd., Fremantle International Inc., Twentieth Century Fox Television Services, United Artists (Aust.) Pty. Ltd., Warner Bros. Pty. Ltd., ATV (Aust.) Pty. Ltd. and Screen Gems Pty. Ltd.:-

I have been informed that difficulties are being experienced by the licensees of commercial television stations WIN Wollongong and NBN Newcastle in negotiating with you the supply of television programmes owned and/or distributed by your company, for use by those stations notwithstanding the fact that the same programmes are available to other stations.

I am, as you will appreciate, most anxious that viewers should be provided with the best possible television service and I am therefore concerned to ensure as far as I am able to that no limitation is placed on the licensees of stations in achieving this objective.

In order that I may consider the problems which, I am given to understand have arisen, in the light of the actual position, I would be glad to have your comments on the matter in the first instance. In particular I am most anxious to know whether the reports I have received as to the non-availability of your programmes to the stations in question are correct and if so the reasons why your company has considered it necessary to adopt this policy.

The replies which the Minister received from the distributors were generally to the effect that they had been faced with the choice of supplying programmes to WIN and NBN or to the Sydney stations.

117. Subsequently the Minister conferred on the matter with the Attorney-General, representatives of the licensees of ATN and TCN Sydney, NBN Newcastle, WIN Wollongong and a number of film distributors. A later conference was held between the licensees of the four stations concerned. No satisfactory understanding was reached as a result of these meetings.

118. Subsequently, in pursuance of section 109 of the Act (which provides that before exercising any power under Part IV. of the Act (which includes section 108 of the Act relating to variations of conditions of licences) the Minister shall take into consideration any recommendations that have been made by the Board as to the exercise of that power), the Minister consulted the Board regarding a proposal that he should insert special conditions in the licences of all commercial television stations with the object of resolving the difficulties which had arisen concerning the availability of programmes. At this stage the Board had before it the applications made by Newcastle Broadcasting and Television Corporation Ltd. under section 105A of the Act for orders addressed to certain distributors of programmes, which are mentioned in paragraph 121. In order that the proposed action by the Minister might proceed the Board formally notified the Minister that as then advised it did not propose to make any recommendations to the Minister in the matter. On 25th January, 1963, the Minister, pursuant to section 108 (2.) of the Act, gave notice to the licensees of all commercial television stations of his intention to impose further

conditions on the licence of each station. The Minister on the same date forwarded a copy of the notice to the film distributors named above and invited their attention to the conditions intended to be imposed.

119. The conditions were as follows:—

1.—(1.) The licensee will not, during the currency of the licence, obstruct, prejudice or interfere with, or cause, permit or encourage another person to obstruct, prejudice or interfere with, or become a party to an agreement, arrangement or understanding that will or is likely to have the effect of obstructing, prejudicing or interfering with—

- (a) the exercise by the licensee of another commercial television station, not being a station within a distance of thirty miles of the station to which this licence applies, of the rights and privileges conferred by the licence held by that other licensee;
- (b) the business of such a licensee in connexion with its licence;
- (c) the making or performance of agreements by or with such a licensee for the purposes of its business in connexion with its licence, and in particular, agreements for the use of any programme material for the purposes of that business; or
- (d) the availability to such a licensee of any programme material.

(2.) This condition is not contravened by—

- (a) the televising of programmes or advertisements in the ordinary course of the business of the licensee under this licence;
- (b) the doing of anything, or the refusal or failure to do anything, by the licensee for, and reasonably necessary for, the purpose of ensuring that any programme material the right to the use of which under this licence has been, or is then being, acquired by the licensee is not available for use in the programmes of an overlapping station—
  - (i) during the relevant protection period, otherwise than under the sponsorship, or in connexion with the advertisement of the goods or services, of the person or persons under whose sponsorship, or in connexion with the advertising of whose goods or services, that material has been or is to be used under this licence; or
  - (ii) within six months after the termination of the relevant protection period, under the sponsorship, or in connexion with the advertisement of the goods or services, of a person whose business, or the sale or supply of whose goods or services, is carried on in whole or in part in direct competition with any business that has, or with the sale or supply of any goods or services that have, been advertised by or in connexion with the use by the licensee of that programme material; or
- (c) the doing of anything, or refusal or failure to do anything, by the licensee in relation to programme material produced by itself, or in relation to feature films made for theatrical exhibition and the right to the use of which has been acquired on a group or "package" basis.

2. For the purposes of these conditions—

(a) "the relevant protection period"—

- (i) in relation to an item of programme material not forming part of a series—shall be a period of six months commencing at the time of the first use (whether before or after the commencement of operation of these conditions) by the licensee of that item of material under this licence; and
  - (ii) in relation to an item of programme material forming part of a series—shall be a period of twelve months commencing at the time of the first use (whether before or after the commencement of operation of these conditions) by the licensee of that item of material under this licence,
- or in either case such longer period as the Australian Broadcasting Control Board has fixed, on the application of the licensee, as being the period of protection that the Board considers reasonable in all the circumstances and having regard to the nature of that item of material, in order to enable the licensee to obtain the benefit of one use of that item of material under this licence; and

(b) without restricting the meaning of the word "series", all items of programme material intended to be televised under a common title shall be deemed to form a series.

3.—(1.) For the purposes of these conditions, a commercial television station shall be taken to be an overlapping station if, and only if, within an area or areas in which the signals of the station the subject of this licence have a median field strength of not less than .3 millivolts per metre, there is an area or areas containing a substantial television audience in which the signals of the first-mentioned station have a median field strength of not less than .3 millivolts per metre.

(2.) For the purposes of this paragraph, the signals of a station shall be taken to have a median field strength of not less than .3 millivolts per metre in a particular area if, and only if, that area can be divided into portions each consisting of not more than five square miles and containing a number of residences, and in each of which portion the vision carrier signals of that station can reasonably be expected to be receivable at not less than that strength at a height of thirty feet above the ground at residences that comprise not less than half the residences in that portion during not less than half the time during which they are transmitted over a period of a year.

120. Subsequently proceedings were instituted in the High Court by Amalgamated Television Services Pty. Ltd. and Television Corporation Ltd., seeking a declaration that the proposed licence conditions were invalid and an injunction restraining the Postmaster-General from imposing the conditions. Similar proceedings were instituted by the licensees of GTV Melbourne and QTQ Brisbane, in the Supreme Courts in those States. The latter actions were adjourned *sine die* upon certain undertakings being given by the defendants. The injunction sought by Amalgamated Television Services Pty. Ltd. and Television Corporation Ltd. was granted by the High Court and the Commonwealth later appealed against the order made by the Court. Further proceedings were later taken in the High Court as a result of which certain questions of law were referred to the Full High Court. On 28th August, 1963, the High Court, by a majority, decided that, under the *Broadcasting and Television Act 1942-1962*, in its present form, the Postmaster-General has no power to impose as further conditions of licences, the intended conditions (other than the condition numbered 1 (1.) (a)).

APPLICATIONS BY NEWCASTLE BROADCASTING AND TELEVISION CORPORATION LTD. FOR ORDERS UNDER SECTION 105A OF THE ACT.

121. On 2nd August, 1962, Newcastle Broadcasting and Television Corporation Ltd. made applications to the Board for orders under sub-section (1.) of section 105A of the *Broadcasting and Television Act* 1942-1962 directing the undermentioned companies to make available for use by station NBN, television films comprising some 974 episodes indicated by the company in its applications—

CBS Films Pty. Ltd.  
NBC International (Aust.) Pty. Ltd.  
Warner Bros.  
MCA Australia Pty. Ltd.  
Screen Gems Pty. Ltd.

The Board commenced the inquiry into the application for an order against CBS Films Pty. Ltd. on 17th September, 1962. At the end of the day's proceedings the inquiry was adjourned to a date to be fixed. Subsequently, Newcastle Broadcasting and Television Ltd. withdrew all the applications which it had lodged for orders under section 105A of the Act.

EXTENSION OF SERVICES TO ADDITIONAL COUNTRY AREAS.

122. As mentioned in paragraph 76 of the Board's Fourteenth Annual Report, the Minister, after considering a report from the Board on plans for extending television services in country areas announced on the 18th October, 1961, the Government's plans for the fourth stage of development of television services in which services would be provided in the following areas:—

*New South Wales*—

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

*Victoria*—

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

*Queensland*—

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

*South Australia*—

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

*Western Australia*—

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

The Minister's statement indicated that national stations would be established in each area and that applications would be invited for the grant of one commercial licence in each area. In paragraphs 78 and 79 of its Fourteenth Annual Report, the Board published a list of the 38 applications received (one of which was withdrawn leaving 37 for inquiry by the Board) for licences for commercial television stations in these areas and stated that the inquiries into the applications for the Upper Namoi, South Western Slopes and Eastern Riverina, Grafton-Kempsey, Upper Murray, Wide Bay, and Spencer Gulf North Areas, were completed on 25th June, 1962. At the time the Board's Fourteenth Annual Report was being prepared, the Board's report on these applications was being considered by the Government. There were ten applications for licences in these areas one of which was withdrawn before the inquiry commenced.

123. In its report to the Minister on the applications received for the abovementioned areas the Board recommended the grant of licences to the following applicants in the areas indicated subject to certain conditions which are mentioned below:—

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

In respect of the Spencer Gulf North Area, the only applicant for a licence stated that on economic grounds it was not considered desirable for a commercial television station to be established prior to December, 1965, and the Board recommended that applications for a licence for that area should again be invited in 1965, or earlier if it appeared likely that there would be applicants prepared to establish a commercial television service in the area.

124. The Board proposed that the conditions of the grant of the licences should be that the Minister should be satisfied as to the directors and shareholdings of each of the companies and as to the compliance by each company with the requirements of Division 3 of Part IV. of the *Broadcasting and Television Act 1942-1962*, and that each company should 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.

125. In Riverina Television Ltd. it was proposed to issue 1,000,000 shares as follows:—

E. V. Roberts	..	..	..	..	..	200,000
A. and F. Sullivan Pty. Ltd.	..	..	..	..	..	150,000
Young Broadcasters Pty. Ltd.	..	..	..	..	..	100,000
Directors (6) and Subscribers to Memorandum of Association	..	..	..	..	..	6,004
General Public	..	..	..	..	..	543,996

In this case the Board recommended also that the grant of a licence should be subject to the reduction of the shareholdings of A. and F. Sullivan Pty. Ltd. and Young Broadcasters Pty. Ltd. to 5 per cent. The relevant part of the Board's report reads as follows:—

It has been explained that in the formation of Riverina Television Ltd. Mr. E. V. Roberts was associated with A. and F. Sullivan Pty. Ltd., publishers of *The Daily Advertiser*, Wagga Wagga, and Young Broadcasters Pty. Ltd., proprietors of broadcasting station 2LF Young. The object was to include among the main original shareholders of the company both the local newspaper in Wagga Wagga and the local commercial broadcasting stations in Wagga Wagga and Young. This policy was clearly adopted after consideration of the Board's observations in its Report of 1st August, 1960, on the first applications made for licences in country and provincial areas, in which the Board stated its view that the association of local newspaper and radio interests would be an advantage in the establishment of a country television station. The Board still believes this principle to be correct, but in the case of this company the application of the principle gives rise to some difficulties. It has been shown that A. and F. Sullivan Pty. Ltd. is owned by Mr. R. A. G. Henderson of Sydney, and his family. For this reason *The Daily Advertiser*, which is a paper of high standing, can hardly be described as a local newspaper in the sense in which we have previously used the term, that is, a newspaper owned by persons resident in, and actively associated with the life of the area, but the newspaper is clearly an important factor in the life of the community, which would be of considerable assistance to the local television station. Young Broadcasters Pty. Ltd., which operates broadcasting station 2LF Young, is in effect controlled by Associated Television Ltd., England, which has considerable direct or indirect interests in commercial broadcasting and television stations in Australia. In our first report on applications for country and provincial licences we recommended that the shareholding of any broadcasting company in which A.T.V. (Australia) Pty. Ltd. has a shareholding should be reduced to 5 per cent. This recommendation was not accepted by the Minister. A.T.V. (Australia) Pty. Ltd. now has the following interests in commercial television stations in Australia:—

ATN	..	Holds 15 per cent. of shares and voting rights.
QTQ	..	Holds 9.9 per cent. of the shares and controls approximately 8 per cent. of the voting rights.
NWS	..	Holds 10 per cent. of the shares and controls some 15.3 per cent. of the voting rights.
CTC	..	Holds 15 per cent. of shares and voting rights.
CBN	..	Controls 3.8 per cent. of voting rights.
WIN	..	Holds 13.2 per cent. of shares and controls approximately 9 per cent. of voting rights.
RTN	..	Holds 7.1 per cent. of shares and voting rights.
BTV	..	Holds 6 per cent. of shares and voting rights.

It seems clear, that the inclusion of both A. and F. Sullivan Pty. Ltd. and Young Broadcasters Pty. Ltd. as original shareholders in Riverina Television Ltd. would strengthen that company, but that the extent of the shareholding of both the first-mentioned companies should be reduced.

We have given careful consideration to the applications received for this area, and particularly to the questions mentioned in the preceding paragraph. We recommend that the licence for the area should be granted to Riverina Television Ltd., which we are satisfied has the resources required to enable it to establish and operate a television station conforming to the Board's technical and programme standards, but only on the conditions that—

- (a) the shareholding of A. and F. Sullivan Pty. Ltd. should be reduced to 5 per cent.; and
- (b) the shareholding of Young Broadcasters Pty. Ltd. should be reduced to 5 per cent.

The shares becoming available should be added to the proposed public issue. We think that these conditions could be given effect to by the Minister granting the licence only after being satisfied as to the directors and shareholding of the company.

126. Details of the applications, the Board's observations on them and the Board's recommendations are contained in full in the Board's report on the public inquiries into the applications, dated 2nd July, 1962, which was tabled in both Houses of Parliament on 4th October, 1962, when the Minister announced the Government's decision on the matter. Except in respect of the proposed

reductions in the shareholdings of A. and F. Sullivan Pty. Ltd. and Young Broadcasters Pty. Ltd. in Riverina Television Ltd., the Board's recommendations were approved by the Government. The following is the Minister's announcement:—

Following consideration of the Board's report, the Government has authorized me to grant a licence for a commercial television station to each of the following companies in the five areas indicated—

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

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

In the sixth area—Spencer Gulf North—the only applicant was not prepared to proceed with the application on the ground that it would, at this stage, be uneconomic to do so. He stated, however, that he wished to have the opportunity of re-applying in 1965. Consequently, I am not in a position, at present, to grant a licence for a commercial station in this area but I propose to keep the matter under review with the object of re-inviting applications as soon as circumstances indicate that such a course is warranted.

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

I should point out that the Board, in its report, recommended some modifications to the proposed shareholding in Riverina Television Ltd. No conflict with the provision of the Act was, however, involved in the proposals of that company and the Government did not, therefore, adopt the Board's recommendation.

As was done in the case of other areas, I propose to make it clear to the companies concerned that the fact that a licence for only one commercial station in each area is being granted now is not to be taken that further licences will not be granted in the future, should circumstances justify such a course.

127. The successful applicants mentioned in the Minister's statement were informed, on 4th October, 1962, of the conditions subject to which a licence would be granted to them and at the time this report was being prepared one of the applicants had complied with these conditions. Accordingly a licence has been granted by the Minister for a period of five years from 1st August, 1963, to Upper Murray T.V. Ltd. to operate station AMV in the Upper Murray Area.

128. The successful applicants for licences in the Upper Namoi, Grafton-Kempsey, South Western Slopes and Eastern Riverina, and Wide Bay areas are proceeding with arrangements to comply with the conditions specified. Details of the proposed shareholders in each of the companies are contained in Appendix "E".

129. As was mentioned in paragraph 79 of the Board's Fourteenth Annual Report the Minister referred to the Board on 30th July, 1962, pursuant to section 83 (1.) of the *Broadcasting and Television Act 1942-1962*, the applications for licences received in respect of twelve other country areas of the twenty included in the fourth stage of development. As was mentioned also in the Board's Fourteenth Annual Report, applications were not received for the Southern and Central Agricultural Areas of Western Australia.

130. The Board having given notice of the time and place for the commencement of the inquiries to be conducted into the applications in accordance with the requirements of section 83 of the Act, to each of the applicants, and by public notice published in newspapers circulating in the areas concerned commenced the first inquiry on 5th March, 1963, at the Argus Building, 290 Latrobe-street, Melbourne. The inquiries were concluded on 11th April, 1963. The Board's report on these applications was submitted to the Minister on 15th August, 1963.

#### APPLICATIONS FOR THE GRANT OF LICENCES FOR AN ADDITIONAL COMMERCIAL TELEVISION STATION IN THE CAPITAL CITIES OTHER THAN HOBART.

131. In paragraphs 81 and 82 of its Fourteenth Annual Report the Board published a list of the 31 applications received for licences for an additional commercial television station in each of the capital cities except Hobart and stated that the applications had been referred to the Board by the Minister for its recommendations as to the exercise by him of the powers conferred by sub-section (1.) of section 81 of the Act. The inquiries into the applications were held at the Argus Building, 290 Latrobe-street, Melbourne, following appropriate notice by the Board of the time and place of the commencement of the inquiries, in accordance with the requirements of section 83 of the Act, to each of the applicants and by public notice published in each daily newspaper circulating in the cities concerned.

#### APPLICATIONS FOR LICENCES IN SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE—CONSTITUTION OF APPLICANT COMPANIES.

132. As mentioned in paragraph 82 of its Fourteenth Annual Report the Board commenced the inquiry into the applications received for the Sydney area on 7th August, 1962. The inquiry in respect of the Melbourne area was commenced on 7th November, 1962. The inquiries were completed on 13th December, 1962.

133. The following is a summary of each application which was referred to the Board, in the order in which the applications were set out in the Minister's reference (see paragraph 81 of Fourteenth Report).

#### SYDNEY AREA.

*Channel Ten Sydney Ltd.*—Authorized capital of £2,500,000 divided into 10,000,000 shares of 5s. each. At the date of the application only seven subscriber's shares had been issued. If the company were granted a licence, it was proposed to issue 4,000,000 shares as follows:—

Mirror Newspapers Ltd.	700,000
Cumberland Newspapers Pty. Ltd.	400,000
Elder Smith Goldsbrough Mort & Co. Ltd.	300,000
American Broadcasting—Paramount Theatres Inc.	200,000
Methodist Trust Association (on behalf of Central Methodist Mission, Sydney)	200,000
Trustees of St. Stephen's Presbyterian Church, Sydney	200,000
Australian Workers' Union	200,000
Federated Ironworkers' Union	100,000
Staff and Associates	200,000
General Public	1,500,000
	4,000,000

*Sydney Television Broadcasting Corporation Ltd.*—Authorized capital of £5,000,000, comprised of 20,000,000 shares of 5s. each. At the date of the application, 2,700,000 shares paid to 3d. had been issued as indicated below. If the company were granted a licence, it was proposed to issue a further 3,300,000 shares to the general public.

Amalgamated Holdings Ltd.	750,000
Hoyts Theatres Ltd.	450,000
The Rank Organization Ltd., England	450,000
Sir James Kirby	301,000
The City Mutual Life Assurance Society Ltd.	300,000
A. G. Healing Ltd.	180,000
Others (nine)	269,000
	2,700,000

*United Telecasters Sydney Ltd.*—Authorized capital of £50,000 comprised of 200,000 shares of 5s. each. At the date of the application, 92,000 shares had been issued to the six sponsor companies set out below and to the directors of the applicant company. If the company were granted a licence, it was proposed to increase the nominal capital to £3,000,000 comprised of 12,000,000 shares of 5s. each, and to increase the issued capital of the company to 6,000,000 shares, to be held as follows:—

Amalgamated Wireless (A/asia) Ltd.	850,000
The Colonial Sugar Refining Co. Ltd.	850,000
Email Ltd.	850,000
Bank of New South Wales	450,000
National Roads and Motorists' Association (N.S.W.)	150,000
J. C. Williamson Theatres Ltd.	150,000
Public Issue	2,700,000

It was further proposed, subject to any conditions attached to the grant of the licence by the Minister, to transfer 300,000 shares to N.B.C. International Ltd., Canada, the shares to be withdrawn equally from the three first-mentioned sponsor companies, thus reducing the holding of each of these companies to 750,000 shares.

*Commercial Television Enterprises Ltd.*—Authorized capital of £2,000,000, comprised of 8,000,000 shares of 5s. each. At the date of the application 2,576,000 shares, paid to one penny per share had been issued to 22 shareholders. If the company were granted a licence, it was proposed to issue an additional 3,424,000 shares to the general public. The principal shareholders of the company are as follows:—

Ampol Petroleum Ltd.	400,000
R. W. Miller & Co. Pty. Ltd.	400,000
The Mutual Life & Citizens Assurance Co. Ltd.	400,000
E.M.I. (Australia) Ltd.	360,000
W. D. & H. O. Wills (Australia) Ltd.	360,000
Maurice Chapman and Co. Pty. Ltd.	200,000
Screen Gems Pty. Ltd.	180,000
H. G. Palmer (Consolidated) Ltd.	100,000

*Manufacturers' Television Ltd.*—Authorized capital of £25,000 divided into 50,000 shares of 10s. each. At the date of the application a total of 30,000 shares had been issued consisting of 3,008 fully paid shares (eight subscribers' shares and 3,000 shares to the six directors) and 26,992 shares paid to 1s.

to the two sponsor companies. If the company were granted a licence, it was proposed to increase the authorized capital to 2,000,000 shares of 10s. each and to issue the remaining 1,970,000 shares. The 2,000,000 shares would be held as follows:—

Bond's Industries Ltd.	..	..	..	..	..	520,000
J. Fielding & Co. Ltd.	..	..	..	..	..	520,000
Resident Stockholders in Bonds Industries Ltd.	..	..	..	..	..	240,000
Resident Stockholders in J. Fielding & Co. Ltd.	..	..	..	..	..	240,000
Selected companies (preferably members of Chamber of Manufactures)						480,000

*Combined Productions Television Ltd.*—The application was made by Mr. Con Wells on behalf of Combined Productions (Television) acting for Combined Productions Ltd., a company to be formed. Combined Productions Television Ltd. had an authorized capital of £3,000,000 comprised of 12,000,000 shares of 5s. each. At the time of the hearing of this application, seven subscribers' shares had been issued, and the five directors each held 2,000 shares, paid to 3d. If the company were granted a licence, it was proposed to issue 8,000,000 shares as follows:—

Moomba Pty. Ltd.	..	..	..	..	..	720,000
J. S. Howie	..	..	..	..	..	80,000
Staff Members	..	..	..	..	..	160,000
Directors and Associates	..	..	..	..	..	240,000
General Public	..	..	..	..	..	6,800,000

Subsequent to the hearing of this application, but prior to the close of the inquiry into the Sydney applications, it was disclosed that the applicant proposed to proceed with the issue of a prospectus for the issue of 8,000,000 shares, to be paid to 4d. per share. On 9th November, 1962, the prospectus was issued. Subsequently the Board was informed by the solicitors to the company that the public issue had failed and the company had "no alternative but to go into liquidation".

*Television Era (Sydney) Limited.*—Authorized capital of £2,000,000 comprised of 8,000,000 shares of 5s. each. At the date of the application, 2,162,000 shares paid to 3d. per share had been issued to 29 shareholders as follows:—

Eric Anderson (Consolidated) Ltd.	..	..	..	..	..	296,000
Davis Gelatine Consolidated Ltd.	..	..	..	..	..	240,000
Waltons Ltd.	..	..	..	..	..	200,000
Winchcombe Carson Ltd.	..	..	..	..	..	180,000
Dickson Primer Insurance Ltd.	..	..	..	..	..	156,000
Dickson Primer (Consolidated) Ltd.	..	..	..	..	..	140,000
W. R. Carpenter Holdings Ltd.	..	..	..	..	..	120,000
Commercial and General Acceptance Ltd.	..	..	..	..	..	120,000
RepcO Ltd.	..	..	..	..	..	100,000
Queensland Insurance Co. Ltd.	..	..	..	..	..	100,000
Bankers and Traders Insurance Co. Ltd.	..	..	..	..	..	100,000
Others (under 100,000 shares)	..	..	..	..	..	410,000
						<u>2,162,000</u>

If the company were granted a licence, it was proposed to issue the remaining 5,838,000 shares to the general public.

*Trustees on behalf of Independent Sydney Telecasters Ltd.*—The application was made by four trustees on behalf of a company to be formed, to be known as Independent Sydney Telecasters Ltd. It was proposed that the company would have an authorized capital of £1,250,000 comprised of 5,000,000 shares of 5s. each. If the company were granted a licence it was proposed to issue the 5,000,000 shares to five individual divisions of shareholders as follows:—

<i>" A " Division—</i>						
Member clubs of the New South Wales R.S.L. Clubs Association and members	..	..	..	..	..	1,000,000
<i>" B " Division—</i>						
Financial members of the Liberal Party of Australia (New South Wales Division)	..	..	..	..	..	1,000,000
<i>" C " Division—</i>						
The Australian Labor Party (New South Wales Branch) and members	..	..	..	..	..	1,000,000
<i>" D " Division—</i>						
Australian residential shareholders of Electronic Industries Ltd. at 18th March, 1960	..	..	..	..	..	625,000
Electronic Industries Ltd.	..	..	..	..	..	250,000
Pye Ltd., England	..	..	..	..	..	50,000
Members of Warner Family	..	..	..	..	..	50,000
Non-resident shareholders of Electronic Industries Ltd. other than Pye Ltd.	..	..	..	..	..	25,000
						<u>1,000,000</u>

## " E " Division—

Australian residential shareholders of Electronic Industries Ltd. at 18th March, 1960	625,000
Electronic Industries Ltd.	250,000
Pye Ltd., England	50,000
Members of Warner Family	50,000
Non-resident shareholders of Electronic Industries Ltd., other than Pye Ltd.	25,000
	<hr/> 1,000,000

*Capital Telecasters Ltd.*—Authorized capital of £3,000,000 comprised of 12,000,000 shares of 5s. each. At the date of the application, 1,485,000 shares paid to 3d. each had been issued to some 85 persons, including 300,000 shares to each of the three sponsor companies.

If the company were granted a licence, it was proposed to issue a total of 6,000,000 shares, to be held as follows:—

Standard Telephones and Cables Pty. Ltd.	300,000
Snider and Dean Pty. Ltd.	300,000
Associated Rural Industries Ltd.	300,000
Founders & Founders' Associates and Others	900,000
General Public	4,200,000

It was stated in evidence that it was likely that each of the three sponsor companies would take up an additional 100,000 shares from the 900,000 shares reserved for founders, founders' associates and others.

## MELBOURNE AREA.

*Australian Telecasters Ltd.*—Authorized capital of £3,000,000 divided into 12,000,000 shares of 5s. each.

At the date of the application, a total of 6,000,000 shares paid to 6d. each (apart from five fully paid subscribers' shares), had been issued to some 7,800 shareholders, the largest shareholders being—

Ampol Petroleum Ltd.	40,000
Austral Bakeries (Holdings) Ltd.	40,000
Australian Controls Ltd.	40,000
A. V. Jennings Industries (Aust.) Ltd.	40,000
A.N.Z. Pensions (Overseas) Pty. Ltd.	40,000
Brown-Gouge Ltd.	40,000
Buckley & Nunn Ltd.	40,000
Drug Houses of Australia Ltd.	40,000
Edments Holdings Ltd.	40,000
The Federation Insurance Ltd.	40,000
G. J. Coles & Co. Ltd.	40,000
G. N. Raymond Ltd.	40,000
Green McCandlish Ltd.	40,000
H. H. Webb & Co. Ltd.	40,000
The Levathian Ltd.	40,000
MacRobertson (Aust.) Ltd.	40,000
Minster Ltd.	40,000
National Mutual Life Assn. of Aust. Ltd.	40,000
Robert Bryce & Co. Ltd.	40,000
Spotless Ltd.	40,000
Tarax Drinks Holdings Ltd.	40,000
Williams Shoes Ltd.	40,000
Cranbourne Dairies Holdings Ltd.	20,000
Croft Bank Dairies Ltd.	20,000
Hawke (Aust.) Ltd.	20,000
W. G. Hall	20,000

In addition, if the company were granted the licence, Mr. Hector Crawford and his sister Mrs. Dorothy Strong, were to be allotted 100,000 fully paid 5s. ordinary shares and 100,000 fully paid 5s. deferred shares in the applicant company in consideration for the acquisition of Crawford Productions Pty. Ltd. and the assets of Crawford TV Workshop. The deferred shares would carry no voting rights and would not participate in dividends until the company earned a profit of 10 per cent. on issued capital before income tax. It was provided that in the event of the company disclosing a profit exceeding 10 per cent. on issued capital, before tax, for five consecutive years, the deferred shares would be converted into ordinary shares, with normal dividend entitlement. It was also intended, if the company were granted a licence, to make 200,000 shares available to the Victorian branches of Australian patriotic, community and cultural bodies; no one body or group would be allotted more than 40,000 shares.

*T.V. Victoria Ltd.*—Authorized capital of £2,000,000 divided into 8,000,000 shares of 5s. each. At the date of the application, 5,000,000 shares had been issued to some 5,100 shareholders. The shares are paid to 6d. each apart from five subscribers' shares which are fully paid. The principal shareholders are—

William Noall Nominees Pty. Ltd.	..	..	..	..	788,495
R. P. Mitchell	..	..	..	..	120,000
Starfish Nominees Pty. Ltd.	..	..	..	..	73,200
Riemseil Nominees Pty. Ltd.	..	..	..	..	41,100
P. M. D. Holden	..	..	..	..	29,200

Of the 788,495 shares held by William Noall Nominees Pty. Ltd., 53,900 are held for clients of William Noall and Son, sharebrokers, and 734,595 are to be allotted proportionately to the present shareholders of the company (excluding William Noall Nominees Pty. Ltd.) and the applicants for the abovementioned 53,900 shares. Starfish Nominees Pty. Ltd. holds the shares on behalf of Wallace H. Smith & Co., sharebrokers.

*Universal Telecasters Ltd.*—The application was made on behalf of a company to be formed, to be known as Universal Telecasters Ltd. It was proposed that the authorized capital would be £2,000,000 divided into 8,000,000 shares of 5s. each. At the time of the hearing, a total of 3,292,000 shares had been issued to sponsor shareholders, the largest shareholders being—

Associated Broadcasting Services Ltd.	..	..	..	..	200,000
Australian Mutual Provident Society	..	..	..	..	200,000
A. G. Healing Ltd.	..	..	..	..	200,000
Garnet H. Carroll	..	..	..	..	200,000
Consolidated Theatres Ltd.	..	..	..	..	200,000
Robert J. McLeish	..	..	..	..	200,000
Sir Frank Selleck	..	..	..	..	200,000
Maurice G. Sloman	..	..	..	..	200,000
Tivoli Circuit Australia Pty. Ltd.	..	..	..	..	200,000
Australian United Enterprises Pty. Ltd.	..	..	..	..	125,000
H. C. Sleigh Ltd.	..	..	..	..	125,000
Val Morgan & Sons Pty. Ltd.	..	..	..	..	100,000
J. C. Williamson Theatres Ltd.	..	..	..	..	100,000
Cox Bros. (Aust.) Ltd.	..	..	..	..	100,000
Myer Investment Pty. Ltd.	..	..	..	..	100,000
Patersons (Aust.) Ltd.	..	..	..	..	100,000

The application indicated that not less than 51 per cent. of the total issued capital would be made available for public subscription including 360,000 shares to be allotted to members of the Returned Sailors, Soldiers and Airmen's Imperial League of Australia. It was stated in evidence that prior to the commencement of the inquiry into the Melbourne applications, negotiations had taken place with Mr. Rupert Murdoch, Chairman of Directors of Mirror Newspapers Ltd., of Sydney, on the basis that if Mr. Murdoch did not proceed with his projected application for a licence in the Melbourne area, Universal Telecasters Ltd. would, if successful in its application, make a total of 480,000 shares available to Mr. Murdoch and his associates. However, it appeared from the evidence adduced in this matter that the negotiations were at an end and that it was the intention to make the balance of 4,708,000 unissued shares available to the public.

*Community Television Ltd.*—Authorized capital of £1,250,000 comprised of 5,000,000 ordinary shares of 5s. each. At the date of the application, ten shares had been issued to each of ten directors. If the company were granted a licence it was proposed to issue the remaining 4,999,900 shares to five individual classes of shareholders as follows:—

<i>Class "A"—</i>				
Returned Servicemen and Returned Servicemen's Clubs	..	..	..	1,000,000
<i>Class "B"—</i>				
Members and affiliated branches of the Australian Labor Party (Victorian Branch)	..	..	..	1,000,000
<i>Class "C"—</i>				
Members and affiliated branches of the Liberal and Country Party	..	..	..	1,000,000
<i>Class "D"—</i>				
Electronic Industries Ltd. and holders of ordinary shares in Electronic Industries Ltd. at 18th March, 1960	..	..	..	1,000,000
<i>Class "E"—</i>				
Electronic Industries Ltd. and holders of ordinary shares in Electronic Industries Ltd. at 18th March, 1960	..	..	..	1,000,000

It was stated that of the persons qualified to apply for the allotment of shares in classes "D" and "E" respectively, the following shall not be entitled to be allotted shares in each of those classes in excess of the following percentages of the total issued capital of the company:—

	Per cent.
Electronic Industries Ltd. .. .. .	5
Pye Ltd. .. .. .	1
Sir Arthur Warner and family .. .. .	1
Overseas shareholders of Electronic Industries Ltd. .. .. .	$\frac{1}{2}$

*Educational and Cultural Television Pty. Ltd.*—Authorized capital of £20,000 divided into 20,000 shares of £1 each. At the date of the hearing of the application 5,065 shares had been issued to 43 shareholders. If the company were granted a licence, it was proposed to convert the present company to a public company with an authorized capital of £2,500,000 divided into 10,000,000 shares of 5s. each and to issue 6,000,000 of the shares, of which 1,053,520 shares would be available to the 43 foundation members, 300,000 to directors and the remaining 4,646,480 shares to the general public. The principal shareholders of the public company will be—

Mayson Nominees .. .. .	83,200
A. E. Duldig .. .. .	83,200
H. D. Stewart .. .. .	52,000
W. M. Marriner .. .. .	52,000

*Austarama Television Pty. Ltd.*—Authorized capital of £700,000 divided into 700,000 shares of £1 each. At the date of the hearing of the application only two shares had been issued, one being held by Mr. R. M. Ansett and the other by Ansett Transport Industries Ltd. If the company were granted a licence, it was proposed to issue the remaining 699,998 shares to Ansett Transport Industries Ltd. which would itself make an issue to its shareholders of 2,800,000 ordinary 5s. shares for the purpose of investing in the television company. It was the applicant's contention that the issue of these shares would "increase the opportunities available to the public to obtain an interest in the new station".

#### BOARD'S REPORT TO MINISTER.

134. The Board in Part III. of its report to the Minister on the applications for a licence in the Sydney and Melbourne areas discussed the criteria which it should apply in its consideration of applications in order to determine to which of the applicants the Board should recommend that licences should be granted by the Minister. The Board reconsidered the criteria which it had applied to previous applications for licences and invited counsel assisting the Board and counsel representing applicants to address the Board on the criteria which should be adopted in relation to the applications for a licence for an additional commercial station in Sydney and Melbourne. The Board's conclusions on this matter were set out in its report as follows:—

After a complete reconsideration of the principles which appear to be involved, we summarize our conclusions on the criteria to be applied in our consideration of the applications. These are as follows:—

- (a) We should seek the applicant who is best qualified, and most likely, to provide the best service in the public interest.
- (b) In order to ascertain this applicant we should look for these qualities:—
  - (i) competence, in the sense of ability to carry on efficiently the business of a television station on the technical, managerial, programme, and advertising sides. This includes the ability to provide commercial television programmes consistent with the principles embodied in the Board's Standards and to maintain a service of high and improving quality, and the capacity to operate the station on a realistic financial basis in the face of competition from established stations;
  - (ii) stability both in finance and in management: the applicant should demonstrate clearly what will be the shareholding, directorate, management, and financial resources of the company and where the actual control of the company will lie, and that the constitution of the application offers stability over a fairly long period so that its proposals and promises may be carried out in pursuance of a consistent policy;
  - (iii) good character, integrity and high ideals of the main sponsor shareholders, directors, and proposed management as demonstrated by their records and by the evidence given by them;
  - (iv) imagination and intelligence in the presentation of programmes as demonstrated by the application and the evidence. This includes evidence of a willingness to accept responsibility for developing and improving programmes.

135. The Board's report on the applications for a licence in Sydney and Melbourne was submitted to the Minister on 11th February, 1963. The Board recommended that licences should be granted to the following applicants:—

Sydney Area	..	..	..	..	United Telecasters Sydney Ltd.
Melbourne Area	..	..	..	..	Austarama Television Pty. Ltd.

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

*United Telecasters Sydney Ltd.*

The sponsor companies in this application were—

Amalgamated Wireless (A/asia) Ltd.  
The Colonial Sugar Refining Company Ltd.  
Email Ltd.  
Bank of New South Wales.  
National Roads and Motorists Association (N.S.W.).  
J. C. Williamson Theatres Ltd.

(subject to adjustment if N.B.C. International Ltd. is an original shareholder), with a public share issue of 45 per cent. The directors of the company are Sir Lionel Hooke, Mr. A. E. R. Fox, Dr. James Vernon, Messrs. E. G. F. Horne and H. C. C. Marshall, Sir Norman Nock and Mr. A. G. Macpherson. We are satisfied that this applicant possesses the qualities described above and, of the Sydney applicants, is best qualified and most likely to provide for that area the best service in the public interest, in particular by reason of the competence, ability and character of the sponsor companies, directors and management, and the manner in which the application was prepared and presented. It is not necessary for us to discuss the qualities of all the sponsor companies, which are well known Australian organizations, but it is relevant to say something about two of the sponsor companies.

