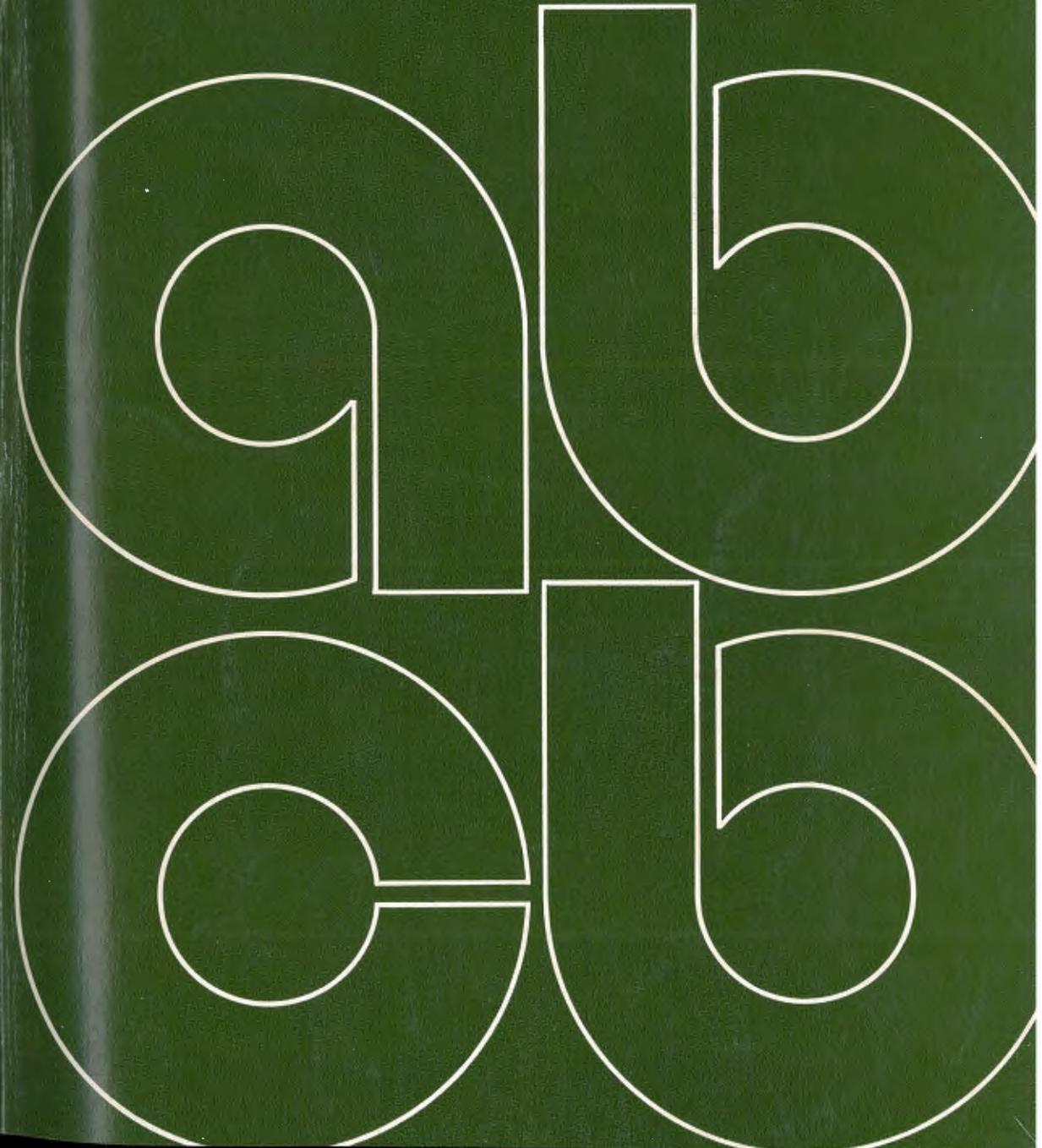


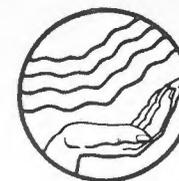
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Twenty-sixth Annual Report for the year ended 30 June 1974



Australian Broadcasting Control Board





TWENTY-SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT

AUSTRALIAN BROADCASTING
CONTROL BOARD

YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 1974

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CONTENTS

	PAGE		PAGE
PART I: INTRODUCTORY			
Legislation	1	Visitors from Overseas	49
Membership of the Board	2	Overseas Visits	49
Functions of the Board	3	Cable Television	50
Meetings of the Board	4	Colour Television	51
Staff of the Board	5	Interference to the Reception of Broad- casting and Television Programmes	55
Head Office Organisation	6	Publications and Information	55
State Organisations	7	PART III: BROADCASTING— ADMINISTRATION	
Location of Board's Offices	7	Current Licences for Commercial Broadcasting Stations	56
Financial Accounts of the Board	7	Grant of New Licences	56
PART II: GENERAL			
The Australian Broadcasting and Tele- vision Services	8	Renewal of Licences	59
Licensing of Commercial Broadcasting and Television Stations	8	Fees for Licences for Commercial Broadcasting Stations	60
Annual Statistics of Stations and Receiving Licences	8	Transfer of Licences and Leasing of Stations	61
Financial Results of Broadcasting and Television Services	10	Ownership or Control of Commercial Broadcasting Stations	63
Commercial Broadcasting Stations— Financial Results	10	Directorships of Commercial Broad- casting Stations	63
Commercial Television Stations— Financial Results	10	Important Changes in Shareholdings in Broadcasting Stations	63
Expenditure on the National Broad- casting Service and National Tele- vision Service 1973/74	11	Memoranda and Articles of Association of Licensee Companies	64
Revenue from Broadcasting and Tele- vision Services	11	Networks of Commercial Broadcasting Stations	64
Receiving Licences	11	Operation of Country Commercial Broadcasting Stations as Relay Stations from Capital City Stations	66
Employment	12	Programme Relays Between Country Broadcasting Stations	66
Senate Standing Committee on Educa- tion Science and the Arts	13	PART IV: BROADCASTING— ENGINEERING SERVICES	
Joint Committee on the Broadcasting of Parliamentary Proceedings—Tele- vision Inquiry	13	Development of the National Service ..	67
Inquiries by Tariff Board (now Industries Assistance Commission)—Australian Film Producing Industry	14	Development of the Commercial Service	69
Colour Television Sets and Components —Electronic and Electrical Equip- ment	15	Asymmetrical Modulation	70
Further Development of the Services ..	15	Directional Aerials	70
Engineering Field Work	18	High Frequency Broadcasting Services	71
Frequency Modulation Broadcasting ..	19	Medium Frequency Broadcasting in Indonesia	71
U.H.F. Television	26	International Telecommunication Union/Regional Administrative Radio Conference	71
Satellite Television Relays	26	Experimental Investigations	73
Possible use of Satellites for Television Broadcasting	27	Radio Research Board	73
Direct Broadcasting from Satellites (D.B.S.)	28	Meetings of the C.C.I.R. (Comité Consultatif International des Radio- communications)	74
Educational Broadcasting and Tele- vision	30	PART V: BROADCASTING— PROGRAMME SERVICES	
Broadcasting and Televising of Political Matter	34	Types of Programmes	76
Availability to the Public of Records of Matter Broadcast and Televised ..	46	News	78
Cigarette Advertising	46	Post Office Charges for the Relay of Programmes to Country Commercial Broadcasting Stations	79
Consultations with Licensees' Represen- tatives and other Organisations ..	47	Religious Broadcasts	79
The Australian UNESCO Committee for Communication	49	Community Service	80
		Broadcasting in Foreign Languages ..	81
		Employment of Australians	82

	PAGE		PAGE
Broadcasting of Objectionable Matter: Complaints	86	Family and Children's Programmes ..	127
Notes on the Application of the Fairness Code for Broadcasters	87	Religious Programmes	131
Advertising	88	Advertising	131
Medical Advertising and Talks	90	Medical Advertising and Talks	135
Programme Research	91	Televising of Objectionable Matter—Complaints	136
Hours of Service	91	Programme Research	138
PART VI: TELEVISION—		Hours of Service	140
ADMINISTRATION		Death of State Representative—New South Wales	140
Current Licences for Commercial Television Stations	92	Death of General Manager—Federation of Australian Commercial Television Stations	141
Renewal of Licences for Commercial Television Stations	93	ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	141
Fees for Licences for Commercial Television Stations	94	APPENDICES	
Transfer of Licences	95	A—Commercial Broadcasting Stations in Operation on 30 June 1974	143
Ownership or Control of Commercial Television Stations	95	B—National Broadcasting Stations in Operation on 30 June 1974	148
Important Changes in Shareholdings in Television Stations	96	C—Commercial Television Stations in Operation on 30 June 1974	150
Memoranda and Articles of Association of Licensee Companies	97	D—National Television Stations in Operation on 30 June 1974	154
Development of Television Services ..	97	E—Commercial Television Translator Stations in Operation on 30 June 1974 ..	157
Licences for Television Repeater Stations	100	F—National Television Translator Stations in Operation on 30 June 1974 ..	160
Development of Television Repeater Stations	101	G—Television Repeater Stations in Operation on 30 June 1974	163
Television Translator Stations	101	H—Commercial Television Stations—Principal Shareholders in Licensee Companies	164
Grant of Licences for Television Translator Stations	102	I—Multiple Shareholding Interests of Newspapers and Others in Broadcasting and Television Stations	172
Community Television Aerial Systems ..	103	J—Newspaper Shareholding Interests of a Minor Nature in Commercial Broadcasting Stations and Commercial Television Stations	187
PART VII: TELEVISION—		K—Australian Content of Television Programmes—Points System	190
ENGINEERING SERVICES		L—Statistical Analysis of Broadcasting Programmes	201
Development of the National and Commercial Services	104	M—Statistical Analysis of Television Programmes	205
Television Translator Stations	106	N—Circular Letters issued to Commercial Broadcasting Stations during the Year 1 July, 1973 to 30 June, 1974 ..	212
Technical Facilities and Operation of Stations	110	O—Circular Letters issued to Commercial Television Stations During the year 1 July, 1973 to 30 June, 1974 ..	221
Colour Television	110	P—Amendment of Table 1 of "Technical Standards for the Australian Television Service" to incorporate U.H.F. channels	247
X-Ray Radiation from Television Receivers	112	Q—List of Publications	248
Television Operator's Certificate of Proficiency	112	R—Independent Inquiry into Frequency Modulation Broadcasting—Submission by the Australian Broadcasting Control Board	250
Australian Broadcasting Technical Handbook Association Ltd.	112	S—Financial Statement	255
Experimental Investigations	113		
Standard Intermediate Frequencies for Television Receivers	114		
Standards Association of Australia ..	115		
Television Channel Allocations for the U.H.F. Band	115		
Group Delay Pre-Correction of Television Transmitters	116		
PART VIII: TELEVISION—			
PROGRAMME SERVICES			
Analysis of Programmes	118		
Employment of Australians	119		
News	125		
Censorship and Classification of Imported Programmes	125		

AUSTRALIAN BROADCASTING CONTROL BOARD TWENTY-SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT

The Honourable the Minister for the Media:

1. In conformity with the provisions of section 28 of the *Broadcasting and Television Act 1942–1973*, the Australian Broadcasting Control Board has the honour to furnish its report, being the Twenty-Sixth Report of the Board, on its operations during the year ended 30 June 1974 together with financial accounts in the form approved by the Treasurer, and the report of the Auditor-General on those accounts.

2. The Report is arranged as follows:

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

PART I—INTRODUCTORY

LEGISLATION

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

4. The Broadcasting Stations Licence Fees Act was amended during the period under review to give effect to a decision by the Government to increase the fees payable by licensees. Details regarding the new scale of fees are shown in paragraph 293 of this report. The Act is now cited as the *Broadcasting Stations Licence Fees Act 1964–1973*.

5. Certain machinery and other minor amendments were made to the Broadcasting and Television Act as a result of the Statute Law Revision Act which came into operation on 31 December 1973.

6. A Bill has been drafted to amend the Broadcasting and Television Act to clarify the powers of the Board in relation to programme matters generally and to provide a definitive basis for Australian Content requirements. The bill also provides for licences for commercial broadcasting and television stations to be granted by way

of renewal for periods of from three months to three years. The opportunity has been taken to draft various machinery amendments to bring the Act into line with other statutes. Consequent upon the varying periods for renewal of licences it has become necessary to prepare draft bills to amend the Broadcasting Stations Licence Fees Act and the Television Stations Licence Fees Act. It is anticipated that the proposed bills will be introduced in Parliament during the 1974/75 Budget Session.

7. As reported in the Board's Twenty-Fifth Annual Report a Bill to amend the *Parliamentary Proceedings Broadcasting Act 1946-1960* to extend the protection afforded by Section 15 of the Act to the Territories not forming part of Australia, passed all stages in the Senate and was introduced into the House of Representatives but the debate on the Bill was adjourned. Subsequently the Bill passed all stages in the House of Representatives and the Act is now cited as the *Parliamentary Proceedings Broadcasting Act 1946-1973*.

8. At the time of preparation of this report action was being taken to amend the *Parliamentary Proceedings Broadcasting Act* to provide for the broadcasting and televising of the proceedings of the proposed joint sitting of Parliament.

9. At 31 December 1971 the *Broadcasting and Television Act* was reprinted in consolidated form and the complete Act is now contained in that single publication and the *Broadcasting and Television Acts* No. 8 of 1971, No. 72 of 1971, No. 49 of 1972 and No. 50 of 1973. The complete regulations under the *Broadcasting and Television Act* are contained in Consolidated Statutory Rules 1966 No. 152 as amended by Statutory Rules 1967 No. 167, 1968 No. 112, 1969 No. 165, 1970 No. 143, 1970 No. 196, 1971 No. 163, 1972 No. 162 and 1973 No. 1.

MEMBERSHIP OF THE BOARD

10. 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. Miles Fortunatus Evelyn Wright, re-appointed as Full-Time Member and Chairman for a period of five years from 15 March 1971.
 Mr. John Miskel Donovan re-appointed as Full-Time Member and Vice-Chairman from 20 October 1973 until his retirement on 31 January 1974.
 Mr. John Edwin Neary, O.B.E., appointed Full-Time Member on 27 June 1973 and appointed Vice-Chairman for a period of five years from 1 February 1974.
 Mr. William Leslie Carrington Davies appointed as Full-Time Member for a period of five years from 1 February 1974

Part-time Members

- Mr. Henry Sydney Harte, until his retirement on 28 February 1974.
 Mr. Edmund Netterville Williams, appointed for a period of three years from 31 January 1973.
 Mr. Harold James Souter appointed for a period of five years from 1 March 1974.

11. Following the retirement of Mr. Donovan as Full-Time Member and Vice-Chairman of the Board, Mr. J. E. Neary was appointed Vice-Chairman and Mr. W. L. C. Davies was appointed a Full-Time Member. Mr. Davies has had almost

twenty years experience of senior management in the media including broadcasting, television and newspapers and has had a long and close association with a large cross section of the industrial movement in South Australia.

12. Following the retirement of Mr. H. S. Harte (who did not seek re-appointment on the expiration of his appointment) as part-time Member of the Board on 28 February 1974, Mr. H. J. Souter was appointed on 1 March 1974. Mr. Souter is Secretary of the Australian Council of Trade Unions and has had wide experience in the industrial sphere of the broadcasting industry. He has also had a long association with the union movement.

13. The Board wishes to place on record its appreciation of Mr. Harte's services to the Board over the past three years. Mr. Harte had taken a deep interest in the work of the Board and in particular his wide knowledge of the advertising industry was of great value. The Minister also expressed appreciation of the contribution that Mr. Harte had made.

14. The Board also wishes to place on record its appreciation of Mr. Donovan's long and valued services and Members' appreciation of their association with him as a colleague. He has been associated with the broadcasting and television industry for a period of 40 years including 25 years with the Board. He was the Board's Secretary immediately prior to his appointment as a Full-Time Member.

15. The retirement of Mr. Donovan marked his completion of just one month less than 50 years service with the Australian Public Service. He joined the Postmaster-General's Department in 1924 as a junior mechanic and after a period of some 11 years in the Engineering Branch of the Department as a mechanic and then as a clerical officer, he occupied technical positions in the then Wireless Branch of the Department.

16. In the two years prior to joining the Control Board as Assistant Secretary on its formation in 1949, Mr. Donovan was engaged on special duties concerning Parliamentary Committees and Cabinet Committees on broadcasting.

17. On the international scene, Mr. Donovan has been a member of a number of delegations and he also undertook special investigations for the Australian Government into television in Great Britain, U.S.A. and other countries. In 1953 he was adviser to the Royal Commission on Television which investigated the desirability or otherwise of the introduction of television services in Australia.

18. Mr. Donovan was recognised as an expert on broadcasting legislation, having been associated with the framing of the original *Broadcasting and Television Act*, and the many amendments since. He is highly respected throughout the broadcasting and television industry for his broad and deep knowledge of all administrative aspects of the Board's work. The Board wishes Mr. Donovan a long and happy retirement.

FUNCTIONS OF THE BOARD

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

- (a) to ensure the provision of services by broadcasting stations and television stations in accordance with plans from time to time prepared by the Board and approved by the Minister;

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

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

MEETINGS OF THE BOARD

21. The Board throughout the year held regular meetings to deal with normal business.

22. In addition the Board held special meetings in Deniliquin, from 19-21 November 1973 for the purpose of holding a public inquiry into the grant of translator station licences (see paragraph 495). The Board also held a meeting in Perth on 13 March 1974 for the purpose of holding a public inquiry into the applications received for the grant of a licence for a commercial broadcasting station in each of the Port Hedland and Roebourne/Karratha/Dampier areas of Western Australia. (See paragraph 282.) The Board also took the opportunity to hold a normal meeting in Perth at this time.

23. The Board also held a public inquiry into the applications received for the grant of a second commercial broadcasting station in Canberra from 27 May 1974 to 20 June 1974. (See paragraph 276.)

24. The Board also held special meetings for its statutory consultations with the Federation of Australian Commercial Broadcasters and the Federation of Australian Commercial Television Stations pursuant to Section 16(4) of the Act (see paragraphs 227 and 229).

25. During the year, the Board held a number of other special meetings with the Federation of Australian Commercial Television Stations, representatives of unions, various organisations associated with the Industry and the Perth commercial television stations in connection with the Board's review of the Australian content points system (see paragraph 570).

26. In addition to the meeting held in Perth referred to above, the Board met in Brisbane on 4 September 1973 and also 2 April 1974, in Sydney on 18 September 1973 and again in Sydney on 7 May 1974 when business included a meeting with the Film Censorship Board.

27. In addition the Board held two special meetings to consider appeals against decisions by the Film Censorship Board (see paragraph 635). Other appeals were considered in the normal course of Board meetings.

28. The Board met representatives of station 4ZR Roma, in Brisbane on 5 September 1973 concerning the operations of the station. The Board also held special meetings with GTV Melbourne concerning the "Graham Kennedy Show" (see paragraph 648), and also with representatives of station ATN concerning the programme "Some of my Best Friends Aren't". The Board also met the General Manager of commercial television station BTQ Brisbane who was called upon to explain misleading publicity concerning the programme "Class of 74" and with executives of television stations and programme producing organisations concerning violence in programmes televised prior to 8.30 p.m. (see paragraph 641).

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

STAFF OF THE BOARD

30. As provided for in the Broadcasting and Television Act, the staff of the Board is employed under the Public Service Act. During the year the approved establishment, including 17 positions which had been agreed to by the Public Service Inspector but not formally created at 30 June 1974, rose from 242 to 272. Staff actually employed as at 30 June 1974 totalled 246 compared with 199 at 30 June 1973.

31. The approved establishment of 272 positions comprises 181 positions in Head Office and 91 positions in State Offices. The establishment increase during 1973/74 resulted both from the need to strengthen the professional and technical staff as well as to provide additional clerical assistance in the Head Office.

32. On 7 June 1974 the Prime Minister announced that restraints would be imposed on the growth in staff throughout the Australian Public Service in pursuance of the Government's policy for economies in expenditure. At the time of preparation of this Report, the Board had not received advice as to the effect this would have on its staffing establishment.

HEAD OFFICE ORGANISATION

33. The Board's Head Office organisation comprises four Divisions namely the Secretary's Division, the Policy and Licensing Division, the Programme Services Division and the Engineering Services Division which previously had been known as the Technical Services Division.

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

35. On the occasion of the Golden Jubilee of the Australian Post Office (hereinafter referred to as the A.P.O.) Research Laboratories, a two day Symposium—"Whither Communications" was held at the University of Melbourne on Wednesday 15 August and Thursday 16 August 1973 at which eminent international and local speakers presented a range of views on future developments in communications services and technology and on their social implications. Many members of the Board's staff attended the Symposium and Mr. E. J. Wilkinson, the Board's Director, Engineering Services presented a paper "Future Developments in Sound and Vision Broadcasting in Australia."

36. A paper on VHF and UHF FM broadcasting was presented to the IREE National Convention held in Melbourne in August 1973, by Mr. S. F. Brownless, Assistant Director and Mr. J. M. Dixon, Sectional Engineer, of the Engineering Services Division.

37. Officers of the Board also attended a "National Telecommunications Plan Seminar", which was conducted by the A.P.O. and the Department of the Media in Sydney on 12 and 13 February 1974.

38. The Board's Director, Programme Services Division, Mr. J. G. Quaine, continued to represent the Board and, at the request of the Secretary of the Department of the Media, the Department, on an Interdepartmental Committee Inquiry into Boxing and other Combat Sports. During the year the Committee reported on the need for controls on the conduct of boxing and other combat sports. Mr. Quaine also continued to participate in the work of the Australian Council for Children's Films and Television.

39. As in previous years the Board maintained its interest in the Australian Society for Education in Films and Television, the Educational Television Association of Australia and the Association for Teachers of Film Appreciation. A seminar on audience measurement techniques, organised by the Department of the Media, in Sydney, was attended by officers of the Programme Services Division. Officers of this Division also addressed various adult and student groups concerning the Board's programme standards and children's programmes.

STATE ORGANISATIONS

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

41. During the year the approved establishment of the State Offices remained unchanged at 91 being made up of a State Representative in each State, 22 positions to provide administrative and clerical support to specialised staff, 24 positions in the engineering division and 39 positions to undertake duties relating to the Board's responsibilities in relation to broadcasting and television programmes.

LOCATION OF BOARD'S OFFICES

42. The Board's Head Office and Victorian State Office are located at Marland House, 570 Bourke Street, Melbourne, 3000 (Tel. 602-0151, Telex 32844) and offices in the other capital cities are:

Sydney—109-113 Pitt Street, Sydney, N.S.W. 2000 (Tel. 25-3964) (Telex 22115).

Brisbane—339 Coronation Drive, Brisbane, Q'ld. 4000, or P.O. Box 91, Toowong 4066 (Tel. 71-2277) (Telex 41569).

Adelaide—Skandia House, 32 South Terrace, Adelaide, S.A. 5000 (Tel. 51-9076) (Telex 88015).

Perth—10th Floor, Lombard House, 251 Adelaide Terrace, Perth, W.A. 6000 (Tel. 25-7448) (Telex 93254).

Hobart—7th Floor, AMP Building, 86 Collins Street, Hobart, Tas. 7000 (Tel. 34-5918) (Telex 58133).

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

44. The lease for the premises occupied by the Board in Pitt Street expired on 14 February 1974. The Board continues to occupy the premises on a monthly basis pending acquisition of new premises, negotiations for which were proceeding at the time of writing this report.

FINANCIAL ACCOUNTS OF THE BOARD

45. In conformity with the provisions of Section 28 of the *Broadcasting and Television Act 1942-1973*, a statement of financial accounts of the Board for the year ended 30 June 1974 together with the report of the Auditor-General as to those accounts, appears as Appendix S of this Report.

PART II—GENERAL

THE AUSTRALIAN BROADCASTING AND TELEVISION SERVICES

46. The Australian broadcasting and television services comprise the national and commercial broadcasting services, the national and commercial television services and television repeater stations operated by private enterprise in remote communities. The national broadcasting and television services are provided by the A.B.C. through transmitters operated by the A.P.O. The commercial broadcasting and television services and the television repeater station services are provided by stations operated under licences granted by the Minister for the Media on the recommendation of the Board. Details of broadcasting stations (commercial and national) and television stations, including translator stations (commercial and national) and repeater stations in operation on 30 June 1974 are contained in Appendices A to G respectively of this Report.

Broadcasting Services in Papua New Guinea

47. With the recent establishment of the National Broadcasting Commission of Papua New Guinea and the eventual independence of that country, it is no longer the responsibility of the Board to report on broadcasting developments there, except in so far as they may relate to the development of services in Australia. In this connection the Board intends to maintain close liaison with the National Broadcasting Commission.

LICENSING OF COMMERCIAL BROADCASTING AND TELEVISION STATIONS

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

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

Details regarding current licences and renewals of licences will be found in paragraph 274 and paragraphs 291 to 316 (broadcasting) and 462 to 480 (television) of this Report.

ANNUAL STATISTICS OF STATIONS AND RECEIVING LICENCES

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

Year Ending	Number of Broadcasting Stations in Operation		Number of Listeners' Licences	Number of Television Stations in Operation		Number of Viewers' Licences	Number of Combined Listeners' and Viewers' Licences
				National	Commercial		
Scaled Sets System							
30 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	..
1964 ..	65	110	2,301,790	18	24	1,882,099	..
1965 ..	65	111	1,927,628	24	30	1,614,611	430,014
1966 ..	69	111	679,096	34	39	378,819	1,846,855
1967 ..	70	111	549,714	38	41	416,809	1,988,326
1968 ..	73	114	487,248	39	42	426,780	2,092,612
1969 ..	73	114	440,529	39	45	459,774	2,189,683
1970 ..	74	114	395,533	41	45	483,114	2,274,860
1971 ..	75	116	362,082	48	46	508,311	2,336,857
1972 ..	80	118	338,069	52	48	518,744	2,419,914
1973 ..	82	118	321,040	53	48	519,404	2,493,429
1974 ..	81*	118	304,797	72	48	475,573	2,546,433

* Includes four new stations, but excludes five stations formerly operating in Papua New Guinea.

In addition to the above national broadcasting stations there were, as at 30 June 1974, national high frequency stations operating at 4 centres which are intended in the main to provide service for listeners in the more remote parts of Australia.

FINANCIAL RESULTS OF BROADCASTING AND TELEVISION SERVICES

50. In the year 1972-73, the latest for which complete information is available, \$212,092,081 was spent on the operation of broadcasting and television services, by the A.B.C., the A.P.O. and licensees of commercial stations. Revenue of commercial broadcasting and television stations totalled \$164,982,006 and their combined operational expenditure was \$131,666,687. Operational expenditure (by the A.B.C., the A.P.O. and the Departments of Services and Property and Manufacturing Industry) on the National Broadcasting Service and the National Television Service totalled \$84,762,115 less revenue of \$4,336,721 derived by the A.B.C. from public concerts, etc. Revenue in the same year from broadcast listeners' and television viewers' licence fees amounted to \$67,050,491.

COMMERCIAL BROADCASTING STATIONS—FINANCIAL RESULTS

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

Financial Year	Number of Stations in Operation	Stations Making a Profit	Stations Showing a Loss	Total Revenue	Total Expenditure	Net Result (Before Taxation but after Licence Fee)
				\$	\$	\$
1968-69	114	103	11	34,548,366	25,232,151	9,316,215
1969-70	114	101	13	37,058,864	27,483,360	9,575,504
1970-71	116	107	9	41,431,769	30,616,590	10,815,179
1971-72	118	99	19	45,770,912	34,053,390	11,717,522
1972-73	118	102	16	49,339,135	37,405,590	11,933,545

Licence fees paid by stations are given in paragraph 298

COMMERCIAL TELEVISION STATIONS—FINANCIAL RESULTS

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

Financial Year	Number of Stations in Operation	Stations Making a Profit	Stations Showing a Loss	Total Revenue	Total Expenditure	Net Result (Before Taxation but after Licence Fee)
				\$	\$	\$
1968-69	45	37	8	82,984,802	67,597,657	15,387,145
1969-70	45	41	4	91,191,531	74,521,232	16,670,299
1970-71	46	40	6	96,186,417	78,436,891	17,749,526
1971-72	48	41	7	102,029,697	84,616,371	17,413,326
1972-73	48	48	..	115,642,871	94,261,097	21,380,774

Licence fees paid by stations are given in paragraph 471.

EXPENDITURE ON THE NATIONAL BROADCASTING SERVICE AND NATIONAL TELEVISION SERVICE 1973-74*

53. Expenditure in relation to the National Broadcasting Service and the National Television Service (including both programme and technical services) during 1973-74 was as shown hereunder together with comparative figures for 1972-73 and 1971-72:

	1973-74	1972-73	1971-72
<i>Operational Expenditure—</i>			
A.B.C.	\$ 81,856,093	\$ 66,211,909	\$ 59,600,057
A.P.O.—Transmission, technical and other services	16,302,478	13,947,409	12,473,209
Departments of Services and Property and Manufacturing Industry	264,445	266,076	165,995
	98,423,016	80,425,394	72,239,261
<i>Capital Expenditure—</i>			
A.B.C.	7,815,362	3,899,703	2,669,491
A.P.O.	4,800,202	2,843,773	2,849,186
Departments of Services and Property and Manufacturing Industry	2,727,677	4,452,624	5,878,597
	15,343,241	11,196,100	11,397,274
Total Expenditure	113,766,257	91,621,494	83,636,535

54. The gross operational expenditure of the A.B.C. was \$88,856,603 but revenue amounting to \$7,000,510 was derived from public concerts, subsidies for symphony orchestras, sale of publications, the sale of news services and miscellaneous sources.

* Excludes the following expenditure: Australian Broadcasting Control Board \$3,348,132 and Australian Post Office \$17,499 being subsidies to commercial broadcasting stations for landline services for news relays.

REVENUE FROM BROADCASTING AND TELEVISION SERVICES

55. Revenue received in 1973-74 from broadcasting and television services which excludes wireless telegraphy fees, amounted to \$73,174,933 as shown hereunder, together with comparative figures from 1972-73 and 1971-72:

	1973-74	1972-73	1971-72
Broadcast listeners' and television viewers' licence fees	\$ 68,458,647	\$ 67,050,491	\$ 61,785,397
Broadcasting stations' licence fees	590,565	491,204	473,854
Television stations' licence fees	2,409,672	2,023,720	1,966,685
Miscellaneous	1,716,049	1,084,365	962,831
	73,174,933	70,649,780	65,188,767

RECEIVING LICENCES

56. The following tables show the various classes of receiving licences which were current on 30 June 1974:

Listeners' Licences

Class of Licence	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Australia
Ordinary	62,040	36,866	43,063	56,779	22,662	5,329	226,739
Hirers	53	25	171	22	..	2	273
Lodging House	4,128	1,365	2,023	684	1,309	406	9,915
Pensioners	20,186	9,877	14,129	9,179	4,610	1,858	59,839
Total	86,407	48,133	59,386	66,664	28,581	7,595	296,766
Short Term Hirers	2,004	737	179	4,005	49	1,057	8,031

Combined Receiving Licences

Class of Licence	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Australia
Ordinary	722,535	597,820	294,396	220,488	155,097	57,262	2,047,598
Free	3,255	2,506	890	1,281	874	652	9,458
Lodging House ..	4,526	5,685	2,708	1,510	3,098	398	17,925
Pensioner	179,525	126,821	71,443	45,568	33,003	15,092	471,452
Total	909,841	732,832	369,437	268,847	192,072	73,404	2,546,433

Viewers' Licences

Class of Licence	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Australia
Ordinary	60,707	53,899	29,394	16,827	10,580	4,749	176,156
Hirers	151	267	1,484	793	666	174	3,535
Lodging House ..	4,488	3,024	2,492	1,952	774	303	13,033
Pensioners	15,753	10,115	6,612	2,526	2,489	1,291	38,786
Total	81,099	67,305	39,982	22,098	14,509	6,517	231,510
Short Term Hirers	94,897	36,146	14,671	56,508	34,074	7,767	244,063

57. The fee for a Broadcast Listeners Licence is \$8.00 in Zone 1, which includes all places within a radius of 250 miles from broadcasting stations specified by the Board. All except 25,177 of the broadcast listeners licences current on 30 June 1974, were issued in Zone 1. The fee for such licences in Zone 2 which comprise all other areas is \$4.25. The fee for licences granted to certain types of pensioners is \$1.00 and 70c in Zone 2.

58. The fee for a television viewers licence is \$19.00 except in the case of pensioners who pay a licence fee of \$3.00. The fee for a combined receiving licence is \$26.50 which is only obtainable in Zone 1, the fee for a pensioner's licence is \$4.00. Combined Receiving Licences are granted free of charge to blind persons and schools and with the discounts granted to pensioners, the value of these concessions amount to approximately \$12,000,000.

EMPLOYMENT

59. The number of people permanently employed by commercial broadcasting and television stations at 30 June 1974 was approximately 6,900, the fully employed staff of the A.B.C. numbered 7,055 and the A.P.O. employed 1,082 in connection with the operation of transmitters for the national broadcasting and television services. Some 1,933 persons are employed full-time by the various independent production companies which are engaged in the production of commercials and feature programmes for broadcasting and television.

Section 114 of the Act provides that:

- (1) The Commission and licensees shall, as far as possible, use the services of Australians in the production and presentation of broadcasting and television programmes.
- (2) Not less than 5 per centum of the time occupied by programmes of the Commission, and not less than 5 per centum of the time occupied by the programmes of a commercial

broadcasting station, in the broadcasting of music shall be devoted to the broadcasting of works of composers who are Australians.

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

In connection with this provision of the Act, the Board has determined certain requirements for the Australian content of television programmes and broadcasting of Australian Music performances on commercial stations. Detailed comment on these matters will be found in paragraphs 409 to 424 (broadcasting) and 565 to 579 (television).

SENATE STANDING COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION, SCIENCE AND THE ARTS

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

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

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

61. A second progress report of the Committee was issued in August 1973.

62. During the year, the Board supplied information as requested by the Committee on various matters associated with the industry and submitted a further supplementary submission to the Committee covering the following matters:

- (a) The Independent Broadcasting Authority (U.K.) and its relevance to Australian conditions;
- (b) The problem of violence in television programmes.

Evidence had not been taken by the Committee on this submission prior to the dissolution of Parliament.

63. At the time of writing this report, the committee had not been reconstituted following the dissolution of Parliament.

JOINT COMMITTEE ON THE BROADCASTING OF PARLIAMENTARY PROCEEDINGS—
TELEVISION INQUIRY

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

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

65. The Committee commenced its inquiry in Sydney at the Legislative Council Chamber, Parliament House with public hearings on 28 and 29 June 1973. The Board made written submissions to the Committee and presented evidence at its inquiry in Melbourne on 5 July 1973 and in Canberra on 27 July 1973. At the request of the Committee the Board conducted a survey into the interest of the public in the televising of Parliament. (See paragraph 654.) The report on the survey was presented to the Committee in Canberra on 26 November 1973.

66. The report of the Committee was presented to Parliament on 10 April 1974. The principal recommendations of the Committee were as follows:—

1. The Committee has found that it is desirable, in principle, to televise the proceedings of the Parliament;
2. The Committee has recommended that there be a two-week trial period of closed-circuit televising to enable members to evaluate televising before making a decision on the Committee's other recommendations;
3. The Committee has recommended that there be a telecast of question time on the evening of each sitting day and that there be a weekly summary programme produced. The Committee has recommended that these programmes be telecast on a national basis by the Australian Broadcasting Commission and that they be produced by a special unit to be known as the Parliamentary Television Unit;

Other recommendations of the Committee relate to providing access to parliamentary videotapes to all television networks for inclusion of material in news, current affairs and documentary programmes; to permitting the televising of committee proceedings and to the liberalising of the present rules governing access to the radio broadcasts. (The Committee laid down draft guidelines which were appended to its report. These guidelines carefully prescribe the manner in which any television programme might be produced).

67. At the time of the dissolution of Parliament the report had not been debated in Parliament.

AUSTRALIAN FILM PRODUCING INDUSTRY—INQUIRY BY THE TARIFF BOARD (now Industries Assistance Commission)

68. Paragraph 64 of the Board's Twenty-Fifth Annual Report sets out the terms of reference for the inquiry conducted by the Tariff Board (now Industries Assistance Commission) into the question of assistance to the Australian Film Producing Industry.

69. The main recommendations of the Commission in its report to the Prime Minister on 13 July 1973 were as follows:—

An independent statutory body, to be known as the Australian Film Authority, be established to: administer the grants and other financial measures recommended by the Commission to assist film producers; arrange the distribution of Australian films or television programmes; determine and ensure the operation of quota provisions for short films intended for showing in Australian theatres; assist the exhibition of films unlikely to stand commercial competition; operate a purchasing and distribution agency for imported television programmes; administer and control the Experimental Film and Television Fund and the Film and Television Development Fund; administer and control the Commonwealth Film Unit; assist archival activity; and collect necessary statistics and conduct market research into distribution and exhibition.

Legislative provision should be made to adjust and regulate the ownership and control of cinemas.

Assistance to the production of motion picture films and television programmes should be reviewed in five years.

COLOUR TELEVISION SETS AND COMPONENTS— ELECTRONIC AND ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT INQUIRIES BY TARIFF BOARD (now Industries Assistance Commission).

70. As reported in the Board's Twenty-Fifth Annual Report, written and oral evidence was given to the above inquiries by the Board's Director, Engineering Services Division. The report of the Tariff Board (now I.A.C.) of 27 September 1973, sets out recommendations regarding changes in tariffs over a wide range of consumer electronic equipment and components including those listed for the original inquiries. The Prime Minister's Press Statement of 19 November 1973, advised that while accepting the "basic thrusts" of the Report, the Government had decided not to accept its precise recommendations in respect to the rates of duty but instead had decided on a flat rate of 35% which, while higher than that recommended, was still lower than the old rates. Both the Tariff Board Report of 27 September 1973, and an associated report "The Demand for Colour Television Receivers" contain a great deal of information which is relevant to the Board's responsibilities in planning the Australian sound and television services.

FURTHER DEVELOPMENT OF THE SERVICES

Broadcasting

71. During the year, the Board carried out an extensive review of the medium frequency broadcasting services throughout Australia because of the need to make provision in the medium frequency band for a second national service in many country areas and for public access stations. This review led to a re-appraisal of the criteria used for planning the medium frequency service, having regard to the practical service areas of stations, the use of synchronised transmissions and directional aerials and possible changes in the international standards relating to channel widths. The overall effect of the development of a revised basis for the planning of the medium frequency broadcasting service was to allow the establishment of a large number of additional stations.

72. The Minister announced the Government's new policy on the sharing of medium frequency channels on 18 February 1974.

73. The new policy for sharing the medium frequency channels is based on the following engineering considerations:

- (a) by comparison with most other countries using medium frequency sound broadcasting stations, Australia has not, to date, operated stations on a common operating frequency to the limits that are technically feasible;
- (b) it is possible by the more general use of directional aerials and by the judicious use of geographic spacing between stations sharing a common frequency to substantially increase the number of stations sharing channels while still fully meeting the international standards for medium frequency sound broadcasting transmissions;
- (c) the major issue which arises in deciding to share the medium frequency channels more heavily than has been the practice to date, is the reduction in distant (particularly night-time) coverage of many existing commercial stations. The distant listeners are always far beyond the major "area of interest" of the station concerned but have come to be regarded as justifiable

additions to their main audience particularly as there has always been evidence of listener appreciation of their ability to receive distant signals.

A change in the existing channel sharing philosophies would bring medium frequency station coverage more in line with existing television station service areas and in keeping with the likely coverage areas of the impending FM services;

- (d) the general rule for the sharing of channels would be to limit station coverage to the nearest point of night-time fading (i.e. co-channel interference must not exceed the level of the station's own skywave interfering signal);
- (e) the only exceptions to this rule would be certain strategically placed national stations operating on low frequency channels with high transmitter power giving wide day-time coverage and also capable of giving night-time skywave coverage to outback areas of Queensland, New South Wales, South Australia and Western Australia not yet provided with day-time services;
- (f) by setting the defined coverage of stations at the limit caused by night-time fading, and providing appropriate transmitter power to combat noise and/or co-channel interference, it will be possible to provide a more uniformly high quality of reception than is presently achieved on many of the medium frequency services;
- (g) it is expected that the increase in the number of stations operating on medium frequency channels in Australia can be accomplished without prejudicing the present agreement for the sharing of channels between Australia and New Zealand;
- (h) the normalised cost (dollars per square kilometer per programme) of sound broadcasting services in Australia will rise because of higher transmitting station costs (directional aerials and in certain cases higher transmitting power) and also due to the decision to limit coverage to the inner edge of the night-time fading zone, but as stated in (f) the quality of service will be improved;
- (i) the ability to achieve the greatest possible increase in medium frequency services on the Eastern coast of Australia is dependent upon the introduction of directional aerials at stations now using omni-directional aerials. In certain areas (notably Sydney and Melbourne) it may be necessary to move the existing transmitting stations, either to gain sufficient site area to accommodate directional aerials or to avoid a reduction in the coverage on important bearings from the present sites when a directional aerial pattern is provided.

74. In the case of the national service, Ministerial approval has been given for the establishment of stations at Tomerong (near Nowra) and at Moruya, New South Wales, and at Wyndham, Western Australia. The establishment of these stations was proposed before the new plan was developed, and in the next year it is proposed to seek Ministerial approval for a progressive expansion and improvement of the national service including the provision of the first and second network programme of the national service to those areas presently receiving only the regional service which is a combination of the first and second network programmes.

75. The Board has under continuous examination the question of the further extension of the commercial services, and reports and recommendations to the

Minister concerning the invitation of applications for additional commercial broadcasting services will continue. With regard to the commercial service, the Minister on 10 April 1974 approved a recommendation by the Board that he invite applications for a licence for another commercial broadcasting station at Adelaide, South Australia.

76. Details of the present position in regard to the granting of licences for a commercial broadcasting station in each of the Port Hedland and Dampier/Karratha/Roebourne areas of Western Australia, at Charters Towers, Queensland, and at Canberra, A.C.T. (to which reference was made in paragraph 72 of the Twenty-Fifth Annual Report) are set out in paragraphs 282 to 290.

77. In addition, the Board approved changed operating conditions for one national and six commercial stations, and some of the approved changes were effected during the year together with several which had been previously approved.

78. Further details regarding the development of the medium frequency broadcasting services are given in Part IV of this Report.

79. Following the Independent Public Inquiry into the provision of a frequency modulation broadcasting service and the Australian Government's acceptance of the recommendation that this service should be developed within Band II of the VHF spectrum, the Board is undertaking the planning of this service as a matter of urgency. Details regarding the development of the frequency modulation broadcasting service are given in paragraphs 88 to 124 of this Report.

Television

80. Of the 40 national stations involved in Stage 7 of development, 28 are now in operation and it is expected that the remaining 12 will come into operation towards the end of 1974.

81. A map showing the location of the seventh stage national stations and television repeater stations is reproduced on page 18.

82. The extension of the television service by means of translator stations was continued during the year, with one national translator station coming into operation and Ministerial approval being given for the establishment of a further 11 national and five commercial translator stations.

83. It is envisaged that further development will not proceed by means of stages but rather that improvements in various areas will be authorised steadily as investigations proceed into the service deficiencies which are known to exist in various areas throughout Australia. A television coverage of 98% of the total Australian population has been authorised. The remaining 2% of unserved population is scattered, mainly in relatively remote areas over about 85% of the total land area of Australia.

84. The development of the national and commercial television services is covered in more detail in Part VII of this Report.

85. The opportunity was taken to change the output channel of a number of translator stations from channel 5 in those cases where the stations had not yet become operative or where new equipment was proposed, at or after the time that the decision was made to contain the frequency modulation service in Band II of the VHF

91. The factors influencing the Board's decision to recommend that FM services be introduced in the UHF rather than the VHF bands were fully explained in the Board's Report, and were referred to in a "Position Paper" prepared for the Minister for the Media, which was tabled by him in Parliament on 6 June 1973, and reproduced in the Board's Twenty-Fifth Annual Report.

The "Position Paper" also included a timetable of the forward planning work initiated by the Board.

92. As mentioned in paragraph 60, the Senate Standing Committee on Education, Science and the Arts, continued its examination during the year of "All aspects of broadcasting and television, including Australian content of television programmes".

93. The Standing Committee discussed FM broadcasting with the Chairman and Director of Engineering Services, but unfortunately there was no opportunity for the Board to present written technical evidence before the Committee issued its Second Progress Report on 31 August 1973. This report recommended, in relation to the question of the choice of VHF or UHF for FM broadcasting—

- (i) That the whole question be re-examined from technical, economic and social angles.
- (ii) That the technical investigation be done by technically qualified people who have had no previous association with the problem, in order that a full, fresh look be taken, with no possibility of prior commitment and with no existing positions to defend.
- (iii) That full cost/benefit analysis of all technically possible courses of actions be carried out, mindful of the potential for diversity that FM will allow. The 'courses of action' should include any technically possible re-allocation in parts of the spectrum not presently used for broadcasting.

94. Arising from the considerable public debate which followed the publication of the Senate Standing Committee's Report, the Minister for the Media recommended to the Australian Government that an independent committee of inquiry be set up to examine all aspects of the matter.

95. In November 1973, the then Special Minister of State, Senator Don Willesee, and the Minister for the Media announced the appointment of Sir Francis McLean, C.B.E., as the Chairman of an independent two-man Inquiry into the technical, social and economic implications of establishing FM radio broadcasting in Australia. Sir Francis is Chairman of the Telecommunications Industry Standard Committee of the British Standards Institution; he was Director of Engineering at the B.B.C. from 1962 to 1968, and was closely associated with the introduction of FM broadcasting in the United Kingdom.

96. The second member of the Inquiry was Professor Charles Cyril Renwick, Director of Research of the Hunter Valley Research Foundation and Honorary Professor of the University of Newcastle since 1966.

97. The terms of reference of the Inquiry, which was asked to present its report and recommendations to the Government by 31 March 1974 are set out below.

98. To inquire into, and report upon, the technical, social and economic implications of establishing frequency modulation broadcasting in Australia and to

recommend whether the VHF or UHF broadcasting band, or an intermixture of the two, should be used to introduce new services.

99. In making the inquiry and recommendations, to take into account the following matters:

1. the Australian Government's desire that FM broadcasting be introduced as speedily as is possible consistent with the public interest;
2. the Australian Government's policy of encouraging plurality of involvement in the media;
3. the various reports of the Australian Broadcasting Control Board on the problems involved in frequency allocation and the establishment of FM broadcasting services;
4. the Second Progress Report of the Senate Standing Committee on Education, Science and the Arts on 'All Aspects of Television and Broadcasting including Australian content of Television Programmes' made in August 1973;
5. the immediate and long-term implications for the listening public, the Government and industry having regard to the costs and benefits of alternative technical solutions;
6. the unique situation which exists in Australia through the use of non-standard frequencies for established television services;
7. the likely consequences of any intermixture of two or three different forms of radio services (AM, VHF/FM, UHF/FM); and
8. the need to allow for adequate future expansion in any FM services which may be introduced having regard to past, present and anticipated trends in demand.

100. The hearings of the Independent Inquiry were held on 14 days between 14 January 1974 and 22 February 1974 at Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane, Adelaide, Perth, Hobart and Newcastle. The Board presented evidence to the Inquiry on 21 January 1974. (See appendix R.)

101. In addition to presenting this evidence the Board's officers provided assistance in computing the availability of VHF FM channels over a wide range of possible changes to television services. The Commissioners inspected the Board's laboratories and accepted the evidence on interaction between TV and FM transmissions presented in the Board's Technical Report No. 34 and a later addendum of January 1974.

102. The Inquiry's report was tendered on 8 March 1974 and tabled in the Senate by the Minister for the Media on 13 March.

103. In general terms the report envisages the development of VHF FM services in four phases, which would be implemented at a rate depending on the demand for FM channels. The whole of the costed proposals for the development of up to six transmissions in each of the 40 main television areas are attainable within the first phase of FM frequency allocation, achieved by closing down TV transmissions in Channel 5 wherever necessary, and clearing other services from the band 92-94 MHz, and spacing FM channels in the same area at 800 kHz (essentially the proposal studied in the Board's Technical Report No. 34).

104. For Phase 2, which might commence in 8 or 9 years time, the report considers that by then all FM services should be able to separate transmissions at 400kHz spacing, so that additional FM channels, could be interleaved with the original channels.

105. For Phase 3, FM transmissions would be deployed in the existing television Channel 4 (94-101 MHz), the television services being moved to a new channel to be

established between existing TV channels Nos. 9 and 10. This band is at present occupied by the Australian VHF distance measuring equipment (DME) system of radio air navigation. This system would be transferred over a period of years to an UHF band already used internationally for DME services.

106. For Phase 4, FM transmissions would be deployed in the upper portion of the existing television Channel 3 (88–92 MHz), the television services being moved to a new band to be cleared between 70 and 85 MHz by the transfer of fixed and mobile radio services to other bands.

107. Briefly stated, the Report's recommendations are that FM broadcasting should be started in Australia as soon as possible on the following basis:—

- (i) Use of the Pilot Tone stereo system in the VHF band (88–108 MHz).
- (ii) Provision to be made for the establishment of a network of FM stations conducted by the Australian Broadcasting Commission, as well as the licensing of commercial stations and non-profit community stations financed by funds raised from members of the public or institutions. The Report also recommends that public access radio stations should be established by the Department of the Media.
- (iii) Initial frequency allocations should be made in the portion of the band from 92–94 MHz, and then in the portion from 101–108 MHz (at present allocated to television Channel 5). The use of the 101–108 MHz area will involve the allocation of new channels to television stations operating on Channel 5. The Report estimates that with the partial usage of the FM band as recommended, sufficient FM stations could be established to meet the demands of the next seven to eight years, provided that adequate finance and technical effort was available.
- (iv) That no new television stations should be allocated the Channel 5 frequency, and no new authorisation should be made in Channels 3 or 4 (85–92 MHz and 94–101 MHz respectively) pending a detailed forecast of the requirement for additional FM stations in the 1980's.
- (v) That arrangements to control the performance of television and FM receivers should be made particularly in relation to their mutual interference producing capabilities.
- (vi) That consideration be given to the setting up of a permanent consultative committee to advise on basic matters affecting the development of all broadcasting services whether over the air, by wire, by satellite, by recorded form or by any new form of mass communication.
- (vii) That a body should be set up to co-ordinate the purely technical aspects of broadcasting development.

108. The Report also recommends that full advantage be taken of the forecast made by the Minister for the Media on 20 February 1974, that the number of AM stations throughout Australia could be doubled. This matter is referred to in detail in paragraph 71.

109. On 8 April 1974 the Minister for the Media informed Parliament that the Australian Government had accepted the Report in principle. The Board's planning

work for the introduction of FM broadcasting services continued, taking into account the recommendations of the Independent Inquiry.

110. However, on 4 June 1974, the Prime Minister informed the Minister for the Media, that in view of the implications of the Government's intention to introduce frequency modulation broadcasting and provide for additional stations in the medium frequency band, that the Priorities Review Staff should report to the Government on the allocation of FM and AM channels. At the time of the preparation of this report the Priorities Review Staff was conducting its investigations.

Comment on the Report of the Independent Inquiry into FM Broadcasting:

111. The Board agrees, as was stated in its FM Report, that, if possible, FM should be introduced in the VHF band. It is noted that the Committee fully accepts the Board's Technical Report No. 34, which details the engineering studies upon which Chapter 3 of the Board's report on FM broadcasting was based.

112. Arising from this, the Commission of Inquiry also fully accepts the Board's conclusion that FM broadcasting cannot be accommodated in the VHF band without disruption to other services. The Board, being obliged by the Broadcasting and Television Act to operate "within bands of frequencies notified to the Board by the Postmaster-General as being available", had decided that, FM broadcasting being desirable, it would have to be introduced at UHF: it considered the possible development of VHF FM to be restricted essentially to Phase 1 as defined in the McLean Report. Within the Board's terms of reference, the only way to provide for further FM expansion was by displacement of TV services to the UHF band—which the Board studied and rejected as unacceptable to the community in cost and loss of coverage.

113. Not inhibited by the Act, the McLean Report recommends some far-reaching changes in frequency allocation in Australia. In effect, as far as frequencies allocated to broadcasting are concerned, the report recommends a substantial reversal of the plans recommended by the Huxley Committee, and adopted by the Government, in 1961. The Huxley Committee recommended that the international FM band be used in Australia for television, and that FM, if required, be developed at UHF.

114. It would also be essential for phase 2 of the FM development that the FM Commissioners' recommendation for establishing receiver standards come to fruition. The Commissioners "are confident" that the change to a receiver spacing between channels will be possible within eight years. At that time there will, on the Commission's projections, be 2 million FM receivers in the public's hands, and these will not be capable of selecting stations at the narrower spacing unless specific action is taken. Further, if this hope is not realised, the result will be a substantial slowdown in the development of FM, or a speeding up of the further spectrum changes involving television channels 3 and 4, fixed and mobile services (taxis etc.) and air navigation services.

115. In any case, the number of channels available by halving the same-area frequency spacing is much less than the doubling expected by considering a single location; the 400 kHz spacing and even some 200 kHz spacings will be needed in Phase 1 for stations in adjacent areas (e.g. Newcastle or Wollongong relative to Sydney) and the sensitivity of the pilot tone stereo system to co-channel interference will limit their re-use. This is appreciated by the Commissioners, who expect the 25%

increase in channels provided by their Phase 2 proposals to be exhausted in about 2 years.

116. The Board would wish to make one further point regarding costs, since these have been so widely misquoted. The McLean Report (Appendix 9) gives the costs involved in introducing a model FM system in VHF or UHF to the same stage of development—i.e. 240 stations. The report calculates these costs on a “cumulative present value” basis and they are \$M230.5 for VHF and \$M234.8 for UHF. These figures do not tell the full story, but they should counter the wild cost exaggerations which have been appearing—due to comparison of unlike stages of development.

117. It is necessary clearly to understand that the adoption of the McLean proposals, which may well be considered desirable as a step towards conformity with international usage and for the reasons set out in the Inquiry's Report, involves the following disadvantages—some at least of which will be only temporary, although they will affect thousands of people:—

- (a) The *permanent* loss of one VHF television channel—channel 5—which, though not very widely used at present, had figured in many of the Board's tentative plans for the further extension of television.
- (b) Increased use of Channel 5A—a non-standard channel established by the Huxley Committee which has been used only sparingly because of some inherent disadvantages—especially interference problems between television and space services. With a reduction from 13 to 12 channels, however, it will be essential to make the fullest use of all available frequencies.
- (c) The earlier use of the UHF band for television. While the eventual use of UHF for television is, in the Board's opinion, inevitable, early use of the band in small areas may mean cost penalties for viewers arising from the smaller market for sets, particularly in the years before all band colour TV sets are in general use.
- (d) Purchase of new domestic aerials, at an estimated cost of \$15.00 each, by many of those currently served by Channel 5.
- (e) Acceptance by listeners and viewers of some degree of interference—which can be cured at a price—while older (but not necessarily obsolescent) sets, both television and FM, remain in use.
- (f) The *permanent* movement of some DME services from 202–208 MHz to the international band at 1000 MHz and some associated minor changes in the frequencies of the adjacent television channels. The McLean report rightly suggests that this could be done gradually as obsolete transceivers in aircraft are replaced, but allowance must be made for the installation of a network of new ground stations before any such replacements can take place, and these must be operated in parallel with the old stations until all aircraft units are converted. (If a change to 400 kHz channel spacing is not possible it will be necessary to make the DME change earlier and with a minimum of 6–7 years for implementation it may well be necessary to revise the Phase 2 and Phase 3 proposals).
- (g) The *permanent* movement of all of the fixed and mobile services at present in the VHF band between 80 and 85 MHz to the UHF band. The same timetable and comments apply as in (f) above.

118. The Board does not put forward the above points as criticism of the findings of the Commissioners. It is however concerned to ensure that the full implications of the plan are known and accepted at the start. If it is true, as the McLean Report suggests, that the Huxley Report in 1961 failed to look far enough ahead, and consequently gave rise to the present difficulties, it would be compounding the failure if we did not now look into all the future action required by the present proposal. The Huxley report met with little criticism at the time, but we are now contemplating reversing it—at considerable cost in money and inconvenience. This cost may be justified—it is the Board's concern that all the implications are fully understood and accepted, so that it is not necessary, in another ten years, to “rethink” the allocation of the spectrum again. This will involve acceptance of the entire plan in particular by the A.P.O., which is responsible for frequency allocation, and by the Department of the Media, the Department of Transport, Treasury and the Board.

119. With regard to the subsidiary recommendations, the Board welcomes in principle the proposals for a consultative committee on broadcasting—which has already originated as a result of an A.P.O. Seminar on the Future of Telecommunications—and for a technical liaison committee. In fact such latter committees have been formed by the Board in the past on an *ad hoc* basis to consider, e.g., colour television standards.