Amalgamated Wireless (A/asia) Ltd. (subsequently referred to as A.W.A.), which was in fact the promoter of this application, has considerable interests in both broadcasting and television stations and this was the subject of considerable discussion during the inquiry. We think it desirable to say, in the first place, that the broadcasting interests of A.W.A., which amount to control of eight commercial broadcasting stations (the maximum permitted by the Act), are, with the exception of 2CH, Sydney, held in companies operating stations in country areas which were established in the early days of broadcasting, when A.W.A. was literally a pioneer in the provision of these (as well as other) radio services. The Sydney station is not owned by A.W.A. but is operated by that company on behalf of the New South Wales Council of Churches under an agreement approved by the Minister under section 88 (3.) of the Act. This agreement, which has obviously desirable features for the licensee, has been in force for many years. The television interests of A.W.A. in stations in country areas arose from that company's interests in local broadcasting stations which were sponsors of the applications for licences in those areas. In other cases the company, in accordance with a common practice, became a shareholder in television stations mainly because of its business as a supplier of technical equipment. In all cases the shareholdings are relatively small. We think that the association with the applicant of A.W.A., which has a long and honourable history in broadcasting and television, greatly strengthens the application. The experience of A.W.A. over many years with broadcasting and television has given the directors and executives of the company considerable experience and special qualifications, both in respect of technical matters and programmes; the results of this experience were demonstrated in the quality of the application and the evidence of Sir Lionel Hooke and Mr. A. E. R. Fox.

We do not find any reason to qualify these statements because of the business association of A.W.A. with Email Ltd.; or because of the sale by these companies of certain shares in Amalgamated Television Services Pty. Ltd. (licensee of ATN, Sydney) which was the subject of some discussion in the course of the inquiry. The question of the acquisition and subsequent sale by A.W.A. and Email Ltd. of the shares in ATN was fully examined and we are satisfied that it does not in any way disqualify a company in which A.W.A. or Email Ltd. is now a shareholder from obtaining a licence for an additional commercial television station in Sydney.

It is not necessary for us to say anything about the character and experience of the Colonial Sugar Refining Company Ltd. (subsequently referred to as C.S.R.) or its directors, management and financial strength, or its place in the history of Australian development. We had an assurance in evidence from the General Manager, Dr. James Vernon, who is also a director of C.S.R., of the interest of his company in the operation of the Sydney station if a licence were granted to this applicant. It is convenient to refer here to some discussion which took place during the course of the inquiry concerning the extent of overseas shareholding of certain sponsor companies in United Telecasters Sydney Ltd., including C.S.R. (The other companies were A.W.A. and Email Ltd.) In the course of this discussion it was suggested to us that the overseas shareholdings in these companies, especially of C.S.R. were such as to cast doubts on the compliance of the applicant company with section 92D of the Act. The evidence disclosed that after taking into account the number of individual shareholders with overseas addresses and, in the cases of A.W.A. and Email Ltd., the overseas proportion of shareholdings in nominee and trustee companies and companies known or suspected to be overseas controlled, the extent of the overseas interest in these companies were:—

A.W.A. 10.6 per cent. of shares and 10.2 per cent. of votes.  
Email Ltd. 12.01 per cent. of shares and votes.  
C.S.R. 11 per cent. of shares and 14.95 per cent. of votes.

Of the overseas shareholding of these companies, 4.1 per cent. of the shares in A.W.A., 2.62 per cent. of the shares in Email Ltd., and 10.1 per cent. of the shares in C.S.R. are held in New Zealand. This matter was examined by counsel assisting the Board, who submitted that there was no reason to believe that any of the companies was overseas controlled. Any inquiry into the extent to which shares in a large public company, which is a shareholder in an applicant company, are beneficially owned by non-residents is necessarily difficult and, as counsel assisting the Board suggested, to make an exhaustive examination would be almost an impossible task for the Board, which can do no more than examine the matter, on the evidence submitted, to a reasonable extent. In the Board's view, no significant question arises here as to the operation of section 92D. The fact that an aggregation of the interests of a large number of non-resident shareholders in a sponsor company approaches a figure of 15 per cent. of the total shareholdings in that company, which itself is the beneficial holder of less than 15 per cent. of the shares and voting rights in the applicant company, is not a significant factor for the purposes of section 92D.

The application of United Telecasters Sydney Ltd. included a proposal that, subject to any conditions of any licence granted to it, a shareholding of 300,000 shares (5 per cent. of the total shareholding) would be allotted to N.B.C. International Ltd., a subsidiary of National Broadcasting Company Incorporated of U.S.A. This allotment would be made by reducing the original shareholdings of A.W.A., C.S.R., and Email Ltd., from 14½ per cent. to 12½ per cent., and would be in pursuance of an agreement under which N.B.C. International Ltd. would make available to the applicant certain facilities and services, including the services (at cost) of a programme production consultant and specified facilities such as news, information, production and representation. This arrangement was expressed to be subject, *inter alia* to the permission of this Board. Such permission is, in fact, not necessary but, since the matter was put to us, we think we should express our view, which is that an arrangement of this kind would be of considerable value and assistance to a new commercial television station commencing operations in Sydney. The National Broadcasting Company is an organization of high standing, and the consultative and management services of N.B.C. International have been used extensively by stations in many countries, including the United Kingdom.

The programme proposals of this applicant have been referred to above but we think we should say that we were impressed with the competence and candour with which they were expressed. The company, which has directors of considerable commercial experience, had examined realistically and intelligently the problems which arise for a commercial television station in securing high programme standards with proper regard to the maintenance of economic stability and the need for a reasonable financial return to shareholders. The company not only insisted that high standards are compatible with stability and financial success, but, in what seems to us to be carefully planned proposals for programme schedules, indicated in some detail how this could be achieved. In a supplementary statement presented after the closing date for receipt of applications, the company presented further views on its programme policy, in which it was again asserted that the interests and welfare of the public and those of the shareholders are not incompatible, but must be regarded in that order, and gave further evidence of the manner in which this result should, in its view, be secured. The following is an extract from the supplementary statement:—

It is, of course, an obvious fact that the greater part of programming for a commercial television station must be of a nature designed to attract wide audience support. The company feels however that there is at present too much reliance on syndicated film programmes produced to a more or less stereotyped pattern and in the main, reflecting foreign outlook. The conviction is held that a real and persistent effort should be made to bring a fresh, original and Australian approach to all types of entertainment programming.

References have been made in the company's application to these matters, and it is hoped that, if successful, it will be able to introduce much of this concept before the expiration of three years. However, as previously stated, the Directors are conscious that they have a duty to the public shareholding to attain profitability within a reasonable period, and they realize also that some time is required to plan and develop the contemplated service along sound lines.

The main shareholders in the company are Australian companies which have been pioneers in their various fields and who have long and honourable traditions of responsible service. Deeply conscious as they are of television's great power to influence values and moral standards, these companies are genuinely anxious to build a service which will reflect a high quality of approach and be a continuing influence for good within the community it will serve.

We think that it is essential that the operation of the new station in Sydney should be approached on this basis, without unduly optimistic claims or pretensions.

#### *Austarama Television Pty. Ltd.*

We believe that, of the Melbourne applicants, this applicant is best qualified and most likely to provide in that area the best service in the public interest, for the same reasons that we have already given in the case of United Telecasters Sydney Ltd.; that is, by reason of the competence, ability and character of the sponsor company and the manner in which the application was prepared and presented. There are special features about this application to which we think we should refer shortly. Austarama Television Pty. Ltd. is a wholly owned subsidiary of Ansett Transport Industries Ltd. In addition to the directors of Ansett Transport Industries Ltd., Messrs. R. M. Ansett, R. Moore, Sir George Jones and Sir Douglas Copland, the following are members of the Board of Directors of the applicant company:—Messrs. W. M. Woodfull, Walter Scott, Lewis Bennett and R. R. Walker. Ansett Transport Industries Ltd. is a public company incorporated in Victoria with, at present, 26,781 ordinary shareholders, to be increased to 40,083, when a convertible note issue is converted to ordinary shares in January, 1966. The only large shareholder in Ansett Transport Industries Ltd. is W. R. Carpenter Holdings Ltd., which holds 7 per cent. of the shares and votes. Mr. R. M. Ansett and his family hold 3 per cent. of the shares and votes. It is proposed that the applicant company (Austarama) would be provided with finance for the establishment and operation of the station, if the licence were granted, from the proceeds of a public issue of shares in Ansett Transport Industries Ltd. to the extent of £700,000 and a public debenture issue by Austarama of £800,000. For the purpose of the debenture issue, Austarama Television Pty. Ltd. would be converted into a public company but it would remain a wholly owned subsidiary of Ansett Transport Industries Ltd.

The application is unusual in this series of applications in that it is made by a subsidiary of a large public company, and not by a public company formed or to be formed specifically for the purpose of this application. (Of the original applicants in the Melbourne area Herald Sun T.V. Pty. Ltd., to which a licence was granted, was and still is a subsidiary of The Herald and Weekly Times Ltd.) It was submitted that by adopting this course two purposes were achieved—

- (a) substantially, because of the wide spread of public shareholding in Ansett Transport Industries Ltd., the application was made on behalf of a very large and representative group of members of the public.
- (b) there was no possibility of doubt as to the ownership or control, or financial resources, stability and competence of the applicant, since these did not depend on proposals or undertakings but on the known and established facts as to the ownership, financial capacity, competence, ability and executive skill of Ansett Transport Industries Ltd. and its directorate and management, all of whom could be identified as part of an existing organization.

In fact the application is made by Ansett Transport Industries Ltd., which undertook to provide not only the financial resources, but also what may be called the intellectual resources and executive capacity which would be required to establish the station. The applicant presented the application on this footing, and in effect offered its known operating organization of high standard and ability and competent and efficient business management as its main claims to be recommended

for the grant of the licence. The application was strongly attacked by other applicants on the ground that the public would not be offered the prospect of shareholdings in a television company, but a "package deal" consisting of shareholdings in a great transport industry, mainly based on an airline, and only incidentally in a television station. This proposition was met with the argument that what would be offered would be an immediately profitable investment in a large and well-known organization. We have given this aspect of the application careful consideration, and have come to the conclusion that this objection does not disqualify the applicant.

The evidence disclosed that the application was the result of the work of an executive group, headed by Mr. R. R. Walker, now a director of the applicant company, working under the direction of Mr. R. M. Ansett, and we were impressed by the overall grasp of the financial, administrative, technical and programme aspects which are involved in planning a television station, and the competent and assured presentation of evidence. We attach a great deal of importance to the nature of the programme proposals of this applicant. While it was finally not claimed that the proposals were "a revolutionary approach to programme planning" (although this was asserted in the original application), we are satisfied that they are both realistic and economically practicable and give real evidence of an appreciation of the problem of reconciling high standards with financial stability, and of the means by which this may be achieved.

There is one further aspect of this application to which we think we should refer. It was claimed that it was a positive advantage that the application was made by a subsidiary of a company which, by reason of its operation of a large airline on conditions laid down by the legislation of the Commonwealth relating to airlines and under the terms of the Civil Aviation Agreements, was accustomed to close regulation of its activities by a Government Department, and had a good record of successful operation under these conditions. Statements by the Director-General of Civil Aviation were submitted, in very favourable terms, as to the record of the company in its operations and the calibre of its staff. We have carefully considered these submissions and appreciate their force. We have considered also another aspect of this matter. The airline operations of Ansett Transport Industries Ltd. are not only strictly regulated under the laws of the Commonwealth but as a result of the Civil Aviation Agreements, the successful operation of the company's airline is in effect guaranteed by the Commonwealth for a lengthy period. We have considered whether a company with such a privileged position under the airlines legislation should also be enabled to operate a commercial television station by the grant of a licence under the *Broadcasting and Television Act 1942-1960*, since it is clear that the number of such licences must be strictly limited and they confer valuable privileges. This point was not clearly raised or fully argued before us: we have given it careful consideration and, in our opinion, this applicant is not disqualified on this ground. While we do not think that the contention of the applicant that television is a logical extension of its transport operations is justified in the terms in which it was put forward by Mr. Ansett in evidence, it seems to be fairly claimed that the very large service industry which is carried on by Ansett Transport Industries is not entirely dissimilar to a television service in the sense that experience in conducting public services is an essential qualification for each. We are satisfied that the real case for this applicant lies in its successful establishment of a record of ability, energy, enthusiasm and material resources, and in its understanding of its public responsibilities.

136. The recommendations of the Board were approved by the Government whose decision was announced by the Minister on 5th April, 1963, in a statement in the following terms:—

The Postmaster-General (Mr. Davidson) announced today that the Government had considered the Australian Broadcasting Control Board's report and recommendations for the grant of a third commercial television licence in Sydney and Melbourne and had authorized him to grant the licences to the following applicants:—

Sydney .. ..	United Telecasters Sydney Ltd.
Melbourne .. ..	Austarama Television Pty. Ltd.

The Minister said that the constitution of the successful companies, as well as those of other applicants, was set out in the Board's report, which he proposed to table in the House of Representatives on Tuesday next. He added that there were nine applications for the Sydney licence and six for the Melbourne licence. . . .

137. The successful applicants mentioned in the Minister's statements were informed by the Minister on 9th April, 1963, that a licence would be granted to them subject to the following conditions:—

*As to United Telecasters Sydney Ltd.*

- (a) The company is constituted in accordance with the proposals made in the application for the grant of the licence which included, in particular, the allotment of 2,700,000 of the proposed issued capital of 6,000,000 shares to the general public, by way of a public issue.
- (b) The memorandum and articles of association of the company, which shall, in particular, conform with the relevant provisions of Division 3 of Part IV. of the Act, shall be submitted and approved by the Minister before any shares in the company, additional to those already issued, are allotted.
- (c) A complete list of the names, addresses and occupations of the shareholders to whom shares in the company are allotted, showing the number of shares allotted to each shall be submitted for approval.
- (d) The names, addresses, and occupations of the members of the Board of Directors of the company shall be furnished.

*As to Austarama Television Pty. Ltd.*

- (a) The company is constituted in accordance with the proposals made in the application for the grant of the licence, that is, that all of the shares to be issued are taken up by Ansett Transport Industries Ltd.

- (b) The memorandum and articles of association of the company, which shall, in particular, conform with the relevant provisions of Division 3 of Part IV. of the Act, shall be submitted and approved by the Minister before the shares are allotted.
- (c) Any changes to the articles of association which may subsequently be necessary in connexion with the proposal to convert Austarama Television Pty. Ltd., into a public company for the purpose of making an issue of debentures, shall be submitted for approval.
- (d) Details of the conditions in accordance with which the issue of debentures is to be made shall, at the appropriate time, be furnished.
- (e) The names, addresses and occupations of the members of the Board of Directors of the company shall be furnished.

138. At the time this report was being prepared both the successful applicants were proceeding with arrangements to comply with the conditions specified.

#### APPLICATIONS FOR LICENCES IN BRISBANE, ADELAIDE AND PERTH.

139. The inquiries into the applications were held during the following periods:—

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

At the time of the preparation of this report, the report on the inquiries into the applications for licences in these areas was being prepared.

#### THE NATIONAL TELEVISION SERVICE.

140. As mentioned in paragraph 104, six of the thirteen national television stations to be established in the provincial and country areas in phase 3 of development of the television services have commenced operations in Canberra, Australian Capital Territory, Newcastle, New South Wales, Bendigo and Ballarat, and Latrobe Valley, Victoria, and Launceston, Tasmania.

141. On 21st August, 1963, the Minister announced the following target dates for the remaining stations in this phase of development:—

##### *New South Wales—*

ABWN Illawarra	..	..	..	October, 1963
ABCN Central Tablelands	..	..	..	December, 1963
ABRN Richmond-Tweed	..	..	..	April, 1964

##### *Victoria—*

ABGV Goulburn Valley	..	..	..	November, 1963
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##### *Queensland—*

ABDQ Darling Downs	..	..	..	October-November, 1963.
ABRQ Rockhampton	..	..	..	December, 1963
ABTQ Townsville	..	..	..	June, 1964

The Minister had previously stated that the target dates could be subject to alteration in some cases if adverse weather conditions were encountered or shipments of vital technical equipment which must come from overseas were delayed.

142. It is expected that the first of the twenty national stations to be established in phase 4 of the development will be ready for operation shortly after the completion of phase 3. Stations will then be brought into operation on an average of two per quarter and the whole project should be completed during 1966-67.

#### FURTHER EXTENSION OF TELEVISION.

143. In paragraph 83 of the Board's Fourteenth Annual Report, estimates were given of the proportion of the population in the various States which will be receiving a television service when stations are established in accordance with the plans so far approved by the Government. These indicated that a service would be available to 91 per cent. of the population of the Commonwealth and that some 900,000 people would not be receiving a service. The Board will make a report to the Minister as to the means by which services may be extended to additional areas as soon as it is possible to reach some firm conclusion as the result of experience with the stations being established in country areas. The Board mentioned in its Fourteenth Annual Report that it had commenced studies of the extent of the coverage of stations established in the third stage of development. This work is being continued as stations commence operations.

144. Continued representations to the Minister, and the Board, during the year again indicated great interest in the provision of television in additional country areas. In particular, strong representations were made for the provision of television in certain distant areas of relatively low population density in different parts of the Commonwealth, in the Kalgoorlie and Geraldton areas of Western Australia and in a number of centres in the Eastern States. Plans for the further extension of television, to be satisfactory, must be prepared on a co-ordinated basis in the light of all the information which will be available when services so far approved are established. The Minister has expressed the view that having regard to the commitments of his Department for the establishment of further national stations in the third and fourth stages of development of television he is not in a position to approve the establishment of additional national stations at this stage.

145. The representations for the extension of television, especially those from Western Australia, have frequently advocated the use of facilities variously described as relay stations, micro-wave links (repeater stations), boosters, and translators for the purpose. They have shown some misconceptions as to the uses of these means and their applicability to the problem of providing television in certain places. Translator stations will indeed under certain conditions have a field of use in providing service to some small populated areas which, because of topographical and other reasons, cannot be served by the normal high power stations now in operation or those to be established. The use of translators involves the reception of a signal from a television station at an elevated site where the signal is strong and re-radiating it on a different channel to an area where the signal from the main station is relatively weak. The area to which service can be provided by means of these stations is restricted because of the relatively low power on which they operate. They are, therefore, relatively wasteful of valuable television transmitting frequencies.

146. Thus the planning of the national television service in the Commonwealth has been on the basis of establishing high powered stations to serve large areas, with the object of providing service to the greatest practicable population including not only the centres of concentrated population but also outlying areas of relatively sparse population. In any particular area, the use of translators must follow the establishment of the normal high power station so that the areas where translators are required can be assessed in the light of the coverage achieved and in order that a "parent" station will be available from which to operate the translators. The fact that such a "parent" station is necessary is often overlooked by those who envisage the use of translators as a means of quickly extending the television services. A translator is not normally provided with the means of originating a local programme.

147. The use of translators will not satisfactorily meet the requirements of all those areas where services will not be available from stations now in operation or which are being established. For example, translators may not be the appropriate method of providing services to areas such as Kalgoorlie and Geraldton.

148. Another aspect of the possible use of translators is that the provisions of the *Broadcasting and Television Act 1942-1962* present difficulties in regard to the operation of such stations by licensees of existing commercial television stations. A translator station is a television station and the Act provides that a person shall not be in a position to control more than two such stations in the Commonwealth. Licensees of existing commercial television stations are, therefore, reluctant to undertake the operation of translator stations in areas of relatively restricted population in case such action would deprive them of the future possibility of operating a station in an area of greater population which offers better economic prospects. In any case, if it were decided to authorize the use of translators in the commercial television service, it would be necessary in conformity with the provisions of the Act to invite applications for the grant of licences for such stations and for such applications to be the subject of a public inquiry by the Board. The means by which these difficulties may be overcome are receiving the consideration of the Minister.

#### PART VI.—TELEVISION—TECHNICAL SERVICES.

149. Since the Board's Fourteenth Annual Report, six national stations and two commercial stations have commenced operations. Details of all stations in service are given in Appendices "C" and "D" and their location is shown on the map which follows Appendix "K".

#### TECHNICAL FACILITIES AND OPERATIONS AT STATIONS.

150. During the year the studios of commercial stations RTQ Rockhampton and TNQ Townsville were established in the city of Rockhampton and at the TNQ transmitter site at Mount Stuart, respectively. Other details of the locations of transmitters and studios of stations in the third stage of development were given in paragraph 95 of the Thirteenth Annual Report. There is a growing tendency of the national and commercial television organizations to co-operate in the establishment of transmitting

facilities serving the same area. The Ballarat commercial (BTV) and national (ABRV) stations transmit from separate aerials mounted on a common mast. At Rockhampton transmitting site (Mount Hopeful) commercial stations RTQ and national ABRQ will also use this arrangement; in addition the transmitters and radio links associated with these stations will be installed in one building, and the commercial station equipment will be installed, operated and maintained by the Postmaster-General's Department under contract. The sharing of transmitter facilities in this manner is likely to be employed in greater or lesser degree at most of the proposed stage four stations.

151. During the construction of the radiating structures of the national television stations in Canberra (ABC) and North Eastern Tasmania (ABNT), ghosting appeared on the transmissions of the commercial stations in those areas (CTC and TNT respectively). In each case the ghosting was greatly reduced on completion of the construction work. This could possibly be attributed to the antiphasing of reflections from the different parts of the masts of the national stations which may not have occurred when the structures were partly erected. On the other hand the trouble may have been due to the existence of reflections from erecting gear.

152. Mutual interference became evident at times during the summer between commercial stations TNT Launceston and GTV Melbourne, which both operate on channel 9, and appeared as a pattern of coarse horizontal bars. This interference was experienced on parts of the south coast of Victoria and the north coast of Tasmania where for one reason or another the local signal was fairly weak, and was at its worst when a high pressure area was centred over Bass Strait. It appeared that at such times the attenuation over the 266 miles between the two stations (normally far enough to avoid interference) was reduced by guiding or "ducting" of the transmitted energy near the surface of the sea. To minimize the disturbing effect of this interference, the bar pattern was converted to one of finer horizontal lines by reducing the transmitted frequency of GTV by 2 kilocycles per second; this small change had no noticeable effect on receiver tuning but considerably reduced the interference. With tolerable levels of bar interference there is, in some cases, disturbance of the receiver synchronising, producing intolerable "raster bumping" due to the interfering signal "running through" the wanted signal, because of the different line frequencies employed. To overcome this the two stations are equalizing their line frequencies to within one or two tenths of a cycle per second.

153. Following a period of observation of transmissions of stations BTV Ballarat and GMV Shepparton by the Board's staff, adjustments were made during the year to the transmitting aerial patterns of the stations to improve coverage.

154. Further development of the use of videotape recorders is taking place, both in quantity—30 recorders are now in use in Australia, including 3 in country stations—and in the quality of recordings interchanged between stations. Videotape now constitutes a high quality programme medium which reduces the burden on individual stations of programme production and enables programmes to be produced independently of the time at which the programmes are transmitted.

155. In the studios 4½-in. image orthicon cameras continue to replace 3-in. units—there are few of the latter left in capital city stations apart from those incorporated in outside broadcast equipment. At the larger stations, improved master control and quality checking procedures are improving picture quality; new telecine machines of higher quality have been added.

156. The year 1962-63 was a notable period in regard to outside broadcasting. Coverage of the Commonwealth Games in Perth in the spring was necessarily confined to programmes on film and videotape for the eastern States. With staff and equipment support from other stations a good cover of the Games was provided by the local national and commercial stations. The Australian tour of the MCC test cricket team and the Royal visit, caused much activity on the technical side of television. Permanent or temporary equipment for off-air relay of the programmes of capital city stations was installed by many country stations. For the purposes of relaying pictures of the test cricket in Adelaide to Melbourne, an airborne relay station, established by a Melbourne commercial station was used for the first time in Australia. The co-axial cable television link from Canberra to Melbourne was completed in time for the Royal Visit and, in conjunction with permanent microwave links, enabled the arrival of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth and His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh to be televised by all Victorian and most New South Wales television stations. For this occasion the airborne relay station was used by the Postmaster-General's Department to relay the Canberra arrival ceremony to Adelaide via the Ballarat commercial station BTV. With the help of such techniques, the national and commercial television services in co-operation presented a memorable coverage of the Royal Visit.

#### SITES.

157. In its Fourteenth Annual Report the Board stated that it had determined sites for the transmitters in four of the twenty areas in the fourth stage of television development. During the year the Board proceeded with the technical investigations necessary in connexion with the selection of sites for the transmitters in the remaining areas in the fourth stage of development. In addition to the sites

which had been determined earlier (paragraph 99 of the Fourteenth Annual Report) sites were determined for the transmitters in a number of areas indicated below. In each case the Board took into consideration the views of the applicants expressed both in the applications for licences and at the public inquiry into those applications. Information on sites tentatively selected in all the areas had been made available by the Board to applicants for the grant of licences but in a number of cases the tentative selection was made before a full technical examination of possible sites in the areas concerned had been carried out and in some cases the sites finally determined were not those tentatively selected.

158. The sites which were determined during the year are as follows:—

*New South Wales—*

Upper Namoi area .. .. .	Mount Dowe near Mount Kaputar.
South Western Slopes and Eastern Riverina area .. .. .	Mount Ulandra.
Grafton-Kempsey area .. .. .	Mount Moombil.
Manning River area .. .. .	Middle Brother.
Murrumbidgee Irrigation areas .. .. .	Mount Bingar.
Bega-Cooma area .. .. .	Brown Mountain.
Broken Hill area .. .. .	Rocky Hill.

*Victoria—*

Mildura area .. .. .	Yatpool.
Murray Valley area .. .. .	Goschen.

*Queensland—*

Southern Downs area .. .. .	Passchendaele Ridge.
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*South Australia—*

South East area .. .. .	Mount Burr.
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159. Subsequent to 30th June, the site for the Central Agricultural Area of Western Australia was determined as near the Mawson Trig Point and for the Southern Agricultural Area as Mount Barker. Sites have yet to be determined in three areas in the fourth stage of development. Investigations are proceeding in these cases.

TECHNICAL CONDITIONS FOR STATIONS IN COUNTRY AREAS IN THE FOURTH STAGE OF DEVELOPMENT.

160. The following table shows the operating frequencies, type of aerial pattern, and polarization of the stations which are being established in the six country areas referred to in para. 123:—

Area.	Aerial Pattern.	Polarization.	National Channel.	Commercial Channel.
<i>New South Wales—</i>				
Upper Namoi .. .. .	Maximum towards Tamworth .. .. .	} Horizontal	Channel 7	Channel 9
	Minimum to south west .. .. .			
South Western Slopes and Eastern Riverina	Omnidirectional .. .. .	Horizontal	Channel 0	Channel 2
Grafton-Kempsey .. .. .	Maxima to north and south .. .. .	} Horizontal	Channel 2	Channel 10
	Minimum to east .. .. .			
<i>Victoria—</i>				
Upper Murray .. .. .	Minimum towards Bendigo .. .. .	Horizontal	Channel 1	Channel 4
<i>Queensland—</i>				
Wide Bay .. .. .	Maxima to north-west and south-east .. .. .	Vertical	Channel 6	Channel 8
<i>South Australia—</i>				
Spencer Gulf North .. .. .	Omnidirectional .. .. .	Vertical	Channel 1	..

In the case of each of these stations the effective radiated power is 100 kW.

EXPERIMENTAL INVESTIGATIONS.

161. Reference was made in the Board's Tenth Annual Report to the general introduction of square-wave testing and the use of phase correction to improve picture quality. The wide use of conventional phase correctors for this purpose has revealed difficulties in their application, primarily due to the fact that control of the transmitted waveform is required in the time domain, while the effects of the variable parameters are known only in terms of the frequency domain. The tedious interacting adjustment of the networks thus becomes more of an art than a science. To overcome this, studies have been made in the Board's laboratory of direct correction of the waveform in the time domain, by adding advanced or retarded "echoes" of the waveform, derived from a multi-tapped delay line. Elaborate instruments of this type have existed for some time, but the Board's investigations showed that a much simplified waveform corrector unit comparable in cost with existing phase correction networks was adequate to correct errors in the transmission equipment of the Australian television system. A prototype unit employing 17 transistors, weighing 12 lb. and occupying 5¼ inches of rack space has been constructed, and tested at a number of television stations. Design details have been supplied to television stations and organizations.

162. Interest continues to develop in the use of test signals in the vertical blanking interval of the television waveform (*see* para. 88 of Fourteenth Annual Report). The method is now in use internally on a small scale in national and commercial stations and proved valuable in the networking operations associated with the Royal visit. To appraise the advantages and difficulties of the method, including the problems of oscilloscope displays of one-line-per-field test signals, and to form subjective judgments of the visibility of such signals on domestic receivers, the Board has constructed a flexible test signal insertion system for laboratory test purposes.

#### TELEVISION OPERATOR'S CERTIFICATE OF PROFICIENCY.

163. The examinations for the Television Operator's Certificate of Proficiency continued to be conducted in all six capital cities; the arrangements in connexion therewith are explained in the Thirteenth Annual Report.

#### COMMUNITY TELEVISION AERIAL SYSTEMS.

164. In paragraph 103 of the Board's Fourteenth Annual Report, the Board referred to section 130A of the *Broadcasting and Television Act 1942-1962*, which came into effect on 3rd July, 1961, and under which, the Minister may, on the recommendation of the Board, grant permits for community television aerial systems in certain circumstances. It was explained that for reasons indicated by the Minister in his second-reading speech on the Broadcasting and Television Bill 1960, permits would, for the time being, be granted only for community television aerial systems within the normal range of an existing television station. It was further indicated that a statement of the general and technical conditions to be applied, pursuant to sub-section (4) of section 130A, to permits which may be granted, had been made available to persons who had expressed interest in the establishment of community television aerial systems, and that the Minister had subsequently approved the grant of permits for systems in Balmoral and Bayview, New South Wales. During the year a number of further requests for the statement of conditions to be applied to permits for community television aerial systems was received. The Board is at present considering several applications for permits but no permits for systems were granted during the year.

#### MEETING OF THE C.C.I.R. (COMITÉ CONSULTATIF INTERNATIONAL DES RADIOCOMMUNICATIONS.).

165. Reference is made in paragraphs 55-58 to the Xth plenary assembly of the C.C.I.R. which was held at Geneva in January and February, 1963. Some information on the work of the Study Groups, which were concerned with television matters is given in the succeeding paragraphs.

166. Agreement in Europe on the video characteristics of a 625 line monochrome television system to facilitate the international exchange of programmes is anticipated in the near future. The proposed waveform is virtually identical with the present Australian waveform with slightly wider tolerances in some sections. This is important to Australian commercial and national television services in as much as it will assist the exchange of 625 line programmes on video tape with the United Kingdom and other countries in Europe.

167. Progress is continuing with the tests on the various systems of colour television as a preliminary to the adoption of a European standard. The adoption of a European standard is a matter of some urgency as the United Kingdom intends to include colour transmissions in its new 625 line UHF service planned to commence in 1964.

168. Considerable attention is being paid to new methods of conversion from one television standard to another without the need for intermediate optical or electron-charge images. Computer type standards converters, developed in the United Kingdom, are expected to play an important role in the impending change to a 625 line standard in that country. The work of developing and perfecting this type of converter is not yet completed but it should provide consistent quality conversion. Another approach to this problem has been the development in Japan of video tape recorder converters using special head assemblies, and which may operate satisfactorily for conversion between systems in which the field frequencies differ markedly.

169. As video tape recording techniques are still under development the C.C.I.R. considered that the time is not yet opportune to set final standards for the principal characteristics of the systems used. In this respect the view was that further improvement is desirable in the bandwidth, transient response and signal to noise ratio of video tape recorders. Characteristics of 625 line equipment in Europe (in particular the frequencies of the frequency modulated signal recorded on the tape corresponding to various levels of the video signal) conform with the characteristics of most video tape equipment used in Australia. Standardization of the video signal pre and de-emphasis characteristics is one of the foremost operating requirements as manufacturers are supplying equipment having different pre and de-emphasis for the same television system.

## INTERFERENCE WITH TELEVISION RECEPTION.

170. During the year ending 31st May, 1963, 9,177 complaints of interference with the reception of television programmes were lodged with the Postmaster-General's Department. During the period, investigations showed the main cause of complaints to be:—

	Number.	Approximate Percentage of Total Causes.
Power reticulation services .. .. .	3,223	35
Receiver faults, &c. .. .. .	2,106	23
Propagation peculiarities .. .. .	842	9.2
Domestic electrical apparatus .. .. .	604	6.6
Other radio communication services .. .. .	501	5.4
Industrial electrical apparatus .. .. .	321	3.5
Industrial scientific and medical equipment .. .. .	145	1.6
Motor car and miscellaneous ignition systems .. .. .	70	0.8
Departmental equipment .. .. .	86	0.9

171. Compared with the year ending 31st May, 1962, the total number of complaints increased by about 3 per cent. Although there are small differences in the numbers and percentages of complaints due to the various causes, the relative order of the numbers of the complaints under the various headings remains the same. The cost of the investigations of complaints of interference to television reception during the year was £32,584.

## PART VII.—TELEVISION—PROGRAMME SERVICES.

172. Although most country stations are only in their second year of operation they are making substantial efforts to provide for the particular requirements of their districts by telecasting such programmes as local news bulletins and rural service programmes; live children's, religious and sporting material; and in some cases quite ambitious regular live variety programmes. A great deal of programme material originated by metropolitan stations and recorded on film is available for use by country stations; this is a significant aid to the development of Australian programme production as it enables the originating station to recover a larger proportion of production costs from the steadily growing number of consumer stations. Another development in extending the local market for programmes produced by capital city stations has come under notice, namely the simultaneous re-transmission by country stations of certain live programmes transmitted by metropolitan stations. The first arrangement of this kind took the form of an agreement between station GTV Melbourne and station GLV in Gippsland.

173. There is some evidence to indicate that the available stock of imported television film is dwindling. Australian stations have gradually reduced the backlog of United States programmes which accumulated in the period before the commencement of the Australian television services. The stage has now been reached, in the case of some dramatic series, where Australian stations are relying on a week-to-week supply of episodes which are being televised concurrently by American stations. It is reasonable to anticipate that the establishment of additional capital city stations will accentuate the difficulties in the supply of imported programmes as, in effect, there will then be four Australian programme groups (three commercial and one national) competing with each other for American programmes which are provided primarily for only three American networks. Several methods are open to Australian stations to meet the expected shortage of American material, namely more production by stations themselves, encouragement of the Australian film industry, reduction in transmission hours, more frequent repetition of programmes, and increased purchasing from the United Kingdom and other Commonwealth programme sources. The Board sees greater prospects of long range benefits to the stations and the Australian community generally in the adoption of the first two of these courses. Further reference is made to Australian television programme production in paragraphs 210-215.

174. The dominant themes of American television films vary from year to year as producers attempt to anticipate audience preferences on the basis of known reaction to the previous year's programmes, usually derived from an audience-measurement rating. In drama series during the year under review there has been a trend away from open violence to the employment of more subtle means of generating tension. There are also some indications of a swing towards more light-hearted themes in the field of domestic and situation comedy, but similar expectations have previously not been realized to any great extent.

175. In the Board's Fourteenth Annual Report reference was made to the use of important and controversial social and moral issues as central themes for dramatic series produced in the United States of America. This tendency continued during the past year in the programme series which carried over from the previous production season, and was reinforced by some newly-introduced programmes, one

of which centred upon the highly sensitive area of mental illness. The Board regards these types of programmes as legitimate devices for presenting social problems before mature audiences who are capable of seeing the central issue through the heavy emotional overlay inherent in dramatic treatment. At the same time, however, the Board feels that such programmes are capable of creating serious misconceptions in the minds of immature viewers about important aspects of life, and it has stressed the need for the careful selection of the time and circumstances of presentation of this type of programme. Most stations have demonstrated an awareness of this requirement but some have chosen to capitalize on the current popularity of these programmes by telecasting them in the heart of peak viewing time. It is perhaps significant of this attitude that many programmes which are scheduled to commence at 7.30 p.m. or 8.30 p.m. on Australian stations rarely appear in American television before 9.00 p.m. or 10.00 p.m. The Board would find far less reason for concern about these programmes if they were televised at later times, as in America. The cause of the Board's concern is clearly shown in the diagram on page 56 from which it is apparent that large numbers of immature persons view programmes which commence at 7.30 p.m. or 8.30 p.m.

#### ANALYSIS OF PROGRAMMES.

176. The Board's statistical analysis of programmes, which was commenced on a regular basis early in 1962, has been continued during the year under review and provides information about the programmes televised by national and commercial television stations for the full period of twelve months. The data is derived from the published programme schedules of each television station, and is available for analysis in six dimensions including type of programme, origin of programme (Australian or imported), time of day, day of week, State, and stations (singly or grouped). The method employed must disregard the time occupied by advertisements in the programmes of commercial television stations; information on that aspect of programmes is obtained from the commercially produced audience measurement surveys (see paragraph 218).

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

*Drama*—Serious; 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; Controversial matter.

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

*Educational*—School and youth educational matter.

178. Tables have been prepared showing the types of programme transmitted during 1962-63, their time of presentation and their origin, as well as several particular aspects of programme content, including the amount and nature of Australian programmes. These are set out in Appendix "G".

179. An abbreviated statement of the distribution of types of programme televised by commercial television stations is given in the following table:—

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

Programme Type.	Capital City Stations.		Country Stations.	
	1962.	1962-63.	1962.	1962-63.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Drama .. .. .	55.5	54.5	61.0	56.9
Light Entertainment .. .. .	19.7	22.8	12.7	11.2
Sport .. .. .	3.9	4.8	1.6	3.3
News .. .. .	4.5	4.2	8.2	8.2
Family .. .. .	10.2	7.7	10.7	12.1
Information .. .. .	1.6	1.5	2.9	4.1
Current Affairs .. .. .	3.6	3.4	2.5	4.1
The Arts .. .. .	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.1
Education .. .. .	0.6	0.8	..	..