120. The Board also heartily agrees with the suggestion that the performance standards of television and radio receivers should be established and policed. Indeed, without this, the interference between television and FM referred to above will remain a permanent problem. Earlier proposals along these lines have been judged too difficult to achieve under the Constitution. It will be essential that ways be found if the McLean plan is to be fully realised.

FM Frequency Plan for the Newcastle/Sydney/Wollongong Area:

121. A frequency plan for the Newcastle/Sydney/Wollongong area has been developed from the submission made by the Board to the Independent FM Inquiry. It is generally accepted that if a satisfactory plan can be established for this area, there should be no difficulty in other areas of Australia, given the same channel availability.

122. The plan is based on Phase 1 of FM frequency allocation development in the inquiry report, in which Channel 5 in Newcastle is closed down to clear 101–108 MHz, and other services cleared from 92–94 MHz. Television stations in Newcastle and Wollongong continue to operate on Channels 3 and 4. However, all 100 channels on the 88–108 MHz band are considered for possible FM use, as some operation of low-power FM within parts of TV channels 3 and 4 is feasible.

123. It is interesting to note that the McLean Report proposes only three high-power services (all in Sydney) within the area, plus 14 medium-power and 11 low-power stations. These will utilise almost all the channels available in Phase 1.

Draft Technical Standards:

124. The Board has prepared draft technical standards for the pilot tone stereo FM system proposed for use, and these are being circulated to the industry for discussion.

U.H.F. Television

125. The Board has had under consideration for some time the feasibility and necessity of introducing television transmission in the UHF band.

126. As a result, the Board made inquiries in February 1973 of certain sections of the industry regarding the practicability of incorporating UHF reception facilities in receivers, the potential availability of UHF equipped receivers being a fundamental pre-requisite for the authorisation of television services in this band. Resulting from these inquiries the Board issued, on 8 October 1973 a circular letter (No. T90) notifying its conclusion that there would be UHF services in operation in some areas within the life of first generation colour receivers and indicating the desirability for such receivers to incorporate UHF tuning facilities or at least to be designed to permit the ready incorporation of a convertor unit at a later date. (A copy of the circular letter is published in Appendix O).

127. Subsequently the Board determined the UHF channel allocations for television. This matter is dealt with more fully in paragraphs 557 and 558.

128. The need for development of UHF television will be accelerated by the outcome of the Independent Inquiry into FM Broadcasting (see paragraph 117).

129. Apart from the action on UHF channelling, further action in this area has been deferred pending the outcome of other recommendations of the Commissioners relating to the setting up of advisory committees. These committees, if established, will have the responsibility of making recommendations on issues affecting receivers. Statutory powers of the Board in this area are very limited. The Board is however, continuing to investigate the possible use of UHF television to overcome reception difficulties within the normal service areas of existing television stations; the Sydney area is being used as a suitable example for detailed study.

SATELLITE TELEVISION RELAYS

130. Both national and commercial television stations in Australia have continued to make use of satellite relay facilities for the relay of programmes from overseas countries, primarily in relation to events of international importance, and sporting events, either for simultaneous transmission in Australia or for inclusion in news coverages, etc.

131. The ABC arranged eight outgoing satellite relays totalling 8 hours 51 minutes of transmission time. One was a relay to NIRT in Iran of a World Cup soccer match played in Sydney. The remaining seven relays were to the NZBC. These included the Melbourne Cup, coverages of New Zealand-Australia Cricket and Rugby Union test matches, and a live coverage (in colour) of the official opening of the Sydney Opera House by H. M. the Queen.

132. International television relay facilities are provided through the Overseas Telecommunications Commission (Australia) (OTC) which is a member of the International Telecommunications Satellite Organisation (INTELSAT). INTELSAT provides international telecommunications facilities via four satellites of the INTELSAT

IV series, which are located over the Pacific, Indian and Atlantic Oceans. Each INTELSAT IV satellite is capable of carrying up to 5,000 simultaneous telephone conversations, 12 television programmes, or various combinations thereof, being four times the capacity of its predecessors, the INTELSAT III satellites, which at the present time serve as emergency spares for the INTELSAT IV satellites. INTELSAT has recently agreed to the execution of a US \$72 m contract for the procurement of three advanced communication satellites of the INTELSAT IV-A series for deployment in mid-1975.

133. The OTC maintains earth stations at Carnarvon, Western Australia, Moree, New South Wales and Ceduna, South Australia. The Moree station provides telecommunications facilities, including television relays, between Australia and countries bordering the Pacific Ocean while the Ceduna station provides similar facilities to countries in the coverage area of the Indian Ocean satellite. The smaller of the two Carnarvon stations maintains observation and control of INTELSAT satellites over the Pacific and Indian Oceans, while the second station at Carnarvon provides telecommunications services through the Pacific Ocean satellite.

134. As from 29 August 1973 the charges for obtaining television programmes via satellite have been reduced, namely from \$850 to \$750 for the first ten minutes and from \$40 to \$35 for each additional minute.

POSSIBLE USE OF SATELLITES FOR TELEVISION BROADCASTING

135. As indicated in paragraph 92 of the Twenty-Fifth Annual Report, the then Postmaster-General, the Honourable Lionel Bowen, on 11 May 1973, announced that following a worldwide call for tenders, the Hughes Aircraft Company of Los Angeles, U.S.A., had been selected to provide short-term consultant services to assist the A.P.O. in part of its studies into the case for a satellite system in Australia.

136. The A.P.O. Satellite Task Group has made considerable progress in its feasibility studies for the introduction of a satellite system into the National Telecommunications Network and these studies are still continuing. As mentioned in paragraph 93 of the Twenty-Fifth Annual Report, the Board has been invited to furnish information in regard to likely requirements for broadcasting and television usage, which might be incorporated in such a satellite and the Board is still examining this aspect.

137. The Applications Technology Satellite (A.T.S.-F.) of the United States National Aeronautics and Space Agency (NASA), to which reference was made in the Twenty-Fifth Annual Report, was launched on 30 May 1974, to provide an experimental television distribution service for the western states of the United States of America, operating in the 2.5 GHz band. It is the first communications satellite designed to provide sufficient transmitter power to even approach that needed for satellite broadcasting to continental or sub-continental areas. Tests included in the ATS-F programme are:—

1. The relay of television programmes at 860 MHz to modified domestic television receivers located in rural areas and to urban rebroadcast stations.
2. The distribution of educational television programmes at 2.5 GHz to schools, hospitals, clinics and CATV systems.

The Board is closely studying this development and will be kept informed on the results of the experiments.

138. The domestic satellite service for Canada, utilising satellites named ANIK (an Eskimo word meaning "little brother"), commenced operation in January 1973. As mentioned in paragraph 95 of the Twenty-Fifth Annual Report this is a distribution satellite for both telephone and television services, and operates as a regular service in the 4 and 6 GHz bands which have been allocated to the communication satellite service. Several American companies have arranged to use spare transponders available in the Canadian satellite. One of these companies, American Satellite Company (AMSAT) plans to purchase three ANIK-type satellites for operation over the U.S.A.

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

140. Anik III, at present in storage, is tentatively scheduled for launch in 1975, presumably to be placed in service. Anik I and II, the world's first domestic synchronous communications satellites are providing an excellent service for Canada. The original intention was to have one satellite in operation, one parked in orbit nearby on standby, and one held on the ground.

DIRECT BROADCASTING FROM SPACE SATELLITES (DBS)

141. Although DBS, i.e. direct reception on domestic receivers of broadcast transmissions via satellites, is not expected to be a practical proposition until the 1980's, the development of such services, involving "in-home" reception of international telecasts, would obviously have important implications in relation to the development and operation of the existing terrestrial television services.

142. It is relevant to note that India, with the assistance of NASA, is establishing an experimental satellite broadcasting scheme to provide a service to various community centres, made possible by the use of sophisticated receiving aerials. Of the 5,000 villages involved, it is understood that about half will receive programmes directly from the A.T.S.-F. satellite (to be loaned by NASA from June 1975 onwards) into specially equipped village community receivers, whilst the other half will receive their programmes by cable from a central receiving point.

143. Because of the implications of the possible development of DBS, the Outer Space Committee of the United Nations has established a Working Group on Direct

Broadcasting from satellites, which, to date, has held five sessions in February 1969 (New York), July 1969 (Geneva), May 1970 (New York) June 1973 (New York) and April 1974 (Geneva). The role of the Working Group has been to study and report to the United Nations Outer Space Committee on the technical feasibility of communication by direct broadcast from satellites, and the current and foreseeable developments in the field, including comparative user costs and other economic considerations, as well as the implications of such developments in the social, cultural, legal and other areas. Some valuable work has been done by the Working Group, particularly in identifying some of the likely problems to be resolved if proper use is to be made of DBS and in the interests of international goodwill and understanding. Its findings have been published in U.N. documents.

144. Because of the implications of DBS in relation to the Board's responsibilities for the planning of the broadcasting and television services pursuant to Section 16 of the Broadcasting and Television Act, the Board was represented in the Australian delegation to the Second Working Group Meeting in 1969. The fifth meeting of the group was held in April 1974, at which the Department of the Media provided representation. The Board considers that its statutory responsibilities and functions relating to the planning and development of the broadcasting services make it necessary to keep closely in touch with any developments in the field of DBS and the Board will seek representation at any further international meetings it considers relevant to those responsibilities and functions.

145. As indicated in paragraph 180 of the Board's last Annual Report, the Board's Director of Policy and Licensing, Mr. J. P. Coker, represented the Department of the Media and the Board at an international meeting of Government experts at Nairobi, Kenya, from 2 to 11 July 1973 organised jointly by U.N.E.S.C.O. (United Nations Educational Social and Cultural Organisation) and WIPO (World Intellectual Property Organisation) for the purpose of concluding a draft Convention to regulate copyright and other matters arising from the transmission of television programmes via space satellite. Because it was clear, after considerable discussions at the Nairobi meeting, that it would not be possible to agree on the Paris draft of the Convention, which proposed giving specific rights to broadcasters and contributors to programmes, in respect of programmes transmitted via satellite, the Nairobi meeting concluded a draft Convention on the basis that private rights would not be conferred, but that each country acceding to the Convention would be required to take all necessary steps to prevent any unauthorised distributions of satellite signals on or from its territory.

146. The Nairobi draft of the Convention was subsequently considered at a Diplomatic Conference held in Brussels from 6 to 23 May 1974, and, finally, the Nairobi draft was adopted with little change. The position is now that all countries will consider the Convention and whether to accede to it. If a country accedes to the Convention, it will be a matter for that country to determine the means by which the unauthorised distribution of satellite signals will be prevented and may involve the use of copyright law or other means.

147. Although it is difficult at this stage to envisage clearly the likely motivations,

i.e., economic, (including international advertising) propaganda, etc., which might be conducive to any early and significant development of direct broadcasting from satellites, it is obvious that any such developments would have implications in relation to the Board's planning and development functions, its responsibilities in relation to technical and programme standards, the maintenance of Australian content of programmes, etc. The development of DBS could have significant effects on the viability of the existing terrestrial services and on the Government's plans for the increasing of Australian content of programmes and the building up of an indigenous programme-producing industry. In this connection, the Board and the Minister have already received representations from industry organisations representing station operators, musicians, actors, writers, etc. The Board is keeping the whole question of DBS under continuing review.

EDUCATIONAL BROADCASTING AND TELEVISION

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

STATION DETAILS			
<i>Educational Authority</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
<i>Broadcasting</i> University of New South Wales	Sydney Wollongong	1750 kHz 1720 kHz	The service is used solely for the purpose of transmitting lecture material (other than music) to students of the University relating to courses at the University
University of New England	Armidale (closed circuit system)	1630 kHz	This station operates within the confines of the University. The conditions of the licence are that the station shall be adequately controlled and supervised and that the programmes conform with the Broadcasting Programme standards of the Board. It cannot be regarded as an educational radio service.
Department of Technical Education, New South Wales	Sydney	2412 kHz 6875 kHz	A service to country Technical Colleges and to correspondence students was proposed. This service was approved but did not commence operation.
Australian National University	Canberra (closed circuit system)	1630 kHz	Same as for similar station licensed for use by University of New England—see above.
Education Department of Victoria (Correspondence School)	Melbourne (Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology)	5370 kHz	Restricted to messages relating to the correction of papers submitted by correspondence students in remote areas of Victoria.
University of Adelaide (Adult Education Department)	Adelaide	1630 kHz	Same as for similar station licensed for use by University of New South Wales—see above.

<i>Educational Authority</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
<i>Television</i> University of New South Wales	Kensington	668.25 MHz 673.75 MHz	The station is used for the conduct of experimental educational television transmissions to centres located at Caringbah, Parramatta, Pymble, Sydney and North Sydney.
Monash University Victoria	Mobile station, Melbourne metropolitan area	7050 MHz	The station is used for the transmission of medical lectures and demonstrations from hospitals and Secondary Schools to a receiving station at Clayton.

149. As noted in recent annual reports the Board has adopted the view that it is most important that services of the type in question should be developed in an orderly manner on a sound technical and economic basis and that before individual proposals are considered the likely requirements of all educational institutions in the areas concerned should be ascertained.

150. Following the FM Inquiry of 1971 the prevailing view was that the future of educational radio broadcasting lay in the development of FM services. With this in mind, the FM Planning Group within the Board undertook a survey to determine the likely overall demand for community (educational) stations, the practicability of different educational bodies combining to share common stations and the possible ways in which the educational "fixed" stations already licensed under the Wireless Telegraphy Act, could be accommodated in a general plan to meet requirements.

151. Discussions with representatives of Adult Education Associations, State Education Departments, Colleges of Advanced Education and Universities in all States confirmed a very lively enthusiasm for an extended use of both radio and television broadcasting facilities for educational purposes and a willingness to co-operate in the establishment and operation of commonly owned stations to achieve different goals.

152. The two main ways in which educational stations are seen as being employed are:

- (a) As a course orientated instructional medium (generally complementary to other teaching methods) directed to enrolled students; for example, Technical School correspondence courses, in-service-training courses for teachers and others; bridging courses, post-graduate courses.
- (b) As an educative medium, for "enrichment programmes" defined by the Weeden Committee as information for an audience "which is constantly seeking to expand its knowledge and to find stimulus for its powers of thought, criticism and appreciation, together with programmes for cultural improvement by exposure to works of quality in the fields of literature, drama, music and the fine arts". These programmes could also include instructional information for those interested in hobbies such as boat building and art work.

153. Some educators representing the uses referred to in (a) above also saw educational radio stations as providing a convenient and economic means of trans-

ferring audio material from a central studio to recording centres for later replay, at a convenient time, to groups of students or by single students in their own homes.

154. The Independent Inquiry into FM Broadcasting which reported to the Government in March 1974 confirmed the demand for educational stations and included among its recommendations the establishment of community (non-profit) stations for the purpose.

155. The announcement by the Minister for the Media in February 1974 of the adoption of a new basis for sharing frequencies in the medium frequency broadcasting band has opened up the possibility of community educational stations using channels in that band.

156. As the Broadcasting and Television Act at present recognises only two types of stations, national and commercial, some amendment to the Act will be required to permit the licensing of "community" stations first proposed in the Board's FM Report and recommended by the Report of the Independent Inquiry. The Board has recommended early action to amend the act appropriately.

Educational Programmes on Commercial Television Stations

157. During the year commercial television stations televised educational matter other than kindergarten and pre-school programmes to substantially the same extent as in previous years. Metropolitan stations devoted approximately 0.5 per cent of total transmission time to educational matter; an average of approximately 30 minutes weekly per station.

158. The majority of these programmes were televised at weekends. The series titled "Molecules to Man", "Science '72" and "Sunrise Semester" continued to be televised by station TCN which produces the programme in collaboration with the University of New South Wales. "Television Tutorial" a joint production between station ATN and the Department of Adult Education of the University of Sydney, was also televised during the year.

159. A number of stations televised the one hour weekly programme "You Say the Word" which is produced by station WIN Wollongong in collaboration with the Department of Immigration. The aim of this programme is to assist migrants in learning English.

160. Station VEW Kalgoorlie continued to telecast the educational series "Education in Focus" and station CBN Central Tablelands produced a series designed for small businessmen called "It's Your Business". This programme featured lecturers from the Mitchell College of Advanced Education in Bathurst.

161. The Board has welcomed a proposal for collaboration between the South Australian Film Corporation and station SAS Adelaide to transmit educational programmes at times when SAS is not providing a normal service to viewers, thus enabling schools to record these programmes for later use.

162. Pre-school and kindergarten programmes occupied almost 6.0 per cent of transmission time of metropolitan stations (an average of about six hours weekly per station) and about 2.0 per cent of transmission time of country stations (about one and a quarter hours weekly per station). These programmes provide a useful educative function.

Educational Programmes on National Television Stations

163. A significant development in the A.B.C.'s Education Department during the year has been the allocation of funds to provide additional executive producers in all States and to set up some seven production teams designed to increase the output of educational television programmes. Each production team is composed of two producers, two assistants and a film and editing crew of five with its associated equipment. It is extremely difficult to recruit in these fields and advertisements had to be placed overseas as well as throughout Australia. It is anticipated that the various positions will be filled and the new staff sufficiently trained to enable it to be operative early next year. This should make a considerable difference to programme output and enable the A.B.C. to produce additional programmes to meet the ever increasing audiences in both primary and secondary schools.

164. Concurrent with the increase in programme potential has been the development of a measure of national co-ordination in new programme production. Production units have been established in all centres and are responsible for programmes in the following areas:—

Head Office	(i) Pre-school and Infant School programmes (ii) Secondary Social Studies
New South Wales	Secondary and Primary Science
Victoria	Primary General Studies (including English Expression)
Queensland	Primary Social Studies
South Australia	Primary Science
Western Australia	Localised Social Studies
Tasmania	Secondary Social Studies

Programme planning is so co-ordinated as to ensure that the needs of all States are met. In addition, in all centres except Head Office, there is opportunity for a certain number of programmes of local interest to be made.

165. The installation of receiving and recording equipment continued in all States. A survey conducted by the A.B.C.'s Audience Research Section produced the following figures:—

State	TV Sets	Videotape Recorders
New South Wales ..	72% equipped—average 1.6 sets*	1.3% equipped—average 1.2
Victoria	89% 1.2 ..	1.6% 1.0
Queensland	78% 1.5 ..	4.5% 1.3
South Australia ..	90% 1.7 ..	10.9% 1.1
Western Australia ..	76% 1.3 ..	4.5% 1.1
Tasmania	96% 2.0 ..	1.0% 1.0

* Subsequent to the survey, the New South Wales Education Department equipped all secondary schools with videotape recorders and monitors.

166. The State Education Departments and the various associations of independent schools throughout Australia continue to work in close co-operation with the A.B.C. in the formulation of programme policy. Where required teachers are released either to work on the design of programmes or to provide liaison between programme

makers and programme users. In addition, in the different states and in different degrees there is assistance in the preparation of special notes for teachers and in the distribution of school broadcast publications.

167. The Minister for the Media and the Minister for Education had convened a conference to discuss the question of educational television but this was postponed because of the double dissolution of Parliament.

Committee on Open University

168. As mentioned in paragraph 118 of the Board's Twenty-Fifth Annual Report, the Minister for Education appointed a Committee of the Australian Universities Commission with terms of reference as follows:

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

169. The Board provided material to the Committee but at the time of writing the report had not been completed.

BROADCASTING AND TELEVISION OF POLITICAL MATTER

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

171. During the year, in addition to the General Election for the Senate and House of Representatives, held on 18 May 1974, a by-election was held on 22 September 1973, for the Federal electoral division of Parramatta.

172. General Elections for the States of New South Wales and Western Australia were held on 17 November 1973 and 30 March 1974 respectively, and there was a number of by-elections for State Parliaments. In regard to each of these elections, the Board reminded licensees of their obligations under the Act and in respect of the General Election for the Senate and House of Representatives and the State General Election, obtained from the Australian Broadcasting Commission and licensees of commercial stations, details of political matter on broadcasting and television stations during the respective election periods. In addition, licensees of all commercial stations, in accordance with a revised return form approved by the Board, submitted details of charges for matter transmitted by their stations. The relevant information in respect of the General Election for the Senate and House of Representatives, held on 18 May 1974, is given below.

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

174. On 16 April 1974, the Prime Minister addressed the Nation on the reasons for the dissolution of the Parliament. The Leader of the Opposition's reply to the Prime Minister's address took place on 23 April 1974, which date was within the "election period" (i.e. between 20 April and 15 May) and for which period licensees of broadcasting and television stations were required to advise the Board of time allocated to political matter. On the basis that the inclusion of time allocated to the Opposition Leader's reply would create an imbalance in the statistics relating to the broadcasting and televising of election matter during the "election period", licensees were requested to exclude this time from their political returns. Therefore, the tables below do not include the time allocated to the Prime Minister's address or to the Opposition Leader's reply.

175. During the "election period", a number of advertisements supporting the Liberal Party appeared on Sydney and Melbourne commercial television stations. The announcement associated with the Sydney advertisements stated that the advertisements were authorised by Sir Robert Askin on behalf of the Liberal Party, whilst the Melbourne advertisements were stated as being authorised by Sam Holt in support of the Liberal Party.

176. Consequently, the Sydney television station licensees in their political returns properly included Sir Robert Askin's advertisements with other allocations provided to the Liberal Party. The Askin advertisements are, therefore, included in the television station statistics below as related to time purchased by Parties and Candidates (other than policy speeches), while the Melbourne advertisements authorised by Sam Holt are included in the television station statistics below as related to the time purchased by Organisations other than Political Parties.

177. The "Sam Holt" advertisements occupied a total time of 259 minutes at a charge of \$138,864. Because the time allocated to and charges for the "Askin" advertisements were, as indicated above, included by licensees in the overall figures for the Liberal Party, no separate statistics are available in respect of these latter advertisements.

178. In distinguishing between what constitutes political advertising and political talks for purposes of the political return provided by broadcasting and television licensees, the Board has determined that any political announcement which is used frequently or any announcement of less than three minutes in duration will be regarded as an advertisement. "Once-only" announcements in the form of interviews or talks which are longer than three minutes in duration are classed as programme matter.

Commercial Broadcasting Stations

179. Information obtained from licensees shows that during the Federal General Election period (20 April to 15 May 1974), political matter of some kind was broadcast by each of the 118 commercial broadcasting stations.

180. All or part of the policy speeches of each of the Australian Labor Party and Liberal Party were broadcast by 104 stations. All or part of the policy speeches of the Country Party, Democratic Labor Party, Australia Party and Independents were broadcast by 96, 72, 29 and 1 of the stations respectively. A total of 14 stations did not broadcast any policy speeches at all, but in some cases highlights from the policy

speeches were broadcast at a later date. The total time occupied by the broadcasting of policy speeches was 154 hours 50 minutes, of which 35 minutes only (four speeches) were purchased for a charge of \$50.

181. Apart from policy speeches, 513 hours 33 minutes of station time were purchased at a cost of \$301,154 for broadcasts of political matter on behalf of parties and candidates.

182. The total time occupied by broadcasting of political matter on commercial broadcasting stations during the election period amounted to 683 hours 45 minutes and the charges for that time were \$316,739.

	Metropolitan		Country		Total	
	<i>h. m.</i>	\$	<i>h. m.</i>	\$	<i>h. m.</i>	\$
Party Leaders' policy speeches ..	22 40	..	132 10	50	154 50	50
Broadcasts by political parties and candidates ..	99 54	129,994	413 39	171,160	513 33	301,154
Broadcasts by organisations other than political parties ..	4 46	10,042	10 36	5,493	15 22	15,535
	127 20	140,036	556 25	176,703	683 45	316,739

183. The table on page 37 shows the proportions of time purchased from commercial broadcasting stations by the various parties for the broadcast of political matter other than policy speeches, together with charges.

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

TIME OCCUPIED ON COMMERCIAL BROADCASTING STATIONS BY ELECTION BROADCASTS PRECEDING AUSTRALIAN GENERAL ELECTIONS AND SENATE ELECTIONS SINCE 1964

	Total Time Occupied by Political Matter During Election Period Hours	Average Time per Station Hours	Duration of Election Period Weeks
Senate—December 1964 ..	233	2.1	5
House of Representatives—November 1966 ..	526	4.7	3½
Senate—November 1967 ..	237	2.1	6
House of Representatives—October 1969 ..	472	4.1	3½
Senate—November 1970 ..	224	1.9	5
House of Representatives—December 1972 ..	594	5.0	4
Senate and House of Representatives—May 1974 ..	684	5.8	3½

NATIONAL BROADCASTING STATIONS

185. Information supplied by the Australian Broadcasting Commission shows that during the election period, time for political broadcasts from the national broadcasting stations was allocated on the basis of an equal division of a total of five hours broadcasting time in each State between the Australian Labor Party and the

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF TIME PURCHASED BY PARTIES AND CANDIDATES FROM COMMERCIAL BROADCASTING STATIONS FOR BROADCASTING OF POLITICAL MATTER (OTHER THAN POLICY SPEECHES)
Election for Senate and House of Representatives—1974

	Australia		New South Wales		Victoria		Queensland		South Australia (includes Northern Territory)		Western Australia		Tasmania	
	Time	Charge	Time	Charge	Time	Charge	Time	Charge	Time	Charge	Time	Charge	Time	Charge
Metropolitan Stations														
Australian Party ..	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	2.0	2.1	26.7	36.0	49.6	43.0	0.3	0.6	21.9	24.4
Australian Labor Party ..	27.9	36.0	37.0	42.5	40.3	45.4	26.7	36.0	49.6	43.0	5.0	6.3	16.2	18.2
Country Party*† ..	15.8	11.4	8.4	9.0	6.4	6.7	29.7	24.1	12.3	14.3	25.8	24.1	6.2	7.7
Democratic Labor Party† ..	3.9	3.3	4.7	2.9	11.1	12.5	40.1	36.3	17.2	19.3	64.0	65.1	36.7	30.4
Liberal Party ..	43.7	41.5	47.8	50.9	34.9	23.4	4.1	3.6	20.9	23.4	4.7	3.9	19.0	19.3
Others ..	8.2	7.2	2.5	2.2	5.3	4.9	3.5	3.6	20.9	23.4	4.7	3.9	19.0	19.3
Total ..	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Time—Purchased/Charged	H M	\$	H M	\$	H M	\$	H M	\$	H M	\$	H M	\$	H M	\$
	99 54	129,994	23 04	48,934	10 45	19,472	12 52	15,565	16 01	20,594	26 41	19,229	10 31	6,200
Country Stations														
Australian Party ..	1.6	1.0	2.1	1.6	1.8	0.9	1.8	0.6	1.0	0.6	1.0	0.6	1.0	0.3
Australian Labor Party ..	24.1	24.9	25.2	27.9	18.5	20.3	22.4	21.8	35.7	23.6	22.1	30.1	19.0	16.9
Country Party*† ..	41.1	41.6	39.3	39.4	44.1	46.2	54.6	49.9	33.6	44.7	31.7	26.9	26.7	30.6
Democratic Labor Party† ..	2.1	2.2	1.7	1.6	5.7	5.6	0.4	0.3	15.0	22.3	31.0	31.4	10.9	10.8
Liberal Party ..	26.0	27.4	30.2	27.7	29.3	26.7	20.2	26.9	14.7	9.4	15.2	11.6	25.6	28.1
Others ..	5.1	2.9	1.5	1.8	0.6	0.3	0.6	0.5	14.7	9.4	15.2	11.6	16.8	13.3
Total ..	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Time—Purchased/Charged	H M	\$	H M	\$	H M	\$	H M	\$	H M	\$	H M	\$	H M	\$
	413 39	171,160	158 53	78,766	47 09	24,466	92 59	38,902	43 07	7,069	44 20	12,936	27 11	9,021
Metropolitan and Country Stations Combined														
Australian Party ..	1.4	0.8	1.9	1.2	1.9	1.4	1.6	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.8	0.2
Australian Labor Party ..	24.9	29.7	26.7	33.5	22.9	31.5	22.9	25.9	39.4	38.0	15.7	15.8	19.8	20.0
Country Party*† ..	36.2	28.5	34.7	24.6	37.1	30.0	51.6	42.5	27.9	22.1	29.5	25.2	23.8	25.5
Democratic Labor Party† ..	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.1	6.7	8.6	0.2	0.2	15.6	20.1	43.4	51.6	9.5	9.5
Liberal Party ..	29.4	33.5	32.4	36.6	30.3	26.1	22.6	29.6	16.4	19.8	11.2	7.0	28.7	29.0
Others ..	5.6	4.8	1.6	2.0	1.5	2.4	1.0	1.4	16.4	19.8	11.2	7.0	17.4	15.8
Total ..	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Time—Purchased/Charged	H M	\$	H M	\$	H M	\$	H M	\$	H M	\$	H M	\$	H M	\$
	513 33	301,154	181 57	127,700	57 54	43,938	105 51	54,467	59 08	27,663	71 01	32,165	37 42	15,221

* Country Party (Queensland) includes National Party.
† Country Party (Western Australia) includes National Alliance Party (Country Party and Democratic Labor Party combined).

Liberal-Country Parties. Broadcasts were made from the stations which normally carry the more serious types of programmes in the metropolitan areas (the second Network), and on regional stations (the third Network). A period of 30 minutes was allocated to the Democratic Labor Party in each State with the exception of Western Australia where they were associated with the Country Party, and called the National Alliance Party. The time allocated to the National Alliance Party is included under Country Party.

186. The total time occupied by Party Political broadcasts on national broadcasting stations during the federal Election period amounted to 394 hours 30 minutes, made up as follows:—

	Metropolitan		Country		Total	
	<i>h.</i>	<i>m.</i>	<i>h.</i>	<i>m.</i>	<i>h.</i>	<i>m.</i>
Party Leaders' policy speeches	9	05	103	45	112	50
Broadcasts by political parties and candidates	23	25	258	15	281	40
	32	30	362	00	394	30

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

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

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

TIME OCCUPIED ON NATIONAL BROADCASTING STATIONS BY ELECTION
BROADCASTS PRECEDING AUSTRALIAN GENERAL ELECTIONS AND SENATE
ELECTIONS SINCE 1964

	Total Time Occupied by Party Political Broadcasts During Election Period	Average Time per Station	Duration of Election Period
	<i>Hours</i>	<i>Hours</i>	<i>Weeks</i>
Senate—December 1964	408	6.5	5½
House of Representatives—November 1966	569	9.0	3½
Senate—November 1967	441	6.5	6
House of Representatives—October 1969	604	9.0	3½
Senate—November 1970	441	6.5	5
House of Representatives—December 1972	639	8.7	4
Senate and House of Representatives—May 1974	394	5.3	3½

COMMERCIAL TELEVISION STATIONS

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

189. All or part of the policy speeches of the Australian Labor Party and the

Liberal and Country Parties were televised by 47 stations. All or part of the policy speeches of the Democratic Labor Party and Australia Party were televised by 41 and 10 stations respectively. The total time occupied by the televising of policy speeches was 66 hours 19 minutes of which only 15 minutes was purchased.

190. Apart from the policy speeches, 123 hours 48 minutes of station time was purchased for a cost of \$1,175,464 for the televising of political matter on behalf of parties and candidates.

191. The total time occupied by telecasts of political matter on commercial television stations and charges during the election period amounted to 196 hours and \$1,334,680 respectively, made up as follows:

	Metropolitan		Country		Total	
	<i>h.</i>	<i>m.</i>	<i>h.</i>	<i>m.</i>	<i>h.</i>	<i>m.</i>
Party Leaders' policy speeches	21	04	45	15	66	19
Telecasts by political parties and candidates	*53	22	70	26	*123	48
Telecasts by organisations other than political parties	*5	08	0	45	*5	53
	79	34	116	26	196	00
		\$ 400		\$ 333,565		\$ 400
		841,899		3,171		1,175,464
		997,944		336,736		1,334,680

* See paragraphs (175 to 178) re advertisements authorised by Sir Robert Askin and Sam Holt in Sydney and Melbourne respectively. The former are included in Part 2 of above Table and the latter in Part 3.

192. The table on page 40 shows the proportions of time purchased from commercial television stations by the various parties for political matter other than policy speeches.

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

TIME OCCUPIED ON COMMERCIAL TELEVISION STATIONS BY ELECTION TELECASTS
PRECEDING AUSTRALIAN GENERAL ELECTIONS AND SENATE ELECTIONS SINCE
1964

	Total Time Occupied by Party Political Broadcasts During Election Period	Average Time per Station	Duration of Election Period
	<i>Hours</i>	<i>Hours</i>	<i>Weeks</i>
Senate—December 1964	54	2.1	5½
House of Representatives—November 1966	124	3.1	3½
Senate—November 1967	85	2.1	6
House of Representatives—October 1969	126	2.8	3½
Senate—November 1970	80	1.8	5
House of Representatives—December 1972	181	3.8	4
Senate and House of Representatives—May 1974	196	4.1	3½

NATIONAL TELEVISION STATIONS

194. Information supplied by the Australian Broadcasting Commission shows that during the election period, time for Party Political telecasts on national television

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF TIME PURCHASED BY PARTIES AND CANDIDATES FROM COMMERCIAL TELEVISION STATIONS
FOR TELEVISION OF POLITICAL MATTER (OTHER THAN POLICY SPEECHES)
Election for Senate and House of Representatives—1974

	Australia		New South Wales		Victoria		Queensland		South Australia (includes Northern Territory)		Western Australia		Tasmania	
	Time %	Charge %	Time %	Charge %	Time %	Charge %	Time %	Charge %	Time %	Charge %	Time %	Charge %	Time %	Charge %
Metropolitan Stations														
Australia Party ..	3.3	2.8	7.8	3.1	4.9	4.0	2.6	3.2	3.9	1.7	32.3	27.6	23.0	23.2
Australian Labor Party ..	27.2	26.8	14.7	16.8	51.0	51.6	18.6	17.7	39.3	37.0	21.9	23.4	10.5	12.6
Country Party*† ..	11.6	7.6	1.2	1.7	2.5	3.0	18.6	22.4	7.7	9.8	3.1	2.6	7.8	6.2
Democratic Labor Party† ..	5.7	9.1	10.0	9.6	13.9	16.7	3.3	7.0	3.1	2.6	30.0	29.1	38.9	41.4
Liberal Party ..	43.5†	48.7	63.5†	67.0	22.3	22.7	56.9	49.7	27.8	33.3	15.8	19.9	19.8	16.6
Others ..	8.7	5.0	2.8	1.8	5.4	2.0	..	..	18.2	15.6	..	..	..	..
Total ..	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Time—Purchased/Charged ..	H M	\$	H M	\$	H M	\$	H M	\$	H M	\$	H M	\$	H M	\$
	53 22	841,899	11 20	388,111	6 07	166,605	13 05	107,007	6 29	79,130	10 47	72,191	5 34	28,855
Country Stations														
Australia Party ..	0.9	0.5	1.1	0.7	2.9	0.4	0.2	0.6	14.1	12.1	7.1	10.2	19.2	21.6
Australian Labor Party ..	19.9	19.9	24.5	23.5	22.5	18.6	14.1	12.1	27.4	36.1	28.3	27.3	18.8	26.2
Country Party*† ..	43.2	42.5	39.8	41.7	37.2	40.3	57.7	54.4	51.4	43.3	28.3	27.3	18.8	26.2
Democratic Labor Party† ..	8.9	10.3	10.1	12.6	13.2	12.3	10.4	10.5	14.3	17.1	50.8	45.0	0.5	0.9
Liberal Party ..	23.6	24.3	24.4	21.5	21.8	27.5	16.3	21.4	14.3	17.1	13.8	17.5	34.6	34.2
Others ..	3.5	2.5	0.1	..	2.4	0.9	1.3	1.0	6.9	3.5	..	..	26.9	17.1
Total ..	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Time—Purchased/Charged ..	H M	\$	H M	\$	H M	\$	H M	\$	H M	\$	H M	\$	H M	\$
	70 26	333,365	25 57	143,404	11 57	66,922	19 48	73,657	4 05	11,567	5 11	10,571	3 28	27,444
Metropolitan and Country Stations Combined														
Australia Party ..	2.0	2.1	3.1	2.5	3.6	2.9	1.1	2.1	2.4	1.5	24.1	25.4	21.6	22.4
Australian Labor Party ..	23.0	24.9	21.5	18.6	32.1	42.1	15.9	15.4	34.7	36.9	24.0	23.9	13.6	19.2
Country Party*† ..	29.6	17.5	28.1	12.5	25.5	13.7	42.2	35.5	24.6	14.1	24.0	23.9	13.6	19.2
Democratic Labor Party† ..	7.5	9.4	10.1	10.4	13.5	15.5	7.5	8.4	1.9	2.2	..	..	5.0	3.6
Liberal Party ..	32.2†	41.8	36.3†	54.7	21.9	24.1	32.5	38.2	22.5	31.2	36.8	31.1	37.3	37.9
Others ..	5.7	4.3	0.9	1.3	3.4	1.7	0.8	0.4	13.9	14.1	15.1	19.6	22.5	16.9
Total ..	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Time—Purchased/Charged ..	H M	\$	H M	\$	H M	\$	H M	\$	H M	\$	H M	\$	H M	\$
	123 48	1,175,464	37 17	531,515	18 04	233,527	32 53	180,664	10 34	90,697	15 58	82,762	9 02	56,299

* Country Party (Queensland) includes National Party.

† Country Party (Western Australia) includes National Alliance Party (Country Party and Democratic Labor Party combined).

‡ See paragraphs 175 to 178 re. advertisements authorised by Sir Robert Askin and Sam Holt in Sydney and Melbourne respectively. The former are included in above table, the latter excluded.

stations was allocated on the basis of an equal division of 4½ hours in each State between the Australian Labor Party and the Liberal/Country Parties. The Democratic Labor Party was allocated 35 minutes in each State with the exception of Western Australia where they were associated with the Country Party and called the National Alliance Party. The time allocated to the National Alliance Party is included under Country Party.

195. The total time occupied by Party Political telecasts on national television stations during the Federal Election period, amounted to 260 hours 30 minutes, made up as follows:

	Metropolitan	Country	Total
Party Leaders' policy speeches ..	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
Telecasts by political parties and candidates ..	8 15	65 00	73 15
	21 45	165 30	187 15
	30 00	230 30	260 30

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

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

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

TIME OCCUPIED ON NATIONAL TELEVISION STATIONS BY ELECTION TELECASTS
PRECEDING AUSTRALIAN GENERAL ELECTIONS AND SENATE ELECTIONS SINCE 1964

	Total Time Occupied by Party Political Broadcasts During Election Period	Average Time per Station	Duration of Election Period
Senate—December 1964 ..	69	3.5	5½
House of Representatives—November 1966 ..	171	4.5	3½
Senate—November 1967 ..	129	3.5	6
House of Representatives—October 1969 ..	175	4.5	3½
Senate—November 1970 ..	140	3.5	5
House of Representatives—December 1972 ..	236	4.5	4
Senate and House of Representatives—May 1974 ..	260	4.9	3½

198. During the election period, the attention of the Board was invited to a number of matters involving the provisions of the *Broadcasting and Television Act* 1942-1973 relating to the broadcasting or televising of political matters. The number of approaches made to the Board was considerably higher than in previous Federal Elections. The following matters came under notice:

Liberal Party Campaign

199. The advertising campaign on behalf of the Liberal Party, in which a number of individuals represented themselves in delivering material primarily directed

against the Australian Labor Party, attracted considerable attention, and was the subject of a number of complaints received by the Board. The Board examined the advertisements in the light of the provisions of Sections 116 and 117 of the Act, which refer, in part, to the identification of speakers and the dramatisation of political matter. Without purporting to give an authoritative ruling, the Board considered that apart from a technical breach involving the failure in the original advertisements televised in New South Wales to identify one of the secondary speakers, the advertisements complied with the law. The Board directed that the advertisements were not to be televised until the breach was corrected.

200. On the matter of dramatisation of political matter, the Board was assured that those appearing in the advertisements were expressing their own beliefs, and that they had signed statutory declarations to this effect.

201. The Board's opinion was supported subsequently by a judgment of 6 May 1974 in an action by Mr. Patrick Healy, A.L.P. candidate for North Sydney, who sought a New South Wales Supreme Court injunction to restrain Sir Robert Askin from authorising further use of one particular advertisement in which a migrant women associated socialism with communism.

202. In delivering his judgment in the case, Mr. Justice Lee stated:

'... In considering the context in which the words the subject of this application were used, full regard must be paid to the fact that in this country, over a long period of time, it has been a fundamental fact of political life that political parties, some large, some not, but all with organisational structure and all professing ideals and policies do, at election times, seek to induce electors to vote for candidates endorsed by them by commending to the electors the merits of the ideals and policies which they as Parties hold and put forward. The endorsement of the candidate by the particular Party is notice by the Party and by the candidate to all electors that that candidate supports and will carry out the ideals and policies of the Party endorsing him. In commending its ideals and policies to the electors each Party invariably criticises and seeks to discredit the ideals and policies and conduct of the opponent Party with a view to inducing the electors to look with disfavour upon that Party and thus not to vote for the candidates endorsed by it. Throughout the Australian community it is recognised that criticism of the ideals and policies and conduct of political Parties is vital to the interests of democracy, and this whether the criticism comes from other political Parties, from ordinary citizens seeking to express an opinion or from any other source. At no time can it be more vital to the democratic process than at election time. Inevitably such criticism may operate to the disadvantage of candidates of the Party criticised but if this happens, it does so because the individual candidates election fortunes are in most instances closely linked to the opinion held by the electors of the Party and the policy of the Party to which he belongs.

The common law does not give a right of action to a political Party claiming to be defamed, and there is certainly no warrant in law for the courts to use the weapon of injunction as a means of enforcing anything in the nature of standards of fair play in political criticism; the judgment of what is right and proper in that regard is left to the community, which of course means the electors, when an election is being held. There must be a right to bring a defamation action in the person asking for the injunction before the Court will entertain an application for an injunction...

203. The Board has also received representations from the General Secretary of the Australian Teachers Federation, alleging that statements in a further advertisement in the series, spoken by Mr. Stan Kelly and authorised by Sir Robert Askin, were incorrect. All commercial television stations in New South Wales and Victoria were asked for their comments on this claim in the light of paragraph 40(a) of the Television Programme Standards, which reads:—

"A licensee should refuse the facilities of his station where he has good reason to doubt the integrity of the advertiser, the truth of the advertising matter, or the compliance of the advertisement with the spirit and purpose of all legal requirements that apply to the advertiser."

204. Stations which acknowledged having televised this advertisement generally took the attitude that they had no good reason to doubt the integrity of the authoriser, Sir Robert Askin, Premier of New South Wales.

205. Representations were also received regarding one advertisement in the series in which it was alleged a false identity was used. At the Board's request, station TEN Sydney provided a statutory declaration from the speaker, in which he declared that the statement made by him in the television advertisement was true in every detail. The complainant subsequently claimed that as the speaker's true name differed from the name announced in the advertisement, a breach of Section 117(1.) of the Act had occurred. The difference amounted to a diminutive form of the Christian name. The comments of the Attorney-General's Department are being sought in the matter.

206. Dr. J. F. Cairns, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Overseas Trade, complained to the Board about an incident which arose from his appearance on an edition the programme "The Mike Willesee Show" to debate with two persons who had appeared in Liberal Party advertisements. The programme was pre-recorded. Dr. Cairns alleged that the text of one advertisement included in the programme had been changed after the programme was recorded and that some of his comments had been omitted. The matter was taken up with the General Manager of station TEN Sydney, who informed the Board that during the recording of the programme, an operator had inadvertently used an unauthorised version of the advertisement which had been produced at the station, but never televised. The error was detected after the recording of the programme was completed, and the authorised version of the advertisement was substituted before the programme was televised. The station stated that certain editing of Dr. Cairns' remarks was made necessary because of the difference in the text of the advertisements; Mr. Willesee, the station said, had explained the whole matter to Dr. Cairns by telephone, and obtained his approval.

Australian Labor Party Advertisements

207. Complaints were received that advertisements being televised by Melbourne stations on behalf of the Australian Labor Party contravened Section 117(4.) of the Act in that they contained more than 100 words but did not identify the speaker and name the author before as well as after the announcement. On examination, the claim was found to be justified and the matter was taken up with the advertising agency concerned. Because of the late stage in the campaign, the agency indicated that the particular advertisements would be withdrawn rather than amended.

Tasmanian Election Jingle

208. The Board received a complaint alleging that an advertising jingle broadcast on behalf of the Mulcahy Senate team, was in contravention of the Act because the singers and song-writer were not named. The Board subsequently ascertained that the speaker was also the singer and song-writer, and that the multiple recording technique known as "overdubbing" had been used to give the impression that more than one performer was involved.

Station 2GB Sydney

209. The Board's attention was drawn to reports that broadcasting station 2GB Sydney was to ban all political discussions from midnight on Sunday 12 May 1974 until after the election.

210. The Minister for the Media in commenting on the matter in a press statement issued on 8 May 1974 pointed out that any restrictions on open political discussions especially prior to an election would be unhealthy in a democracy. The Minister added that it seemed quite ludicrous that people should be employed to comment on public affairs over a period of years and yet in a week preceding the holding of an election a station should stifle or ban the free expression of political views.

211. Subsequently the station's Managing Director, Mr. S. R. I. Clark, said the ban applied to news or interview programmes. Mr. Clark said the ban did not apply to on-air statements by political personalities made under the F.A.C.B. fairness code (see paragraph 431). The station undertook to broadcast such statements during the Election Period.

Broadcasting Station 4KQ Brisbane

212. A candidate made representations to the Board claiming that station 4KQ Brisbane had failed to broadcast as contracted a number of political advertisements on 14 and 15 May. The Board's inquiries indicated that the station had booked time for the announcements, but it was subsequently discovered that schedules were already overloaded and the last advertisement for the candidate was broadcast on the morning of 13 May. Subsequently, a total of ten advertisements scheduled for 13, 14 and 15 May, were cancelled. The station also advised the Board that advertisements for other candidates could not be accommodated, and were not broadcast.

213. The Board has formed the opinion that notwithstanding the heavy advertising commitments of the station, the action in cancelling the scheduled advertisements could be interpreted as not providing a "reasonable opportunity" to the candidate as required by Section 116(3) of the Act. Station 4KQ has been informed accordingly.

214. The Board has for many years been of the opinion that the relevant section of the Act (Section 116) is in need of total revision in almost every area; indeed, the Board has made representations to successive Ministers on the matter. In particular, the Board has had many discussions with the Minister for the Media, and made a number of recommendations.

215. Arising out of its consideration of the 1974 elections, the Board put some further proposals to the Minister for his consideration.

216. In brief, the Board proposed:—

- (i) That political advertisements in connection with an election (i.e. announcements less than 5 minutes in length) should be totally prohibited during an election period, excepting such informational announcements as may be authorised by the Electoral Office.

- (ii) That a positive obligation be placed on licensees to provide *free* time to parties contesting the election (as defined in sub-section (3) of the Act, or by any superseding definition) for certain election statements. A proportion of the free time should be prime time. The basis of the allocation should be spelt out in the legislation, with the Board making provisions in detail.
- (iii) That licensees be empowered to sell time (at normal programme time rates) for political addresses in minimum periods of 5 minutes to all parties or other organisations, provided that reasonable opportunities are afforded to all parties (as defined) and provided that no party (or its overt or covert supporters) may be sold more time than it is already receiving free either in prime time or generally. Provision would need to be made for new parties, who would not qualify for free time, to be able to buy time—perhaps to the limit permitted the smallest of the "qualified" parties.
- (iv) That no restrictions shall be placed on coverage of election matters in news or current affairs programmes, or in programmes which may be specially produced for the occasion, provided that a reasonable balance is maintained between all points of view.
- (v) That the Board have specific power to enforce, interpret and arbitrate all the above matters, and to compel stations to take such remedial action as the Board may consider necessary if in the Board's opinion the station has failed to comply with the requirements.
- (vi) That the Board be empowered to make determinations, based on the above rules, regarding the requirements with regard to State Elections or by-elections. So many combinations of circumstances can be envisaged that it would not appear practicable to include provisions in the legislation.

217. The Board emphasised to the Minister that the above comments do not purport to deal with all the requirements it feels to be necessary in the Act regarding controversial matter. Other areas have been fully traversed in conferences over the past twelve months, but the particular question of control on broadcasting and televising of election matter has been the subject of many conflicting views.

218. In putting forward the above proposal the Board realises that no solution can be found which will be totally acceptable to all concerned. The Board is, however, very strongly of the opinion that paid advertisements, as such, are not suitable as a means of conveying an election message; their technique is necessarily at variance with the atmosphere of rational debate which is desirable, and their constant repetition appears to be irritating to many listeners and viewers.

219. In suggesting that the Board should arbitrate in these matters, and have power to compel corrective action, the Board was mindful of the serious difficulties which arose in 1949, at which time the Board was required, by the then existing provisions of the Act, to "ensure that facilities are provided on an equitable basis for the broadcasting of political or controversial matter".

Pursuant to this provision, the Board made an order which (though based on similar requirements in other countries, notably the United Kingdom) did not meet with favour from the then Government and was withdrawn. Reporting the circumstances in its Second Annual Report, the Board said "Parliament may see fit to include in the Australian Broadcasting Act itself such provisions as it thinks appropriate for the regulation of such broadcasts". The present Board agrees that the basic requirements should indeed be prescribed by legislation, along the lines proposed above, but, that being done, would not see any major difficulty in the Board then acting to enforce, to interpret and to arbitrate—though no doubt controversy may result in an area where feelings may be strong. Indeed, the Board would regard such a situation as preferable to that at present existing, where, it is obvious from the volume and style of complaints and comments which are received, a great many people believe it to have such powers already.

220. The Minister, in acknowledging the proposals, said that they would be discussed with the Minister for Services and Property, whose portfolio includes responsibility for electoral matters.

AVAILABILITY TO THE PUBLIC OF RECORDS OF MATTER BROADCAST AND TELEVISED

221. As reported in the Twenty-Fifth Annual Report of the Board, the question of the provisions of Section 117A of the Broadcasting and Television Act in respect of the availability to the public of records of matter broadcast and televised has been brought to the attention of the Government. The Minister has indicated that this particular provision is under review in association with the widespread amendments to the Act which he proposed to place before the Government in the near future.

CIGARETTE ADVERTISING

222. As reported in paragraph 153 of the Twenty-Fifth Annual Report, the question of cigarettes and cigarette tobacco advertisements was under review at the time of preparation of the report.

223. The Government decided that advertising of cigarette and cigarette tobacco should be completely banned on broadcasting and television. However, in view of the evidence submitted to it on the economic consequences to the industry of an immediate total ban it decided that such advertising should be phased out over a period of three years.

224. The Minister requested the Board to implement the Government's decision and the matter was discussed with the Federation of Australian Commercial Television Stations and the Federation of Australian Commercial Broadcasters. Both organisations agreed to co-operate and the following conditions were promulgated:—

Television

As from Saturday, 1 September 1973—

Absolute embargo on cigarette and cigarette tobacco advertisements at all times except the period between 8.30 p.m. and close of transmission during which advertisements at a rate not exceeding two in any hour may be televised.

From 1 September 1974—

Absolute embargo on cigarette and cigarette tobacco advertisements at all times except the period between 9.30 p.m. and close of transmission during which advertisements at a rate not exceeding two in any hour may be televised.

From 1 September 1975—

Absolute embargo on cigarette and cigarette tobacco advertisements at all times except the period between 9.30 p.m. and close of transmission during which advertisements at a rate not exceeding one in any hour may be televised.

Broadcasting

As from Saturday, 1 September 1973—

Absolute embargo on cigarette and cigarette tobacco advertisements during the periods from 6.00 a.m. to 8.30 a.m. and 3.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. daily. At all other times advertisements may be broadcast at a rate not exceeding three in any hour.

From 1 September 1974—

Absolute embargo on cigarette and cigarette tobacco advertisements during the periods from 6.00 a.m. to 8.30 a.m. and 2.30 p.m. to 8.30 p.m. daily. At all other times advertisements may be broadcast at a rate not exceeding three in any hour.

From 1 September 1975—

Absolute embargo on cigarette and cigarette tobacco advertisements during the periods from 6.00 a.m. to 8.30 a.m. and 2.30 p.m. to 9.30 p.m. daily. At all other times advertisements may be broadcast at a rate not exceeding two in any hour.

225. Licensees were obliged to continue to comply with section 100A of the Broadcasting and Television Act which was outlined in the Board's Twenty-Fourth Annual Report. The Board has advised the Minister that in its opinion the Act should be amended to provide that the statutory warning may be varied from time to time at the discretion of the Board and the Department of Health to ensure its effectiveness.

CONSULTATIONS WITH LICENSEES' REPRESENTATIVES AND OTHER ORGANISATIONS

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

227. The Board conferred with the Federal Council of the Federation of Australian Commercial Broadcasters (F.A.C.B.) on 24 April 1974. A considerable number of matters was discussed. These included the employment of Australians, telephone conversation programmes, advertising time standards, restricted recordings and landlines.

228. Members of the Board again attended the Annual Convention of the F.A.C.B. which was held in Hobart on 14 and 15 October 1973. The Board greatly appreciates the Federation's practice of inviting the Board to this important annual gathering and the opportunity which attendance at the convention provides for meeting broadcasters as a body. The occasion also provides an opportunity through discussions with individual station represent-

atives for gaining the latest information on developments of broadcasting service and requirements in the communities served by the stations and the manner in which these are being met.

229. The Board met the Executive Committee of Federation of Australian Commercial Television Stations (F.A.C.T.S.) on 2 October 1973, and a considerable number of matters affecting the commercial television service was discussed. These included colour test transmissions, special colour transmissions, non-programme material (clutter), the second stage of the Australian Content points system, and the previewing of advertisements by F.A.C.T.S.

230. On 26 October 1973, the Board at officer level, held a working party meeting with representatives of F.A.C.T.S. regarding non-programme material. Other working party meetings were held on 12 November 1973 and 4 December 1973 regarding country stations and the points system.

231. The Board again met the Executive Committee of F.A.C.T.S. on 7 March 1974 for the purpose of discussing a review of the Australian Content points system, Sunday advertising, the televising of unsuitable material in family and children's viewing time, and non-programme matter.

232. Later, on 29 March 1974, the Board met the Executive Committee of F.A.C.T.S. again to discuss the review of the points system and colour television.

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

234. In February 1974 the Minister for the Media, and the Vice-Chairman of the Board, visited various broadcasting and television stations in New South Wales. In March 1974, the Minister for the Media and the Chairman attended the opening of the new studios at 3TR Sale.

235. The Board conferred with the Film Censorship Board in Sydney on 7 May 1974. Matters raised at this meeting included violence in Australian produced programmes, nudity and strong language in programmes and the classification of Australian produced programmes.

236. Informal consultations took place during the year between the Chairman and officers of the Board, the Australian Association of Advertising Agencies and the Australian Association of National Advertisers on matters of mutual interest in regard to the Associations' interests in the media.

237. The Board and its officers have continued to maintain close relations with the A.P.O., the A.B.C., the Film Development Corporation and Unions involved in

the industry; frequent consultations took place on a large range of matters. During the year, the Board had further consultations with the television industry on revised standards for the equipment and operation of television stations including requirements for colour television. The matters discussed in the abovementioned consultations are referred to in other parts of this Report where appropriate.

THE AUSTRALIAN U.N.E.S.C.O. COMMITTEE FOR COMMUNICATION

238. The main activity of the Communication Committee during 1973 was the seminar on the communication revolution, which was held at the State Film Centre in Melbourne from 20 to 24 August. The seminar examined three main areas—the technological aspects of the communication revolution, communications media and the sociological implications of the communication revolution. A total of twenty-six papers was presented.

239. Mr. J. G. Quaine, Director of the Programme Services Division of the Board and a member of the Communication Committee, was also a member of the seminar planning committee. Both Mr. Quaine and Mr. E. J. Wilkinson, Director of the Engineering Services Division of the Board, participated in the seminar. The Chairman of the Board, chaired Phase II of the seminar—"Communications Media".

240. As in previous years, the Board assisted the Australian National Commission for U.N.E.S.C.O. by providing information for several questionnaires relating to world-wide surveys being conducted by U.N.E.S.C.O., Paris.

VISITORS FROM OVERSEAS

241. Dr. John Murray, a research co-ordinator who has been associated with the U.S. Surgeon-General's Scientific Advisory Committee on Television and Social Behaviour, visited the Board on 30 and 31 August 1973, and had discussions with the Board and its officers.

OVERSEAS VISITS

242. Mr. C. G. Elworthy, Assistant Director, Engineering Services Division, attended, as a member of the Australian delegation, the Final Study Group meetings of the C.C.I.R. for the Plenary Period 1970-1974 in Geneva, during February/March 1974. Further reference to these meetings is made in paragraph 369.

243. Mr. J. M. Dixon, Sectional Engineer, visited London during May 1974 to attend meetings of C.C.I.R. Interim Working Party 6/4 and of the International Special Committee on Radio Interference (C.I.S.P.R.). Further reference to these meetings is made in paragraph 372.

244. Mr. N. J. Medlin, Sectional Engineer, visited Jakarta and Nairobi in November and December 1973 to attend broadcasting seminars conducted by the I.T.U., preparatory to the forthcoming Regional Administrative Radio Conference. Further reference to these visits is made in paragraphs 354 to 357.

245. Mr. G. W. Morley, Senior Engineer, visited New Zealand in August 1973 in connection with an engineering investigation into the choice of a group delay pre-

correction characteristic for television transmissions, to which further reference is made in paragraph 560. The primary purpose of the visit was to assess the characteristics of colour television receivers being produced for the New Zealand service, such receivers being generally similar to those likely to be produced for the Australian service. Mr. Morley received considerable assistance from the New Zealand Broadcasting Authority in making contact with the receiver industry, members of which were most helpful in providing information and actual receivers for evaluation. During the visit, Mr. Morley also obtained valuable information relating to the establishment of the colour service in New Zealand by consultation with engineers of the New Zealand Broadcasting Corporation.

246. Mr. J. P. Coker, Director, Policy and Licensing Division, represented the Department of the Media and the Board at a meeting of governmental experts at Nairobi, Kenya, from 2 July 1973 to 11 July 1973 to consider problems in the field of copyright and neighbouring rights, i.e. rights of performers, record manufacturers and broadcasting organisations, arising from transmissions via space satellites. Reference is made to this matter in paragraph 145.

CABLE TELEVISION

247. As explained in paragraph 181 of the Board's Twenty-Fifth Annual Report, the term "cable television" is a generic term used to describe all wideband cable distribution networks established for the purpose of distributing television programmes and other material to individual homes. In Australia to date, only those limited cable systems, known as community television aerial systems, authorisable under Section 130A of the Broadcasting and Television Act, have been established, to provide programmes of existing local television stations to areas of inadequate reception (see paragraphs 501 to 506).

248. There has been considerable representation to the Board and the Minister concerning the possibilities of establishing, in the more populous areas of Australia, widespread cable systems to distribute television programmes and other video material. However, because of the wide range of complex policy and legal considerations involved in any such development, including the effects such development could have on the existing television services, together with the various implications in relation to the future development of the telecommunication and television services, no such services have been authorised. A number of applications have been received for the authorisation of cable networks to remedy deficiencies in television service in the Sydney area. The Board is most keen to ensure that existing deficiencies are remedied as early as practicable, but it has been considered that private permits to establish cable networks should not be authorised until the overall policy questions relating to the development of cable television services generally have been settled.

249. In view of the far reaching implications of any decision to authorise the widespread development of cable television networks, the whole question has been under examination for some time by the Board and the A.P.O. and it is expected that a joint report to the Minister for the Media and the Postmaster-General, seeking the establishment of policy guidelines will be submitted to the respective Ministers early in August 1974.

COLOUR TELEVISION

250. As indicated in previous Annual Reports, colour television services in Australia are scheduled to commence on 1 March 1975. On present indications, it is expected that colour services will be developed as follows:

(a) *The National Service*—Colour television is expected to be available from city national stations, together with those at Canberra and Cairns from March, 1975. It is proposed that the service will be extended to sixteen country areas between March 1975 and March 1976, and will achieve coverage throughout Australia by 1978.

The introduction of colour transmissions involves substantial work by the A.P.O. in modifying transmitting stations and programme relay systems to meet colour specifications, and by the A.B.C. in establishing studio facilities for the generation of colour programmes.

At this stage, it is not possible to set down a timetable for the commencement of regular colour programming from each of the National television stations, however, it is expected that colour service will begin from all capital city stations and the larger country centres on 1 March 1975, with all of the remaining stations beginning colour transmissions over the ensuing two to three years.

(b) *The Commercial Service*—It is expected that all but a few of the more remote country stations will be equipped for some, if not all, colour transmissions by March 1975.

251. On 5 December 1973, the Board issued a circular letter to the licensees of all commercial television stations, the A.B.C. and the A.P.O., concerning television transmissions in colour prior to the commencement of the colour television services. A copy of the circular letter (No. T94) is published in Appendix O.

252. The Board has long recognised the necessity for colour transmissions before the commencement of colour services for the two main purposes of enabling licensees to conduct colour test transmissions to appraise transmitting facilities, and to assist the trade in the sale and installation of receivers by means of colour test programming ("trade transmissions"), commencing some months before March 1975.

253. While recognising the need for preliminary colour test transmissions, the Board has consistently held the view that the orderly planning of station licensees, manufacturers, importers and retailers would be disrupted if the official date for the commencement of colour transmissions on 1 March 1975 was pre-empted, and a premature demand for receivers was created.

254. Paragraph 187 of the Board's Twenty-Fifth Annual Report referred to the Board's approval in 1972 for the introduction of colour test transmissions, subject to certain specific conditions. On 25 July 1972, the Board informed all television station licensees, the A.B.C. and the A.P.O. that colour test transmissions would be approved at any time in any area, subject to the conditions that:—

1. All tests to be conducted outside normal transmission hours, commencing not earlier than 30 minutes after the end of normal transmission from all stations serving the area, and ending not later than 30 minutes before the recommencement of such normal transmission.
2. No publicity to be given to the radiation of the colour transmissions.

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

255. In granting approval for colour test transmissions in 1972, the Board decided to await further discussions with the industry before proceeding to a decision in due course on the nature and commencement date of colour test programming ("trade transmissions").

256. In October 1973, the Board received submissions from the F.A.C.T.S., supported by the Receiver Industry, seeking approval for:—

- (i) the immediate radiation of chrominance information (without the colour burst) on programme transmissions, initially for up to two hours daily for the purposes of staff training, and
- (ii) radiation of full colour programmes for periods up to six hours daily (spread over the morning, afternoon and evening periods) as from 1 July 1974, for the purpose of generating public interest and promoting the sale of receivers.

257. In considering these submissions, the Board took the view that apart from disrupting the orderly plans for the introduction of colour services, referred to in paragraph 250 above, the Board would be acting prematurely in approving colour test transmissions as from July 1974, because the Tariff Board (now Industries Assistance Commission) report on colour television receivers had not been released, and serious doubts were then felt regarding the future availability of receivers and trained service personnel.

258. However the Board decided to vary the then existing conditions relating to colour test transmissions (see paragraph 254 above) by approving the unrestricted use by stations of studio and programme link facilities in colour, provided an approved filter was inserted at an appropriate point in the transmission chain to effectively remove the chrominance information (including burst) before radiation. The Board also decided to extend the existing approval for licensees to radiate chrominance information (minus burst) from videotape sources to material originating on incoming satellite relay circuits. The Federation, licensees and other interested bodies were informed of the Board's decisions in December 1973.

259. The Board continued to keep the question of colour test transmissions under close review, and received further submissions in the matter from licensees and representatives of receiver manufacturing and servicing industries. In May 1974, the Board decided that in the interests of assisting in the successful introduction of colour services

from March 1975, and particularly in assisting in the manufacture, sale and installation of colour receivers, the Board would approve the radiation of colour transmissions during the normal operating hours of stations from the commencement of service on Monday, 7 October 1974, subject to the following conditions:—

(i) *Colour Test Pattern (or "trade") Transmissions*

Stations may transmit colour test patterns at any time during or outside a station's normal programme hours. Such transmissions may be briefly described as test slides, charts or electronically generated patterns designed to facilitate the optimum adjustment of television receivers, including their aerial systems. An important aspect of the colour test pattern transmissions as now announced is the requirement that they must not contain any moving picture material. The Board has also determined that the sound signals accompanying the radiation of such test patterns must not contain advertising material.

A condition of the Board's approval for the radiation of test patterns during normal viewing hours is that stations electing to radiate the test transmissions must do so for a total of one hour on the day in question and that the proposed test transmissions have been advertised in the stations' programme schedules. Except in special cases which have been submitted for the Board's approval, the minimum period of individual test pattern transmissions shall be 15 minutes.

A further condition of the approval to radiate the test signals is that the content of the test pattern, and the subjective quality of the radiated material when viewed on an "off air" monitor, shall be acceptable to the Board's technical inspectors. In cases where the final adjustment of station equipment for colour has not been completed, selection of colour test slides or electronically generated pattern material which will minimise the effects of transmitted deficiencies on domestic receivers may be necessary.

(ii) *Colour Programme Transmissions*

As from the commencement of transmissions on Saturday, 19 October 1974, stations may transmit colour programme material during normal programme hours subject to the condition that such telecasts are of instantaneous "live" material which is originated from an outside broadcast point such as a sporting area, concert hall, etc. In the case of commercial stations, advertising material in colour originating from any programme source may be radiated as part of the live colour outside broadcast programme. The telecasting in colour of outside broadcast material which has been recorded for replay from videotape equipment is not approved at this stage.

A further condition of the Board's approval to the radiation of live colour programmes is that stations must radiate a total of one hour of test pattern material (in no shorter than 15 minute segments) on the day of live colour broadcasts.

260. In the case of live outside broadcasts in colour, with their associated advertising inserts, stations which had not completed their colour installations to the point where they have been inspected and approved by the Board, were directed to ensure that the quality of the radiated colour material is subjectively acceptable.

261. The Board intends to maintain the conditions under which stations are

permitted to broadcast colour material prior to March 1975, under continuous review, and has invited comments from the various sections of the Industry regarding desired variations to the conditions detailed as (i) and (ii) above.

262. In coming months the Board will be producing further plans for colour transmissions which will provide steadily increasing amounts of material in colour in the months leading up to the official opening of full colour programming on 1 March 1975. For the present, the conditions set out in paragraph 254 and particularly paragraph 256 above continue to apply, except insofar as they are modified by the two additional colour broadcasts detailed in paragraph 259 above.

263. The distribution of the information leaflet "Colour Television and You" to television receiver licence holders was completed during the year. This leaflet, which was reproduced in the Twenty-Fifth Annual Report, was prepared by the Board for the guidance of television viewers.

264. In recent months the Board has co-operated with the Interim Commission on Consumer Standards in the production of a "Buyers' Guide" for colour television receivers, designed to assist the public in making a decision in this regard.

265. The Board has also commenced preparation of a performance standard for colour television receivers. This standard will set out the receiver performance requirements assumed by the Board in setting the transmission standards for stations and in planning the television service. These performance requirements will define a "notional" receiver from which satisfactory reception will be obtained from transmissions which are in conformity with the Board's technical standards. Under the Broadcasting and Television Act, the Board is empowered to control the transmission standards of the stations, but the Act confers no power whatever to control any aspect of receivers. Thus, under existing legislation, the receiver standard cannot be enforced, but even so the Board believes that the existence of such a standard will be helpful to the industry and the public. The Board has also had discussions with the Minister concerning amendments to the Broadcasting and Television Act to allow control over certain aspects of receiver performance.

266. Details of the activity undertaken during the year in revising the Board's Standards for the Technical Equipment and Operation of Television Stations and in incorporating requirements for colour television are given in paragraphs 531 to 536.

267. At the 1974 Royal Sydney Easter Show the Board participated in the "Electro 74" Exhibit, which is a yearly event presented by the Electricity Commission of New South Wales. The objectives of the Board's display which was prepared with the co-operation of the Department of the Media were twofold: firstly to provide the public with information about colour television, particularly the correct installation of colour receivers and aerials and the effects they can expect with poor installations and from "ghosting"; and secondly to publicise the Board and its activities, functions and responsibilities.

268. The stand was manned continuously for the duration of the Show by technical staff from the Board's Head Office Laboratory, assisted by staff from the Sydney office. On the major days of the Show it is estimated that some sixty thousand people passed each day through the "Electro 74" exhibit. The public displayed a

lively and critical interest in the Board's display, many of them asking questions covering a wide range of both technical and non-technical matters.

INTERFERENCE TO THE RECEPTION OF BROADCASTING AND TELEVISION PROGRAMMES

269. The A.P.O., at the request and expense of the Board, investigates causes of interference to the reception of broadcasting and television programmes and furnishes advice and assistance to listeners and viewers as to how these troubles might be minimised. During the year ended 31 May 1974, 15,259 complaints (3,337 broadcasting and 11,922 television) of interference to reception of programmes were lodged with the A.P.O. The cost of investigating complaints of interference to programmes to 30 June 1974 was \$362,516.

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

270. During the year consultations continued with the National Capital Development Commission regarding several aspects of the Board's future plans for improved or extended television and sound broadcasting services to the National Capital. In particular, discussions were held on the following topics:—

1. Black Mountain Television Installations.
2. Tuggeranong Development—
 - (a) Castle Hill television translators.
 - (b) Prospects of future provision of cable television services
 - (c) Effect of Balconnen Radio Station on reception of sound and television broadcasting in the area.
3. Planning of new medium frequency commercial broadcasting service for Canberra.

271. The Board is pleased to acknowledge the co-operation extended by the Commission on these and other matters of mutual interest.

PUBLICATIONS AND INFORMATION

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

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

PART III—BROADCASTING—ADMINISTRATION

CURRENT LICENCES FOR COMMERCIAL BROADCASTING STATIONS

274. On 30 June 1974 there were 118 licences for commercial broadcasting stations in force. A list of licensees is contained in Appendix A of this Report. A map of Australia showing the location of all broadcasting stations in operation at 30 June 1974 is included after Appendix S. The disposition of the licences is shown in the following table:

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

GRANT OF NEW LICENCES

275. No new licences for commercial broadcasting stations were granted during the year. Arising out of the Board's continuing review of the broadcasting services, it was possible for the Board to recommend to the Minister for the Media, that he invite applications for the grant of a licence for an additional commercial broadcasting station in Adelaide. The Minister approved the Board's recommendation on 10 April 1974 and his notice inviting applications for the grant of a licence for the Adelaide area was to appear in the *Australian Government Gazette* on 16 July 1974.

Canberra

276. In relation to the grant of a licence for a second commercial broadcasting station in Canberra as mentioned in paragraphs 197 to 204 of the Board's Twenty-Fifth Annual Report, early in March 1974 the Minister for the Media requested the Board to proceed with the public inquiry into the grant of a licence for the Canberra area.

277. The Board, as required by the Act, had by advertisement published in the Press given notice of the time and place for the hearing of the inquiry and notice had also been given to applicants by letter dated 28 March 1974 that the inquiry would commence on 27 May 1974 at the Methodist National Memorial Fellowship Centre, Forest, A.C.T.

Applications for consideration by the Board were as follows:—

Canberra Community Radio per Trevor Crouch.

Radio Canberra Limited.

Capital City Broadcasters Pty. Ltd.

Community Broadcasters Limited (a Company to be incorporated).

Leonard William Beioley on behalf of A.C.T. Broadcasters Pty. Limited
(a Company to be formed).

Radio Gungahlin Pty. Limited.

Monaro Broadcasters Pty. Limited.

278. The hearing of the applications was completed on 20 June 1974 and at the time of writing this report, the Board was considering the evidence put forward at the inquiry and a report and recommendation will be submitted to the Minister in due course.

279. During the inquiry on 29 May 1974, Mr. Galbally, Q. C., Counsel for Capital City Broadcasters Pty. Ltd., drew the attention of the Board to an article which appeared in that day's edition of the "Financial Review" which reflected on the integrity and impartiality of the Board and indicated that the inquiry had been pre-judged at Government level.

280. The Board adjourned the inquiry to consider the matter and sought legal advice from the Attorney-General's Department. Counsel for all applicants assured the Board that they had absolute and full faith in the complete integrity and impartiality of every member of the Board.

281. After consideration of the matter, the Board decided, in the interests of efficiency and economy, and in the light of assurances of Counsel, to proceed with the inquiry in the normal way. The Chairman informed the inquiry that the five members of the Board had individually taken legal action against the publishers of the newspaper.

*Port Hedland**Dampier / Karratha / Roebourne*

282. Reference was made in paragraph 209 of the Twenty-Fifth Annual Report to an invitation by the Minister for the grant of licences for a commercial broadcasting station in each of the Port Hedland and Dampier / Karratha / Roebourne areas of Western Australia. The closing date of applications was 24 August 1973. One application was received from North West (Western Australia) Radio Broadcasters Pty. Ltd.

283. Pursuant to section 83(1.) of the Act, the Minister by instrument in writing dated 11 September 1973, referred the application 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 Board's inquiry into the application, in accordance with section 83(2.) of the Act was held in Perth on 13 March 1974.

284. The Board submitted its report and recommendation to the Minister as to the grant of the licences on 26 June 1974. The Board recommended the grant of licences to North West (Western Australia) Radio Broadcasters Pty. Ltd.

285. In the Board's report to the Minister on its inquiry into the application the following conclusions were reached:—

It is estimated that stations established at Port Hedland and Dampier/Karratha will provide a service to a population of the order of 26,000 people.

It is considered that a coverage of this order, in a single-area conventional market should with competent management provide sufficient economic capacity to enable viable operation. In this case however, it is to be borne in mind that it will be necessary to operate two transmitters to provide a broadcast coverage in the two rather widely separated population areas

of Port Hedland and Dampier/Karratha/Roebourne. This will increase operating costs as compared with those of a single station serving such a population and create a less advantageous commercial situation for the licensee.

Although the long-term prosperity of the area under consideration seems assured, the Board feels that the revenue estimates of the applicant for the first three years of operation are somewhat optimistic, bearing in mind that the area is still in the developmental stages and has particular features such as: the presence of "company towns" and consequent decrease in competitive economic activity; significant population turnover; division of the population into two areas, etc. All these militate against the generation of much local advertising revenue when compared to a conventional area of similar population. The Board observed that some benefit might accrue to the company by making approaches to the large mining companies in the area with a view to seeking sponsorship of some programmes or possibly some other assistance.

The Board was also not satisfied that adequate investigation had been made into the prospects of obtaining national revenue.

The Board was concerned at the fact that a payment of \$10,000 which was proposed to be made to directors if the application were successful, had not been specifically allowed for in the financial commitments incorporated in the application. It was stated, in evidence, that the directors had not, in fact, received any remuneration since the incorporation of the company nearly four years ago and that the payment of \$10,000 would represent a reimbursement of expenses incurred in relation to the application. It was however stated in evidence that if funds were not available out of the planned funds, additional capital would be contributed if necessary by the foundation shareholders alone.

It will be noted that particular references are made in the preceding paragraphs to the revenue estimates including the investigation of prospects of obtaining national revenue and the lack of specific allowance for the financial commitment incorporated in the application.

However, notwithstanding our reservations upon these factors, the Board is of the opinion that the Directors are keen and competent business men with the capability of providing a commercial broadcasting service to the applied areas.

In view of the social desirability of the provision of a radio service to the area, the Board feels that the Company should be given such an opportunity, but, in view of the Board's reservations from the financial viewpoint, is of the opinion that the grant of the licences should be conditional on the Directors giving an undertaking that they will ensure the continuance of the company's operation in its initial stages even though the financial returns may be less than satisfactory. The Directors indicated during the inquiry that this was their intention.

286. The Minister approved the grant of licences in accordance with the Board's recommendation on the condition that the company is constituted in accordance with the proposals made in the application for the grant of the licences, and at the inquiry into the application, and subject to the Directors giving an understanding that they are prepared to provide additional finance, if necessary, to ensure the operations of the stations for five years duration of each of the first licences.

287. The constitution of the successful applicant at the time of the approval for the grant of the licences was as follows:—

Authorized capital of \$250,000 comprising 250,000 ordinary shares of \$1 each. At the time of the inquiry a total of 97,500 shares paid to 10 cents each had been issued to 32 shareholders, of which 35,500 had been taken up by 23 residents in the proposed coverage areas of the stations. The company proposed to increase the issued capital to 120,000 shares of \$1 each of which 58,000 were to be offered to local residents.

	<i>No. of Shares</i>
The Swan Brewery Co. Ltd.	31,000
Walker Family Holdings Pty. Ltd.	15,499
Robincor Pty. Ltd.	15,498
Specified Services Pty. Ltd.	5,000
*High Seas Enterprises Pty. Ltd.	5,000
*M. R. Cottier	3,500
*R. C. Cottier	2,500
*R. A. Welsh	2,500
*M. L. E. Charlesworth	2,500
*K.D.A. Investments	2,500
	120,000

*Local Residents

Charters Towers

288. In connection with the grant of a licence for a commercial broadcasting station at Charters Towers, as mentioned in paragraphs 205 to 208 of the Twenty-Fifth Annual Report, the Minister for the Media, early in March 1974, requested the Board to proceed with the public inquiry into the grant of a licence for the Charters Towers area.

289. On 21 June 1974 the undermentioned applicants were advised that the Board proposed to commence an inquiry into the applications in Townsville on 2 September 1974:—

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

290. As required by the Act, formal notification by the Board of the time and place of the inquiry will appear in the Press early in July 1974, and applicants will be notified accordingly.

RENEWAL OF LICENCES

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

292. The performance of stations in regard to the wide range of the requirements of the Act and of the Board covering various administrative, programme and technical matters was generally satisfactory. There were, however, some engineering and programme deficiencies which the Board found necessary to bring to the attention of the licensees of a number of stations, but in no instance were the deficiencies of sufficient gravity to recommend to the Minister that the licences should not be

renewed, particularly having regard to the corrective action which had been taken by the licensees concerned. Accordingly, the Minister, on the recommendation of the Board, granted renewals of all the licences expiring during the year. With reference to paragraph 215 of the Twenty-Fifth Annual Report, where comment was made on technical deficiencies at 2XL Cooma, the Board can now report that the station is operating at an adequate technical standard.

FEES FOR LICENCES FOR COMMERCIAL BROADCASTING STATIONS

293. Consequent upon the handing down of the 1973/74 Budget, both the fixed annual fee and the amount payable under the *Broadcasting Stations Licence Fees Act 1964-1966* based on the gross earnings of a station were altered. The new scales increased the fixed annual fee from \$50 to \$200, plus a reassessment of amounts payable based on percentages of gross earnings.

294. Under the *Broadcasting Stations Licence Fees Act 1964-1973*, the annual fee for a licence for a commercial broadcasting station is \$200, together with:

- (a) an amount equal to one per cent of the gross earnings of the station up to \$500,000 during the year ended 30 June (or where the licensee has, with the approval of the Board, adopted an accounting period ending on some other day than 30 June, ending on that other day) preceding the anniversary of the grant of the licence or the period for which the licence is renewed as the case may be;
- (b) an amount equal to one and one-half per cent of the gross earnings over Five hundred thousand dollars but not exceeding One million dollars;
- (c) an amount equal to two per cent of the gross earnings over One million dollars but not exceeding One million five hundred thousand dollars;
- (d) an amount equal to two and one-half per cent of the gross earnings over One million five hundred thousand dollars but not exceeding Two million dollars;
- (e) an amount equal to three per cent of the gross earnings over Two million dollars but not exceeding Two million five hundred thousand dollars;
- (f) an amount equal to three and one-half per cent of the gross earnings over Two million five hundred thousand dollars but not exceeding Three million dollars;
- (g) an amount equal to four per cent of the gross earnings over Three million dollars but not exceeding Three million five hundred thousand dollars; and
- (h) an amount equal to four and one-half per cent of the gross earnings over Three million five hundred thousand dollars.

295. Prior to the Budget announcement the old scale, which has remained unaltered since 1964, charged a fixed annual fee of \$50 plus one per cent of the first \$1M rising in progressive one per cent increments to four per cent of earnings in excess of \$4M. The new scales became effective in respect of all commercial broadcasting licence renewals from and subsequent to 22 August 1973.

296. The Act makes provision for the money value of any consideration in connection with any transaction otherwise than in cash to be deemed to have been

paid or given for the purposes of the Act. The Act gives a discretionary power to the Minister in certain circumstances in order to ensure that all income properly attributable to the licensee is included in his gross earnings for the purposes of the Act.

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

298. The total amount of licence fees payable by broadcasting stations during the period 1 July 1973 to 30 June 1974 based on earnings in the previous financial year, was made up as follows:

State	Capital City	Fees Payable by—	Total
	Stations	Country Stations	
	\$	\$	\$
New South Wales and Australian Capital Territory	.. 182,025	81,514	263,539
Victoria	.. 121,413	30,852	152,265
Queensland	.. 36,041	56,277	92,318
South Australia and Northern Territory	.. 39,224	7,877	47,101
Western Australia	.. 24,006	10,282	34,288
Tasmania	.. 6,678	8,950	15,628
Australia	.. 409,387	195,752	605,139

In the previous financial year the total amount of licence fees payable was \$491,204.

TRANSFER OF LICENCES AND LEASING OF STATIONS

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

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

		From	To
2BH	Broken Hill	Radio Silver City Pty. Ltd.	Radio Broken Hill Pty. Ltd.
3LK	Horsham	The Herald and Weekly Times Limited	Sunraysia Broadcasters Pty. Ltd.
4VL	Charleville	Charleville Broadcasting Company Limited	Radio 4VL Proprietary Limited
7LA	Launceston	Findlay and Wills Broadcasters Pty. Ltd.	Amalgamated Wireless (A'asia) Limited

301. The transfers of the 2BH, 3LK and 4VL licences followed the Minister's approval of the acquisition of the licence concerned, after considering a report and recommendation from the Board in each case.

302. In respect of the 2BH licence, the Board's Twenty-Fifth Annual Report indicated that approval had been given by the Minister for the transfer of the licence from Radio Silver City Pty. Ltd. to Broken Hill Broadcasters Pty. Ltd. However, as

later investigations by the Board revealed that Broken Hill Broadcasters Pty. Ltd. did not proceed with incorporation, the approval of the transfer of the licence to that company was revoked by the Minister on 7 November 1973. The subsequent transfer of the licence to Radio Broken Hill Pty. Ltd., which is a company owned by thirteen residents of Broken Hill, was approved by the Minister on 22 January, 1974, after considering a report and recommendation from the Board on the matter.

303. The Herald and Weekly Times Ltd. approached the Board in September 1973 and indicated its intention to purchase the parent company of the licensee of commercial broadcasting station 3GL Geelong. It was proposed by The Herald that in order to comply with Section 90C. of the Act, the company would divest itself of the prescribed interests it then held in stations 3LK Horsham, 4AM Atherton-Mareeba and 5MU Murray Bridge. The Herald has since disposed of its prescribed interests in 3LK and 4AM but, as at 30 June 1974, a revised take-over proposal submitted for 5MU was still being examined by the Board.

304. It is to be noted that the licensee of 4MK Mackay changed its name from Mackay Broadcasting Service Pty. Ltd. to Barrier Reef Broadcasting Pty. Ltd.

305. The transfer of the 7LA licence was from a wholly owned subsidiary company of Amalgamated Wireless (Australasia) Ltd., thus no real change in the control of the station was involved.

306. At 30 June 1974, the following five stations were, with the consent of the Minister pursuant to Section 88(1.) of the Act, being operated by persons other than the licensees:

Stations	Licensee	Date of Original Consent	Date of Expiry of Existing Consent	Operating Company or Persons
2CH Sydney	Council of Churches in N.S.W. Broadcasting Co. Pty. Ltd.	14.3.36	31.12.76	Amalgamated Wireless (A'asia) Ltd.
2KY Sydney	2KY Broadcasters Pty. Ltd.	4.12.70	23.12.75	H. B. French and R. H. Erskine, Trustees of the Labor Council of N.S.W.
2WG Wagga	Riverina Broadcasters (Holdings) Pty. Ltd.	29.6.64	30.6.79	Riverina Broadcasters
3KZ Melbourne	Industrial Printing and Publicity Co. Ltd.	12.2.32	6.9.75	3KZ Broadcasting Co. Pty. Ltd.
3XY Melbourne	Station 3XY Pty. Ltd.	17.5.35	1.5.78	Efftee Broadcasters Pty. Ltd.

307. During the year, the Minister gave his consent to the agreement for the operation of station 2WG by Riverina Broadcasters for a further period of five years ending on 30 June 1979. The Minister also gave his consent to a new agreement for the operation of station 3KZ by 3KZ Broadcasting Co. Pty. Ltd. for the period commencing 1 July 1973 and ending on 6 September 1975, the date on which the Ministerial consent to the previous agreement was to expire.

308. Paragraph 223 of the Twenty-Fifth Annual Report indicated that the Minister had given his consent to the agreement for the operation of station 3XY by Efftee Broadcasters Pty. Ltd. for a further period of five years ending on 1 May

1978, subject to the condition that Hoyts Theatres Ltd., a main shareholder in Efftee Broadcasters Pty. Ltd., corrected a contravention of Section 90G. of the Broadcasting and Television Act by 3 August 1973. The contravention was remedied by that date.

OWNERSHIP OR CONTROL OF COMMERCIAL BROADCASTING STATIONS

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

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

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

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

311. Paragraph 291 details the proceedings which the Board adopts in obtaining information to ensure that the ownership and control provisions of the Act are observed.

DIRECTORSHIPS OF COMMERCIAL BROADCASTING STATIONS

312. Under section 90F(1.) of the Act a person shall not be a director of two or more companies that are, between them, in a position to exercise control of licences for:

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

provided that a person is permitted to be a director of any companies in a position to control interests in excess of those specified, if those interests were held prior to 24 September 1968 the date on which the legislation became effective.

313. It was necessary during the year for the Board to invite the attention of two directors of licensee companies of commercial broadcasting stations to their holding of directorships which placed them in contravention of the provisions of section 90F(1.) of the Act. The contraventions, which arose following variations of shareholdings in companies, have been corrected.

IMPORTANT CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDINGS IN BROADCASTING STATIONS

314. The following changes took place during the year.

2CA Canberra—Canberra Broadcasters Pty. Ltd.

Broadcasting Station 2GB Pty. Ltd., licensee of station 2GB Sydney, acquired a further 63 (\$2) preference shares and now holds all the 30,000 issued ordinary (\$1) shares and 1,613 of the 2,050 issued (\$2) preference shares.

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

Broadcasting Station 2SM Pty. Ltd., licensee of 2SM Sydney, acquired from Hoyts Theatres Ltd. 5,000 of the 10,000 issued shares in the operating company.

4AM Atherton—Mareeba—Far Northern Radio (Tablelands) Pty. Ltd.

Four AM Nominees Pty. Ltd. acquired 1,250 shares from The Cairns Post Pty. Ltd. and now holds 26,330 shares of the 50,000 shares in 4AM.

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

Broadcasting Associates Pty. Ltd., a wholly-owned subsidiary of Macquarie Broadcasting Holdings Ltd., acquired a further 5,380 shares and now owns 9,243 of the 12,500 issued shares in 4BH.

4LM Mt. Isa—North Queensland Broadcasting Corporation Pty. Ltd.

C.Q.B.H. Pty. Ltd. acquired the 498 first preference and the 10,002 ordinary shares previously held by Radio Centre Pty. Ltd. The company now owns all 10,002 ordinary and 498 of the 4,998 first preference shares in 4LM.

4IP Ipswich/4WK Warwick—South Queensland Broadcasting Corporation Pty. Ltd.

South Queensland Broadcasting Holdings Pty. Ltd. acquired from Radio Centre Pty. Ltd. all the issued 'A' ordinary shares and now holds all issued shares in 4IP/4WK.

4LG Longreach—Central Queensland Broadcasting Corporation Pty. Ltd.

Messrs. W. G. Allen, Jnr. and E. B. Connor acquired from Radio Centre Pty. Ltd., 48% and 16% respectively of the 80 'B' ordinary shares and between them now hold 80% of the issued shares in 4LG.

MEMORANDUM AND ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION OF LICENSEE COMPANIES

315. Section 90K. of the Broadcasting and Television Act provides that a licence is subject to a condition that a change in the memorandum or articles of association of a company holding a licence for a commercial broadcasting station shall not take place without the approval of the Minister.

316. During the year, the Minister, pursuant to the provisions of Section 90K, gave his approval to a number of changes of a varying nature in the memoranda and articles of association of several licensee companies.

NETWORKS OF COMMERCIAL BROADCASTING STATIONS

317. The licensee of each commercial broadcasting station is required to obtain the Board's consent before entering, or becoming a member of, any network, by a condition of the licence which reads as follows:

The licensee shall not, without the consent in writing of the Australian Broadcasting Control Board, enter or become a member of any network of broadcasting stations, or any other association or organization of broadcasting stations formed for the purpose of making

arrangements for the provision of programmes or the broadcasting of advertisements, or acquire by itself or any person or company on its behalf, any shares or other interests in any such network, association or organization.

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

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

320. The following were member stations of the network at 30 June 1974:

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

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

322. The Major Broadcasting Network is not a company but is an association of stations of which the following were members at 30 June 1974:

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

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

- (a) Associated Broadcasting Services, comprising stations 3CS Colac, 3SR Shepparton, 3UL Warragul and 3YB Warrnambool.
- (b) Victorian Broadcasting Network, comprising stations 3CV Maryborough, 3HA Hamilton, 3SH Swan Hill, 3TR Sale and 3NE Wangaratta.
- (c) New England Network, comprising stations 2AD Armidale, 2MO Gunnedah, 2RE Taree and 2TM Tamworth.
- (d) Radio Broadcasting Network of Queensland comprising stations 4IP Ipswich, 4LG Longreach, 4LM Mt. Isa, 4VL Charleville and 4WK Warwick.

- (e) The Big Q Group, comprising stations 4BC Brisbane, 4GR Toowoomba, 4MB Maryborough, 4RO Rockhampton, 4AY Ayr, 4ZR Roma, 4KZ Innisfail-Tully and 4SB Kingaroy.
- (f) South Australian Broadcasting Network, comprising stations 5KA Adelaide, 5RM Renmark and 5AU Port Augusta.
- (g) Consolidated Broadcasting System, comprising stations 6PM Perth, 6AM Northam, 6GE Geraldton and 6KG Kalgoorlie.
- (h) Tasmanian Broadcasting Network, comprising stations 7AD Devonport, 7BU Burnie and 7SD Scottsdale.
- (i) AWA Radio Network, comprising stations 2AY Albury, 2CH Sydney, 2GF Grafton, 2GN Goulburn, 3BO Bendigo, 4CA Cairns, 4TO Townsville and 7LA Launceston.

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

324. In the Board's Twenty-Fifth Annual Report, reference was made to station 3LK Horsham, which previously obtained almost all of its programmes from 3DB Melbourne, having increased local content to 60 hours weekly. Station 3LK, which was previously owned by The Herald & Weekly Times Ltd., licensee of station 3DB, was disposed of during the year to Sunraysia Broadcasters Pty. Ltd., licensee of station 3MA Mildura, and now originates approximately 91 hours weekly of its own programmes.

325. Station 4AK Oakey, which last year was taking 35 hours weekly of its programmes on relay from 4BK Brisbane (formerly all 4AK programmes were taken on relay from 4BK) now originates all of its own programmes.

326. Other significant changes in the position of country stations acting as relays from capital stations have involved:

- (a) stations 6MD Merredin and 6WB Katanning, which have increased their dependence on station 6IX Perth to the extent that 6MD now takes approximately 90 hours weekly of programmes on relay (formerly 60 hours) and 6WB takes 88 hours on relay (formerly 63 hours). In approving these arrangements the Board took into account the need for the stations to effect economies in the face of spiralling costs associated with a dearth of advertising revenue in the districts concerned.
- (b) Station 6NA Narrogin, which has been authorised to take all but 15 hours weekly (formerly all but 30 hours weekly) on relay from station 6KY Perth. Lack of advertising revenue to support a daily Narrogin afternoon session, as well as a breakfast session, was the main reason for the change. The Board, in granting approval, informed the station that it was expected that every effort would be made to increase the amount of programmes originated from the Narrogin studios.

PROGRAMME RELAYS BETWEEN COUNTRY STATIONS

327. It has long been accepted practice for country broadcasting stations in certain areas to take a large proportion of programmes on direct relay from a neigh-

bouring station which is owned, or controlled, by the same interest. Generally speaking, arrangements of this nature have been essential to ensure the financial survival of stations serving small markets. The Board's Twenty-Fifth Annual Report (paragraph 239) explained that for reasons such as this it had authorised station 2MG Mudgee to take approximately 106 hours weekly of programming on relay from station 2BS Bathurst out of a total of 132 3/4 hours weekly.

328. During the past year the Board agreed to station 3CV Maryborough taking its programmes on relay from station 3SH Swan Hill, subject to a certain amount of local 3CV programming and district information being retained. This arrangement, which was approved for a trial period of twelve months, is scheduled for review by the end of September this year.

329. The Board also agreed in December 1973 to station 7SD Scottsdale taking all but about 40 hours weekly of its programmes on direct relay from station 7AD Devonport. The Board, in granting this approval, took into account that, throughout its 35 years of operation, the economic viability of 7SD had always been marginal, and the stage had been reached where it was unlikely that revenue could be increased sufficiently to offset rising costs. The Board also noted that, as a result of the relay arrangement, 7SD's weekly hours of service would increase from 100½ hours to 112 hours, that a substantial amount of programmes would still originate from 7SD and that the station's Scottsdale presence in terms of station personnel would be maintained at a reasonable level.

330. At the time of preparation of this report, the Board was also considering a request for station 3CS Colac to amalgamate in part with station 3YB Warrnambool, and for all programmes to originate from the Warrnambool studios, including separate 3CS programmes specially oriented towards Colac listeners. Stations 3CS and 3YB are both owned by Associated Broadcasting Services Ltd.

PART IV—BROADCASTING—ENGINEERING SERVICES

331. On 30 June 1974 broadcasting services were being provided by 199 medium frequency stations (81 national and 118 commercial) and by national high frequency stations at 4 centres, which are intended, in the main, to provide service for listeners in the more remote parts of Australia. Details of these stations are given in Appendices 'A' and 'B' and their locations are shown on the map which follows Appendix 'S'.

332. Details relating to broadcasting stations in Papua New Guinea, which have been included in previous Annual Reports, have been omitted from this Report.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE NATIONAL SERVICE

333. Two new national broadcasting stations were established during the year, viz., 4JK Julia Creek, Queensland and 6XM Exmouth, Western Australia. 4JK Julia Creek, serving the Central-North area of Queensland, commenced transmission on 31 July 1973: it operates on 570 kHz with a power of 10,000 Watts from a directional aerial. 6XM Exmouth, serving Exmouth and the surrounding area including Learmouth and Onslow commenced transmission on 29 April 1974: it operates on 1190 kHz with a power of 2000 Watts from an omni-directional aerial.

334. The position regarding national broadcasting stations approved for establishment as indicated in paragraphs 242-247 of the Twenty-Fifth Annual Report, and which are not yet operational, is given in the following table, which also gives brief details of their operating conditions:

Station	Frequency (kHz)	Power (watts)	Aerial Type*	Estimated Completion Date
2WA Wilcannia, N.S.W.	1570	100	OD	July 1975
3MT Omeo, Vic.	720	2000	DA	June 1975
4WP Weipa, Qld.	1040	500	OD	June 1975
†6KW Kununurra/Wyndham, W.A.	760	2000	OD	December 1975
7FG Fingal (St. Marys), Tas.	1160	1000	DA	January 1976
7SH St. Helens, Tas.	1570	100	OD	August 1975
8GO Gove, N.T.	990	500	OD	December 1974

* OD: Omnidirectional aerial,
DA: Directional aerial.

† With regard to 6KW Kununurra/Wyndham the Minister, on the recommendation of the Board, approved in March 1974, as an interim arrangement, the provision of low power stations (each of 100 watts) at Wyndham, 6WH (on 1020 kHz), and Kununurra, 6KW (on 760 kHz). These stations commenced operation on 31 May 1974. The necessity or otherwise of retaining the low power station at Wyndham after the 2000 watt station near Kununurra commences service will be determined following the opening of the latter station.

335. During the year, the Minister on the recommendation of the Board, approved the establishment of a further five national broadcasting stations and, as referred to below, major changes to the operating conditions of an existing station. This is part of the continuing plan for the extension and improvement of the national broadcasting service (see paragraph 71).

336. Operating conditions for two of the new stations which will use directional aerials, subject to agreement by the New Zealand authorities, have been determined as follows:—

Station	Frequency (kHz)	Power (watts)	Aerial Type
Moruya (south of Batemans Bay), N.S.W.	800	1000	DA
Tomerong (near Nowra), N.S.W.	560	1000	DA

337. The other three new stations are to be established in Western Australia, near Pemberton in the extreme South West, near Karratha in the Dampier-Karratha-Roebourne area, and near Mt. Tom Price in the Mt. Tom Price-Paraburdoo area. At the time of writing this Report the operating conditions for these stations had yet to be determined by the Board.

338. The station in respect of which a major change to the operating conditions has been approved is 6GF the Goldfields Regional Service (Kalgoorlie). The changed operating conditions are yet to be determined in detail by the Board, but will be directed towards providing a substantial improvement in the coverage of this station.

339. The following is the situation regarding changes in the operating conditions of certain stations, referred to in paragraphs 248 to 250 of the Twenty-Fifth Annual Report, and not implemented as at 30 June 1973:—

Station	Details of Changes	Comments
2TR Taree	Re-siting, frequency change from 720 to 1000 kHz, power increase from 200 to 2000	During the year the Board determined that the frequency be changed to 760 kHz

		watts and provision of directional aerial.	instead of 1000 kHz. Expected completion date of total project: April 1975.
4AT Atherton		Provision of improved aerial system.	Expected completion date: June 1975
8AL Alice Springs		Re-siting, frequency change from 1530 to 1380 kHz and power increase from 200 to 2000 watts.	Expected completion date: During 1975/76.
8TC Tennat Creek		Power increase from 50 to 1000 watts and provision of improved aerial system.	Effected during the year.

340. During the year the Board determined that the frequency of station 2AN Armidale be changed from 760 kHz to 720 kHz. This change, which has not yet been effected, is complementary to the change in frequency of station 2TR Taree to 760 kHz, referred to in the previous paragraph.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE COMMERCIAL SERVICE

341. In paragraph 252 of the Twenty-Fifth Annual Report, it was reported that applications had been invited for licences for a commercial broadcasting station at Canberra, A.C.T., Charters Towers, Queensland, and for two stations in Western Australia, one at Port Hedland and the other to serve the Dampier / Karratha / Roebourne area. The current position regarding the grant of licences for these areas is described in paragraphs 275 to 290 of this Report.

342. As mentioned earlier in paragraph 75, the Minister, on 10 April 1974, approved a recommendation by the Board that he invite applications for a licence for an additional commercial broadcasting station in Adelaide, South Australia. The operating conditions of the station shall be—

Frequency:	1390 kHz
Power:	2000 watts
Aerial System:	Directional, limiting radiation on 064°T to not less than 50 mV/m at 1 mile unattenuated.
Site:	Generally north of Adelaide.

343. The following is the situation regarding changes in the operating conditions of certain stations referred to in paragraphs 253 and 254 of the Twenty-Fifth Annual Report, and not implemented as at 30 June 1974:—

Station	Details of Changes	Comments
2BH Broken Hill	Re-siting and power increase from 200 to 500 watts.	Effected during the year.
2LT Lithgow	Re-siting, power increase from 500 to 2000 watts and provision of directional aerial.	Not yet effected.
4GY Gympie	Re-siting, frequency change from 1350 to 600 kHz and provision of directional aerial.	Effected during the year.
5RM Renmark	Re-siting.	Not yet effected.

344. During the year the Board considered proposals for the re-siting of further commercial stations and the provision of improved operating conditions. At the time

of writing this Report the Board had approved the following changed operating conditions:—

Station	Details of Changes	Comments
2LF Young	Re-siting to a new location adjacent to the existing site and provision of a half wave-length radiator.	Not yet effected. This approval is conditional on the licensee installing a directional aerial, if required, in the future.
4AM Atherton-Mareeba	Re-siting to a new location approximately 18 miles north of the previous site at Yungaburra, and provision of a new directional aerial.	Effected during the year.
4KZ Innisfail-Tully	Modification of existing directional aerial to include a third radiator.	Not yet effected.
5AU Port Augusta	Re-siting to a new location at Mambrai Creek approximately 24 miles south of Port Augusta, frequency change from 1450 to 1240 kHz and provision of a directional aerial.	Not yet effected.
5DN Adelaide	Re-siting to a new location 1100 ft. west of the existing site.	Not yet effected.

345. As indicated in paragraph 256 of the Twenty-Fifth Annual Report, the Board has been engaged with the Engineering Committee of the Federation of Australian Commercial Broadcasters on a project to enable the power and other essential technical performance parameters to be determined without interruption to station transmissions. There has, unfortunately, been a continuing delay in the supply of the power measuring equipment for this project, and at the time of writing this Report, no definite delivery date had been established.

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

ASYMMETRICAL MODULATION

347. Mention was made in paragraph 258 of the Twenty-Fifth Annual Report of investigations by the Board into asymmetrical modulation of medium frequency broadcasting transmitters and the very few submissions on this matter received from broadcasting stations and the industry, which had been invited to comment. The Board has concluded that the use of devices providing asymmetrical modulation is of little interest to broadcasting stations and has decided to continue its existing policy of refusing approval for the use of such devices. All interested parties were advised accordingly by Circular Letter (No. B99) in October 1973.

DIRECTIONAL AERIALS

348. The use of directional aerials continues to be a major factor in improving

and extending the medium frequency broadcasting service. During the year national station 4JK Julia Creek, equipped with a directional aerial, came into operation; in the same period directional aerials were also installed at commercial stations 4AM Atherton-Mareeba (at a new site—the station operated from a directional aerial at the previous site) and 4GY Gympie (at a new site). There are currently 10 national and 25 commercial stations radiating from directional aerials.

HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING SERVICES

349. Further to the comments made in paragraph 260 of the Twenty-Fifth Annual Report, the Minister, on the recommendation of the Board, approved on 23 January 1974 the establishment of a high frequency broadcasting service at Darwin to provide an improved national service to the outlying residents of the Northern Territory. The 100 kilowatt transmitters for the new service will be incorporated in the Radio Australia centre on Cox Peninsula. There will be two simultaneous transmissions from the station, one to serve the area within about a 400 mile radius of Darwin and the other, the balance of the Territory. On present indications the service is expected to commence early in 1976.

MEDIUM FREQUENCY BROADCASTING IN INDONESIA

350. Reference was made in the Twenty-Fifth Annual Report to the planned introduction of national broadcasting services in the medium frequency band in the Republic of Indonesia and to discussions with the Indonesian authorities on this matter. It was reported that the first phase of the Indonesian plan involved the establishment of high power stations at Jakarta, Medan and Surabaya, which would create interference to Australian stations on the same frequencies and that negotiations were continuing with a view to reducing to a reasonable level the interference to the Australian stations whilst, at the same time, involving as little change as possible to the Indonesian plan.

351. During the year advice has been received through the Australian Embassy in Jakarta that the Indonesian authorities do not propose to adopt the frequency changes suggested by Australia but plan to reduce the Jakarta transmitter output to half-power during evening and night-time hours.

352. No further information has come to hand regarding the proposed second phase of the Indonesian plan, which involves the provision of a considerable number of stations.

353. The matter is being kept under review, in collaboration with the APO, and it is expected that it will also come up for discussion at Geneva in October 1974 at the first session of the Regional Administrative Radio Conference on LF/MF Broadcasting (see paragraph 354).

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION / REGIONAL ADMINISTRATIVE RADIO CONFERENCE

354. Reference was made in the Twenty-Fifth Annual Report to the Regional Administrative Radio Conference on LF/MF Broadcasting in Regions 1 (Europe, Africa) and 3 (Middle East, Asia, Oceania) to be held in Geneva in 1975, and to the associated preparatory seminars and meetings to be held at earlier dates.

355. The first session of the Conference is to be held in Geneva in October 1974, the agenda for this first session being:—

- (a) to prepare the technical and operational criteria which will serve as a basis for the preparation, by the second session of the Regional Administrative Radio Conference, of frequency assignment plans for the LF/MF broadcasting bands in Regions 1 and 3, taking into account the following non-exhaustive list of items:
- (1) propagation data;
 - (2) modulation standards and channel spacings;
 - (3) protection ratios, including noise levels;
 - (4) transmitting antenna characteristics and transmitter powers;
 - (5) planning methods.
- (b) to specify the form in which requirements for inclusion in the frequency assignment plans should be submitted to the Union and fix the date by which they should be submitted.

356. As a prelude to this first session of the Conference, seminars were held during the year, by the International Telecommunication Union (ITU), at Jakarta, Nairobi and Kuwait. One of the prime reasons for conducting the seminars was to make broadcasting organisations aware of the problems posed by the limited availability of frequencies and provide them with information on techniques to improve the use of the spectrum. In this connection the ITU sought assistance from various developed countries, including Australia, in providing experts in the field of broadcasting to lecture at the seminars. Accordingly, at the Jakarta seminar, papers were delivered by the following:—

- Mr. N. J. Medlin, Sectional Engineer, of the Board
 "The Application of Engineering Planning Principles to a Specific MF Broadcasting Project."
 "General Considerations concerning Propagation in the MF, VHF/UHF Bands."
- Mr. J. C. Robertson, Senior Engineer of the A.P.O.
 "General Engineering Planning Principles appropriate to MF Broadcasting within Australia."
- Mr. F. Shepherd, Assistant Controller, Technical Services of the A.B.C.
 "Programme Technical Quality as it is affected by MF Channel Separation and Bandwidth of Emission."

357. Subsequent to the Jakarta seminar, Mr. Medlin attended the seminar in Nairobi and presented the Asian Broadcasting Union paper by Mr. A. Fadami on "Present utilisation of LF, MF, HF and VHF bands in Region 3".

358. In addition, a great number of matters pertinent to the first session of the Conference were considered at the CCIR Final Study Group meetings in Geneva in February/March 1974 and at meetings of CCIR Interim Working Party 6/4 in London in May 1974. These meetings were attended by Mr. C. G. Elworthy, Assistant Director, Engineering Services Division and Mr. J. M. Dixon, Sectional Engineer, as reported in paragraphs 242 and 243 respectively.

359. An Australian delegation, including Board representation, will attend both sessions of the Regional Administrative Radio Conference in Geneva and preparatory work for the first session is being undertaken currently.

EXPERIMENTAL INVESTIGATIONS

360. As stated in paragraph 272 of the Twenty-Fifth Annual Report, in response to requests from Study Group 1 of the A.B.U. (Asian Broadcasting Union) and the A.P.O., the Board agreed to continue its work in the measurement and study of MF sky-wave field strength, as a contribution to the work of the A.B.U. and the C.C.I.R. in the development of world-wide prediction methods.

361. The current measurement campaign, which began in February 1973, is expected to be completed by October 1974. The campaign is a co-operative effort between the Board and the A.P.O., field strength recordings being made of Australian and foreign stations. Processing of the results of the Australian station recordings is being done as a joint Board/A.P.O. effort, whereas those of foreign stations are being processed by the A.B.U.

362. Analysis of the data so far available indicates that very long paths yield results which are distributed about the so-called Cairo N-S curve (prepared for the International Radio Conference at Cairo in 1938). Japan, acting for the A.B.U., submitted a paper on the matter to the recent Study Group meetings of the C.C.I.R. Since those meetings an Interim Working Party of the C.C.I.R. has further studied the matter of a world-wide prediction method, as reported in paragraph 371.

363. Investigations into the minimum spacing tolerable between co-channel medium frequency stations radiating from mutually protecting directional aerial systems was discussed in paragraphs 269 to 271 of the Twenty-Fifth Annual Report. The conclusion reached was that spacing of less than 300 to 400 miles gave rise to increased mutual interference relative to that expected from conventional predictions due to apparent changes of relative phase between radiation from the several masts of an array, on reflection at the ionosphere.

364. The opportunity was taken by the Board's representative to discuss this matter with experts from the British Broadcasting Corporation and the Office de Radiodiffusion—Television Francaise at the recent Jakarta and Nairobi seminars of the ITU (see paragraph 244). The consensus of opinion amongst overseas workers on this issue is that the apparent failure to retain the relative phases between contributions from the radiators of a directional system at the shorter distances is due to scattering at the ionosphere. The Rayleigh "roughness criterion" explains the difference between the effect at small angles of incidence (short distances) and that at large angles (greater distances) where the relative phase tends to be maintained.

RADIO RESEARCH BOARD

365. The purpose of the Radio Research Board is to encourage and support research within tertiary institutions (Universities, Institutes of Technology) into radio and allied services. In continuation of the policy defined in paragraph 236 of the Twenty-Fourth Annual Report, grants totalling \$8,000 were made during the year 1973/74 as direct contributions by the Board to selected research projects submitted by tertiary institutions to the Radio Research Board for supporting funds.

366. The projects supported by the Board were as follows:

University of Adelaide	Studies of the nocturnal E region using a 178 element antenna array.
James Cook University of North Queensland	An investigation into pulse code modulation and delta modulation.
University of Melbourne	Night-time signal strength observations.
Monash University	Noise immunity in phase locked loops and optimum frequency demodulators.
University of Sydney	Transient testing of loud-speakers (continued support from 1972/73).
Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology	"Flat" VHF and UHF antennas.

MEETINGS OF THE C.C.I.R.

(Comité Consultatif International des Radiocommunications)

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

368. The Final Study Group meetings for the Plenary Period 1970–1974 were held in Geneva during February/March 1974 and will be followed by the XIIIth Plenary Assembly to be held in that city in July 1974. The purpose of the Plenary Assembly is, inter alia, to consider and ratify or otherwise the texts produced at the Final Study Group meetings. The approved texts are then published in the well-known C.C.I.R. "Green Books".

369. As mentioned in paragraph 242 Mr. C. G. Elworthy, Assistant Director, Engineering Services Division, attended the Final Study Group meetings as a member of the Australian delegation. He will also represent the Board on the Australian delegation to the Plenary Assembly.

370. The Board submitted two documents as contributions to the work of the Final Study Group meetings, as mentioned in paragraphs 277 to 279 of the Twenty-Fifth Annual Report, viz., "Medium Frequency Sky-wave Field Strength Predictions" and "Sound Broadcasting in Bands 5(LF) and 6(MF)—Radio Frequency Protection Radio". A third document proposed the study by C.C.I.R. (to which the Board had planned to contribute at that time) as to which system of stereophonic sound broadcasting was most appropriate for use in Band 9 (UHF)—this document having been lodged with the C.C.I.R. in early 1973, before the Government's decision to set up the Independent Inquiry into Frequency Modulation Broadcasting. All three documents were accorded due recognition at, and their substance is now included in the official texts of, the Final Study Group meetings for consideration by the Plenary Assembly.

371. Much of the work carried out by Study Groups 6 (Ionospheric Propagation) and 10 (Broadcasting Service-Sound) at the February/March meetings had a direct

bearing on issues pertinent to the forthcoming LF/MF Broadcasting Conference (see paragraph 354). On one important issue, "Methods of Predicting Sky-Wave Field Strengths at Frequencies between 150 kHz and 1600 kHz" it was impossible to reach agreement on a method suitable for world wide application. This was due, basically, to the fact that the proposed methods were tabled for the first time at these meetings and Administrations had insufficient time to study and consider them in relation to actual measurements conducted in their own countries. In consequence the problem was referred to Interim Working Party 6/4 of the C.C.I.R. for further study in the hope that a recommendation on a prediction method would issue from that body.

372. The Board is represented on IWP 6/4 by Mr. J. M. Dixon, Sectional Engineer and, as reported in paragraph 243, he visited London in May to attend a meeting of the Working Party. At that meeting agreement was reached on a prediction method and this is expected to be referred to the Plenary Assembly for consideration. As the matter can be regarded as sub-judice at this stage, details are not given in this Report.

PART V—BROADCASTING—PROGRAMME SERVICES

373. A multiplicity of media is now available in almost every Australian home, and in this context radio programming has developed over recent years to meet particular needs for which other media do not or cannot cater.

The programmes of commercial radio now fall broadly into the two categories of entertainment and information. These are presented in formats designed to reflect the function of radio which the public has come to expect: that is, an ever-present, or at least immediately available, medium to which it can tune in, tune out, or adjust its level of attention or involvement from moment to moment, with the choice of giving full attention to the programme or engaging in other activities.

374. The static nature of the current overall pattern of programmes presented by commercial broadcasting stations indicates that managements are clearly influenced by the degree of acceptance of their programmes shown by audience measurement research surveys. It is understandable that such an attitude should prevail in a highly competitive industry, in which success or failure is measured by the ability to attract and hold the interest of a large audience. The surveys suggest that in the major metropolitan areas, where up to six commercial stations operate, almost 90 per cent of listeners overall indicate a preference for commercial broadcasting station programmes. In country areas about 70 per cent of listeners appear this way inclined.

375. The broad picture of programming available to the public from metropolitan stations is described in the following paragraphs. Within this overall pattern there is a great diversity of approach by individual stations from which listeners may choose. There has been a growth in the use of formats employing music with a richer sound and with fewer interruptions for advertising.

376. An important development late in the year under review was the introduction by the Federation of Australian Commercial Broadcasters of a Fairness Code designed to ensure that stations provided the opportunity for both sides of controversy to be heard. The Board had been engaged in discussions with the Federation

about the danger inherent in telephone talk-back programmes from the broadcasting of damaging remarks made by unidentified callers. The operation of the Fairness Code is expected, among other things, to go some way towards reducing this problem. The Code is provided in full in paragraph 431.