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

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

PROGRAMMES TELEVIEWED IN PEAK VIEWING TIME, COMMERCIAL TELEVISION STATIONS.

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

At this time of day the emphasis in commercial television programmes is on entertainment, and more than 98 per cent. of the programmes of capital city stations consists of Drama or Light Entertainment. The proportion is only slightly smaller (95.2 per cent.) for country stations. During peak viewing time each station is required to provide an aggregate of at least one hour per week of Australian programmes; this matter is dealt with more fully in paragraph 213.

181. In the Fourteenth Annual Report special reference was made to the amount of crime drama which was televised during peak viewing hours. Comparable figures for 1962-63 indicate that rather less time has been so occupied during the year under review. (See Table 6A, Appendix "G".) Programmes in medical settings have occupied approximately 5 per cent. of the peak viewing hours averaged over all stations. The distribution of programmes during these hours is shown in Table 3 of Appendix "G". The choice of programmes is to a very great extent controlled by the type of programme which happens to be popular in the United States of America. While this may be unavoidable in the relatively early stages of a television service, it cannot be regarded indefinitely as satisfactory in a service which should be predominantly Australian in outlook.

AUDIENCE COMPOSITION.

182. The composition of the television audience between the hours of 5.30 p.m. and 11.30 p.m. when the widest cross-section of viewers has access to the medium, is illustrated by the diagram on page 56, which is based on data from the McNair Survey report of the Melbourne television audience in June, 1963.

183. The diagram indicates that children represent the largest proportion (42 per cent.) of the audience between 5.30 p.m. and 6.30 p.m., though their absolute numbers are highest between 6.30 p.m. and 7.30 p.m. Their numbers fall by nearly 40 per cent. in the next hour, at the conclusion of family viewing time, though they still represent 5 per cent. of the audience between 8.30 p.m. and 9.30 p.m. and 1 per cent. (approximately 7,500) of the audience between 10.30 p.m. and 11.30 p.m. Adolescents represent an almost constant proportion (over 14 per cent.) of the audience until 9.30 p.m., with a maximum number between 7.30 p.m. and 8.30 p.m., but with more viewing between 8.30 p.m. and 9.30 p.m. than during the hours before 7.30 p.m. Between 10.30 p.m. and 11.30 p.m., they represent more than 12 per cent. of the audience.

184. Women represent a larger proportion of the audience than men at all times, and view in greater numbers between 7.30 p.m. and 9.30 p.m. than at other times. Men are in the audience in largest numbers between 8.30 p.m. and 9.30 p.m., with their highest proportion recorded between 10.30 p.m. and 11.30 p.m. (just under 40 per cent.).

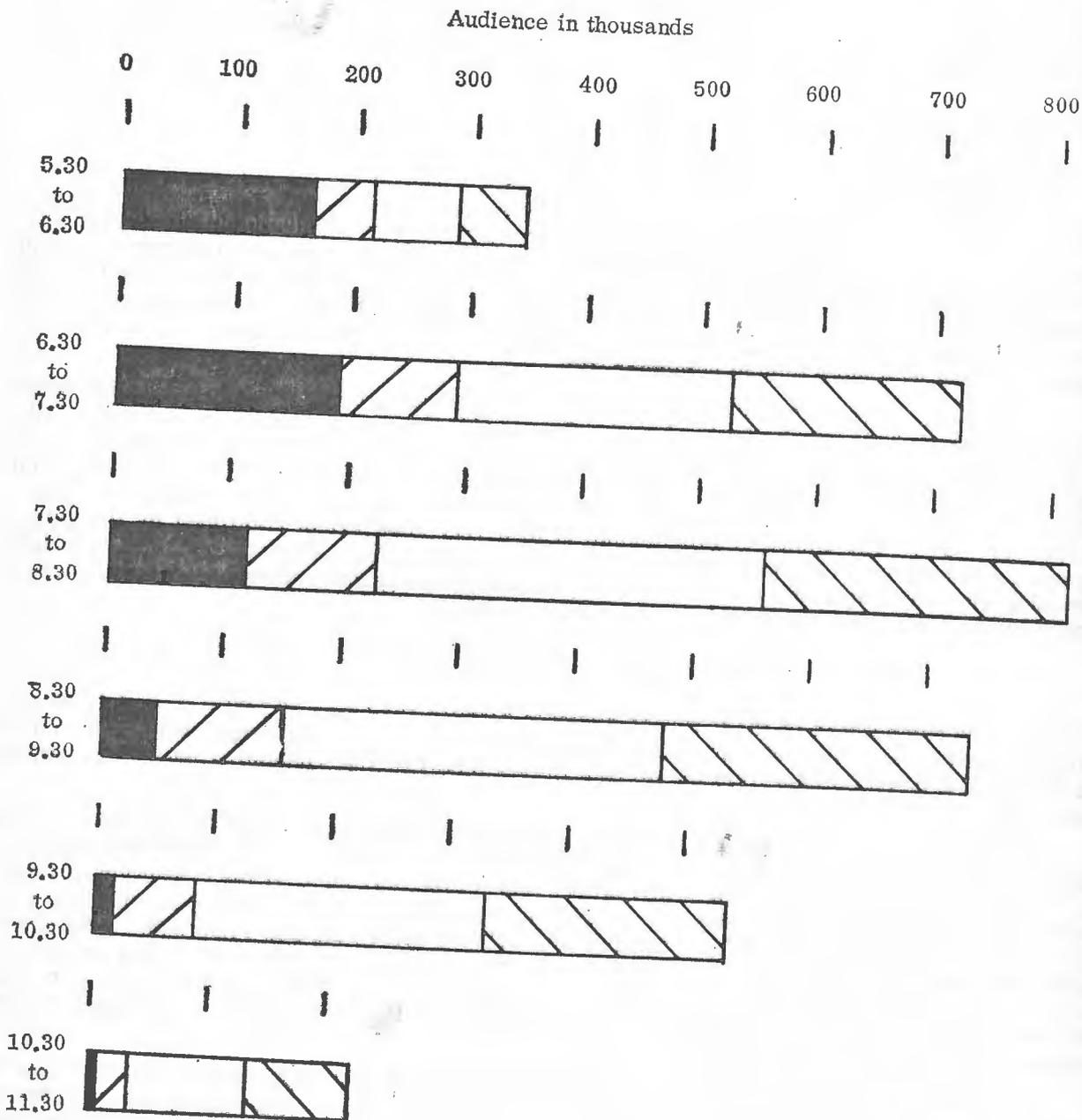
185. More significantly the diagram shows the proportion of viewers who have not yet reached an age of mature judgment. Between 6.30 and 7.30 p.m. (during the period reserved for family and children's programmes) about one-third of the audience consists of children and adolescents. Between 7.30 and 8.30 p.m. (when adult programmes may be, and usually are, televised) the proportion of young viewers is about one-quarter of the audience, which is then at its maximum. From 8.30 to 9.30 p.m. (when programmes suitable only for adults may be televised) the non-adult group makes up almost one-fifth of the total; and after 9.30 p.m. it amounts to about one-sixth of all viewers.

186. These figures are not appreciably different from those of previous years, and they are brought under notice in order to emphasize the need for responsible persons to take note of the viewing habits of young people. This responsibility, as the Board has frequently pointed out, is mainly parental, and only by its proper exercise will the Television Programme Standards achieve their objective of providing safeguards for young viewers without, at the same time, preventing television from functioning as an adult medium.

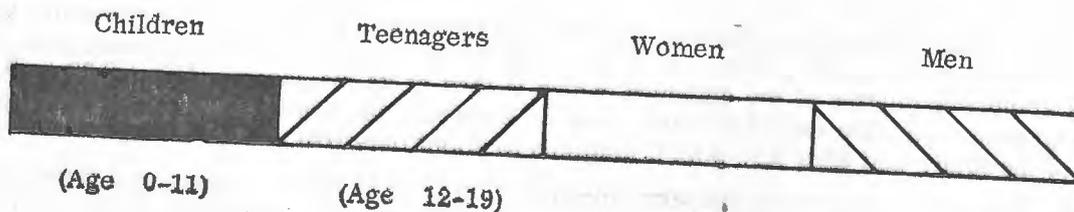
TELEVISION - AUDIENCE COMPOSITION

MELBOURNE JUNE 1963

5.30 P.M. TO 11.30 P.M. - AVERAGE BY HOURS



KEY -



Source : McNair Survey

## FAMILY AND CHILDREN'S PROGRAMMES.

187. The effect of the growing shortage of imported television films mentioned in paragraph 173 is probably most acute in the case of programmes suitable for presentation in family and children's viewing time, defined in the Television Programme Standards as between 5.00 p.m. and 7.30 p.m. on weekdays and at any time before 7.30 p.m. on Saturdays and Sundays.

188. During these periods the only films which may be telecast are those bearing a "G" censorship classification (see paragraph 195). In the past a reasonable supply of films at children's level was available from American sources. In recent years, however, American film producers have almost entirely deserted the field of children's programmes to concentrate on films having appeal to a wider audience. Australian stations, in order to fill those sections of children's viewing time not occupied by locally produced programmes, tend to rely on re-running imported children's film series which have been in this country for a considerable time, or telecasting "G" classified films of the western, domestic and comedy-drama type not expressly produced for child audiences. The repetition of good programmes for children has much to recommend it. The Board appreciates the difficulties of licensees in this matter but at the same time feels that the situation could be converted to the advantage of the Australian community by greater use of the local material recommended in paragraph 15 of the Standards in a form designed—

- (a) to impart a broader knowledge of the history and potentialities of our country and of current affairs;
- (b) to foster an appreciation of such cultural pursuits as music, painting, ballet, the theatre and literature;
- (c) to encourage interest and active participation in simple scientific investigations such as botanical, geological and other pursuits;
- (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; and
- (e) to cater for children's propensities for sport and for hobbies such as handicrafts and the care of animals.

189. It is apparent that the provisions of the Television Programme Standards which place the period reserved for family and children's programmes between 5.00 p.m. and 7.30 p.m. are in need of review, as many stations have moved children's programmes to an earlier time. In some capital cities the degree of protection intended to be achieved by these provisions has been lost because one station sets out to draw children to the television receiver from about 4.00 p.m. onwards while another station concurrently presents programmes more suitable for adults. The propensity of unsupervised children for switching from station to station may easily lead them to view unsuitable programmes. The Board would be reluctant to prolong the family and children's programme period unnecessarily, but it feels obliged to point out to stations, and to parents, that present practices are seriously detracting from the effectiveness of the Standards as a safeguard for children. The Board is especially concerned that some stations televise films classified as unsuitable for children in the immediate proximity of programmes specially designed for children—presumably on the grounds that the films are televised outside the limits of the 5.00 p.m. to 7.30 p.m. period. Although these matters are dealt with by the Board whenever they are discovered, it is opportune to repeat here that programmes to be televised at times when the audience is likely to contain large numbers of children and young people should be wholly suitable for viewing by children. Figures extracted from recent reports issued by the McNair Survey indicate that in cities where a children's session is televised before 5.00 p.m. approximately three-quarters of the audience between 4.00 p.m. and 5.00 p.m. consists of children and young people. To schedule films classified "A" at such times is clearly inconsistent with the Standards.

## ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON CHILDREN'S TELEVISION PROGRAMMES.

190. The Board's Advisory Committee on Children's Television Programmes consists at present of the following six persons:—

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

In October, 1962, Mrs. Shann and Messrs. Blackshield, Loftus and Dwyer accepted appointment for a further period of three years. Dr. R. Goodman and Dr. Norma Kent were appointed on 1st April, 1961, for a period of three years.

191. In September, 1962, Mrs. M. Matheson resigned from the Committee for personal reasons. She had been a member of the Committee since its inception and had performed valuable service. There are now two vacancies on the Committee. In selecting new members the Board will follow its usual practice of seeking persons with special qualifications and experience in the general training, education and welfare of children, rather than representatives of any particular organization or body of opinion.

192. During the year the Committee met twice. At the second of these meetings, the Committee received a deputation from the Federation of Parents and Citizens' Associations of New South Wales, which expressed concern about the type and quality of certain programmes televised during children's viewing periods, and emphasized the need for advertisements televised in that period to conform strictly to the requirements of the Board's Television Programme Standards.

193. The Committee has presented its Third Report to the Board. Some preliminary information from this report, which was then in the course of preparation, was published in the Board's Fourteenth Annual Report, concerning guidance to parents in the selection of programmes for their children; the quality of children's programmes comperes; and competitions and prizes in programmes. A special sub-committee has been formed by the Federation of Australian Commercial Television Stations to examine all aspects of the Committee's report which expresses concern about other aspects of children's programmes as well as those already mentioned. For example, it is felt that some stations have allowed their children's programmes to become repetitive and unimaginative; and that there has been a regrettable reduction in live content, in some cases to as little as fifteen minutes per day. The Committee also views with some disquiet that certain comperes appear to have been relegated to children's sessions from other programmes in which they have failed to hold public interest. If this is correct it is unlikely to have much value in lifting the standard of children's programmes. In any case it appears to be a far cry from what was envisaged by the Board in paragraph 13 of the Standards, which stresses the desirability of employing specially qualified persons for this work. This trend, however, is not universal and the Committee records its pleasure at the action of station managements which have recognized the need for experienced personnel for children's programmes. The Committee's report also comments on other matters including the concealed and delayed effects of programmes, television's example to children, the conflict of interests between programmes and advertisements, cigarette advertising in family programme time, and Australian films for children. A substantial part of the Committee's report is to be found in this report as Appendix "H". The Board wishes to express its appreciation of the work of the Committee in producing its Third Report, which is a valuable source of advice and guidance in the field of children's programming.

#### CENSORSHIP AND CLASSIFICATION OF FILMS.

194. All films imported into Australia for use on television are classified by the Commonwealth Film Censorship Board in accordance with the provisions of the Television Programme Standards. This arrangement has operated with the approval of the Minister for Customs and Excise, and the Postmaster-General, since the introduction of the Australian television service. The Chief Censor reports that during the year 7,409 films for television were classified. These were mostly 16 millimetre and amounted to about 9,000,000 feet, representing an aggregate screening time of approximately 4,280 hours. Of these films 83 per cent. were imported from the United States of America and 17 per cent. from Britain. Cuts were made from 745 films and five were rejected. The sole appeal against rejection was disallowed.

195. There has been no change in the basic definitions of film classifications, which were first stated in the Television Programme Standards in 1956:—

- (a) unrestricted for television (symbol "G");
- (b) not suitable for children (symbol "A");
- (c) suitable only for adults, and not to be televised before 8.30 p.m. (symbol "AO");

but in the seven years since the formulation of the classification system, there has been a considerable change in film themes and their method of treatment. There is some evidence also of a change in the attitude of viewers to certain types of programmes, manifested by an acceptance of material which in the early stages of television would have been the cause of adverse comment. This is to be expected, as the result of increasing sophistication in the use of television. It is important that a strong sense of responsibility should be preserved by persons in a position to influence public taste, and that the apparent tolerance of adults should not be exploited to the disadvantage of young and immature viewers. As far as this concerns film classification the main requirement is that any broadening of outlook at the level of films classified "A", which may be in keeping with adult programme acceptability, should not be paralleled at the level of the "G" classification. The Board considers that the requirements of the Television Programme Standards concerning family and children's programmes are to-day as appropriate as in 1956, and that there should be no slackening of control of programmes at this level. The rapid increase in the number of programmes in a medical setting, which was not foreseen last year, has created some difficult problems of classification, more particularly in relation to films based on, or introducing, mental illness. The Board's concern at the placing of these programmes early in the evening has been mentioned in paragraph 175; it is felt that the presentation of many of the films at such times has not demonstrated the ordinary common sense which the Standards require of stations.

196. In paragraph 122 of the Fourteenth Annual Report reference was made to a type of film which warranted the description of "tough A". Such films are, by ordinary social standards of responsible persons, unsuitable for viewers who have not reached a stage of mature judgment; they

include programmes in which, for example, excessive violence is heavily treated; or those with sordid themes, or which rely unduly on suspense or unrelieved tension. By arrangement with the Federation of Australian Commercial Television Stations the agreement to refrain from presenting "tough A" films before 8.30 p.m. has been continued during 1963. The screening of the classifications at the commencement of each film classified "A" or "AO", which was experimentally in operation during 1962, has been continued and is accepted as a useful practice.

197. A satisfactory standard of accuracy in the publication of film classifications in programme journals appears to have been maintained for the programmes of metropolitan stations. However, the published schedules of country stations on occasions lack full details. This matter is now being investigated.

198. The film classification system is intended as no more than a guide both to the public and licensees as to the suitability of programmes for particular time channels. Film classifications do not relieve each licensee of his obligation to ensure that programmes are telecast at appropriate times having regard for probable audience composition. This applies particularly to the placement of films classified "A" in periods close to family viewing time.

#### RELIGIOUS PROGRAMMES.

199. The Board's Standards require that free station time shall be provided by each commercial television station to the extent of not less than 1 per cent. of its weekly hours of programme transmission, with a minimum of 30 minutes each week. Capital city stations have, for the most part, provided more than the minimum required time and the two major production organizations, the Christian Television Association and the National Catholic Radio and Television Centre, supply appropriate programmes. The licensees of certain stations also supply religious programmes of their own choosing, apart from the few sponsored religious programmes which are in use. In some States, the Church of England operates independently during its share of the free station time; elsewhere it contributes programme matter and personnel through the Christian Television Association.

200. The manner in which the free station time provided by country stations is used by the religious authorities has been examined by the Board. In the early stages of operation most religious programmes on country stations took the form of epilogues each night of the week, but there is now a trend towards half-hour programmes presented on Sunday afternoons, many of them on film. In some cases the epilogue has been retained as well as the half-hour Sunday programme, thus providing opportunities for members of the local clergy. The Board agrees with the view of its Advisory Committee on Religious Television Programmes that for stations which have passed the establishment period of operation, epilogues are satisfactory as supplementary religious programmes, but should not be the only form of religious programmes televised.

201. The type of material being presented in half-hour programmes falls for the most part into the following categories:—films produced by Australian religious production centres; imported religious films, sometimes introduced by local clergy; panel discussions by Australians, sometimes based on issues raised in imported films; and studio interviews. In addition most metropolitan stations and a few country stations televise religious scatter announcements (items of up to one or two minutes in duration, which are transmitted between other general programmes) produced by the Christian Television Association.

202. In its First Report to the Board the Advisory Committee on Religious Television Programmes expressed concern at the lack of religious matter for children in television programmes. It has since been observed that many metropolitan stations and a few country stations have introduced religious matter into their children's programmes.

203. The question of programmes, other than religious programmes, being shown regularly on Sunday before 12.00 noon has been under consideration by the Board during the year. The Board decided against any change in its policy on Sunday morning programmes. In this attitude the Board is supported by its Advisory Committee on Religious Television Programmes, which said in its first report:—"We recognize that from time to time there may be some reason to permit stations to operate on Sunday mornings, but we feel that it would be in the public interest to resist the introduction of any regular programme, other than a religious programme, before 12.00 noon on Sunday."

#### ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON RELIGIOUS TELEVISION PROGRAMMES.

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

Rev. B. R. Wyllie	..	..	Master of Wesley College, University of Sydney (Chairman).
Very Rev. Father M. Scott, S.J.	..	..	Rector of Newman College, University of Melbourne (Deputy Chairman).
Right Rev. Dr. Felix Arnott	..	..	Coadjutor Bishop of Melbourne
Rev. T. F. Keyte	..	..	General Superintendent, Baptist Union of Victoria.
Professor J. D. McCaughey	..	..	Master of Ormond College, University of Melbourne.
Rev. W. R. Ray	..	..	Headmaster, Pulteney Grammar School, Adelaide.

205. The Committee met twice during the year, and examined in some detail such questions as the types of fringe matter which would be acceptable as religious rather than social service programming, the nature of religious programmes presented by country television stations, and some of the trends in general television programmes. Its views on these matters are contained in extracts from its Second Report to the Board which are published in Appendix "I" of this report.

206. Perhaps the most interesting aspect of the report is the evidence of the progressive thinking of the Committee which is in touch with television developments in other countries besides Australia. The Committee says, without weakening its views on the importance of televising occasional services of public worship, "our recent thinking on making the best use of free station time has led us to conclude that an important part of religion through television is that based on personal relations. By this we mean that in this age and through this medium the Christian faith must embrace people as people; must discuss matters within the experience of the people of to-day, and must be applicable to their problems. The presentation of Christianity . . . should not be in abstract language or language unrelated to the life of family viewers; much less should it be shrouded in an obscurity that is meaningless unless interpreted".

207. The report deals at some length with types of programmes which might advantageously be televised by country stations. A statement is supplied in which the Committee's suggestions are set out for religious programmes suitable for metropolitan and country stations. The Board proposes to issue these suggestions, together with the main points of the Committee's two reports as a separate publication, believing that they provide a valuable contribution in an important area of television.

#### TELEVISIONING OF POLITICAL OR CONTROVERSIAL MATTER.

208. A general election for the Legislative Assembly in Queensland was held during the year, and from information supplied to the Board by the commercial television stations, and in the absence of complaints to the contrary, it appears that the requirements of the Act concerning the televising of political matter were observed by all stations during the election period. Following a by-election on the 20th October, 1962, for the South Australian Legislative Council, the Minister received a complaint that station ADS Adelaide televised a programme entitled "The Premier Speaks", on the 18th October, in contravention of section 116 (4.) of the Act which provides that:—

The Commission or a licensee shall not, at any time between the end of an election period and the close of the poll on the day on which the election is held, broadcast or televise election matter.

"The Premier Speaks" is a regular weekly five-minute programme in which the Premier of South Australia deals with matters of public interest. The programme is also broadcast by station 5AD Adelaide. The management of station ADS explained to the Board that it had not regarded this programme as election matter. It has been the usual practice for programmes of this nature to be discontinued during election periods and the stations were requested to follow this course in future.

209. On 13th March, 1963, the Minister, using the power vested in him by section 77 of the *Broadcasting and Television Act 1942-1962*, directed the Australian Broadcasting Commission to refrain from televising any matter relating to an interview with M. Georges Bidault, which had been televised originally by the British Broadcasting Corporation early in March. On the following day, when it had become apparent that the Commission did not have sole rights to the film, the Minister, acting under section 99 (3.) of the Act, directed that the film should not be televised by Australian commercial television stations. Subsequently it was found that the ban amounted to discrimination against television, because the film was being screened in cinema theatres and the full text of the interview had been published in the press. The Minister withdrew his direction to national and commercial stations on 18th March.

#### EMPLOYMENT OF AUSTRALIANS.

210. While it is recognized that the availability of overseas television programmes has been, and continues to be, of great importance in the development of television in Australia, the significance of television as an instrument for portraying the Australian way of life and for creating opportunities for Australian talent has been of continuing concern to the Government and the Board.

211. In recent years, with the television services firmly established, approaches have been made by film industry organizations and other interested bodies and individuals to the Postmaster-General, the Australian Broadcasting Commission and the Board seeking some form of assistance which would stabilize the Australian film production industry and allow it to play a larger part in the provision of

material for Australian television. In April, 1962, the Australian Film Producers' Association submitted to the Postmaster-General firm proposals as to the form they thought such assistance should take.

212. In August, 1962, a committee of departmental officers, on which the Board was represented, was appointed to inquire into certain matters relating to the Australian television film industry, and report to the Postmaster-General. At the time of writing, the report had not been submitted. A select committee of the Senate was appointed, late in 1962, with wide terms of reference to inquire into and report upon the encouragement of Australian television programmes. The Board submitted evidence to this committee both in written and oral form.

213. The development of a distinctively Australian television service is generally accepted as a desirable objective. To be distinctively Australian does not imply excessive nationalism or insularity or the active exclusion of every overseas influence. The real problem in this matter is concerned with finding a balance in programme composition between local and imported material, to enable Australian audiences to view the best programmes from other countries, while providing the fullest possible opportunity for the production of programmes employing Australian talent and expressing Australian outlook. This programme balance has not yet been attained, notwithstanding the present economic condition and production capabilities of the commercial television industry. The Board has recommended to the Minister that the minimum Australian content requirements should be gradually increased. These requirements which have remained unaltered since their introduction in 1960, call for 40 per cent. of programme transmission time to be of Australian origin, after three years of operation by stations; and for an aggregate of at least one hour weekly in the peak viewing period between 7.30 p.m. and 9.30 p.m. to be distinctively Australian in content and character. The latter requirement is effective from the commencement of operation. The Minister has now directed that as from January, 1964, the minimum percentage of Australian programmes shall be 45 per cent. rising to 50 per cent. from January, 1965; and that as from January, 1964, an aggregate of not less than two hours weekly of programmes which are distinctively Australian in content and character shall be televised between the hours of 7.30 p.m. and 9.30 p.m. The following table shows the extent to which each commercial television station has met existing requirements. Figures for metropolitan stations refer to the full year; those for provincial and country stations refer to the half year from January to June, 1963.

PROGRAMMES OF AUSTRALIAN ORIGIN—COMMERCIAL TELEVISION STATIONS  
1962-63.

Station.	Overall Proportion of Australian Programmes.	Range of Weekly Proportion of Australian Programmes.	Average duration of Australian Programmes Televised in Peak Viewing Time.	
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Hours	Minutes.
CTC Canberra .. .. .	21	20-22	0	35
ATN Sydney .. .. .	38*	35-42	2	29
TCN Sydney .. .. .	39*	35-44	1	7
CBN Central Tablelands .. .. .	27	25-29	1	53
NBN Newcastle .. .. .	14	12-20	Nil	
RTN Richmond-Tweed .. .. .	24	21-32	0	43
WIN Illawarra .. .. .	24	22-31	0	11
GTV Melbourne .. .. .	43*	41-47	1	19
HSV Melbourne .. .. .	43*	35-50	1	45
BCV Bendigo .. .. .	37	34-42	2	14
BTV Ballarat .. .. .	34	23-42	1	26
GLV Latrobe Valley .. .. .	36	26-42	1	37
GMV Goulburn Valley .. .. .	31	26-33	0	36
BTQ Brisbane .. .. .	37	30-42	1	20
QTQ Brisbane .. .. .	31	24-39	1	8
DDQ Darling Downs .. .. .	30	24-41	0	36
TNQ Townsville .. .. .	28	22-31	1	31
ADS Adelaide .. .. .	38	32-43	1	15
NWS Adelaide .. .. .	34	30-37	1	10
TVW Perth .. .. .	46	34-53	1	27
TVT Hobart .. .. .	29	20-33	1	30
TNT North Eastern Tasmania .. .. .	22	15-30	1	45

\* These stations had completed three years of service before 1st July, 1963, and were therefore required to provide not less than 40 per cent. of Australian programmes.

214. Of the two requirements, that relating to peak viewing time content is the more important as Australian programmes presented in this period are exposed to very large audiences and are likely to be more effective in balancing the overall impact of television. Most Australian programmes on commercial stations are telecast in off-peak hours; consequently they are seen by, at most, only about 25 per cent. of the aggregate audience although they may occupy approximately 40 per cent. of programme time. The distribution of Australian programmes at different times of day is shown in Table 11 of Appendix "G".

215. The Board is aware that an increase in the overall Australian content requirement is likely to be met at off-peak times with low budget light entertainment productions. These programmes provide little scope for the employment of dramatic or artistic talent, and by occupying studio space and facilities, could prejudice the opportunities for more worthwhile productions suitable for peak-time presentation. Nevertheless low budget programmes provide for a form of local expression and should be encouraged, within reason. A slight increase in the amount of Australian material originated by other than Sydney and Melbourne commercial stations and supplied to interstate stations has been noted. The Board believes that if the most effective use is to be made of the considerable programme production facilities available to commercial stations, the widest possible interstate sharing of locally produced programmes must be developed and maintained.

#### ADVERTISING.

216. Section 100 of the *Broadcasting and Television Act 1942-1962* provides that "a licensee shall comply with such standards as the Board determines in relation to the . . . televising of advertisements." In exercising its responsibility under this section of the Act the Board, in 1956, after consultation with licensees of commercial television stations and representatives of television industry organizations, included detailed provisions in its Television Programme Standards relating to the nature, duration and frequency of television advertisements. The Board's aim in drafting the advertising standards and in their subsequent administration, has been to provide opportunity for reasonable exploitation of the commercial potential of the medium by advertisers and licensees, while at the same time ensuring that the tolerance and goodwill of viewers are not overtaxed by inappropriate or excessive advertising. Since 1956, unforeseen changes in operating practices have taken place for which no explicit provision is made in the Standards. The Board is engaged in a review of the Standards to take into account these changed conditions. In this regard consideration is being given to the problem of programmes in which the announcement of identifiable goods and services as prizes forms an integral part of the entertainment and is accepted as such by viewers. The extent to which spot advertising has supplanted sponsorship of programmes is another development which has reduced the effective application of the existing advertising standards, particularly where both forms of advertising are used within the framework of a single programme. As spot advertising is permitted at a maximum rate of twelve minutes in the hour, or twice the allowance for sponsored advertising, the mixing of sponsorship with spot advertising produces the effect of excessive advertising in programmes which appear to be sponsored, due to the presence of opening and closing sponsorship credits or "billboards". Some of the uses made of billboard announcements are misleading, as they imply far greater credit to the advertiser than is due from the part of the programme which he has sponsored. There is also a tendency to use billboards, which properly can be applied only to sponsored programmes, as a form of bonus to advertisers who buy only spot advertisements.

217. The special provisions of the Standards relating to advertising on Sundays do not appear to be receiving the careful attention which they require. This applies particularly to some sports review programmes which are popular with viewers and attract the attention of advertisers. In some cases stations have seriously over-committed themselves for advertisements in these programmes.

218. The following table shows the percentage of time occupied by advertisements televised by Melbourne stations during average weeks in May 1962, and June, 1963.

PERCENTAGE OF TIME OCCUPIED BY ADVERTISEMENTS IN AN AVERAGE WEEK—MAY, 1962, AND JUNE, 1963,—MELBOURNE COMMERCIAL TELEVISION STATIONS.

(Source—Anderson Analysis.)

		Time Periods.				
		Day Before 5.00 p.m.	Family 5.00 p.m.-7.30 p.m.	Peak 7.30 p.m.-9.30 p.m.	Adult After 9.30 p.m.	All Times.
		Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
1962	.. .. .	13.9	13.4	12.9	11.2	13.1
1963	.. .. .	13.3	14.4	12.6	15.5	13.9

PERCENTAGE OF TIME OCCUPIED BY ADVERTISEMENTS IN AN AVERAGE WEEK—*continued.*

		Days of the Week.							
		Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.	All Days.
		Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
1962..	.. ..	10.2	14.6	12.7	15.8	14.0	12.6	11.0	13.1
1963..	.. ..	12.7	14.9	14.3	15.7	15.1	13.1	11.2	13.9

The overall 1963 figure for advertising on Sunday is in excess of the maximum permissible amount, and reaches almost 14 per cent. in day time programmes. Much of this is due either to the detailed announcements of prizes in competition programmes, or to the gratuitous additions made by announcers to correctly timed advertisements. The practice of embellishing a prepared advertisement is not by any means limited to Sunday programmes, and the Board is considering the need to review paragraph 44 of the Standards which releases from precise time limits "programmes which take the form of a shopping guide, market information, or other material which provides a special service to viewers and in which advertisements provide an informative and integral part." The intention of this paragraph is in the Board's opinion, quite clear; it is, however, evident that its provisions are being stretched to the utmost by stations, or by comperes, presumably for the purpose of attracting advertisers by giving them more than they pay for.

219. The figures in the table are derived from Anderson Analysis reports, which do not distinguish between sponsored programmes and spot advertisements on weekdays. As the permissible amount of advertising time for spot advertisements is at present double that for sponsored programmes it is not possible to dissect the data critically. It seems likely, however, that the trend towards spot advertising is responsible for the significant increase of 4.3 per cent. in the figures for the adult time period.

## PROGRAMME RESEARCH.

220. During the year, the Board's research staff has been concerned primarily with the analysis of television programmes. The statistical system commenced in 1961-62 is now well established, but because of its detail and complexity it has demanded much time and thought to ensure its smooth operation. Close co-ordination is required between the Board's State offices and the research staff in Head Office. The results of these analyses appear in Appendix "G".

221. Audience-measurement data, which is obtained from the Anderson Analysis and the McNair Survey, is examined in conjunction with the programme statistics as part of a study of the relationship between types of programmes and audience preferences. Because of the numerous factors to be taken into account, such as seasonal changes, competing programmes, and the length of time required for a new programme to become established with viewers, the Board considers it inadvisable to publish any conclusions at this stage.

222. A report on the thematic content of Television Tension Programmes, by David Martin, to which reference was made in the Fourteenth Annual Report, was published early in 1963 and has had a wide circulation among individuals and organizations with an interest in the subject.

223. A report on a post-television study of the interests and activities of families and individuals in Sydney was received during the year from Mr. A. K. Olley, University of New South Wales. This report completes the before-and-after studies of the effects of television on Sydney people which were commenced for the Board in 1956, by Professor J. F. Clark, University of New South Wales. These studies, which are concerned with the influence of television on children, on parents, and on broadcast listening tend to confirm much of what has been ascertained in similar studies in Australia and overseas and also to complement the findings of previous studies commissioned by the Board.

224. The Board commissioned Mr. R. J. Thomson, of the University of Sydney, to undertake further research on the survey and scaling methods used in his studies of the effects of tension drama films on children and adolescents, which were carried out by him when attached to the Audio Visual Aids Department, University of Melbourne.

## NEWS.

225. Coverage of news and current events has been competently undertaken by most stations, which have realized the attraction for viewers of news illustrated with pictorial matter. This type of news programme is in marked contrast to those in which news items are read by an announcer on camera, with no other form of illustration. Most stations operate small film units which, in addition to their news gathering activities, have produced some informative documentary programmes on matters of current interest in Australia and abroad.

226. The Standards require that no advertising matter should be presented as news, or included in the contents of a news programme or newsreel. This is not intended to prevent the televising of clearly recognizable advertisements during natural breaks in a news programme; its purpose is to prevent unreasonable interruptions in the course of this important programme service. Not all stations appear to have understood the intention of the Standards in this regard.

227. Some stations add depth to news programmes by expressing their own outlook on current affairs in commentary or other form. These statements of editorial policy indicate an awareness by stations of the responsible position they share with the other mass media. There are obvious benefits to be had from this practice, if it does not conflict with the fundamental principle of providing reasonable opportunity for all sides of public controversies to be heard.

228. The Board has found it necessary to question the suitability of some items in newsreel programmes. The practice of bringing to television screens close-up pictures of accidents is, in the Board's view, an example of sensationalism which is inconsistent with the application of good taste and common sense in the selection of programme matter.

#### EDUCATIONAL TELEVISION.

229. For some time the Board has been aware that the use of television for educational purposes was a matter of increasing public interest. Preliminary discussions were held in 1960 with the then chairman of the Australian Broadcasting Commission, the late Sir Richard Boyer, and representatives of the University of Melbourne. These were concerned mainly with long-range plans to ensure that the development of an educational television service, if introduced, would not be adversely affected by other sporadic or unco-ordinated developments.

230. During 1961 the subject was under continuous examination, and in May, 1962, the Board reported to the Minister on the steps which it considered necessary as a preliminary to reaching decisions on the establishment of such a service. These were, first, that educators and educational authorities should be invited to state their views on the need for an educational television service, on the range of its activities, and on the manner in which it might be controlled and operated; secondly that a small expert committee should be appointed to examine the matter in detail, in the light of the body of opinion expressed by the educators and educational authorities, and to report to the Board on its findings. With expert guidance of this type the Board would be in a better position to recommend to the Minister the form which such a service should take. It was recognized that some amendments to existing legislation governing television would be necessary to authorize the establishment of a specifically educational service.

231. In September, 1962, the Board distributed a letter containing a series of questions to nearly 300 institutions, organizations and persons concerned with educational policy and practice. The text of this letter appears in Appendix "J". Replies were received to about 42 per cent. of the letters, most of them containing useful and constructive comments. In the examination of these replies the Board has been very greatly assisted by the Commonwealth Office of Education. The special knowledge of that Office has made possible a more complete understanding of the many viewpoints expressed in the replies to the Board's letter.

232. In a matter of such complexity it was to be expected that the response would be uneven, as some of the matters raised in the Board's letter were themselves the subject of known conflicting views. Although no consensus of opinion emerged from the replies the views expressed on a number of major issues were substantially consistent. These included the following:—

- (i) the use of television in education is inevitable;
- (ii) television cannot be regarded as a substitute for teachers;
- (iii) television is a valuable means of enrichment in education (as distinct from direct teaching according to a syllabus);
- (iv) television can assist in the teaching of particular subjects at school and university levels;
- (v) television has significant values in adult education;
- (vi) a special educational television service is or will soon be necessary; a single station may be insufficient to provide for the educational needs of its service area;
- (vii) existing television services (national and commercial) could be used to provide a variety of programmes with some educational aspects;
- (viii) existing television services should be used experimentally to ascertain the greatest values of television as an educational medium.

At the time of writing this report the matter was under discussion with the Minister.

#### TELEVISIONING OF OBJECTIONABLE MATTER.

233. Section 118 of the *Broadcasting and Television Act 1942-1962* prohibits the televising of any matter which is blasphemous, indecent or obscene. Although no direct breaches of this section of the Act were observed, the Board found it necessary to raise with station managements a number of incidents in programmes which were considered crude, vulgar, or suggestive. From the earliest days of television in Australia, the Board has been aware of the tendency of performers to play to the few people in the studio audience and to forget that the real audience is the family circle in many thousands of homes. There is a considerable difference between material that is suitable for the revue theatre or the night club and that which is suitable for television. It should be possible for programme producers to detect and remove, during rehearsal, material which is inappropriate to the medium; however, the Board is aware of the ever-present possibility of irresponsible artists deliberately departing from their acts as rehearsed to introduce visual or spoken material which has not been approved by the station. It expects station production staff to take action where necessary to suppress the undesirable effect. The Board

requires convincing explanations for undesirable behaviour where the performer is under the direct control of the station, either as a member of the staff or under regular contract. The interchange between stations of locally produced programmes, recorded on film or videotape, throws additional responsibility on the originating station to ensure that indiscretions occurring in the original performance do not remain in the recording which will be distributed to other stations. In the production of Australian television drama some producers appear to regard strong language as an essential ingredient in dialogue to achieve dramatic effect. It should not be difficult for responsible producers to prevent the use of expressions which will clearly cause offence to large sections of the viewing public.