377. Many metropolitan stations have adopted a policy of selectivity in target audience which consequently demands a high degree of specialisation in the programme format. These specialised formats have usually proved to be successful at least initially in holding a satisfactory number of listeners for the stations concerned, but to some extent the trend has reduced the element of excitement which was once characteristic of radio. Unexpected or unusual programming ventures seem less a part of today's radio—no doubt as a result of the public acceptance of specialisation in programming and the comparative failure of stations using the more varied programme formats of the past to attract adequate audiences.

378. In country areas where competition from other commercial stations is limited, a much more comprehensive overall format is common, which nevertheless incorporates in part at least some of the techniques which have proved successful in multi-station areas.

379. Paragraphs 414 to 424 of this report contains a detailed account of action by the Board designed to encourage an increased use of Australian music performances by broadcasting stations. This action recognises the fact, illustrated in the diagram which follows, that music is now by far the dominant ingredient in radio programming. If Australian radio is to reflect the Australian ethos, the Board feels it essential that a substantial proportion of its music must be of local origin.

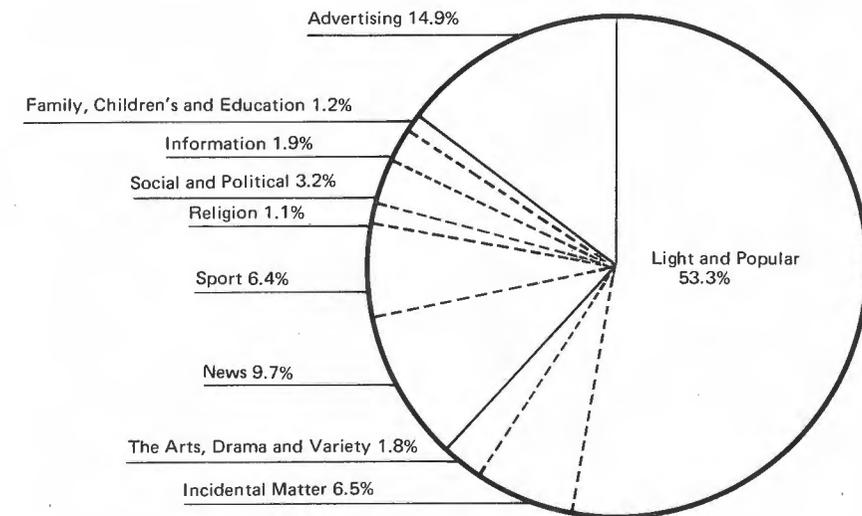
TYPES OF PROGRAMMES

380. As in previous years, the Board conducted two surveys designed to measure the nature and range of programmes available to the public. The surveys related to the programmes of all metropolitan commercial stations, together with two representative metropolitan stations of the National Broadcasting Service.

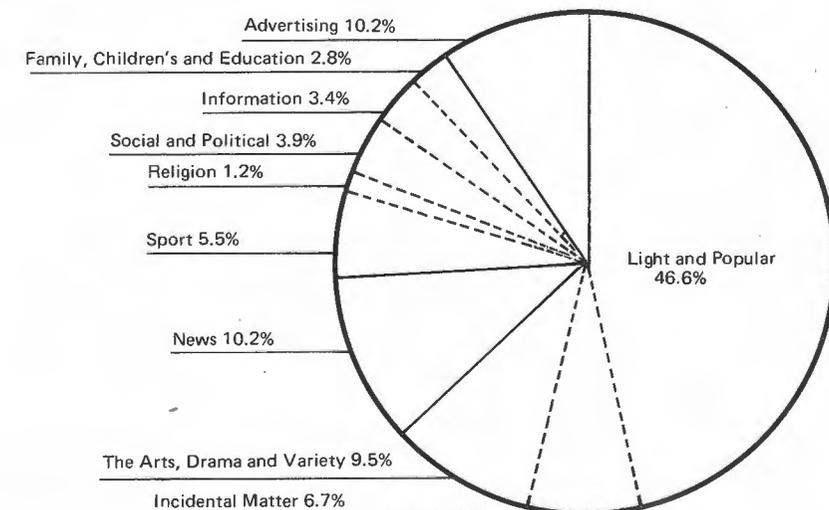
381. As stated in paragraph 374, the overall pattern of programming available to the public has remained very stable over the past few years. Within this pattern, however, there have been marked changes in emphasis with a much greater degree of programme specialisation by individual stations. These changes in emphasis, however, have tended to average out, producing little or no change in the total range of programming available to the public from commercial broadcasting stations as a whole.

382. The following two diagrams, derived from the results of the two surveys, indicate for the major listening period, from 6.00 a.m. until 10.30 p.m. daily, the proportions of broadcast times devoted to particular types of programmes from metropolitan commercial stations, and from all metropolitan stations, including those of the National Broadcasting Service. Telephone conversation programmes, which form part of many differing programme types, have not been shown as a separate category but have been included under the appropriate category of the programmes in which they occurred.

METROPOLITAN COMMERCIAL STATIONS



ALL METROPOLITAN STATIONS



383. The diagram for all metropolitan stations, commercial and national, indicates the extent to which listeners in these areas have an adequate and comprehensive service available to them. By far the largest category is light and popular music, in which the Board has established a quota in performances by Australian artists. (See paragraph 414).

384. The following table, which covers the past five years, indicates that the overall pattern in the broad categories of entertainment, information and advertising, has remained constant. During the period, however, as stated in paragraph 381, there have been many changes in the content of individual station programming.

Programme Group	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	<i>Per cent</i>
Entertainment	60.9	58.6	60.0	62.2	61.4
Information	24.4	26.0	23.9	22.7	23.7
Advertisements	14.7	15.4	16.1	15.1	14.9
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

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

METROPOLITAN COMMERCIAL BROADCASTING STATIONS PROGRAMMES OTHER THAN MUSIC AS A PERCENTAGE TO PROGRAMME TIME FROM 6.00 a.m. TO 10.30 p.m.

Programme Category	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	<i>Per cent</i>
Incidental Matter	7.4	7.8	6.9	6.4	6.5
Variety	1.5	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.3
Drama	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3
The Arts	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
News	9.9	10.5	9.8	9.0	9.7
Sport	6.2	6.5	5.8	6.4	6.4
Information	1.4	1.4	1.7	1.6	1.8
Religious	2.0	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.1
Social and Political	3.0	4.3	4.0	3.1	3.2
Family	1.8	1.7	1.2	1.4	1.2
Children's	0.1	..	..	..	..
Educational .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
	34.0	35.3	32.6	30.9	31.8

1 per cent is equivalent to 1 hour 10 minutes per week per station.

(For details regarding the method of programme classification see Appendix L).

386. Further reference is made to certain of these figures in sections of this Report dealing with some of the categories listed.

NEWS

387. A comprehensive coverage of international, national and local news was again an outstanding feature of commercial broadcasting. The practice of broadcasting news on the hour throughout the day is now widespread and established and,

of all media, radio provides the most rapid and far-reaching dissemination of news to the public.

388. Approximately ten per cent of overall transmission time of metropolitan and country stations' transmission time was occupied by news. Metropolitan stations broadcast an average of 17 major news bulletins (six minutes or more in duration) and 166 shorter or head-line bulletins, each week, compared with 13 and 175 respectively during the previous year. Country stations broadcast, on average, a greater number of major bulletins (27) and because of their comparatively shorter periods of transmission, fewer brief bulletins (123). Nine metropolitan and seven country stations confine their news programmes to short bulletins or news headlines. A tendency by some stations to present a greater number of shorter items in each bulletin was noted during the year.

389. In addition to news bulletins, stations continued to provide on a regular basis auxiliary services helpful to the community in general, and to particular sectional interests including business and farming. These services included information on such matters as road, beach, snow and surf conditions and stock exchange and market reports.

390. In country areas, where local stations are closely identified with the communities they serve, listeners have come to expect a great deal of information about local events and affairs in addition to major world and Australian news items. Generally speaking, the Board finds country stations conspicuously successful in meeting this demand.

POST OFFICE CHARGES FOR THE RELAY OF PROGRAMMES TO COUNTRY COMMERCIAL BROADCASTING STATIONS

391. Following the increase in telecommunications charges in the 1973 Budget, representations were received by the A.P.O. from the Federation of Australian Commercial Broadcasters, concerning the effect which the increased charges could have on the finances of smaller country broadcasting stations and on their ability to continue to provide adequate programming services to the public in the areas concerned.

392. The A.P.O. referred the Federation's representations to the Board and the Board subsequently submitted a report to the Minister for the Media, including a study of the financial results of the country commercial broadcasting stations concerned. It is the Board's view that it was in the public interest to preserve the viability of stations presently in marginal financial situations, to the extent that they would not be prevented from continuing to provide adequate programming to the residents of their respective service areas.

393. Telephone conversation programmes continue to provide the public with opportunities to comment on news items and current affairs, and so increase the scope of public debate on important issues. Many stations use telephone interviews with persons involved in major events, both here and overseas, as a means of enhancing the in-depth treatment of news.

RELIGIOUS BROADCASTS

394. Section 103 of the *Broadcasting and Television Act 1942-1973*, requires

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

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

396. All stations broadcast at least the minimum amount of free time during the year and many provided considerably more than the minimum amount. The 118 commercial broadcasting stations, combined, presented religious matter without charge to the extent of 201 hours per week during the year, a reduction of 14 hours on the amount presented per week during the previous twelve months. Sponsored religious programmes averaged 168 hours per week (224 hours per week in the previous year).

397. Metropolitan stations provided, on average, about the same amount of time without charge for religious programmes as did country stations, but broadcast only half as much sponsored religious programming. Fifteen metropolitan and eighteen country stations do not, as a matter of policy, present sponsored religious programmes.

398. A wide variety of religious programme types was broadcast, including Church services, devotional programmes, talks and short religious announcements. There has been an increase in the number of talk-back programmes conducted by clergymen. Although these programmes deal with a full range of topics of general interest to listeners, they tend to emphasise the religious or moral significance of the problems and issues involved.

COMMUNITY SERVICES

399. Community service programming is taken very seriously by all commercial broadcasters as part of their participation in the affairs of the communities they serve. These programmes provide an effective means of communication between listeners and a wide variety of welfare and charitable organisations as well as local government bodies.

400. The majority of commercial radio stations provide substantial free time for announcements for local charities or welfare services. This has been an accepted part of the service of both metropolitan and country stations for many years and a survey conducted recently by the Federation of Australian Commercial Broadcasters showed that the value of free commercial time donated to such charitable announcements during 1973 amounted to \$1,516,385. This figure does not include substantial time given in local emergencies such as flood or fire, or free time given for local authorities. In addition, stations are often the sponsors and main driving force in projects designed to assist worthy causes. Through these means considerable sums have been raised for charitable purposes.

401. Commercial radio stations played a very active part not only during emergencies such as the disastrous cyclones and floods which Queensland and Northern New South Wales experienced during the year but also in raising money for relief purposes following these disasters.

402. During the severe flooding which affected a large part of the continent during January and February 1974, commercial radio stations were used as a line of communication between authorities arranging relief, salvage and rescue, and the victims of the disaster. Many stations throughout the flooded areas abandoned their normal programmes and devoted facilities fully towards the transmission of emergency messages. At the peak of the emergency, stations stayed on air continuously to broadcast messages and directions to rescue teams. Local government authorities gave unstinted praise to their commercial radio stations for the work they had performed. At the request of the Minister, the Board passed to stations concerned a message of appreciation from the Prime Minister.

403. Many stations have entered actively into campaigns, in co-operation with police or other authorities, designed for such purposes as the prevention of road, boating or domestic accidents, to discourage shoplifting, or to encourage activity in welfare or social service fields. Examples of this activity include appeals for old toys to be restored by prisoners for distribution to underprivileged children, campaigns for the beautification of suburbs, anti-litter awareness and self-help for the aged. Many of these campaigns have been publicly commended for their positive contribution to the life of the community.

BROADCASTING IN FOREIGN LANGUAGES

404. In November 1973 the Board amended its Broadcasting Programme Standards to remove restrictive provisions which had applied for many years to the amount of foreign language programmes permitted to be broadcast.

405. The Standards relating to the use of foreign languages were first determined by the Board in 1953 after consultation with the Department of Immigration. They were based on the principle that the spoken word broadcast by Australian stations should be intelligible to the great majority of listeners; and that broadcasting services should not inhibit the rapid assimilation into the Australian community of migrants by providing them with programming in their own language.

406. The appropriateness of the former Standards was discussed with the Department of Immigration in the light of current government policy which places emphasis on the integration of ethnic groups, rather than the assimilation of the individual into the Australian community.

407. Taking note of this change in the Department's attitude, the Board agreed to amend its Broadcasting Programme Standards to remove the 2½ per cent limit applying to the amount of foreign language programmes transmitted, and to make less exacting the requirements for the translation into English of foreign language material. The Board decided, however, to maintain those provisions of the Standards which ensure that, in general, programmes and advertising will continue to be understood by the English speaking audience.

408. The new rules are set out in circular letter number B100. (See appendix N).

EMPLOYMENT OF AUSTRALIANS

409. Section 114 of the Act requires licensees to use, as far as possible, the services of Australians in the production and presentation of programmes. Information on the full-time employment of Australians by commercial broadcasting stations is contained in paragraph 59. There is also a substantial number of staff employed on a freelance basis in the production and presentation of music, news and sporting programmes.

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

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

	Average Australian Content per Station			
	Metropolitan		Country	
	hrs.	mins.	hrs.	mins.
(a) Service and information programmes including—				
(i) News broadcasts and commentaries, sporting talks and descriptions, service programmes for special groups, religious programmes of Australian origin	22	52	26	29
(ii) telephone conversation programmes	7	57	2	18
(iii) other conversation programmes (both entertainment and service type)	3	20	..	55
(b) Other Australian programmes, live or in transcription form	..	39	1	57
(c) Playing time of gramophone recordings of Australian artists	17	20	12	17
(d) Time occupied by station announcers in the presentation of all musical items	12	20	9	01
(e) Advertising	20	55	11	57
Total weekly average	85	23	64	54

411. The average weekly amount of Australian material broadcast by metropolitan stations has increased by 2 hours 40 minutes since last year. There has been a fall of 18 minutes in the equivalent figure for country stations.

412. The increase in the amount of time occupied by recordings of Australian artists continues the trend of the last few years. Since 1969 when these accounted for 9 hours 52 minutes weekly on metropolitan stations, there has been a steady growth to almost double the 1969 level. The Board expects that this trend will continue in line with its policy of ensuring, through its Australian music performance requirements referred to below, that stations make use of Australian recordings to the maximum extent of their availability.

413. During the year, stations 3UZ and 3XY Melbourne each broadcast a series of "live" music programmes from a studio. The programmes were devised as a means of meeting the music requirement and, in the process, they revived a programming practice which had declined from the time television was introduced.

414. Paragraphs 307 to 310 of the Board's Twenty-Fifth Annual Report contained an account of events leading to the introduction on 1 July 1973 of a require-

ment for stations to broadcast Australian music performances for not less than ten per cent of transmission time occupied by music.

415. The new requirement was, in addition to the long standing obligation on licensees, to meet the statutory requirement specified in Section 114 (2) of the Act relating to the broadcasting of Australian compositions. This calls for five per cent of music broadcast to be composed by Australians.

416. The following table, calculated from information supplied by stations and verified by observations of actual programming, shows the extent of compliance of each station with both requirements from 1 July 1973 to 29 June 1974:—

BROADCASTING OF MUSIC COMPOSED OR ARRANGED BY AUSTRALIANS, AND BROADCASTING OF AUSTRALIAN MUSIC PERFORMANCES COMMERCIAL BROADCASTING STATIONS 1 JULY 1973 TO 29 JUNE 1974

Station	Australian Compositions/Arrangements		Australian Performances			
	Minimum Requirement	5 per cent	10 per cent	Minimum Requirement	5 per cent	10 per cent
	Per cent		Per cent		Per cent	
<i>Metropolitan Stations</i>						
2CH	5.2	10.4*	4BC	7.4	10.9	
2GB	11.6	23.8	4BH	6.3	12.2	
2KY	9.6	14.9	4BK	11.7	15.3	
2SM	10.8	14.4	4KQ	7.6	11.2	
2UE	10.0	15.9	5AD	9.6	15.5	
2UW	12.0	16.4	5DN	6.0	14.2	
3AK	5.0	10.1*	5KA	14.3	16.7	
3AW	8.5	11.2	6IX	7.5	12.0	
3DB	5.9	10.8	6KY	8.5	12.3	
3KZ	9.0	19.4	6PM	7.7	10.3	
3UZ	12.4	23.0	6PR	7.7	10.5	
3XY	11.4	19.2	7HO	11.1	15.8	
			7HT	12.6	15.0	
<i>Country Stations</i>						
2AD	11.6	14.7	2QN	7.1	12.0	
2AY	11.0	15.4	2RE	10.3	14.6	
2BE	16.2	22.4	2RG	10.8	12.4	
2BH	8.0	10.1	2ST	10.1	17.0	
2BS	8.9	12.0	2TM	11.2	17.3	
2CA	11.4	17.4	2VM	8.5	11.5	
2DU	12.9	16.5	2WG	7.4	11.6	
2GF	9.5	13.8	2WL	8.0	13.9	
2GN	9.0	14.5	2XL	9.7	11.5	
2GO	8.8	12.4	3BA	9.0	13.7	
2GZ	14.4	18.4	3BO	10.1	16.0	
2HD	6.5	10.8	3CS	6.9	12.2	
2KA	8.8	13.3	3CV	9.2	17.5	
2KM	8.7	11.6	3GL	8.5	14.5	
2KO	9.7	13.8	3HA	9.1	14.4	
2LF	13.1	16.5	3LK	8.9	17.5	
2LM	13.6	17.6	3MA	7.3	12.2	
2LT	16.1	22.2	3NE	8.3	12.2	
2MG	8.9	12.0	3SH	9.6	17.9	
2MO	10.2	13.9	3SR	12.9	15.3	
2MW	7.0	11.7	3TR	8.2	14.7	
2NM	10.0	10.5	3UL	7.7	13.5	
2NX	9.5	11.5	3YB	7.5	11.1	
2NZ	10.2	16.2	4AK	7.3	11.9	
2PK	16.4	18.1	4AM	11.8	14.5	

Station	Australian Compositions/ Arrangements	Australian Performances	Station	Australian Compositions/ Arrangements	Australian Performances
	Per cent	Per cent		Per cent	Per cent
<i>Country Stations—continued</i>					
4AY	7.2	13.1	SPI	9.0	15.0
4BU	11.7	19.2	SRM	8.3	11.4
4CA	8.6	14.2	SSE	9.8	15.9
4CD	9.0	12.9	6AM	8.1	11.5
4GG	11.1	16.4	6BY	8.5	13.2
4GR	10.3	14.6	6CI	9.8	11.6
4GY	10.9	14.9	6GE	7.5	11.6
4IP	10.7	13.6	6KG	8.4	11.6
4KZ	6.7	12.6	6MD	7.4	12.2
4LG	13.5	18.4	6NA	8.9	12.3
4LM	11.3	15.6	6TZ	9.8	11.6
4MB	8.0	11.6	6VA	5.7	10.0
4MK	8.2	12.3	6WB	7.2	11.7
4NA	8.9	15.2	7AD	8.4	11.0
4RO	6.8	11.1	7BU	7.6	11.7
4SB	9.0	13.0	7EX	9.7	13.2
4TO	7.9	11.8	7LA	6.1	10.2
4VL	10.1	13.8	7QT	7.7	13.3
4WK	13.2	17.2	7SD	8.6	14.1
4ZR	8.2	11.7	8DN	9.2	13.1
5AU	9.3	11.9	8HA	10.4	13.0
5MU	9.0	15.0			

* From 30 December 1973 to 29 June 1974.

417. The overall performance of stations in meeting the composition requirement over the past five years and the performances requirement for the past year are shown in the following tables:—

Year	Compositions		
	Australian Broadcasting Commission Average Percentage Metropolitan Stations	Commercial Broadcasting Stations	
		Average Percentage All Stations	Number of Stations Below Prescribed Percentage
1969-70	5.10	7.44	2
1970-71	7.06	7.63	1
1971-72	6.97	9.05	1
1972-73	6.33	9.01	Nil
1973-74	7.12	9.37	Nil

Year	Performances	
	Commercial Broadcasting Stations Average Percentage All Stations	Number of Stations Below Prescribed Percentage
1973-74	15.21	Nil

418. Every commercial station met both requirements. The Australian Broadcasting Commission is not obliged to provide a minimum percentage in relation to the Australian music performances requirement.

419. Stations with a music format centred around contemporary or "chart" music have had no difficulty in meeting the performances requirement, but stations which specialise in the type of music largely based on very full orchestrations, with

rich sound, did have difficulty in meeting the requirement in the early part of the year. Stations 2CH Sydney and 3AK Melbourne used a format which employed this type of music on an almost continuous basis, and both stations have obtained a favourable response from a substantial section of the listening audience. In view of the shortage of recorded Australian music of the type they required, both stations took the initiative in commissioning the public performance and the recording of such material.

420. The Board agreed to requests from stations 2CH and 3AK for an exemption from meeting the requirement for the period 1 July to 29 December 1973 because of the lack of suitable Australian material at that time, and on condition that they would exceed the required ten per cent of Australian music performances from 30 December 1973 onwards. The stations did in fact maintain a level in excess of the minimum requirement during this latter period. The Board's decision in the matter was taken pursuant to a provision in the rules relating to the requirement which provided that the requirement may be varied, in particular cases where unusual circumstances could arise which would prevent a station adequately complying with the requirement under reasonable conditions.

421. In introducing the music performance requirement the Board undertook to keep the quota under regular review in the light of the reaction, in terms of production, by record manufacturers. The review indicated that, because of the continued shortage of material in the music category described earlier in paragraph 420, the rate of increase of the requirement could not be as rapid as had been hoped. Nevertheless the Board was convinced that a further increase in the quota was justified and stations were informed in June 1974 that from 28 July 1974 not less than 12½ per cent of the time occupied in the broadcasting of music by commercial broadcasting stations shall consist of performances by Australian artists, and that from 12 January 1975 the requirement will be further increased to 15 per cent. The two-step increase is intended to allow stations a reasonable time to make the necessary arrangements to obtain additional material to meet the increased requirement.

422. The definitions and conditions associated with the amended requirements remain unchanged, except for the addition of a new provision for a limited recognition of artists widely regarded as Australians who, without entirely foregoing their Australian identity, may perform and record overseas. The definition of Australian performance now includes performances recorded overseas by artists widely recognised as Australian (up to a limit of one per cent of broadcast music time only). This change was made as a result of approaches made by recording companies with Australian artists under contract who occasionally were recorded overseas.

423. The Board believes that the Australian artists involved gain considerable benefit from this exposure on overseas markets, but the limit of one per cent was placed on this type of material to ensure that the concession did not adversely affect the broadcasting of Australian items recorded in Australia. Complete details of the amended requirement are to be found in Circular Letter No. B. 103 included in Appendix L of this Report.

424. The Board, through the co-operation of the Australian Record Industry Association (ARIA), received details of all Australian recordings produced by members of the Association. Production of Australian performances increased after

the introduction of the Board's requirement, but mainly in the contemporary and country music categories. Towards the end of the year, however, production of more richly orchestrated types of vocal and light music, preferred by some stations, improved, although the output still represented only a small proportion of the total production of Australian records. The Board arranged for recording companies to identify Australian recordings by means of a distinguishing logo to assist stations in selecting Australian items for broadcasting.

BROADCASTING OF OBJECTIONABLE MATTER: COMPLAINTS

425. The broadcasting of matter which is blasphemous, indecent or obscene is prohibited by Section 118(1) of the Broadcasting and Television Act. As far as the Board is aware from its own observations and from reports received, nothing was broadcast during the year which could have been regarded as a contravention of the section. During the year the Board found it necessary to take up with stations a number of items the broadcasting of which was questionable in terms of the Board's Broadcasting Programme Standards, which prohibit matter that is vulgar, suggestive or of doubtful propriety. Most of the objectionable matter concerned remarks made during telephone conversation programmes involving station personalities whose techniques are intended to stimulate, even provoke, listeners into contributing their views on controversial matters. Stations undertaking such programming are required to employ delay mechanism to guard against the possibility of offensive material being broadcast.

426. The subject matter of open-line telephone conversation programmes was frequently the cause of complaints to the Board from persons who found the comment contained in them unacceptable either because they held differing opinions from those broadcast or because they considered that the public discussion of certain controversial subjects is inappropriate. The Board investigated each such complaint and in most cases found that the matters complained of were in fact neither contrary to its Standards nor likely to cause offence to the majority of listeners.

427. Items considered by the Board to have been objectionable included two instances of remarks made by announcers on station 3AW Melbourne. One concerned the use of the expression "Oh Jesus", as an expletive inadvertently broadcast when the producer of the programme failed to make use of the delay facility to prevent the expression being transmitted. Another item concerned explicit references to sexual matters which were considered both to have been in poor taste and to have been inappropriately broadcast at a time of day when large numbers of children could be expected to have been in the listening audience.

428. An announcer on 2UW Sydney made a suggestive remark to a young female caller during a telephone conversation programme. The station management agreed with the Board's assessment of the remark and appropriately cautioned the announcer concerned.

429. Station 3UZ Melbourne broadcast an item during its "Newsbeat" programme which contained a description of mutilations suffered by an accident victim which the Board considered to be extremely distasteful and without any redeeming feature. The station expressed concern at the fact that the item had not been removed from the tape before transmission.

430. During the year licensees agreed to abide by a "Fairness Code" which had been adopted by the Federation of Australian Commercial Broadcasters. Two church-owned stations have reserved the right to preclude from their programming material which they consider to be inconsistent with the religious ideals of their organisation. In all other matters, however, the two stations concerned comply with the Code. The principle on which the Code is based is that of the right of the public to be informed on all issues of public importance.

431. The Code and notes on its application as adopted by the Federation are set out below:

FAIRNESS CODE FOR BROADCASTERS

We, _____, in conjunction with other members of the Federation of Australian Commercial Broadcasters, acknowledging the right of the public to be informed on all issues of public importance, and believing that the full interchange of opinion is one of the principal safeguards of free institutions, hereby resolve:

1. THAT to the best of our ability we will ensure the presentation of news and information with due accuracy and impartiality.
2. THAT in dealing with controversial issues of public importance we will endeavour to ensure that reasonable opportunity is provided for adequate and fair presentation of all significant and responsible points of view by persons or organisations directly affected.
3. THAT individuals submitted to personal attack through use of the station's facilities shall be granted appropriate opportunity to reply in the same context as the original statement.
4. THAT the fulfilment of these responsibilities cannot be predicated upon the ability to pay.
5. THAT the successful operation of this Code depends on the spirit in which it is observed, and the exercise of reasonable judgment and good faith by broadcasters themselves.

NOTES ON THE APPLICATION OF THE FAIRNESS CODE FOR BROADCASTERS

432. The following explanatory notes, relating to the Fairness Code for Broadcasters, are for the information and guidance of broadcasters and interested persons:

- (a) The exercise of a right of reply will not create a further right of reply from the original party.
- (b) Clause 3 should not be taken to apply to:—
 - (i) Items or statements in news programmes which reflect reported facts (e.g. court cases).
 - (ii) Reasonable criticism of persons in a public role (e.g. performers, politicians, artists, sportsmen).
 - (iii) Comments by sporting commentators on the performances of individual sportsmen.

433. The Board considers that the Code will have many beneficial effects, including providing an avenue for persons to obtain the opportunity for reply in cases where they consider they have been misrepresented or attacked in a broadcast, particularly those involving open-line telephone programmes.

434. The Federation of Australian Commercial Broadcasters maintains a programme committee which advises stations of the suitability of gramophone records for broadcasting. The Committee may advise stations that a recording is totally unsuitable for broadcasting, that discretion on the part of station management is

required in selecting a time for transmission, or that certain items are not suitable for broadcasting at times when large numbers of children or young people are likely to be listening.

435. On two occasions during the year the Board found it necessary to take up with stations the broadcasting of items which had been classified by the Federation as unsuitable for broadcasting. In the first case the station management explained that the wrong track had inadvertently been played and that steps had been taken to render future playings of banned recordings impossible. In the second case the station management explained that the infringement had arisen not from the playing of the restricted recording but from a station-produced tape-recording of a live performance in which the unsuitable item had been performed. Action had subsequently been taken to delete the item from the tape.

436. Complaints were received during the year about the suitability for broadcasting of the recording "You've Never Been This Far Before". The Federation had drawn this item to the attention of station managers as requiring discretion in playing. Nevertheless, many stations appeared to broadcast the recording indiscriminately, without proper regard for the known composition of their audience. The Board took up with the Federation the matter of the effectiveness of the system of leaving to the discretion of station managers items which were considered questionable by its Programme Committee. The Federation agreed to institute procedures which would provide a more effective guide to station managers in reaching decisions about such items.

ADVERTISING

437. The Board's Broadcasting Programme Standards contain detailed requirements, determined by the Board pursuant to Section 100 of the Act, concerning the acceptability of advertisements and the amount of advertising matter which may be broadcast.

438. The Standards provide that spot advertisements may be broadcast for not more than 18 minutes in the hour, or 30 per cent of programme time, and advertisements in sponsored programmes for not more than 20 per cent of the programme period. On Sunday, between 6.00 a.m. and 12.00 noon, advertising content is restricted to no more than six minutes in the hour whether for spot or sponsored advertisements.

439. The Board is considering a reduction in the 18 minutes per hour advertising allowance and other changes aimed at rationalising the distribution of advertising content throughout the week. The Board has established a joint working party with the Federation of Australian Commercial Broadcasters as a prelude to determining the revised advertising time standards.

440. In August 1973 the Board amended the Standards to provide for the clear identification of advertisements. Such a provision had applied to television advertising for some time previously. The new standard reads:—

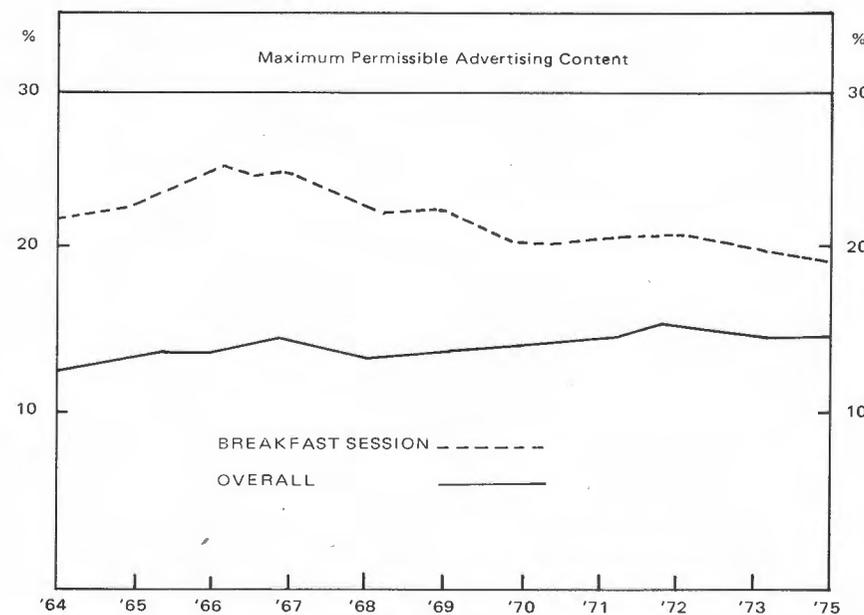
"All advertisements must identify the advertiser or his goods or services either by name or by other clearly recognisable reference to the advertiser or his goods or services. This does not prevent the use of teaser advertisements in the early stages of a campaign in which the identity of the advertiser or product is later disclosed."

441. As stated in paragraph 315 of the Board's Twenty-Fifth Annual Report, the Board reports to the Minister each case of serious over-commercialisation which it observes. During the year the Board reported six such breaches of its standards involving commercial broadcasting stations. The stations concerned were 2DU, 2GB, 2UE, 3AW, 4GG and 4KQ. This was a considerable improvement on the position reported to the Minister between March and June in the previous year, when twelve cases were involved. The Board had taken up the matter with each station management and had ensured that remedial action which had been promised had in fact been taken. In the case of station 3AW, an earlier instance of over-commercialisation had been reported to the Minister and it was, therefore, recommended that the Minister draw to the attention of the chairman of directors of the licensee company the seriousness of the matter. None of the other breaches was considered by the Board to require further action by the Minister.

442. In July 1973, at the request of the Minister, the Board conducted an investigation to determine whether there was evidence of unethical promotion of records ("payola") or unethical advertising of products or services ("plugola") in Australian broadcasting or television.

443. The Board's enquiries indicated that the practices which from time to time have been rife overseas do not appear to be a significant problem in Australia because of the strict controls on advertising maintained through the Board's Advertising Time Standards and through close oversight of programming, advertising, scheduling and accounting by station managements. The Minister was informed accordingly.

METROPOLITAN COMMERCIAL BROADCASTING STATIONS
Advertising Content



444. In July 1973 the Board advised all stations that, with regard to the Government's policy to ban advertising for cigarettes and cigarette tobacco from broadcasting and television, the Government had decided that such advertising would be phased out over a period of three years. The Board was asked to implement this decision.

445. The Board held consultations with the Federation of Australian Commercial Broadcasting Stations, as required by the Act, and determined conditions which apply to the advertising of cigarettes and cigarette tobacco during the three-year phasing-out period. Details are given in paragraphs 222 to 225.

446. The graph on page 89 indicates the level of advertising content of programmes broadcast by metropolitan stations each year since 1964 compared with the allowable maximum of 30 per cent of transmission time.

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

ANALYSIS OF BROADCAST ADVERTISING BY TIME PERIODS
METROPOLITAN COMMERCIAL STATIONS

	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
Breakfast	21.4	21.2	21.6	20.4	19.1
Morning	17.1	18.8	18.7	17.5	17.0
Mid-day	13.7	14.7	16.1	14.3	15.1
Early Afternoon	13.1	15.3	16.1	14.7	15.4
Late Afternoon	14.3	15.2	16.8	15.5	15.1
Evening	13.0	12.4	13.2	12.7	13.2
Night	8.5	8.0	8.6	8.5	8.9
All Periods	14.7	15.4	16.1	15.1	14.9

448. The tables in Appendix "L" provide detailed information of advertising content during specified periods of the day for each capital city on each day of the week.

MEDICAL ADVERTISING AND TALKS

449. Section 100(6) of the Broadcasting and Television Act provides that a licensee shall not broadcast an advertisement relating to medicine unless the text has been approved by the Director-General of Health or, on appeal, by the Minister. Section 122 of the Act places a similar restriction on talks on medical subjects. The Director-General of Health has issued "Notes on the Broadcasting and Televising of Matters of a Medical Nature" for the guidance of those who prepare such matter for broadcasting and these have been included as an appendix to the Board's Programme Standards.

450. For a number of years the Board has co-operated closely with the Department of Health in making available its monitoring facilities for observing and reporting on material which comes under the jurisdiction of the Department. From

time to time, however, difficulties have arisen with regard to the interpretation of "talks on a medical subject" referred to later in paragraph 634.

451. Following discussions during the year between representatives of the Board and the Department, the Department has indicated that it agrees that the Act should be amended in order to relinquish its control over medical talks while at the same time increasing the stringency of its control over medical advertising. Appropriate recommendations have been made to the Minister.

PROGRAMME RESEARCH

452. Surveys of broadcasting programmes based on actual monitoring observations were conducted to determine the adequacy and comprehensiveness of the service available to listeners.

453. The surveys, which at this stage are confined to capital city stations, were based on random sampling of programmes over periods to provide information about the composition of programmes as well as their distribution throughout the day and week. They supplement the general observations of programmes conducted throughout the year by the Board's monitoring staff. An outline of the methods used and of some of the results obtained are set out in Appendix "L".

454. The Board subscribed to the audience measurement survey reports of Anderson Analysis and McNair Surveys (now combined as McNair Anderson and Associates) as a means of providing further information on public reaction to programming. The Board's research staff subjects these research reports to detailed analysis to provide further information on the level of listening, on overall and individual station popularity, on the popularity of individual programmes and on the composition of the audience for programmes. The McNair-Anderson survey reports are used extensively by broadcasters and advertisers as the basis for programme planning and advertising placement.

455. It has not been possible yet to undertake full scale qualitative research into the attitudes and opinions of listeners concerning the programmes of broadcasting stations. Pilot studies, conducted by the Board's research staff several years ago, indicated that, under the particular circumstances which apply to radio listening, such research to be useful would call for staff and finance beyond the resources of the Board, having in mind the heavy load of programme research in other fields in which it is engaged. It is intended, however, to explore aspects of broadcasting in the in-depth interviewing situations mentioned in paragraph 657 dealing with television research.

HOURS OF SERVICE

456. At 30 June 1974, 118 commercial broadcasting stations were operating for an aggregate of 16,171½ hours per week, 273 hours more than at 30 June 1973. In all, six stations increased hours of transmission and seven stations reduced hours. All capital city stations operate continuously, together with ten country operators, making a total of 35 stations throughout Australia; they are 2CH, 2GB, 2KY, 2SM, 2UE and 2UW Sydney; 2CA Canberra; 2HD and 2KO Newcastle; 2NX Bolwarra; 2WL Wollongong; 3AK, 3AW, 3DB, 3KZ, 3UZ and 3XY Melbourne; 3BA Ballarat,

4BC, 4BH, 4BK and 4KQ Brisbane; 4AK Oakey; 4IP Ipswich; 4TO Townsville; 5AD, 5DN and 5KA Adelaide; 6IX, 6KY, 6PM and 6PR Perth; 7HO and 7HT Hobart and 7LA Launceston.

457. The eighty-eight stations of the National Broadcasting Service, including seven stations operating in the high frequency band, were providing a total of 11,696 hours of transmission per week.

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

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

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

Location	1955	1960	1970	1973	1974
Sydney (6 stations)	128	139	162	168	168
Melbourne (6 stations)	125	129	168	168	168
Brisbane (4 stations)	135	147	168	168	168
Adelaide (3 stations)	137	139	168	168	168
Perth (4 stations)	113	128	168	168	168
Hobart (2 stations)	117	125	136	168	168
All State Capitals (25 stations) ..	126	135	164	168	168
All Other Areas	112	116	127	129	129
	(81 stns)	(83 stns)	(89 stns)	(93 stns)	(93 stns)
All Stations	115	120	135	137	137
	(106 stns)	(108 stns)	(114 stns)	(118 stns)	(118 stns)

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

PART VI—TELEVISION—ADMINISTRATION

CURRENT LICENCES FOR COMMERCIAL TELEVISION STATIONS

461. As at 30 June 1974, there were forty-eight licences for commercial television stations in force. Details of licensees are contained in Appendix C of this Report. The distribution of licences is as follows:

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

RENEWAL OF LICENCES FOR COMMERCIAL TELEVISION STATIONS

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

463. The licences for 45 commercial television stations fell due for renewal during the year under review. The licences for the following stations, being the initial licences, granted in accordance with the Act for a period of five years, have not yet expired:

Station	Licensee
QUEENSLAND	
ITQ Mount Isa Area	Mount Isa Television Pty. Ltd.
WESTERN AUSTRALIA	
VEW Kalgoorlie Area	Mid-Western Television Pty. Ltd.
NORTHERN TERRITORY	
NTD Darwin Area	Territory Television Pty. Ltd.

464. In connection with station MVQ Mackay area, application was made during the year for the first renewal of the licence. On expiry of the five year period of the initial grant of the licence the Board was able to report to the Minister that the station was providing a reasonably adequate service and the renewal was accordingly recommended.

465. Although the performance of the great majority of stations from both the technical, programme and general operational viewpoints was generally satisfactory, deficiencies were noted in a few cases, mainly relating to excesses in advertising and compliance with the requirements for Australian content in programmes. These are referred to in detail in paragraphs 619-621 and paragraphs 575-589. In no case, however, were the deficiencies considered to be of sufficient gravity to lead the Board to recommend to the Minister that the licences should not be renewed, particularly having regard to the corrective action which had been taken by the licensees concerned.

466. Accordingly, the Minister, on the recommendation of the Board, granted renewals of all licences expiring during the year. However, in renewing the licence for TVQ Brisbane the Minister expressed his concern at the station's failure to provide a news service, and in this regard advised that unless the news service was in operation by the end of April 1974, he would consider exercising his powers under Section 18(2) of the Act which provides that the Minister may direct the Board to hold an inquiry into any matter relating to the operation of this Act or the regulations or to broadcasting or television or both other than a matter relating to the Commission, its affairs or operations, and the Board shall hold an inquiry accordingly. (See also paragraph 590.) Station TVQ Brisbane subsequently advised the Minister

that because of delays in the delivery of equipment it would not be possible to commence a "quality" news service until April/May 1974. The Minister stated that he would accept this arrangement provided the station was genuine in its attempts to provide a "quality" news service. In this regard the Board advised the Minister that station TVQ Brisbane commenced televising a daily thirty-minute news service on 13 May 1974. The Board also advised that observations of the news service indicated a high degree of professionalism with adequate film coverage.

467. In renewing the licence for station TNQ Townsville area, the Minister commented that he regarded the one hour of news per week being televised by the station as inadequate in view of the financial position of the station. On receipt of this information station TNQ Townsville advised the Board that agreement has been reached with QTQ Brisbane for the relay of its news service. Station TNQ has since submitted an official application to the A.P.O. for the rental of a relay bearer. The A.P.O. has given TNQ a verbal indication that the facility will be available around September/October 1974, the delay being due to the need to provide additional technical facilities.

FEES FOR LICENCES FOR COMMERCIAL TELEVISION STATIONS

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

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

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

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

471. The total amount of fees payable by stations during the period 1 July 1973 to 30 June 1974 was \$2,409,673. In the previous financial year, the total amount of licence fees which were payable was \$2,023,700.

TRANSFER OF LICENCES

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

473. There were no transfers of licences during the year.

OWNERSHIP OR CONTROL OF COMMERCIAL TELEVISION STATIONS

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

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

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

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

476. A prescribed interest in a licence as defined in the Act (Section 91(2.)) is broadly, a shareholding, voting or financial interest, held either directly or indirectly in the licensee company, in excess of five per cent.

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

478. In connection with the provisions of the Act concerning the ownership or control of commercial television stations (and commercial broadcasting stations—see paragraphs 309 to 311) licensees of stations are required to submit comprehensive information in this regard in licence renewal applications. In addition, the Board maintains comprehensive records of shareholdings in many hundreds of companies having interests either direct or indirect in licensee companies, such records being subject to constant review. Regular examinations are also made of records at the various State Company Registrars offices. Licensees are also required to submit to the Board, at quarterly intervals, details relating to share transfers, changes in respect of debenture holdings, and changes in respect of loan interests in licensee companies.

Information is also obtained from a variety of other sources. The records and investigations cover all persons and companies with any noteworthy interests, direct or indirect, in stations, including particularly multiple interests and non-resident interests. There is, of course, a continuing obligation on all persons to seek the Minister's approval to a transaction where that transaction results in a prescribed interest being obtained in a licence, or results in any increase in an existing prescribed interest.

IMPORTANT CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDINGS IN TELEVISION STATIONS

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

CTC Canberra

Australian Capital Property Holdings Ltd. increased its shareholding in CTC from 30,000 to 70,700 stock units, including the acquisition of all the 36,200 stock units held by Australian Mutual Provident Society.

CBN Central Tablelands Area

CWN Central Western Slopes Area

Australian Mutual Provident Society disposed of 46,395 of the 70,000 shares held in CBN/CWN.

NBN Newcastle—Hunter River Area

Currong Pty. Ltd. disposed of 179,360 of its 240,000 shares in NBN to the following:

R.H. & M. Properties Pty. Ltd. (Previously Henderson Holdings Pty. Ltd.)	106,200
R. W. G. Henderson	73,160
R. H. & M. Properties Pty. Ltd. now holds 112,500 shares in NBN.	

NRN Grafton—Kempsey Area

East Coast Television Ltd. disposed of all the 67,800 shares held in NRN, including transfers to Moran Investments Pty. Ltd. (25,000), Paul Merrick Pty. Ltd. (21,300) and Southgate Investments Pty. Ltd. (20,300).

BTV Ballarat Area

Canberra Television Ltd. (CTC) disposed of all its 65,060 shares in BTV to:

Ballarat Broadcasters Pty. Ltd.	32,500
Ballarat Courier Pty. Ltd.	32,560

Ballarat Broadcasters Pty. Ltd. and Ballarat Courier Pty. Ltd. now hold 181,285 and 181,360 shares respectively.

BTQ Brisbane

Colonial Mutual Life Assurance Society Ltd. acquired by way of new issue, 800,000 cumulative redeemable preference shares in BTQ.

RTQ Rockhampton Area

Mackay Television Ltd. (MVQ) acquired 50,000 shares in RTQ from Nationwide Finance Ltd., which has disposed of all the 72,100 shares it held in RTQ.

TNQ Townsville Area

Croesus Pty. Ltd. acquired 42,566 shares in TNQ. Far Northern Theatres Ltd. disposed of all its 44,975 shares held in TNQ.

SES South East (South Australia) Area

Scotts Agencies Pty. Ltd. increased its shareholdings in SES from 97,500 to 154,104 shares including the acquisition of all the 30,700 shares held by J. B. Lewis.

G. A. Warner increased his shareholdings in SES from 36,900 to 60,000 shares including the acquisition of 20,000 shares from J. M. Sturrock Pty. Ltd.

J. M. Sturrock Pty. Ltd. disposed of all its 25,575 shares.

STW Perth

Esanda Ltd. disposed of all the 144,000 shares held in STW.

Dominion Investments Pty. Ltd. increased its shareholding in STW from 105,500 to 141,500 shares.

Saranna Pty. Ltd. increased its shareholding in STW from 99,830 to 137,830 shares.

Cavan Pty. Ltd. increased its shareholding in STW from 92,140 to 149,800 shares.

BTW Bunbury Area

GSW Southern Agricultural Area

J. M. Sturrock Pty. Ltd. acquired 44,000 shares in BTW/GSW, including all the 42,000 shares held by Philips Industries Holdings Pty. Ltd.

BKN Broken Hill Area

In paragraph 362 of the Board's Twenty-Fifth Annual Report, it was mentioned that the Minister had approved an offer by Spencer Gulf Telecasters Ltd., licensee of commercial television station GTS Spencer Gulf North area, to purchase all the issued shares in Broken Hill Television Ltd., licensee of commercial television station BKN Broken Hill. At the date of preparation of this report, Spencer Gulf Telecasters had acquired 170,149 of the 200,000 issued shares in Broken Hill Television Ltd.

Memoranda and Articles of Association of Licensee Companies

480. Section 92FA(1.) of the Act provides that a licence is subject to a condition that a change in the memorandum or articles of association of a company holding a licence for a commercial television station shall not take place without the approval of the Minister. During the year, the Minister, pursuant to the provisions of section 92FA(1.) gave his approval for a number of changes of varying nature in the memoranda and articles of association of several licensee companies.

DEVELOPMENT OF TELEVISION SERVICES

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

Call Sign	Area	Date of Commencement of Operations
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STAGE 1 OF DEVELOPMENT

<i>National Stations—</i>		
ABN	Sydney	5 November 1956
ABV	Melbourne	18 November 1956
<i>Commercial Stations—</i>		
ATN	Sydney	2 December 1956
TCN	Sydney	16 September 1956
GTV	Melbourne	19 January 1957
HSV	Melbourne	4 November 1956

STAGE 2 OF DEVELOPMENT

<i>National Stations—</i>		
ABQ	Brisbane	2 November 1959
ABS	Adelaide	11 March 1960
ABW	Perth	7 May 1960
ABT	Hobart	4 June 1960
<i>Commercial Stations—</i>		
BTQ	Brisbane	1 November 1959
QTQ	Brisbane	16 August 1959
ADS	Adelaide	24 October 1959
NWS	Adelaide	5 September 1959
TVW	Perth	16 October 1959
TVT	Hobart	23 May 1960

STAGE 3 OF DEVELOPMENT

<i>National Stations—</i>		
ABC	Canberra Area (Australian Capital Territory)	18 December 1962
ABCN	Central Tablelands Area (New South Wales)	31 March 1964
ABHN	Newcastle-Hunter River Area (New South Wales)	5 June 1963
ABRN	Richmond-Tweed Area (New South Wales)	20 April 1964
ABWN	Illawarra Area (New South Wales)	28 October 1963
ABEV	Bendigo Area (Victoria)	29 April 1963
ABRV	Ballarat Area (Victoria)	20 May 1963
ABLV	Latrobe Valley Area (Victoria)	30 September 1963
ABGV	Goulburn Valley Area (Victoria)	28 November 1963
ABDQ	Darling Downs Area (Queensland)	16 December 1963
ABRQ	Rockhampton Area (Queensland)	21 December 1963
ABTQ	Townsville Area (Queensland)	21 September 1964
ABNT	North-Eastern Tasmania Area	29 July 1963
<i>Commercial Stations—</i>		
CTC	Canberra Area (Australian Capital Territory)	2 June 1962
CBN	Central Tablelands Area (New South Wales)	17 March 1962
NBN	Newcastle-Hunter River Area (New South Wales)	4 March 1962
RTN	Richmond-Tweed Area (New South Wales)	12 May 1962
WIN	Illawarra Area (New South Wales)	18 March 1962
BCV	Bendigo Area (Victoria)	23 December 1961
BTV	Ballarat Area (Victoria)	27 April 1962
GLV	Latrobe Valley Area (Victoria)	9 December 1961
GMV	Goulburn Valley Area (Victoria)	23 December 1961
DDQ	Darling Downs Area (Queensland)	13 July 1962
RTQ	Rockhampton Area (Queensland)	7 September 1963
TNQ	Townsville Area (Queensland)	1 November 1962
TNT	North Eastern Tasmania Area	26 May 1962

STAGE 4 OF DEVELOPMENT

<i>National Stations—</i>		
ABDN	Grafton-Kempsey Area (New South Wales)	28 June 1965
ABGN	Murrumbidgee Irrigation Areas (New South Wales)	25 July 1966
ABLN	Broken Hill Area (New South Wales)	14 December 1965
ABMN	South Western Slopes and Eastern Riverina Area (New South Wales)	30 April 1965

Call Sign	Area	Date of Commencement of Operations
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STAGE 4 OF DEVELOPMENT

ABQN	Central Western Slopes Area (New South Wales)	12 September 1966
ABSN	Bega-Cooma Area (New South Wales)	29 June 1966
ABTN	Manning River Area (New South Wales)	29 April 1966
ABUN	Upper Namoi Area (New South Wales)	27 September 1965
ABAV	Upper Murray Area (Victoria)	15 December 1964
ABMV	Mildura Area (Victoria)	22 November 1965
ABSV	Murray Valley Area (Victoria)	20 July 1965
ABMQ	Mackay Area (Queensland)	21 December 1967
ABNQ	Cairns Area (Queensland)	25 July 1966
ABSQ	Southern Downs Area (Queensland)	4 July 1966
ABWQ	Wide Bay Area (Queensland)	8 October 1965
ABGS	South East Area (South Australia)	3 December 1965
ABNS	Spencer Gulf North Area (South Australia)	10 April 1965
ABAW	Southern Agricultural Area (Western Australia)	6 June 1966
ABCW	Central Agricultural Area (Western Australia)	28 March 1966
ABSW	Bunbury Area (Western Australia)	10 May 1965
<i>Commercial Stations</i>		
BKN	Broken Hill Area (New South Wales)	16 August 1968
CWN	Central Western Slopes Area (New South Wales)	1 December 1965
ECN	Manning River Area (New South Wales)	27 May 1966
MTN	Murrumbidgee Irrigation Areas (New South Wales)	15 December 1965
NEN	Upper Namoi Area (New South Wales)	10 April 1965
NRN	Grafton-Kempsey Area (New South Wales)	23 January 1965
RVN	South Western Slopes and Eastern Riverina Area (New South Wales)	19 June 1964
AMV	Upper Murray Area (Victoria)	7 September 1964
STV	Mildura Area (Victoria)	27 November 1965
FNQ	Cairns Area (Queensland)	7 September 1966
MVQ	Mackay Area (Queensland)	9 August 1968
SDQ	Southern Downs Area (Queensland)	26 February 1966
WBQ	Wide Bay Area (Queensland)	10 April 1965
GSW	Southern Agricultural Area (Western Australia)	23 August 1968
SES	South East Area (South Australia)	25 March 1966
BTW	Bunbury Area (Western Australia)	10 March 1967
GTS	Spencer Gulf North Area (South Australia)	1 March 1968

STAGE 5 OF DEVELOPMENT

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

STAGE 6 OF DEVELOPMENT

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

Call Sign	Area	Date of Commencement of Operations
STAGE 7 OF DEVELOPMENT		
<i>National Stations—</i>		
ABMIN	Mungindi (New South Wales)	7 January 1974
ABAAQ	Augathella (Queensland)	8 March 1974
ABCAQ	Cunnamulla (Queensland)	8 March 1974
ABCEQ	Charleville (Queensland)	8 March 1974
ABCLQ	Cloncurry (Queensland)	17 March 1971
ABDIQ	Dirranbandi (Queensland)	8 March 1974
ABEQ	Emerald (Queensland)	21 December 1973
ABGQ	Goondiwindi (Queensland)	9 July 1973
ABHQ	Hughenden (Queensland)	30 June 1971
ABJO	Julia Creek (Queensland)	20 April 1971
ABMKQ	Mary Kathleen (Queensland)	15 December 1971
ABMLQ	Mitchell (Queensland)	8 March 1974
ABMNQ	Morven (Queensland)	8 March 1974
ABMSQ	Miles (Queensland)	30 November 1973
ABRAQ	Roma (Queensland)	14 December 1973
ABRDQ	Richmond (Queensland)	4 June 1971
ABSGQ	St. George (Queensland)	8 March 1974
ABCS	Ceduna (South Australia)	16 July 1973
ABWS	Woomera (South Australia)	30 November 1973
ABCNW	Carnarvon (Western Australia)	30 June 1972
ABDW	Dampier (Western Australia)	17 December 1973
ABKAW	Karratha (Western Australia)	17 December 1973
ABNW	Norseman (Western Australia)	14 April 1971
ABPHW	Port Hedland (Western Australia)	3 October 1973
ABRBW	Roebourne (Western Australia)	17 December 1973
ABSBW	Southern Cross/Bullfinch (Western Australia)	16 July 1973
ABKT	King Island (Tasmania)	14 January 1972
ABAD	Alice Springs (Northern Territory)	9 December 1972

482. Details of the stations in Stage 7 not yet in operation are given in paragraph 513.

LICENCES FOR TELEVISION REPEATER STATIONS

483. A television repeater station is a station of low operating power designed to transmit only programmes recorded on magnetic tape. Aural transmissions originated at the stations are restricted to material such as station identification and emergency announcements. In most cases atmospheric conditions permitting, news services are recorded off-air from the national broadcasting service and replayed. The stations, which provide a daily service and operate approximately 51 hours each week, have proved a most satisfactory means of providing television service to remote mining communities.

484. During the year, the Minister, following a report and recommendation from the Board, approved the renewal of licences for television repeater stations in ten areas of Western Australia, Queensland and the Northern Territory. The licences were renewed for periods of one year. No additional licences were granted for television repeater stations during the year. The fee for the grant or renewal of a licence is \$20.

485. As previously intended, licences for the repeater stations serving Dampier and Karratha were revoked by the Minister on 16 December 1973, at the same time

as the national television stations ABDW Dampier and ABKAW Karratha commenced operations.

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

DEVELOPMENT OF TELEVISION REPEATER STATIONS

487. Details of television repeater station development are shown in the following table:—

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

* Licences revoked 16 December 1973 on commencement of national television stations ABDW Dampier and ABKAW Karratha.

TELEVISION TRANSLATOR STATIONS

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

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

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

A.C.T.

Tuggeranong/Garran (National and Commercial)

New South Wales

Narooma (National and Commercial)

Queensland

Blackwater-Bluff (National)

Gunpowder (Commercial)

Nambour (National and Commercial)

Western Australia

Manjimup (National)

Merredin (National)

Mullewa (National)

Pemberton (National)

Wongan Hills (National)

Tasmania

St. Helens (National and Commercial)

Northern Territory

Warrego Mine (National)

GRANT OF LICENCES FOR TELEVISION TRANSLATOR STATIONS

491. Television translator station licences are granted for an initial period of up to five years and are renewable annually. No licences for commercial television translator stations were granted during the year.

492. During the year, the Minister, on the recommendation of the Board, granted a renewal of thirty-four commercial television translator station licences.

493. During the year the only television translator station to commence operation was the national station at Gladstone, Queensland.

494. Details of translator stations which have been approved but which have not commenced operations are shown in paragraph 513.

495. In pursuance of the *Broadcasting and Television Act 1942-1973* the Board conducted a public inquiry into the applications received for the grant of licences for commercial television translator stations in the Deniliquin and Jerilderie areas of New South Wales, at the Conference Room, Deniliquin Golf Club, Memorial Park, Deniliquin, New South Wales.

496. The inquiry in respect of the following applications was held from 19 to 21 November 1973:—

Bendigo and Central Victoria Telecasters Ltd.
Goulburn—Murray Television Ltd.
Murrumbidgee Television Limited
Riverina & North East Victoria TV Ltd.

497. The Board submitted its report and recommendation to the Minister as to the grant of the licences on 21 December 1973. The Board recommended that licences for television translator stations to serve each of the Deniliquin and Jerilderie areas should be granted to Goulburn-Murray Television Ltd.

498. In the Board's report to the Minister on its inquiry into the applications the following conclusions were reached:—

After considering the economic possibilities, the Board reached the conclusion that the licences for Deniliquin and Jerilderie should both be granted to the one applicant. Of the applicants only Riverina & North Eastern Victoria TV Ltd. was prepared to accept a licence for Jerilderie if it were not granted the licence for Deniliquin; however the acceptance was qualified by a proposal that the service area of the Jerilderie translator station should be increased to include areas which, in the Board's opinion, at present received a satisfactory service from an existing commercial television station. The Board would be prohibited from such a course under the provisions of the *Broadcasting and Television Act*. (Section 105B(2))

Accordingly, the Board was faced with the decision as to whether the areas would be better served by a New South Wales station or a Victorian station.

It was evident to the Board that the main community of interests of the residents of the areas to be served, do, indeed, lie with Victoria. Notwithstanding, the Board was confident

that matters of significance pertaining to New South Wales such as State political and legislative news, regional news and schools educational telecasts would be adequately catered for by the proposed national television transmitters and, apart from the latter, by the local press.

The Board also concluded that the community of interest lay to the South rather than the East. The weight of evidence strongly supported either of the wholly Victorian applicants. Furthermore, it was felt that Riverina & North Eastern Victoria TV Ltd. had, in view of the planned growth of the Albury/Wodonga centre, greater potential for continued independent operation than most other provincial or country television stations in Australia.

Consequently, the Board's considerations came to centre around the two wholly Victorian companies.

In this regard the Board had the greatest difficulty in deciding between the two applicants. The Board considered the community of interest between the Deniliquin-Jerilderie area and the areas served by each of them to be very similar.

From a programme viewpoint, the services offered by both differed only slightly and neither station had any significant additional programming to offer.

While Bendigo and Central Victoria Telecasters Ltd. had promised to establish and maintain a local office in Deniliquin, it appeared that Goulburn-Murray Television Ltd. could provide almost equal facilities without having to take this step.

The Board considered the matter in regard to the long term viability of provincial and country television services in Victoria. The Board believed that the combined operation of stations BCV Bendigo and GLV LaTrobe Valley served areas that would continue to grow, offering prospects of further development for the benefit of viewers. On the other hand, further restriction of GMV's viewing audience might force some reduction in that station's local service in other areas.

The Board also considered that GMV had served the areas for some twelve years, despite an unsatisfactory signal, its personalities, having become well known. Viewers might feel some deprivation if this service were reduced.

After very deep consideration of all the factors involved, and recognising the substantial claims of both companies, the Board reached the conclusion that the application of GMV was to be preferred.

499. The Minister approved the grant of the licences in accordance with the Board's recommendation on 4 April 1974 subject to the conditions that the company establish and maintain a local office in Deniliquin whilst it remains in possession of the licences and that any subsequent decision not to maintain such an office will be subject to the approval of the Minister.

500. The constitution of the successful applicant is set out in Appendix H.

COMMUNITY TELEVISION AERIAL SYSTEMS

501. Under section 130A of the Act, the Minister may, on the recommendation of the Board, grant permits for the operation of community television aerial systems in certain circumstances. Community television aerial systems are used in Australia to provide reception of television programmes in restricted areas of difficult reception within the general area served by stations concerned. The Board's policy in connection with such systems is that the permittee must have the permission of the television stations concerned to relay their programmes. The systems consist of receiving equipment using a high aerial on a favourable site, from which signals are relayed by cables or wire lines and amplifiers to subscribers on the system.

502. In connection with the grant of such permits, the authority of the A.P.O. under the Post and Telegraph Act, must be obtained for provision of any wire lines

or cables which traverse public land. Fees may be required by the Department in this regard.

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

504. The Board has decided that in future, as permits for CTAS systems come up for renewal, the systems will be inspected by the Board's engineering staff for compliance with the appropriate technical standards.

505. During the year, the Board received several applications for licences to operate community television aerial systems, mainly in the Sydney area. The Board has determined that a decision on these applications should be held in abeyance pending completion of the joint report on cable television by the Board and the A.P.O. (see paragraph 249).

506. Details of the community television aerial systems for which permits were in force at 30 June 1974, are as follows:

Permittee	Area	Number of Subscribers
O'Donnell Griffin Industries Ltd. Management Committee Bayview Community TV System	Castlecrag, N.S.W. Bayview, N.S.W.	8 51
E. R. Moffitt Harrow Community TV System	Balmoral, N.S.W. Harrow, Vic.	113 13
Cablevision, Diverse Products Ltd.	Beaumont, Glen Osmond, St. Georges and Urrbrae Area, S.A.	163
Hill's Industries Ltd. A. G. Robertson	Athelstone, S.A. Wivenhoe, Tas.	29 53
Clinton Pty. Ltd. (Cable Vision)	Wattle Park, Stonyfell and Rosslyn Park Area, S.A.	96

PART VII—TELEVISION—ENGINEERING SERVICES

507. Television services were being provided by the following number of stations on 30 June 1974:

	National	Commercial
Television stations	72	48
Translator stations	47	55

8 television repeater stations were also in operation at that date. Details of these services are given in Appendix G and the location of the television stations (but not the translator and repeater stations) is shown on the map which follows Appendix S.

Development of the National and Commercial Services

508. Generally the development of national and commercial television services takes place along parallel lines and, therefore, both services are dealt with jointly in this section of the Report.

Stage 4 of Development

509. Following the establishment of the permanent television stations for the Cairns area (ABNQ and FNQ) on the summit of Mount Bellenden-Ker there have been a number of complaints to the Board of poor service in several locations, as indicated in paragraph 380 of the Twenty-Fifth Annual Report. These complaints have come, generally from areas heavily shaded by local topography and, in order to delineate the problem, a survey of the whole area was completed during the year by the Board's engineering staff.

510. The survey has established that there is a number of locations where the service is below standard and to improve this situation it is proposed to recommend to the Minister that national television translator stations be established at a number of sites and that the licensee of commercial station FNQ be invited to apply for translator licences at these same sites.

Stage 7 of Development

511. This is the current stage of development, all earlier stages being completed. Attention is drawn, however, to plans for further development as indicated in paragraph 80.

512. The total number of stations in the Stage 7 plan is 40. Twenty-eight of these are now in operation, including 19 stations brought into service during the year, as follows:—

ABMIN	Mungindi	N.S.W.
ABEQ	Emerald	Queensland
ABMSQ	Miles	Queensland
ABRAQ	Roma	Queensland
ABMLQ	Mitchell	Queensland
ABMNQ	Morven	Queensland
ABCEQ	Charleville	Queensland
ABAAQ	Augathella	Queensland
ABCAQ	Cunnamulla	Queensland
ABGQ	Goondiwindi	Queensland
ABSGQ	St. George	Queensland
ABDIQ	Dirranbandi	Queensland
ABCS	Ceduna	S.A.
ABWS	Woomera	S.A.
ABSBW	Southern Cross/Bullfinch	W.A.
ABDW	Dampier	W.A.
ABKAW	Karratha	W.A.
ABRBW	Roebourne	W.A.
ABPHW	Port Hedland	W.A.

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

Station	Site	Aerial Pattern	Polarisation (H—Horizontal) (V—Vertical)	Channel	Effective Radiated Power (watts)*	Target Completion Date
<i>Queensland</i> ABCTQ (1)	Clermont 2 miles S. of town	Directional towards NW.	H	10	50	Dec. 1974

Station	Site	Aerial Pattern	Polarisation (H—Horizontal) (V—Vertical)	Channel	Effective Radiated Power (watts)*	Target Completion Date
ABSEQ Springsure (1)	2 miles N. of town	Omni-directional	H	9	10	Dec. 1974
ABAQ Alpha (1)	2.5 miles N. of town	Omni-directional	H	8	10	Dec. 1974
ABBQ Barcardine (1)	2.6 miles NW. of town	Omni-directional	H	10	10	Dec. 1974
ABBLQ Blackall (1)	2 miles ESE. of town	Omni-directional	H	9	10	Dec. 1974
ABLQ Longreach (1)	6.3 miles E. of town	Directional towards W.	H	6	650	Dec. 1974
ABWWQ Winton (1)	"Rangelands", 10 miles N. of town	Directional towards S.	H	8	1,000	July 1974
<i>Western Australia</i>						
ABMW Moora (2)	Quarrell Range, 9 miles E. of town	Directional towards N. and W.	H	10	10,000	August 1974
ABCMW Carnamah, Three Springs, Mingenev (2)	Billeranga Hills, 10.5 miles SW. of Morawa	Multi-directional	H	8	10,000	Sept. 1974
ABEW Esperance (1)	Microwave Terminal, Wireless Hill, 1 mile S. of town	Directional towards N., E. and W.	H	10	1,000	August 1974
<i>Northern Territory</i>						
ABKD Katherine (1)	Microwave Site, 1.7 miles ESE. of town	Directional towards NW. and ESE.	H	7	30	Nov. 1974
ABTD Tennant Creek (1)	Microwave Site, 2.25 miles ENE. of town	Directional towards N., SE. and W.	H	9	100	Oct. 1974

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

NOTES:

- (1) Programme fed direct from A.P.O. programme bearer.
 (2) Programme fed, via UHF link, from A.P.O. programme bearer.

TELEVISION TRANSLATOR STATIONS

514. During the year the Board determined changes in operating conditions of certain established translators, as follows:—

Warrnambool and Portland translators of commercial station BTV Ballarat: diversity (instead of non-diversity) off-air reception of BTV at Warrnambool translator, and Portland translator input signal to be derived via a UHF link from Warrnambool translator (instead of by direct off-air reception of BTV). The changes have not been implemented as yet.

Toowoomba translator of commercial station DDQ Darling Downs: re-siting to a new location at Picnic Point. The change in site, together with the power increase from 25 to 100 Watts authorised in 1972/73, have not been implemented as yet.

515. Townsville translators of national and commercial stations ABTQ and TNQ Townsville: change of channel from 10 to 1 (national) and from 9 to 5A (commercial) due to interference from the Cairns stations at Mt. Bellenden-Ker. The changes have not been implemented as yet.

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

TRANSLATOR STATIONS

Area to be Served	Parent Station	Site	Polarisation (H—Horizontal) (V—Vertical)	Channel	Power (watts)*
<i>Commercial</i>					
<i>Australian Capital Territory</i>					
Tuggeranong/Garran	CTC-7	Mt. Taylor	H	10	100 e.r.p. (directional)
<i>New South Wales</i>					
Deniliquin	GMV-6	3 miles ENE. of town	V	7	1,000 e.r.p.
Eden/Pambula/Merimbula	WIN-4 (via Bega translator)	Bimmil Trig.	H	3	50 e.r.p. (directional)
Gloucester	ECN-8	Kia Ora Lookout, 2.5 miles N. of town	H	11	200 e.r.p. (directional)
Hay	MTN-9	9.5 miles ENE. of town	H	4	2,500 e.r.p. (directional)
Jerilderie	GMV-6	3.5 miles WNW. of town	H	8	500 e.r.p.
Menindee	BKN-7	Pamamaroo, 4 miles N. of Menindee	V	6	250 e.r.p. (directional)
Narooma	WIN-4 (via Bate-man's Bay translator)	Kianga Lookout, 3 miles NW. of town	H	1	200 e.r.p. (directional)
<i>Victoria</i>					
Corryong/Khancoban	AMV-4	Mt. Elliott	H	10	100 e.r.p. (directional)
<i>Queensland</i>					
Gunpowder	ITQ-8 (via UHF link)	Gunpowder Plateau	H	10	20 e.r.p. (directional)
Nambour	WBQ-8 (via Gympie translator)	Dulong Lookout, 3 miles W. of town	V	10	3,000 e.r.p. (directional)
<i>Western Australia</i>					
Albany	GSW-9	Mt. Clarence	V	10	50 e.r.p.
Katanning	BTW-3	Microwave Repeater site, Fairfield	V	11	10
Wagin	BTW-3	Microwave Repeater site, Mt. Latham	H	6	1,000
<i>Tasmania</i>					
Burnie	TNT-9 (via UHF link)	Round Hill	V	(†)	500 e.r.p. (directional)
Lileah (Circular Head Area)	TNT-9 (via UHF link)	Near O'Connors Trig., Lileah/Alcomie Area	V	(†)	2,000 e.r.p. (directional)
Smithton	TNT-9	Microwave site, Tier Hill	V	(†)	100 e.r.p. (directional)
Strahan	TVT-6 (via Queenstown translator)	Radio Telephone site	H	3	1
St. Helens	TNT-9 (via St. Mary's/Fingal Valley translator)	NW. boundary of St. Helens Aerodrome reserve	H	7	15 e.r.p. (directional)
Wynyard	TNT-9 (via UHF link)	Table Cape	V	(†)	1,000 e.r.p. (directional)

Area to be Served	Parent Station	Site	Polarisation (H—Horizontal) (V—Vertical)	Channel	Power (watts)*
<i>National</i>					
<i>Australian Capital Territory</i>					
Tuggeranong/ Garran	ABC-3	Mt. Taylor	H	9	100 e.r.p. (directional)
<i>New South Wales</i>					
Deniliquin	ABGN-7 (via UHF link)	3 miles ENE. of town	V	9	1,000 e.r.p.
Eden/Pambula/ Merimbula	ABSN-8	Bimmil Trig.	H	1	50 e.r.p. (directional)
Gloucester	ABTN-1	Kia Ora Lookout, 2.5 miles N. of town	H	6	200 e.r.p. (directional)
Hay	ABGN-7	9.5 miles ENE. of town	H	10	2,500 e.r.p. (directional)
Jerilderie	ABGN-7 (via VHF link)	3.5 miles WNW. of town	H	11	5,000 e.r.p. (directional)
Menindee	ABL-2 (via UHF link)	Pamamaroo, 4 miles N. of Menindee	V	9	250 e.r.p. (directional)
Narooma	ABWN-5A (via Bateman's Bay translator)	Kianga Lookout, 3 miles NW. of town	H	0	200 e.r.p. (directional)
<i>Victoria</i>					
Corryong/ Khancoban	ABAV-1	Mt. Elliott	H	9	100 e.r.p. (directional)
<i>Queensland</i>					
Blackwater/Bluff	ABRQ-3 (‡)	Cutlers Hill	H	8	500 e.r.p. (directional)
Cannonvale/ Shingle Beach/ Airlie Beach	ABMQ-4 (via Whitsunday Is. translator)	Shingle Beach Hill	H	3	10 e.r.p. (directional)
Nambour	ABWQ-6 (via Gympie translator)	Dulong Lookout, 3 miles W. of town	V	5A	3,000 e.r.p. (directional)
Whitsunday Islands	ABMQ-4	Mt. Roper	H	2	25 e.r.p. (directional)
<i>Western Australia</i>					
Albany	ABAW-2	Mt. Clarence	V	7	50 e.r.p.
Merredin	ABW-2 (§)	Radio Telephone site in town	H	10	20 e.r.p.
Manjimup	ABSW-5	Not yet determined			
Mullewa	ABGW-6	Not yet determined			
Pemberton	ABSW-5 (via Manjimup translator)	Not yet determined			
Wongan Hills	ABMW-10	Not yet determined			
<i>Tasmania</i>					
Burnie	ABNT-3 (via UHF link)	Round Hill	V	(†)	500 e.r.p. (directional)
Lileah (Circular Head Area)	ABNT-3 (via UHF link)	Near O'Connors Trig., Lileah/ Alcomie Area	V	(†)	2,000 e.r.p. (directional)
Smithton	ABNT-3 (via UHF link)	Microwave site, Tier Hill	V	(†)	100 e.r.p. (directional)
St. Helens	ABNT-3 (via St. Marys/Fingal Valley translator)	NW. boundary of St. Helens Aero-drome reserve	H	0	15 e.r.p. (directional)
Swansea-Bicheno	ABT-2	0.5 miles S. of Bicheno	H	4	500 e.r.p. (directional)
Wynyard	ABNT-3 (via UHF link)	Table Cape	V	(†)	1,000 e.r.p. (directional)
<i>Northern Territory</i>					
Warrego Mine Area	ABTD	7 miles E. of Warrego Mine	H	10	100 e.r.p. (directional)

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

NOTES:

- (†) New channel allocation to be made, as a result of decision to locate the FM service in Band II of the VHF spectrum
 (‡) Demodulation at the repeater stage at Cutlers Hill of the signal on the A.P.O. Broad Band bearer from Rockhampton to Emerald.
 (§) Demodulation at the repeater stage at Merredin of the signal on the main A.P.O. television bearer from Perth to Kalgoorlie.

517. As mentioned in the Twenty-Fifth Annual Report, it is planned that the existing Khancoban commercial translator at Mount Youngal will be closed down on the commissioning of the Corryong-Khancoban commercial translator at Mount Elliott; however, finality in the matter of establishing the latter has not been reached at this stage. The Corryong-Khancoban national translator at Mt. Elliott is expected to commence operation during 1974.

518. The review of reception conditions in the Bordertown area of South Australia, to which reference has been made in previous Annual Reports, was again deferred owing to the need to deploy the Board's limited engineering resources on other, more pressing, assignments.

519. As mentioned in paragraph 394 of the Board's Twenty-Fifth Annual Report, the operating conditions for the Eden national and commercial translator stations were reviewed during the year. This review was undertaken because of the very high costs associated with the establishment of these translators on Mount Imlay, the site originally selected. Alternative means for serving the Malacoota Inlet area with a Victorian programme rather than by means of the Eden translators has been found, enabling these translators to be relocated at Bimmil Trig, which is a convenient site close to Eden.

Development—General

520. During the year, in addition to authorising translators in the twelve areas referred to in paragraph 490, the Minister, on the recommendation of the Board, invited applications for the grant of licences to provide a commercial television service to the Renmark/Loxton area of South Australia and to the Mawson and Geraldton areas of Western Australia, as reported in paragraph 86. These areas are already provided with a national television service.

521. The most appropriate methods of providing commercial service to these three areas have yet to be established and it has been indicated that the Board will consider applications, based on conventional commercial television station operation or alternative means as, for example, the establishment of translators and/or microwave links to carry the programmes of other stations. A statement "Engineering Information for the Guidance of Applicants", relating specifically to these three areas, has been issued to all applicants.

522. The policy of having defined stages of television development will be discontinued when the current Stage 7 of development is completed (see paragraph 481). At that time about 98% of the population will be within the reach of a television signal. This, however, does not imply any reduction in effort on the part of the Board in the continuation of its investigations into methods for extending and improving the television service, both national and commercial.

523. The extent to which the Board can accomplish this work and make recommendations to the Minister is governed by the Board's manpower resources, which

are limited, and it is to be recorded in this connection that extensive field investigations are usually necessary in the development of proposals for new or improved service. Once Ministerial approval has been given to the Board's proposals the rate of implementation is, in the case of the national service, dependent on the funds availability and manpower resources of the A.P.O. which is responsible for the provision and installation of the facilities in accordance with plans prepared by the Board and approved by the Minister. In the case of the commercial service, the rate of expansion, following Ministerial approval of Board recommendations, is largely dependent on the economic climate prevailing in the industry at the time.

524. It must also be stated that the extension of television service to remote and sparsely populated areas poses substantial problems of both an engineering and economic nature. It is a matter for regret that, under present circumstances, it would be impossible to justify the order of expenditure per capita which would be necessary to extend national television to many of these areas.

TECHNICAL FACILITIES AND OPERATION OF STATIONS

525. Technical advances in the field of helical scan recorders continue to be made, particularly in relation to their ability to handle colour television signals. However, the helical format at this stage of development would appear still to be limited (for broadcasting purposes) to first-generation applications for colour operation. A further development is the appearance of a machine with a slant scan format, which is intermediate between the four head quadruplex and single head helical scan formats. This format has the potential to combine the advantage of quadruplex and helical scan whilst minimising their disadvantages. The practical realisation has resulted in a machine of very high performance.

526. The trend to relay operation of provincial television stations, mentioned in paragraph 397 of the Twenty-Fifth Annual Report, has continued in the past year with further interest being displayed by commercial station operators in renting high quality microwave bearer circuits from the A.P.O. rather than independent provision of circuits by the commercial stations. The advent of colour television, for which transmission requirements are more stringent, will accelerate this latter trend, it is expected.

527. As in the case of broadcasting stations the Board is pleased to report the continued efforts of the commercial television industry generally to maintain first rate technical facilities and corresponding service to the public.

COLOUR TELEVISION

528. As indicated in paragraph 250, colour television services will be inaugurated in Australia as from 1 March 1975.

529. The Twenty-Fifth Annual Report detailed the activities of the Industry Steering Committee and its associated Working Parties, set up to provide industry's agreed views on the technical operating standards for television stations, monochrome and colour, as a basis for the Board's task of drawing up revised Standards for the Technical Equipment and operation of Television Stations.

530. The Steering Committee forwarded its report to the Board in September 1973. In so doing, the Committee advised the Board that industry was unable to reach agreement on a recommendation concerning the group delay pre-correction to be applied to transmitters to compensate for errors in receivers. Standardizing of this pre-correction is desirable to assist in minimising the cost of receivers.

531. Following receipt of the Steering Committee report, draft technical standards covering the performance of facilities were prepared by Board engineers and were circulated to industry in March 1974. The completion of this draft was delayed by the need to devote considerable effort to the investigation of the group delay pre-correction referred to in the previous paragraph (see also paragraph 559) and by the abnormal load placed on the Board's engineering staff in servicing the Independent Inquiry into Frequency Modulation Broadcasting which arose over the same period. At the time of writing this Report, Board engineers were examining and evaluating comments received on the draft Standard. Comments on the draft were still awaited, however, from some important sections of the industry.

532. In April 1970, the Board determined revised Technical Standards for the Australian Television Service (Third Edition, April 1970). These Standards, which are distinct from the Standards for the Technical Equipment and Operation of Television Stations define the signals to be radiated by television transmitters; they apply equally to monochrome and colour service and can be divided into three sections in relation to the previous (monochrome) standards:

- (1) Characteristics of the previous (monochrome) standards continued unchanged.
- (2) New characteristics defining the colour information to be radiated as and when stations commence service.
- (3) Characteristics of the previous (monochrome) standards which will need to be changed at some time before the colour service commences to permit the optimum radiation of colour information.

The changes necessary for Section (3) are listed specifically in the explanatory notes included with the 1970 Standards, which stated that such changes would not apply immediately, but would be implemented gradually on dates to be fixed by the Board. The first of these changes—the reduction of sound transmitter mean power from one fifth to one tenth of vision transmitter peak power—has already been implemented by all stations, as mentioned in paragraph 403 of the Twenty-Fifth Annual Report.

533. During the year the next necessary change, (alteration of the modulation levels of the various components of the radiated composite waveform), was implemented by all stations, at the request of the Board. The following table details the levels:—

	<i>Previous (Monochrome) Standards</i>	<i>Revised April 1970 Standards</i>
	%	%
Peak carrier level (synchronising level)	100	100
Reference blanking level	75	77
Reference black level	72	77
Reference white level	12½	20

X-RAY RADIATION FROM TELEVISION RECEIVERS

534. In the Twenty-Fifth Annual Report (paragraphs 412-415) mention was made of the legislative position in the States in regard to the control of the level of x-ray radiation from television receivers (particularly colour television receivers). During the year the Board was pleased to learn that it appears all States are now fully aware of the situation and already have or propose adequate legislative power to guard against the possibility of dangerous levels of radiation being caused by the operation of television receivers.

535. In reporting on this matter, the Board again emphasises that there is no risk to the public from a well-made and properly adjusted colour television receiver.

TELEVISION OPERATOR'S CERTIFICATE OF PROFICIENCY

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

537. From 1955 to 1972 the Board held examinations twice yearly for the Certificate (in June and December). However, in 1973, as explained in the Twenty-Fifth Annual Report, with the declining numbers entering for the examination, the Board, following consultation with the appropriate employee organisations, decided to discontinue the June examinations, and to hold examinations in December only each year. This decision was on the basis that the Board would be prepared to revert to twice yearly examinations in the event of any significant increase in the number of applicants for the examinations.

538. At the December 1973 examinations there were 57 candidates of whom 16 obtained the Certificate. This compares with a total of 77 candidates for the two 1972 examinations of whom 29 were successful.

539. During the year the Board approved a revised syllabus for the Television Operator's Certificate of Proficiency examinations, which now includes new material relevant to colour television. This revision was determined after meetings with representatives from various sections of industry, including industrial associations, with an interest in the examination. A Circular Letter (No. T 102) on this subject was issued to all interested organisations in June 1974. (See Appendix O).

AUSTRALIAN BROADCASTING TECHNICAL HANDBOOK ASSOCIATION LIMITED

540. Reference has been made in earlier Annual Reports to the proposed production of a handbook covering the syllabus for the Television Operator's Certificate of Proficiency examinations, a committee comprising representatives of educational institutions, the television industry and the Board having been set up to examine this matter. The Board is pleased to report that the efforts of the small group working on this matter have culminated in the formation of the Australian Broadcasting Technical Handbook Association Ltd., which is incorporated under the New South Wales Companies Act, 1961. The objects for which the Association is established are now wider than originally envisaged, and include:—

- (a) To obtain and disseminate information pertaining to the technical aspects of Sound and Vision Broadcasting and to promote co-operation, association and the interchange of ideas amongst those who are engaged or interested in the technical aspects of such broadcasting.
- (b) To conduct experiments or investigations for the purpose of obtaining, disseminating or elucidating any such information aforesaid.
- (c) In connection with such purposes aforesaid to prepare manuals, handbooks, books, pamphlets, papers, periodicals, journals, plans, descriptions, sections, drawings, photographs, representations, reproductions, recordings, models and designs to publish, sell, lend, give away or otherwise distribute the same.
- (d) To provide expert assistance to members and others interested in furthering their knowledge of or obtaining qualifications including the Broadcast Operator's Certificate of Proficiency and the Television Operator's Certificate of Proficiency regarding the technical aspects of Sound and Vision Broadcasting.
- (e) To promote high standards in the technical aspects of Sound and Vision Broadcasting.

541. The Board has made a contribution of \$3,000 to the Association which plans to produce, as an initial step, the first volume of a four volume handbook on the technical aspects of sound and television broadcasting.

EXPERIMENTAL INVESTIGATIONS

542. The Board is proceeding with a series of experiments to determine the limitations that should be applied in television channel sharing under closely controlled conditions. The synchronisation of carriers and of synchronising pulse generators, together with typical realisable protection ratios due to receiving aerial characteristics and polarization, are among the factors being examined.

543. As reported in paragraph 556, the Board conducted an investigation during the year into the question of group delay pre-correction of television transmitted to compensate for group delay errors in receivers.

544. During the past year the Board's engineering staff has been investigating the effects of so-named "Active Deflectors". These devices are used quite extensively by the B.B.C. at UHF for relaying television services to small pockets of viewers receiving degraded service, but there is no record in the literature available to indicate that they have been used at VHF before. An experimental privately financed system is operating successfully at Jamieson, Victoria. The commercial television station GMV6 Shepparton is being received on the northern section of the top of a hill screening the town from direct reception, is amplified and re-radiated on Channel 6, but with crossed polarization, from the southern section of the top of the hill. The receiving and transmitting antennae are spaced to provide the isolation necessary and connected by cable. Such a system is, of course, a very attractive alternative to the usual frequency changing translator because no additional TV channels are required but the application of the technique is limited to very heavily screened pockets of population where interaction between the direct signal and the re-radiated signal can be avoided.

545. During the year the opportunity was taken to measure local oscillator radiation from a number of colour television receivers which the Board has imported from overseas for evaluation. Most of the receivers tested were of European origin and employed varactor diode tuning for Bands I, III, IV and V. Two receivers, both first run reproduction models, were imported from New Zealand. These both employed transistorised turret tuners providing nine VHF channels in Bands I and III. The measurements indicated that current model colour television receivers will produce local oscillator radiation levels approximately 20 dB below the levels produced by older monochrome receivers employing valve circuits. It is also apparent that the radiation levels are lower from receivers built for countries where strict limits on the radiation levels are imposed.

546. A paper "Acceptable Levels of Television Receiver Local Oscillator Radiation as Determined by Measurements" by Messrs J. M. Dixon, Sectional Engineer, and A. R. Pierson, Engineer, of the staff of the Board's Engineering Services Division, was published in the August 1973 issue of Proceedings of the I.R.E.E. This paper presents the findings of a study centred around the interference known to exist in areas where channels 1 and 4 are jointly allocated. Levels of local oscillator radiation necessary to avoid this type of interference are substantially lower than those required under international or local standards. Recent measurements of local oscillator radiation from modern solid state television receivers, typical of those being marketed in Europe indicate that the radiation from such receivers approaches the levels required to avoid interference from this source in areas of low field strength.

STANDARD INTERMEDIATE FREQUENCIES FOR TELEVISION RECEIVERS

547. During the year the Board issued a circular letter to industry stressing that the use of standardised intermediate frequencies for television receivers was essential for the orderly management and development of the television service and that departure from the alternative intermediate frequencies already established (36.0 and 36.875 MHz for vision) would be detrimental to the industry as a whole, apart from being inimical to the interests of the viewing public. The Board took this measure because it viewed with serious concern suggestions regarding the intended production and sale of colour television receivers using an intermediate frequency of 38.9 MHz which is in common use in European countries using a similar system to that adopted in Australia.

548. The Board considered that immediate reception problems would arise in Australia if a receiver population using this intermediate frequency was created without appropriate planning. The practice regarding intermediate frequencies and the related aspect of tolerable levels of local oscillator radiation is being closely studied, but pending the outcome of these studies, it is essential that the currently recommended intermediate frequencies be observed if interference to television reception is to be kept to a minimum. It is emphasised that the whole question of intermediate frequencies, levels of local oscillator radiation, and other desirable characteristics of domestic receivers is very complex, involving legislative, economic and other considerations as well as other engineering issues, and that any change in the present recommendations can be introduced only on a planned and orderly basis.

Likewise it must also be recognised that the geographical environment and population distribution in Australia are vastly different from that existing in Europe, and that receiver standards adopted in that area are not necessarily the optimum choice for Australia. This applies particularly to the signal levels to be protected from interference, which, in current planning principles used in Australia, are significantly lower than in Europe to permit coverage of sparsely populated rural areas at an acceptable cost. The level of tolerable local oscillator radiation is directly related to such signal levels and this factor is of vital importance in the determination of Standards for receivers used in Australia.

STANDARDS ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALIA

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

550. Sub-Committee meetings of the International Special Committee on Radio Interference (C.I.S.P.R.) were held in London during May 1974 to further advance the preparation of Standards and Manuals for interference limits from industrial scientific and medical equipment, overhead power lines, motor vehicles, electric motors, domestic appliances, lighting apparatus, receivers, and in the standardisation of measuring equipment and measuring methods. As Mr. J. M. Dixon was in London at the time to attend a meeting of Interim Working Party 6/4 of the C.C.I.R. (see paragraph 243), arrangements were made through the S.A.A. for him to attend the C.I.S.P.R. Sub-Committee meetings also. This was appropriate in his joint capacity as the Board's Sectional Engineer concerned with interference standards and as Chairman of S.A.A. Committee TE/3, Electromagnetic Interference.

551. It was the first occasion on which the Board had provided a delegate for C.I.S.P.R. meetings, and proved to be most beneficial in understanding and interpreting C.I.S.P.R. Recommendations. In the future, much more attention will need to be paid to the work of the C.I.S.P.R. and in particular to the preparation and presentation of Australian contributions to this work, in view of the general requirement that Australian Standards should preferably be consistent with those of the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC).

552. During the year, considerable press and other publicity was given to the possible incidence of fire in colour television receivers, and particularly to the extreme flammability of the plastics of certain types of receivers. The Standards Association is actively pursuing the preparation of appropriate standards on this question.

TELEVISION CHANNEL ALLOCATIONS FOR THE UHF BAND

553. The question of introducing television services in the UHF band is discussed at length in the General Section of this Report (see paragraphs 125 to 129).

554. During the year the Board investigated the matter of channel allocations within that section of the UHF band which has been set aside for broadcasting purposes in Australia and, as a result, distributed a circular letter to the industry on the matter on 17 April 1974. The circular letter is published in Appendix O. (No. T 98)

555. No objections having been lodged in respect of the proposals contained in the foregoing advice, the Board, on 21 May 1974 confirmed its decision that these channel allocations should apply. Subsequently, a new edition of the "Technical Standards for the Australian Television Service" (fourth edition June 1974) incorporating information on U.H.F. channels was produced. Copies of the amended Table 1 of these Standards is reproduced as Appendix P. Copies of this Table are also available from Board offices in each state for incorporation in existing copies of the Standards.

GROUP DELAY PRE-CORRECTION OF TELEVISION TRANSMITTERS

556. As mentioned in paragraph 543, the Board conducted an investigation during the year into the question of group delay pre-correction of television transmitters to compensate for group delay errors in receivers. Group delay pre-correction has been incorporated in Australian television transmissions since the inception of the service in 1956, but, over the years, receiver design techniques have evolved which call into question whether the 1956 transmission characteristic is still optimum for present day receivers. The question was considered by the Industry Steering Committee, and after prolonged discussion the situation emerged that industry could not agree, the disagreement centering around whether the advance at high frequencies should have an appreciable value (approximately 170 nano-seconds) in conformity with an accepted international characteristic, or a much lower value consistent with a compromise between a receiver designed around the 170 nano-second figure and a phase linear (zero delay) receiver.

557. To investigate the matter, Board engineers assembled as many colour television receivers of modern design as could be immediately obtained, including receivers from New Zealand where colour television was just starting, and prototype receivers from Australian manufacturers. A Board engineer also visited New Zealand to discuss the question with the New Zealand industry (see paragraph 245).

558. The result of the investigation is best summed up in Board Circular Letter No. T 91 which was forwarded to the industry on 8 November 1973, and which is published in Appendix O.

559. The Board recommended the continued use of the accepted international characteristic which provides an advance of 170 nano-seconds at the colour sub-carrier frequency, as determined by the Board's "Standards for the Australian Television Services" (third edition 1970.)

PART VIII—TELEVISION—PROGRAMME SERVICES

560. The Board's oversight and direction of the programme policies of the Australian commercial television service is designed to give effect to the requirement of the Broadcasting and Television Act (within the limits of the Board's powers under that Act) that adequate and comprehensive programmes are provided to serve the best interests of the general public.

561. In practice, the Board carries out this function firstly by issuing programme standards which require, fundamentally, the observance of good taste and common-sense in programmes, respect for the law and for the rights and sensitivities of the

public and regard for the special needs of children; and secondly by determining particular requirements for programming in fields in which it considers there is need for special encouragement.

562. In reaching its decisions on such matters, the Board takes into account research into aspects of television, including the evidence of its own studies into the attitudes of the public towards the existing television service, information provided by specialist groups representing those engaged or employed in the industry, the views of groups representative of the interests of viewers and the views of individuals who write to comment on programme matters. The evidence available to the Board from such disparate sources is often conflicting, and in many cases the decision reached has to be a compromise between what may be on the one hand an unrealisable ideal and on the other the problem of maintaining viable programming in a highly competitive industry.

563. The two areas of programme control of greatest concern to the Board in recent years have been those related to the protection of the interests of young viewers (particularly in view of their likely exposure to violent scenes contained in many of the programmes they view) and to the development of adequate opportunities for the production of distinctively Australian programming (particularly in the fields of drama, children's entertainment and variety).

564. The Board has, since the inception of television, adopted the policy of dividing the television day into periods based on the likely composition of the audience; and has established appropriate standards for these periods. The most stringent standards apply at the times when large numbers of children and young people are known to form a significant proportion of the audience. This time is broadly that between 4.00 p.m. and 7.30 p.m. on weekdays and all times up to 7.30 p.m. on Saturdays and Sundays. The Board considers that during these periods parents should be able to feel confident in allowing children to view television without supervision in the knowledge that no unsuitable programme will be televised. Between 7.30 p.m. and 8.30 p.m. somewhat less stringent standards apply and programmes generally considered suitable for adults may be televised. At these times some responsibility for what children view should, in the Board's opinion, devolve on to parents. After 8.30 p.m. the Board's Standards permit the presentation of material which is more suited to mature audiences.

565. The 7.30 p.m. to 8.30 p.m. period has always been regarded by the Board as a buffer zone between the periods for children and for the mature audience. It has become increasingly concerned about several of the programmes televised in this period which have been based on themes more suited to mature audiences, or have contained elements of violence depicted in detail which appears undesirable in view of the growing body of evidence on the likely effect on young viewers of exposure to violence. Action taken by the Board during the year to overcome this problem is outlined in paragraphs 638 to 641.

566. In the field of Australian television programme production, the Board has continued to develop the points system which it introduced in August 1973. The system is part of the continuing process of giving effect to the section of the Broadcasting and Television Act which requires licensees to use as far as practicable the services of

Australians in the production and presentation of the programmes of their stations. As was stated in its Twenty-Fifth Annual Report, the Board had conducted an enquiry early in 1973 and had developed the points system to provide incentives for the production of differing categories of programmes on the basis of their value as a contribution towards a more adequate and comprehensive television programme service, taking into account quality, cost, employment opportunities for talented Australians and time of presentation.

567. In view of the innovative nature of the points system, the Board had announced that it would review the arrangements during their first six months of operation. In its revised form, the system provides for greater flexibility for the Board in determining the points value of programmes in the light entertainment, information and drama fields based on such factors as their value to viewers, cost of production and degree of effort involved. It also reduces the points value of repeat programmes; increases the quotas for drama and children's programmes and in addition is now designed to be applied on a differential basis to stations operating in three broad areas of competition. Full details of the amended requirements are set out in Circular Letter No. T97 in Appendix O.

ANALYSIS OF PROGRAMMES

568. The Board regularly surveys the overall balance of television programming available to the community. This is done by means of continuing research which analyses the content of programmes presented by television stations. The basic material for this analysis is derived from information supplied to the Board by each commercial television station and from the Australian Broadcasting Commission. Programmes are placed under twelve generic categories, some of which are further divided into specific sub-categories. For the purpose of the analysis the time occupied by advertisements is included in the running time of the programme. The matter of advertising content is dealt with separately and reported in paragraphs 630 to 632 of this Report.

569. The analysis in the following tables is based on a 26 week sample of programmes televised by metropolitan and country commercial television stations. Another table derived from the analysis, showing the full extent of Australian programming on metropolitan stations, is shown in paragraph 588 and further tables are included in Appendix M.

570. For comparison purposes, details of a representative station of the national television service are included where relevant.

571. The first table indicates that on the basis of this assessment the overall pattern of television programming has not changed significantly during the year. Such an overall assessment, while indicating the nature of the programme service available to the community as a whole, does not reveal the individual differences which exist between stations in any one area or between stations serving different areas; nor does it reveal changes which have occurred in the origin of some types of programmes. The division of drama into drama for television and cinema films (see footnotes to the tables) indicates that cinema films are used mainly outside the peak viewing period. The table which is referred to in paragraph 583, although being

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

Programme Type	Metropolitan Stations			Country Stations		
	1971-72 Per cent	1972-73 Per cent	1973-74 Per cent	1971-72 Per cent	1972-73 Per cent	1973-74 Per cent
Drama	52.6	50.2	48.9*	53.8	53.2	51.8†
Light Entertainment	21.6	21.9	22.6	20.4	19.5	20.8
Sport	6.1	7.0	5.8	5.9	7.2	6.6
News	4.6	5.0	4.4	9.2	8.9	8.0
Children	8.9	8.6	10.1	5.3	4.5	4.5
Family Activities	1.9	1.8	2.6	1.3	1.3	2.4
Information	1.6	2.0	1.8	2.0	2.2	2.2
Current Affairs	1.1	1.7	2.1	0.7	1.5	2.1
Election Matter .. .. .	..	0.2	0.1	..	0.3	0.1
Religious Matter	1.1	1.2	1.0	1.3	1.3	1.2
The Arts .. .. .	..	..	0.1	..	..	..
Education	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.3

* Metropolitan Stations 26.4% drama produced for television and 22.5% cinema films.
† Country Stations 36.4% drama produced for television and 15.4% cinema films.

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

Programme Type	Metropolitan Stations		Country Stations	
	1972-73 Per cent	1973-74 Per cent	1972-73 Per cent	1973-74 Per cent
Drama	59.3	60.0*	64.7	60.2†
Light Entertainment	17.1	19.0	11.9	16.9
Sport	2.6	1.9	2.6	2.3
News	12.9	11.9	15.5	13.9
Children	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.5
Family Activities	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2
Information	3.5	3.0	2.2	2.2
Current Affairs	3.6	3.3	2.1	3.5
Election Matter	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.1
Religious Matter	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
The Arts	0.1	0.1	..	..
Education .. .. .	..	..	..	..

* Metropolitan Stations 39.8% drama produced for television and 20.2% cinema films.
† Country Stations 45.0% drama produced for television and 15.2% cinema films.

derived from the same data as the above tables, gives a clear indication, on an actual transmission time basis, of the changing nature of the Australian component of the programmes televised by Australian stations.

EMPLOYMENT OF AUSTRALIANS

572. Section 114 of the Broadcasting and Television Act provides that licensees of commercial television stations shall, as far as possible, employ the services of Australians in the production and presentation of programmes. The Board, since the commencement of television in Australia, has stressed with licensees the importance in the national interest of adequate compliance with this broadly expressed intention of the Government.

573. From 1960 to August 1973 stations were expected to televise Australian programmes for set percentages of their overall transmission time and peak viewing

times. In addition, where deficiencies were seen to exist in certain categories of programmes, the Board had from 1966 applied quotas (drama and school-age children's programmes) or had given incentives by way of additional credits for programming in excess of requirements.

574. As mentioned in paragraphs 438-443 of the Board's Twenty-Fifth Annual Report, a completely different approach in assessing stations' Australian content was formulated whereby stations were obliged to meet a points target based on weekly hours of transmission between 6.00 a.m. and 12.00 midnight. Each hour of transmission in this time period represented one point in the target to be reached. Australian programmes were classified according to programme type—variety, drama, documentary, current affairs, etc., and allotted a points value per hour.

575. Programmes in the categories of One-Shot Indigenous Drama, The Arts, Education and High Quality Variety, when televised for the first time in peak time attracted 10 points. Programmes attracting five points per hour included News, Documentary, Current Affairs, Drama Series, School-age Children's Programmes and Other Variety. Quiz and sporting programmes attracted $\frac{1}{2}$ point per hour. Reduced values for off-peak presentation and repeat presentations were incorporated in the points table. The new arrangements commenced on 19 August 1973.

576. The requirements also called for four hours per 28 days of school-age children's programmes televised in the period from 4.00 p.m. to 7.30 p.m., the time set aside by the Board as family and children's viewing time. Previously, many stations had met the existing requirement by televising their quota of school-age children's programmes at times when the children's audience was minimal, mainly on Saturday or Sunday mornings. The requirement for six hours per 28 days of first release peak-time drama remained unaltered.

577. The Board reviewed the revised arrangements (the "points system") after they had been in operation for some months, by which time it became clear that some programmes did not fit completely into the existing categories and that other anomalies existed. During the review the Board held consultations with representatives of the managements of television stations and with representatives of unions and associations whose members are actively involved in the medium.

578. As a result of the review revised arrangements were formulated which commenced on 30 June 1974. Although the broad form of the previous requirements was retained, several significant changes were made which the Board believes will increase the effectiveness of the system as an instrument for expanding and improving the Australian content of television programmes.

579. The salient features of the changes to the requirements are:—

- (i) The scale of points per hour for Australian programming has been amended to provide:
 - (a) two new categories—"Light Entertainment" and "Information" to encompass a wide variety of programme types not dealt with equitably under the previous scale. Within these categories the Board will allocate points within defined ranges on the basis of several factors affecting each programme, including benefit and value to viewers, costs and production

effort involved, employment opportunities provided for creative talent, etc.;

- (b) more flexibility in allocating points for part-indigenous drama. A range up to 9 points per hour will be used by the Board based on the degree of Australian involvement in particular productions;
 - (c) reductions in the points value of repeat programmes. A set allocation of $\frac{1}{2}$ point per hour for the second and all subsequent repeats of programmes will apply;
 - (d) bonus points for the use in drama programmes of music composed and performed by Australians.
- (ii) The requirement for six hours of Australian first release drama per 28 day statistical period (effectively 72 hours per year) to be transmitted during peak viewing hours from 6.00 p.m. to 10.00 p.m. has been increased to provide for 74 hours first release drama per year during these hours.
 - (iii) The requirement for programmes for school-age children to be transmitted between 4.00 p.m. and 7.30 p.m. has been increased from four hours per 28 day statistical period to six hours.
 - (iv) Stations in Perth W.A. (where two commercial television stations have access to the output of the three major metropolitan programme networks) will no longer obtain full points value for all programmes they obtain from these outside sources. Such programmes will for the most part be eligible for 80% of the points value only.
 - (v) Stations in single commercial station areas will no longer be eligible for full points value for all programmes obtained from other sources. Most programmes from these sources will be eligible for 50% of the points value only.
 - (vi) In assessing each station's overall performance throughout the year, the allowance formerly made for a four-week programme production "lay-off period" is to be discontinued. From 30 June 1974, therefore, stations will be expected to meet the requirements based on the full 52 weeks of the year.

580. On 29 March 1974, the Board promulgated details of the revised requirements which became effective on 30 June 1974. The Board also supplied stations with a statement showing the points entitlements for all current programmes. The revised requirements and the foregoing statement, entitled Programme Information Bulletin Number 1, are set out in Appendix K.

581. The following table, which is based on information provided by stations for the period 19 August 1973 to 29 June 1974, shows the Australian content performance of those stations which have completed three years of regular operation. The figures are based on programmes televised between 6.00 a.m. and 12.00 midnight during the 41 weeks involved. Results for each requirement for the four-week period have been excluded to take into account the effects of the lay-off in production which occurs annually during the Christmas holiday period.

AUSTRALIAN CONTENT OF TELEVISION PROGRAMMES
19 AUGUST 1973 TO 29 JUNE 1974
COMMERCIAL TELEVISION STATIONS WHICH HAVE COMPLETED THREE YEARS OF
OPERATION

Station	Target Points	Actual Points (bonus points in brackets— applicable to stations in multi-commercial station areas only)	Actual Australian Content	First Release Australian Drama 6.00 p.m. to 10.00 p.m.	School-age Children's Programmes 4.00 p.m. to 7.30 p.m.
Minimum Requirements:		..	..	6 hours	4 hours
		Per cent	Hrs. Mins. (average)	Hrs. Mins. (average)	
<i>Metropolitan Stations</i>					
ATN	4787.5	5318.4 (247.5)	51.1	9 15	4 30
TCN	4780.0	5178.4 (67.5)	47.6	6 15	4 00
TEN	4729.0	4910.3 (586.3)	42.6	17 30	4 00
ATV	4517.0	5059.1 (642.5)	47.0	18 30	4 00
GTV	4570.0	5058.3 (85.0)	44.2	7 00	4 15
HSV	4459.5	4953.4 (201.3)	53.1	9 00	4 00
BTQ	3586.0	3643.6 (372.5)	41.5	10 15	7 00
QTQ	4080.5	4195.6 (37.5)	44.4	6 30	4 00
TVQ	3771.5	4294.2 (636.3)	43.1	18 00	4 30
ADS	4415.5	4454.3 (292.5)	45.4	9 30	6 15
NWS	4177.5	4710.8 (82.5)	44.6	7 30	4 00
SAS	4070.5	4184.4 (391.3)	39.9	13 30	4 00
STW	4015.5	4131.8 (240.0)	42.6	8 45	6 00
TVW	4161.0	4518.0 (491.3)	43.3	13 45	6 00
TVT	2871.5	3600.3	49.3	16 45	7 30
<i>Country Stations</i>					
BKN	1515.0	757.0	18.1	7 45	Nil*
CBN/CWN	2407.0	3325.4	43.3	17 00	5 00
CTC	3764.0	5067.8	52.7	15 00	7 30
MTN	2123.0	3342.3	47.8	17 30	5 15
NBN	4610.5	6383.8	56.9	23 00	4 30
NEN/ECN	2600.0	3391.2	42.5	14 45	5 45
NRN/RTN	2815.0	3947.2	48.5	24 15	4 00
RVN	2227.0	3120.8	45.4	18 30	4 45
WIN	4027.5	5661.8	57.6	19 45	4 00
AMV	2489.0	3279.3	45.9	18 30	5 00
BCV	3119.5	4759.7	54.0	23 45	4 45
BTV	2789.0	4256.2	59.6	14 30	4 45
GLV	2952.0	4653.5	52.2	23 15	4 30
GMV	3138.0	4579.8	53.9	29 00	4 00
STV	1678.0	2683.7	47.5	22 45	4 00
DDQ/SDQ	2480.5	3920.2	52.4	22 00	4 00
FNQ	1913.0	2183.1	40.7	15 45	7 00
MVQ	2225.5	2592.8	42.4	17 30	8 45
RTQ	1919.5	2631.2	48.6	19 30	5 15
TNQ	2132.5	2515.0	40.6	15 45	7 15
WBQ	2321.5	3343.3	45.1	20 30	5 30
GTS	1994.5	2531.9	37.7	18 15	4 00
SES	1961.0	3183.0	43.2	22 30	4 30
BTW/GSW	1712.0	2314.3	36.8	20 00	4 45
TNT	2768.0	3625.8	52.3	20 15	5 45

* Exempt from requirement.

The results shown in the column denoted "Actual Australian Content", when compared with those published in the previous Annual Report, indicate that there has been a slight overall increase in the amount of Australian material televised under the "points system".

582. Television stations which have not completed three years of regular programming are not required to provide specific amounts of Australian programmes. The following table, which is based on information supplied for sample weeks between 19 August 1973 and 22 June 1974 provides an indication of the Australian content of stations in this category:—

AUSTRALIAN CONTENT OF TELEVISION PROGRAMMES
Commercial Television Stations which had not Completed Three Years of
Operation at 30 June 1974

Station	Target Points	Actual Points	First Release Drama 6.00 p.m. to 10.00 p.m.	School-age Children's Programmes 4.00 p.m. to 7.30 p.m.
			Hrs. Mins.	
VEW (Kalgoorlie)	445.5	403.7	2 15	Nil
ITQ (Mt. Isa)	481.5	289.3	2 15	Nil
NTD (Darwin)	471.0	278.9	1 45	Nil

583. Because of the effect of variations in hours of operation, the Australian content performance of commercial stations, when calculated on the basis of a percentage of transmission time, does not always show the real changes over the years in the amount of time actually occupied by Australian programmes. A more revealing indication of the development of Australian programming is provided by the table on page 124 which shows clearly a notable increase over the past decade in the amount of Australian material televised by commercial stations in various categories. A particularly large increase occurred in 1967 following the introduction of the Board's Australian content requirements, and the effect of the incentive provided by the credit loading for constructive children's programmes is reflected in the increase in Kindergarten programmes since that time.

584. The extensive use in 1968 of several relatively inexpensive drama series televised in afternoon periods is also to be seen, as is the effect of the new points system in arresting the downward trend since 1970 in the amount of variety programmes. There have also been substantial increases in children's material since the introduction of the points system.

The table covers the entire television day and therefore does not bring out the fact that the operation of the new Australian content points system has led to substantial increases in some categories of Australian material televised during peak viewing time from 6.00 p.m. to 10.00 p.m. For example in peak time between May 1973 and July 1974 first release drama increased by 60 per cent; current affairs by 40 per cent and variety by 42 per cent.

585. For the purpose of showing the full extent of Australian programmes available to viewers in metropolitan areas during the past year, the following table also includes a column showing amounts in the various programme categories televised by each national station. The categories shown are those used by the Board in its statistical analysis of programmes of commercial stations; they do not coincide with those used by the A.B.C., which has developed its own categories to describe the programme operations of national stations.

586. Conversion factors included at the foot of the table enable the calculation of the percentage of total transmission time occupied by each programme category shown.

AUSTRALIAN TELEVISION PROGRAMMES
ALL METROPOLITAN STATIONS
Average yearly amount of time per station devoted to particular categories of Australian programmes.

Programme Category	Commercial Stations										National Stations		
	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1974	Hours	Hours	
Drama													
Serious	2.0	18.5	23.1	28.8	29.3	41.8	17.3	28.5	..	7.7		
Adventure	30.0	41.0	27.3	55.2	83.3	99.0	104.3	119.1	..	10.2		
Crime and Suspense	1.4	22.6	21.0	24.0	31.5	30.8	79.1	75.6	..	4.7		
Domestic and Comedy	1.4	4.1	2.3	2.4	2.3	..	0.8	0.9	..	83.7		
Western	2.8	139.4	121.8	64.8	51.8	44.0	56.8	21.1	..	42.1		
Miscellaneous	32.2	166.0	225.6	193.2	175.2	198.2	215.6	258.3	..	148.4		
Light Entertainment													
Cartoons	1.4	..	4.2	4.8	2.3	4.4	..	2.8	..	1.0		
Light Music	140.0	145.6	151.2	187.2	180.0	151.8	5.1	11.8	..	77.0		
Personality Programmes	267.4	408.0	399.0	487.2	267.8	382.8	540.4	563.4	..	30.2		
Talent Programmes	15.4	20.0	56.7	86.4	72.0	68.2	46.5	39.4	..	..
Variety	96.6	112.8	119.7	153.6	117.0	92.4	78.2	164.9	..	20.2		
Sport	..	170.8	272.0	272.7	281.4	254.4	305.8	363.0	293.9	..	420.3		
News	..	186.2	186.0	205.0	319.2	396.0	246.4	271.3	236.6	..	297.9		
Children													
Kindergarten	60.2	104.0	184.8	184.8	259.2	270.6	254.8	299.4	..	326.9		
Other	221.2	182.0	92.4	92.4	132.0	209.0	209.9	241.1	..	43.5		
Family Activities													
Information	57.4	82.0	106.6	121.8	124.8	137.8	91.5	137.4	..	34.9		
Current Affairs	7.0	8.0	32.8	44.1	24.0	22.5	30.8	46.6	..	78.3		
Election Matter	78.4	76.0	84.1	52.5	40.8	51.8	48.4	88.8	..	292.1		
Religious Matter	2.0	8.2	4.8	11.3	11.3	11.7	3.3	..	5.8		
The Arts	36.4	48.0	55.4	48.3	48.0	50.6	45.5	40.4	..	69.2		
Educational	4.2	6.0	12.3	6.3	..	..	..	0.8	..	26.2	
Formal		
Other	25.2	24.0	25.1	25.1	21.6	26.4	20.1	25.2	..	378.0		
Total amount of Australian Programming	..	1,400.0	2,000.0	2,100.0	2,400.0	2,400.0	2,250.0	2,200.0	2,428.2	..	2,259.6		
Expressing the above figures as a percentage of all transmission time 100 hours =	..	2.6%	2.1%	1.9%	1.8%	1.8%	1.7%	1.8%	1.8%	..	2.2%		

NEWS

587. Commercial television stations continued to provide a comprehensive news coverage during the year. On average, each station televised four hours per week of news, occupying four per cent of transmission time on metropolitan stations and six per cent of transmission time on country stations. This situation was similar to that which existed in the previous twelve months, although station TVQ which had not previously televised news on a regular basis introduced a comprehensive daily service.

588. Each week at least seven major bulletins and a number of shorter summaries covering both local and national events were televised by most stations. The length of these bulletins and summaries varied although usually stations provided at least one 30-minute bulletin per day. It was noteworthy that two major metropolitan daily services were prominent among programmes most favoured by viewers. Despite the high cost involved most country stations continued to provide local news and weather reports and there were indications of a growth in the use of news material on relay from metropolitan stations.

589. Current affairs programmes in the form of network produced commentary and interview programmes such as "Federal File" or "A Current Affair" were extensively televised in country areas. Current affairs programming of a local nature, providing the opportunity for local issues to be raised and discussed, were televised by some stations.

590. An interesting development during the year was the commencement of a daily current affairs programme directed to women viewing during the daytime. This type of programming is providing housewives and shift workers with a wider choice of material outside peak viewing hours.

591. News and current affairs programmes were a feature of the 1973 general elections. During the brief election period, ample opportunity was provided by means of news, in-depth discussions and searching interviews for the ventilating of all points of view on relevant issues. Further reference to political matter televised during the election period is to be found in paragraphs 170-220.

592. Problems again arose from time to time in regard to items considered to be inappropriate for children, included in current affairs programmes televised during family and children's viewing time. The Board takes the view that the restrictions applying to programmes televised in family and children's viewing time should not prohibit news and current affairs programmes from dealing appropriately with events of the day, although there is need for particular care in the treatment of some subject matter if the important principle involved is to be sustained. Further reference is made to particular cases in paragraphs 644-645.