#### HOURS OF SERVICE.

234. Section 16 (2.) of the *Broadcasting and Television Act 1942-1962* requires the Board to determine the hours during which programmes may be televised. Some licensees appear to take for granted that applications to vary hours will be approved by the Board and publicize the changed operating conditions before approval has been obtained. The Board's consideration of proposals for permanent variation of hours of service is far from perfunctory; in examining applications the Board takes into account such matters as the likely standard of new programme material, the suitability of programmes for the time of transmission, and the use of Australian material. Not all proposals are approved in their original form.

235. The authorized weekly periods of transmission at 30th June, 1963, are shown in Appendix "C". The following table setting out the total weekly transmission hours for each station as at the end of each quarter in 1961-62 and 1962-63 indicates that the operating hours of long established stations have stabilized. With few exceptions, those country and provincial stations which commenced operating during the period underwent a steady substantial increase in hours of service.

WEEKLY HOURS OF TRANSMISSION (TO NEAREST QUARTER HOUR), AT THE END OF EACH QUARTER FROM SEPTEMBER, 1961, TO 30TH JUNE, 1963.

Station.	1961-62.				1962-63.			
	September.	December.	March.	June.	September.	December.	March.	June.
ABC Canberra ..	..	..	..	..	..	61½	59½	58½
CTC Canberra ..	..	..	..	32	33	36	36	36
ABN Sydney ..	57	59	54½	57½	59½	61½	59½	58½
ATN Sydney ..	90	90	90	90	90	90	90½	90½
TCN Sydney ..	90½	90½	90½	90½	90½	91	91	91½
CBN Central Tablelands	..	..	33	35	35	37½	45½	45½
ABHN Newcastle ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	58½
NBN Newcastle ..	..	..	57	55½	55½	45	47½	47½
RTN Richmond-Tweed	..	..	..	36½	36½	36½	36½	36½
WIN Illawarra ..	..	..	33½	33½	37	37	37	47½
ABV Melbourne ..	57½	57	54½	58	60½	62	57	59
GTV Melbourne ..	78½	80	77½	79½	81½	84½	84½	84½
HSV Melbourne ..	65	65	68	68½	75½	75½	75½	76½
ABEV Bendigo ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	59
BCV Bendigo ..	..	33½	33½	39	39½	39½	44½	45½
ABRV Ballarat ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	59
BTV Ballarat ..	..	..	..	36	38½	38½	40	45
GLV Latrobe Valley ..	..	33	33	33	34½	34½	40½	43½
GMV Goulburn Valley ..	..	33½	33½	34½	34½	34½	41½	42½
ABQ Brisbane ..	54	54½	52½	54½	55½	58	54½	60
BTQ Brisbane ..	72	72½	73½	67½	73	72½	72½	75½
QTQ Brisbane ..	75½	72½	70½	56½	72½	72½	72½	73½
DDQ Darling Downs ..	..	..	..	..	33	33	33	34½
TNQ Townsville ..	..	..	..	..	..	28	28	30½
ABS Adelaide ..	54	54½	52	54	56½	64½	53	57
ADS Adelaide ..	72½	72½	77½	76½	78½	77½	77½	77½
NWS Adelaide ..	73½	68½	71½	72½	76½	75½	77½	77½
ABW Perth ..	54½	54½	52½	55	56½	58½	61	58½
TVW Perth ..	57½	55½	55½	57½	65½	65½	65½	65½
ABT Hobart ..	54	53½	52½	54	56½	63½	55½	57½
TVT Hobart ..	44½	44½	46	49	51	48	48	52½
TNT North Eastern Tasmania ..	..	..	..	34	36½	37	37½	37½

#### PART VIII.—GENERAL.

##### FINANCIAL ACCOUNTS OF THE BOARD.

236. In conformity with the provisions of section 28 of the *Broadcasting and Television Act 1942-1962*, a statement of financial accounts of the Board for the year ended 30th June, 1963, together with the report of the Auditor-General as to those accounts, appears in Appendix "K" of this report.

## ANNUAL DEVELOPMENT OF BROADCASTING AND TELEVISION.

237. 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			National.	Commercial.	
30th June— 1924 .. .. .	4	..	1,206	..	..	..
	Class "A"	Class "B"				
1925 .. .. .	7	6	63,874	..	..	..
1926 .. .. .	8	9	128,060	..	..	..
1927 .. .. .	8	12	225,240	..	..	..
1928 .. .. .	8	12	270,507	..	..	..
1929 .. .. .	8	12	301,199	..	..	..
	National	Commercial				
1930 .. .. .	8	13	312,192	..	..	..
1931 .. .. .	9	27	331,969	..	..	..
1932 .. .. .	12	43	369,945	..	..	..
1933 .. .. .	12	48	469,477	..	..	..
1934 .. .. .	12	53	599,159	..	..	..
1935 .. .. .	12	57	721,852	..	..	..
1936 .. .. .	14	73	825,136	..	..	..
1937 .. .. .	20	80	940,068	..	..	..
1938 .. .. .	24	94	1,057,911	..	..	..
1939 .. .. .	24	98	1,131,861	..	..	..
1940 .. .. .	26	100	1,212,581	..	..	..
1941 .. .. .	27	96	1,293,266	..	..	..
1942 .. .. .	27	97	1,320,073	..	..	..
1943 .. .. .	27	96	1,370,000	..	..	..
1944 .. .. .	28	98	1,394,880	..	..	..
1945 .. .. .	29	100	1,415,229	..	..	..
1946 .. .. .	29	100	1,436,789	..	..	..
1947 .. .. .	32	101	1,678,276	..	..	..
1948 .. .. .	33	102	1,703,970	..	..	..
1949 .. .. .	37	102	1,762,675	..	..	..
1950 .. .. .	39	102	1,841,211	..	..	..
1951 .. .. .	41	103	1,884,834	..	..	..
1952 .. .. .	42	103	1,961,044	..	..	..
1953 .. .. .	44	105	1,985,655	..	..	..
1954 .. .. .	46	106	2,041,615	..	..	..
1955 .. .. .	50	106	2,034,676	..	..	..
1956 .. .. .	53	107	2,088,793	..	..	..
1957 .. .. .	55	108	2,107,253	2	4	73,908
1958 .. .. .	56	108	2,137,865	2	4	291,186
1959 .. .. .	57	108	2,263,712	2	4	577,502
1960 .. .. .	57	108	2,283,183	6	10	954,995
1961 .. .. .	60	110	2,255,842	6	10	1,217,286
1962 .. .. .	61	110	2,220,462	6	20	1,424,435
1963 .. .. .	62	110	2,239,786	10	22	1,655,325

In addition to the abovementioned national broadcasting stations, there were, as at 30th June, 1963, ten high frequency (short wave) transmitters providing services to listeners in remote areas.

## LISTENERS' LICENCES.

238. The following table shows the various classes of broadcast listeners' licences which were current on 30th June, 1963:—

Class of Licence.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Commonwealth.
Ordinary .. .. .	676,129	527,774	283,070	223,512	141,537	62,926	1,914,948
Hirers .. .. .	73	89	17	146	..	..	325
Lodging House .. .. .	2,213	1,224	614	189	10	270	4,520
Pensioner .. .. .	120,105	75,965	48,801	31,191	23,277	10,190	309,529
Blind .. .. .	969	775	410	379	421	201	3,155
School .. .. .	2,053	1,109	1,504	743	379	173	5,961
Total .. .. .	801,542	606,936	334,416	256,160	165,624	73,760	2,238,438
Short Term Hirers' Licences	504	100	150	581	13	..	1,348

239. The fee for a broadcast listeners' licence is £2 15s. for zone 1, which includes all places within a radius of 250 miles from any broadcasting station specified by the Board. All except 15,642 of the broadcast listeners' licences current on 30th June, 1963, 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.

240. The following table shows the various classes of television viewers' licences which were current on 30th June, 1963. The fee for a television viewers' licence is £5, except in the case of certain classes of pensioners who pay a licence fee of £1 5s. Licences are granted free of charge to blind persons and schools.

Class of Licence.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Commonwealth.
Ordinary .. .. .	559,137	473,756	148,184	136,410	78,892	39,134	1,435,513
Hirers .. .. .	103	35	417	740	340	36	1,671
Lodging House .. .. .	788	755	310	133	54	119	2,159
Pensioner .. .. .	58,844	42,154	16,249	13,082	9,470	3,192	142,991
Blind .. .. .	430	403	119	143	142	61	1,298
School .. .. .	121	124	48	38	49	4	384
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>619,423</b>	<b>517,227</b>	<b>165,327</b>	<b>150,546</b>	<b>88,947</b>	<b>42,546</b>	<b>1,584,016</b>
Short Term Hirers' Licences ..	18,343	13,029	13,064	16,956	6,960	2,957	71,309

#### COST OF NATIONAL BROADCASTING SERVICE AND NATIONAL TELEVISION SERVICE.

241. Expenditure on the operation of the National Broadcasting Service and the National Television Service (including both programme and technical services) during 1962-63 was as shown hereunder:—

	£
Australian Broadcasting Commission .. .. .	10,313,086
Technical and Other Services (provided by Postmaster-General's Department) .. .. .	3,099,861
Rents .. .. .	17,452
Repairs and Maintenance .. .. .	68,865
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>13,499,264</b>
Expenditure on Capital Works .. .. .	3,830,559
<b>Total Expenditure .. .. .</b>	<b>17,329,823</b>

The gross expenditure of the Australian Broadcasting Commission was £11,365,259 but revenue amounting to £1,052,173 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 £13,315,187, viz.—

	£
Broadcast Listeners' Licence fees .. .. .	5,434,356
Television Viewers' Licence fees .. .. .	7,777,966
Miscellaneous .. .. .	102,865
	<b>13,315,187</b>

In addition to the television viewers' licence fee, an excise duty of £6 is payable on every cathode ray tube used in a television receiver.

#### APPOINTMENT OF SECRETARY.

242. Mr. J. A. McNamara formerly Assistant Secretary succeeded Mr. J. M. Donovan as secretary of the Board, following Mr. Donovan's appointment as a member of the Board.

#### ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

243. The Board wishes to acknowledge the co-operation extended to it throughout the year by the various bodies with which it is associated in matters relating to the broadcasting and television services of the Commonwealth. The Postmaster-General's Department, whose officers undertake

certain duties on behalf of the Board, has provided considerable assistance, as have also the Australian Broadcasting Commission, the Federation of Australian Commercial Broadcasters, the Federation of Australian Commercial Television Stations and the Commonwealth Film Censorship Board. The Board greatly appreciates also the work done on its behalf in London by officers of the High Commissioner's Office and by Mr. 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. B. MAIR, Member.

J. M. DONOVAN, Member.

RANDAL M. WHITE, Part-time Member.

W. C. RADFORD, Part-time Member.

J. A. McNAMARA,

Secretary, 24th September, 1963.

2C  
2CI  
2GI  
2K  
2SM  
2UF  
2UV  
2AD  
2AY  
2BE  
2BH  
2BS  
2DU  
2GF  
2GN  
2GZ  
2HD  
2KA  
2KM  
2KO  
2LF  
2LM  
2LT  
2MG  
2MO  
2MW  
2NM  
2NX  
2NZ  
2PK  
2QN  
2RE  
2RG  
2TM  
2VM  
2WG  
2WL  
2XL  
3AK  
3AW  
3DB  
3KZ  
3UZ  
3XY

## APPENDIX A.

## COMMERCIAL BROADCASTING STATIONS IN OPERATION ON 30TH JUNE, 1963.

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	121½
NEW SOUTH WALES.					
<i>Metropolitan.</i>					
2CH ..	Sydney ..	1,170	5,000	New South Wales Council of Churches Service, c/o St. Peter's Rectory, 188 Forbes-street, Darlinghurst	126
2GB ..	Sydney ..	870	5,000	Broadcasting Station 2GB Pty. Ltd., 136-138 Phillip-street, Sydney ..	168
2KY ..	Sydney ..	1,020	5,000	The Trustees, R. H. Erskine and P. Hampson, and the Secretary, J. D. Kenny, of the Labour Council of New South Wales, Trades Hall, Goulburn-street, Sydney	168
2SM ..	Sydney ..	1,270	5,000	Broadcasting Station 2SM Pty. Ltd., City Mutual Building, 60 Hunter-street, Sydney	132½
2UE ..	Sydney ..	950	5,000	Radio 2UE Sydney Pty. Ltd., 29 Bligh-street, Sydney ..	168
2UW ..	Sydney ..	1,110	* 5,000	Commonwealth Broadcasting Corporation Pty. Ltd., 365 Kent-street, Sydney	168
<i>Country.</i>					
2AD ..	Armidale ..	1,130	2,000	New England Broadcasters Pty. Ltd., Broadcast House, 123 Rusden-street, Armidale	120½
2AY ..	Albury ..	1,490	2,000	Amalgamated Wireless (A/asia) Ltd., 47 York-street, Sydney ..	121½
2BE ..	Bega ..	1,480	1,000	Radio 2BE Pty. Ltd., Auckland-street, Bega ..	104½
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	2,000	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., 31 Sale-street, Orange ..	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	115½
2KM ..	Kempsey ..	980	2,000	Radio Kempsey Ltd., 4th Floor, Stanway House, 77 King-street, Sydney	121½
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 Bowenfels	116
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	D 2,000 N 1,000	2MO Gunnedah Pty. Ltd., 5 Rodney-street, Gunnedah ..	114½
2MW ..	Murwillumbah ..	1,440	2,000	Tweed Radio and Broadcasting Co. Pty. Ltd., Murwillumbah-street, Murwillumbah	116
2NM ..	Muswellbrook ..	1,460	500	Hunter Broadcasters Pty. Ltd., 56 Hunter-street, Newcastle ..	122½
2NX ..	Bolwarra ..	1,360	2,000	Hunter Broadcasters Pty. Ltd., 56 Hunter-street, Newcastle ..	122½
2NZ ..	Inverell ..	1,190	2,000	Northern Broadcasters Pty. Ltd., 31 Sale-street, Orange ..	121½
2PK ..	Parkes ..	1,400	2,000	Parkes Broadcasting Co. Pty. Ltd., 307 Clarinda-street, Parkes ..	116½
2QN ..	Deniliquin ..	1,520	2,000	Southern Riverina Broadcasters, 16 Fitzmaurice-street, Wagga ..	111
2RE ..	Taree ..	1,560	D 2,000 N 500	Manning Valley Broadcasting Pty. Ltd., Cowper-street, Chatham, Taree	116
2RG ..	Griffith ..	1,070	D 2,000 N 1,000	2RG Broadcasters Pty. Ltd., Ulong-street, Griffith ..	117½
2TM ..	Tamworth ..	1,290	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 ..	121½
2WG ..	Wagga ..	1,150	2,000	Riverina Broadcasters, 16 Fitzmaurice-street, Wagga ..	118½
2WL ..	Wollongong ..	1,430	2,000	Wollongong Broadcasting Pty. Ltd., Edward-street, Wollongong ..	131
2XL ..	Cooma ..	920	D 2,000 N 1,000	Cooma Broadcasters Pty. Ltd., 132 Sharp-street, Cooma ..	119
VICTORIA.					
<i>Metropolitan.</i>					
3AK ..	Melbourne ..	1,500	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., 374-384 Latrobe-street, Melbourne ..	142
3DB ..	Melbourne ..	1,030	5,000	The Herald and Weekly Times Ltd., 44-74 Flinders-street, Melbourne ..	142
3KZ ..	Melbourne ..	1,180	5,000	Industrial Printing and Publicity Co. Ltd., 24-30 Victoria-street, Carlton, N.3	125½
3UZ ..	Melbourne ..	930	5,000	Nilsen's Broadcasting Service Pty. Ltd., 45-47 Bourke-street, Melbourne	168
3XY ..	Melbourne ..	1,420	5,000	Station 3XY Pty. Ltd., c/o Messrs. Tovell & Lucas, Charter House, 4 Bank-place Melbourne	168

## COMMERCIAL BROADCASTING STATIONS IN OPERATION ON 30TH JUNE, 1963—continued.

Call Sign.	Location of Station.	Frequency (kc/s).	Authorized Power (watts).	Licensee and Registered Office.	Hours of Service per Week (to nearest Quarter Hour).
<i>VICTORIA—continued.</i>					
<i>Country.</i>					
3BA ..	Ballarat ..	1,320	2,000	Ballarat Broadcasters Pty. Ltd., 56 Lydiard-street North, Ballarat ..	126
3BO ..	Bendigo ..	960	2,000	Amalgamated Wireless (A/asia) Ltd., 47 York-street, Sydney ..	127½
3CS ..	Colac ..	1,130	2,000	Colac Broadcasting Co. Pty. Ltd., 241 Murray-street, Colac ..	114
3CV ..	Maryborough ..	1,440	2,000	Central Victoria Broadcasters Pty. Ltd., "The Age" Chambers, 239 Collins-street, Melbourne	124½
3GL ..	Geelong ..	1,350	2,000	Geelong Broadcasters Pty. Ltd., 191-197 Ryrie-street, Geelong ..	120
3HA ..	Hamilton ..	1,000	2,000	Western Province Radio Pty. Ltd., "The Age" Chambers, 239 Collins-street, Melbourne	126½
3LK ..	Lubeck ..	1,090	2,000	The Herald and Weekly Times Ltd., 44-74 Flinders-street, Melbourne ..	125½
3MA ..	Mildura ..	1,470	2,000	Sunraysia Broadcasters Pty. Ltd., 22 Deakin-avenue, Mildura ..	109½
3NE ..	Wangaratta ..	1,600	D 2,000 N 1,000	Wangaratta Broadcasting Co. Pty. Ltd., Templeton-street, Wangaratta	129½
3SH ..	Swan Hill ..	1,330	2,000	Central Murray Broadcasters Pty. Ltd., "The Age" Chambers, 239 Collins-street, Melbourne	117½
3SR ..	Shepparton ..	1,260	2,000	Associated Broadcasting Services Ltd., 290 Latrobe-street, Melbourne ..	130
3TR ..	Sale ..	1,240	2,000	Latrobe Valley & Gippsland Broadcasters Pty. Ltd., "The Age" Chambers, 239 Collins-street, Melbourne	131
3UL ..	Warragul ..	880	D 2,000 N 1,000	Associated Broadcasting Services Ltd., 290 Latrobe-street, Melbourne ..	127½
3YB ..	Warrnambool	1,210	2,000	Associated Broadcasting Services Ltd., 290 Latrobe-street, Melbourne ..	124½
<i>QUEENSLAND.</i>					
<i>Metropolitan.</i>					
4BC ..	Brisbane ..	1,120	2,000	Commonwealth Broadcasting Corporation (Qld.) Ltd., 5th Floor, T. & G. Building, 189-191 Queen-street, Brisbane	168
4BH ..	Brisbane ..	1,390	2,000	Broadcasters (Aust.) Pty. Ltd., cnr. Albert and Charlotte streets, Brisbane	133
4BK ..	Brisbane ..	1,300	2,000	Queensland Newspapers Pty. Ltd., 288-298 Queen-street, Brisbane ..	126
4KQ ..	Brisbane ..	690	2,000	Labor Broadcasting Station Pty. Ltd., cnr. Elizabeth and Edward streets, Brisbane	168
<i>Country.</i>					
4AK ..	Oakey ..	1,220	2,000	Queensland Newspapers Pty. Ltd., 288-298 Queen-street, Brisbane ..	126
4AY ..	Ayr ..	960	2,000	Ayr Broadcasters Pty. Ltd., 41 Flinders-street, Townsville ..	125½
4BU ..	Bundaberg ..	1,330	2,000	Bundaberg Broadcasters Pty. Ltd., 55 Woongarra-street, Bundaberg ..	116½
4CA ..	Cairns ..	1,010	D 2,000 N 1,000	Amalgamated Wireless (A/asia) Ltd., 47 York-street, Sydney ..	119
4GR ..	Toowoomba ..	860	2,000	Gold Radio Service Pty. Ltd., 5th Floor, T. & G. Building, Queen-street, Brisbane	122½
4GY ..	Gympie ..	1,350	D 2,000 N 1,000	Gympie Broadcasting Co. Ltd., Smithfield Chambers, 232 Mary-street, Gympie	114½
4IP ..	Ipswich ..	1,010	1,000	Ipswich Broadcasting Co. Pty. Ltd., 233 Brisbane-street, Ipswich ..	113½
4LG ..	Longreach ..	1,100	2,000	Central Queensland Broadcasting Corporation Pty. Ltd., Merino Arcade, Eagle-street, Longreach	99½
4LM ..	Mt. Isa ..	1,370	500	North Queensland Broadcasting Corporation Pty. Ltd., Willis House, Albert-street, Brisbane	116½
4MB ..	Maryborough ..	1,160	2,000	Maryborough Broadcasting Co. Pty. Ltd., 5th Floor, T. & G. Building, Queen-street, Brisbane	120½
4MK ..	Mackay ..	1,380	2,000	Mackay Broadcasting Service Pty. Ltd., 38 Gordon-street, Mackay ..	117½
4RO ..	Rockhampton	1,000	2,000	Rockhampton Broadcasting Co. Pty. Ltd., 5th Floor, T. & G. Building, Queen-street, Brisbane	120½
4SB ..	Kingaroy ..	1,060	2,000	South Burnett Broadcasting Co. Ltd., 26 Alford-street, Kingaroy ..	114½
4TO ..	Townsville ..	780	2,000	Amalgamated Wireless (A/asia) Ltd., 47 York-street, Sydney ..	124½
4VL ..	Charleville ..	920	D 2,000 N 1,000	Charleville Broadcasting Co. Ltd., Radio House, 14 Wills-street, Charleville	115
4WK ..	Warwick ..	880	D 2,000 N 1,000	Warwick Broadcasting Co. Pty. Ltd., Palmerin-street, Warwick ..	114½
4ZR ..	Roma ..	1,480	D 2,000 N 1,000	Maranoa Broadcasting Co. Ltd., McDowall-street, Roma ..	113½
<i>SOUTH AUSTRALIA.</i>					
<i>Metropolitan.</i>					
5AD ..	Adelaide ..	1,310	2,000	Advertiser Newspapers Ltd., 121 King William-street, Adelaide ..	168
5DN ..	Adelaide ..	970	2,000	Hume Broadcasters Ltd., 201 Tynte-street, North Adelaide ..	168
5KA ..	Adelaide ..	1,200	2,000	5KA Broadcasting Co. Ltd., 43 Franklin-street, Adelaide ..	168
<i>Country.</i>					
5AU ..	Port Augusta	1,450	2,000	5AU Broadcasters Ltd., 43 Franklin-street, Adelaide ..	121
5MU ..	Murray Bridge	1,460	500	Murray Bridge Broadcasting Co. Ltd., 121 King William-street, Adelaide	122½
5PI ..	Crystal Brook ..	1,040	2,000	Midlands Broadcasting Services Ltd., 121 King William-street, Adelaide	122½
5RM ..	Renmark ..	800	2,000	River Murray Broadcasters Ltd., 134 Weymouth-street, Adelaide ..	121
5SE ..	Mount Gambier	1,370	500	South Eastern Broadcasting Co. Ltd., 121 King William-street, Adelaide	122½
<i>WESTERN AUSTRALIA.</i>					
<i>Metropolitan.</i>					
6IX ..	Perth ..	1,080	2,000	W.A. Broadcasters Pty. Ltd., 38 Mounts Bay-road, Perth ..	125
6KY ..	Perth ..	1,210	2,000	Westland Broadcasting Co. Ltd., 17-19 James-street, Perth ..	168
6PM ..	Perth ..	1,000	2,000	6PM Broadcasters Pty. Ltd., St. George's House, 115 St. George's-terrace, Perth	125
6PR ..	Perth ..	880	2,000	Nicholsons Broadcasting Services Pty. Ltd., 340 Hay-street, Perth ..	135

## COMMERCIAL BROADCASTING STATIONS IN OPERATION ON 30TH JUNE, 1963—continued.

Call Sign.	Location of Station.	Frequency (kc/s).	Authorized Power (watts).	Licensee and Registered Office.	Hours of Service per Week (to nearest Quarter Hour).
<b>WESTERN AUSTRALIA—continued.</b>					
<i>Country.</i>					
6AM	Northam	980	2,000	6AM Broadcasters Pty. Ltd., St. George's House, 115 St. George's-terrace, Perth	116
6BY	Bridgetown	900	2,000	W.A. Broadcasters Pty. Ltd., 38 Mounts Bay-road, Perth	113
6CI	Collie	1,130	2,000	Nicholsons Broadcasting Services Pty. Ltd., 340 Hay-street, Perth	98½
6GE	Geraldton	1,010	2,000	Great Northern Broadcasters Ltd., E.S. & A. Bank Buildings, 145 Marine-terrace, Geraldton	99½
6KG	Kalgoorlie	860	2,000	Goldfields Broadcasters (1933) Pty. Ltd., St. George's House, 115 St. George's-terrace, Perth	95
6MD	Merredin	1,100	2,000	W.A. Broadcasters Pty. Ltd., 38 Mounts Bay-road, Perth	113
6NA	Narrogin	920	2,000	Westland Broadcasting Co. Ltd., 17-19 James-street, Perth	122½
6TZ	Bunbury	960	2,000	Nicholsons Broadcasting Services Pty. Ltd., 340 Hay-street, Perth	118½
6VA	Albany	780	2,000	Albany Broadcasters Ltd., 165 York-street, Albany	113½
6WB	Katanning	1,070	2,000	W.A. Broadcasters Pty. Ltd., 38 Mounts Bay-road, Perth	113
<b>TASMANIA.</b>					
<i>Metropolitan.</i>					
7HO	Hobart	860	2,000	Commercial Broadcasters Pty. Ltd., 23 Elizabeth-street, Hobart	133
7HT	Hobart	1,080	2,000	Metropolitan Broadcasters Pty. Ltd., cnr. Elizabeth and Melville streets, Hobart	129½
<i>Country.</i>					
7AD	Devonport	900	500	Northern Tasmania Broadcasters Pty. Ltd., 54 Cameron-street, Launceston	111
7BU	Burnie	560	500	Burnie Broadcasting Service Pty. Ltd., 54 Cameron-street, Launceston	112½
7EX	Launceston	1,010	2,000	7EX Pty. Ltd., Watchorn-street, Launceston	123½
7LA	Launceston	1,100	2,000	Findlay and Wills Broadcasters Pty. Ltd., 21 Paterson-street, Launceston	118
7QT	Queenstown	720	500	West Coast Broadcasters Pty. Ltd., 21 Paterson-street, Launceston	83½
7SD	Scottsdale	540	2,000	North East Tasmanian Radio Broadcasters Pty. Ltd., 54 Cameron-street, Launceston	80½
<b>NORTHERN TERRITORY.</b>					
8DN	Darwin	1,240	2,000	Darwin Broadcasters Pty. Ltd., 16 Smith-street West, Darwin	122½

D=Daytime. N=Night-time.

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

## APPENDIX B.

NATIONAL BROADCASTING STATIONS IN OPERATION ON 30TH JUNE, 1963.  
MEDIUM FREQUENCY SERVICES.

Call Sign.	Location of Station.	Frequency (kc/s).	Authorized Power (Watts).	Hours of Service per Week (to nearest Quarter Hour).
AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY.				
2CN	.. Canberra ..			
2CY	.. Southern Tablelands Service (Canberra) ..	1,540	2,000	118½
		850	10,000	122½
NEW SOUTH WALES.				
<i>Metropolitan.</i>				
2BL	.. Sydney ..	740	50,000	118½
2FC	.. Sydney ..	610	50,000	122½
<i>Regional.</i>				
2AN	.. Armidale ..			
2BA	.. Far South Coast Service (Bega) ..	760	50	122½
2CO	.. Riverina and North-East Victoria Service (Albury) ..	810	10,000	122½
2CR	.. Western Districts Service (Orange) ..	670	10,000	122½
2GL	.. New England Service (Glen Innes) ..	550	50,000	122½
2KP	.. Mid-North Coast Service (Kempsey) ..	820	10,000	122½
2LG	.. Lithgow ..	680	10,000	122½
2ML	.. Murwillumbah ..	1,570	200	122½
2NA	.. Newcastle ..	560	200	122½
2NB	.. Broken Hill ..	1,510	10,000	122½
2NC	.. Newcastle ..	760	1,000	123
2NR	.. Northern Rivers Service (Grafton) ..	1,230	10,000	118½
2NU	.. Northern Tablelands Service (Tamworth) ..	700	50,000	122½
2TR	.. Taree ..	650	10,000	122½
2WN	.. Wollongong ..	720	200	122½
		1,580	2,000	122½
VICTORIA.				
<i>Metropolitan.</i>				
3AR	.. Melbourne ..			
3LO	.. Melbourne ..	620	50,000	122
		770	50,000	118½
<i>Regional.</i>				
3GI	.. Gippsland Service (Sale) ..			
3WL	.. Warrnambool ..	830	10,000	122½
3WV	.. Western Victoria Service (Horsham) ..	1,570	200	122½
		580	50,000	122½
QUEENSLAND.				
<i>Metropolitan.</i>				
4QG	.. Brisbane ..			
4QR	.. Brisbane ..	790	10,000	122½
		590	50,000	118½
<i>Regional.</i>				
4AT	.. Far North Queensland Service (Atherton) ..			
4GM	.. Gympie District Service (Gympie) ..	600	500	122½
4MI	.. Mount Isa ..	1,570	200	122½
4QA	.. Pioneer District Service (Mackay) ..	1,080	200	122½
4QB	.. Wide Bay District Service (Maryborough) ..	720	2,000	122½
4QL	.. Western Queensland Service (Longreach) ..	910	2,000	122½
4QN	.. Northern Queensland Service (Townsville) ..	540	10,000	122½
4QS	.. Darling Downs Service (Toowoomba) ..	630	50,000	122½
4QY	.. Far North Queensland Service (Cairns) ..	750	10,000	122½
4RK	.. Central Queensland Service (Rockhampton) ..	940	2,000	122½
4SO	.. Southport ..	840	10,000	122½
		1,590	200	122½
SOUTH AUSTRALIA.				
<i>Metropolitan.</i>				
5AN	.. Adelaide ..			
5CL	.. Adelaide ..	890	10,000	119
		730	50,000	123
<i>Regional.</i>				
5CK	.. Lower North Service (Port Pirie) ..			
5LN	.. Port Lincoln ..	640	10,000	123
5MG	.. South-East Service (Mount Gambier) ..	1,530	200	123
5MV	.. South Australian Upper Murray Service (Renmark) ..	1,580	200	123
5PA	.. South-East Service (Penola) ..	1,590	2,000	123
5WM	.. Woomera ..	1,160	2,000	123
		1,580	50	123
WESTERN AUSTRALIA.				
<i>Metropolitan.</i>				
6WF	.. Perth ..			
6WN	.. Perth ..	690	50,000	118½
		810	10,000	122½
<i>Regional.</i>				
6AL	.. Western Australian Regional Service (Albany) ..			
6GF	.. Goldfields Regional Service (Kalgoorlie) ..	650	400	122½
6GN	.. Geraldton Regional Service (Geraldton) ..	720	2,000	122½
6NM	.. Western Australian Regional Service (Northam) ..	830	2,000	122½
6WA	.. Western Australian Regional Service (Wagin) ..	600	200	122½
		560	50,000	122½

NATIONAL BROADCASTING STATIONS IN OPERATION ON 30TH JUNE, 1963—*continued.*

Call Sign.	Location of Station.	Frequency (kc/s).	Authorized Power (Watts).	Hours of Service per Week (to nearest Quarter Hour).
<b>TASMANIA.</b>				
<i>Metropolitan.</i>				
7ZL	Hobart	600	10,000	122½
7ZR	Hobart	940	10,000	118½
<i>Regional.</i>				
7NT	North Tasmanian Service (Launceston)	710	10,000	122½
7QN	West Coast Service (Queenstown)	630	200	122½
<b>NORTHERN TERRITORY.</b>				
8AL	Alice Springs	1,530	50	123
8DR	Darwin	650	2,000	123
8KN	Katherine	670	50	123
8TC	Tennant Creek	680	50	123
<b>TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.</b>				
	Port Moresby	1,250	2,000	122½
	Rabaul	810	2,000	91½

**HIGH FREQUENCY SERVICES.**

Call Sign.	Location of Station.	Authorized Power (Watts).	Hours of Service per Week (to nearest Quarter Hour).
VLG	Melbourne, Victoria	10,000	113½
VLH	Melbourne, Victoria	10,000	122½
VLI	Sydney, New South Wales	2,000	122½
VLK	Port Moresby, Papua	10,000	119
VLM	Brisbane, Queensland	10,000	122½
VLQ	Brisbane, Queensland	10,000	118½
VLR	Melbourne, Victoria	2,000	119
VLT	Port Moresby, Papua	10,000	119
VLW	Perth, Western Australia	10,000	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.