CENSORSHIP AND CLASSIFICATION OF IMPORTED PROGRAMMES

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

E

- Symbol G Unrestricted for television.
- Symbol A Not recommended for children under 13; may not be televised between 6.00 a.m. and 8.30 a.m. or between 4.00 p.m. and 7.30 p.m. on weekdays or at any time between 6.00 a.m. and 7.30 p.m. on Saturday or Sunday.
- Symbol AO Suitable only for adults: may be televised only after 8.30 p.m. on any day, or between 12.00 noon and 3.00 p.m. on weekdays which are school days.

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

594. The Chief Film Censor has reported that during the year ended 30 June 1974, the number of television programmes examined totalled 6,177 (previous year 6,755) occupying about 3,925 (4,347) hours of screening time. Eliminations were made from 225 (394) programmes. One (1) programme was rejected under the Customs (Cinematograph) Regulations and a further 23 (50) were considered unsuitable in terms of the Television Programme Standards.

595. Television programmes were imported in the approximate proportion of 73 per cent from the United States of America, 24 per cent from the United Kingdom and 3 per cent from other countries. The proportions are unchanged from last year. In addition, 18 programmes produced in Australia outside the control of stations were classified during the year. Of the programmes examined, 75 per cent were produced on film and 25 per cent on magnetic tape.

596. As in recent years, most deletions made by the Film Censorship Board concerned matter of a sexual nature, violence or the use of strong language. In many cases deletions were made to meet the requirement of the distributor for programmes to be rendered suitable for televising in 'A' or 'G' time. This was especially so in the case of strong language in programmes required for televising in family and children's viewing time.

597. The Board, as final arbiter on questions arising from its Television Programme Standards, considers appeals against decisions of the Film Censorship Board involving programmes classified for television.

598. During the year the Board heard 11 appeals against television classification decisions of the Chief Film Censor. One appeal was upheld subject to the deletion of certain material of a violent nature. In the case of a programme entitled "Sexuality & Communication", although the Board dismissed an appeal against the classification "Unsuitable for Television" given by the Film Censor, it agreed to a once-only special late-night presentation of the programme by station SAS Adelaide on the understanding that it would be presented in association with a panel of specialist speakers and that it would be preceded by a special announcement warning viewers of the frank nature of the programme. The programme was televised at 10.30 p.m. on 2 April 1974. From the nature of correspondence received by the Board, it was apparent that it had been favourably received by viewers who had appreciated its high standard of production and honesty of purpose.

599. In previous reports the Board has expressed its concern at the many instances of presentations by stations of unsuitable promotional material for cinema films and television programmes. As the position had not improved appreciably, the Board informed the Executive Committee of the Federation of Australian Commercial Television Stations, early in 1974, that it proposed to take the strongest possible

action over the next breach of the Standards involving the televising of trailers for 'AO' films in family and children's viewing time.

600. The Board received complaints from viewers concerning the televising during the daytime of trailers and other promotional material for adult programmes. These complaints reflect concern by parents about the possible effects of such material on pre-school children who are in the home during the day. Stations are, however, within the standards in televising this material between 8.30 a.m. and 4.00 p.m. on school days. The Board takes the view that, as the viewing audience available at these times is predominantly adult in composition, it would be neither practicable nor reasonable to preclude the televising of adult programmes and promotions for adult programmes. However, licensees are fully aware that the Board expects them to exercise special care to ensure that inappropriate material is not televised in close proximity to programmes intended specially for pre-school children.

601. The Board has, from time to time, permitted stations to televise 'A' classified programmes of particular relevance to schools curricula during family and children's viewing time. The Board has taken this action in the belief that, through the co-operation of schools, education authorities and stations, a valuable service is rendered to students. As a general rule these films have been televised during week-end afternoons. The concessions have been made subject to the understanding by stations that publicity for the films concentrates on their relevance to studies and contains no suggestion that the film classification system is being circumvented.

602. The Board has generally not agreed to similar exemptions being granted in respect of films classified 'AO' as the novels relevant to these programmes are set for older students who would not be caused hardship by late evening or early morning viewing. The Board did agree, however, as an experiment, to two Melbourne stations, GTV and HSV, televising 'AO' film versions of novels on Sunday morning before the commencement of normal transmissions, on condition that no publicity was given to the telecasts other than by written notification to teachers of the higher grades concerned. Unfortunately, power restrictions which resulted in heavy reductions in the hours of transmission of television stations prevented the presentation of the programmes at that particular time.

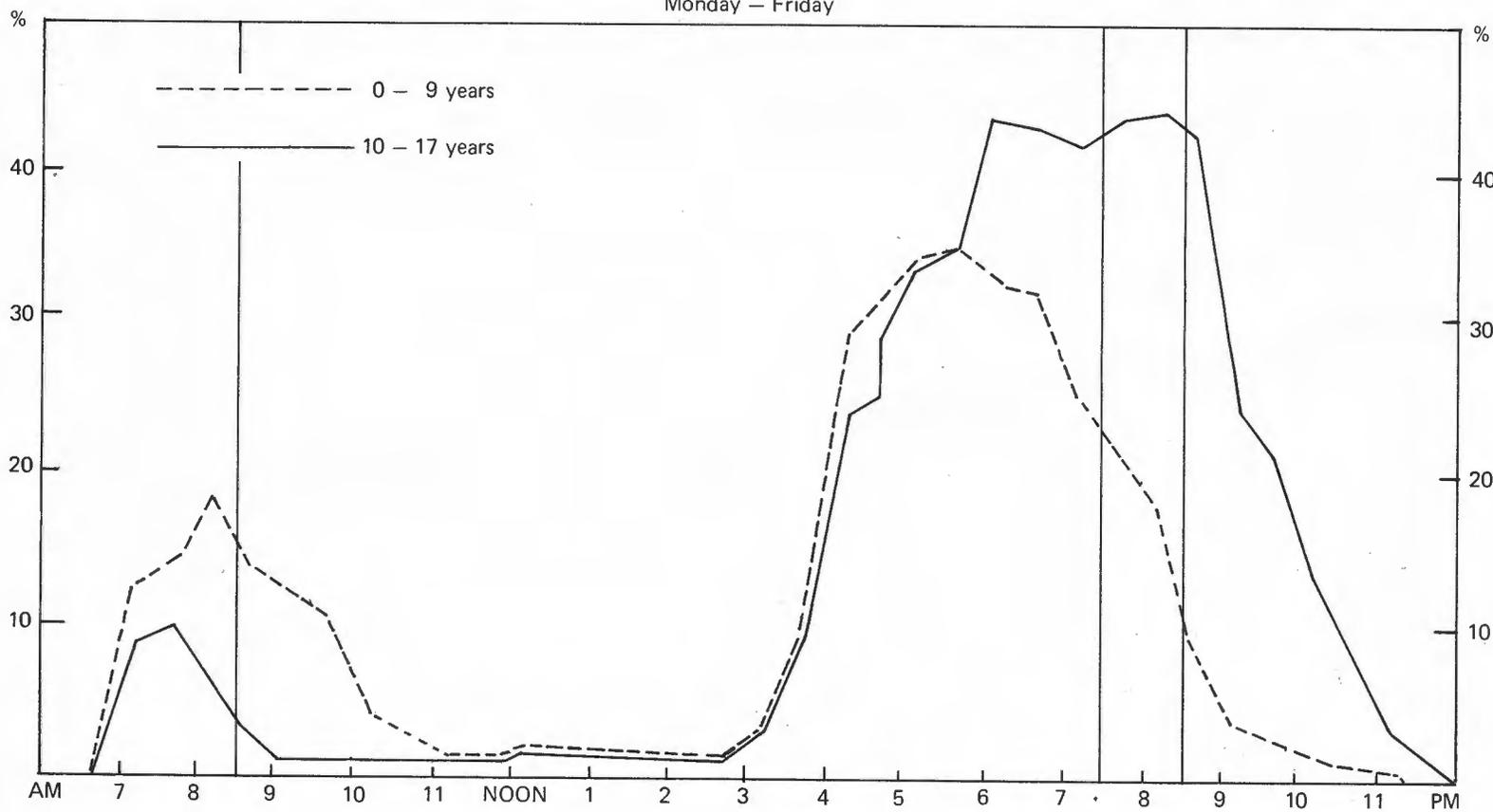
603. The Board has continued to maintain a very close and fruitful liaison with the Chief Film Censor and Members of the Film Censorship Board. The Board met the Film Censorship Board in Sydney during the year and discussed, among other things, anomalies arising from the fact that Australian produced programmes are not classified for television. Only those programmes which are produced outside the control of a commercial television station are required to be submitted for censorship classification before being televised. As a first step in a rationalising process, the practicability of classifying Australian produced programmes on a series basis is being explored by the Board. To some extent this is already being done with programmes such as "Number 96" and "The Box", which are regarded as being 'AO' type series and televised at times appropriate to this classification. The Deputy Chief Film Censor, Mrs. J. Strickland, is a member of the committee referred to in paragraph 638 which is devising guidelines on televised violence.

FAMILY AND CHILDREN'S PROGRAMMES

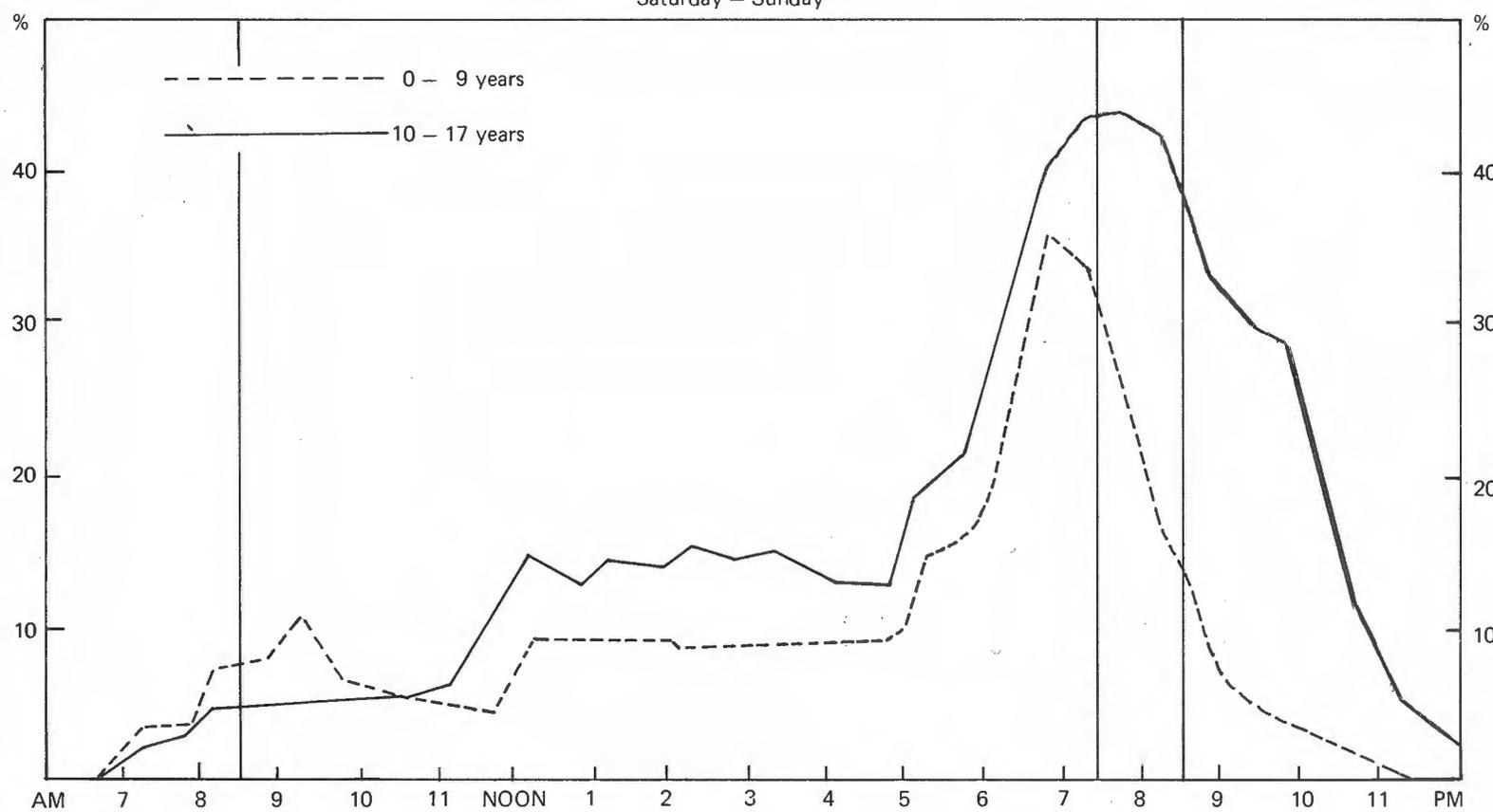
604. The Board's Television Programme Standards contain provisions designed

PERCENTAGE OF CHILDREN AND TEENAGERS VIEWING

Monday - Friday



Saturday - Sunday



to ensure that programmes televised during certain periods of the day, when children may form a substantial part of the audience, will be suitable for viewing by children without parental supervision. This period, known as family and children's viewing time, is specified in the Standards as between 6.00 a.m. and 8.30 a.m. and between 4.00 p.m. and 7.30 p.m. on weekdays and between 6.00 a.m. and 7.30 p.m. on Saturday and Sunday. During these periods all programmes televised must be suitable for viewing by persons of all ages, although some allowance is made for news and current affairs type programming.

605. The graphs which appear on pages 128 and 129 provide an indication of the times at which young people make use of television. The percentage of children and teenagers viewing at each hour of the day is shown for weekdays and for week-ends. Both graphs, when compared with information published in last year's report, suggest that there is a growing tendency for children to watch television long after the 7.30 p.m. transition time to adult programming. Although the Board adheres to the view that parents should accept the major responsibility for what their children are permitted to view, it does not ignore the evidence that in fact the intention of the Standards may be being diluted through parental disinterest. In view of this fact, the Board is examining the practicability of extending the close of family and children's viewing time from 7.30 p.m. to 8.00 p.m.

606. The proportion of transmission time occupied by programmes designed specifically for children amounted to 9.5 per cent or about ten hours weekly in the case of metropolitan stations and to 4.0 per cent or 2½ hours weekly for country stations. This represents an increase compared with last year, especially in the case of metropolitan stations—a trend which has been evident over the past five years. Programmes televised to meet the Board's Australian content requirement for programmes designed specifically for school-age children are included in these figures. This quota has been increased to six hours in every 28 day period in the revised requirements and consequently a further increase in the amount of children's programming is to be expected in the coming 12 months. The aim of the school-age children's programme quota is to encourage the production and presentation of a wider range of Australian material of an entertaining and informative nature designed for school-age children and televised at times when they are available in the audience.

607. Programmes which have been approved by the Board as quota material in terms of the Guidelines developed by the Board's Children's Television Advisory Committee during its term of operation from 1971 to 1973 are:— "The Curiosity Show" (NWS), "Look, Listen, Laugh & Learn" (TCN), "This Week Has Seven Days" (Seven Network), "Junior Magazine" (TEN), "Junior Jury" (SAS), "Yellow House" (Eric Porter Productions), "Elephant Boy" (Portman Productions), "Catch Kandy" (Australian Film Productions), "Looking In" (NBN), "All About Us" (BTQ), "What In The World" (TVW), "BTV Juniors" (BTV) and "Walk a Young World" (ATV). The claims of several other programmes are under consideration by the Board.

608. The Board has been gratified at the increase in the number of programmes designed to meet the requirement for school-age children's material. It has been necessary during the year to re-emphasize to some stations the overriding need for these programmes to be entertaining if they are to succeed in attracting and holding the interest of their target audience against competition from purely diversionary material.

609. Programmes designed to meet the special needs of pre-school children have for many years been an admirable feature of Australian television. These programmes, including "Romper Room", "Owley's School", "Kindy", "Playroom" and "Here's Humphrey" continued to be televised by many stations. In addition, many Australian programmes suitable for children but with wider appeal such as "Young Talent Time", "It's Academic" and "Jeopardy" were presented widely.

RELIGIOUS PROGRAMMES

610. Section 103 of the *Broadcasting and Television Act 1942-1973* requires that licensees of each commercial television station shall televise matter of a religious nature during such periods as the Board determines and, if the Board so directs, shall do so without charge.

611. The Board has determined in its Television Programme Standards that each commercial television station shall provide time without charge for the televising of religious matter, to the extent of at least one per cent of the normal weekly hours of service, with a minimum of 30 minutes per week. The Standards allow for lesser amounts in special circumstances if mutual agreement is reached between the station and representatives of the Churches.

612. During the year approximately 1.0 per cent of the weekly hours of service of metropolitan stations (62 minutes weekly per station) and 1.2 per cent of the weekly hours of service of country stations (an average of 43 minutes weekly per station) was occupied by such programmes. In comparison with the previous year, this represents a slight increase in the amount of time provided by metropolitan stations and a slight decrease on the part of country stations.

613. Most stations televised at least one 30 minute religious programme, usually on Sundays. Programmes of five minute duration, in the form of Epilogues or segments designed for women or children, were also widely used. Many stations continued the practice of previous years of televising brief religious announcements at various times during normal programming; in particular during prime viewing time. Special programmes were televised at Christmas and Easter.

614. Most material televised in free time continued to be provided by the Christian Television Association or the radio and television agency of the Catholic Church, although individual local church bodies also originated programmes.

615. Sponsored religious programmes, as distinct from programmes in free time, did not form a significant part of commercial television programming during the year.

ADVERTISING

616. The Board's Television Advertising Time Standards provide that the time occupied by advertising matter on weekdays must not exceed 11 minutes in each hour between 7.00 p.m. and 10.00 p.m. and 13 minutes in each hour at all other times. On Sundays, advertising content may not exceed six minutes in the hour between 6.00 a.m. and 12.00 noon, and nine minutes in the hour at other times. To provide a degree of flexibility for stations in scheduling advertisements so as not to unduly interrupt the flow of particular programmes, provision is made for averaging advertis-

ing content over two or more consecutive hours provided that no more than one extra minute of advertising is included in any hour. The Standards were under review in consultation with the Federation of Australian Commercial Television Stations at the time this report was prepared.

617. The Board's observations during the year indicated an improvement in the compliance by stations with the standards compared with previous years. There was a very significant drop in the number of instances of over-commercialisation detected. As stated in paragraph 492 of the Board's Twenty-Fifth Annual Report, the Minister had, in March 1973, requested the Board to provide him with reports of cases of blatant over-commercialisation observed by the Board each month. The Board subsequently wrote to all stations informing them that the Minister had been authorised by Cabinet to exercise his powers under Section 86 of the Broadcasting and Television Act to suspend licenses in cases where stations failed to comply with the Board's advertising time standards.

618. It was necessary to report to the Minister only one case of serious or repeated over-commercialisation. This referred to station ATN Sydney, which televised excessive advertising on three occasions (two in October 1973 and the third in March 1974) in a programme planned as a shopping guide. Such programmes, when they provide a special informational service to viewers, are exempt from the normal time standards, although there are restrictions on their placement and frequency of presentation. In the case of the ATN programme, however, the material did not conform to the special provisions in the Board's Standards for shopping guides. The Board took the matter up with the management of the station in November 1973 and subsequently, when observations indicated that the format of the programme had been changed to comply with the standards, recommended that the Minister not take any further action on the matter. When a further breach was observed in March 1974, the Board made strong representations to the station management which took steps to correct the situation. In reporting the matter to the Minister, the Board recommended that, while it did not consider action under Section 86 of the Act was warranted, the circumstances were such that the Minister should draw the matter to the attention of the Chairman of Directors of the licensee company. The programme has since complied with the standards.

619. Although observance of the advertising time standards by stations is satisfactory, the Board nevertheless receives a large volume of correspondence from viewers, complaining about the interruptions to programmes for the placement of all forms of non-programme matter. As indicated in paragraph 494 of the Board's Twenty-Fifth Annual Report, the Board gave further consideration to the problem of defining reasonable limits to the amount of non-programme matter, excluding advertising, which may be televised. Such matter includes promotional material relating to forthcoming programmes and for the station itself, in addition to various other non-commercial announcements. While much of this material constitutes a useful service to viewers, it nevertheless can constitute a source of annoyance if it results in excessive interruption to the content of programmes, particularly those in dramatised form. During the year the Board held discussions with the Federation of Australian Commercial Television Stations as a result of which, in November 1973, the Board issued new requirements limiting the amount of non-programme matter which may be

televised during prime viewing time between 6.00 p.m. and 10.00 p.m. daily. The new requirement provides for a maximum of not more than 13 minutes of non-programme matter, including advertisements, to be televised in any hour during these times, and prohibits the use of non-programme matter other than advertising in any drama programme or feature film televised during prime time.

620. It became clear to the Board that, during the election campaign which preceded the Federal Election, many stations were likely to have difficulty in coping with last-minute requests for time to accommodate party-political advertising. This situation was brought about because of the relatively short notice given concerning the election and the fact that stations' advertising schedules in many cases were already fully booked.

621. The Board decided, in the interests of ensuring that the public was adequately informed about the issues involved in the election, to vary temporarily the arrangements relating to the televising of non-programme material during the two weeks preceding the close of the election period, i.e. from 2 May to midnight on Wednesday, 15 May 1974.

622. The Board was unwilling, however, to take action which would increase the amount of non-programme material televised, and accordingly it insisted that the provisions of the Television Programme Standards stood in respect of ordinary advertising, while allowing some or all of the two minutes in the hour permitted for programme promotions to be used instead for paid political announcements, on condition that it could be demonstrated to the Board that, without recourse to this additional time, the Government or Opposition Parties would have been denied the "reasonable opportunities" provided for in Section 116(3.) of the Broadcasting and Television Act.

623. In paragraph 498 of the Twenty-Fifth Annual Report, reference was made to the production of television advertisements using material obtained by Australian film crews sent overseas specifically for the purpose. Advertisements using material obtained in this manner are exempt from the rules prohibiting the use of imported advertisements on Australian television. In order to protect the interests of Australian film producers, the Board has always insisted that the smallest acceptable crew to be used for filming overseas was a director and a cameraman. It was decided, however, that in view of an increase in the number of advertisements produced by this means, to provide definite rules relating to the size of film crews. The rules, which were designed to operate from 1 August 1974, provide that the production crew to be sent overseas should consist of not less than one professional film director, one professional cameraman and one other in a category determined by the type of production involved. All three must be ordinarily resident in Australia and employed by a recognised film production company or unit. Others in the party (for example advertising agency personnel) will not be counted as part of the required complement. If artists or models are to figure prominently in the advertisement, then, provided local employment conditions permit, at least one Australian residential professional should accompany the production crew for this purpose. The relevant circular letter to stations No. T.103 is included in Appendix O.

624. In April 1974, the Federation of Australian Commercial Television Stations established formal procedures for the pre-examination and approval of all television

advertisements except those spoken live or others of a very limited life. In its examination the Federation takes into account the compliance of advertisements with the Board's standards relating to the acceptability of advertising matter, the Guidelines for use by advertisers and agencies in the production of advertisements the Department of Health's Notes on the Censorship of Matters of a Medical Nature and the various industry codes of ethics, as well as checking the technical quality and duration of advertisements.

625. The Board welcomed this positive move towards improved self-regulation by stations, and it has maintained a close liaison with the Federation at a working level on matters of mutual interest in this area.

626. The Board's Standards, while providing that all televised advertising matter must be produced in Australia, permit the inclusion of up to 20 per cent of the visual or audio content of an advertisement to be of overseas origin if the scenes or sounds cannot be photographed or recorded in Australia.

627. During the year the Board received seven requests for approval to televise either fully imported advertisements or advertisements which contained more than 20 per cent imported content. The Board approved three such requests for brief test market campaigns limited to six weeks in duration on the understanding that local advertisements would be produced. One request was approved on the basis of a once-only presentation of the imported commercial for audience reaction research purposes. One request for the inclusion of 40 per cent imported material was approved on the basis that the material was historical for use in a semi-documentary institutional advertisement. The two other requests were disallowed.

628. A considerable number of complaints was received from viewers about various aspects of individual advertisements. The Board found, however, that compared with the very large number of different advertisements televised during the year comparatively few of the complaints justified restrictive action by the Board. This indicates the effectiveness of operation in practice of the various controls and guidelines now existing, supplemented by the growing willingness of advertisers and advertising agencies to consult the Board or the Federation of Australian Commercial Television Stations before producing advertisements involving matters which, in the past, have raised problems.

629. Two advertisements which contained visual sequences showing children in situations which, if imitated, could be dangerous, were discontinued at the direction of the Board. Two advertisements for soft drinks were found by the Board to be inappropriate for televising during times when large numbers of children were likely to be in the audience. One advertisement was subsequently amended and the other, at the direction of the Board, was not permitted to be televised at these times. An advertisement for a cigarette lighter, which included scenes in which lighted matches were thrown away carelessly, was considered by the Board to be unsuitable for family and children's viewing time. An advertisement in which a car driver was shown switching off the ignition while the car was still in motion was modified at the direction of the Board on the grounds that such action, if imitated, could be hazardous. Two advertisements for ice-cream products were considered to be unsuitable for televising during family and children's viewing time because they contained sequences which could be frightening to young children.

630. The following tables show for Melbourne stations the pattern of advertising content over the past seven years. The first table shows the time occupied by advertisements during the different periods of the day. The second table indicates the proportion of time occupied by advertisements on each day of the week during the different periods of the day.

631. The tables are based on data obtained from TV Monitors Australia Pty. Limited for four representative periods during the year.

PERCENTAGE OF TIME OCCUPIED BY ADVERTISEMENTS—
MELBOURNE METROPOLITAN STATIONS
Time Periods (Monday to Friday)

Year	2.00 to 4.30 p.m. Per cent	4.30 to 7.00 p.m. Per cent	7.00 to 10.00 p.m. Per cent	10.00 to 11.30 p.m. Per cent	Overall Per cent
1968	10.6	10.7	16.9	14.0	13.2
1969	13.6	14.0	16.4	18.4	15.3
1970	12.9	17.1	16.8	17.7	16.0
1971	14.1	17.1	16.8	14.7	15.8
1972	15.2	16.6	16.4	14.7	15.8
1973	15.1	16.5	16.7	15.9	16.1
1974	15.1	14.9	16.5	14.3	15.2

DAYS OF THE WEEK

Year	Sunday Per cent	Monday Per cent	Tuesday Per cent	Wednesday Per cent	Thursday Per cent	Friday Per cent	Saturday Per cent	Overall Per cent
1968	12.0	12.5	13.5	14.7	14.2	11.4	10.7	12.7
1969	13.4	15.4	14.8	16.1	16.2	14.2	12.8	14.7
1970	11.7	16.3	15.4	16.8	16.2	15.4	12.9	15.0
1971	12.9	15.9	15.5	16.4	16.2	15.2	12.1	14.9
1972	13.2	15.8	15.4	16.4	15.9	15.7	12.3	15.0
1973	13.0	16.2	16.3	16.3	16.4	14.9	12.5	15.1
1974	11.7	14.9	15.6	15.3	15.6	14.9	10.7	14.1

632. The tables indicate that in broad terms advertising content was well within the Board's Standards. There was a slight decline in advertising over all time periods and days of the week.

MEDICAL ADVERTISING AND TALKS

633. Section 100(6.) of the Broadcasting and Television Act provides that a licensee shall not televise an advertisement relating to medicine unless the text has been approved by the Director-General of Health or, on appeal, by the Minister. Section 122 of the Act places a similar restriction on talks on medical subjects. The Director-General of Health has issued "Notes on the Broadcasting and Televising of Matters of a Medical Nature" for the guidance of those who prepare such matter for televising and these have been included as an appendix to the Board's Programme Standards.

634. For a number of years the Board has co-operated closely with the Department of Health in making available its monitoring facilities for observing and report-

ing on matters which came under the jurisdiction of the Department. Through this close liaison it has become apparent that a large number of matters which relate more or less indirectly to the field of medicine and are more directly related to the fields of social science or are of general public interest are being televised. These matters, which include such wide ranging topics as acupuncture, herbalism, massage and faith healing, are often dealt with as controversial subjects in current affairs type programmes rather than as direct medical talks, and the possible need for prior censorship under section 122 of the Act has had an inhibiting effect on the ability of stations to deal with currently topical matters in their programmes.

635. Following discussions between representatives of the Board and the Department during the year, the Department has indicated that it intends to seek to have the Act amended in order to relinquish its control over such programming. At the same time, the Department has indicated its concern at many aspects of the advertising of therapeutic medicines and has stated that it would propose to increase the stringency of its control in this area.

TELEVISION OF OBJECTIONABLE MATTER—COMPLAINTS

636. There was an unprecedented increase in the volume of written complaints received by the Board during the year about programme matters. Every complaint was investigated and, where breaches of the Board's Television Programme Standards were involved appropriate action was taken with the station concerned. The Board's monitoring staff also reported on material which appeared to breach the Standards. Part of the increase in complaints was attributable to the formation of groups whose aim is to encourage members to make known individually to authorities, such as the Board, what they see as unsuitable aspects of television programming, particularly in regard to portrayals of behaviour involving sexual morality.

637. An aspect of television programming which continued to attract the attention and criticism of viewers was the perennial question of the effects of violence in programmes. The matter has previously been referred to in the Board's Annual Reports, including the previous report, which included in paragraphs 522 and 523 the major findings of the U.S. Surgeon-General's Scientific Advisory Committee on Television and Social Behaviour. Because of its concern at the extent to which gratuitous violence occurs in Australian produced programmes, the Board met with station representatives and production companies to discuss the matter. Following these discussions, the Board issued in May, 1974, a circular letter on the subject. This Circular (No. T.101) is included in Appendix O.

638. Programmes televised at 7.30 p.m. immediately following family and children's viewing time call for a special degree of control over the subject matter or the nature of violence portrayed. The Board has observed that there has been an increasing tendency for such programmes to deal with violence in an inappropriate manner, and in view of this situation the Board established in July 1974 a committee consisting of representatives of stations, programme producers and the Film Censorship Board to develop guidelines to be followed by those responsible for the production of programmes likely to contain violence. At its initial meeting, all members of the committee agreed on the need for guidelines and the Board expects the committee's work to be completed shortly.

639. The depiction of violence in varying degrees has long been accepted as legitimate mode of expression in the theatre, literature and other art forms. The Board does not envisage, nor is it setting out to ensure, that all violent action will disappear from the television screen. However, because of the prolonged exposure of large numbers of young and impressionable people to television violence, and its possible adverse effects on those members of the viewing audience who may be psychologically and educationally disadvantaged, the Board believes that at no time should violence for its own sake be allowed to flourish as an almost essential ingredient of crime drama programmes, especially as there is ample evidence to indicate that programmes can attract substantial audiences without continually resorting to violent action.

640. Section 101 of the Broadcasting and Television Act reads:—

“Where the Board has reason to believe that any matter (including an advertisement) which it is proposed to broadcast or televise is of an objectionable nature, that matter shall be subject to such censorship as the Board determines.”

During the year the need to invoke this section of the Act arose in respect of the Australian drama series “Number 96”, “Silent Number”, “Class of '74” and “The Box”. Action taken over “Number 96” as a result of two periods of previewing of episodes by the Board included the deletion of several explicit sex scenes, one of which involved sadism. Offensive expressions were cut from two episodes.

641. The Board's main concern with “Silent Number” arose largely from the overall unsuitability of themes and violent action in the series for televising at 7.30 p.m. The Board directed the deletion of material from a number of episodes to render them suitable for use at 7.30 p.m. Several others may not be used before 8.30 p.m. Previewing of early episodes of “Class of '74” was considered necessary to ensure the series as a whole was not unsuitable for presentation in family and children's viewing time and material was deleted from several episodes at the direction of the Board. Discussions were also had with the producers of both of these series so that they might obtain a more satisfactory understanding of what was required under the Board's Standards. Several of the initial episodes of “The Box” contained material of an explicit sexual nature which contravened the Board's Standards and the Board directed appropriate cuts to be made before the episodes could be shown again. At the time of preparation of this report, the series was complying with the Standards, having regard to its late night time of presentation.

642. A stage revue, “Some of My Best Friends Aren't”, televised by station ATN Sydney at 9.00 p.m. on 12 March 1974, contained a number of expressions which the Board considered were totally unsuitable for television. At the Board's direction, the General Manager and Programme Manager of the station attended the Board's office to explain the reason for the unedited presentation of the stage show on television in a manner which contravened the Standards. The station representatives acknowledged that an error of judgment had occurred in selecting and presenting the programme. The Board ruled that the programme could not be televised again without substantial reconstruction.

643. On 17 October 1973 station HSV Melbourne commenced televising a variety series “The True Blue Show” at 7.30 p.m. Because of the suggestive nature of some material contained in early editions of the programme, the Board discussed with

the station the suitability of the programme for this time of presentation. As a result, the station transferred the programme to the more appropriate adult-viewing time of 8.30 p.m.

644. As referred to in paragraphs 517 to 519 of the Board's Twenty-Fifth Annual Report, the Board has, on a number of occasions, discussed with the management of station TCN Sydney the suitability of items included in the programme "A Current Affair" televised by stations in the Nine Network at 7.00 p.m. At this time the standards for family and children's viewing time apply, although, in the case of news and current affairs programmes, the Board permits a degree of latitude in dealing with topical items which otherwise might not reach the public through television.

645. An item concerning the preparation of material for inclusion in a newspaper catering for homosexual interests, televised in "A Current Affair" on 12 February 1974, was considered by the Board to be unsuitable for television. The matter was taken up with the station management, which stated that it would place severe restrictions on televising prior to 7.30 p.m. matters involving homosexuality.

PROGRAMME RESEARCH

646. The expectations for increased activity expressed in the Twenty-Fifth Annual Report were not realised. It has not been possible, due to limitations to staff, to expand the Board's programme research in the directions indicated at that time. Efforts are being made to remedy the situation, at least to some extent, during the forthcoming financial year.

647. Research conducted by the Board during the year included two field survey studies of the attitudes and opinions of the public about television. In addition, at the request of the Joint Committee on the Broadcasting of Parliamentary Proceedings, a survey was conducted into the interest on the part of people in Melbourne in the possible televising of Parliament. The questionnaire used in the survey has been approved by the Committee, which provided the necessary funds. The survey was conducted in October 1973 and the report furnished to the Joint Committee in November 1973. (See paragraph 65.)

648. A survey of attitudes to and opinions about television, conducted in Melbourne in May 1974, was the third to be conducted in that city. The major topic of the survey was the question of the extent to which people were concerned about the incidence on television of violence, sex, bad language and suggestive material. Other topics on which opinions were sought included radio advertising and the balance between different types of television programmes.

649. During this survey, the opportunity was taken to invite respondents to join a Viewers' Panel, for the purpose of enabling the Board to have a regular source of information about the public's views on aspects of programming as questions arise. A substantial response to the invitation was forthcoming and the Board looks forward to the operation of the panel later in the year. It is expected that a report on the findings of the latest Melbourne survey will be published before the end of 1974.

650. Reports on surveys conducted by the Board in Adelaide and Sydney during 1973 were prepared. At the time of writing this report the Adelaide report had been published and had met with a substantial response within the community.

651. A further study was made during the year of the incidence of violence on television in capital cities. A report on this study provided some of the background material considered by the committee referred to in paragraph 638, which is engaged in devising guidelines on violence for use by television drama producers.

652. A study of the content and coverage of electoral matter in news and current affairs programmes during the General Election was completed and results were being analysed at the time this report was prepared. These studies have aided the research staff in developing the special techniques involved in this type of research.

653. A pilot study was undertaken early in the period under review to assess the impact on children of the special "quota programmes" presented by Melbourne commercial television stations. These programmes are televised to meet the requirement of the Board mentioned in paragraph 576. The findings showed that although the times of transmission had been changed from early morning on Saturday or Sunday in accordance with the Board's decision to recognise as "quota" programmes only those televised after 4.00 p.m., the content of these programmes continued to contribute to an absence of interest by children in them. As a result the Board advised stations that the programmes needed more entertainment content if they were to attract and hold the interest of children.

654. A series of interviews in depth, with individuals and groups drawn from the general public, were conducted. This project was aimed at exploring the ideas held by viewers about television and to identify facets of television programmes in which people are interested or about which they are concerned. This method complements the field survey method in obtaining the attitudes and opinions of viewers about the medium and in some ways it is more fruitful than the field survey method. As mentioned in paragraph 649, a panel is being formed to be drawn upon regularly for this type of interview information.

655. A report has been received from Professor Leon Mann, of the Flinders University, concerning the findings of pilot studies into the question of whether viewers are likely to be "dehumanized" by watching violent scenes on television. The studies had been funded by the Board. Professor Mann's report emphasised the complexities of research design involved in such investigations which make it difficult to predict whether definitive studies in this area are practicable at this stage. This study examined the effects of media violence on pro-social behaviour, such as co-operation, sharing and helping. Most earlier research had concentrated on its effects on anti-social or aggressive behaviour. Its value lies more in the techniques employed to measure pro-social effects than in the findings, which are based on small samples of school children and university students in laboratory situations. The findings were being evaluated when this report was written.

656. The Board co-operated with the Department of the Media in arranging a seminar on Planning and Research which was held in December 1973. The seminar was attended by a wide cross-section of professionals involved in mass media research, including representatives of Government departments, commercial research organizations, advertising agencies, advertisers, the television stations and the universities. The purpose of the seminar was to discuss the practicability of devising a qualitative index of audience involvement in television programmes, as distinct from the existing

"rating" index that is so important in making programme and advertising decisions within the industry. A working party is to continue the examination of this important question.

657. The Board purchased reports from the two audience measurement survey organisations—the Anderson Analysis Pty. Ltd. and McNair Surveys Pty. Ltd. (now amalgamated into McNair Anderson Associates Pty. Ltd.) and the findings were analysed to provide for the special needs of the Board in such areas as the audiences for children's programmes. As has been stated in previous reports, the Board has doubts about the justification for using audience measurement "ratings" alone in determining programme scheduling. It considers that ratings should be considered in conjunction with information obtained from other indices, such as have been developed by the Board as part of its field surveying.

658. An analysis of the year's television programme content was made using the programmes of all metropolitan and 17 country commercial television stations, together with those of the National Television Station in Melbourne, as representative of the National Service. The sample was 50% of the year's output. An even larger sample will be used in future studies. The relevant statistical details are given in Appendix M.

HOURS OF SERVICE

659. Section 16(3)(c) of the *Broadcasting and Television Act* 1942-1973 provides that the Board shall have the power to determine the hours during which programmes may be televised. Section 97 of the Act provides that a licensee shall not televise programmes except during such hours as the Board determines.

660. The 48 commercial television stations in service at 30 June 1974 were operating for an aggregate of 3,480 hours per week. This was 26 hours more than at 30 June 1973. The net increase results from increases in the hours of operation of NBN Newcastle, WIN Wollongong, ATV Melbourne, GLV Traralgon and ITQ Mt. Isa, combined with decreases in the hours of operation of HSV Melbourne, TVQ Brisbane, NWS and SAS Adelaide and TVW Perth.

661. The average hours of operation of the 15 metropolitan stations at the end of the year amounted to 105 hours weekly, one hour less than in the previous year, with station ATV Melbourne (129 hours) operating longer than any other. The average for country stations was 58 hours weekly, two hours more than at 30 June 1973.

662. The weekly hours of service of all commercial and national television stations in operation at 30 June 1974 are shown in Appendices 'C' and 'D'. The table on page 141 shows the average weekly hours of operation of commercial television stations at intervals since 1960.

663. Numerous temporary increases in hours of service were approved during the year to enable stations to cover special events of national or local interest.

DEATH OF BOARD'S STATE REPRESENTATIVE NEW SOUTH WALES

664. The Board wishes to place on record its great regret at the death during the year of its State Representative for New South Wales, Mr. W. J. Hart.

HOURS OF OPERATION—COMMERCIAL TELEVISION STATIONS (Average Hours per Week at 30 June (to nearest hour))

Location	1960	1966	1973	1974
Sydney	86 (2 stns.)	85 (3 stns.)	121 (3 stns.)	118 (3 stns.)
Melbourne	66 (2 stns.)	73 (3 stns.)	123 (3 stns.)	120 (3 stns.)
Brisbane	56 (2 stns.)	70 (3 stns.)	94 (3 stns.)	92 (3 stns.)
Adelaide	56 (2 stns.)	92 (3 stns.)	99 (3 stns.)	102 (3 stns.)
Perth	44 (1 stn.)	78 (2 stns.)	106 (2 stns.)	101 (2 stns.)
Hobart	30 (1 stn.)	61 (1 stn.)	68 (1 stn.)	76 (1 stn.)
All State Capitals	60 (10 stns.)	78 (15 stns.)	106 (15 stns.)	105 (15 stns.)
All Other Areas .. .. .	.. .. .	50 (24 stns.)	56 (33 stns.)	58 (33 stns.)
All Stations	60 (10 stns.)	61 (39 stns.)	72 (48 stns.)	72 (48 stns.)

665. Mr. Hart had a long association with the broadcasting and television industry in New South Wales. The outstanding personal efforts he made contributed greatly to the orderly development of the broadcast media in the State and his personal qualities developed valuable relationships with all sections of the Industry.

DEATH OF GENERAL MANAGER FEDERATION OF AUSTRALIAN COMMERCIAL TELEVISION STATIONS

666. The Board learned with great regret of the death during the year of Mr. A. S. Cowan, General Manager of Federation of Australian Commercial Television Stations. Mr. Cowan had previously been General Secretary of the Federation of Australian Commercial Broadcasting Stations.

667. Mr. Cowan had a long association with the Board in both those capacities and was a most effective and sincere negotiator on behalf of these industries. In addition, Members and staff of the Board were pleased individually to have the value of his personal friendship and it wishes to place on record its regret at his death.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

668. The Board wishes to acknowledge the co-operation extended to it throughout the year by the various bodies with which it is associated in matters relating to the broadcasting and television services of Australia. The Board, in particular, wishes to place on record its appreciation of the considerable assistance rendered by the A.P.O. Whilst the Post Office and the Board no longer fall within the purview of the same Minister of State, the responsibilities of the two organisations regarding the national service remain the same. In many of its day to day operations the Board works in close co-operation with the Department of the Media. The A.B.C. has provided considerable assistance to the Board as have also the Federation of Australian Commercial Broadcasters, the Federation of Australian Commercial Television Stations, the Overseas Telecommunications Commission, the Film Censorship Board and officers of the Attorney-General's Department. The Board greatly appreciates also the work done on its behalf in London by officers of the High Commissioner's Office, and Mr. G. Nowotny the A.P.O. Representative and in the United States of America by Mr. K. H. Toakley, Civil Air Attaché. With the approval of the Department of Transport, the Civil Air Attache acts as the Board's represent-

ative in Washington. The Board is grateful also the th Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology, the South Australian Institute of Technology and the Perth Technical College for assistance in connection with the examination of candidates for the Television Operator's Certificate of Proficiency.

669. The Board also acknowledges with thanks the services of the Transport Section of the Department of Manufacturing Industry which provides the Board's transport services including assistance with transport in relation to technical field work in various parts of Australia.

MYLES F. E. WRIGHT, Chairman
J. E. NEARY, O.B.E., Vice-Chairman
W. L. C. DAVIES, Member
E. N. WILLIAMS, Part-time Member
H. J. SOUTER, Part-time Member

B. J. CONNOLLY, Secretary
6 August 1974

APPENDIX A

COMMERCIAL BROADCASTING STATIONS IN OPERATION ON 30 JUNE 1974
MEDIUM FREQUENCY SERVICES

Call Sign	Location of Station	Frequency (kHz)	Power (watts)	Licensee and Registered Office	Hours of Service per Week (to nearest Quarter Hour)
AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY					
2CA	Canberra ..	1,050	2,000	Canberra Broadcasters Pty Ltd, 64 Northbourne Avenue, Canberra City, A.C.T. 2601	168
NEW SOUTH WALES					
<i>Metropolitan</i>					
2CH	Sydney ..	1,170	5,000	Council of Churches in N.S.W. Broadcasting Co. Pty Ltd, 113-115 Oxford Street, Darlinghurst, N.S.W. 2010	168
<i>(Note: Amalgamated Wireless (A'asia) Ltd, 47 York Street, Sydney, N.S.W. 2000, operates station 2CH under an agreement with the licensee, to which the Minister has given his consent, under Section 88 of the Broadcasting and Television Act 1942-1973.)</i>					
2GB	Sydney ..	870	5,000	Broadcasting Station 2GB Pty Ltd, 8th Floor, 364 Sussex Street, Sydney, N.S.W. 2000	168
2KY	Sydney ..	1,020	5,000	2KY Broadcasters Pty Ltd, 32 Orwell Street, Potts Point, N.S.W. 2011	168
<i>(Note: Messrs. H. B. French and R. H. Erskine, being Trustees of the Labor Council of New South Wales, operate station 2KY under an agreement with the licensee, to which the Minister has given his consent, under Section 88 of the Broadcasting and Television Act 1942-1973.)</i>					
2SM	Sydney ..	1,270	5,000	Broadcasting Station 2SM Pty Ltd, City Mutual Building, 60 Hunter Street, Sydney, N.S.W. 2000	168
2UE	Sydney ..	950	5,000	Radio 2UE Sydney Pty Ltd, 237 Miller Street, North Sydney, N.S.W. 2060	168
2UW	Sydney ..	1,110	5,000*	Commonwealth Broadcasting Corporation Pty Ltd, 365 Kent Street, Sydney, N.S.W. 2000	168
<i>Country</i>					
2AD	Armidale ..	1,130	2,000	New England Broadcasters Pty Ltd, Broadcast House, 123 Rusden Street, Armidale, N.S.W. 2350	126
2AY	Albury ..	1,490	2,000	Amalgamated Wireless (A'asia) Ltd, 47 York Street, Sydney, N.S.W. 2000	126
2BE	Bega ..	1,480	D 2,000 N 1,000	Radio 2BE Pty Ltd, Auckland Street, Bega, N.S.W. 2550	111½
2BH	Broken Hill ..	570	500	Radio Broken Hill Pty Ltd, Union Street, Broken Hill, N.S.W. 2880	116
2BS	Bathurst ..	1,500	2,000	Bathurst Broadcasters Pty Ltd, 60 Hunter Street, Sydney, N.S.W. 2000	131
2DU	Dubbo ..	1,250	2,000	Western Broadcasters Pty Ltd, 43 Macquarie Street, Dubbo, N.S.W. 2830	129
2GF	Grafton ..	1,210	2,000	Amalgamated Wireless (A'asia) Ltd, 47 York Street, Sydney, N.S.W. 2000	129
2GN	Goulburn ..	1,380	2,000	Amalgamated Wireless (A'asia) Ltd, 47 York Street, Sydney, N.S.W. 2000	118
2GO	Gosford ..	1,310	2,000	Central Coast Broadcasting Pty Ltd, C/- Armstrong Goff and Co., Public Accountants, 40 Mann Street, Gosford, N.S.W. 2250	140
2GZ	Orange ..	990	2,000	Country Broadcasting Services Pty Ltd, Bathurst Road, Orange, N.S.W. 2800	128½
2HD	Newcastle ..	1,140	2,000	Airsales Broadcasting Co. Pty Ltd, Maitland Road, Sandgate, N.S.W. 2304	168
2KA	Katoomba ..	780	2,000	Transcontinental Broadcasting Corporation Ltd, 11-15 Alexander Street, Crows Nest, N.S.W. 2065	132
2KM	Kempsey ..	530	2,000	Radio Kempsey Ltd, 11-15 Alexander Street, Crows Nest, N.S.W. 2065	132
2KO	Newcastle ..	1,410	2,000	Radio 2KO Newcastle Pty Ltd, C.M.L. Building, 110 Hunter Street, Newcastle, N.S.W. 2300	168
2LF	Young ..	1,340	2,000	Young Broadcasters Pty Ltd, 11-15 Alexander Street, Crows Nest, N.S.W. 2065	122½

APPENDIX A—continued

Call Sign	Location of Station	Frequency (kHz)	Power (watts)	Licensee and Registered Office	Hours of Service per Week (to nearest Quarter Hour)
NEW SOUTH WALES—continued					
2LM	Lismore ..	900	2,000	Richmond River Broadcasters Pty Ltd, 9-11 Molesworth Street, Lismore, N.S.W. 2480	130
2LT	Lithgow ..	1,370	500	Lithgow Broadcasters Pty Ltd, 11-15 Alexander Street, Crows Nest, N.S.W. 2065	111
2MG	Mudgee ..	1,450	2,000	Mudgee Broadcasting Co. Pty Ltd, 60 Hunter Street, Sydney, N.S.W. 2000	131
2MO	Gunnedah ..	1,080	D 2,000 N 1,000	2MO Gunnedah Pty Ltd, 3 Rodney Street, Gunnedah, N.S.W. 2380	122
2MW	Murwillumbah	970	2,000	Tweed Radio and Broadcasting Co. Pty Ltd, Murwillumbah Street, Murwillumbah, N.S.W. 2484	121
2NM	Muswellbrook	1,460	D 2,000 N 1,000	Hunter Broadcasters Pty Ltd, 56 Hunter Street, Newcastle, N.S.W. 2300	132
2NX	Bolwarra ..	1,360	2,000	Hunter Broadcasters Pty Ltd, 56 Hunter Street, Newcastle, N.S.W. 2300	168
2NZ	Inverell ..	1,190	2,000	Northern Broadcasters Pty Ltd, Bathurst Road, Orange, N.S.W. 2800	115½
2PK	Parkes ..	1,400	2,000	Parkes Broadcasting Co. Pty Ltd, 307 Clarinda Street, Parkes, N.S.W. 2870	118½
2QN	Deniliquin ..	1,520	2,000	Haig-Muir Broadcasting Pty Ltd, c/o Offner, Hadley & Co., 395 Collins Street, Melbourne, Vic. 3000	119
2RE	Taree ..	1,560	2,000	Manning Valley Broadcasting Pty Ltd, Cowper Street, Chatham, Taree, N.S.W. 2430	122½
2RG	Griffith ..	1,070	D 2,000 N 1,000	2RG Broadcasters Pty Ltd, 321 Pitt Street, Sydney, N.S.W. 2000	118
2ST	Nowra ..	1,000	2,000	South Coast and Tablelands Broadcasting Pty Ltd, 53 Junction Street, Nowra, N.S.W. 2540	119½
2TM	Tamworth ..	1,290	2,000	Tamworth Radio Development Co. Pty Ltd, Radio Centre, Calala, Tamworth, N.S.W. 2340	140
2VM	Moree ..	1,530	2,000	Moree Broadcasting and Development Co. Ltd, 93 Balo Street, Moree, N.S.W. 2400	134
2WG	Wagga ..	1,150	2,000	Riverina Broadcasters (Holdings) Pty. Ltd, c/o Cooper Bros & Company, 78 Northbourne Avenue, Canberra, A.C.T. 2600	127
(Note: Riverina Broadcasters, 16 Fitzmaurice Street, Wagga Wagga, N.S.W. 2650, operates station 2WG under an agreement with the licensee, to which the Minister has given his consent under Section 88 of the <i>Broadcasting and Television Act 1942-1973</i> .)					
2WL	Wollongong ..	1,430	2,000	Wollongong Broadcasting Pty Ltd, 364 Sussex Street, Sydney, N.S.W. 2000	168
2XL	Cooma ..	920	D 2,000 N 1,000	Cooma Broadcasters Pty Ltd, 132 Sharp Street, Cooma, N.S.W. 2630	126½
VICTORIA Metropolitan					
3AK	Melbourne ..	1,500	5,000	General Television Corporation Pty Ltd, Television City, 22-46 Bendigo Street, Richmond, Vic. 3121	168
3AW	Melbourne ..	1,280	5,000	3AW Broadcasting Co. Pty Ltd, 382-384 La Trobe Street, Melbourne, Vic. 3000	168
3DB	Melbourne ..	1,030	5,000	The Herald and Weekly Times Ltd, 44-74 Flinders Street, Melbourne, Vic. 3000	168
3KZ	Melbourne ..	1,180	5,000	The Industrial Printing and Publicity Co. Ltd, 122-128 Dover Street, Richmond, Vic. 3121	168
(Note: 3KZ Broadcasting Co. Pty Ltd, 64 Elizabeth Street, Melbourne, Vic. 3000, operates station 3KZ under an agreement with the licensee, to which the Minister has given his consent under Section 88 of the <i>Broadcasting and Television Act 1942-1973</i> .)					
3UZ	Melbourne ..	930	5,000	Nilsen's Broadcasting Service Pty Ltd, 45-47 Bourke Street, Melbourne, Vic. 3000	168
3XY	Melbourne ..	1,420	5,000	Station 3XY Pty Ltd, c/o Messrs Tovell & Lucas, Charter House, 4 Bank Place, Melbourne, Vic. 3000	168
(Note: Eftee Broadcasters Pty Ltd, 5th Floor, 250 Spencer Street, Melbourne, Vic. 3000, operates station 3XY under an agreement with the licensee, to which the Minister has given his consent, under Section 88 of the <i>Broadcasting and Television Act 1942-1973</i> .)					