## APPENDIX C.

## COMMERCIAL TELEVISION STATIONS IN OPERATION ON 30TH JUNE, 1963.

Call Sign and Channel.	Area.	Location of Transmitter.	Authorized Frequencies (Mc/s).	Authorized Power (kW.e.r.p.) and Polarization.	Licensee and Registered Office.	Hours of Service per Week (to nearest Quarter Hour).
<b>AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY.</b>						
CTC-7 ..	Canberra ..	Black Mountain ..	181-188 V. 182.25 S. 187.758	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Vertical)	Canberra Television Ltd., Canberra Television Centre, Black Mountain, Canberra, A.C.T.	36
<b>NEW SOUTH WALES.</b>						
<i>Metropolitan.</i>						
ATN-7 ..	Sydney ..	Gore Hill ..	181-188 V. 182.25 S. 187.75	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Horizontal)	Amalgamated Television Services Pty. Ltd., Television Centre, Epping, N.S.W.	90½
TCN-9 ..	Sydney ..	Gore Hill ..	195-202 V. 196.25 S. 201.75	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Horizontal)	Television Corporation Ltd., 168-174 Castlereagh-street, Sydney, N.S.W.	91½
<i>Country.</i>						
CBN-8 ..	Central Tablelands	Mount Canobolas	188-195 V. 189.258 S. 194.758	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Vertical)	Country Television Services Ltd., Memorial-place, Bathurst-road, Orange, N.S.W.	45½
NBN-3 ..	Newcastle - Hunter River	Great Sugarloaf ..	85-92 V. 86.25 S. 91.75	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Horizontal)	Newcastle Broadcasting and Television Corporation Ltd., Mosbri-crescent, Newcastle, N.S.W.	47½
RTN-8 ..	Richmond - Tweed	Mount Nardi ..	188-195 V. 189.25 S. 194.75	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Horizontal)	Richmond-Tweed TV Ltd., 11 Moleworth-street, Lismore, N.S.W.	36½
WIN-4 ..	Illawarra ..	Knight's Hill ..	94-101 V. 95.25 S. 100.75	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Horizontal)	Television Wollongong Transmissions Ltd., Fort Drummond, Mount St. Thomas, Wollongong, N.S.W.	47½
<b>VICTORIA.</b>						
<i>Metropolitan.</i>						
GTV-9 ..	Melbourne ..	Mount Dandenong	195-202 V. 196.248 S. 201.748	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Horizontal)	General Television Corporation Pty. Ltd., 22-46 Bendigo-street, Richmond, Vic.	84½
HSV-7 ..	Melbourne ..	Mount Dandenong	181-188 V. 182.25 S. 187.75	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Horizontal)	Herald-Sun TV Pty. Ltd., 44-74 Flinders-street, Melbourne, Vic.	76½
<i>Country.</i>						
BCV-8 ..	Bendigo ..	Mount Alexander	188-195 V. 189.25 S. 194.75	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Vertical)	Bendigo and Central Victoria Telecasters Ltd., Williamson-street, Bendigo, Vic.	45½
BTV-6 ..	Ballarat ..	Lookout Hill (near Mount Buangor)	174-181 V. 175.248 S. 180.748	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Horizontal)	Ballarat and Western Victoria Television Ltd., Walker-street, Ballarat, Vic.	45
GLV-10	Latrobe Valley ..	Mount Tassie (near Callignee)	208-215 V. 209.246 S. 214.746	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Horizontal)	Gippsland Latrobe Valley Telecasters Ltd., Prince's Highway, Traralgon, Vic.	43½
GMV-6..	Goulburn Valley ..	Mount Major ..	174-181 V. 175.256 S. 180.756	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Vertical)	Goulburn-Murray Television Ltd., 290 Latrobe-street, Melbourne, Vic.	42½
<b>QUEENSLAND.</b>						
<i>Metropolitan.</i>						
BTQ-7 ..	Brisbane ..	Mount Coot-tha ..	181-188 V. 182.25 S. 187.75	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Horizontal)	Brisbane TV Ltd., Sir Samuel Griffith-drive, Mount Coot-tha, Qld.	75½
QTQ-9 ..	Brisbane ..	Mount Coot-tha ..	195-202 V. 196.25 S. 201.75	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Horizontal)	Queensland Television Ltd., New Zealand Chambers, 334 Queen-street, Brisbane, Qld.	73½
<i>Country.</i>						
DDQ-10	Darling Downs ..	Mount Mowbullian	208-215 V. 209.26 S. 214.76	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Horizontal)	Darling Downs TV Ltd., 2nd Floor, C.M.L. Building, 208 Margaret-street, Toowoomba, Qld.	34½
TNQ-7 ..	Townsville ..	Mount Stuart ..	181-188 V. 182.25 S. 187.75	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Horizontal)	Telecasters North Queensland Ltd., 4 Denham-street, Townsville, Qld.	30½
<b>SOUTH AUSTRALIA.</b>						
ADS-7 ..	Adelaide ..	Mount Lofty ..	181-188 V. 182.26 S. 187.76	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Horizontal)	Television Broadcasters Ltd., 125 Strangeways-terrace, North Adelaide, S.A.	77½
NWS-9	Adelaide ..	Mount Lofty ..	195-202 V. 196.26 S. 201.76	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Horizontal)	Southern Television Corporation Ltd., 202-208 Tynte-street, North Adelaide, S.A.	77½

## COMMERCIAL TELEVISION STATIONS IN OPERATION ON 30TH JUNE, 1963—continued.

Call Sign and Channel.	Area.	Location of Transmitter.	Authorized Frequencies (Mc/s).	Authorized Power (kW.e.r.p.) and Polarization.	Licensee and Registered Office.	Hours of Service per Week (to nearest Quarter Hour).
<b>WESTERN AUSTRALIA.</b>						
TVW-7	Perth .. ..	Bickley .. ..	181-188 V. 182.25 S. 187.75	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Horizontal)	TVW Limited, Osborne Park-road, Tuart Hill, W.A.	65½
<b>TASMANIA.</b>						
<i>Metropolitan.</i>						
TVT-6 ..	Hobart .. ..	Mount Wellington	174-181 V. 175.25 S. 180.75	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Horizontal)	Tasmanian Television Ltd., 23 Elizabeth-street, Hobart, Tas.	52½
<i>Country.</i>						
TNT-9 ..	North Eastern Tasmania	Mount Barrow ..	195-202 V. 196.238 S. 201.738	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Horizontal)	Northern Television Ltd., Watchorn-street, Launceston, Tas.	37½

## APPENDIX D.

## NATIONAL TELEVISION STATIONS IN OPERATION ON 30TH JUNE, 1963.

Call Sign and Channel.	Area.	Location of Transmitter.	Authorized Frequencies (Mc/s).	Authorized Power (kW. e.r.p.) and Polarization.	Hours of Service Per Week (to Nearest Quarter Hour).
AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY.					
ABC—3	Canberra	Black Mountain	85-92 V. 86.240 S. 91.740	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Vertical)	58½
NEW SOUTH WALES.					
<i>Metropolitan.</i>					
ABN—2	Sydney	Gore Hill	63-70 V. 64.25 S. 69.75	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Horizontal)	58½
<i>Country.</i>					
ABHN—5	Newcastle-Hunter River	Great Sugarloaf	101-108 V. 102.258 S. 107.758	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Horizontal)	58½
VICTORIA.					
<i>Metropolitan.</i>					
ABV—2	Melbourne	Mount Dandenong	63-70 V. 64.25 S. 69.75	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Horizontal)	59
<i>Country.</i>					
ABEV—1	Bendigo	Mount Alexander	56-63 V. 57.250 S. 62.750	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Vertical)	59
ABRV—3	Ballarat	Lookout Hill (near Mount Buangor)	85-92 V. 86.238 S. 91.738	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Horizontal)	59
QUEENSLAND.					
<i>Metropolitan.</i>					
ABQ—2	Brisbane	Mount Coot-tha	63-70 V. 64.24 S. 69.74	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Horizontal)	60
SOUTH AUSTRALIA.					
<i>Metropolitan.</i>					
ABS—2	Adelaide	Mount Lofty	63-70 V. 64.26 S. 69.76	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Horizontal)	57
WESTERN AUSTRALIA.					
<i>Metropolitan.</i>					
ABW—2	Perth	Bickley	63-70 V. 64.25 S. 69.75	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Horizontal)	58½
TASMANIA.					
<i>Metropolitan.</i>					
ABT—2	Hobart	Mount Wellington	63-70 V. 64.24 S. 69.74	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Horizontal)	57½

## APPENDIX E.

## 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 & 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 & Sons Pty. Ltd. .. .. .	340,000
2GB-Macquarie-Artransa .. .. .	60,000
	400,000
<i>Combined Group—</i>	
John Fairfax & 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 & 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. Stock Units.
Australian Consolidated Press Ltd. .. .. .	875,300
Consolidated Press Holdings Ltd. .. .. .	268,525
Associated Newspapers Ltd. (England) .. .. .	349,500
Philips Electrical Industries Pty. Ltd. .. .. .	175,800
Broadcasting Station 2SM Pty. Ltd. .. .. .	49,250
Brisbane T.V. Ltd. .. .. .	48,000
Paramount Film Service Pty. Ltd. .. .. .	31,000
James N. Kirby Holdings Pty. Ltd. .. .. .	30,000
Tivoli Circuit Australia Pty. Ltd. .. .. .	30,000
R. H. Erskine, P. Hampson (A.L.P.) .. .. .	29,500
Others .. .. .	1,011,125
	2,898,000

## GENERAL TELEVISION CORPORATION PTY. LTD. (GTV).

	£1 Shares.
Independent Television Corporation Pty. Ltd. .. .. .	627,441
David Syme & Co. Ltd. .. .. .	188,169
Hoyts Theatres Ltd. .. .. .	67,606
Greater Union Theatres Pty. Ltd. .. .. .	58,848
Nilsen's Broadcasting Service Pty. Ltd. .. .. .	35,290
Val Morgan & Sons Pty. Ltd. .. .. .	17,646
Mack Furnishing Co. Pty. Ltd. .. .. .	8,909
Efftee Broadcasters Pty. Ltd. .. .. .	5,000
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. .. .. .	637,497
Associated Newspapers Ltd. (England) .. .. .	112,500
Held on behalf of The Herald and Weekly Times Ltd. .. .. .	8
Total issued shares .. .. .	750,005

COMMERCIAL TELEVISION STATIONS—continued.  
BRISBANE T.V. LTD. (BTQ).

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

QUEENSLAND TELEVISION LTD. (QTQ).

Fairfax Publications Pty. Ltd. ..	5s. Stock Units.
Fairfax Corporation Pty. Ltd. ..	505,532
Amalgamated Television Services Pty. Ltd. ..	500,400
N.B.C. International Ltd. (Canada) ..	500,800
A.T.V. (Australia) Pty. Ltd. ..	300,000
P.M.S. Investments Pty. Ltd. ..	300,000
Hannah Ellis ..	69,600
Others ..	16,000
Total issued stock units ..	834,868
	<u>3,027,200</u>

TELEVISION BROADCASTERS LTD. (ADS).

Advertiser Newspapers Ltd. ..	5s. Shares.
Associated Newspapers Ltd. (England) ..	900,000
Midlands Broadcasting Services Ltd. ..	375,000
5KA Holdings Ltd. ..	300,000
Philips Electrical Industries Pty. Ltd. ..	300,000
Thos. H. White ..	225,000
Others ..	80,000
Total issued shares ..	820,000
	<u>3,000,000</u>

SOUTHERN TELEVISION CORPORATION LTD. (NWS).

News Ltd. ..	5s. Shares.
A.T.V. (Australia) Pty. Ltd. ..	600,000
Broadcasting Station 2GB Pty. Ltd. ..	50,000
Other (less than 10,000 shares each) ..	50,000
Total issued shares ..	300,000
	<u>1,000,000</u>

TVW LTD. (TVW).

West Australian Newspapers Ltd. ..	10s. Shares.
W.A.N. Nominees Pty. Ltd. ..	600,000
The Roman Catholic Bishop of Perth (held on behalf of various persons) ..	35,000
Westland Broadcasting Co. Ltd. ..	20,000
Others ..	20,000
Total issued shares ..	619,168
	<u>1,294,168</u>

TASMANIAN TELEVISION LTD. (TVT).

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

COMMERCIAL TELEVISION STATIONS—continued.  
CANBERRA TELEVISION LTD. (CTC).

	£1 Stock Units.
The Federal Capital Press of Australia Pty. Ltd.	45,000
Canberra Broadcasters Pty. Ltd.	45,000
Others (less than 10,000 stock units each)	210,000
<b>Total issued stock units</b>	<b>300,000</b>

COUNTRY TELEVISION SERVICES LTD. (CBN).

	5s. Shares.
Country Broadcasting and Television Services Ltd.	412,000
Email Ltd.	200,000
The Land Newspaper Ltd.	40,000
Young Broadcasters Pty. Ltd.	40,000
Western Newspapers Ltd.	32,000
Lithgow Broadcasters Pty. Ltd.	20,000
Western Daily Pty. Ltd.	16,000
Lithgow Mercury Pty. Ltd.	12,000
Others	828,000
<b>Total issued shares</b>	<b>1,600,000</b>

NEWCASTLE BROADCASTING AND TELEVISION CORPORATION LTD. (NBN).

	10s. Shares.
Australian Consolidated Press Ltd.	200,000
News Ltd.	200,000
Tanate Pty. Ltd.	187,498
Netherby Investments Pty. Ltd.	100,000
Australian United Enterprises Pty. Ltd.	100,000
Euroka Pty. Ltd.	80,050
Radio 2UE Sydney Pty. Ltd.	67,200
The Workers Cash Order and Finance Co. Ltd.	55,000
Airsales Broadcasting Co. Pty. Ltd.	42,500
Labour Council of New South Wales	20,000
United Broadcasting Co. Pty. Ltd.	18,000
Others	429,752
<b>Total issued shares</b>	<b>1,500,000</b>

RICHMOND-TWEED TV LTD. (RTN).

	5s. Shares.
Richmond River Broadcasters Pty. Ltd.	160,000
Northern Star Ltd.	140,000
A.T.V. (Australia) Pty. Ltd.	100,000
Tweed Radio and Broadcasting Co. Pty. Ltd.	80,000
Others	920,000
<b>Total issued shares</b>	<b>1,400,000</b>

TELEVISION WOLLONGONG TRANSMISSIONS LTD. (WIN).

	10s. Stock Units.
Mirror Newspapers Ltd.	320,000
Wollongong Broadcasting Pty. Ltd.	101,000
Wollongong Theatres Pty. Ltd.	40,000
O'Donnell Investments Pty. Ltd.	20,000
F. J. O'Donnell	19,500
Others	499,500
<b>Total issued stock units</b>	<b>1,000,000</b>

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

	5s. Shares.
Hoyts Theatres Ltd.	40,000
Amalgamated Wireless (A/asia) Ltd.	40,000
G. P. Smith	40,000
R. J. Leith	20,000
E. M. Bromfield	20,000
Others (less than 10,000 shares each)	840,000
<b>Total issued shares</b>	<b>1,000,000</b>

BENDIGO AND CENTRAL VICTORIA TELECASTERS LTD. (BCV).

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

## COMMERCIAL TELEVISION STATIONS—continued.

## BALLARAT AND WESTERN VICTORIA TELEVISION LTD. (BTV).

Woodrow Corporation Pty. Ltd.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5s. Shares.
Ballarat Broadcasters Pty. Ltd.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	200,000
Ballarat Courier Pty. Ltd.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	120,000
Ballarat Theatres Ltd.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	120,000
A.T.V. (Australia) Pty. Ltd.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	120,000
Associated Broadcasting Services Ltd.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	126,000
Victorian Broadcasting Network Ltd.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	115,000
Central Victoria Broadcasters Pty. Ltd.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	65,000
Geelong Broadcasters Pty. Ltd.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30,000
Western Province Radio Pty. Ltd.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30,000
Colac Broadcasting Co. Pty. Ltd.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30,000
Others	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30,000
Total issued shares ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,014,000
										<u>2,000,000</u>

## GIPPSLAND-LATROBE VALLEY TELECASTERS LTD. (GLV).

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

## GOULBURN-MURRAY TELEVISION LTD. (GMV).

Associated Broadcasting Services Ltd.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5s. Shares.
S. McMillan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	400,000
F. O. Cameron	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20,000
Sir John McDonald	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16,000
Sir William Bridgeford	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15,000
Others	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12,000
Total issued shares ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	737,000
										<u>1,200,000</u>

## DARLING DOWNS TV LTD. (DDQ).

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

## ROCKHAMPTON TELEVISION LTD. (RTQ).

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

## TELECASTERS NORTH QUEENSLAND LTD. (TNQ).

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

## COMMERCIAL TELEVISION STATIONS—continued.

## NORTHERN TELEVISION LTD. (TNT).

	5s. Shares.
7EX Pty. Ltd. .. .. .	191,050
W. R. Rolph and Sons Pty. Ltd. .. .. .	174,450
Findlay and Wills Broadcasters Pty. Ltd. .. .. .	169,650
Garrott Investments and E. L., A. E. and A. H. Garrott .. .. .	17,600
Others .. .. .	747,250
<b>Total issued shares .. .. .</b>	<b>1,300,000</b>

## PROPOSED SHAREHOLDERS IN PROSPECTIVE LICENSEE COMPANIES.

## Sydney Area.

## UNITED TELECASTERS SYDNEY LTD.

	5s. Shares.
Amalgamated Wireless (A/asia) Ltd. .. .. .	750,000
Colonial Sugar Refining Co. Ltd. .. .. .	750,000
Email Ltd. .. .. .	750,000
Bank of New South Wales .. .. .	450,000
N.B.C. International Ltd., Canada .. .. .	300,000
National Roads and Motorists' Association (N.S.W.) .. .. .	150,000
J. C. Williamson Theatres Ltd. .. .. .	150,000
Public Issue .. .. .	2,700,000
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>6,000,000</b>

## Melbourne Area.

## AUSTARAMA TELEVISION PTY. LTD.

	£1 Shares.
Ansett Transport Industries Ltd. .. .. .	699,999
R. M. Ansett .. .. .	1
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>700,000</b>

## Upper Namoi Area.

## TELEVISION NEW ENGLAND LTD.

	5s. Shares.
Broadcast Amalgamated Ltd. .. .. .	140,000
Tamworth Newspaper Co. Ltd. .. .. .	100,000
Northern Newspapers Pty. Ltd. .. .. .	40,000
H. M. Sheffer (Deceased) .. .. .	40,000
New England Broadcasters Pty. Ltd. .. .. .	30,000
Armidale Newspaper Co. Ltd. .. .. .	20,000
Broadcast Amalgamated Ltd. Employees' Retiring Fund .. .. .	20,000
W. J. O'Brien .. .. .	20,000
Others .. .. .	1,190,000
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>1,600,000</b>

## South Western Slopes and Eastern Riverina Area.

## RIVERINA TELEVISION LTD.

	5s. Shares.
Estate E. V. Roberts .. .. .	200,000
A. and F. Sullivan Pty. Ltd. .. .. .	150,000
Young Broadcasters Pty. Ltd. .. .. .	100,000
Others .. .. .	550,000
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>1,000,000</b>

## Grafton-Kempsey Area.

## NORTHERN RIVERS TELEVISION LTD.

	5s. Shares.
The Daily Examiner Pty. Ltd., Grafton .. .. .	60,000
Grafton Broadcasting Co. Pty. Ltd. .. .. .	40,000
The Central North Coast Newspaper Co. Pty. Ltd., Coffs Harbour .. .. .	20,000
Others .. .. .	760,000
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>880,000</b>

## Wide Bay Area.

## WIDE BAY-BURNETT TELEVISION PTY. LTD.

	5s. Shares.
Maryborough Newspaper Co. Pty. Ltd. .. .. .	40,000
Bundaberg Newspaper Co. Pty. Ltd. .. .. .	40,000
Maryborough Broadcasting Co. Pty. Ltd. .. .. .	40,000
Bundaberg Broadcasters Pty. Ltd. .. .. .	40,000
Birch, Carroll and Coyle Ltd. .. .. .	40,000
Others .. .. .	800,000
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>1,000,000</b>

## APPENDIX F.

## STATISTICAL ANALYSIS OF BROADCASTING PROGRAMMES.

1. The analysis of broadcasting programmes, which is set out in the following tables, is based on a survey in which programmes were monitored on a sampling basis of one minute in each ten minutes of transmission between 6.00 a.m. and 11.30 p.m. for a full week in the winter of 1963. For the purpose of presenting a complete picture of the programmes available to listeners the survey includes the programmes of two representative national stations.

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

Table 1.—Analysis of Programmes by Categories—all Metropolitan Stations.

Table 2.—Analysis of Programmes by Categories—Commercial Stations in each Metropolitan area.

Table 3.—Analysis of Programmes by Categories—each day of the week—all Metropolitan Commercial Stations.

Table 4.—Analysis of Programmes by Categories for each Time Period—all Metropolitan Commercial Stations.

Table 5.—Analysis of Breakfast and Morning Programmes by Categories—all Metropolitan Commercial Stations.

Table 6.—Analysis of Advertising—by Day of the Week—Commercial Stations in each Metropolitan Area.

Table 7.—Analysis of Advertising—by Sessions (Weekday Average)—Commercial Stations in each Metropolitan Area.

Table 8.—Analysis of Advertising—by Sessions each Day of the Week—all Metropolitan Commercial Stations.

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

*Drama* .. .. Plays, serials and other dramatized productions.

*Light Entertainment—*

*Light Music* .. .. Musical comedy; “evergreens”; items of popular music in general programmes.

*Transient Music* .. .. Currently popular music presented in hit parade and similar programmes.

*Variety* .. .. Talent, quiz, panel and variety programmes, including comedy recordings.

*Incidental Matter* .. .. Matter occurring between major programme units; station announcements (excluding time calls), programme notes, party calls to adults, and incidental patter.

*Sport* .. .. Sporting descriptions, previews, and summaries; sporting news, interviews and talks.

*News and Services* .. .. News bulletins; programmes in newsreel form; time calls; weather, market and traffic reports; train and ship arrival times; storm, fire, shark and other warnings; police messages.

*Family—*

*General* .. .. Family activities including cooking, house and garden, hobbies; care of pets; health, physical fitness and other personal matters; shopping guides.

*Children* .. .. Programmes directed to or presented for children including club sessions; serials; children’s recordings; and informative “scatters”.

*Information* .. .. Programmes concerned with agricultural, pastoral, industrial and other major occupational groups; other lands and peoples; any aspects of science; miscellaneous information.

*Current Affairs* .. .. Programmes concerned with Australian history, national events, festivals and public gatherings; political matters; economic and other problems of modern society; charitable activities; news commentaries.

*Religious* .. .. Programmes originated for or by recognized religious bodies.

*The Arts* .. .. Serious music and opera, readings of prose and poetry, literary and other art criticism.

*Educational* .. .. Programmes designed as an aid to the formal teaching of children and adolescents; includes kindergarten sessions.

*Advertising* .. .. All advertisements except those within shopping guides; includes translation of foreign language advertisements.

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

Breakfast	..	..	..	..	..	..	6.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m.
Morning	..	..	..	..	..	..	9.00 a.m. to 12.00 noon
Midday	..	..	..	..	..	..	12.00 noon to 2.00 p.m.
Early Afternoon	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m.
Late Afternoon	..	..	..	..	..	..	4.00 p.m. to 6.30 p.m.
Evening	..	..	..	..	..	..	6.30 p.m. to 7.30 p.m.
Night	..	..	..	..	..	..	7.30 p.m. to 11.30 p.m.

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

Programme Category.	Commercial.	National.	All Stations. (Weighted Average).
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Drama .. .. .	5.3	4.1	4.9
Light Entertainment—			
Light music .. .. .	21.6	25.8	23.0
Transient music .. .. .	27.3	1.7	19.0
Variety, Talent, &c. .. .. .	2.1	0.9	1.7
Incidental matter .. .. .	8.6	5.6	7.6
	59.6	34.0	51.3
Sport .. .. .	4.2	2.7	3.7
News and Services .. .. .	9.3	9.6	9.4
Family—			
For children .. .. .	0.6	3.7	1.6
Family living and shopping .. .. .	1.1	0.9	1.0
	1.7	4.6	2.6
Information .. .. .	1.4	4.0	2.2
Current Affairs—			
Social and Political .. .. .	1.0	8.7	3.5
Religious .. .. .	3.7	3.4	3.6
	4.7	12.1	7.1
The Arts .. .. .	1.2	28.4	10.0
Educational .. .. .	*	0.5	0.2
Advertising .. .. .	12.6	0	8.6
	100.0	100.0	100.0

\* Less than 0.1 per cent.

TABLE 2.—ANALYSIS OF PROGRAMMES BY CATEGORIES—COMMERCIAL STATIONS IN EACH METROPOLITAN AREA.

Category.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.	All Cities.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Drama .. .. .	4.3	2.4	6.1	4.1	6.1	14.2	5.3
Light Entertainment—							
Light Music .. .. .	20.1	20.9	17.2	26.9	24.3	23.7	21.6
Transient Music .. .. .	30.7	26.3	29.0	26.4	26.9	19.4	27.3
Variety, Talent, &c. .. .. .	1.2	2.9	2.1	1.1	3.2	1.6	2.1
Incidental Matter .. .. .	8.2	10.9	7.5	11.0	6.2	7.5	8.6
	60.2	61.0	55.8	65.4	60.6	52.2	59.6
Sport .. .. .	3.1	5.1	5.0	3.8	4.4	3.8	4.2
News and Services .. .. .	10.4	9.7	9.7	7.3	8.4	8.8	9.3
Family—							
For children .. .. .	0.6	0.2	0.7	0.7	1.2	0.4	0.6
Family living and shopping .. .. .	0.5	1.0	0.8	1.1	1.7	2.2	1.1
	1.1	1.2	1.5	1.8	2.9	2.6	1.7
Information .. .. .	1.2	1.8	1.0	1.4	0.9	2.1	1.4
Current Affairs—							
Social and Political .. .. .	1.0	1.2	1.6	0.8	0.5	1.1	1.0
Religious .. .. .	4.9	2.9	3.8	3.8	3.0	3.7	3.7
	5.9	4.1	5.4	4.6	3.5	4.8	4.7
The Arts .. .. .	1.3	1.2	0.4	1.3	1.3	1.1	1.2
Educational .. .. .	0	*	0	0	0	0	*
Advertising .. .. .	12.5	13.5	15.1	10.3	11.9	10.4	12.6
Total .. .. .	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

\* Less than 0.1 per cent.

TABLE 3.—ANALYSIS OF PROGRAMMES BY CATEGORIES FOR EACH DAY OF THE WEEK—ALL METROPOLITAN COMMERCIAL STATIONS.

Category.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.	Overall.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Drama .. ..	1.9	7.7	8.2	7.8	7.6	3.2	0.4	5.3
Light Entertainment—								
Light music .. ..	17.3	24.0	21.8	22.8	22.9	25.2	17.2	21.6
Transient music ..	34.2	26.7	27.4	24.1	24.1	24.2	30.8	27.3
Variety and Talent, &c.	1.1	2.0	2.3	2.5	2.4	2.4	1.7	2.1
Incidental Matter ..	8.4	8.9	8.5	8.5	8.5	9.5	8.0	8.6
	61.0	61.6	60.0	57.9	57.9	61.3	57.7	59.6
Sport .. ..	1.4	0.8	0.5	1.6	1.7	3.1	20.2	4.2
News and Services ..	6.6	10.0	10.0	10.8	10.3	10.5	6.8	9.3
Family—								
For children .. ..	0.1	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.9	0.8	0.6
Family living and shopping ..	0.1	1.0	1.3	0.9	1.5	2.3	0.5	1.1
	0.2	1.5	2.0	1.5	2.1	3.2	1.3	1.7
Information .. ..	1.1	1.7	1.9	1.6	1.5	1.2	0.5	1.4
Current Affairs—								
Social and Political ..	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	0.8	1.0	0.6	1.0
Religious .. ..	14.6	1.8	2.0	2.3	2.4	2.3	1.1	3.7
	15.8	3.0	3.2	3.5	3.2	3.3	1.7	4.7
The Arts .. ..	3.6	0.7	1.3	0.9	0.4	0.6	0.7	1.2
Educational .. ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.1	*
Advertising .. ..	8.4	13.0	12.9	14.4	15.3	13.6	10.6	12.6
Total .. ..	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

\* Less than 0.1 per cent.

TABLE 4.—ANALYSIS OF PROGRAMMES BY CATEGORIES FOR EACH TIME PERIOD—ALL METROPOLITAN COMMERCIAL STATIONS.

Category.	Breakfast.	Morning.	Midday.	Early Afternoon.	Late Afternoon.	Evening.	Night.	Overall.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Drama .. ..	0.2	12.0	4.5	4.7	0.9	12.7	5.4	5.3
Light Entertainment—								
Light music .. ..	16.3	24.1	23.0	21.6	10.6	14.4	31.9	21.6
Transient music ..	33.7	17.6	25.7	28.1	44.3	25.6	20.1	27.3
Variety, talent, &c.	1.6	2.0	3.1	2.2	0.7	1.6	2.9	2.1
Incidental matter ..	6.5	9.5	8.0	9.4	11.2	6.3	8.4	8.6
	58.1	53.2	59.8	61.3	66.8	47.9	63.3	59.6
Sport .. ..	0.8	2.1	4.1	9.8	7.0	5.7	3.4	4.2
News and services ..	17.1	4.6	13.1	3.9	8.3	17.1	6.6	9.3
Family—								
For children .. ..	1.1	0.5	0	0.1	2.0	0.3	0	0.6
Family living and shopping ..	0.3	3.1	1.0	2.2	0.4	0.2	0.1	1.1
	1.4	3.6	1.0	2.3	2.4	0.5	0.1	1.7
Information .. ..	0.2	1.3	0.9	1.8	0.9	1.7	2.5	1.4
Current Affairs—								
Social and political ..	0.4	1.0	1.6	1.1	0.8	2.8	1.0	1.0
Religious .. ..	2.5	2.9	1.4	1.7	2.4	1.9	9.1	3.7
	2.9	3.9	3.0	2.8	3.2	4.7	10.1	4.7
The Arts .. ..	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.9	0.4	0.4	3.7	1.2
Educational .. ..	0	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	*
Advertising .. ..	19.2	18.7	13.3	12.5	10.1	9.3	4.9	12.6
Total .. ..	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

\* Less than 0.1 per cent.

TABLE 5.—ANALYSIS OF BREAKFAST AND MORNING PROGRAMMES BY CATEGORIES—ALL METROPOLITAN COMMERCIAL STATIONS

	Monday to Thursday (Average).		Friday.		Saturday.		Sunday.		All Days.	
	Breakfast.	Morning.	Breakfast.	Morning.	Breakfast.	Morning.	Breakfast.	Morning.	Breakfast.	Morning.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Drama .. .. .	0.4	20.1	0	3.7	0	0	0	0	0.2	12.0
Light Entertainment—										
Light Music .. .. .	16.5	26.0	15.7	34.1	16.2	16.7	16.0	13.6	16.3	24.1
Transient Music .. .. .	32.1	7.8	30.3	9.5	38.6	33.8	39.0	48.7	33.7	17.6
Variety, Talent, &c. .. .. .	1.8	2.5	1.9	2.8	1.3	0.5	0.6	0.4	1.6	2.0
Incidental Matter .. .. .	6.0	9.5	5.3	10.2	8.6	8.9	8.1	9.9	6.5	9.5
	56.4	45.8	53.2	56.6	64.7	59.9	63.7	72.6	48.1	53.2
Sport .. .. .	0.1	0.1	0	0.4	4.2	12.2	1.2	2.1	0.8	2.1
News and Services .. .. .	17.7	5.1	20.4	4.6	15.4	3.7	12.2	4.0	17.1	4.6
Family—										
For Children .. .. .	1.3	0	1.5	0	1.1	3.4	0	0	1.1	0.5
Family Living and Shopping .. .. .	0.3	3.0	0.1	8.1	0.8	1.7	0	0.2	0.3	3.1
	1.6	3.0	1.6	8.1	1.9	5.1	0	0.2	1.4	3.6
Information .. .. .	0.2	1.5	0.2	1.3	0	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.2	1.3
Current Affairs—										
Social and Political .. .. .	0.3	1.4	0.5	0.9	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.4	1.0
Religious .. .. .	0.5	2.1	0.6	2.5	0.9	3.2	15.0	6.0	2.5	2.9
	0.8	3.5	1.1	3.4	1.1	3.5	15.5	6.1	2.9	3.9
The Arts .. .. .	0	0.3	0	0.3	0	0	1.0	2.0	0.1	0.5
Educational .. .. .	0	0	0	0	0	0.5	0	0	0	0.1
Advertising .. .. .	22.8	20.6	23.5	21.6	12.7	14.4	5.7	12.4	19.2	8.7
Total .. .. .	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

TABLE 6.—ANALYSIS OF ADVERTISING BY DAY OF THE WEEK.  
COMMERCIAL STATIONS IN EACH METROPOLITAN AREA.

	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.	All Cities.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Sunday .. .. .	9.9	8.1	10.4	4.0	8.3	7.6	8.4
Monday .. .. .	12.3	14.7	16.5	10.6	11.7	10.3	13.1
Tuesday .. .. .	12.8	15.9	15.3	8.9	10.9	9.2	12.8
Wednesday .. .. .	13.9	16.8	16.1	12.1	11.7	14.2	14.4
Thursday .. .. .	14.6	16.1	17.1	14.7	16.2	12.5	15.5
Friday .. .. .	13.0	14.0	17.2	11.8	13.0	11.5	13.7
Saturday .. .. .	11.0	9.0	13.8	9.5	11.2	7.2	10.6
All days .. .. .	12.5	13.5	15.2	10.2	11.9	10.3	12.6

TABLE 7.—ANALYSIS OF ADVERTISING BY SESSIONS (MONDAY TO FRIDAY AVERAGE).  
COMMERCIAL STATIONS IN EACH METROPOLITAN AREA.

	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.	All Cities.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Breakfast .. .. .	22.0	22.6	24.6	24.5	22.1	24.8	22.8
Morning .. .. .	20.3	21.2	25.5	14.0	22.2	20.0	20.0
Midday .. .. .	11.2	12.1	24.0	14.7	7.4	9.1	11.1
Early Afternoon .. .. .	11.9	19.5	14.3	8.7	8.9	8.0	12.7
Late Afternoon .. .. .	10.0	8.0	10.7	9.8	12.0	6.2	9.5
Evening .. .. .	12.6	12.9	9.5	5.5	10.6	8.4	10.8
Night .. .. .	5.6	8.8	5.7	2.9	4.2	2.4	5.4
All sessions .. .. .	13.3	15.3	16.4	11.6	12.8	11.5	13.3

TABLE 8.—ANALYSIS OF ADVERTISING BY SESSIONS WITHIN EACH DAY OF THE WEEK.  
ALL METROPOLITAN COMMERCIAL STATIONS.

	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.	All Days.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Breakfast .. .. .	5.6	19.2	20.5	26.4	25.2	23.5	12.7	19.2
Morning .. .. .	12.4	17.6	20.7	20.2	24.0	21.6	14.4	18.7
Midday .. .. .	12.2	12.4	12.7	15.8	16.4	11.8	11.7	13.3
Early Afternoon .. .. .	10.0	16.7	11.3	12.9	14.1	9.7	13.0	12.5
Late Afternoon .. .. .	10.4	9.3	9.0	9.5	9.8	10.6	12.0	11.8
Evening .. .. .	5.1	11.8	10.1	8.3	12.0	10.7	7.1	9.3
Night .. .. .	3.8	5.8	4.7	5.2	5.9	5.5	4.0	5.0
All Sessions .. .. .	8.4	13.1	12.8	14.4	15.5	13.7	10.6	12.6

## APPENDIX G.

## STATISTICAL ANALYSIS OF TELEVISION PROGRAMMES.

1. The analysis of television programmes, which is set out in the following tables, is based on each programme item scheduled to be televised by all television stations, classified in accordance with the definitions given in paragraph 3 of this Appendix. For the purpose of presenting a picture of television as it is available to the public, the programmes of the capital city stations of the Australian Broadcasting Commission have been included where appropriate.

2. The data has been summarized in a number of tables, and is based on the year from 1st July, 1962, to 30th June, 1963, for metropolitan stations (i.e. in each State capital city) and for seven sample weeks spread over the first half of 1963 for provincial and country commercial stations. The tables are as follows:—

Table 1.—Analysis of Programmes by Categories (all Metropolitan Stations and Country Commercial Stations).

Table 2.—Analysis of Programmes by Categories (all Stations in each Metropolitan Area).

Table 3.—Analysis of Peak Viewing Time Programmes by Categories (all Metropolitan Stations and Country Commercial Stations).

Table 4.—Analysis of Programmes by Category Groups for each Time Period (all Metropolitan Stations and Country Commercial Stations).

Table 5.—Analysis of Programmes by Categories for each Day of the Week (all Metropolitan Stations).

Table 6A.—Drama Category—Crime and Suspense: Analysis by Time Periods (each Metropolitan Station and each Country Commercial Station).

Table 6B.—Drama Category—Western: Analysis by Time Periods (each Metropolitan Station and each Country Commercial Station).

Table 6C.—Drama Category—Adventure: Analysis by Time Periods (each Metropolitan Station and each Country Commercial Station).

Table 6D.—Drama Category—Domestic and Comedy: Analysis by Time Periods (each Metropolitan Station and each Country Commercial Station).

Table 7.—Programmes of Australian Origin: Analysis by Categories (all Metropolitan Stations and Country Commercial Stations).

Table 8.—Programmes of Australian Origin: Analysis by Categories (all Stations in each Metropolitan Area).

Table 9.—Programmes of Australian Origin: Variations over Thirteen Four-week Periods (for each Metropolitan Station).

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

Table 11.—Programmes of Australian Origin: Distribution of Australian Programmes over Time Periods.

Table 12.—Programmes of Australian Origin: Analysis of their Distribution over Days of the Week (each Metropolitan Station and each Country Commercial Station).

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

*Drama—*

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

*Light Entertainment—*

Cartoons .. ..	Matter predominantly in the form of animation or partial animation, excluding that which occurs in children's programmes.
Light Music .. ..	Programmes in which popular music of the present and past generations is the predominant element.
Personalities and Oddities .. ..	Programmes about people in the news, unusual occupations, and other matter treated primarily as entertainment; includes programmes built around the personality of the master of ceremonies.
Quiz and Panel Programmes .. ..	Programmes built around a game or contest of wits, with or without prizes or penalties; excludes amateur talent contests.
Talent Programmes .. ..	Programmes containing an element of competition at the amateur level in any field of performance except sport.
Variety .. ..	Programmes containing a mixture of comedy sketches, music, dancing, gags, and patter, &c., where the element of competition does not occur.

*Sport—*

- Events .. .. Simultaneous or delayed presentation of sporting events.  
 Other .. .. Sporting previews, summaries, news and talks, in which replays of events may be used incidentally; also includes demonstrations of sporting techniques.

*News and Services*

- .. .. Programmes reporting on current or recent happenings; newsreels, weather and other service reports; excludes news commentaries.

*Family—*

- For Children .. .. Regular programmes which include a variety of items directed to or presented for children.  
 Family Living and Shopping .. Programmes concerned with family activities and the family as users of consumer goods and services; includes programmes dealing with marketing, cooking, house and garden, hobbies and care of pets; health, physical fitness, personal safety; shopping guides.

*Information—*

- Agriculture and Industry .. Programmes concerning the origins, activities or developments of the major occupational groups.  
 Foreign Lands and Peoples .. Programmes, most of a descriptive type, concerning the lands and peoples of any country other than Australia and its territories. (Excludes programmes primarily concerning political and controversial issues).  
 Nature and Science .. .. Programmes portraying any aspects of science.  
 Miscellaneous .. .. Programmes containing miscellaneous information which cannot be adequately classified elsewhere.

*Current Affairs—*

- Australian Activities and Heritage .. .. Programmes concerned with Australian History, national events, festivals and public gatherings.  
 Political Matter .. .. Programmes occurring during the "election period" and on polling days of Australian general elections and by-elections.  
 Religious Matter .. .. All programmes originated by or for recognized religious bodies.  
 Social and Human Relations and Controversial Matter .. .. Programmes dealing with economic and other problems of modern society; history or biography where the event is presented primarily to inform rather than to entertain; includes all news commentaries and political and controversial matter except Australian electioneering programmes and election results.

*The Arts—*

- Fine Arts .. .. Programmes concerning painting, sculpture, graphic arts, readings of prose and poetry; literary and other art criticism.  
 Dance and Ballet .. .. Programmes presenting ballet and other forms of the dance as an independent art form. (NOTE.—Ballroom dancing, ballet, and similar presentations which are incidental to other programmes are regarded as part of those programmes).  
 Serious Music and Opera .. Programmes presenting lasting music regardless of form, period or country of origin; includes opera and programmes devoted to music of a particular country.

*Educational—*

- School and Youth Education .. Programmes designed as an aid to the teaching of children and adolescents; includes all kindergarten sessions.

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

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

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

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

The grouping of stations is as follows:—Metropolitan Commercial Stations (10 stations); Metropolitan National Stations (6 stations); Country Commercial Stations (12 stations).

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

PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL TRANSMISSION TIME DEVOTED TO PROGRAMMES IN EACH CATEGORY.