APPENDIX A—continued

Call Sign	Location of Station	Frequency (kHz)	Power (watts)	Licensee and Registered Office	Hours of Service per Week (to nearest Quarter Hour)
VICTORIA—continued Country					
3BA	Ballarat ..	1,320	2,000	Ballarat Broadcasters Pty Ltd, 56 Lydiard Street North, Ballarat, Vic. 3350	168
3BO	Bendigo ..	960	2,000	Amalgamated Wireless (A'asia) Ltd, 47 York Street, Sydney, N.S.W. 2000	127½
3CS	Colac ..	1,130	2,000	Associated Broadcasting Services Ltd, 290 La Trobe Street, Melbourne, Vic. 3000	118½
3CV	Maryborough	1,060	2,000	V.B.N. Limited, 150 Albert Road, South Melbourne, Vic. 3205	130
3GL	Geelong ..	1,350	2,000	Geelong Broadcasters Pty Ltd, 191-197 Ryrie Street, Geelong, Vic. 3220	125
3HA	Hamilton ..	980	2,000	V.B.N. Limited, 150 Albert Road, South Melbourne, Vic. 3205	130
3LK	Horsham ..	1,090	2,000	Sunraysia Broadcasters Pty Ltd, 22 Deakin Avenue, Mildura, Vic. 3500	122½
3MA	Mildura ..	1,470	2,000	Sunraysia Broadcasters Pty Ltd, 22 Deakin Avenue, Mildura, Vic. 3500	113½
3NE	Wangaratta ..	1,600	2,000	Wangaratta Broadcasting Co. Pty Ltd, Templeton Street, Wangaratta, Vic. 3677	131
3SH	Swan Hill ..	1,330	2,000	V.B.N. Limited, 150 Albert Road, South Melbourne, Vic. 3205	130
3SR	Shepparton ..	1,260	2,000	Associated Broadcasting Services Ltd, 290 La Trobe Street, Melbourne, Vic. 3000	127
3TR	Sale ..	1,240	2,000	V.B.N. Limited, 150 Albert Road, South Melbourne, Vic. 3205	130
3UL	Warragul ..	530	2,000	Associated Broadcasting Services Ltd, 290 La Trobe Street, Melbourne, Vic. 3000	127
3YB	Warrnambool	880	2,000	Associated Broadcasting Services Ltd, 290 La Trobe Street, Melbourne, Vic. 3000	121½
QUEENSLAND Metropolitan					
4BC	Brisbane ..	1,120	2,000	Commonwealth Broadcasting Corporation (Qld) Pty Ltd, 68 Queen Street, Brisbane, Qld 4000	168
4BH	Brisbane ..	1,390	2,000	Broadcasters (Aust.) Pty Ltd, 43 Adelaide Street, Brisbane, Qld 4000	168
4BK	Brisbane ..	1,300	2,000	Queensland Newspapers Pty Ltd, Campbell Street, Bowen Hills, Qld 4006	168
4KQ	Brisbane ..	690	2,000	Labor Broadcasting Station Pty Ltd, Ross Street, Newstead, Qld 4006	168
Country					
4AK	Oakey ..	1,220	2,000	Queensland Newspapers Pty Ltd, Campbell Street, Bowen Hills, Qld 4006	168
4AM	Atherton— Mareeba ..	560	2,000	Far Northern Radio (Tablelands) Pty Ltd, c/o Auer and Harvey, 160A Byrnes Street, Mareeba, Qld 4880	122
4AY	Ayr ..	940	2,000	Ayr Broadcasters Pty Ltd, 222 Flinders Street, Townsville, Qld 4810	132
4BU	Bundaberg ..	1,330	2,000	Bundaberg Broadcasters Pty Ltd, 55 Woongarra Street, Bundaberg, Qld 4670	116½
4CA	Cairns ..	1,010	2,000	Amalgamated Wireless (A'asia) Ltd, 47 York Street, Sydney, N.S.W. 2000	122½
4CD	Gladstone ..	930	2,000	Gladstone District Broadcasting Pty Ltd, 139 Goonoon Street, Gladstone, Qld 4680	123
4GG	Gold Coast ..	1,200	2,000	Gold Coast Radio Broadcasting Co. Pty Ltd, Bundall Road, Surfers Paradise, Qld 4217	147
4GR	Toowoomba ..	860	2,000	Gold Radio Service Pty Ltd, c/o Griffin & Ralph, 68 Queen Street, Brisbane, Qld 4000	133
4GY	Gympie ..	600	2,000	Gympie Noosa Broadcasters Pty Ltd, Smithfield Chambers, 75 Mary Street, Gympie, Qld 4570	117½
4IP	Ipswich ..	1,010	2,000	South Queensland Broadcasting Corporation Pty Ltd, 43 Limestone Street, Ipswich, Qld 4305	168

APPENDIX A—continued

Call Sign	Location of Station	Frequency (kHz)	Power (watts)	Licensee and Registered Office	Hours of Service per Week (to nearest Quarter Hour)
QUEENSLAND—continued					
4KZ	Innisfail-Tully	530	2,000	Coastal Broadcasters Pty Ltd, 40 Rankin Street, Innisfail, Qld 4860	122
4LG	Longreach ..	1,100	2,000	Central Queensland Broadcasting Corporation Pty Ltd, 118A Eagle Street, Longreach, Qld 4730	113½
4LM	Mount Isa ..	1,370	2,000	North Queensland Broadcasting Corporation Pty Ltd, 12th Floor, T. & G. Building, Queen Street, Brisbane, Qld 4000	138
4MB	Maryborough	1,160	2,000	Maryborough Broadcasting Co. Pty Ltd, c/o Griffin and Ralph, 68 Queen Street, Brisbane, Qld 4000	121½
4MK	Mackay ..	1,380	2,000	Barrier Reef Broadcasting Pty Ltd, 85 Sydney Street, Mackay, Qld 4740	132
4NA	Nambour ..	940	2,000	Sunshine Coast Broadcasters Ltd, 33 Currie Street, Nambour, Qld 4560	118½
4RO	Rockhampton	980	2,000	Rockhampton Broadcasting Co. Pty Ltd, c/o Griffin and Ralph, 68 Queen Street, Brisbane, Qld 4000	127½
4SB	Kingaroy ..	1,060	2,000	South Burnett Broadcasting Co. Ltd, 28 Alford Street, Kingaroy, Qld 4610	115½
4TO	Townsville ..	780	2,000	Amalgamated Wireless (A'asia) Ltd, 47 York Street, Sydney, N.S.W. 2000	168
4VL	Charleville ..	920	D 2,000 N 1,000	Radio 4VL Pty Ltd, Radio House, 14 Wills Street, Charleville, Qld 4470	114½
4WK	Warwick ..	880	D 2,000 N 1,000	South Queensland Broadcasting Corporation Pty Ltd, 43 Limestone Street, Ipswich, Qld 4305	133
4ZR	Roma ..	1,480	D 2,000 N 1,000	Maranoa Broadcasting Co. Ltd, 35 McDowall Street, Roma, Qld 4455	110
SOUTH AUSTRALIA					
<i>Metropolitan</i>					
5AD	Adelaide ..	1,310	2,000	Advertiser Newspapers Ltd, 121 King William Street, Adelaide, S.A. 5000	168
5DN	Adelaide ..	970	2,000	Hume Broadcasters Pty Ltd, 201 Tynte Street, North Adelaide, S.A. 5006	168
5KA	Adelaide ..	1,200	2,000	5KA Broadcasters Pty Ltd, 43 Franklin Street, Adelaide, S.A. 5000	168
<i>Country</i>					
5AU	Port Augusta	1,450	2,000	5AU Broadcasters Pty Ltd, Denton Court, Port Augusta, S.A. 5700	123½
5MU	Murray Bridge	1,460	D 2,000 N 1,000	Murray Bridge Broadcasting Co. Ltd, 121 King William Street, Adelaide, S.A. 5000	125
5PI	Crystal Brook	1,040	2,000	Midlands Broadcasting Services Ltd, 121 King William Street, Adelaide, S.A. 5000	125
5RM	Renmark ..	800	2,000	River Murray Broadcasters Pty Ltd, 43 Franklin Street, Adelaide, S.A. 5000	121
5SE	Mount Gambier ..	1,300	2,000	South Eastern Broadcasting Co. Ltd, 121 King William Street, Adelaide, S.A. 5000	129½
WESTERN AUSTRALIA					
<i>Metropolitan</i>					
6IX	Perth	1,080	2,000	6IX Radio Network Pty Ltd, Osborne Park Road, Tuart Hill, W.A. 6060	168
6KY	Perth	1,210	2,000	Swan Television Ltd, Hayes Avenue, Nollamara, W.A. 6061	168
6PM	Perth	1,000	2,000	Consolidated Broadcasting System (W.A.) Pty Ltd, 283 Rokeby Road, Subiaco, W.A. 6008	168
6PR	Perth	880	2,000	Nicholsons Broadcasting Services Pty Ltd, 340 Hay Street, Perth, W.A. 6000	168
<i>Country</i>					
6AM	Northam ..	860	2,000	Consolidated Broadcasting System (W.A.) Pty Ltd, 283 Rokeby Road, Subiaco, W.A. 6008	120
6BY	Bridgetown ..	900	2,000	6IX Radio Network Pty Ltd, Osborne Park Road, Tuart Hill, W.A. 6060	116

APPENDIX A—continued

Call Sign	Location of Station	Frequency (kHz)	Power (watts)	Licensee and Registered Office	Hours of Service per Week (to nearest Quarter Hour)
SOUTH AUSTRALIA—continued					
6CI	Collie ..	1,130	2,000	Nicholsons Broadcasting Services Pty Ltd, 340 Hay Street, Perth, W.A. 6000	131
6GE	Geraldton ..	1,010	2,000	Great Northern Broadcasters Ltd, 283 Rokeby Road, Subiaco, W.A. 6008	117
6KG	Kalgoorlie ..	980	2,000	Consolidated Broadcasting System (W.A.) Pty Ltd, 283 Rokeby Road, Subiaco, W.A. 6008	117
6MD	Merredin ..	1,100	2,000	6IX Radio Network Pty Ltd, Osborne Park Road, Tuart Hill, W.A. 6060	119
6NA	Narrogin ..	920	2,000	Swan Television Ltd, Hayes Avenue, Nollamara, W.A. 6061	121½
6TZ	Bunbury ..	960	2,000	Nicholsons Broadcasting Services Pty Ltd, 340 Hay Street, Perth, W.A. 6000	131
6VA	Albany ..	780	2,000	Albany Broadcasters Ltd, 171 York Street, Albany W.A. 6330	129
6WB	Katanning ..	1,070	2,000	6IX Radio Network Pty Ltd, Osborne Park Road, Tuart Hill, W.A. 6060	116
TASMANIA					
<i>Metropolitan</i>					
7HO	Hobart ..	860	2,000	Commercial Broadcasters Pty Ltd, 52 Newtown Road, Hobart, Tas. 7000	168
7HT	Hobart ..	1,080	2,000	Metropolitan Broadcasters Pty Ltd, 141 Elizabeth Street, Hobart, Tas. 7000	168
<i>Country</i>					
7AD	Devonport ..	900	D 2,000 N 1,000	Northern Tasmania Broadcasters Pty Ltd, 54 Cameron Street, Launceston, Tas. 7250	116½
7BU	Burnie ..	560	D 2,000 N 1,000	Burnie Broadcasting Service Pty Ltd, 54 Cameron Street, Launceston, Tas. 7250	113½
7EX	Launceston ..	1,010	2,000	7EX Pty Ltd, 71 Paterson Street, Launceston, Tas. 7250	150
7LA	Launceston ..	1,100	2,000	Amalgamated Wireless (A'asia) Ltd, 47 York Street, Sydney, N.S.W. 2000	134½
7QT	Queenstown ..	840	500	West Coast Broadcasters Pty Ltd, 59 Cameron Street, Launceston, Tas. 7250	98½
7SD	Scottsdale ..	540	2,000	North East Tasmanian Radio Broadcasters Pty Ltd, 54 Cameron Street, Launceston, Tas. 7250	112
NORTHERN TERRITORY					
8DN	Darwin ..	1,240	2,000	Darwin Broadcasters Pty Ltd, 4 Peary Street, Darwin, N.T. 5790	137½
8HA	Alice Springs	900	2,000	Alice Springs Commercial Broadcasters Pty Ltd, 1st Floor, 12 Parsons Street, Alice Springs, N.T. 5750	133

D — Day N — Night

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

APPENDIX B

NATIONAL BROADCASTING STATIONS IN OPERATION ON 30 JUNE 1974
MEDIUM FREQUENCY SERVICES

Call Sign	Location of Station	Frequency (kHz)	Power (watts)	Hours of Service per Week (to nearest Quarter Hour)
AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY				
2CN	Canberra	1,540	2,000	126
2CY	Southern Tablelands Service (Canberra)	850	10,000	140
NEW SOUTH WALES				
<i>Metropolitan</i>				
2BL	Sydney	740	50,000	133
2FC	Sydney	610	50,000	133
<i>Regional</i>				
2AN	Armidale	760	50	133
2BA	Far South Coast Service (Bega)	810	10,000	133
2BY	Byrock	660	10,000	133
2CO	Riverina and North-East Victoria Service (Albury)	670	10,000	133
2CP	Cooma	1,570	50	133
2CR	Western Districts Service (Orange)	550	50,000	133
2GL	New England Service (Glen Innes)	820	10,000	133
2KP	Mid-North Coast Service (Kempsey)	680	10,000	133
2LG	Lithgow	1,570	200	133
2ML	Murwillumbah	560	200	133
2NA	Newcastle	1,510	10,000	133
2NB	Broken Hill	1,000	2,000	133
2NC	Newcastle	1,230	10,000	131
2NR	Northern Rivers Service (Grafton)	700	50,000	133
2NU	Northern Tablelands Service (Tamworth)	650	10,000	133
2TR	Taree	720	200	133
2UH	Muswellbrook	1,040	1,000	133
2WN	Wollongong	1,580	2,000	133
VICTORIA				
<i>Metropolitan</i>				
3AR	Melbourne	620	50,000	133
3LO	Melbourne	770	50,000	133
<i>Regional</i>				
3GI	Gippsland Service (Sale)	830	10,000	133
3WL	Warrnambool	1,570	200	133
3WV	Western Victoria Service (Horsham)	590	50,000	133
QUEENSLAND				
<i>Metropolitan</i>				
4QG	Brisbane	790	10,000	133
4QR	Brisbane	580	50,000	133
<i>Regional</i>				
4AT	Far North Queensland Service (Atherton)	720	4,000	133
4GM	Gympie District Service (Gympie)	1,570	200	133
4HU	Hughenden	1,570	50	133
4JK	Julia Creek	570	10,000	133
4MI	Mount Isa	1,080	200	133
4MS	Mossman	600	1,000	133
4QA	Pioneer District Service (Mackay)	760	2,000	133
4QB	Wide Bay District Service (Maryborough)	910	10,000	133
4QD	Central Western Queensland Service (Emerald)	1,550	50,000	133
4QL	Western Queensland Service (Longreach)	540	10,000	133
4QN	Northern Queensland Service (Townsville)	630	50,000	133
4QO	Upper Burnett Service (Eidsvold)	910	10,000	133
4QS	Darling Downs Service (Toowoomba)	750	10,000	133
4QW	South West Queensland Service (St. George)	710	10,000	133
4QY	Far North Queensland Service (Cairns)	800	2,000	133

APPENDIX B—continued

Call Sign	Location of Station	Frequency (kHz)	Power (watts)	Hours of Service per Week (to nearest Quarter Hour)
QUEENSLAND—continued				
4RK	Central Queensland Service (Rockhampton)	840	10,000	133
4SO	Southport	1,590	200	133
SOUTH AUSTRALIA				
<i>Metropolitan</i>				
5AN	Adelaide	890	50,000	133
5CL	Adelaide	730	50,000	133
<i>Regional</i>				
5CK	Lower North Service (Port Pirie)	640	10,000	133
5LC	Leigh Creek	1,570	50	133
5LN	Port Lincoln	1,530	200	133
5MG	South-East Service (Mount Gambier)	1,580	200	133
5MV	South Australian Upper Murray Service (Renmark)	1,590	2,000	133
5PA	South-East Service (Naracoorte)	1,160	10,000	133
5SY	Streaky Bay	690	2,000	133
5WM	Woomera	1,580	50	133
WESTERN AUSTRALIA				
<i>Metropolitan</i>				
6WF	Perth	720	50,000	133
6WN	Perth	810	10,000	133
<i>Regional</i>				
6AL	Western Australian Regional Service (Albany)	650	400	133
6BE	Broome	670	50	133
6BS	Busselton	680	4,000	133
6CA	Carnarvon	850	200	133
6DB	Derby	870	2,000	133
6DL	Dalwallinu	530	10,000	133
6ED	Esperance	840	1,000	133
6GF	Goldfields Regional Service (Kalgoorlie)	660	2,000	133
6GN	Geraldton Regional Service (Geraldton)	830	2,000	133
6KW	Kununurra	760	100*	126
6NM	Western Australian Regional Service (Northam)	600	200	133
6PH	Port Hedland	600	2,000	133
6WA	Western Australian Regional Service (Wagin)	560	50,000	133
6WH	Wyndham	1,020	100*	126
6XM	Exmouth	1,190	2,000	126
TASMANIA				
<i>Metropolitan</i>				
7ZL	Hobart	600	10,000	133
7ZR	Hobart	940	10,000	133
<i>Regional</i>				
7NT	North Tasmanian Service (Launceston)	710	10,000	133
7QN	West Coast Service (Queenstown)	630	400	133
NORTHERN TERRITORY				
8AL	Alice Springs	1,530	200	133
8DR	Darwin	650	2,000	133
8KN	Katherine	670	50	133
8TC	Tennant Creek	680	1,000	133
HIGH FREQUENCY SERVICES				
VLH	Melbourne, Victoria		10,000	129
VLI	Sydney, New South Wales		2,000	133
VLM	Brisbane, Queensland		10,000	133
VLQ	Brisbane, Queensland		10,000	133
VLR	Melbourne, Victoria		10,000	131
VLW	Perth, Western Australia (two services on two frequencies, with a short overlap service on a third frequency)		(a) 10,000 (b) 50,000	133 133

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

APPENDIX C

COMMERCIAL TELEVISION STATIONS IN OPERATION ON 30 JUNE 1974

Call Sign and Channel	Area	Location Transmitter	Frequencies (MHz)	Power (kW.e.r.p.) and Polarisation	Licensee and Registered Office	Hours of Service per Week (to nearest Quarter Hour)
AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY						
CTC-7	Canberra	Black Mountain	V 182.258 S 187.758	V 100 } Vert. S 10 }	Canberra Television Ltd, Aspinall Street Watson, Canberra 2602	90½
NEW SOUTH WALES						
<i>Metropolitan</i>						
ATN-7	Sydney	Artarmon	V 182.25 S 187.75	V 100 } Hor. S 10 }	Amalgamated Television Services Pty Ltd, Tele- vision Centre, Epping, N.S.W. 2121.	117½
TCN-9	Sydney	Willoughby	V 196.25 S 201.75	V 100 } Hor. S 10 }	Television Corporation Ltd, 168-174 Castlereagh Street, Sydney, N.S.W. 2000.	121
TEN-10	Sydney	Artarmon	V 209.25 S 214.75	V 100 } Hor. S 10 }	United Telecasters Sydney Ltd, cnr Epping and Pitt- water Roads, North Ryde, N.S.W. 2113.	117
<i>Country</i>						
BKN-7	Broken Hill	Rocky Hill	V 182.25 S 187.75	V 5 } Vert. S 0.5 }	Broken Hill Television Ltd, Rocky Hill, Broken Hill, N.S.W. 2880.	37
CBN-8	Central Tablelands	Mount Canobolas	V 189.258 S 194.758	V 100 } Vert. S 10 }	Country Television Services Ltd, Memorial Place, Bathurst Road, Orange, N.S.W. 2800.	57½
CWN-6	Central Western Slopes	Mount Cenn-Cruaich	V 175.26 S 180.76	V 100 } Vert. S 10 }	Country Television Services, Ltd, Memorial Place, Bathurst Road, Orange, N.S.W. 2800.	57½
ECN-8	Manning River	Middle Brother	V 189.25 S 194.75	V 100 } Vert. S 10 }	NEN-ECN Pty Ltd, Radio Centre, Calala, Tamworth, N.S.W. 2340.	60½
MTN-9	Murrumbidgee Irrigation Areas	Mount Bingar	V 196.24 S 201.74	V 100 } Hor. S 10 }	Murrumbidgee Television Ltd, Remembrance Drive- way, Griffith, N.S.W. 2680.	52
NBN-3	Newcastle-Hunter River	Great Sugarloaf	V 86.25 S 91.75	V 100 } Hor. S 10 }	Newcastle Broadcasting and Television Corporation Ltd, Mosbri Crescent, New- castle, N.S.W. 2300.	111½
NEN-9	Upper Namoi	Mount Dowe	V 196.24 S 201.74	V 100 } Hor. S 10 }	NEN-ECN Pty Ltd, Radio Centre, Calala, Tamworth, N.S.W. 2340.	60½
NRN-11	Grafton-Kempsey	Mount Moombil	V 216.26 S 221.76	V 100 } Hor. S 10 }	Northern Rivers Television Ltd, 9-11 Molesworth Street, Lismore, N.S.W. 2480.	68½
RTN-8	Richmond-Tweed	Mount Nardi	V 189.26 S 194.76	V 100 } Hor. S 10 }	Richmond-Tweed TV Ltd, 9-11 Molesworth Street, Lismore, N.S.W. 2480.	68½
RVN-2	South-Western Slopes and Eastern Riverina	Mount Ulandra	V 64.26 S 69.76	V 100 } Hor. S 10 }	Riverina & North East Vic- toria TV Ltd, 198-206 Lake Albert Road, Koorimal Via Wagga Wagga, N.S.W. 2650.	51½
WIN-4	Illawarra	Knight's Hill	V 95.25 S 100.75	V 100 } Hor. S 10 }	Television Wollongong Transmissions Ltd, Fort Drummond, Mount St Thomas, Wollongong, N.S.W. 2500.	101½

APPENDIX C—continued

Call Sign and Channel	Area	Location Transmitter	Frequencies (MHz)	Power (kW.e.r.p.) and Polarisation	Licensee and Registered Office	Hours of Service per Week (to nearest Quarter Hour)
VICTORIA						
<i>Metropolitan</i>						
ATV-0	Melbourne	Mount Dandenong	V 46.26 S 51.76	V 100 } Hor. S 10 }	Austarama Television Pty Ltd, Cnr Springvale and Hawthorn Roads, Nuna- wading, Vic. 3131.	129½
GTV-9	Melbourne	Mount Dandenong	V 196.248 S 201.748	V 100 } Hor. S 10 }	General Television Corpora- tion Pty Ltd, 22-46 Ben- digo Street, Richmond Vic. 3121.	126½
HSV-7	Melbourne	Mount Dandenong	V 182.25 S 187.75	V 100 } Hor. S 10 }	Herald-Sun TV Pty Ltd, 44-74 Flinders Street, Mel- bourne, Vic. 3000.	103½
<i>Country</i>						
AMV-4	Upper Murray	Baranduda Ranges	V 95.26 S 100.76	V 100 } Hor. S 10 }	Riverina & North East Vic- toria TV Ltd, 198-206 Lake Albert Road, Koorimal Via Wagga Wagga, N.S.W. 2650.	59
BCV-8	Bendigo	Mount Alexander	V 189.25 S 194.75	V 100 } Vert. S 10 }	Bendigo and Central Victoria Telecasters Ltd, Lily Street, Bendigo, Vic. 3550.	78½
BTV-6	Ballarat	Lookout Hill (near Mount Buangor)	V 175.248 S 180.748	V 100 } Hor. S 10 }	Ballarat and Western Vic- toria Television Ltd, Walker Street, Ballarat, Vic. 3350.	64½
GLV-10	La Trobe Valley	Mount Tassie (near Callignee)	V 209.246 S 214.746	V 100 } Hor. S 10 }	V.B.N. Ltd, 150 Albert Road, South Melbourne, Vic. 3205.	78½
GMV-6	Goulburn Valley	Mount Major	V 175.256 S 180.756	V 100 } Vert. S 10 }	Goulburn-Murray Television Ltd, 290 La Trobe Street, Melbourne, Vic. 3000.	77½
STV-8	Mildura	Yatpool	V 189.27 S 194.77	V 100 } Hor. S 10 }	Sunraysia Television Ltd, 18 Deakin Avenue, Mildura, Vic. 3500.	37½
QUEENSLAND						
<i>Metropolitan</i>						
BTQ-7	Brisbane	Mount Coot-tha	V 182.25 S 187.75	V 100 } Hor. S 10 }	Brisbane TV Ltd, Sir Samuel Griffith Drive, Mount Coot-tha, Qld 4066.	86½
QTQ-9	Brisbane	Mount Coot-tha	V 196.25 S 201.75	V 100 } Hor. S 10 }	Queensland Television Ltd, Leichhardt Chambers, 133 Leichhardt Street, Brisbane, Qld 4000.	99½
TVQ-0	Brisbane	Mount Coot-tha	V 46.25 S 51.75	V 100 } Hor. S 10 }	Universal Telecasters Qld Ltd, Sir Samuel Griffith Drive, Mount Coot-tha, Qld 4066.	90
<i>Country</i>						
DDQ-10	Darling Downs	Mount Mowbullian	V 209.26 S 214.76	V 100 } Hor. S 10 }	Darling Downs TV Ltd, Video Avenue, Mount Lofty, Toowoomba, Qld 4350.	56
FNQ-10	Cairns	Mount Bellenden-Ker	V 209.25 S 214.75	V 100 } Hor. S 10 }	Far Northern Television Ltd, Insurance House, 5/21 Den- ham Street, Townsville, Qld 4810.	45
ITQ-8	Mount Isa	1½ miles S.E. of Mt Isa	V 189.25 S 194.75	V 0.5 } Hor. S 0.05 }	Mount Isa Television Pty Ltd, c/o W. T. Ockerby & Co., 6 West Street, Mount Isa, Qld 4825.	47½
MVQ-6	Mackay	Mount Blackwood	V 175.25 S 180.75	V 100 } Hor. S 10 }	Mackay Television Ltd, 216 Victoria Street, Mackay, Qld 4740.	45½

APPENDIX C—continued—

Call Sign and Channel	Area	Location Transmitter	Frequencies (MHz)	Power (kW.e.r.p.) and Polarisation	Licensee and Registered Office	Hours of Service per Week (to nearest Quarter Hour)
<i>QUEENSLAND—continued</i>						
RTQ-7	Rockhampton	Mount Hopeful ..	V 182.26 S 187.76	V 100 } Hor. S 10 }	Rockhampton Television Ltd, Dean Street, Rockhampton, Qld 4700.	46½
SDQ-4	Southern Downs ..	Passchendaele Ridge ..	V 95.24 S 100.74	V 100 } Hor. S 10 }	Darling Downs TV Ltd, Video Avenue, Mount Lofty, Toowoomba, Qld 4350.	56
TNQ-7	Townsville ..	Mount Stuart	V 182.25 S 187.75	V 100 } Hor. S 10 }	Telecasters North Queensland Ltd, Insurance House, 5/21 Denham Street, Townsville, Qld 4810.	49½
WBQ-8	Wide Bay ..	Mount Goonaneman	V 189.24 S 194.74	V 100 } Vert. S 10 }	Wide Bay-Burnett Television Ltd, 217 Bazaar Street, Maryborough, Qld 4650.	55½
<i>SOUTH AUSTRALIA Metropolitan</i>						
ADS-7	Adelaide ..	Mount Lofty	V 182.26 S 187.76	V 100 } Hor. S 10 }	Television Broadcasters Ltd, 125 Strangeways Terrace, North Adelaide, S.A. 5006.	111
NWS-9	Adelaide ..	Mount Lofty	V 196.26 S 201.76	V 100 } Hor. S 10 }	Southern Television Corporation Ltd, 202-208 Tynte Street, North Adelaide, S.A. 5006.	91½
SAS-10	Adelaide ..	Mount Lofty	V 209.25 S 214.75	V 100 } Hor. S 10 }	South Australian Telecasters Ltd, 45-49 Park Terrace, Gilberton, S.A. 5081.	104½
<i>Country</i>						
GTS-4	Spencer Gulf North ..	The Bluff ..	V 95.25 S 100.75	V 50 } Vert. S 5 } ..	Spencer Gulf Telecasters Ltd, 102 Glen Osmond Road, Eastwood, S.A. 5063	49½
SES-8	South East ..	Mount Burr ..	V 189.26 S 194.76	V 100 } Hor. S 10 }	South East Telecasters Ltd, John Watson Drive, Mount Gambier, S.A. 5290.	52½
<i>WESTERN AUSTRALIA Metropolitan</i>						
STW-9	Perth ..	Bickley ..	V 196.25 S 201.75	V 100 } Hor. S 10 }	Swan Television Ltd, Hayes Avenue, Nollamara, W.A. 6061.	100½
TVW-7	Perth ..	Bickley ..	V 182.25 S 187.75	V 100 } Hor. S 10 }	TVW Limited, Osborne Park Road, Tuart Hill, W.A. 6060.	101½
<i>Country</i>						
BTW-3	Bunbury ..	Mount Lennard ..	V 86.24 S 91.74	V 50 } Hor. S 5 }	South Western Telecasters Ltd, 32 Stirling Street, Bunbury, W.A. 6230.	40½
GSW-9	Southern Agricultural	Mount Barker	V 196.24 S 201.74	V 50 } Vert. S 5 }	South Western Telecasters Ltd, 32 Stirling Street, Bunbury, W.A. 6230.	40½
VEW-8	Kalgoorlie ..	4 miles north-west of Kalgoorlie	V 189.25 S 194.75	V 8 } Hor. S 0.8 }	Mid-Western Television Pty Ltd, 2 Killarney Street, Kalgoorlie, W.A. 6430.	39
<i>TASMANIA Metropolitan</i>						
TVT-6	Hobart ..	Mount Wellington ..	V 175.258 S 180.758	V 100 } Hor. S 10 }	Tasmanian Television Ltd, 52 Newtown Road Newtown, Tas. 7008.	76½

APPENDIX C—continued

Call Sign and Channel	Area	Location Transmitter	Frequencies (MHz)	Power (kW.e.r.p.) and Polarisation	Licensee and Registered Office	Hours of Service per Week (to nearest Quarter Hour)
<i>Country</i>						
TNT-9	North Eastern Tasmania ..	Mount Barrow	V 196.238 S 201.738	V 100 } Hor. S 10 }	Northern Television (TNT 9) Pty Ltd, 71-75 Paterson Street, Launceston, Tas. 7250.	70½
<i>NORTHERN TERRITORY</i>						
NTD-8	Darwin ..	Blake Street, (near Botanic Gardens)	V 189.25 S 194.75	V 10 } Hor. S 1 }	Territory Television Pty Ltd, Blake Street, Darwin, N.T. 5794.	43

APPENDIX D

NATIONAL TELEVISION STATIONS IN OPERATION ON 30 JUNE 1974

Call Sign and Channel	Area	Location of Transmitter	Frequencies (MHz) V-Vision S-Sound	Power (kW.e.r.p.) and Polarisation V-Vision S-Sound	Hours of Service per Week (to nearest Quarter Hour)
AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY					
ABC-3	Canberra	Black Mountain	V 86.24 S 91.74	V 100 } Vert. S 10 }	88½
NEW SOUTH WALES <i>Metropolitan</i>					
ABN-2	Sydney	Gore Hill	V 64.25 S 69.75	V 100 } Hor. S 10 }	88½
<i>Country</i>					
ABCN-1	Central Tablelands	Mount Canobolas	V 57.258 S 62.758	V 100 } Vert. S 10 }	88½
ABDN-2	Grafton-Kempsey	Mount Moombil	V 64.26 S 69.76	V 100 } Hor. S 10 }	88½
ABGN-7	Murrumbidgee Irrigation Areas	Mount Bingar	V 182.24 S 187.74	V 100 } Hor. S 10 }	88½
ABHN-5	Newcastle-Hunter River	Great Sugarloaf	V 102.258 S 107.758	V 100 } Hor. S 10 }	88½
ABLN-2	Broken Hill	Rocky Hill	V 64.25 S 69.75	V 5 } Vert. S 0.5 }	89½
ABMIN-10	Mungindi	1.75 miles SE. of Mungindi	V 209.25 S 214.75	V 0.05 } Hor. S 0.005 }	88½
ABMN-0	South-Western Slopes and Eastern Riverina	Mount Ulandra	V 46.24 S 51.74	V 100 } Hor. S 10 }	88½
ABQN-5	Central Western Slopes	Mount Cenn-Cruaich	V 102.24 S 107.74	V 100 } Vert. S 10 }	88½
ABRN-6	Richmond-Tweed	Mount Nardi	V 175.26 S 180.76	V 100 } Hor. S 10 }	88½
ABSN-8	Bega-Cooma	Brown Mountain	V 189.24 S 194.74	V 100 } Vert. S 10 }	88½
ABTN-1	Manning River	Middle Brother	V 57.25 S 62.75	V 100 } Vert. S 10 }	88½
ABUN-7	Upper Namoi	Mount Dowe	V 182.24 S 187.74	V 100 } Hor. S 10 }	88½
ABWN-5A	Illawarra	Knight's Hill	V 138.25 S 143.75	V 100 } Hor. S 10 }	88½
VICTORIA <i>Metropolitan</i>					
ABV-2	Melbourne	Mount Dandenong	V 64.25 S 69.75	V 100 } Hor. S 10 }	91
<i>Country</i>					
ABAV-1	Upper Murray	Baranduda Ranges	V 57.25 S 62.75	V 100 } Hor. S 10 }	91
ABEV-1	Bendigo	Mount Alexander	V 57.26 S 62.76	V 100 } Vert. S 10 }	91
ABGV-3	Goulburn Valley	Mount Major	V 86.23 S 91.73	V 100 } Vert. S 10 }	91
ABLV-4	La Trobe Valley	Mount Tassie (Near Callignee)	V 95.24 S 100.74	V 100 } Hor. S 10 }	91
ABMV-4	Mildura	Yatpool	V 95.27 S 100.77	V 100 } Hor. S 10 }	91
ABRV-3	Ballarat	Lookout Hill (Near Mount Buangor)	V 86.238 S 91.738	V 100 } Hor. S 10 }	91
ABSV-2	Murray Valley	Goschen	V 64.26 S 69.76	V 100 } Vert. S 10 }	91

APPENDIX D—continued

Call Sign and Channel	Area	Location of Transmitter	Frequencies (MHz) V-Vision S-Sound	Power (kW.e.r.p.) and Polarisation V-Vision S-Sound	Hours of Service per Week (to nearest Quarter Hour)
QUEENSLAND <i>Metropolitan</i>					
ABQ-2	Brisbane	Mount Coot-tha	V 64.24 S 69.74	V 100 } Hor. S 10 }	89
<i>Country</i>					
ABAAQ-11	Augathella	0.7 miles S. of town	V 216.25 S 221.75	V 0.01 } Hor. S 0.001 }	89
ABCAQ-10	Cunnamulla	1.5 miles N. of town	V 209.25 S 214.75	V 0.01 } Hor. S 0.001 }	89
ABCEQ-9	Charleville	7 miles E. of town	V 196.25 S 201.75	V 0.25 } Hor.* S 0.025 }	89
ABCLQ-7	Cloncurry	Cloncurry Microwave Repeater Station	V 182.24 S 187.74	V 0.1 } Hor. S 0.01 }	89
ABDIQ-7	Dirranbandi	2.5 miles NE. of town	V 182.25 S 187.75	V 0.01 } Vert. S 0.001 }	89
ABDQ-3	Darling Downs	Mount Mowbullian	V 86.252 S 91.752	V 100 } Hor. S 10 }	89
ABEQ-11	Emerald	"Emerald Downs" 3.5 miles N. of town	V 216.25 S 221.75	V 0.125 } Hor.* S 0.0125 }	89
ABGQ-6	Goondiwindi	3 miles NE. of town	V 175.25 S 180.75	V 0.25 } Hor.* S 0.025 }	89
ABHQ-9	Hughenden	Hughenden Microwave Repeater Station	V 196.26 S 201.76	V 0.1 } Hor. S 0.01 }	89
ABIQ-6	Mount Isa	1.5 miles SE. of Mount Isa	V 175.26 S 180.76	V 0.5 } Hor. S 0.05 }	89
ABJQ-10	Julia Creek	Julia Creek Microwave Repeater Station	V 209.26 S 214.76	V 0.1 } Hor. S 0.01 }	89
ABMQ-4	Mackay	Mount Blackwood	V 95.25 S 100.75	V 100 } Hor. S 10 }	89
ABMKQ-9	Mary Kathleen	Mary Kathleen Microwave Repeater Station	V 196.25 S 201.75	V 0.05 } Hor.* S 0.005 }	89
ABMLQ-6	Mitchell	Mitchell Escarpment, 9.5 miles ESE of town	V 175.25 S 180.75	V 0.1 } Hor. S 0.01 }	89
ABMNQ-7	Morven	6.3 miles S. of town	V 182.25 S 187.75	V 0.05 } Hor. S 0.005 }	89
ABMSQ-9	Miles	"Miles Hill", 5 miles E. of town	V 196.25 S 201.75	V 0.16 } Vert. S 0.016 }	89
ABNQ-9	Cairns	Mount Bellenden-Ker	V 196.24 S 201.74	V 100 } Hor. S 10 }	89
ABRAQ-7	Roma	"Timbury Hills", 2.5 miles E. of town	V 182.25 S 187.75	V 1 } Hor. S 0.1 }	89
ABRQ-3	Rockhampton	Mount Hopeful	V 86.26 S 91.76	V 100 } Hor. S 10 }	89
ABRDQ-6	Richmond	Richmond Microwave Repeater Station	V 175.24 S 180.74	V 0.1 } Hor. S 0.01 }	89
ABSGQ-8	St. George	3.5 miles NNW. of town	V 189.25 S 194.75	V 0.65 } Hor.* S 0.065 }	89
ABSQ-1	Southern Downs	Passchendaele Ridge	V 57.26 S 62.76	V 100 } Hor. S 10 }	89
ABTQ-3	Townsville	Mount Stuart	V 87.27 S 92.77	V 100 } Hor. S 10 }	89
ABWQ-6	Wide Bay	Mount Goonaneman	V 175.24 S 180.74	V 100 } Vert. S 10 }	89
SOUTH AUSTRALIA <i>Metropolitan</i>					
ABS-2	Adelaide	Mount Lofty	V 64.26 S 69.76	V 100 } Hor. S 10 }	89
<i>Country</i>					
ABCS-7	Ceduna	Thevenard	V 182.25 S 187.75	V 0.1 } Hor.* S 0.01 }	89½

APPENDIX D—continued

Call Sign and Channel	Area	Location of Transmitter	Frequencies (MHz) V-Vision S-Sound	Power (kW.e.r.p.) and Polarisation V-Vision S-Sound	Hours of Service per Week (to nearest Quarter Hour)
SOUTH AUSTRALIA—continued					
ABGS-1	South East	Mount Burr	V 57.25 S 62.75	V 100 } Hor. S 10 }	89½
ABNS-1	Spencer Gulf North	The Bluff	V 57.25 S 62.75	V 100 } Vert. S 10 }	89½
ABRS-3	Central East	2.5 miles WSW. of Loxton	V 86.248 S 91.748	V 100 } Vert. S 10 }	89½
ABWS-7	Woomera	1 mile NW. of Woomera	V 182.25 S 187.75	V0.005 } Hor. S 0.0005 }	89½
WESTERN AUSTRALIA Metropolitan					
ABW-2	Perth	Bickley	V 64.25 S 69.75	V 100 } Hor. S 10 }	88½
Country					
ABAW-2	Southern Agricultural	Mount Barker	V 64.24 S 69.74	V 100 } Vert. S 10 }	88½
ABCW-4	Central Agricultural	Mawson Trig	V 95.26 S 100.76	V 100 } Hor. S 10 }	88½
ABCNW-7	Carnarvon	Robinson Street, adjacent to Long Line Equipment Building	V 182.25 S 187.75	V 0.1 } Hor. S 0.01 }	88½
ABDW-10	Dampier	Radio Telephone Site, Kangaroo Hill, 1 mile E. of town	V 209.25 S 214.75	V 0.02 } Hor.* S 0.002 }	88½
ABGW-6	Geraldton	6 miles NE. of Geraldton	V 175.24 S 180.74	V 10 } Hor. S 1 }	88½
ABKAW-7	Karratha	0.5 miles S. of town	V 182.25 S 187.75	V 0.025 } Hor. S 0.0025 }	88½
ABKW-6	Kalgoorlie	4 miles NW. of Kalgoorlie	V 175.25 S 180.75	V 8 } Hor. S 0.8 }	88½
ABNW-7	Norseman	Norseman Microwave Repeater Station	V 182.24 S 187.74	V 0.05 } Hor.* S 0.005 }	88½
ABPHW-7	Port Hedland	4 miles S. of Finucane Island	V 182.25 S 187.75	V 0.34 } Hor. S 0.034 }	88½
ABRBW-9	Roebourne	Radio Telephone Site on Mt. Welcome, 0.5 miles W of town	V 196.25 S 201.75	V 1.0 } Hor.* S 0.1 }	88½
ABSW-5	Bunbury	Mount Lennard	V 102.25 S 107.75	V 100 } Hor. S 10 }	88½
ABSBW-9	Southern Cross-Bullfinch	Ghooli Microwave Repeater Station, 11 miles ESE. of Southern Cross	V 196.26 S 201.76	V 1.0 } Hor.* S 0.1 }	88½
TASMANIA Metropolitan					
ABT-2	Hobart	Mount Wellington	V 64.24 S 69.74	V 100 } Hor. S 10 }	89½
Country					
ABKT-11	King Island	Gentle Annie Hill	V 216.24 S 221.74	V 2 } Hor.* S 0.2 }	89½
ABNT-3	North Eastern Tasmania	Mount Barrow	V 86.20 S 91.70	V 100 } Hor. S 10 }	89½
NORTHERN TERRITORY					
ABD-6	Darwin	Blake Street (near Botanic Gardens)	V 175.25 S 180.75	V 10 } Hor. S 1 }	43½
ABAD-7†	Alice Springs	Heavitree Gap, approx. 2 miles SSW. of Alice Springs	V 182.24 S 187.74	V 0.025 } Hor.* S 0.0025 }	50½

* e.r.p. in direction of maximum radiation.
† Repeater type operation.

APPENDIX E

COMMERCIAL TELEVISION TRANSLATOR STATIONS IN OPERATION ON 30 JUNE 1974

Area Served	Location	Call Sign and Area (Parent Station)	Input Channel	Output Channel	Power (watts) and Polarisation	Licensee
NEW SOUTH WALES						
Armidale	Kelly's Plains	NEN Upper Namoi	9	1	5 Hor.	NEN-ECN Pty. Ltd.
Bateman's Bay-Moruya	Mount Wandera	WIN Illawarra	4	11	50 Hor.	Television Wollongong Transmissions Ltd.
Bega	Mount Mumbulla	WIN Illawarra	11-Bateman's Bay-Moruya & 4-Illawarra ¹	6	100 Hor.	Television Wollongong Transmissions Ltd.
Bonalbo	Brown's Hill	RTN Richmond-Tweed	8	5	1 Vert.	Richmond-Tweed TV Ltd.
Cobar	Fort Bourke Hill	CWN Central Western Slopes	6 ²	10	50 Vert.	Country Television Services Ltd.
Cooma	Mount Roberts	CTC Canberra	7	10	1,000 Vert.	Canberra Television Ltd.
Glen Innes	Merdon's Hill	NEN Upper Namoi	9	3	5 Hor.	NEN-ECN Pty. Ltd.
Goulburn	Mount Gray	CTC Canberra	7	10	50 Vert.	Canberra Television Ltd.
Inverell	'Hillview'—1½ miles ENE. of Inverell	NEN Upper Namoi	9	10	10 Hor.	NEN-ECN Pty. Ltd.
Kandos-Rylstone	Mount Cumber Melon	CBN Central Tablelands	8	10	5 Vert.	Country Television Services Ltd.
Kyogle	Geneva Hill	RTN Richmond-Tweed	8	5	1 Vert.	Richmond-Tweed TV Ltd.
Lithgow	Reservoir Hill	CBN Central Tablelands	8	6 modified—1,000 kHz	5 Vert.	Country Television Services Ltd.
Mudgee	2 miles SW. of Mudgee	CWN Central Western Slopes	6	9	1 Vert.	Country Television Services Ltd.
Murwillumbah	May's Hill	RTN Richmond-Tweed	8	5	5 Hor.	Richmond-Tweed TV Ltd.
Portland-Wallerawang	Garland's Hill, 3½ miles SSW. of Portland	CBN Central Tablelands	8	4	50 Hor.	Country Television Services Ltd.
Snowy Mountains (Khancoban)	Mount Youngal	AMV Upper Murray	4	10	5 Hor.	Snowy Mountains Hydro-Electric Authority.
Upper Hunter	'The Lookout' 6½ miles WNW. of Aberdeen	NBN Newcastle-Hunter River	3	10	100 Hor.	Newcastle Broadcasting and Television Corporation Ltd.
Walcha	Clive Blake's Hill	NEN Upper Namoi	9	1	5 Hor.	NEN-ECN Pty. Ltd.
Wollongong	Broker's Nose	WIN Illawarra	4 ³	3	200 Hor.	Television Wollongong Transmissions Ltd.
VICTORIA						
Alexandra	Burgess Road, near Yarck	GMV Goulburn Valley	6	10	50 Hor.	Goulburn-Murray Television Ltd.

APPENDIX E—continued

Area Served	Location	Call Sign and Area (Parent Station)	Input Channel	Output Channel	Power (watts) and Polarisation	Licensee
VICTORIA—continued						
Bright ..	Eagle Peak	AMV Upper Murray	4	11	2.5 Hor.	Riverina & North East Victoria TV Ltd.
Eildon ..	Near Wightman's Hill	GMV Goulburn Valley	10 (via Alexandra Translator)	3	5 Hor.	Goulburn-Murray Television Ltd.
Myrtleford	Tower Hill	AMV Upper Murray	4 ⁴	9	10 Hor.	Riverina & North East Victoria TV Ltd.
Nhill ..	Mount Lawloit	BTB Ballarat	6 ⁵	7	500 Vert.	Ballarat and Western Victoria Television Ltd.
Portland ..	Mount Clay	BTB Ballarat	6	11	500 Hor.	Ballarat and Western Victoria Television Ltd.
Swan Hill ..	Goschen	BCV Bendigo	8 ⁶	11	1,000 Vert.	Bendigo and Central Victoria Telecasters Ltd.
Warrnambool-Port Fairy	Tower Hill	BTB Ballarat	6	9	500 Vert.	Ballarat and Western Victoria Television Ltd.
QUEENSLAND						
Blackwater Bluff ..	Cutlers Hill	RTQ Rockhampton	7	10	5 Hor.	Utah Development Company.
Bowen ..	Seacom Site—Sprole Castle	TNQ Townsville	7 ⁷	1	100 Hor.	Telecasters North Queensland Ltd.
Cardstone Village ⁸ ..	2 miles E. of Cardstone Village	TNQ Townsville	7	5	1 Vert.	Northern Electric Authority of Queensland.
Collinsville	½ mile ESE. of Mount Devlin Trig	MVQ Mackay	6	11	5 Hor.	Mackay Television Ltd.
Cracow ..	Golden Plateau	RTQ Rockhampton	7	5	1 Hor.	Golden Plateau No Liability.
Gladstone ..	Maunalor Hill	RTQ Rockhampton	7	10	1 Hor.	Rockhampton Television Ltd.
Goonyella-Moranbah	Carborough Range (Southern end)	MVQ Mackay	8 (via Nebo Translator)	11	500 Hor.	Utah Development Company.
Gympie ..	Seacom Site—Black Mountain	WBQ Wide Bay	8	1	500 Vert.	Wide Bay-Burnett Television Ltd.
Monto ..	Mulgildie Plateau	WBQ Wide Bay	8	5	100 Vert.	Wide Bay-Burnett Television Ltd.
Nebo ..	Smith's Hill (4 miles north of Nebo)	MVQ Mackay	6	8	5 Hor.	Utah Development Company.
Toowoomba	Mt. Lofty	DDQ Darling Downs	10	5 ⁹	25 Hor.	Darling Downs TV Ltd.
Townsville ..	Seacom Site—Yarrowonga	TNQ Townsville	7	9	5 Hor.	Telecasters North Queensland Ltd.
SOUTH AUSTRALIA						
Cowell ..	Mt. Olinthus	GTS Spencer Gulf North	4	8	50 Vert.	Spencer Gulf Telecasters Ltd.
SOUTH AUSTRALIA—continued						
Port Lincoln	Borthwicks Hill	GTS Spencer Gulf North	8 (via Cowell Translator)	5	50 Hor.	Spencer Gulf Telecasters Ltd.
WESTERN AUSTRALIA						
Kambalda	Red Hill	VEW Kalgoorlie	8	3	5 Hor.	Mid-Western Television Pty. Ltd.

APPENDIX E—continued

Area Served	Location	Call Sign and Area (Parent Station)	Input Channel	Output Channel	Power (watts) and Polarisation	Licensee
TASMANIA						
Derby ..	1 mile NW. of Derby	TNT North Eastern Tasmania	9	11	0.2 Hor.	Northern Television (TNT 9) Pty. Ltd.
Gowrie Park	1½ miles NW. of Gowrie Park	TNT North Eastern Tasmania	9	1	1 Hor.	Northern Television (TNT 9) Pty. Ltd.
Maydena	Abbott's Lookout	TVT Hobart	6	8	1 Hor.	Tasmanian Television Ltd.
Queenstown-Zeehan ..	Mount Owen	TVT Hobart	6	8	50 Hor.	Tasmanian Television Ltd.
Rosebery-Renison Bell	Mount Read	TVT Hobart	8 (via Queens-town Translator)	10	5 Hor.	Tasmanian Television Ltd.
Savage River-Luina ..	Mount Cleveland	TNT North Eastern Tasmania	10 (via Waratah Translator)	7	5 Hor.	Northern Television (TNT 9) Pty. Ltd.
South Launceston	Juliana Street	TNT North Eastern Tasmania	9	11	1 Hor.	Northern Television (TNT 9) Pty. Ltd.
St Mary's-Fingal Valley	South Sister Hill	TNT North Eastern Tasmania	9	11	50 Vert.	Northern Television (TNT 9) Pty. Ltd.
Stanley ..	The Nut	TNT North Eastern Tasmania	9	6	50 Vert.	Northern Television (TNT 9) Pty. Ltd.
Strathgordon	Twelvetrees Range, near Strathgordon	TVT Hobart	6	8	10 Hor.	Tasmanian Television Ltd.
Swansea-Bicheno ..	½ mile South of Bicheno	TVT Hobart	6	8	50 Hor.-Swansea Vert. Bicheno	Tasmanian Television Ltd.
Taroona ..	White Rock Point	TVT Hobart	6	8	50 Hor.	Tasmanian Television Ltd.
Waratah ..	Companion Hill	TNT North Eastern Tasmania	9	10	5 Hor.	Northern Television (TNT 9) Pty. Ltd.

1 Diversity Reception.

2 Via microwave—intermediate repeater stations at Hermidale and Mount Boppy.

3 Via VHF/UHF Translator at WIN Studios.

4 Via UHF relay at Mount Stanley.

5 Via UHF relay at Mount Arapiles.

6 Via UHF relay at Gredgwin.

7 Via UHF relays at Dick's Rise and Main Creek.

8 The station at Cardstone Village is operating on a temporary basis and its operation is being reviewed.

9 Channel 5 allocated on a temporary basis subject to withdrawal on twelve months notice.

APPENDIX F

NATIONAL TELEVISION TRANSLATOR STATIONS IN OPERATION ON 30 JUNE 1974

Area Served	Location	Call Sign and Area (Parent Station)	Input Channel	Output Channel	Power (watts) and Polarisation
NEW SOUTH WALES					
Armidale	Kelly's Plains ..	ABUN Upper Namoi	7	4	5 Hor.
Bateman's Bay-Moruya ..	Mount Wandera ..	ABWN Illawarra	5A	9	50 Hor.
Bonalbo	Brown's Hill ..	ABRN Richmond-Tweed	6	3	1 Vert.
Bourke-Brewarrina ..	Mount Oxley ..	ABN Sydney	2 ¹	4	1,000 Hor.
Cobar	Fort Bourke Hill ..	ABN Sydney	2 ¹	2	10 Vert.
Cooma	Nanny Goat Hill ..	ABS Bega-Cooma	8	0	5 Mixed
Glen Innes	Merdon's Hill ..	ABUN Upper Namoi	7	0	5 Hor.
Goulburn	Mount Gray ..	ABC Canberra	3	0	50 Vert.
Inverell	'Hillview', 1½ miles ENE, of Inverell	ABUN Upper Namoi	7	2	5 Hor.
Kandos-Rylstone ..	Mount Cumber Melon	ABCN Central Tablelands	1	0	5 Vert.
Kyogle	Geneva Hill ..	ABRN Richmond-Tweed	6	3	1 Vert.
Lithgow	Reservoir Hill ..	ABCN Central Tablelands	1	5	5 Vert.
Mudgee	2 miles SW. of Mudgee	ABQN Central Western Slopes	5	11	1 Vert.
Nyngan	Nyngan	ABN Sydney	2 ¹	3	5 Vert.
Portland-Wallerawang ..	Garland's Hill, 3½ miles SSW. of Portland	ABCN Central Tablelands	1	0	50 Hor.
Upper Hunter	'The Lookout', 6½ miles WNW. of Aberdeen	ABHN Newcastle- Hunter River	5	2	100 Hor.
Walcha	Clive Blake's Hill ..	ABUN Upper Namoi	7	5	5 Hor.
VICTORIA					
Alexandra	Burgess Road near Yarck	ABGV Goulburn Valley	3	5	50 Hor.
Eildon	Near Wightman's Hill	ABGV Goulburn Valley	5 (via Alexandra Translator)	1	1.25 ² Hor.
Myrtleford	Tower Hill ..	ABGV Goulburn Valley	3 ³	2	25 Hor.
Nhill	Mount Lawloit ..	ABRV Ballarat	3 ⁴	9	500 Vert.
Orbost	Mount Raymond	ABL La Trobe Valley	4	2	20 Vert.
Portland	Mount Clay ..	ABRV Ballarat	2 (via Warr- nambool Translator)	4	500 Hor.
Warrnambool-Port Fairy	Tower Hill ..	ABRV Ballarat	3	2	500 Vert.
QUEENSLAND					
Bowen	Seacom Site Sprole Castle	ABTQ Townsville	3	5	100 Hor.

APPENDIX F—continued

Area Served	Location	Call Sign and Area (Parent Station)	Input Channel	Output Channel	Power (watts) and Polarisation
QUEENSLAND—continued					
Collinsville	½ mile ESE. of Mount Devlin Trig	ABMQ Mackay	4	8	5 Hor.
Gladstone	Maunalor Hill ..	ABRQ Rockhampton	3	5	10 Hor.
Gympie	Seacom Site-Black Mountain	ABWQ Wide Bay	6	4	500 Vert.
Monto	Mulgildie Plateau	ABWQ Wide Bay	6	1	50 Vert.
Townsville.. .. .	Seacom Site Yarrowonga	ABTQ Townsville	3	10	5 Hor.
SOUTH AUSTRALIA					
Bordertown	Microwave Repeater Station Bordertown	ABS Adelaide	2 ⁵	2	100 ⁶ Vert.
Cowell	Mount Olinthus ..	ABNS Spencer Gulf North	1	6	50 Vert.
Keith	Microwave Repeater Station Keith	ABS Adelaide	2 ⁵	4	50 Vert.
Port Lincoln	Borthwicks Hill ..	ABNS Spencer Gulf North	6 (via Cowell Translator)	3	50 Hor.
WESTERN AUSTRALIA					
Kambalda	Red Hill	ABKW Kalgoorlie	6	5	5 Hor.
Katanning	Fairfield Microwave Repeater Station	ABW Perth	2 ⁷	4	50 Vert.
Wagin	Mt Latham Microwave Repeater Station	ABW Perth	2 ⁷	8	1,000 Hor.
TASMANIA					
Gowrie Park	1½ miles NW. of Gowrie Park	ABNT North Eastern Tasmania	3	11	1 Hor.
Queenstown-Zeehan ..	Mount Owen ..	ABT Hobart	2	4	50 Hor.
Rosebery-Renison Bell ..	Mount Read ..	ABT Hobart	4 (via Queenstown Translator)	1	5 Hor.
Savage River-Luina ..	Mount Cleveland	ABNT North Eastern Tasmania	2 (via Waratah Translator)	4	5 Hor.
South Launceston ..	Juliana Street ..	ABNT North Eastern Tasmania	3	1	1 Hor.
St Mary's-Fingal Valley	South Sister Hill	ABNT North Eastern Tasmania	3	1	50 Vert.
Stanley	The Nut	ABNT North Eastern Tasmania	3	1	50 Vert.
Strahan	P.M.G.'s Radio Telephone Site at Strahan	ABT Hobart	4 (via Queenstown Translator)	10	1 Hor.

APPENDIX F—continued

Area Served	Location	Call Sign and Area (Parent Station)	Input Channel	Output Channel	Power (watts) and Polarisation
TASMANIA—continued					
Strathgordon	Twelvetees Range near Strathgordon	ABT Hobart	2	5	5 Hor.
Waratah	Companion Hill ..	ABNT North Eastern Tasmania	3	2	35 Hor.

1 Microwave relay from Sydney.

2 Commenced on 5 watts and reduced to 1.25 watts to avoid interference to reception of another station.

3 Via UHF relay at Mount Stanley.

4 Via UHF relay at Mount Arapiles.

5 Microwave relay from Adelaide.

6 Operating at 100 watts, after increasing from 80 watts, instead of 500 watts initially proposed, pending review of reception conditions.

7 Microwave relay from Perth.

APPENDIX G

TELEVISION REPEATER STATIONS IN OPERATION ON 30 JUNE 1974

Call Sign	Area Served	Location	Channel	Power (watts) (Transmitter) and Polarisation	Licensee
QUEENSLAND					
WEQR	Weipa	Trundling Point	7	10 Hor.	Commonwealth Aluminium Corp. Ltd.
WESTERN AUSTRALIA					
CKWR	Koolan Island	Koolan Township	7	10 Hor.	Dampier Mining Co. Ltd.
CKWR	Cockatoo Island	Cockatoo Township	9 (Relays Programmes from CKWR Koolan Island)	10 Hor.	Dampier Mining Co. Ltd.
HTWR	Mount Tom Price	Mount Tom Price	7	10 Hor.	Hamersley Iron Pty. Ltd.
HTWR	Mount Nameless	Mount Nameless	9 (Relays Programmes of HTWR Mount Tom Price)	10 Hor.	Hamersley Iron Pty. Ltd.
HTWR	Paraburdoo	2.5 miles S. of Paraburdoo	11 (Relays Programmes of HTWR Mount Tom Price via HTWR Mount Nameless)	25 Hor.	Hamersley Iron Pty. Ltd.
NEWR	Newman	Newman Township	7	5 Hor.	Mt Newman Mining Co. Pty. Ltd.
NORTHERN TERRITORY					
GEMR	Groote Eylandt	Alyangula Township	7	10 Hor.	Groote Eylandt Mining Co. Pty. Ltd.