Programme Category.	Metropolitan Commercial Stations.	Metropolitan National Stations.	All Metropolitan Stations.	Country Commercial Stations. (7 weeks).
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
<b>Drama—</b>				
Serious .. .. .	0.2	1.7	0.7	0.3
Adventure .. .. .	11.0	5.1	9.2	12.2
Crime and suspense .. .. .	11.2	5.4	9.4	12.1
Domestic and comedy .. .. .	14.3	12.4	13.7	14.9
Western .. .. .	8.6	1.7	6.4	10.5
Miscellaneous .. .. .	9.2	6.0	8.2	6.9
Sub-Total .. .. .	54.5	32.3	47.6	56.9
<b>Light Entertainment—</b>				
Cartoons .. .. .	3.0	1.0	2.4	2.2
Light Music .. .. .	3.6	2.9	3.4	1.7
Personalities and oddities .. .. .	4.3	2.5	3.7	1.7
Quiz and panel programmes .. .. .	6.9	0	4.8	1.2
Talent programmes .. .. .	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2
Variety .. .. .	4.6	1.9	3.8	4.1
Sub-Total .. .. .	22.8	8.6	18.4	11.1
<b>Sport—</b>				
Events .. .. .	2.8	8.8	4.7	1.8
Other .. .. .	2.0	3.9	2.6	1.5
Sub-Total .. .. .	4.8	12.7	7.3	3.3
<b>News .. .. .</b>	4.2	7.5	5.2	8.2
	4.2	7.5	5.2	8.2
<b>Family—</b>				
For Children .. .. .	6.1	8.7	6.9	11.0
Family living and shopping .. .. .	1.6	1.9	1.7	1.1
Sub-Total .. .. .	7.7	10.6	8.6	12.1
<b>Information—</b>				
Agriculture and industry .. .. .	0.1	2.0	0.7	0.6
Foreign lands and peoples .. .. .	0.2	1.9	0.7	2.0
Nature and science .. .. .	0.7	2.2	1.2	0.2
Miscellaneous .. .. .	0.5	4.0	1.6	1.3
Sub-Total .. .. .	1.5	10.1	4.2	4.1
<b>Current Affairs—</b>				
Australian activities .. .. .	0.7	1.3	0.9	0.9
Political matter .. .. .	0	0	0	*
Religious matter .. .. .	1.5	3.0	2.0	2.0
Social, controversial matter .. .. .	1.2	3.3	1.8	1.3
Sub-Total .. .. .	3.4	7.6	4.7	4.2
<b>The Arts—</b>				
Fine arts .. .. .	0.2	1.7	0.6	0.1
Dance and ballet .. .. .	0	0.6	0.2	0
Serious music and opera .. .. .	0.1	3.0	1.0	*
Sub-Total .. .. .	0.3	5.3	1.8	0.1
<b>Education .. .. .</b>	0.8	5.3	2.2	0
	0.8	5.3	2.2	0
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1 per cent. equals .. .. .	389 hrs. 40 mins.	175 hrs. 44 mins.	565 hrs. 24 mins.	33 hrs. 7 mins.

\* Less than 0.1 per cent.

TABLE 2.—ANALYSIS OF PROGRAMMES BY CATEGORIES (ALL STATIONS IN EACH METROPOLITAN AREA).  
PERCENTAGE OF COMBINED TOTAL TRANSMISSION TIME DEVOTED TO PROGRAMMES IN EACH CATEGORY BY ALL METROPOLITAN STATIONS  
IN EACH STATE.

Programme Category.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.	All Metropolitan Stations.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
<b>Drama—</b>							
Serious .. .. .	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.8	1.0	0.7
Adventure .. .. .	9.6	8.3	11.1	9.3	6.3	9.6	9.2
Crime and suspense .. .. .	10.3	8.2	9.8	9.8	8.8	9.1	9.4
Domestic and comedy .. .. .	13.7	11.9	13.9	16.0	12.8	13.8	13.7
Western .. .. .	6.2	6.5	7.7	6.5	5.3	5.6	6.4
Miscellaneous .. .. .	8.1	8.4	8.5	9.0	6.8	7.5	8.2
Sub-Total .. .. .	48.4	43.9	51.5	51.3	40.8	46.6	47.6
<b>Light Entertainment—</b>							
Cartoons .. .. .	2.7	2.5	2.6	2.4	1.8	1.5	2.4
Light music .. .. .	3.1	2.9	4.1	4.2	2.8	2.8	3.4
Personalities and oddities .. .. .	2.8	4.7	4.0	3.6	4.5	2.6	3.7
Quiz and panel programmes .. .. .	5.3	5.2	5.7	4.7	5.2	0.5	4.8
Talent programmes .. .. .	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.3
Variety .. .. .	2.6	5.2	4.7	4.1	2.6	2.8	3.8
Sub-Total .. .. .	16.8	20.9	21.4	19.5	17.0	10.4	18.4
<b>Sport—</b>							
Events .. .. .	4.3	4.3	4.0	4.8	6.6	5.1	4.7
Other .. .. .	2.3	3.6	1.5	2.2	2.7	3.7	2.6
Sub-Total .. .. .	6.6	7.9	5.5	7.0	9.3	8.8	7.3
<b>News .. .. .</b>	5.2	6.1	4.8	3.9	5.8	6.1	5.2
	5.2	6.1	4.8	3.9	5.8	6.1	5.2
<b>Family—</b>							
For children .. .. .	6.3	7.2	5.3	6.0	8.2	11.1	6.9
Family living and shopping .. .. .	2.6	1.0	1.0	2.0	2.0	1.8	1.7
Sub-Total .. .. .	8.9	8.2	6.3	8.0	10.2	12.9	8.6
<b>Information—</b>							
Agriculture and industry .. .. .	0.7	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.8	1.0	0.7
Foreign lands and peoples .. .. .	0.7	0.9	0.6	0.7	0.8	1.0	0.7
Nature and science .. .. .	1.5	1.2	1.0	0.8	1.5	1.0	1.2
Miscellaneous .. .. .	1.4	1.8	1.3	1.3	2.1	2.0	1.6
Sub-Total .. .. .	4.3	4.6	3.3	3.3	5.2	5.0	4.2
<b>Current Affairs—</b>							
Australian activities .. .. .	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	1.5	1.0	0.9
Political matter .. .. .	0	0	0.1	0	0	0	0
Religious matter .. .. .	1.8	2.1	1.8	1.8	2.5	2.1	2.0
Social, controversial matter .. .. .	2.0	2.2	1.6	1.3	2.2	1.8	1.8
Sub-Total .. .. .	4.6	5.1	4.3	3.8	6.2	4.9	4.7
<b>The Arts—</b>							
Fine Arts .. .. .	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.6
Dance and ballet .. .. .	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.2
Serious music and opera .. .. .	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.3	1.6	1.0
Sub-Total .. .. .	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.6	2.5	2.8	1.8
<b>Educational .. .. .</b>	3.4	1.6	1.3	1.6	3.0	2.5	2.2
	3.4	1.6	1.3	1.6	3.0	2.5	2.2
<b>1 per cent. equals .. .. .</b>	121 hrs. 43 mins.	112 hrs. 20 mins.	104 hrs. 38 mins.	108 hrs. 47 mins.	61 hrs. 56 mins.	54 hrs. 48 mins.	565 hrs. 24 mins.

TABLE 3.—ANALYSIS OF PEAK VIEWING TIME PROGRAMMES BY CATEGORIES (ALL METROPOLITAN STATIONS AND COUNTRY COMMERCIAL STATIONS).

Programme Category.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.	Metropolitan Commercial Stations.	Metropolitan National Stations.	Country Commercial Stations (7 weeks).
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
<b>Drama—</b>									
Drama, serious .. .. .	1.0	1.5	1.6	1.9	2.1	2.2	0.4	3.8	0.5
Adventure .. .. .	11.6	10.2	14.7	9.7	6.0	11.2	11.2	10.2	16.6
Crime and suspense .. .. .	23.0	19.4	21.3	24.4	17.5	15.2	26.7	10.4	20.7
Domestic and comedy .. .. .	12.5	15.2	11.8	16.4	22.1	16.8	13.2	18.9	16.0
Western .. .. .	11.8	11.7	14.8	11.0	12.1	15.4	18.3	3.3	22.2
Miscellaneous .. .. .	14.3	14.3	14.6	14.7	14.1	13.8	14.7	13.7	10.4
Sub-Total .. .. .	74.2	72.3	78.8	78.1	73.9	74.6	84.5	60.3	86.4
<b>Light Entertainment—</b>									
Cartoons .. .. .	0.1	0	0	0.5	1.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.7
Light music .. .. .	5.6	2.8	2.5	3.2	2.1	4.5	3.2	3.8	0.6
Personalities and oddities .. .. .	1.5	1.2	1.0	1.6	4.2	1.2	1.0	2.8	0.6
Quiz and panel programmes .. .. .	1.1	0	0	0	0	0	0.3	0	*
Talent programmes .. .. .	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0	1.0	0.1
Variety .. .. .	6.1	9.1	7.5	6.5	5.8	5.4	8.9	3.5	6.9
Sub-Total .. .. .	14.9	13.5	11.4	12.2	13.6	11.5	13.7	11.3	8.9
<b>Sport—</b>									
Events .. .. .	0.1	0.1	0	0.2	1.2	0.2	0.1	0.6	0.3
Other .. .. .	1.2	3.0	1.2	1.2	0.1	2.8	0.1	4.2	0.6
Sub-Total .. .. .	1.3	3.1	1.2	1.4	1.3	3.0	0.2	4.8	0.9
<b>News .. .. .</b>	0	0.1	0.1	0	0	0.1	0	0	0.1
Sub-Total .. .. .	0	0.1	0.1	0	0	0.1	0	0	0.1
<b>Family—</b>									
For children .. .. .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Family living and shopping .. .. .	0.3	0.2	0	0	0	0	0	0.3	0.1
Sub-Total .. .. .	0.3	0.2	0	0	0	0	0	0.3	0.1
<b>Information—</b>									
Agriculture and industry .. .. .	1.7	2.2	0.6	0.7	0.9	1.3	0	3.3	0.3
Foreign lands and peoples .. .. .	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.5	0.7	0.8	0	1.8	0.8
Nature and science .. .. .	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.9	0.1
Miscellaneous .. .. .	1.6	1.5	2.0	2.2	1.6	2.8	0.1	5.0	0.5
Sub-Total .. .. .	4.5	4.6	3.9	3.9	3.5	5.0	0.2	11.0	1.7

TABLE 3.—ANALYSIS OF PEAK VIEWING TIME PROGRAMMES BY CATEGORIES (ALL METROPOLITAN STATIONS AND COUNTRY COMMERCIAL STATIONS)—continued.

Programme Category.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.	Metropolitan Commercial Stations.	Metropolitan National Stations.	Country Commercial Stations (7 weeks).
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.						
<b>Current Affairs—</b>									
Australian activities .. .. .	1.2	1.1	0.8	0.9	1.7	1.0	0.6	1.9	0.8
Political matter .. .. .	0	0	0.1	0	0	0	0	0.1	*
Religious matter .. .. .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	*	0
Social, controversial matter .. .. .	1.3	2.4	1.7	1.3	2.3	1.8	0.4	4.1	1.0
Sub-Total .. .. .	2.5	3.5	2.6	2.2	4.0	2.8	1.0	6.1	1.8
<b>The Arts—</b>									
Fine arts .. .. .	1.0	0.9	0.1	1.1	1.3	1.0	0.1	2.2	0.1
Dance and ballet .. .. .	0.2	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.7	0.2	0.1	1.0	0
Serious music and opera .. .. .	1.1	1.1	1.4	0.9	1.7	1.8	0.2	3.0	0
Sub-Total .. .. .	2.3	2.7	2.0	2.2	3.7	3.0	0.4	6.2	0.1
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1 per cent. equals .. .. .	21 hrs. 50 mins.	14 hrs. 34 mins.	14 hrs. 34 mins.	72 hrs. 41 mins.	43 hrs. 41 mins.	11 hrs. 46 mins.			

\* Less than 0.1 per cent.

TABLE 4.—ANALYSIS OF PROGRAMMES BY CATEGORY GROUPS FOR EACH TIME PERIOD  
(ALL METROPOLITAN STATIONS AND COUNTRY COMMERCIAL STATIONS).  
PERCENTAGES OF TOTAL TRANSMISSION TIME DEVOTED TO EACH CATEGORY GROUP.

Category Group.	Time Period.				
	Day.	Family.	Peak.	Adult.	All Hours.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
<b>Metropolitan Commercial Stations—</b>					
Drama—					
Serious .. .. .	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.2
Adventure .. .. .	10.6	12.7	11.2	8.4	11.0
Crime and suspense .. .. .	5.4	1.1	26.7	24.2	11.2
Domestic and comedy .. .. .	17.3	16.1	13.2	6.5	14.3
Western .. .. .	4.9	5.9	18.3	10.0	8.6
Miscellaneous .. .. .	13.5	1.6	14.7	9.6	9.2
Sub-Total .. .. .	51.8	37.5	84.5	59.1	54.5
Light Entertainment .. .. .	31.9	20.8	13.7	19.2	22.8
Sport .. .. .	0.9	10.2	0.1	7.1	4.8
News and Weather .. .. .	0.3	10.0	0.1	5.1	4.2
Family .. .. .	9.5	14.5	*	0.1	7.8
Information .. .. .	0.9	2.5	0.2	1.8	1.4
Current Affairs .. .. .	2.0	4.2	1.0	7.2	3.4
The Arts .. .. .	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.3
Youth Education .. .. .	2.4	0.1	*	*	0.8
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1 per cent. equals .. .. .	124 hrs. 49 mins.	125 hrs. 41 mins.	72 hrs. 48 mins.	65 hrs. 42 mins.	389 hrs.
<b>Metropolitan National Stations—</b>					
Drama—					
Serious .. .. .	0	1.3	3.8	1.3	1.7
Adventure .. .. .	2.9	3.3	10.2	4.1	5.1
Crime and suspense .. .. .	1.4	0.3	10.4	14.7	5.4
Domestic and Comedy .. .. .	9.3	11.7	18.9	7.2	12.4
Western .. .. .	0.3	1.4	3.3	1.3	1.7
Miscellaneous .. .. .	4.0	1.3	13.7	8.2	6.0
Sub-Total .. .. .	17.9	19.3	60.3	36.8	32.3
Light Entertainment .. .. .	5.0	8.4	11.3	8.5	8.7
Sport .. .. .	11.6	19.4	4.8	7.6	12.7
News and Weather .. .. .	*	13.1	*	9.6	7.5
Family .. .. .	12.3	19.6	0.3	*	10.5
Information .. .. .	8.4	8.9	11.0	13.3	10.1
Current Affairs .. .. .	4.6	7.6	6.1	12.2	7.6
The Arts .. .. .	0.7	3.7	6.2	12.0	5.4
Youth Education .. .. .	39.5	0	0	0	5.2
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1 per cent. equals .. .. .	23 hrs. 14 mins.	78 hrs. 38 mins.	44 hrs. 41 mins.	27 hrs. 39 mins.	175 hrs. 11 mins.
<b>Country Commercial Stations (7 weeks)—</b>					
Drama—					
Serious .. .. .	0	0	0.5	0.5	0.3
Adventure .. .. .	9.4	9.0	16.6	12.0	12.2
Crime and suspense .. .. .	2.7	0	20.7	26.7	12.1
Domestic and comedy .. .. .	16.8	18.2	16.0	4.1	14.9
Western .. .. .	1.9	4.7	22.2	3.4	10.5
Miscellaneous .. .. .	17.9	0.4	10.4	11.7	6.9
Sub-Total .. .. .	48.7	32.3	86.4	58.4	56.9
Light Entertainment .. .. .	10.4	15.3	8.9	6.2	11.1
Sport .. .. .	1.2	2.9	0.9	9.9	3.3
News and Weather .. .. .	0.6	15.3	0.1	10.6	8.2
Family .. .. .	17.2	26.6	0.1	0.3	12.1
Information .. .. .	11.6	4.4	1.7	5.6	4.1
Current Affairs .. .. .	10.2	3.2	1.8	8.7	4.2
The Arts .. .. .	0.1	0	0.1	0.3	0.1
Youth Education .. .. .	0	0	0	0	0
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1 per cent. equals .. .. .	18 hrs. 3 mins.	13 hrs. 44 mins.	11 hrs. 46 mins.	5 hrs. 46 mins.	33 hrs. 7 mins.

\* Less than 0.1 per cent.

TABLE 5.—ANALYSIS OF PROGRAMMES BY CATEGORIES FOR EACH DAY OF THE WEEK  
(ALL METROPOLITAN STATIONS).

PERCENTAGE OF TRANSMISSION DURING EACH DAY OF THE WEEK.

Category.	Day of the Week.						
	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.	Sunday.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
<b>Drama—</b>							
Serious .. .. .	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.4	3.2
Adventure .. .. .	9.4	9.6	9.9	9.8	10.8	7.2	7.6
Crime and suspense .. .. .	9.6	12.0	9.1	13.3	7.5	7.7	6.6
Domestic .. .. .	13.6	15.5	13.8	14.2	13.1	9.9	15.8
Western .. .. .	7.8	7.8	6.0	6.5	5.6	7.8	3.8
Miscellaneous .. .. .	8.7	7.0	10.3	7.2	9.6	5.6	8.9
Sub-Total .. .. .	49.2	52.0	49.4	51.1	46.8	38.6	45.9
<b>Light Entertainment—</b>							
Cartoons .. .. .	2.5	2.2	2.4	2.2	2.6	3.4	1.4
Light Music .. .. .	3.2	1.9	3.5	2.2	3.1	7.3	2.9
Personalities and oddities .. .. .	3.9	4.5	4.1	3.8	4.2	1.5	3.9
Quiz and panel programmes .. .. .	7.7	5.7	7.0	6.0	5.4	0.7	0.8
Talent programmes .. .. .	0.1	0.2	0.9	0.1	0.4	0.6	0.3
Variety .. .. .	2.8	2.8	3.6	3.7	5.2	7.0	1.8
Sub-Total .. .. .	20.2	17.3	21.5	18.0	20.9	20.5	11.1
<b>Sport—</b>							
Events .. .. .	2.8	2.5	1.5	1.1	3.7	18.7	3.4
Other .. .. .	0.6	1.3	0.4	0.4	2.2	7.4	5.8
Sub-Total .. .. .	3.4	3.8	1.9	1.5	5.9	26.1	9.2
<b>News .. .. .</b>	5.9	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	3.3	4.4
	5.9	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	3.3	4.4
<b>Family—</b>							
For children .. .. .	9.2	9.0	9.2	9.3	9.2	2.1	0.4
Family living and shopping .. .. .	1.3	2.6	2.8	2.3	1.3	1.6	0.1
Sub-Total .. .. .	10.5	11.6	12.0	11.6	10.5	3.7	0.5
<b>Information—</b>							
Agriculture and industry .. .. .	0.6	0.7	0.5	1.5	0.8	0.2	0.2
Foreign lands and peoples .. .. .	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.5	1.5
Nature and science .. .. .	0.8	0.8	0.7	2.2	0.6	1.4	1.6
Miscellaneous .. .. .	1.0	1.0	0.6	1.1	0.7	2.6	4.0
Sub-Total .. .. .	3.0	3.1	2.6	5.4	2.7	4.7	7.3
<b>Current Affairs—</b>							
Australian activities .. .. .	0.9	0.6	1.0	1.2	0.4	0.9	1.1
Political matter .. .. .	*	0	*	*	0	*	*
Religious matter .. .. .	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.6	10.2
Social, controversial matter .. .. .	1.8	0.8	0.8	1.0	2.3	1.3	4.6
Sub-Total .. .. .	3.2	2.1	2.3	2.6	3.2	2.8	15.9
<b>The Arts—</b>							
Fine arts .. .. .	1.2	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.1	1.0
Dance and ballet .. .. .	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3
Serious music and opera .. .. .	0.3	1.1	0.8	0.2	0.3	0.1	4.3
Sub-Total .. .. .	1.7	1.6	1.4	1.0	1.3	0.3	5.6
<b>Educational .. .. .</b>	2.9	2.8	3.2	3.1	3.0	*	0.1
	2.9	2.8	3.2	3.1	3.0	*	0.1
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1 per cent. equals .. .. .	79 hrs. 26 mins.	81 hrs. 8 mins.	81 hrs. 34 mins.	81 hrs. 1 min.	80 hrs. 39 mins.	75 hrs. 55 mins.	84 hrs. 28 mins.

Less than 0.1 per cent.

TABLE 6A.—DRAMA CATEGORY—CRIME AND SUSPENSE: ANALYSIS BY TIME PERIODS (EACH METROPOLITAN STATION AND EACH COUNTRY COMMERCIAL STATION).

## PERCENTAGE OF TRANSMISSIONS IN EACH TIME PERIOD.

Station (and Location of Station).	Time Period.					Total Time Involved.
	Day.	Family.	Peak.	Adult.	All Hours.	
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	
<b>METROPOLITAN STATIONS.</b>						
ABN Sydney .. .. .	0.7	0.7	10.7	14.5	5.6	136 hrs. 5 mins.
ATN Sydney .. .. .	5.6	3.3	26.9	30.8	12.5	567 hrs. 20 mins.
TCN Sydney .. .. .	4.1	0.2	31.7	28.2	11.2	583 hrs. 25 mins.
ABV Melbourne .. .. .	0.2	0.2	7.2	17.4	5.0	152 hrs. 15 mins.
HSV Melbourne .. .. .	6.3	1.5	21.6	21.6	10.0	397 hrs. 35 mins.
GTV Melbourne .. .. .	6.1	0.4	29.4	9.0	8.8	372 hrs. 0 mins.
ABQ Brisbane .. .. .	1.7	0.5	9.2	13.5	5.0	150 hrs. 15 mins.
BTQ Brisbane .. .. .	5.3	3.9	25.7	11.3	9.6	369 hrs. 10 mins.
QTQ Brisbane .. .. .	9.5	0	29.1	33.4	13.6	511 hrs. 35 mins.
ABS Adelaide .. .. .	1.9	0.1	12.7	14.9	6.0	171 hrs. 15 mins.
ADS Adelaide .. .. .	2.5	1.9	23.7	18.0	8.9	354 hrs. 5 mins.
NWS Adelaide .. .. .	6.1	0	36.5	28.1	13.3	535 hrs. 40 mins.
ABW Perth .. .. .	1.1	0.5	11.4	17.3	6.0	172 hrs. 0 mins.
TVW Perth .. .. .	2.9	0	23.7	26.3	11.3	374 hrs. 40 mins.
ABT Hobart .. .. .	3.0	0.1	11.2	9.9	4.9	138 hrs. 55 mins.
TVT Hobart .. .. .	5.1	0	19.2	38.7	13.6	356 hrs. 55 mins.
<b>COUNTRY COMMERCIAL STATIONS (7 WEEKS).</b>						
CTC Canberra .. .. .	0	0	13.2	37.7	11.5	29 hrs. 55 mins.
CBN Central Tablelands .. .. .	0	0	12.2	33.7	9.7	29 hrs. 25 mins.
NBN Newcastle .. .. .	1.9	0	29.4	21.7	11.4	37 hrs. 30 mins.
RTN Richmond-Tweed .. .. .	0	0	20.9	33.2	13.3	33 hrs. 0 mins.
WIN Illawarra .. .. .	2.8	0	26.9	20.3	11.4	33 hrs. 55 mins.
BCV Bendigo .. .. .	8.8	0	13.4	27.2	9.8	30 hrs. 0 mins.
BTV Ballarat .. .. .	9.4	0	12.2	29.2	10.8	32 hrs. 20 mins.
GLV Latrobe Valley .. .. .	0	0	36.8	23.6	19.0	51 hrs. 30 mins.
GMV Goulburn Valley .. .. .	0	0	15.8	16.5	9.4	26 hrs. 20 mins.
DDQ Darling Downs .. .. .	0	0	35.5	39.7	20.8	48 hrs. 50 mins.
TNQ Townsville .. .. .	0	0	20.8	37.3	14.8	31 hrs. 0 mins.
TNT North Eastern Tasmania .. .. .	0	0	10.9	13.2	6.8	18 hrs. 25 mins.

TABLE 6B.—DRAMA CATEGORY—WESTERN: ANALYSIS BY TIME PERIODS (EACH METROPOLITAN STATION AND EACH COUNTRY COMMERCIAL STATION).

## PERCENTAGE OF TRANSMISSIONS IN EACH TIME PERIOD.

Station (and Location of Station).	Time Period.					Total Time Involved.
	Day.	Family.	Peak.	Adult.	All Hours.	
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	
<b>METROPOLITAN STATIONS.</b>						
ABN Sydney .. .. .	0.5	1.0	4.4	0.5	1.6	49 hrs. 35 mins.
ATN Sydney .. .. .	1.6	6.2	8.9	19.9	7.2	326 hrs. 35 mins.
TCN Sydney .. .. .	3.0	5.9	22.2	10.3	8.2	377 hrs. 30 mins.
ABV Melbourne .. .. .	0.6	1.6	1.6	2.6	1.6	49 hrs. 20 mins.
HSV Melbourne .. .. .	1.8	1.1	17.2	8.9	5.5	219 hrs. 55 mins.
GTV Melbourne .. .. .	13.4	4.8	16.4	12.6	11.1	468 hrs. 50 mins.
ABQ Brisbane .. .. .	0.2	1.2	3.8	1.5	1.8	52 hrs. 10 mins.
BTQ Brisbane .. .. .	3.1	3.1	23.8	6.9	7.6	291 hrs. 45 mins.
QTQ Brisbane .. .. .	9.7	11.8	16.7	13.9	12.3	462 hrs. 50 mins.
ABS Adelaide .. .. .	0.1	1.5	4.0	1.2	1.9	55 hrs. 35 mins.
ADS Adelaide .. .. .	2.6	2.7	18.8	9.7	6.8	272 hrs. 10 mins.
NWS Adelaide .. .. .	7.6	14.2	10.2	2.7	9.4	377 hrs. 45 mins.
ABW Perth .. .. .	0.1	1.2	2.7	1.4	1.4	41 hrs. 40 mins.
TVW Perth .. .. .	2.6	4.0	21.5	9.2	8.6	223 hrs. 55 mins.
ABT Hobart .. .. .	0	1.8	3.1	0.3	1.7	47 hrs. 40 mins.
TVT Hobart .. .. .	1.2	3.9	27.7	3.1	9.9	261 hrs. 30 mins.
<b>COUNTRY COMMERCIAL STATIONS (7 WEEKS).</b>						
CTC Canberra .. .. .	0	5.9	21.3	4.4	11.4	29 hrs. 50 mins.
CBN Central Tablelands .. .. .	0	3.6	17.4	13.0	9.4	28 hrs. 35 mins.
NBN Newcastle .. .. .	3.8	9.6	23.8	5.9	12.2	40 hrs. 25 mins.
RTN Richmond-Tweed .. .. .	0	3.4	30.1	6.6	14.3	35 hrs. 35 mins.
WIN Illawarra .. .. .	0	8.5	19.9	0	10.3	30 hrs. 40 mins.
BCV Bendigo .. .. .	5.5	2.1	24.1	1.7	9.2	28 hrs. 20 mins.
BTV Ballarat .. .. .	0	1.6	31.6	0	11.0	33 hrs. 0 mins.
GLV Latrobe Valley .. .. .	0	1.4	16.3	0	6.5	17 hrs. 30 mins.
GMV Goulburn Valley .. .. .	0	6.6	21.9	1.5	10.4	29 hrs. 0 mins.
DDQ Darling Downs .. .. .	0	0	9.4	5.9	12.7	29 hrs. 55 mins.
TNQ Townsville .. .. .	0	3.5	17.1	0	9.4	19 hrs. 40 mins.
TNT North Eastern Tasmania .. .. .	0	6.2	15.1	7.6	9.7	26 hrs. 20 mins.

TABLE 6c.—DRAMA CATEGORY—ADVENTURE: ANALYSIS BY TIME PERIODS (EACH METROPOLITAN STATION AND EACH COUNTRY COMMERCIAL STATION).  
PERCENTAGE OF TRANSMISSIONS IN EACH TIME PERIOD.

Station (and Location of Station).	Time Period.					Total Time Involved.
	Day.	Family.	Peak.	Adult.	All Hours.	
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	
<b>METROPOLITAN STATIONS.</b>						
ABN Sydney .. .. .	0.7	2.7	10.0	4.5	4.5	137 hrs. 5 mins.
ATN Sydney .. .. .	6.7	15.7	13.8	5.6	10.4	474 hrs. 55 mins.
TCN Sydney .. .. .	6.1	18.9	11.0	12.4	12.2	558 hrs. 30 mins.
ABV Melbourne .. ..	3.3	3.9	8.0	1.9	4.4	134 hrs. 25 mins.
HSV Melbourne .. ..	13.8	4.9	13.0	6.1	9.5	378 hrs. 0 mins.
GTV Melbourne .. ..	19.3	3.5	9.4	3.4	9.9	419 hrs. 20 mins.
ABQ Brisbane .. .. .	3.1	3.0	12.5	1.8	5.3	150 hrs. 15 mins.
BTQ Brisbane .. .. .	11.7	19.7	20.4	5.3	14.9	573 hrs. 10 mins.
QTQ Brisbane .. .. .	11.5	14.2	11.2	6.6	11.6	437 hrs. 25 mins.
ABS Adelaide .. .. .	1.8	3.7	8.6	7.6	5.3	154 hrs. 10 mins.
ADS Adelaide .. .. .	13.8	12.1	14.4	8.0	12.4	493 hrs. 15 mins.
NWS Adelaide .. .. .	7.2	10.5	6.2	12.6	9.0	361 hrs. 40 mins.
ABW Perth .. .. .	5.1	3.2	8.3	2.5	4.6	133 hrs. 25 mins.
TVW Perth .. .. .	3.8	13.2	3.7	7.8	7.7	254 hrs. 15 mins.
ABT Hobart .. .. .	3.3	3.6	13.6	6.8	6.6	188 hrs. 45 mins.
TVT Hobart .. .. .	9.2	14.3	8.8	18.4	12.9	338 hrs. 30 mins.
<b>COUNTRY COMMERCIAL STATIONS (7 WEEKS).</b>						
CTC Canberra .. .. .	0	16.3	15.3	7.8	14.4	37 hrs. 40 mins.
CBN Central Tablelands ..	0	7.7	18.4	19.7	12.7	38 hrs. 25 mins.
NBN Newcastle .. .. .	20.2	6.0	24.5	22.2	16.1	53 hrs. 15 mins.
RTN Richmond-Tweed .. ..	0	4.3	10.7	6.6	7.1	17 hrs. 30 mins.
WIN Illawarra .. .. .	9.7	18.9	23.3	16.9	19.1	56 hrs. 40 mins.
BCV Bendigo .. .. .	0	8.0	10.0	7.3	8.1	24 hrs. 45 mins.
BTV Ballarat .. .. .	0	10.6	14.3	7.7	10.7	32 hrs. 0 mins.
GLV Latrobe Valley .. .. .	0	6.5	7.1	6.5	6.7	18 hrs. 10 mins.
GMV Goulburn Valley .. ..	0	7.3	19.1	9.2	11.5	32 hrs. 0 mins.
DDQ Darling Downs .. .. .	0	6.7	4.9	26.8	8.8	20 hrs. 45 mins.
TNQ Townsville .. .. .	0	8.5	27.8	8.2	17.5	36 hrs. 40 mins.
TNT North Eastern Tasmania ..	0	4.8	23.4	14.7	13.7	37 hrs. 5 mins.

TABLE 6d.—DRAMA CATEGORY—DOMESTIC AND COMEDY: ANALYSIS BY TIME PERIODS (EACH METROPOLITAN STATION AND EACH COUNTRY COMMERCIAL STATION).  
PERCENTAGE OF TRANSMISSIONS IN EACH TIME PERIOD.

Station (and Location of Station).	Time Period.					Total Time Involved.
	Day.	Family.	Peak.	Adult.	All Hours.	
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	
<b>METROPOLITAN STATIONS.</b>						
ABN Sydney .. .. .	1.6	10.4	16.2	5.4	9.7	292 hrs. 50 mins.
ATN Sydney .. .. .	22.9	20.7	9.3	6.4	17.3	788 hrs. 50 mins.
TCN Sydney .. .. .	16.8	9.9	12.0	10.5	12.7	583 hrs. 25 mins.
ABV Melbourne .. .. .	2.0	9.8	15.0	6.0	9.2	279 hrs. 50 mins.
HSV Melbourne .. .. .	19.3	7.8	17.9	3.1	12.7	505 hrs. 15 mins.
GTV Melbourne .. .. .	8.9	21.8	12.6	6.2	13.1	552 hrs. 0 mins.
ABQ Brisbane .. .. .	14.3	12.5	18.4	11.0	14.0	400 hrs. 30 mins.
BTQ Brisbane .. .. .	12.7	15.1	7.1	4.4	11.2	428 hrs. 20 mins.
QTQ Brisbane .. .. .	12.2	27.5	9.8	11.0	16.5	619 hrs. 55 mins.
ABS Adelaide .. .. .	16.7	11.4	16.1	9.3	12.9	370 hrs. 55 mins.
ADS Adelaide .. .. .	20.9	13.9	16.7	5.2	15.3	610 hrs. 5 mins.
NWS Adelaide .. .. .	29.3	16.7	16.5	6.4	19.0	761 hrs. 45 mins.
ABW Perth .. .. .	9.6	12.9	27.6	3.2	14.6	420 hrs. 10 mins.
TVW Perth .. .. .	9.3	11.6	16.6	7.3	11.2	372 hrs. 40 mins.
ABT Hobart .. .. .	14.8	13.0	20.3	9.3	14.5	412 hrs. 50 mins.
TVT Hobart .. .. .	16.1	16.4	13.4	3.7	13.0	342 hrs. 45 mins.
<b>COUNTRY COMMERCIAL STATIONS (7 WEEKS).</b>						
CTC Canberra .. .. .	0	10.3	21.6	6.7	13.9	36 hrs. 20 mins.
CBN Central Tablelands ..	36.7	16.4	17.9	3.2	16.0	48 hrs. 25 mins.
NBN Newcastle .. .. .	13.1	22.5	11.8	4.4	15.5	51 hrs. 10 mins.
RTN Richmond-Tweed .. ..	58.7	16.2	22.5	4.0	18.1	45 hrs. 0 mins.
WIN Illawarra .. .. .	0	20.8	14.3	7.2	14.7	43 hrs. 40 mins.
BCV Bendigo .. .. .	9.9	20.5	16.3	4.2	15.6	47 hrs. 50 mins.
BTV Ballarat .. .. .	13.3	20.8	13.8	0.8	13.8	41 hrs. 30 mins.
GLV Latrobe Valley .. .. .	0	11.9	11.7	3.4	9.8	26 hrs. 25 mins.
GMV Goulburn Valley .. ..	39.3	19.2	19.9	6.1	17.5	48 hrs. 55 mins.
DDQ Darling Downs .. .. .	0	18.1	13.8	5.6	14.0	32 hrs. 50 mins.
TNQ Townsville .. .. .	0	24.9	10.7	5.3	15.6	32 hrs. 45 mins.
TNT North Eastern Tasmania ..	0	17.1	18.0	1.7	14.1	38 hrs. 10 mins.

TABLE 7.—PROGRAMMES OF AUSTRALIAN ORIGIN: ANALYSIS BY CATEGORIES (ALL METROPOLITAN STATIONS AND COUNTRY COMMERCIAL STATIONS).  
PERCENTAGE OF THE TOTAL TIME OCCUPIED BY AUSTRALIAN PROGRAMMES.

Programme Category.	Metropolitan Commercial Stations.	Metropolitan National Stations.	All Metropolitan Stations.	Country Commercial Stations.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
<b>Drama—</b>				
Serious .. .. .	0.1	0.4	0.2	0
Adventure .. .. .	0.1	0.2	0.2	0
Crime and suspense .. .. .	2.0	0.2	1.3	0
Domestic and comedy .. .. .	1.1	0.6	0.9	1.2
Western .. .. .	0.1	*	0.1	0.6
Miscellaneous .. .. .	0.2	0.8	0.4	0
Sub-Total .. .. .	3.6	2.2	3.1	1.8
<b>Light Entertainment—</b>				
Cartoons .. .. .	0.1	*	*	0.3
Light music .. .. .	8.7	3.8	6.9	4.6
Personalities and oddities .. .. .	9.0	2.1	6.3	4.1
Quiz and panel programmes .. .. .	18.0	0.1	11.2	4.3
Talent programmes .. .. .	1.0	0.6	0.8	0.8
Variety .. .. .	10.0	2.3	7.1	9.1
Sub-Total .. .. .	46.8	8.9	32.3	23.2
<b>Sport—</b>				
Events .. .. .	4.1	12.6	7.4	2.1
Other .. .. .	5.1	6.5	5.6	4.7
Sub-Total .. .. .	9.2	19.1	13.0	6.8
<b>News .. .. .</b>	10.9	14.4	12.2	30.2
	10.9	14.4	12.2	30.2
<b>Family—</b>				
For children .. .. .	14.2	15.5	14.7	22.4
Family living and shopping .. .. .	4.3	3.5	4.0	4.2
Sub-Total .. .. .	18.5	19.0	18.7	26.6
<b>Information—</b>				
Agriculture and industry .. .. .	0.2	3.4	1.4	2.2
Foreign lands and peoples .. .. .	*	0.2	0.1	0
Nature and science .. .. .	1.2	2.2	1.6	0.1
Miscellaneous .. .. .	0.2	4.4	1.8	0.3
Sub-Total .. .. .	1.6	10.2	4.9	2.6
<b>Current Affairs—</b>				
Australian activities .. .. .	1.8	2.4	2.0	3.2
Political matter .. .. .	*	*	*	0.1
Religious matter .. .. .	3.2	4.5	3.7	5.0
Social, controversial matter .. .. .	1.7	3.1	2.3	0.5
Sub-Total .. .. .	6.7	10.0	8.0	8.8
<b>The Arts—</b>				
Fine arts .. .. .	0.3	2.2	1.0	*
Dance and ballet .. .. .	0.1	1.0	0.5	0
Serious music and opera .. .. .	0.2	5.1	2.0	0
Sub-Total .. .. .	0.6	8.3	3.5	*
<b>Educational .. .. .</b>	2.1	7.9	4.3	0
	2.1	7.9	4.3	0
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1 per cent. equals .. .. .	148 hrs. 17 mins.	91 hrs. 20 mins.	239 hrs. 37 mins.	9 hrs. 2 mins.

\* Less than 0.1 per cent.

TABLE 8.—PROGRAMMES OF AUSTRALIAN ORIGIN: ANALYSIS BY CATEGORIES (ALL STATIONS IN EACH METROPOLITAN AREA).  
PERCENTAGE OF THE TOTAL TIME OCCUPIED BY AUSTRALIAN PROGRAMMES.

Programme Category.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.	All Metropolitan Stations.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.				
Drama—							
Serious .. .. .	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2
Adventure .. .. .	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.2
Crime and suspense .. .. .	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	2.4	1.3
Domestic and comedy .. .. .	1.5	0.2	1.1	1.2	0.9	0.4	0.9
Western .. .. .	0	0	0	0	0.3	0.1	0.1
Miscellaneous .. .. .	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.8	0.7	0.4
Sub-Total .. .. .	3.1	2.1	3.2	3.3	3.6	4.4	3.1
Light Entertainment—							
Cartoons .. .. .	0.1	0	0	0.1	0.1	0	*
Light music .. .. .	6.3	5.4	10.3	9.2	4.5	3.8	6.9
Personalities and oddities .. .. .	5.2	7.6	7.7	6.5	5.5	4.4	6.3
Quiz and panel programmes .. .. .	12.5	11.3	14.7	11.6	10.8	1.2	11.2
Talent programmes .. .. .	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.3	0.2	0.5	0.8
Variety .. .. .	4.0	9.5	10.0	8.5	3.9	4.5	7.1
Sub-Total .. .. .	28.9	34.7	43.6	37.2	25.0	14.4	32.3
Sport—							
Events .. .. .	6.3	7.7	6.6	7.2	9.8	7.3	7.4
Other .. .. .	5.0	7.3	3.5	5.6	5.1	8.1	5.6
Sub-Total .. .. .	11.3	15.0	10.1	12.8	14.9	15.4	13.0
News .. .. .	12.3	13.2	12.2	9.8	12.1	15.0	12.2
Family—	12.3	13.2	12.2	9.8	12.1	15.0	12.2
For children .. .. .	14.5	15.3	10.5	14.6	15.7	20.2	14.7
Family living and shopping .. .. .	6.0	2.0	2.4	4.9	4.2	4.5	4.0
Sub-Total .. .. .	20.5	17.3	12.9	19.5	19.9	24.7	18.7
Information—							
Agriculture and industry .. .. .	1.6	1.4	1.1	1.1	1.4	2.1	1.4
Foreign lands and peoples .. .. .	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
Nature and science .. .. .	2.1	1.2	1.5	1.2	2.2	1.4	1.6
Miscellaneous .. .. .	1.4	1.7	1.5	1.5	2.8	3.1	1.8
Sub-Total .. .. .	5.2	4.4	4.2	3.9	6.5	6.8	4.9
Current Affairs—							
Australian activities .. .. .	1.8	1.6	2.2	1.8	3.0	2.3	2.0
Political matter .. .. .	0	0	0.1	0	*	0	*
Religious matter .. .. .	3.5	3.5	3.3	3.9	3.9	4.2	3.7
Social, controversial matter .. .. .	2.7	2.6	2.3	1.4	2.2	2.3	2.3
Sub-Total .. .. .	8.0	7.7	7.9	7.1	9.1	8.8	8.0
The Arts—							
Fine arts .. .. .	1.4	0.6	0.8	0.9	1.2	1.6	1.0
Dance and ballet .. .. .	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.7	0.8	0.5
Serious music and opera .. .. .	1.7	1.8	2.0	1.7	2.3	3.5	2.0
Sub-Total .. .. .	3.4	2.9	3.2	2.8	4.2	5.9	3.5
Educational .. .. .	7.3	2.7	2.7	3.6	4.7	4.6	4.3
	7.3	2.7	2.7	3.6	4.7	4.6	4.3
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1 per cent. equals .. .. .	51 hrs. 32 mins.	51 hrs. 41 mins.	40 hrs. 33 mins.	43 hrs. 43 mins.	29 hrs. 59 mins.	22 hrs. 9 mins.	239 hrs. 37 mins.

\* less than 0.1 per cent.

TABLE 9.—PROGRAMMES OF AUSTRALIAN ORIGIN: VARIATIONS OVER THIRTEEN FOUR-WEEK PERIODS FOR EACH METROPOLITAN STATION.  
PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL TRANSMISSION TIME.

Station.	Four-week Periods.													Year ending 30th June, 1963.
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	
Sydney—														
ABN ..	56.0	54.1	54.9	55.9	58.8	58.6	44.7	47.6	52.4	51.9	53.8	55.7	56.6	54.0
ATN ..	37.5	40.2	39.9	40.5	41.6	41.4	38.4	34.8	39.8	36.4	34.8	38.0	36.6	37.7
TCN ..	35.4	38.7	37.3	37.7	40.8	39.5	35.1	39.5	43.6	42.8	42.1	41.0	41.0	39.3
Melbourne—														
ABV ..	57.2	56.8	51.2	56.9	56.3	57.1	51.5	48.2	56.4	50.2	53.4	53.8	54.9	54.1
HSV ..	49.9	47.4	42.1	43.0	43.5	45.1	34.9	38.1	42.9	43.2	45.1	41.3	41.0	42.7
GTV ..	40.9	42.3	44.9	44.2	42.7	43.1	41.1	46.5	46.8	42.2	43.6	42.4	42.9	43.3
Brisbane—														
ABQ ..	50.3	53.0	52.0	57.5	57.5	58.3	41.8	45.7	48.8	48.2	51.9	54.4	54.3	51.9
BTQ ..	37.4	35.7	35.2	35.5	37.8	42.1	32.8	29.7	40.4	35.4	35.0	37.9	40.3	36.5
QTQ ..	28.3	32.3	31.8	30.1	31.2	38.6	25.8	24.3	33.7	31.5	32.6	31.9	30.3	31.0
Adelaide—														
ABS ..	48.1	52.5	48.0	53.2	55.0	56.6	46.9	49.5	48.0	48.2	49.9	51.1	52.8	50.7
ADS ..	40.8	39.4	39.8	40.1	38.2	39.1	33.8	32.4	36.3	38.7	42.6	39.6	38.7	38.4
NWS ..	30.9	32.5	35.5	34.2	33.6	36.6	35.2	29.6	34.2	35.6	36.4	35.3	36.2	34.3
Perth—														
ABW ..	50.3	51.5	49.7	51.7	55.2	60.4	45.6	49.9	45.5	49.8	48.9	51.6	52.3	51.0
TVW ..	48.2	46.9	43.5	45.5	41.1	52.1	36.3	33.9	45.4	46.7	49.9	53.1	51.7	46.1
Hobart—														
ABT ..	53.0	52.1	50.2	52.2	52.9	54.7	48.9	47.5	48.7	46.7	47.8	51.0	54.6	51.0
TVT ..	30.4	29.8	29.3	28.2	29.0	27.9	20.3	24.0	32.9	31.8	31.4	32.4	30.5	29.2
All Metropolitan Stations	42.7	43.3	42.2	38.3	43.9	46.2	38.0	38.3	43.0	41.9	43.0	43.5	43.7	42.5

NOTE.—The inclusive dates of each of the thirteen four-week periods in 1962-63 referred to in the above table are as follows:—

- |                                    |                                    |                              |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. 2nd July to 29th July.          | 6. 19th November to 16th December. | 10. 11th March to 7th April. |
| 2. 30th July to 26th August.       | 7. 17th December to 13th January.  | 11. 8th April to 5th May.    |
| 3. 27th August to 23rd September.  | 8. 14th January to 10th February.  | 12. 6th May to 2nd June.     |
| 4. 24th September to 21st October. | 9. 11th February to 10th March.    | 13. 3rd June to 30th June.   |
| 5. 22nd October to 18th November.  |                                    |                              |

TABLE 10.—PROGRAMMES OF AUSTRALIAN ORIGIN: DISTRIBUTION OF THE AUSTRALIAN PROPORTION OF ALL PROGRAMMES OVER TIME PERIODS (EACH METROPOLITAN STATION AND EACH COUNTRY COMMERCIAL STATION).  
PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL TRANSMISSION TIME FOR EACH STATION.

Station.	Time Periods.				Total.
	Day.	Family.	Peak.	Adult.	
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	
METROPOLITAN STATIONS.					
ABN Sydney ..	9.6	27.7	9.0	7.7	54.0
ATN Sydney ..	17.9	12.7	2.8	4.3	37.7
TCN Sydney ..	20.7	14.3	1.3	3.0	39.3
All Sydney	16.9	17.0	3.8	4.6	42.3
ABV Melbourne ..	9.2	26.4	10.7	7.8	54.1
HSV Melbourne ..	10.9	22.6	2.3	6.9	42.7
GTV Melbourne ..	12.9	18.1	1.6	10.7	43.3
All Melbourne	11.2	21.9	4.3	8.6	46.0
ABQ Brisbane ..	7.1	28.2	7.8	8.8	51.9
BTQ Brisbane ..	12.3	14.3	1.8	8.1	36.5
QTQ Brisbane ..	15.6	10.7	1.6	3.1	31.0
All Brisbane	12.1	16.8	3.3	6.5	38.7
ABS Adelaide ..	7.4	28.0	7.9	7.4	50.7
ADS Adelaide ..	14.1	15.3	1.6	7.4	38.4
NWS Adelaide ..	10.2	16.3	1.5	6.3	34.3
All Adelaide	10.9	19.1	3.2	7.0	40.2
ABW Perth ..	7.5	28.2	6.3	9.0	51.0
TVW Perth ..	19.5	19.1	2.3	5.2	46.1
All Perth	13.9	23.4	4.2	6.9	48.4
ABT Hobart ..	6.6	27.7	7.6	9.1	51.0
TVT Hobart ..	7.0	14.3	3.0	4.9	29.2
All Hobart	6.8	21.2	5.4	7.0	40.4

TABLE 10.—PROGRAMMES OF AUSTRALIAN ORIGIN, ETC.—continued.

Station.	Time Periods.				Total. Per cent.
	Day.	Family.	Peak.	Adult.	
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	
COUNTRY STATIONS (7 WEEKS).					
CTC Canberra	0	16.9	1.6		
CBN Central Tablelands	5.9	16.7	4.3	2.1	20.6
NBN Newcastle	3.1	8.6	0	0.4	27.3
RTN Richmond-Tweed	1.3	16.9	2.0	2.2	13.9
WIN Illawarra	3.6	17.2	0.5	3.5	23.7
BCV Bendigo	2.2	24.6	5.1	2.3	23.6
BTV Ballarat	2.9	21.8	3.3	5.4	37.3
GLV Latrobe Valley	0	19.0	4.2	6.5	34.5
GMV Goulburn Valley	1.4	18.4	1.5	12.8	36.0
DDQ Darling Downs	2.1	22.9	1.8	9.8	31.1
TNQ Townsville	0	19.6	5.1	2.9	29.7
TNT North Eastern Tasmania	0	13.5	4.5	3.6	28.3
				4.5	22.5
ALL STATIONS GROUPED.					
Metropolitan Commercial Stations	14.4	15.7	1.9	6.0	38.0
Metropolitan National Stations	7.9	27.7	8.2	8.3	52.1
Country Commercial Stations (7 weeks)	2.0	17.9	2.8	4.6	27.3

TABLE 11.—PROGRAMMES OF AUSTRALIAN ORIGIN: DISTRIBUTION OF AUSTRALIAN PROGRAMMES OVER TIME PERIODS.  
PROPORTION OF AUSTRALIAN PROGRAMMES IN EACH TIME PERIOD SHOWN AS A PERCENTAGE OF ALL AUSTRALIAN PROGRAMMES TRANSMITTED BY EACH STATION.

Station.	Time Periods.				Overall.	Total Time Involved.
	Day.	Family.	Peak.	Adult.		
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.		
<b>Metropolitan Stations—</b>						
ABN Sydney	17.8	51.3	16.7	14.2	100.0	1,633 hrs. 20 mins.
ATN Sydney	47.4	33.6	7.5	11.5	100.0	1,716 hrs. 55 mins.
TCN Sydney	52.8	36.3	3.3	7.6	100.0	1,803 hrs. 20 mins.
ABV Melbourne	17.0	48.8	19.8	14.4	100.0	1,643 hrs. 0 mins.
HSV Melbourne	25.6	52.8	5.4	16.2	100.0	1,698 hrs. 45 mins.
GTV Melbourne	29.8	41.7	3.7	24.8	100.0	1,826 hrs. 50 mins.
ABQ Brisbane	13.6	54.4	15.0	17.0	100.0	1,482 hrs. 5 mins.
BTQ Brisbane	33.6	39.2	5.0	22.2	100.0	1,404 hrs. 55 mins.
QTQ Brisbane	50.5	34.6	5.0	9.9	100.0	1,167 hrs. 40 mins.
ABS Adelaide	14.6	55.2	15.6	14.6	100.0	1,456 hrs. 50 mins.
ADS Adelaide	36.6	39.9	4.2	19.3	100.0	1,536 hrs. 25 mins.
NWS Adelaide	29.8	47.6	4.4	18.2	100.0	1,378 hrs. 0 mins.
ABW Perth	14.7	55.3	12.4	17.6	100.0	1,469 hrs. 25 mins.
TVW Perth	42.4	41.5	4.9	11.2	100.0	1,528 hrs. 45 mins.
ABT Hobart	12.9	54.4	14.9	17.8	100.0	1,449 hrs. 5 mins.
TVT Hobart	24.1	48.9	10.2	16.8	100.0	766 hrs. 30 mins.
<b>Country Stations (7 weeks)—</b>						
CTC Canberra	0	81.9	7.7	10.4	100.0	53 hrs. 50 mins.
CBN Central Tablelands	21.6	61.1	15.9	1.4	100.0	82 hrs. 45 mins.
NBN Newcastle	22.3	61.7	0	16.0	100.0	45 hrs. 55 mins.
RTN Richmond-Tweed	5.4	71.4	8.5	14.7	100.0	58 hrs. 55 mins.
WIN Illawarra	15.5	72.9	1.9	9.7	100.0	70 hrs. 10 mins.
BCV Bendigo	5.8	66.0	13.6	14.6	100.0	114 hrs. 20 mins.
BTV Ballarat	8.3	63.2	9.7	18.8	100.0	103 hrs. 35 mins.
GLV Latrobe Valley	0	52.7	11.6	35.7	100.0	97 hrs. 15 mins.
GMV Goulburn Valley	4.6	59.0	4.8	31.6	100.0	86 hrs. 45 mins.
DDQ Darling Downs	7.0	77.1	6.0	9.9	100.0	69 hrs. 50 mins.
TNQ Townsville	0	69.3	17.9	12.8	100.0	59 hrs. 30 mins.
TNT North Eastern Tasmania	0	60.1	20.1	19.8	100.0	61 hrs. 0 mins.
<b>All Stations, Grouped—</b>						
Metropolitan Commercial Stations	37.8	41.3	5.1	15.8	100.0	14,828 hrs. 5 mins.
Metropolitan National Stations	15.2	53.1	15.8	15.9	100.0	9,133 hrs. 45 mins.
Country Commercial Stations (7 weeks)	7.3	65.4	10.2	17.1	100.0	903 hrs. 50 mins.

TABLE 12.—PROGRAMMES OF AUSTRALIAN ORIGIN: DISTRIBUTION OVER DAYS OF THE WEEK (EACH METROPOLITAN STATION AND EACH COUNTRY COMMERCIAL STATION).

Station.	Day of Week.						
	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.	Sunday.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
<b>Metropolitan Stations—</b>							
ABN Sydney ..	14.4	13.7	14.4	14.5	11.9	16.3	14.8
ATN Sydney ..	15.4	13.7	16.3	14.2	17.5	14.5	8.4
TCN Sydney ..	14.2	12.8	14.8	13.5	15.4	17.7	11.6
All Sydney ..	14.7	13.4	15.2	14.0	15.0	16.2	11.5
ABV Melbourne ..	13.0	13.4	15.7	13.1	13.1	17.0	14.7
HSV Melbourne ..	12.7	12.2	14.5	12.8	16.0	14.7	17.1
GTV Melbourne ..	15.6	14.8	15.0	15.3	16.0	7.6	15.7
All Melbourne ..	13.8	13.5	15.1	13.8	15.1	12.9	15.8
ABQ Brisbane ..	10.8	16.6	11.7	15.3	11.7	17.1	16.8
BTQ Brisbane ..	15.4	14.6	18.7	14.4	13.6	9.6	13.7
QTQ Brisbane ..	15.3	15.6	18.7	14.9	15.3	11.1	9.1
All Brisbane ..	13.7	15.6	16.1	14.9	13.4	12.8	13.5
ABS Adelaide ..	13.1	13.9	12.6	15.6	10.9	17.6	16.3
ADS Adelaide ..	14.7	13.9	18.1	14.0	15.2	8.5	15.6
NWS Adelaide ..	11.5	9.7	15.0	17.5	16.2	17.3	12.8
All Adelaide ..	13.2	12.6	15.3	15.6	14.1	14.3	14.9
ABW Perth ..	12.9	14.2	11.8	14.4	13.1	18.0	15.6
TVW Perth ..	15.1	16.4	17.1	14.2	13.2	15.8	8.2
All Perth ..	14.1	15.3	14.5	14.3	13.1	16.9	11.8
ABT Hobart ..	13.6	13.9	12.2	15.5	11.0	17.2	16.6
TVT Hobart ..	14.0	18.3	13.8	11.8	17.6	6.8	17.7
All Hobart ..	13.7	15.4	12.7	14.3	13.3	13.6	17.0
<b>Country Stations—</b>							
CTC Canberra ..	20.7	11.2	15.8	12.1	17.6	18.4	4.2
CBN Central Tablelands ..	13.6	10.6	12.2	22.5	15.9	12.9	12.3
NBN Newcastle ..	17.6	13.4	24.9	10.2	10.5	11.1	12.3
RTN Richmond- Tweed ..	16.8	10.9	19.4	12.9	18.5	14.6	6.9
WIN Illawarra ..	10.8	10.8	21.7	13.8	13.0	10.8	19.1
BCV Bendigo ..	15.0	12.8	22.2	16.5	14.2	11.8	7.5
BTV Ballarat ..	14.8	11.4	22.6	16.3	12.4	13.3	9.2
GLV Latrobe Valley ..	15.4	9.9	14.1	19.8	23.5	9.8	7.5
GMV Goulburn Valley ..	15.1	11.6	18.6	10.9	19.1	11.8	13.5
DDQ Darling Downs ..	14.3	10.8	18.5	13.0	20.5	11.8	11.1
TNQ Townsville ..	17.8	17.2	15.7	12.9	17.7	9.5	9.2
TNT North Eastern Tasmania ..	24.3	12.3	13.0	9.7	15.6	19.6	5.5
<b>All Stations, Grouped—</b>							
Metropolitan Com- mercial Stations ..	14.4	13.9	16.2	14.3	15.6	12.7	12.9
Metropolitan Natio- nal Stations ..	13.0	14.3	13.1	14.7	11.9	17.2	15.8
Country Commercial Stations ..	15.9	11.8	18.3	14.8	16.6	12.7	9.9

## APPENDIX H.

## EXTRACTS FROM THE THIRD REPORT OF THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON CHILDREN'S TELEVISION PROGRAMMES TO THE AUSTRALIAN BROADCASTING CONTROL BOARD, DECEMBER, 1962.

1. In the three years since the Advisory Committee on Children's Television Programmes last reported to the Board there has been a considerable number of changes in the nature of programmes for children, the personnel participating in them, and in the inter-station exchange of programmes. Some of these changes have been for the better, and some appear to have produced little more than a shift of emphasis either as regards age-groups to whom programmes are directed or in respect of the degree of sophistication of the programmes. Regrettably some undesirable practices have occurred, mainly connected with the commercialization of programmes. It would be a long and somewhat unrewarding task to set out the variations in programmes since 1959, and the Committee does not see its function as being a reporting agency of this kind. It assumes, and has considerable evidence to support its assumption, that the Board's monitoring service in each State provides the Board with sufficient day-to-day information, and that the Programme Officers in each State keep the Board adequately informed of programme trends and of matters which require attention in terms of the Television Programme Standards.

2. In our Second Report to the Board we attempted to make an assessment of programmes available to children from commercial television stations, and to convey our views on the development of such programmes. We now feel that the Committee is obliged to take a wider view of the situation of children in the sphere of television. It is perhaps significant that some of the problems which now confront us are identical with those which concerned us in 1957—the significance lying in the power which commercial interests appear to be able to bring to bear against the goodwill and basic common sense that various station managers have displayed in discussion with the Committee.

3. Perhaps the least satisfactory aspect of the Committee's work is its failure to achieve any real progress in a field which it regards as being of the utmost importance—the provision of practical guidance for parents who wish to use television to its best advantage for their families. A fundamental problem existed which had not previously been satisfactorily solved: to whom should such guidance be addressed? We now feel that this problem must be dealt with by stages.

## PROGRAMMES THAT CHILDREN WATCH.

10. The Committee has been informed that commercial audience-measurement surveys show that a considerable number of children watch a great deal of television which is not intended for them, and which may be beyond their powers of understanding. The Board's Standards are quite clear on this point, and provide for adequate warning of the unsuitability of such programmes to be given so that children may be protected from exposure to them. We have considered many suggestions for reducing the risk of exposure of children to programmes with which they may be unable to cope, but have failed to find any complete solution, short of reducing television as a whole to a juvenile level. Accordingly we endorse, most heartily, the views which have been frequently expressed by the Board, that only the fearless exercise of responsibility at two levels can prevent television from possibly causing harm or disturbance to the minds of children. The first level of responsibility must be that of the television station management, which should always take care to ensure that programmes are not unsuitable for the audience which is likely to be watching them; and this, we believe, is fully covered in the Television Programme Standards. The second level must be that of parents, which is discussed in paragraph 18.

11. Concerning the degree of responsibility exercised by commercial television station managements, we wish to comment favourably on the readiness with which the majority of them have accepted what we believe to be reasonable suggestions for improvements, and for changes in the time of transmission of certain types of programme. We wish also to express concern about the need which all stations appear to regard as compelling—the need for Australian audiences to be shown what American audiences appear to like. The Committee feels that it is high time that Australian commercial television, which must be accepted as an important leader in national thinking, gave more thought to the future of this country before subjecting viewers to the entertainment programmes based on the problems and conditions of other countries, when so many of those problems and conditions are alien to Australian life, and unnecessary to our national development.

## CLASSIFICATION OF FILMS FOR TELEVISION.

13. It has been a long-standing source of criticism that in our view there are some weaknesses in the system of television film classification. In an attempt to offer constructive comment, which could lead to the classification of a film in a rather more specific and positive manner, we have examined the outward evidence of the practices of the Commonwealth Film Censorship Board in the allocation of classifications, and have reluctantly come to the conclusion that however desirable it might be to classify films in such a way that a positive indication of suitability for children is given, there are still too many unknowns to make this practicable at present.

14. The present definition of classification "G" ("not suitable for children . . . .") has a major shortcoming in that it contains a double negative, and although this indicates that such films will not be harmful to children it does not give any positive indication that such films may be not inappropriate for grown-ups to enjoy. Consequently there appears to be some foundation for the misunderstanding, which we believe to be fairly widespread, that films classified "G" are "kids' stuff". The Committee feels that the adoption of wording similar to the definition used for theatrical films would have some merit—that is, "suitable for general exhibition". Our feelings are, and always have been, rather mixed with regard to the "A" and "AO" classifications. The adoption by the Board of the positive definition of the "AO" classification as "suitable only for adults" is an improvement over the original definition as printed in the Standards; but we feel that the present definition of the "A" classification as "unsuitable for children" is not wholly consistent with the statement of the functions and uses of classifications published in paragraph 126 of the Board's Fourteenth Annual Report. In our view an adaptation of the English definition would be more appropriate—films classified "A" are those which may be regarded as "more suitable for adults" than for children. By the adoption of such a definition the difficulties which now confront conscientious parents, who feel that their children are sufficiently well equipped to see some films classified "A", would be reduced.

## GUIDANCE FOR PARENTS IN THE INTELLIGENT USE OF TELEVISION.

18. We have noted that the Board has frequently emphasized the importance of parental responsibility in the control and selection of programmes to be seen by their children. For some time we have felt that these statements and exhortations by the Board would be aided by the widespread distribution of one or more leaflets setting out clearly and concisely the conditions under which programmes are arranged, in terms which would be easily understood by those parents to whom the mass media are all too often brushed off as part of life's amenities regardless of their good or bad effects. This idea stems naturally from the recommendation made in our Second Report (paragraph 4), which the Board has since put into effect, concerning the need to obtain a greater degree of public knowledge of information concerning the classifications of films and the meanings of the classifications. Several drafts have been prepared for leaflets which might achieve this purpose, and the Committee is grateful for the assistance given by the Board's research staff in this connexion. The early drafts, we feel, either aimed too high or attempted too much. This has led us to believe that a series of leaflets designed to convey a little useful information at a time, would probably be more successful than one large booklet which might serve the thinking parent well, but would be likely to fail with the more casual type of parent.

## THE QUALITY OF A CHILDREN'S SESSION COMPERE.

20. This matter has been constantly in our minds. On several occasions station managers, who have freely discussed their problems with us, have asked us to outline the positive qualities that we consider desirable, or perhaps essential, in a children's session compere. The problem appeared to be twofold: first to define these qualities and secondly to find such a person. It is assumed that pre-requisites for anyone occupying the position of announcer or compere would be facility in speech, correct use of English, and intelligibility. To our surprise these relatively simple attributes are not always evident; it is particularly undesirable that a person for whom children are encouraged to show some respect, and affection, should repeatedly commit glaring solecisms. Putting aside this unexpected, and apparently special, problem it would be relatively simple to list desirable qualities and characteristics for an ideal compere; but as the question is one of practicability it would be useless to give free rein to an expression of ideals. For this reason we have exercised some restraint in setting down what we believe to be the fundamental and reasonable requirements of a person who is to be given the responsibility of arranging and presenting programmes for children. In our opinion such a person should have—

- (i) general intelligence and suitable education;
- (ii) some training and experience with children;
- (iii) a positive liking for children, and must be accepted by them;
- (iv) an imaginative perception of the world of childhood;
- (v) maturity, tolerance, and a relaxed manner; and
- (vi) a sense of showmanship.

We do not think it impossible to find sufficient people of quality, with these characteristics, to supply the need of television stations both now and in the future. Where children's programmes are not handled by such people it seems to us that stations, perhaps as a matter of convenience, may have employed existing staff or contract artists for this important work without giving due regard to their overall suitability. We do not regard it as wholly necessary that the programme arranger should present the programmes—in fact this may be too great a task if the policy of the station management on children's programmes is in any way ambitious.

21. It occurs to us that station managers might do well to regard children's programmes primarily as a community service rather than as a source of income. Such an outlook might quickly lead to an improvement in some aspects of children's programmes about which no responsible adult can be completely happy. The arrangement of programmes, methods of presentation, audience reaction generally, and the distinction between general and adult viewing, appear to us to be fields in which a special knowledge is very desirable. We feel that licensees have obligations to viewers which cannot be adequately met by scheduling programmes as a result of hunches, or by giving precedence to commercial considerations. The Committee hopes that licensees may themselves see some merit in establishing a central authority which, from its investigations, would become a common source of advice to all stations on these aspects of programming, and from which practical guidance could be obtained concerning the welfare of children in relation to television. We feel that television has been in operation in Australia long enough to justify some form of self regulation of stations to ensure that the very important social responsibilities that devolve on each station do not become submerged beneath the ever-increasing pressures of commercial competition within the medium, and between television and other mass media.

## TELEVISION'S EXAMPLE TO CHILDREN.

22. In paragraph 20 brief reference was made to the imperfections in the use of the English language which have been noticed from time to time. This is but one of the areas in which television's example to children can be detrimental. The well-used excuse that "I heard it on the telly" becomes an embarrassment and even a menace to the establishment of personal standards for a child, whether by parents or by teachers. It may be unreasonable to expect all television programmes continually to maintain those levels of perfection in grammar, etiquette, kindness to fellow man, and general morality which one hopes children will come to adopt; but the relative freedom of approach to programmes for grown-ups must be affected by the provisions of the Television Programme Standards. Consequently it becomes improper for programmes intended for children to exhibit such undesirable aspects of life as mutilation of the language, bad manners, callousness, uncorrected thoughtlessness, or hurtful partiality, even though they may be facets of children's play among themselves. Surely television should assist in raising, rather than debasing, the personal standards which each must set for himself. This is not new thinking, but the statement of it bears repetition periodically.

## COMPETITIONS AND PRIZES IN CHILDREN'S SESSIONS.

23. In the early days of television in Australia station managers appeared to be eager to obtain good material for children's programmes, and to use the time allocated for children's programmes to best advantage. It was freely stated at that time that children's programmes were not commercially acceptable. After several years during which the Board took action to have educational films made available to commercial television stations free of customs duty (as had been recommended by this Committee) it was found that very few of these programmes were being used. It was also found that children's programmes had developed into a commercial proposition, and it appeared that as these programmes became more commercially profitable so they became less beneficial to young viewers.

24. Perhaps the hallmark of commercial success for a children's programme may be the volume and value of the prizes for the competitions contained in the programme. In our view this is certainly not an indicator of beneficial gain to the children. We have been gravely concerned about the manner in which competitions have been conducted, and about the soaring value of the prizes to be won. It may be sufficient to say that in the past two years we have seen many examples of thoroughly undesirable practices, which have led us to set down a considered statement of the manner in which competitions should be conducted, and of the conditions that should govern the awarding of prizes.

25. During 1961 we observed that lavish prizes were frequently offered, and too often awarded, for answers to questions which called for very little knowledge or intelligence; that many prizes were out of keeping with the ages of the children to whom they were awarded, in some cases extending their influence far beyond the child himself. Examples of such prizes were the award of an overseas holiday for the winning child and his parents; gifts of a block of land which, being awarded to a minor, inevitably involved the parents even though it might be held in trust; and very large sums of money. We noted also the quite widespread practice of presenting children with consolation or booby prizes for no other purpose, so far as could be seen, except to encourage more children to enter the competition in the hope that they too would receive something for practically nothing.

26. The danger of a consequent distortion of a child's sense of values cannot be considered as acceptable, even in a world so commercialized that adolescents are treated as a primary market for luxury goods. If television can be held to be a possible contributory factor to anti-social behaviour in children, the encouragement of greed and the indoctrination in a get-rich-quick philosophy, deriving from some of these competition prizes, cannot be ignored. We have been appalled to learn of awards amounting to many hundreds of pounds which are out of all proportion to the merit of the competition itself, and especially to the degree of knowledge or skill required of the winner.

27. Perhaps it is too much to expect that competitions for children should present a reasonable perspective of skill in relation to reward when there are so many examples of quiz and other competitive programmes for adults in which the standard of intelligence required to win is as low as it is. We are neither happy nor content that such low adult standards should exist, and we are particularly disturbed to think that these standards may be regarded as a satisfactory base from which the challenge to achievement can be scaled down for children's competitions.

28. We are also concerned about the quantity of "give-away" awards which are distributed in the course of some programmes. The liberal and unsystematic manner in which a sponsor's products are handed out, often for no apparent reason, suggests to us nothing more than over-commercialization of these programmes. Another distressing aspect of some programmes, including competitions, is the bare-faced exploitation of parents by means of the coerced interest and baited enthusiasms of the child. The simplest form of this practice occurs when compères or performers address children directly, product in hand, with such remarks as "Tell Mummy to buy . . .".

29. Arising from its feelings of grave dissatisfaction the Committee recommends for the Board's consideration the following basic requirements for children's competitions, and for the awarding of prizes:—

#### A. The Competitions—

- (1) Real knowledge and skill on the part of competitors should be called for.
- (2) While there is no danger in keen competition and healthy rivalry, competitions which inspire greed or other unworthy motives should be avoided.
- (3) Elements of chance should be eliminated. This includes the use of certain devices which enables children to receive prizes without display of ability or skill. In any case these appear to be breaches of paragraph 28 of the Television Programme Standards.
- (4) Each competition should be appropriate to the age and experience of the competitors, and a competition should not be designed to include so wide a range of ages that any group of children eligible to compete is at a disadvantage, or is required to participate in some undertaking which is beyond its stage of development. Contests which are modelled on adult competitions should be examined carefully to ensure that they do not contain elements which are unsuitable for children.
- (5) The rules and conditions of a contest should be clear and unambiguous and should not be altered during the course of the competition.
- (6) The compère should be a person able to handle the contestants with sympathy and confidence, while being scrupulously fair to all.
- (7) The judge should be competent, fair and consistent, and able to give decisions promptly and with authority.
- (8) Advertising should not play too large a part in the competition. The attachment of a wrapper or other device advertising the product should not be a condition of entry.
- (9) Participation in competitions (except those of the cumulative elimination type) should be as widespread as possible, within the relevant age groups.
- (10) Sub-paragraphs (c) and (d) of paragraph 14 of the Television Programme Standards should be closely observed. Talent Quests which promote "showing off" or excursions which may involve a child in physical danger are most undesirable.

#### B. The Prizes—

- (1) The value of a prize should be directly related to the difficulty of the competition, to the number of competitors and to the age of the participants.
- (2) The prize should not be such that it borders on the sensational in the interests of the advertiser or donor.

- (3) Prizes for young children should not involve them or their parents in legal problems (e.g., a block of land, a motor car, outboard motor and trailer, swimming pool).
- (4) Money prizes should be awarded with discretion, having regard to the age of the child. (A £5 note may be reasonable for a fifteen year old, but not for a child of six).
- (5) Suitable prizes are those which meet a child's immediate needs and interests. (Examples of suitable prizes for immediate needs are books, games, drawing materials, reasonably priced sporting equipment and cameras; and for assistance in education, a bursary or scholarship).
- (6) There should be no awards of consolation or booby prizes which border on the ludicrous or invite ridicule. There is no merit in rewarding a wrong answer.
- (7) Large prizes should not be given for answers which involve only the normal accomplishments of the average school child.
- (8) The field of influence of a prize should be limited to the successful competitors. It is considered undesirable, for example, for a prize won by a child to include substantial benefits to non-competing members of the family.
- (9) Excessive commercialization of competitions by the unearned distribution of sponsor's products is undesirable.

#### CONFLICT OF INTERESTS, PROGRAMMES v. ADVERTISEMENTS.

32. The Committee has noted with pleasure the extent to which some commercial television stations have allocated time to the Police, to the Road Safety Councils, and to others concerned in the avoidance of road accidents; many of the programmes presented under these auspices are well-contrived and likely to be effective. It is consequently surprising to see some programmes, and a considerable number of advertisements, during family programme time, which emphasize such things as speeds in excess of legal limits, rapid acceleration, and the power superiority to be derived from certain motor fuels, the combined effect of which cannot be wholly negligible on children, or anything but detrimental to the explanation of State law, and the words of caution from the spokesman for road safety. It has been noted that not all distributors of motor fuels rely on such claims in their advertisements.

33. This is perhaps only one example of the conflicting attitudes of television to a given subject, the one side being put forward because of a genuine wish to help viewers, the other for commercial reasons. The Committee does not believe that the commercial interests concerned, in any or all of the fields to which this general comment is applicable, would wish to persist in televising advertisements which are potentially harmful to immature viewers, if their attention were invited to the dangers inherent in advertisements of this type.

#### PRODUCTION OF AUSTRALIAN FILMS FOR CHILDREN.

35. The Committee is aware that the questions of Australian programmes on television, the production of Australian films for television, and general assistance to the Australian film industry, are very live issues. The Committee has expressed elsewhere its view that too much prominence is given in Australian television to programmes based on an ideology which, although not now unknown in Australia, is neither indigenous nor wholly compatible with our social standards. The introduction of new concepts, as one aspect of social development, would be valuable; the swamping of Australian social concepts by a very extensive distribution of non-Australian programmes, which cannot fail to influence young people's thinking, is not necessarily a good thing.

36. We do not suggest, or favour, the development of a cultural barrier around the minds of Australian children. We feel strongly, however, that under normal conditions it is a national failing to underrate ourselves and our country in the eyes of the world. While we should not wish to see future generations educated to a life of indiscriminate flag-waving, we can see no reason why they should not learn more of Australian heritage and potential, and be exposed to less imported ballyhoo, than we may expect for them under existing television conditions. Accordingly the Committee recommends that every possible endeavour be made to ensure that the proportion of programmes which are basically Australian in outlook will be steadily increased, and that to this end, a proportion of whatever financial or other assistance may ultimately be given to the Australian film industry, be reserved for the production of essentially Australian films suitable for general viewing, and for children.

#### RESEARCH CONCERNING CHILDREN AND TELEVISION.

37. Much has been done to sound the depths of the child mind, and to ascertain what it is gaining from, or losing by television. We are inclined to agree with the school of thought which prefers to investigate what children are doing with television, rather than what television is doing to children. The thematic analyses made by David Martin appear to have particular value in that they should provide research workers with a base from which to measure children's cumulative or delayed reactions. Much remains to be derived from the studies of television crime drama undertaken by R. J. Thomson; we hope that opportunity will arise for a fuller analysis of the experiment as a whole, including the published account of the experiment with children at Intermediate Examination level, and the hitherto unpublished report on the wider range of age-groups. The Committee is aware that other relevant research has been undertaken in Australia, but it has not yet had an opportunity to study the findings.

38. There is another field in which the Committee considers that further useful research could be undertaken and that is, whether the viewing of television programmes portraying violence provides a release for aggressiveness in young children. Research evidence so far has produced two lines of thought on this issue. Studies made by Dr. Albert Bandura, of Stanford University, California, have led him to conclude that exposure to aggressive pictorial matter in television programmes not only increases aggressive behaviour in children but is also influential in shaping the form aggression will subsequently take. These conclusions differ from those of other investigators who consider that fantasy-thinking or empathy with aggressive television characters will relieve aggressive tendencies in a child. Although the latter view is

fairly widely held the Committee has some doubts about its general applicability, as it does not answer the question— which type of child will find relief in this way? The Committee sees four distinct groups of children, each of which would require particular investigation:—

- (a) aggressive children whose behaviour generally is well controlled by parents;
- (b) aggressive children whose behaviour is not well controlled by parents;
- (c) passive children whose behaviour is well controlled by parents;
- (d) passive children whose behaviour is not well controlled by parents.

It seems that Bandura's hypothesis over-generalizes and may in fact apply only to some of these groups of children; for example, aggressive children whose behaviour, including television viewing, is not well controlled by their parents. It is the Committee's impression that research in this area has not made a distinction between children who achieve passive sublimation through television by using their viewing experiences in their own fantasy life, and children who achieve active sublimation through overt behaviour; nor does it appear to have distinguished between fundamentally aggressive children who have a stable parent with whom they identify and by whom their attitudes and behaviour are moulded, and similar children of families which cannot, or do not, control their attitudes and behaviour, and are negative or lax in their approach to discipline. The Committee would like to have answers to two questions:—

- (1) To what extent does exposure to the aggressive pictorial content of television tend to reinforce hostile impulses in aggressive children who have, and in those who have not, a stable identificant (i.e., a parent figure with whom they identify, and in whom they feel secure)?
- (2) To what extent are the timid and fearful tendencies of compliant or withdrawn children mitigated by passive sublimation which is achieved through identification with aggressive characters and scenes viewed on television?

#### BROADER OUTLOOK OF COMMITTEE.

39. The Committee is aware that this report is inclined to be discursive. This, we feel, may be of some advantage to the Board, as giving an indication of the range of our discussions and the expansion of our thinking beyond the immediate confines of children's sessions and adjacent programmes, with which the recommendations in our First and Second Reports were concerned. As we, and viewers generally, have become better acquainted with television and its programmes, the fact has emerged that no amount of regulation, whether by firm rules or by means of Standards and other forms of guidance, will be sufficient to protect children from themselves and from the lack of understanding and interest of their elders. It must now be accepted that with the exception of very young children, television and children are likely to come together at any time, unless there is real understanding of the medium by parents; and even then protection will exist only if the parents are sufficiently responsible, sufficiently informed, and sufficiently determined, to control their children's viewing. In this report, consequently, we have taken the wider view of television as a whole, in relation to children.

40. Much remains to be examined, and several important aspects of programmes and advertisements are now under consideration. However, at the present time we do not feel sufficiently well informed to express firm views on subjects other than those which have been covered in this, and earlier reports.

#### SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS.

41. The main points of this report are set out in the following summary:—

It is felt that those responsible for selecting programme matter for commercial television stations should give more thought to providing programmes in the Australian character, and programmes with a fresh and healthy outlook (paragraphs 10-11).

The definition of film classifications should be revised to read as follows:—

“ G ”—Suitable for general viewing.

“ A ”—More suitable for adults than for children's viewing (paragraph 14).

A series of small, concise explanations of the Television Programme Standards and film classifications should be published in leaflet form, and given wide distribution.

The qualities desirable in a children's session compere are capable of being stated, and have been set out in paragraph 20.

Television should set a good example to children, in speech as well as in other personal standards (paragraph 22).

Competitions for children, and the prizes awarded for them, are in need of firmer control. Recommended standards for each are stated in paragraph 29.

Advertisements should not contain implied or actual suggestions dangerous to life; and care should be taken to avoid the nullification of constructive teaching on such subjects as road safety by thoughtless or unwisely designed advertisements (paragraphs 32-33).

If any form of financial assistance is to be given to the production of Australian films for television, a reasonable proportion should be reserved for family and children's films (paragraph 36).

Research should be undertaken to determine the extent to which watching television provides different types of children with a release for aggressiveness (paragraph 38).

## APPENDIX I.

## EXTRACTS FROM THE SECOND REPORT OF THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON RELIGIOUS TELEVISION PROGRAMMES TO THE AUSTRALIAN BROADCASTING CONTROL BOARD.

2. In the course of our discussions we have kept in mind that initially the Committee was invited to consider 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.

3. One of our responsibilities to the Board is to play the part of critical viewers of television programmes, or at least of those programmes which bear some relation to our terms of reference. It has given us some satisfaction to observe the development of several types of programme about which we wrote in the first report. It has also been gratifying to observe that in some States the religious programme scatters produced by the Christian Television Association have been found acceptable by representatives of the Catholic Church, and that in consequence these religious brevities carry in their credits a happy air of ecumenicity. We note with satisfaction the growing practice, in some panel discussions, of including Catholic and Protestant speakers in the same programme. However, for understandable reasons most of the religious programmes televised by commercial stations are provided by one of the several organizations set up by the Churches, and seem to emphasize the outlook of the parent Church. While agreeing that this is both natural and proper, we see some danger in this departmentalization of religious presentation which may no longer represent the true situation; for we believe that more and more Christians of different allegiance wish nowadays to discuss their faith together.

## REVIEW OF PREVIOUS RECOMMENDATIONS.

4. It is to be expected that any recommendations concerning such a growing and changing medium as television might require modification from time to time. The Board foreshadowed this possibility in paragraph 4 of its Television Programme Standards which mentions opportunities for discussions, to which the advisory committees may contribute, with the object of ensuring a constant review of the Standards in the light of developments. With this in mind the recommendations of our first report have been examined, and except for the rather broader view which is now held concerning "fringe matter", to which reference is made in paragraph 6 below, we consider that the recommendations and criticisms in the first report are still valid, and adequately represent our views on religious programmes appropriate to metropolitan commercial television stations. Later in this report (paragraph 12) we set out our views on the types of religious matter which we think suitable for transmission by country stations.

5. "Whatever the form of a religious programme, the subject matter falls broadly into one of two sections—the teaching of the Gospel, and fringe matter. The former is self-explanatory; the variety of subjects in the latter stems from the principle that every aspect of human life and action is related to the work of the Church". To this statement, which appeared in paragraph 14 of our first report, we added, by implication, that the greater part of free station time should be used for the teaching of the Gospel, largely because most station managements were prepared to deal with many varieties of fringe matter in other time. A subsequent review of the manner in which religious television programmes have developed in the past two years has caused us to wonder whether, in fact, the best use was being made of free station time. Two aspects deserve mention; first, that some of the attempts to teach the Gospel have made dull viewing; secondly that those responsible for devising other forms of religious programmes seem to have had, on occasions, some difficulty in deciding how to go about it.

## FRINGE MATTER.

6. In writing the first report we had in mind as fringe matter more particularly the programmes dealing with such subjects as social welfare, and charitable activities. Many of these we are still inclined to regard as being not the right kind of fringe matter, but our recent thinking on making the best use of free station time has led us to conclude that an important part of religion through television is that based on personal relations. By this we mean that in this age and through this medium the Christian faith must embrace people as people; must discuss matters within the experience of the people of today, and must be applicable to their problems. The presentation of Christianity must be within the understanding of those who need the help that faith can offer. It should not be in abstract language or language unrelated to the life of the family viewer; much less should it be shrouded in an obscurity that is meaningless unless interpreted. Even with today's resurgent interest in religion the impression still remains that religion is something apart from everyday life; this is a state of affairs which television is admirably equipped to combat, if it will. That it is not an easy task is indicated in paragraph 28 of the Report of the Broadcasting Committee 1960 (Pilkington Report) which refers to one of the B.B.C.'s aims "that religious broadcasting should bring before listeners and viewers what is most significant in the relationship between the Christian faith and the modern world. This aim is clearly much more difficult to achieve than is the first aim of religious broadcasting. It is easier to 'reflect the worship, thought and action' of the churches, than actively to show a relationship between their faith and the modern world."

7. Another matter that has given us some concern is the failure to use television adequately as a mouthpiece for the voice of the Church as a living and active body. The Church has opinions and policies, which must be heard to be evaluated; there is no aspect of life with which the Church is not concerned, and on many topics it can provide food for thought. For this reason we are inclined to regard news commentaries and topical discussions, if handled by responsible Christian thinkers, as the right kind of fringe matter. However, a note of caution must be sounded; too many churchmen who believe themselves to speak responsibly for the Church are merely over-enthusiastic amateurs. Wearing the cloth does not automatically clothe a man with knowledge, and much less with wisdom, on every subject in a highly technical

world. A high moral standing and Christian outlook alone may be inadequate as a base from which to argue ethics in such fields as science and industry. Topical discussions and political commentaries are televised from time to time by those who do not necessarily speak for the Church. In so far as these relate to religious matters they may be a desirable contribution to the substance of television programmes; but we find some difficulty in accepting them as the type of material which has first claim on the scarce and valuable free station time. Our original opinion, quoted at the beginning of paragraph 5, remains basically unaltered, but we do not deny the value of using free station time for the right kind of fringe matter.

#### THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE CHURCH TO TELEVISION.

8. On several occasions we have had reason to wonder whether the Church's essential message was the real concern behind some of the programmes presented as religious matter. While a delegation of authority is most desirable, and unavoidable in such widespread organizations as the several branches of the Christian Church, we are of the opinion that some programmes televised as religious are too concerned with trivialities and irrelevancies which cannot be regarded as related either to the Church's message or the world's needs. This we regard as a matter for the Church and its agencies, for we do not expect a commercial television station's management to assume the role of an expert in the theological values of religious programmes. Indeed, we should be well satisfied if the station aspect of religious programming were to be concentrated on ensuring that the standard of presentation of religious matter equalled that of other parts of their programme. It seems to us that the Church itself should work harder to find, and make available, the right people to carry out its work through television, and that the middleman, to whom the responsibility has been given for arranging and presenting religious programmes, should constantly seek out ideas and forms of presentation which will better serve the Church. Given these two contributions to religious programming it would be sufficient for the station managements to take all steps necessary to stage the programmes in such a way that they could feel proud of the religious programmes they televise.

9. Since our first report was presented the Roman Catholic Church has established a production and distribution centre, the National Catholic Radio and Television Centre, which is the source of programmes for the proportion of free station time allocated to that Church. With the exception of some minority groups all branches of the Christian Church are now serviced by specially established programme organizations. The Christian Television Association is the negotiating body for protestant churches as a whole, although it does not, in some States, provide programmes on behalf of the Church of England. The fact that these operative bodies stand between the parent Churches and the television stations emphasizes the importance of the Churches' responsibility to provide men and ideas which the operating bodies may use to best advantage. In this connexion we feel that it would be to the advantage of the operating bodies if they were to give renewed consideration to the suggestions and comments made in paragraph 13 (forms of programme presentation) of our first report. We wish also to express our apprehension that too many religious television programmes appear to take their audience for granted, and to make little attempt to involve the viewer if he is not already committed. An entertainment programme using a similar approach could not hope for lasting success. We regard it as essential that the interest of the viewer be aroused at the outset and that his involvement should be sufficient to create a wish to see more of the programme; it is not enough for the producers of religious programmes merely to satisfy themselves.

#### RELIGIOUS PROGRAMMES FOR COUNTRY TELEVISION STATIONS.

10. The use of free station time allocated by country commercial television stations has given us some concern. The word "country" is used rather freely to imply any station which is operating without direct competition from another commercial television station located to serve the same area. In general it may be said that country stations have allocated the minimum specified free station time either as a single period or as a series of epilogues. At this stage the difficulties which we consider to be confronting country television stations in the presentation of religious television programmes are:—

- (i) how to distribute the prescribed time each week;
- (ii) how to employ the prescribed time with fewest problems for the limited staff, compatible with reasonable standards of presentation; and
- (iii) how to avoid establishing precedents which may subsequently prove embarrassing to the station.

11. As regards (i), filling the prescribed time, we understand that the use of epilogues was agreed to by the Board as an initial approach to religious television, to allow each station time to overcome the troubles of its establishing period, and to assess the potential of local contributors of religious matter. This we regard as a helpful gesture by the Board. In fact, we go further and suggest that for country stations whose resources are rather limited (as they may be for some of the stations licensed in the fourth stage of development) the Board might give some thought to reducing the minimum required time by, say, 50 per cent. during the first few months of operation, where good cause can be shown. It would be preferable by far to see a little religious programming done well than a greater amount presented less effectively. In programmes of this type if audience is lost by perfunctory presentation it may take a very long time to regain the viewers' interest. We assume that no station will have any lasting difficulty in distributing the selected times between the churches and denominations, using the census basis as requested by the Board's Standards, or an agreed adaptation of that basis.

12. As to (ii), the types of religious programmes which might be presented by country stations we consider that with the exception of dramatized matter no type of programme mentioned in paragraph 13 of our first report should be beyond the range of local resources. It occurs to us that there would be special interest, periodically, in the presentation of divine worship in the form of a homestead service. We believe that with the development of modern technical facilities this would not be beyond the ability of most country stations. We recommend that country station managers should give serious consideration to a balanced distribution of locally originated religious matter, selected from the following, the nature of which has already been dealt with in paragraph 13 of the first report:—

- (a) *Divine worship*, televised from a church, a homestead, or a studio. Certain aspects of quality (e.g., music) may vary with the source of the programme, and still be acceptable, but the purpose of the programme should never be overlooked.
- (b) *Devotional programmes*, in which the viewer should be a participant.
- (c) *Epilogues*, in which the opportunity might be taken to present leading churchmen of the world, as well as of the district.

- (d) *Talks and interviews, and discussions*, with either direct or indirect religious intention. It is in these forms of programme that much fringe matter (of the right kind) may be dealt with.
- (e) *Audience participation*, from which an element of district interests and thinking on religious matters may beneficially emerge.
- (f) *Scatter announcements* of short duration (from 10 seconds to 2 minutes approximately) to be included once or twice daily between general programmes.

In addition to the foregoing, country stations have the opportunity to use more ambitious programmes originated by religious production organizations in Australia and overseas. Stations which have adopted the use of epilogues, presented live, may have failed to recognize the hardships sometimes imposed on the participating clergy who may have to travel considerable distances late at night in consequence. In at least two cases which came to our notice the physical strain of participation under these conditions appeared to be quite unreasonable. Inconvenience would, in time, be avoided by pre-recording several programmes at one time, but we are aware that video tape recorders, though recognized by stations as essential equipment, are costly and may take time to acquire.

13. As to (iii), the avoidance of establishing precedents, probably the most important aspect is the avoidance of making snap decisions either in favour of or against the appearance of local clergy, or of the exclusive use of programmes on film, or of any action which would be unreasonably binding on any form of presentation. We wish to emphasise that while the fundamentals of the Christian faith do not change, their practical application must be adaptable and their television presentation constantly under examination in order that the limited periods set aside for the purpose may be used to best advantage. While it is not to be expected that religious programmes should be presented in peak viewing time, it is also not expected that they should be relegated to times of day when they would be unlikely to affect the size of the audience. We should much prefer to see a large part of the free station time broken into small units and scattered throughout the week than have a single period tucked away where it will "do least harm". We regard it as reasonable and desirable that some part of the time of a station serving any district should be used for bringing to viewers the clergy of that district in programmes which they are capable of presenting. We also regard it as preferable to maintain quality in these programmes rather than quantity; the consequences of inadequate experience before the camera, of insufficient rehearsal, of difficulties in staff rostering, and of training, may be such that a competently handled programme on film would be preferable to an inexperienced live presentation. In any case, with religious programmes, as with other forms of programme, it would be unreasonable to expect the district to be the sole source of supply.

14. During recent meetings we have re-examined the matter of epilogues, and we wish to re-iterate that this form of programme should not be regarded as more than supplementary. For any station to confine its religious programmes to epilogues is not, in our view, adequate compliance with the Board's Standards. Nor do we consider a station to be carrying out its obligations to the community it serves if, when it is firmly established, it ignores the churchmen in its district and confines its activities in religious programming to buying the rights for material originally produced in other parts of Australia, or overseas.

15. One of the advantages of television is that it can bring viewers face to face with people they might otherwise never meet, and we think this advantage should be used to bring some national and world religious figures to the viewers of each district, just as it is used for national and world news and entertainment programmes. Epilogues, as well as other forms of religious programmes, have provided a vehicle for this purpose.

#### GENERAL PROGRAMMES.

17. It may be helpful to the Board for us to comment briefly on general programmes. This matter was dealt with in paragraph 11 of the first report, and we feel that those views are equally applicable to current entertainment programmes—except, perhaps, that the physical sordidness which we then deplored has to some extent been replaced by a probing into aspects of physical and mental health which are at least out of place as mass entertainment, and at worst dangerous. Particularly disturbing is the exploitation of mental illness as a foundation for entertainment. Stories which tend to minimize the responsibility of mental patients, and therefore excuse their behaviour, too often suggest authorship lacking in social responsibility, being careless of the anxieties they may create or magnify in susceptible viewers. It should be remembered that the proportion of persons having some association with mental illness is considerable. We understand the viewpoint of the Board that control over television programmes should not be applied to the extent of reducing television to a puerile level, and we appreciate the constant endeavour of the Chief Film Censor to give guidance, by film classification, to those who wish to make use of it. Nevertheless we think it necessary to repeat our conviction that television entertainment as a whole should be of such a nature that it does not destroy the decencies which Christian teaching tries to implant in mankind. It takes only a few bad programmes to destroy the image of television as it should be, and usually is—that of a benefactor. Even as a benefactor television is making unwarranted intrusion on personal privacy. This is perhaps most noticeable in programmes which capitalize on mishaps in the guise of news; or exploit individual misfortune in the guise of charity. There is a place in television for most types of programme, but not for all types. It is the occurrence of programmes that are basically not appropriate for television that arouses our concern for the future of this medium of home entertainment and service.

18. The comments in the preceding paragraph are made in relation to the viewing public as a whole, and not with any particular age group in mind; but we cannot leave the subject without mention of the uncontrolled viewing in which adolescents may indulge at casual meeting places such as cafes and milk bars. The possibility that young people on the loose, who are most likely to be in need of intelligent guidance, will see programmes that are not balanced adequately for their well-being, is grave. We can imagine no solution to this problem short of stronger action by the Chief Film Censor, who might perhaps declare more of the borderline programmes to be not suitable for television (in terms of paragraph 17 of the Television Programme Standards).

#### SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS.

19. The views expressed, and the recommendations made, in this report are briefly stated below, with references to the paragraph in which each subject is discussed.

## RELIGIOUS PROGRAMMES.

Care is needed to avoid departmentalizing religious programmes in this age of increasing ecumenicity (paragraph 3).

The Committee re-affirms its view that free station time should not be squandered on fringe matter; however, programmes concerned with man's personal relations are not necessarily fringe matter if they have a religious dimension (paragraph 6).

Religious programmes should be presented in simple and understandable language (paragraph 6).

The opinions and policies of the Church on topical, as well as fundamental, matters deserve inclusion in television programmes, if they are expressed by persons competent to do so (paragraph 7).

Three levels of responsibility exist for religious programmes:—the Church, to seek out and make available to its programme authorities the people most able to carry out its work through television; the religious programme production authorities, to develop ideas and ever better ways of presenting programmes; the television stations, to provide facilities sufficient to give them pride in the televised programmes (paragraph 8).

No programme producer should assume that he has an audience; he should at all times endeavour to arouse and retain the interest of viewers (paragraph 9).

Forms of religious programme considered suitable for televising by country stations include:—

- (a) Divine Worship, for church, studio, or homestead;
- (b) Devotional programmes;
- (c) Epilogues;
- (d) Talks, interviews, discussions;
- (e) Audience participation programmes involving local and district interests;
- (f) Scatter announcements;

(paragraphs 12-15).

The Committee recognizes the improvement in the religious content in children's programmes, since 1961, as a step in the right direction (paragraph 18).

## GENERAL PROGRAMMES.

The use of physical and mental illness as a basis for programmes is out of place as mass entertainment and may be dangerous (paragraph 17).

Entertainment programmes should not intrude on the privacy of the individual (paragraph 17).

The Chief Film Censor might consider taking a stronger line in determining the suitability of films for use in television (paragraph 18).

20. Because the question of religious programmes which are suitable for televising by country stations, as distinct from those better suited to metropolitan stations, is of some importance and topical interest, the following statement has been prepared setting out the views of the Committee on religious television programmes generally, and indicating their suitability for city stations, for country stations, or for both.

## RELIGIOUS PROGRAMMES FOR AUSTRALIAN TELEVISION.

The Committee has, in its two reports to the Board, suggested a number of forms in which religious matter could be presented in television programmes. Some of these appear to be more suitable for metropolitan stations and others for country stations, having regard to the differences in the availability of staff and studio facilities. A factor of considerable importance is the amount of time which can be provided by stations for the setting and rehearsing of live programmes. The Committee firmly believes that no programme should be televised completely unrehearsed; the nature of the rehearsal, and the amount of time required for it, will depend on the type of programme. Station managers have indicated their willingness to provide reasonable facilities with the object of ensuring that station personnel may present religious programmes to the best of their ability; as a general rule they expect that live programmes brought to a studio for televising will be ready for camera rehearsal.

With the foregoing in mind, the Committee now restates its recommendations for types of religious programme suitable for live presentation by commercial television stations:—

(i) *Suitable for all Stations.*—

- (a) *Divine Worship* (in which the viewer is likely to be an onlooker).—This may be televised either from a place of public worship or from a studio set. The form of service for transmission in free station time should be designed for television except in such special circumstances as Royal visits or other national occasions. The televising of Church services should be relatively infrequent (say, four times each year), and much forethought should go into their planning and actual presentation. (The ability of country stations to televise from a place of public worship will depend on the availability of outside broadcast equipment).

(b) *Talks and Interviews.*—

- (i) *with direct religious intention.*—These programmes centre on the speaker(s), and range in pattern and depth from such extremes as declamation and impassioned witness (as in some filmed programmes prepared for commercial distribution) to "soft" words about the love of God. These extremes are obviously to be avoided. A televised talk should avoid being a sermon, and frank talking on controversial subjects is often desirable.

- (ii) *with indirect religious intention.*—In these programmes the speaker(s) seek to develop in the mind of the viewer a state of receptiveness to religion. Topical items, social problems, and everyday events may be taken as subjects; in such programmes religious principles are not so much explicitly expressed as taken for granted. Secular programmes can occasionally be effectively used by introducing a personality whose influence for religious and moral good can be strongly felt.
- (c) *The Frankly Educational Programme.*—Whose purpose is to instruct in the Bible, the sacraments, the liturgy, and similar subjects.
- (d) *Discussions.*—These may range in personnel from organized panels to casual groups, and in form from an orderly treatment of the subject to extempore expressions of opinion. While the essence of such programmes is the appearance of spontaneity there is a very real need for planning and preparation if the results are to be fruitful. One great value of this form of programme is that it enables an exchange of views between people of different denominations. Used to advantage such discussions can do much to break down the artificial barriers within the framework of Christianity. Discussions need not necessarily end in agreement.
- (e) *Epilogues.*—As the name implies these usually occur at the conclusion of the day's television. Because of their placement station managers have felt, in some instances, that they should serve as a soporific. Provided that a station's religious programmes are not confined exclusively to epilogues, and provided that the epilogue helps people to know and love God, there is no objection to so using them, but the Church has more to do than merely soothe the viewer's mind before repose.
- (f) *Audience Participation.*—In religious programmes as in most others there is strong feeling that the presence and participation of the general public is a sure means of arousing viewer interest. Unfortunately such programmes cannot, by their nature, be adequately rehearsed, and much that is televised tends to detract from their value. When handled suitably (i.e. stage managed) programmes of this type can lend considerable effect to evangelistic work. It is desirable that the participating audience should have some particular relation to the viewing public, especially when televised by country stations; from such programmes an element of district interests, and thinking on religious matters, may beneficially emerge.
- (g) *Devotional Programmes* (in which the viewer should be a participant).—This usually takes the form of a miniature and personalized service of worship in which each individual viewer is encouraged to join. It should be designed especially for viewers who are unable to participate in public worship.
- (h) *Scatter Items.*—Short religious items, from 10 seconds upwards, designed for transmission between other secular programmes, at any time of the day. These should be additional to any of the religious programmes outlined in (a) to (g), and may take the form of a thought for the day, an announcement of forthcoming religious functions of general interest, or an exhortation to attend Church.
- (ii) *More suitable for metropolitan stations* (because of the more comprehensive studio and technical facilities).—
- (a) *Dramatized matter.*—Properly written and produced drama may be constructively thought-provoking, but the more common forms of rather inexpertly dramatized stories from the Bible, or parables of our time, in which sections of straight narrative may be included, leave much to be desired. Such programmes are costly to produce, and require more studio time and facilities, and greater skill, than can normally be obtained. 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. Dramatized religious programmes should be relatively few in number, and when they do occur their construction and production should be of the highest quality.
- (b) *Puppets.*—Programmes using puppets for pictorial matter require considerable skill both in script-writing and in manipulation of the puppets. Their effectiveness may be enhanced by relatively infrequent use of this form of presentation, or by limiting the use of puppets to only part of a regular programme.
- (iii) *More Suitable for Country Stations*—
- (a) *Divine Worship*, in the form of a homestead service. Such services, which are comparatively rare in parts of the country which possess "modern" communications and other facilities, are particularly effective in bringing out the human need for religious faith.

In addition to the foregoing live programmes, which may be produced independently by each station, it is expected that there will be a considerable interchange of programmes recorded on film (or by other conventional methods) so that metropolitan and country stations will be likely to present all the foregoing, and possibly some additional, types of programme. The Committee therefore considers it desirable to repeat its views that—

- (a) for any station to confine its religious programmes to epilogues does not constitute adequate compliance with the Board's Standards;
- (b) an established station will not be carrying out its obligations to the community if it ignores the churches in its district and confines its activities in religious programming to buying the rights for material originally produced in other parts of Australia, or overseas; and
- (c) it is desirable for each station to include some religious matter in its programmes for children.

The recommended distribution of types of religious programmes is stated below. Although it may not be possible for each station to provide all these types of programme, the Committee considers that its recommendations represent an appropriate goal—

- (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, 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, once or twice weekly during women's sessions;
- (d) programmes of 2 to 5 minutes duration for children of 8 to 12 years, once or twice weekly in the late afternoon;
- (e) programmes of 2 to 5 minutes duration designed for older children of 13 to 16 years, once or 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 once weekly in the evening between 9.30 and 10.30 p.m.;
- (g) a series of carefully selected scatter items, presented in a form such as a thought for the day, of any appropriate duration from 10 seconds upwards, to be televised once or twice daily, preferably once in daytime programmes and once in the evening.

## APPENDIX J.

THE BOARD'S LETTER OF 1st SEPTEMBER, 1962, CONCERNING THE USES OF TELEVISION FOR EDUCATIONAL PURPOSES.

I am directed by the Board to write to you and seek your views and assistance in connexion with the use of television for educational purposes.

2. The Postmaster-General, to whom the Board has made an interim report, has approved a proposal by the Board that, as a preliminary to a more intensive examination by it of the issues, it should invite educational bodies generally, and persons, institutions and organizations interested in the use of television for educational purposes, to express their views on the basic questions which appear to arise.

3. Expressed in the simplest terms, the main questions seem to be: for what educational purposes should television be used, and how should these purposes be achieved? From the review which it has been able to make so far, the Board thinks that in order to secure expressions of opinion which may be used as the basis for future planning, these questions should be sub-divided, and it is proposed to do this later in this letter.

4. As you are no doubt aware, there have been many developments in this field overseas, both for in-school use and for the purpose of general mental enrichment. In general, educational television is expanding rapidly; in many cases not as part of a predetermined or co-ordinated plan, but as a result of particular and urgent local requirements. The following are some of the reasons given for this development:—

- (a) it enables understaffed institutions to cope with a rapidly-expanding school and university population;
- (b) it has made possible instruction in particular subjects (such as Art and Music) where there is a great scarcity of qualified teachers;
- (c) it is able to provide students individually with more effective demonstrations of scientific and other practical experiments than is possible under prevailing class conditions;
- (d) in the Universities in particular it has enabled a first class teacher to be brought to the extremely large first-year classes, leaving follow-up work in the hands of less well-trained graduate students;
- (e) there is developing a substantial minority of adults who seek more informative programmes, and a greater diversity of cultural material;
- (f) it facilitates teacher-training, initially at student-teacher level and later as a refresher course, and provides for the continuing professional development of the teacher.

5. Our preliminary consideration of this matter suggests that the claims which are made for educational television are that it might be used for the following purposes:—

(1) *At Primary Level*—

- (a) co-ordinated with classroom teaching (with follow-up by local teacher);
- (b) substitute for classroom teaching (with or without local teacher);
- (c) supplementary information and instruction.

(2) *At Secondary Level*—

- (a) co-ordinated with classroom teaching (with follow-up by local teacher);
- (b) substitute for classroom teaching (with or without local teacher);
- (c) supplementary information and instruction;
- (d) special studies in particular subjects occupying predetermined school periods at irregular intervals (e.g. English—Drama, reading of English literature; Science—Demonstrations, &c.).

(3) *At Tertiary Level*—

- (a) to supplement lectures for University students in specific courses;
- (b) to replace lectures for University students in specific courses;
- (c) generally "cultural" matter in the field of adult education;
- (d) post-graduate and other highly specialized matter.

6. In each case, it appears to us that there are several possible methods of presentation for institutional use—

- (a) telecasts from classrooms, conveying classroom atmosphere;
- (b) telecasts from studios by class teachers, isolated from but directed to classrooms;
- (c) telecasts by specialists (Australian and overseas) designed rather for supplementary than for regular teaching;
- (d) dramatic, documentary, or demonstration programmes, designed as integral part of normal classroom teaching.

7. It seems on preliminary investigation that many aspects of educational television could be handled with different degrees of intensity. Among the possible alternatives the following suggestions might be considered, in respect of each existing or proposed service area:—

- (a) by existing national stations, in hours not normally used for regular programme transmissions;
- (b) by existing national stations during normal regular hours of operation;
- (c) by existing commercial stations during non-programme hours;
- (d) by existing commercial stations in normal hours, as a public service;
- (e) by several educational television stations, each concerned with one or more educational levels or curricula;
- (f) by a single educational television station with transmissions scheduled to provide as many essential curricula or levels of educational standards as may be considered desirable or practicable.

8. There appear to be many possible sources of programmes, both in Australia and overseas. The most likely sources would appear to be—

- (a) adaptation of existing tuition such as that provided by State Education Departments and Universities;
- (b) programmes arranged by presentation units established within State Education Departments, Technical Colleges, and Universities;
- (c) programmes arranged by existing Australian or overseas television organizations in conjunction with authorities responsible for education (an example of this exists in the United States of America—the National Educational Television and Radio Center);
- (d) miscellaneous contributions provided by existing (Australian and overseas) television organizations as a public service;
- (e) programmes arranged by private educational organizations, adult educational associations and professional associations.

9. It would be necessary, however, to determine whether any or all of the programmes should be disseminated by—

- (a) closed circuit television using programmes distributed by one or more central bodies;
- (b) point-to-point transmissions originating from one or more sources and channelled through a central point of radiation;
- (c) television services available to the general public as well as to target audiences.

It will also be necessary to consider the localities in which educational television services will be required. For example, it should not be assumed that capital city needs are necessarily the greatest, or that the service areas to be covered by national and commercial television will necessarily be adequate for educational purposes.

10. This preliminary and necessarily incomplete statement of the possibilities of educational television, has been set out in order to give some general idea of the complexities of the problems which arise, not only from the wide range of subjects which could be televised and the numerous authorities which may be interested, but also from the technical and economic issues which are involved. There are obviously many good reasons why educational television should be developed on a sound technical and economic basis, and there would be a great danger of duplication of effort and general confusion unless it is established and developed in accordance with carefully laid plans, designed to provide adequate facilities for all the educational institutions which desire to participate. The establishment of an educational station or stations will involve many problems not the least of which would be what kind of authority or authorities should operate the station or stations. A sporadic development of educational television stations, without any definite policy being determined in advance, would clearly be undesirable.

11. The Board has been impressed with the need to clarify the objectives of “educational television”, which is at present a vague term, and the means of achieving these objectives. One of the fundamental matters for investigation is an examination of what is really meant by educational television (there seems to be confusion, for example, between closed-circuit television and television programmes which are transmitted by stations, and between educational television in the sense of academic teaching at various levels, and more general cultural or adult education programmes). The Board is aware that some educators maintain that within a few years it will be essential to use television for direct instruction as well as enrichment in primary and secondary education, and that those who support this view recognize that there is still much to be learned about the effective use of television in education, especially at these levels. It is also apparent that, in any attempt to establish television stations, educational bodies would find the project very costly and would need much assistance from other bodies with experience in television, such as the Australian Broadcasting Commission.

12. The Board has set out the foregoing brief review in order to indicate what it believes to be the general nature of the questions to be considered by it in the discharge of its responsibilities under the *Broadcasting and Television Act 1942-1960*. The Board would be grateful for your assistance by the expression of your opinions as to—

- (a) educational television generally; in particular the extent to which television might or should be used in fields of education in which you are particularly interested;
- (b) the specific matters listed by the Board in paragraphs 5-9 above;
- (c) any other relevant questions which you think arise.

## APPENDIX K.

## AUSTRALIAN BROADCASTING CONTROL BOARD.

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE FOR YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1963.

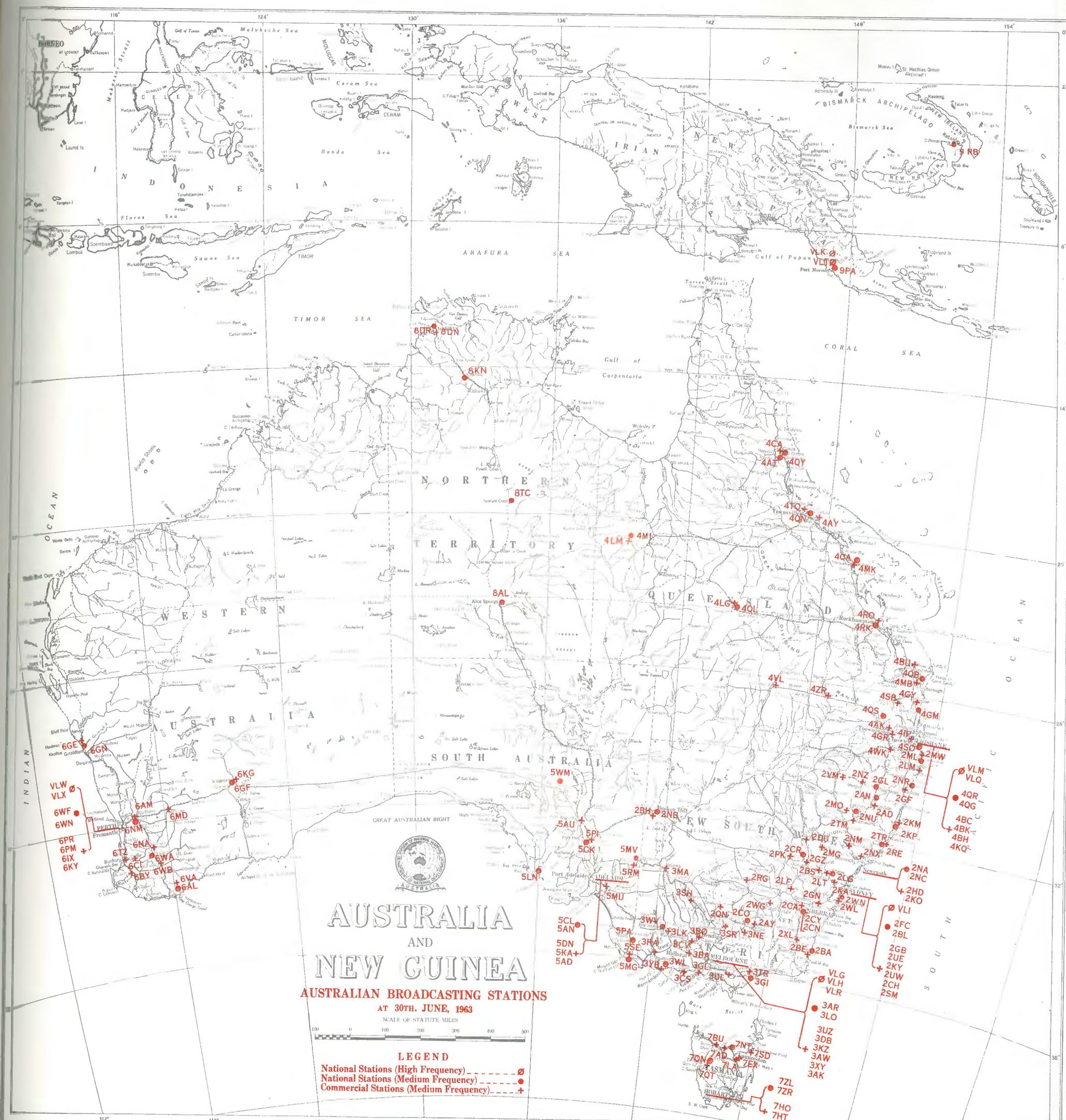
1961-62		£	1962-63
£		£	£
	<i>Salaries and Wages—</i>		
150,128	Salaries .. .. .	164,634	
8,064	Temporary Assistance .. .. .	8,199	
1,437	Extra Duty Pay .. .. .	2,141	
		<hr/>	<hr/>
159,629			174,974
	<i>General Expenses—</i>		
8,650	Travelling and Subsistence .. .. .	9,544	
4,218	Office Requisites, Library .. .. .	4,854	
7,054	Postage, Telephones, &c. . . . .	3,968	
5,452	Research and Advisory Committees .. .. .	7,785	
83,914	Payments to Post Office for Station Inspection		
	Investigation of interference to reception &c. ..	76,842	
650	Repairs and Maintenance .. .. .	885	
7,512	Incidentals and Other Expenditure .. .. .	6,429	
189	Minor Building Works .. .. .	62	
26,388	Rental .. .. .	34,976	
..	Public Inquiries .. .. .	27,781	
		<hr/>	<hr/>
144,027			173,126
	<i>Stores and Materials—</i>		
5,020	Technical Equipment .. .. .	14,265	14,265
		<hr/>	<hr/>
308,676			362,365

J. A. McNAMARA, Secretary.  
26th July, 1963.

R. G. OSBORNE, Chairman.  
26th July, 1963.

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, 1963.

V. J. W. SKERMER,  
Auditor-General for the Commonwealth.  
7th August, 1963.



**AUSTRALIA  
AND  
NEW GUINEA**

**AUSTRALIAN BROADCASTING STATIONS**  
AT 30TH. JUNE, 1963

SCALE OF STATUTE MILES  
0 100 200 300 400 500

- LEGEND**
- National Stations (High Frequency) — □
  - National Stations (Medium Frequency) — ○
  - Commercial Stations (Medium Frequency) — △