APPENDIX H

COMMERCIAL TELEVISION STATIONS
PRINCIPAL SHAREHOLDERS IN LICENSEE COMPANIESAUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY
CANNBERRA TELEVISION LTD (CTC)

	50c Stock Units
The Federal Capital Press of Australia Pty Ltd	360,000
Vident Pty Ltd	119,000
Australian Capital Property Holdings Ltd.	70,700
Daniel Bros & Co. Pty Ltd	59,600
Others	590,700
Total issued stock units.. .. .	1,200,000

NEW SOUTH WALES
(Metropolitan)
AMALGAMATED TELEVISION SERVICES PTY LTD (ATN)

	\$2 Shares
John Fairfax & Sons Ltd	1,061,630
Fairfax Corporation Pty Ltd	216,896
Associated Newspapers Ltd	125,000
The Australian Broadcasting Co. Pty Ltd	58,592
Others	32,000
Total issued shares	1,494,118

TELEVISION CORPORATION LTD (TCN)

	50c Ordinary Stock Units	50c Preferred Shares
Consolidated Press Holdings Ltd	7,402,388	699,438
Others	2,741,093	309,017
Totals	10,143,481	1,008,455

UNITED TELECASTERS SYDNEY LTD (TEN)

	50c Shares
C.S.R. Ltd	1,111,111
Amalgamated Wireless (Australasia) Ltd	1,111,111
Email Ltd	1,111,110
N.B.C. International Ltd	1,000,000
Bank of New South Wales	664,666
E.M.I. (Australia) Ltd	500,000
Others	4,502,002
Total issued shares	10,000,000

(Country)
BROKEN HILL TELEVISION LTD (BKN)

	50c Shares
Spencer Gulf Telecasters Ltd	170,149
Broken Hill Theatres Pty Ltd	10,000
Others	19,851
Total issued shares	200,000

APPENDIX H—continued

COUNTRY TELEVISION SERVICES LTD (CBN)

	50c Stock Units
Email Ltd	249,040
Country Life Newspaper Co. Ltd	112,145
Western Newspapers Ltd	92,922
The Mutual Life and Citizens Assurance Co. Ltd	84,150
Others	1,320,213
Total issued stock units.. .. .	1,858,470

COUNTRY TELEVISION SERVICES LTD (CWN)
See CBN
NEN-ECN PTY LTD (ECN)

	\$1 Shares
Television New England Ltd	1,000
Total issued shares	1,000

MURRUMBIDGEE TELEVISION LTD (MTN)

	50c Stock Units
H. Jones and Co. (Sydney) Pty Ltd	372,250
2RG Broadcasters Pty Ltd	96,900
Australasian Jam Co. Pty Ltd	54,449
Others	476,401
Total issued stock units.. .. .	1,000,000

NEWCASTLE BROADCASTING AND TELEVISION CORPORATION LTD (NBN)

	50c Shares
Telecommunication Securities Ltd	332,845
Radio 2UE Sydney Pty Ltd	290,345
Bank of New South Wales Nominees Pty Ltd	278,747
Wales Nominees (Canberra) Pty Ltd	216,000
United Broadcasting Co. Pty Ltd	162,001
Mercantile Mutual Insurance Co. Ltd	126,000
Others	844,062
Total issued shares	2,250,000

NEN-ECN PTY LTD (NEN)
See ECN
NORTHERN RIVERS TELEVISION LTD (NRN)

	50c Shares
Richmond River Broadcasters Pty Ltd	263,180
Northern Star-Ltd	112,600
Tweed Radio and Broadcasting Co. Pty Ltd	68,480
Daily Examiner Pty Ltd	60,800
Australian Capital Property Holdings Ltd.	60,000
Others	1,434,768
Total issued shares	1,999,828

APPENDIX H—continued

RICHMOND-TWEED TV LTD (RTN)

Northern Rivers Television Ltd	25c Shares	1,399,800
Total issued shares		1,399,800

RIVERINA & NORTH EAST VICTORIA TV LTD (RVN)

Elwood Pty Ltd	30c Shares	511,339
Estate E. V. Roberts		200,000
R. H. & M. Holdings Pty Ltd		149,000
A. and F. Sullivan Pty Ltd		101,627
Border Morning Mail Pty Ltd		46,054
Others		691,980
Total issued shares		1,700,000

TELEVISION WOLLONGONG TRANSMISSIONS LTD (WIN)

Media Securities Ltd	\$1 Stock Units	398,950
Euroka Pty Ltd		131,800
Interstate Television Holdings Pty Ltd		101,000
Others		368,250
Total issued stock units		1,000,000

VICTORIA
(Metropolitan)
AUSTARAMA TELEVISION PTY LTD (ATV)

Ansett Transport Industries Ltd	\$2 Shares	2,500,000
Total issued shares		2,500,000

GENERAL TELEVISION CORPORATION PTY LTD (GTV)

Independent Television Corporation Pty Ltd	\$2 Shares	802,771
Consolidated Press Holdings Ltd		141,629
Greater Union Organization Pty Ltd		67,600
Total issued shares		1,012,000

HERALD-SUN TV PTY LTD (HSV)

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

(Country)
RIVERINA & NORTH EAST VICTORIA TV LTD (AMV)
See RVN

BENDIGO AND CENTRAL VICTORIA TELECASTERS LTD (BCV)

Victorian Broadcasting Network Ltd	50c Shares	1,100,000
Central Victoria Broadcasters Pty Ltd		100,000
Total issued shares		1,200,000

APPENDIX H—continued

BALLARAT AND WESTERN VICTORIA TELEVISION LTD (BTV)

Associated Broadcasting Services Ltd	50c Shares	439,245
Ballarat Courier Pty Ltd		181,360
Ballarat Broadcasters Pty Ltd		181,285
Others		598,110
Total issued shares		1,400,000

V.B.N. LIMITED (GLV)

Victorian Broadcasting Network Ltd	50c Ordinary Shares	981,538	\$2 Cumulative Redeemable Preference Shares
Central Murray Broadcasters Pty Ltd			105,000
Central Victoria Broadcasters Pty Ltd			10,000
Grenfell Investments Pty Ltd			10,000
Latrobe Valley and Gippsland Broadcasters Pty Ltd	200,000		420,000
Western Province Radio Pty Ltd			184,000
Others		18,462	
Total issued shares		1,200,000	729,000

GOULBURN-MURRAY TELEVISION LTD (GMV)

Associated Broadcasting Services Ltd	50c Shares	1,200,000
Total issued shares		1,200,000

SUNRAYSIA TELEVISION LTD (STV)

Sunraysia Broadcasters Pty Ltd	50c Shares	59,200
Elliott Newspaper Group Pty Ltd		41,000
Central Murray Broadcasters Pty Ltd		35,000
Electronic Industries Ltd		34,000
Sunraysia Publishing Co. Pty Ltd		32,000
M. A. Harrison		32,000
Others		466,800
Total issued shares		700,000

QUEENSLAND
(Metropolitan)
BRISBANE TV LTD (BTQ)

Colonial Mutual Life Assurance Society Ltd	50c Ordinary Shares		\$2 Cumulative Redeemable Preference Shares
Queensland Newspapers Pty Ltd		240,000	800,000
Telegraph Investment Co. Pty Ltd		163,000	
Associated Newspapers Ltd (England)		100,000	
Amalgamated Wireless (Australasia) Ltd		60,000	
Commonwealth Broadcasting Corporation (Queensland) Pty Ltd		50,000	
Television Corporation Ltd		48,400	
The Herald and Weekly Times Ltd.		40,000	
Others		748,600	
Total issued shares		1,450,000	800,000

APPENDIX H—continued

QUEENSLAND TELEVISION LTD (QTQ)

	25c Stock Units
Fairfax Publications Pty Ltd	507,600
Amalgamated Television Services Pty Ltd	500,800
Fairfax Corporation Pty Ltd	500,400
National Broadcasting Co. Inc. (U.S.A.)	303,000
Interstate Television Holdings Pty Ltd	300,000
P.M.S. Investments Pty Ltd	269,400
Others	646,000
Total issued stock units.. .. .	3,027,200

UNIVERSAL TELECASTERS QLD. LTD (TVQ)

	50c Shares
Ansett Transport Industries Ltd	2,000,000
Total issued shares	2,000,000

(Country)
DARLING DOWNS TV LTD (DDQ)

	50c Shares
Commonwealth Broadcasting Corporation (Queensland) Pty Ltd ..	129,600
Gold Radio Service Pty Ltd	70,000
Tasmanian Television Ltd	60,000
PNQ Investments Pty Ltd	52,000
Newcastle Broadcasting and Television Corporation Ltd	50,000
Others	1,038,400
Total issued shares	1,400,000

FAR NORTHERN TELEVISION LTD (FNQ)

	50c Shares
Telecasters North Queensland Ltd	1,000,000
Total issued shares	1,000,000

MOUNT ISA TELEVISION PTY LTD (ITQ)

	\$1 Shares
Fotheringham Investments Pty Ltd.. .. .	71,920
Samuel Allen and Sons Ltd	20,500
Mount Isa Mines Ltd	21,000
News Ltd	6,860
Tropicair Theatres Pty Ltd	6,860
Telecasters North Queensland Ltd	6,860
Others	6,000
Total issued shares	140,000

MACKAY TELEVISION LTD (MVQ)

	50c Shares
Mackay Theatres (Estate Late John Taylor)	79,196
Tingalpa Hotel Pty Ltd	62,000
Buss and Turner Pty Ltd	47,000
Telecasters North Queensland Ltd	32,000
Mackay Printing and Publishing Co. Pty Ltd	30,000
Others	389,804
Total issued shares	640,000

APPENDIX H—continued

ROCKHAMPTON TELEVISION LTD (RTQ)

	50c Shares
Mackay Television Ltd	50,000
Rockhampton Newspaper Co. Pty Ltd	50,000
Rockhampton Broadcasting Co. Pty Ltd	40,000
Others	860,000
Total issued shares	1,000,000

TELECASTERS NORTH QUEENSLAND LTD (TNQ)

	50c Shares
Ayr Broadcasters Pty Ltd	100,100
The North Queensland Newspaper Co. Ltd	49,937
Croesus Pty Ltd	42,566
Amalgamated Wireless (Australasia) Ltd	40,245
Samuel Allen and Sons Ltd	40,240
Others	531,826
Total issued shares	804,914

DARLING DOWNS TV LTD (SDQ)
See DDQ

WIDE BAY- BURNETT TELEVISION LTD (WBQ)

	50c Shares
Bundaberg Broadcasters Pty Ltd	90,000
Maryborough Broadcasting Co. Pty Ltd	40,000
Others	870,000
Total issued shares	1,000,000

SOUTH AUSTRALIA
(Metropolitan)
TELEVISION BROADCASTERS LTD (ADS)

	50c Shares
Advertiser Newspapers Ltd	920,000
Associated Newspapers Ltd (England)	375,000
Midlands Broadcasting Services Ltd	300,000
5KA Holdings Pty Ltd	300,000
Australian Broadcasting Co. Pty Ltd	74,700
Others	1,030,300
Total issued shares	3,000,000

SOUTHERN TELEVISION CORPORATION LTD (NWS)

	50c Shares
News Ltd	1,150,000
Total issued shares	1,150,000

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN TELECASTERS LTD (SAS)

	50c Shares
TVW Ltd	4,000,000
Total issued shares	4,000,000

APPENDIX H—continued

(Country)
SPENCER GULF TELECASTERS LTD (GTS)

	50c Shares
J. M. Sturrock Pty Ltd	380,443
B.H.P. Nominees Pty Ltd	55,000
G. A. Warner	33,203
Amalgamated Wireless (Australasia) Ltd	33,000
The Mutual Life and Citizens Assurance Co. Ltd	32,250
Others	274,707
Total issued shares	775,400

SOUTH EAST TELECASTERS LTD (SES)

	50c Shares
Scott's Agencies Pty Ltd	154,104
G. A. Warner	60,000
B.T.V. Pty Ltd	20,000
Estate Late Sir Arthur Warner	20,000
Others	345,396
Total issued shares	599,500

WESTERN AUSTRALIA
(Metropolitan)
SWAN TELEVISION LTD (STW)

	50c Shares
Derwent Securities Pty Ltd	415,200
Chesham Securities Pty Ltd	355,000
Cavan Pty Ltd	149,800
Dominion Investments Pty Ltd	141,500
Saranna Pty Ltd	137,830
Queensland Insurance Co. Ltd	106,666
Broadway Investments Pty Ltd	85,400
Others	1,808,604
Total issued shares	3,200,000

TVW LTD (TVW)

	50c Shares
National Mutual Life Association of Australasia Ltd	212,342
Tasmanian Television Ltd	250,124
Goulburn-Murray Television Ltd	240,000
The Mutual Life and Citizens Assurance Co. Ltd	205,500
Others	5,124,181
Total issued shares	6,032,147

(Country)
SOUTH WESTERN TELECASTERS LTD (BTW)

	50c Shares
Swan Brewery Co. Ltd	67,800
Underwriting and Insurance Ltd	45,000
J. M. Sturrock Pty Ltd	44,000
Southern Television Corporation Ltd	42,600
C. Zempilas	40,000
Best Securities Pty Ltd	31,200
Others	733,400
Total issued shares	1,004,000

APPENDIX H—continued

SOUTH WESTERN TELECASTERS LTD (GSW)
see BTW
MID WESTERN TELEVISION PTY LTD (VEW)

	\$1 Shares	
	Paid to 75c	Fully Paid
Group Television Services Pty Ltd	53,500	—
O. and I. Patroni	6,600	—
T. T. Watson	5,000	—
Swan Brewery Co. Ltd	5,000	150
Southern Television Corporation Ltd	4,900	—
Highway Motel (Kalgoorlie) Pty Ltd	4,450	—
Viewway Drive-In Theatre Pty Ltd	4,075	—
Others	19,475	3,500
Total issued shares	103,000	3,650

TASMANIA
(Metropolitan)
TASMANIAN TELEVISION LTD (TVT)

	50c Shares
Davies Bros. Ltd	206,373
Robert Nettlefold Pty Ltd	145,725
The Examiner Newspaper Pty Ltd	107,500
Associated Broadcasting Services Ltd	75,000
Metropolitan Broadcasters Pty Ltd	62,875
E. G. McRae	61,000
Australian Mutual Provident Society	51,875
Commercial Broadcasters Pty Ltd	50,000
Others	1,038,634
Total issued shares	1,798,982

(Country)
NORTHERN TELEVISION (TNT 9) PTY LTD (TNT)

	\$2 Shares
Examiner-Northern TV Ltd	183,000
Total issued shares	183,000

NORTHERN TERRITORY
TERRITORY TELEVISION PTY LTD (NTD)

	\$1 Shares
Group Television Services Pty Ltd	35,000
L. C. Ah Toy	15,000
J.H.B. Bell	15,000
Suttons Motors (Darwin) Pty Ltd	15,000
H. J. Bell (Estate)	10,000
Adelphi Pty Ltd	10,000
J. C. Hickman	10,000
V. B. Perkins	10,000
Others	37,850
Total issued shares	157,850

APPENDIX I

MULTIPLE SHAREHOLDING INTERESTS OF NEWSPAPERS
AND OTHERS IN BROADCASTING AND TELEVISION STATIONS

This Appendix lists newspaper companies and other companies or persons which have substantial shareholding interests, directly or indirectly, in two or more licences for commercial broadcasting stations or commercial television stations. The Appendix is divided into four sections:

- I — Capital City Newspapers.
- II — Provincial and Country Newspapers.
- III — Overseas Newspapers.
- IV — Other organizations.

(I) CAPITAL CITY NEWSPAPERS

ADVERTISER NEWSPAPERS LTD (*The Advertiser, Adelaide*)
Television

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

Broadcasting

5AD Adelaide Holds the licence for the station.
5MU Murray Bridge Wholly-owned subsidiary companies hold the licences for 5MU, 5PI and 5SE.
5PI Crystal Brook
5SE Mount Gambier

(Advertiser Newspapers Ltd also holds 4,044,890 of the 62,359,755 ordinary shares in The Herald and Weekly Times Ltd (*see below*) and 165,000 of the 10,819,351 ordinary shares in Queensland Press Ltd (*see below*.)

DAVIES BROS. LTD (*The Mercury, Hobart*)
Television

TVT Hobart Holds 206,373 of the 1,798,982 shares in the licensee company and in addition, has a 50 per cent interest in Commercial Broadcasters Pty Ltd which holds 50,000 shares in the licensee company.

TNT North Eastern Tasmania Area Tasmanian Television Ltd, licensee of TVT (*see above*) holds 179,998 of the 3,600,000 stock units in Examiner-Northern TV Ltd, which company holds all the shares in the licensee company.

Broadcasting

7HO Hobart Holds 100,000 of the 200,000 shares in the licensee company.
7EX Launceston Tasmanian Television Ltd, licensee of TVT (*see above*) holds 179,998 of the 3,600,000 stock units in Examiner-Northern TV Ltd which company holds all the shares in W. R. Rolph & Sons Pty Ltd a subsidiary company of which holds all the shares in the licensee company.

(*See below* for interests of Tasmanian Television Ltd. In addition, Davies Bros. Ltd holds 9,900 of the 62,359,755 ordinary shares in The Herald and Weekly Times Ltd (*see below*) and 19,440 of the 23,460,000 ordinary shares in Advertiser Newspapers (*see above*.)

JOHN FAIRFAX LTD (*The Sydney Morning Herald*)
Television

Directly and through subsidiary companies:

CTC Canberra Area Holds 360,000 of the 1,200,000 stock units in the licensee company.
ATN Sydney Holds 1,403,526 of the 1,494,118 shares in the licensee company.
NBN Newcastle-Hunter River Area John Fairfax Ltd has a 45 per cent interest in Newcastle Newspapers Pty Ltd, which through a wholly-owned subsidiary company, Newcastle Morning Herald and Miners' Advocate Pty Ltd, holds 216,000 of the 2,250,000 shares in the licensee company.

NRN Grafton-Kempsey Area .. Canberra Television Ltd, licensee of CTC (*see above*) holds 16,300 of the 1,999,828 shares in the licensee company.

RTN Richmond-Tweed Area .. Northern Rivers Television Ltd, licensee of NRN (*see above*) holds all the shares in the licensee company.

WIN Illawarra Area Holds 101,000 of the 1,000,000 stock units in the licensee company.
QTQ Brisbane Holds 1,308,000 of the 3,027,200 stock units in the licensee company. In addition, the licensee of ATN Sydney (*see above*) holds 500,800 stock units in the licensee company.

DDQ Darling Downs Area .. Newcastle Broadcasting and Television Corporation Ltd, licensee of NBN (*see above*) holds 50,000 of the 1,400,000 shares in the licensee company.
SDQ Southern Downs Area .. In addition Ballarat and Western Victoria Television Ltd, licensee of BTQ (*see above*) holds 36,000 shares in the licensee company.

APPENDIX I—continued

Broadcasting

3XY Melbourne Holds 3,160,330 of the 6,000,000 shares in David Syme & Co. Ltd, which has a 15 per cent interest in the operating company of 3XY

John Fairfax Ltd, through a wholly-owned subsidiary company, holds 3,567,280 of the 12,672,000 ordinary shares in Macquarie Broadcasting Holdings Ltd, which, through subsidiary companies, has the following interest in broadcasting stations:

2GB Sydney Holds all the shares in the licensee company.
2CA Canberra Holds 30,000 ordinary and 1,613 preference shares in totals of 30,000 ordinary and 2,050 preference shares in the licensee company.
2WL Wollongong Holds all the shares in the licensee company.
3AW Melbourne Holds all the shares in the licensee company.
4BH Brisbane Holds 11,487 of the 12,500 shares in the licensee company.
5DN Adelaide Holds all the shares in the licensee company.

THE HERALD AND WEEKLY TIMES LTD (*The Herald, Melbourne*)
Television

TEN Sydney Holds 226,000 of the 750,000 shares in J. C. Williamson Ltd, which holds 222,222 of the 10,000,000 shares in the licensee company.

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

BTQ Brisbane Holds 40,000 of the 1,450,000 shares in the licensee company and 4,376,689 of the 11,139,351 shares in Queensland Press Ltd, which through two wholly-owned subsidiary companies, Telegraph Investment Co. Pty Ltd and Queensland Newspapers Pty Ltd holds 403,000 of the shares in the licensee company. In addition, Advertiser Newspapers Ltd (*see ADS below*) holds 165,000 of the 11,139,351 shares in Queensland Press Ltd.

ADS Adelaide Holds 7,192,704 of the 23,460,000 ordinary shares in Advertiser Newspapers Ltd, which, with its wholly-owned subsidiary company, Midlands Broadcasting Services Ltd holds 1,220,000 of the 3,000,000 shares in the licensee company. The Argus and Australasian Ltd, a wholly-owned subsidiary company, also holds 51,840 shares in Advertiser Newspapers Ltd. In addition, Davies Bros. Ltd (*see TVT below*) holds 19,440 and Telegraph Investment Co. Pty Ltd (*see BTQ above*) holds 24,000 of the 23,460,000 ordinary shares in Advertiser Newspapers Ltd.

TVT Hobart Holds 499,843 of the 1,039,920 ordinary shares in Davies Bros. Ltd, which holds 206,373 of the 1,798,982 shares in the licensee company. Davies Bros. Ltd also has a 50 per cent interest in Commercial Broadcasters Pty Ltd, which holds 50,000 shares in the licensee company. In addition Telegraph Investment Co. Pty Ltd (*see BTQ above*) holds 64,639 of the 1,039,920 ordinary shares in Davies Bros. Ltd.

SAS Adelaide TVW Ltd, licensee of TVW (*see below*) holds all the shares in the licensee company.

TVW Perth Holds all the 9,216,316 ordinary shares in West Australian Newspapers Ltd (Publisher of *The West Australian*, Perth) which holds 93,750 of the 6,032,147 shares in the licensee company. In addition, Tasmanian Television Ltd (*see above*) holds 250,124 shares in the licensee company.

Broadcasting

3DB Melbourne Holds the licence for the station.
3GL Geelong Holds all the 900,000 shares in Geelong Advertiser (Holdings) Pty Ltd, a subsidiary of which holds all the shares in the licensee company.

3XY Melbourne Holds 841,800 ordinary shares in David Syme and Co. Ltd which has a 15 per cent interest in the operating company of 3XY.

4AK Oakey Holds 4,376,689 of the 11,139,351 shares in Queensland Press Ltd (*see below*).

4BK Brisbane
4AM Atherton
4BH Brisbane W.A. Broadcasters Pty Ltd, a wholly-owned subsidiary company of West Australian Newspapers Ltd (*see TVW above*), holds 1,090 of the 12,500 shares in the licensee company.

5AD Adelaide Holds 7,192,704 of the 23,460,000 ordinary shares in Advertiser Newspapers Ltd (licensee of 5AD), subsidiary companies of which hold the licences for 5PI, 5MU and 5SE. The Argus and Australasian Ltd, a wholly-owned subsidiary company of The Herald and Weekly Times Ltd, also holds 51,840 shares in the licensee company of 5AD. The Herald and Weekly Times Ltd has a further interest in Advertiser Newspapers Ltd through its shareholdings in Davies Bros. Ltd and Telegraph Investment Co. Pty Ltd (subsidiary of Queensland Press Ltd) which holds 19,440 and 24,000 shares respectively in Advertiser Newspapers Ltd.

6IX Perth TVW Ltd (*see above*), holds all the shares in the licensee company.

6BY Bridgetown

APPENDIX I—continued

6MD	Merredin		
6WB	Katanning		
7HO	Hobart	.. .. .	Holds 499,483 of the 1,039,920 ordinary shares in Davies Bros. Ltd which has a 50 per cent interest in the licensee company. The Herald and Weekly Times Ltd has a further interest in Davies Bros. Ltd through its shareholding in Queensland Press Ltd, a subsidiary company of which Telegraph Investment Co. Pty Ltd holds 64,639 shares.
7EX	Launceston	.. .. .	Tasmanian Television Ltd, licensee of TVT (<i>see above</i>) holds 179,998 stock units in Examiner-Northern TV Ltd which holds all the shares in W. R. Rolph & Sons Pty Ltd, a subsidiary company of which holds all the shares in the licensee company.

(*See below for interests of Tasmanian Television Ltd (see above). W. A. Broadcasters Pty Ltd (see 4BH above) holds 448,254 of the 12,672,000 shares in Macquarie Broadcasting Holdings Ltd (see below). Queensland Press Ltd (see above) holds approximately 33 per cent of the shares in Provincial Newspapers (Qld.) Ltd (see Appendix J.)*)

NEWS LTD (*The News, Adelaide, (Daily Telegraph, Sydney)*)
Television

TEN	Sydney	.. .. .	Mirror Newspapers Ltd (<i>The Daily Mirror, Sydney</i>) a subsidiary company, holds 140,000 of the 10,000,000 shares in the licensee company.
NEN	Upper Namoi Area	.. .. .	Holds 33,267 of the 100,000 shares in Tamworth Newspaper Co. Ltd which holds 82,500 of the 1,650,000 shares in Television New England Ltd which holds all the shares in the licensee company.
ECN	Manning River Area	.. .. .
WIN	Illawarra Area	.. .. .	Media Securities Ltd, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Mirror Newspapers Ltd (<i>see above</i>), holds 398,950 stock units in the licensee company.
ITQ	Mt. Isa Area	.. .. .	Holds 6,860 of the 140,000 shares in the licensee company.
NWS	Adelaide	.. .. .	Holds all the 1,150,000 shares in the licensee company.
BTW	Bunbury Area	.. .. .	Southern Television Corporation Ltd, licensee of NWS (<i>see above</i>) holds 42,600 of the 1,004,000 shares in the licensee company.
GSW	Southern Agricultural Area	.. .. .
VEW	Kalgoorlie Area	.. .. .	Southern Television Corporation Ltd, licensee of NWS (<i>see above</i>) holds 4,900 of the 106,650 shares in the licensee company.
NTD	Darwin Area	.. .. .	Northern Territory News Services Ltd, a wholly-owned subsidiary company holds 7,850 of the 157,850 shares in the licensee company.

(News Ltd also holds 33,267 of the 100,000 shares in Tamworth Newspaper Co. Ltd (*see Appendix J.*))

QUEENSLAND PRESS LTD (*Courier Mail and Brisbane Telegraph, Brisbane*)
Television

BTQ	Brisbane	Queensland Newspapers Pty Ltd and Telegraph Investment Co. Pty Ltd, both wholly-owned subsidiary companies, hold 403,000 of the 1,450,000 shares in the licensee company. In addition holds 588,280 of the 62,359,755 shares in The Herald and Weekly Times Ltd. Queensland Newspapers Pty Ltd and Telegraph Investment Co. Pty Ltd also hold 2,766,862 and 1,463,826 shares respectively of the ordinary shares in The Herald and Weekly Times Ltd. Telegraph Investment Co. Pty Ltd also holds 64,639 of the 1,039,920 ordinary shares in Davies Bros. Ltd.
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Broadcasting

4AK	Oakey	Queensland Newspapers Pty Ltd, a wholly-owned subsidiary company, holds the licences for 4AK and 4BK. The Cairns Post Pty Ltd, a wholly-owned subsidiary company, holds 7,250 of the 50,000 ordinary shares in the licensee of 4AM.
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(Telegraph Investment Co. Pty Ltd, a wholly-owned subsidiary company, also holds 24,000 of the 23,460,000 ordinary shares in Advertiser Newspapers Ltd. *See above for interests of Advertiser Newspapers Ltd, The Herald and Weekly Times Ltd and Davies Bros. Ltd. Queensland Press Ltd also holds approximately 33 per cent of the issued shares in Provincial Newspapers (Qld.) Ltd. (See Appendix J.)*)

(II) PROVINCIAL NEWSPAPERS

COUNTRY LIFE NEWSPAPER CO. LTD (*Country Life, N.S.W.*)
Television

CBN	Central Tablelands Area	.. .. .	Holds 112,145 of the 1,858,470 shares in Country Television Services Ltd, the licensee company.
CWN	Central Western Slopes Area	.. .. .
RTQ	Rockhampton Area	.. .. .	Holds approximately 74 per cent of the issued shares in Queensland Country Life Newspaper Co. Ltd which holds 32,700 of the 1,000,000 shares in the licensee company.

(*See below for further interests of Country Television Services Ltd (see above). (See Appendix J for further interests of Queensland Country Life Newspaper Co. Ltd (see above).)*)

ELLIOTT NEWSPAPER GROUP PTY LTD (*Sunraysia Daily, Mildura and Victorian provincial newspapers*)

APPENDIX I—continued

Television

STV	Mildura Area	Holds 41,000 of the 700,000 shares in the licensee company. In addition, wholly-owned subsidiary companies, Sunraysia Publishing Co. Pty Ltd and Goulburn Valley Newspapers Pty Ltd hold 32,000 and 20,000 shares respectively in the licensee company. Sunraysia Broadcasters Pty Ltd and Wangaratta Chronicle Pty Ltd, in both of which half the issued capital is held by Elliott Newspaper Group Pty Ltd also hold 59,200 and 2,500 shares respectively in the licensee company.
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Broadcasting

3LK	Horsham	Holds the 500 preference shares in the licensee company. There are also 500 ordinary shares in the licensee company.
3MA	Mildura	.. .. .
3NE	Wangaratta	.. .. .	Holds 50 per cent of the shares in Wangaratta Chronicle Pty Ltd, which company holds 2,000 of the 55,300 shares in the licensee company.

EXAMINER-NORTHERN TV LTD (*The Examiner, Launceston*)
Television

TNT	North Eastern Tasmania Area	.. .. .	A wholly-owned subsidiary company, Northern Television (TNT9) Pty Ltd holds the licence for the station.
TVT	Hobart	.. .. .	Three wholly-owned subsidiary companies, The Examiner Newspaper Pty Ltd, 7EX Pty Ltd and Northern Television (TNT9) Pty Ltd hold 107,500, 33,750 and 46,425 shares respectively of the 1,798, 982 shares in the licensee company.

Broadcasting

7EX	Launceston	Holds all the shares in W. R. Rolph and Sons Pty Ltd, a subsidiary of which holds all the shares in the licensee company.
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(*See below for interests of Tasmanian Television Ltd.*)

THE NORTH QUEENSLAND NEWSPAPER CO. LTD (*Daily Bulletin, Townsville*)
Television

TNQ	Townsville Area	.. .. .	Holds 49,937 of the 804,914 stock units in the licensee company.
FNQ	Cairns Area	.. .. .	Telecasters North Queensland Ltd, licensee of TNQ (<i>see above</i>) holds all the shares in the licensee company.
ITQ	Mt. Isa Area	.. .. .	Telecasters North Queensland Ltd, licensee of TNQ (<i>see above</i>) holds 6,860 of the 140,000 shares in the licensee company.

NORTHERN STAR HOLDINGS LTD GROUP (*Northern Star, Lismore, The Gold Coast Bulletin and The Daily News, Murwillumbah*)
Television

RTN	Richmond-Tweed Area	.. .. .	Northern Rivers Television Ltd, licensee of NRN (<i>see below</i>) holds all the shares in the licensee company.
NRN	Grafton-Kempsey Area	.. .. .	Holds 3,378 of the 59,116 shares in The Daily Examiner Pty Ltd, which holds 60,800 of the 199,828 shares in the licensee company, and which holds 7,014 of the 30,105 shares in Central North Coast Newspaper Co. Pty Ltd which holds 20,000 shares in the licensee company. Richmond River Broadcasters Pty Ltd, licensee of 2LM (<i>see below</i>) holds 263,180 shares in the licensee company. In addition, Tweed Radio & Broadcasting Co. Pty Ltd, licensee of 2MW (<i>see below</i>) and Northern Star Ltd hold 68,480 and 112,600 shares respectively in the licensee company.

Broadcasting

2LM	Lismore	.. .. .	The licensee company, Richmond River Broadcasters Pty Ltd, is a wholly-owned subsidiary company.
2MW	Murwillumbah	.. .. .	Wholly-owned subsidiary companies hold 10,134 of the 33,900 shares in the licensee company.
4GG	Gold Coast	.. .. .	A wholly-owned subsidiary company holds 29,566 of the 98,510 shares in the licensee company and in addition Tweed Radio and Broadcasting Company Pty Ltd, licensee of 2MW (<i>see above</i>) holds 4,731 shares in the licensee company.

A. & F. SULLIVAN PTY LTD (*Daily Advertiser, Wagga, and Post, Goulburn*)
Television

CTC	Canberra Area	.. .. .	A wholly-owned subsidiary company, Daniel Bros. & Co. Pty Ltd holds 59,600 of the 1,200,000 stock units in the licensee company.
RVN	South-Western Slopes and Eastern Riverina Area	.. .. .	Holds 101,627 of the 1,700,000 shares in the licensee company.
AMV	Upper Murray Area	.. .. .

(*See below for interests of Canberra Television Ltd.*)

APEPNDIX I—continued

(III) OVERSEAS NEWSPAPERS
ASSOCIATED NEWSPAPERS LTD (England) Group
Television

HSV	Melbourne	.. ..	..	Holds 112,500 of the 750,005 shares in the licensee company.
BTQ	Brisbane	.. ..	..	Holds 100,000 of the 1,450,000 shares in the licensee company.
ADS	Adelaide	.. ..	..	Holds 375,000 of the 3,000,000 shares in the licensee company.

(A nominee company, Commercial Nominees Ltd, holds 704,750 of the 17,520,000 ordinary shares in News Ltd (see above).)

(IV) OTHER ORGANISATIONS
ADELAIDE CENTRAL METHODIST MISSION INC.
Television

ADS	Adelaide	Holds 32,000 of the 40,000 shares in 5KA Holdings Ltd which holds 300,000 of the 3,000,000 shares in the licensee company.
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Broadcasting

5KA	Adelaide	Holds 12,000 of the 15,000 shares in the licensee company.
5AU	Port Augusta	.. ..	..	Holds 1,600 of the 2,000 shares in the licensee company.
5RM	Renmark	.. ..	..	Holds 5,821 of the 8,176 shares in the licensee company.

AMALGAMATED WIRELESS (A'ASIA) LTD
Television

TEN	Sydney	.. ..	..	Holds 1,111,111 of the 10,000,000 shares in the licensee company.
NRN	Grafton-Kempsey Area	.. ..	..	Holds 40,000 of the 1,999,828 shares in the licensee company.
RTN	Richmond-Tweed Area	.. ..	..	Northern Rivers Television Ltd, licensee of NRN (see above) holds all the shares in the licensee company.
RVN	South-Western Slopes and Eastern Riverina Area	.. ..	..	Holds 28,636 of the 1,700,000 shares in the licensee company.
AMV	Upper-Murray Area	.. ..	..	..
BTQ	Brisbane	.. ..	..	Holds 60,000 of the 1,450,000 shares in the licensee company.
DDQ	Darling Downs Area	.. ..	..	Holds 34,000 of the 1,400,000 shares in the licensee company.
SDQ	Southern Downs Area	.. ..	..	..
RTQ	Rockhampton Area	.. ..	..	Holds 25,000 of the 1,000,000 shares in the licensee company.
TNQ	Townsville Area	.. ..	..	Holds 40,245 of the 804,914 shares in the licensee company.
FNQ	Cairns Area	.. ..	..	Telecasters North Queensland Ltd, licensee of TNQ (see above) holds all the shares in the licensee company.
ITQ	Mt. Isa Area	.. ..	..	Telecasters North Queensland Ltd (see above) holds 6,860 of the 140,000 shares in the licensee company.
MVQ	Mackay Area	.. ..	..	Telecasters North Queensland Ltd (see above) holds 32,000 of the 640,000 shares in the licensee company.
GTS	Spencer Gulf North Area	.. ..	..	Holds 33,000 of the 770,000 shares in the licensee company.
TNT	North Eastern Tasmania Area	.. ..	..	Findlay and Wills Broadcasters Pty Ltd (see below), a wholly-owned subsidiary of Amalgamated Wireless (A'asia) Ltd holds 305,370 of the 3,600,000 stock units in Examiner-Northern TV Ltd a wholly-owned subsidiary of which Northern Television (TNT9) Pty Ltd is the licensee company.
TVT	Hobart	.. ..	..	Two wholly-owned subsidiary companies of Examiner-Northern TV Ltd (see above), The Examiner Newspaper Pty Ltd and 7EX Pty Ltd hold 107,500 and 33,750 shares respectively of the 1,798,982 shares in the licensee company, Tasmanian Television Ltd. In addition, Northern Television (TNT9) Pty Ltd, licensee of TNT (see above) holds 46,425 shares.

Broadcasting

2AY	Albury	.. ..	..	Holds the licences for the stations.
2GF	Grafton	.. ..	..	..
2GN	Goulburn	.. ..	..	..
3BO	Bendigo	.. ..	..	..
4CA	Cairns	.. ..	..	..
4TO	Townsville	.. ..	..	..
7LA	Launceston	.. ..	..	..
2CH	Sydney	.. ..	..	By agreement with the licensee, conducts the service of the station.
2KA	Katoomba	.. ..	..	Holds 1,000 of the 3,643 preference shares in the licensee company. There are also 102,000 ordinary shares in the licensee company.
2LF	Young	.. ..	..	Transcontinental Broadcasting Corporation Ltd, licensee of 2KA (see above) holds 8,556 of the 17,112 shares in the licensee company.
2LT	Lithgow	.. ..	..	Transcontinental Broadcasting Corporation Ltd (see above) holds 5,621 of the 11,242 shares in the licensee company.
2NM	Muswellbrook	.. ..	..	Transcontinental Broadcasting Corporation Ltd (see above) holds 1,836 of the 30,202 shares in the licensee company.
2NX	Bolwarra	.. ..	..	..

APPENDIX I—continued

7EX	Launceston	Examiner-Northern TV Ltd (see above) holds all the shares in W. R. Rolph and Sons Pty Ltd, a subsidiary of which holds all the shares in the licensee company
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(See below for interests of Tasmanian Television Ltd. In addition:

- (i) Amalgamated Wireless (A'asia) Ltd holds 60,321 of the 2,621,739 shares in Victorian Broadcasting Network Ltd (see below); and
(ii) Findlay and Wills Broadcasters Pty Ltd holds 160,884 of the 12,672,000 shares in Macquarie Broadcasting Holdings Ltd (see below).)

ANSETT TRANSPORT INDUSTRIES LTD
Television

TEN	Sydney	.. ..	..	Holds 133,333 of the 10,000,000 shares in the licensee company.
ATV	Melbourne	.. ..	..	Austarama Television Pty Ltd, the licensee company, is a wholly-owned subsidiary company.
TVQ	Brisbane	.. ..	..	Universal Telecasters Qld. Ltd, the licensee company is a wholly-owned subsidiary company.

ASSOCIATED BROADCASTING SERVICES LTD
Television

CTC	Canberra Area	.. ..	..	Holds 20,000 of the 1,200,000 stock units in the licensee company, Canberra Television Ltd.
NEN	Upper Namoi Area	.. ..	..	Goulburn-Murray Television Ltd, licensee of GMV (see below) holds 20,000 of the 1,650,000 shares in Televisoin New England Ltd, which holds all the shares in the licensee company.
ECN	Manning River Area	.. ..	..	..
BTV	Ballarat Area	.. ..	..	Holds 439,245 of the 1,400,000 shares in the licensee company
GMV	Goulburn Valley Area	.. ..	..	Goulburn-Murray Television Ltd, the licensee company, is a wholly-owned subsidiary company.
DDQ	Darling Downs Area	.. ..	..	Goulburn-Murray Television Ltd holds 30,000 of the 1,400,000 shares in the licensee company. In addition Ballarat and Western Victoria Television Ltd, licensee of BTV (see above) holds 36,000 shares in the licensee company.
SDQ	Southern Downs Area	.. ..	..	..
SAS	Adelaide	.. ..	..	TVW Ltd, licensee of TVW (see below) holds all the shares in the licensee company.
TVW	Perth	.. ..	..	Goulburn-Murray Television Ltd holds 240,000 of the 6,032,147 shares in the licensee company.
TVT	Hobart	.. ..	..	Holds 75,000 of the 1,798,982 shares in the licensee company, Tasmanian Television Ltd.

Broadcasting

3CS	Colac	.. ..	..	Holds the licences for the stations.
3SR	Shepparton	.. ..	..	..
3UL	Warragul	.. ..	..	..
3YB	Warrnambool	.. ..	..	..
4BH	Brisbane	.. ..	..	Holds 203 of the 12,500 shares in the licensee company.
6IX	Perth	.. ..	..	TVW Ltd, licensee of TVW (see above), holds all the shares in the licensee company.
6BY	Bridgetown	.. ..	..	..
6MD	Merredin	.. ..	..	..
6WB	Katanning	.. ..	..	..

(Associated Broadcasting Services Ltd also holds 429,584 of the 12,672,000 shares in Macquarie Broadcasting Holdings Ltd. See below for interests of Macquarie Broadcasting Holdings Ltd, Canberra Television Ltd, and Tasmanian Television Ltd.)

AUSTRALIAN BROADCASTING CO. PTY LTD
Television

ATN	Sydney	.. ..	..	Holds 58,592 of the 1,494,118 shares in the licensee company.
BTQ	Brisbane	.. ..	..	A wholly-owned subsidiary company Commonwealth Broadcasting Corporation (Q'land) Pty Ltd, holds 50,000 of the 1,450,000 shares in the licensee company.
DDQ	Darling Downs Area	.. ..	..	Commonwealth Broadcasting Corporation (Q'land) Pty Ltd (see above) holds 129,600 shares in the licensee company. In addition, Gold Radio Service Pty Ltd, licensee of 4GR (see below) holds 70,000 of the 1,400,000 shares in the licensee company.
SDQ	Southern Downs Area	.. ..	..	..
QTQ	Brisbane	.. ..	..	Amalgamated Television Services Ltd, licensee of ATN (see above) holds 500,800 of the 3,027,200 stock units in the licensee company.
RTQ	Rockhampton Area	.. ..	..	Holds 10,000 of the 1,000,000 shares in the licensee company and in addition Rockhampton Broadcasting Company Pty Ltd, licensee of 4RO (see below), holds 40,000 shares in the licensee company.
WBQ	Wide Bay Area	.. ..	..	Maryborough Broadcasting Co. Pty Ltd, licensee of 4MB (see below) holds 40,000 of the 1,000,000 shares in the licensee company.
ADS	Adelaide	.. ..	..	Holds 74,700 of the 3,000,000 shares in the licensee company.

APPENDIX I—continued

Broadcasting

Through wholly-owned subsidiary companies, Commonwealth Broadcasting Corporation Pty Ltd and Commonwealth Broadcasting Corporation (Q'land) Pty Ltd:

2UW	Sydney	.. ..	..	Holds the licence for the station.
4BC	Brisbane	.. ..	..	Holds the licence for the station.
4GR	Toowoomba	.. ..	..	Holds all the shares in the licensee company.
4MB	Maryborough	.. ..	..	Holds all the shares in the licensee company.
4RO	Rockhampton	.. ..	..	Holds all the shares in the licensee company.
4SB	Kingaroy	.. ..	..	Holds 865 of the 3,395 ordinary shares in the licensee company. There are also 2,405 Preference shares in the licensee company.
4ZR	Roma	.. ..	..	Gold Radio Service Pty Ltd, licensee of 4GR (see above) holds 984 ordinary and 46 preference of the 9,000 ordinary and 1,000 preference shares in the licensee company.

AUSTRALIAN CONSOLIDATED PRESS GROUP

Television

TCN	Sydney	.. ..	..	Consolidated Press Holdings Ltd holds 7,402,388 ordinary stock units and 699,438 preferred ordinary shares in totals of 10,143,481 ordinary stock units and 1,008,455 preferred ordinary shares in the licensee company.
WIN	Illawarra Area	.. ..	..	Consolidated Press Holdings Ltd holds 44,200 of the 1,000,000 stock units in the licensee company.
CBN	Central Tablelands Area	.. ..	..	Western Newspapers Ltd, in which the Consolidated Press Group holds 285,774 of the 778,901 shares, holds 92,922 of the 1,858,470 stock units in the licensee company.
CWN	Central Western Slopes Area	.. ..	..	..
GTV	Melbourne	.. ..	..	Independent Television Corporation Pty Ltd, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Television Corporation Ltd, licensee of TCN Sydney (see above), holds 802,771 of the 1,012,000 shares in the licensee company. In addition, Consolidated Press Holdings Ltd holds 141,629 shares in the licensee company.
BTQ	Brisbane	.. ..	..	Television Corporation Ltd, licensee of TCN Sydney (see above) holds 48,400 of the 1,450,000 shares in the licensee company. In addition Television Corporation Ltd holds 67,500 of the 11,139,351 shares in Queensland Press Ltd which, through two wholly-owned subsidiary companies holds 403,000 of the shares in the licensee company.

Broadcasting

2GZ	Orange	.. ..	..	A wholly-owned subsidiary company of Country Television Services Ltd, licensee of CBN/CWN (see above) holds all the shares in the licensee company.
2NZ	Inverell	.. ..	..	Country Broadcasting Services Pty Ltd, licensee of 2GZ (see above) holds all the shares in the licensee company.
3AK	Melbourne	.. ..	..	Consolidated Press Holdings Ltd holds 7,402,388 ordinary stock units and 699,438 preferred ordinary shares in totals of 10,143,481 ordinary stock units and 1,008,455 preferred ordinary shares in Television Corporation Ltd, a wholly-owned subsidiary company, of which Independent Television Corporation Pty Ltd holds 802,771 of the 1,012,000 shares in General Television Corporation Pty Ltd (see GTV above) which holds the licence for the station. In addition Consolidated Press Holdings Ltd holds 141,629 shares in the licensee company.
6AM	Northam	.. ..	..	General Television Corporation Pty Ltd, licensee of 3AK (see above) holds all the shares in the licensee company of 6AM, 6PM and 6KG which company holds 51 per cent of the shares in the licensee company of 6GE.
6PM	Perth	.. ..	..	..
6KG	Kalgoorlie	.. ..	..	..
6GE	Geraldton	.. ..	..	..

BALLARAT BROADCASTERS PTY LTD

Television

BTV	Ballarat Area	Holds 181,285 of the 1,400,000 shares in the licensee company.
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Broadcasting

3BA	Ballarat	Holds the licence for the station.
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BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES

Television

TEN	Sydney	Holds 664,666 of the 10,000,000 shares in the licensee company.
NBN	Newcastle-Hunter River Area	.. ..	..	Two wholly-owned subsidiary companies hold in the aggregate 494,747 of the 2,250,000 shares in the licensee company.
DDQ	Darling Downs Area	.. ..	..	Newcastle Broadcasting and Television Corporation Ltd, licensee of NBN (see above), holds 50,000 of the 1,400,000 shares in the licensee company.
SDQ	Southern Downs Area	.. ..	..	..

APPENDIX I—continued

BROADCAST AMALGAMATED LTD

Television

NEN	Upper Namoi Area	.. ..	..	..	Holds 427,790 of the 1,650,000 shares in Television New England Ltd which holds all the shares in the licensee company. In addition holds 10,000 of the 20,000 issued shares in New England Broadcasters Pty Ltd (see below) which holds 45,000 of the issued shares in Television New England Ltd. Also holds 2,850 of the 25,000 shares in Manning Valley Broadcasting Pty Ltd, which, through a wholly-owned subsidiary company, holds 27,000 of the issued shares in Television New England Ltd.
ECN	Manning River Area	.. ..	..	..	..

Broadcasting

2AD	Armidale	.. ..	..	..	Holds 10,000 of the 20,000 shares in the licensee company.
2RE	Taree	.. ..	..	..	Holds 5,050 of the 25,000 shares in the licensee company.
2MO	Gunnedah	.. ..	..	..	Holds 11,876 of the 11,878 shares in the licensee company.
2TM	Tamworth	.. ..	..	..	Holds 9,998 of the 10,000 shares in the licensee company.

BROADCASTING STATION 2SM PTY LTD

Broadcasting

2SM	Sydney	.. ..	..	..	Holds the licence for the station.
2KA	Katoomba	.. ..	..	..	Holds 15,300 of the 102,000 ordinary shares in the licensee company. There are also 3,643 preference shares in the licensee company.
2KM	Kempsey	.. ..	..	..	Holds 22,500 of the 150,000 ordinary shares in the licensee company. There are also 2,085 preference shares in the licensee company.
2LF	Young	.. ..	..	..	Transcontinental Broadcasting Corporation Ltd licensee of 2KA (see above) and Radio Kempsey Ltd licensee of 2KM (see above) each hold half of the issued shares in the licensee companies.
2LT	Lithgow	.. ..	..	..	..
2NM	Muswellbrook	.. ..	..	..	Holds all the A Class shares and 10,577 of the 15,110 B Class shares in the licensee company. Transcontinental Broadcasting Corporation Ltd (see above) holds 1,836 and Radio Kempsey Ltd (see above) holds 2,697 of the remaining 4,533 B Class shares.
2NX	Bolwarra	.. ..	..	..	..
3XY	Melbourne	.. ..	..	..	Holds 5,000 of the 10,000 shares in the operating company.

CAMPLIN BROADCASTERS PTY LTD

Broadcasting

2BS	Bathurst	.. ..	..	..	Holds all the shares in the licensee company.
2MG	Mudgee	.. ..	..	..	Holds all the shares in the licensee company.

COUNTRY TELEVISION SERVICES LTD

Television

CBN	Central Tablelands Area	.. ..	..	..	Holds the licences for the stations.
CWN	Central Western Slopes Area	.. ..	..	..	..

Broadcasting

2GZ	Orange	.. ..	..	..	A wholly-owned subsidiary company of Country Television Services Ltd, licensee of CBN/CWN (see above) holds all the shares in the licensee company.
2NZ	Inverell	.. ..	..	..	Country Broadcasting Services Pty Ltd, licensee of 2GZ (see above) holds all the shares in the licensee company.

DARLING DOWNS TV LTD

Television

DDQ	Darling Downs Area	.. ..	..	..	Holds the licences for the stations.
SDQ	Southern Downs Area	.. ..	..	..	..

ELWOOD PTY LTD

Television

RVN	South-Western Slopes and Eastern Riverina Area	.. ..	..	..	Holds 511,339 of the 1,700,000 shares in the licensee company.
AMV	Upper Murray Area	.. ..	..	..	..

EMAIL LTD

Television

CBN	Central Tablelands Area	.. ..	..	..	Holds 249,040 of the 1,858,470 stock units in the licensee company.
CWN	Central Western Slopes Area	.. ..	..	..	..
TEN	Sydney	.. ..	..	..	Holds 1,111,110 of the 10,000,000 shares in the licensee company.
BTQ	Brisbane	.. ..	..	..	Holds 10,000 of the 1,450,000 shares in the licensee company.

Broadcasting

2GZ	Orange	.. ..	..	..	A wholly-owned subsidiary company of Country Television Services Ltd, licensee of CBN/CWN (see above) holds all the shares in the licensee company.
2NZ	Inverell	.. ..	..	..	Country Broadcasting Services Pty Ltd, licensee of 2GZ (see above) holds all the shares in the licensee company.

(Email Ltd also holds 90,800 of the 16,192,833 stock units in Amalgamated Wireless (A'asia) Ltd (see above).)

APPENDIX I—continued

W. B. FREEBODY PTY LTD

Broadcasting

2BS Bathurst Holds 65,334 of the 200,000 shares in Camplin Broadcasters Pty Ltd (*see above*) which holds all the shares in the licensee companies.

2MG Mudgee

FINDLAYS BROADCASTING SERVICES PTY LTD

Broadcasting

7AD Devonport Holds all the shares in the licensee companies.

7BU Burnie

7SD Scottsdale

7QT Queenstown

Burnie Broadcasting Service Pty Ltd, licensee of 7BU (*see above*), holds 670 of the 5,100 shares in the licensee company.

THE GREATER UNION ORGANISATION PTY LTD

Television

GTV Melbourne Holds 67,600 of the 1,012,000 shares in the licensee company.

ITQ Mount Isa

Birch, Carroll & Coyle Ltd in which The Greater Union Organization Pty Ltd holds 2,355,780 of the 3,215,000 ordinary shares and 58,734 of the 144,000 preference shares, holds through a wholly-owned subsidiary company 6,860 of the 140,000 shares in the licensee company.

VEW Kalgoorlie Area

Highway Motel (Kalgoorlie) Pty Ltd holds 4,450 of the 106,650 shares in the licensee company. Viewway Drive-In Theatre Pty Ltd holds 4,075 shares in the licensee company. The Greater Union Organization Pty Ltd holds 9,253 of the 37,752 shares in Viewway Drive-In Theatre Pty Ltd and 178,046 of the 1,094,214 shares in Highway Motels Ltd which holds 39,025 of the 41,025 shares in Highway Motel (Kalgoorlie) Pty Ltd. In addition, Viewway Drive-In Theatre Pty Ltd holds 37,530 shares in Highway Motels Ltd.

Broadcasting

3AK Melbourne General Television Corporation Pty Ltd, licensee of GTV (*see above*) holds the licence.

6AM Northam

6PM Perth

6KG Kalgoorlie

6GE Geraldton

GROUP TELEVISION SERVICES PTY LTD

Television

ITQ Mt. Isa Area Holds 1,000 of the 140,000 shares in the licensee company.

VEW Kalgoorlie Area

NTD Darwin Area

Holds 53,500 of the 106,650 shares in the licensee company.

Holds 35,000 of the 157,850 shares in the licensee company.

GROVELEIGH PTY LTD

Television

NEN Upper Namoi Area Holds 41,000 of the 1,650,000 shares in Television New England Ltd which holds all the shares in the licensee company. In addition holds 19,474 of the 80,000 shares in Broadcast Amalgamated Ltd (*see above*) and 3,333 of the 10,000 shares in 2TM Management Pty Ltd which also holds 10,000 shares in Broadcast Amalgamated Ltd.

ECN Manning River Area

See above for other broadcasting and television interests of Broadcast Amalgamated Ltd.)

HENRY JONES (IXL) LTD

Television

Through subsidiary companies—

CBN Central Tablelands Area .. Holds 33,000 of the 1,858,470 shares in the licensee company.

CWN Central Western Slopes Area

MTN Murrumbidgee Irrigation Areas

TVT Hobart

Holds 426,699 of the 1,000,000 shares in the licensee company.

Metropolitan Broadcasters Pty Ltd, licensee of 7HT (*see below*) holds 62,875 of the 1,798,982 shares in the licensee company, Tasmanian Television Ltd.

(See below for interests of Tasmanian Television Ltd.)

Broadcasting

2GZ Orange A wholly-owned subsidiary company of Country Television Services Ltd, licensee of CBN/CWN (*see above*) holds all the shares in the licensee company.

2NZ Inverell

2RG Griffith

Country Broadcasting Services Pty Ltd, licensee of 2GZ (*see above*) holds all the shares in the licensee company.

Murrumbidgee Television Ltd, licensee of MTN (*see above*) holds 6,800 of the 20,000 shares in the licensee company.

APPENDIX I—continued

7QT Queenstown Metropolitan Broadcasters Pty Ltd, licensee of 7HT (*see below*) holds 670 of the 5,100 shares in the licensee company.

7HT Hobart

Holds 28,500 of the 50,000 'A' shares in the licensee company. There are also 50,000 'B' shares.

HUNTER BROADCASTERS PTY LTD

Broadcasting

2NM Muswellbrook

2NX Bolwarra

Holds the licences for the stations.

LABOR COUNCIL OF NEW SOUTH WALES

Broadcasting

2KY Sydney

2HD Newcastle

Holds, through trustees, the licence for the station.

Holds, through trustees, all the 'A' preference shares and 600 of the 3,250 'B' preference shares in the licensee.

MCCAULEY FAMILY GROUP

Broadcasting

Through associated companies—

2KA Katoomba

2KM Kempsey

2LF Young

2LT Lithgow

2NM Muswellbrook

2NX Bolwarra

Holds 71,007 ordinary and 665 preference of the 102,000 ordinary and 3,643 preference shares in the licensee company.

Holds 86,481 ordinary and 325 preference of the 150,000 ordinary and 2,085 preference shares in the licensee company.

Transcontinental Broadcasting Corporation Ltd licensee of 2KA (*see above*) and Radio Kempsey Ltd licensee of 2KM (*see above*) each hold half the shares in the licensee companies.

Transcontinental Broadcasting Corporation Ltd (*see above*) holds 1,836 of the 30,220 shares in the licensee company. In addition, Radio Kempsey Ltd (*see above*) holds 2,697 of the 30,220 shares in the licensee company.

MACQUARIE BROADCASTING HOLDINGS LTD

Broadcasting

Through wholly-owned subsidiary companies—

2GB Sydney

2WL Wollongong

2CA Canberra

3AW Melbourne

4BH Brisbane

5DN Adelaide

Holds all the shares in the licensee companies.

Holds 30,000 ordinary and 1,613 preference shares in total of 30,000 ordinary and 2,050 preference shares in the licensee company.

Holds all the shares in the licensee company.

Holds 9,243 of the 12,500 shares in the licensee company. In addition 4BH Investments Pty Ltd, in which the Macquarie group holds 84 per cent of the issued shares, holds 2,244 shares in the licensee company.

Holds all the shares in the licensee company.

THE MUTUAL LIFE & CITIZENS ASSURANCE CO. LTD

Television

CBN Central Tablelands Area ..

CWN Central Western Slopes Area

NEN Upper Namoi Area

ECN Manning River Area

NRN Grafton-Kempsey Area ..

RTN Richmond-Tweed Area ..

TCN Sydney

ATV Melbourne

BTV Ballarat Area

GTV Melbourne

BTQ Brisbane

TVQ Brisbane

Holds 84,150 of the 1,858,470 stock units in the licensee company.

Holds 72,000 of the 1,650,000 shares in Television New England Ltd which holds all the shares in the licensee company.

Holds 16,000 of the 1,999,828 shares in the licensee company.

Northern Rivers Television Ltd, licensee of NRN (*see above*) holds all the shares in the licensee company.

Holds 148,900 of the 10,143,481 ordinary stock units in the licensee company. In addition, holds 85,000 7 per cent preference shares in Consolidated Press Holdings Ltd which holds 7,402,388 ordinary stock units and 699,438 preferred ordinary shares in the licensee company.

Holds 639,341 ordinary shares, 47,750 5 per cent preference, 3,000,000 7½ per cent preference and 10,050 10 per cent preference shares in totals of 55,957,726 ordinary shares and 322,000 5 per cent preference, 4,000,000 7½ per cent preference and 202,250 10 per cent preference shares in Ansett Transport Industries Ltd which holds all the shares in the licensee company.

Holds 10,500 of the 1,400,000 shares in the licensee company.

Independent Television Corporation Pty Ltd, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Television Corporation Ltd (*see above*), holds 802,771 of the 1,012,000 shares in the licensee company. Consolidated Press Holdings Ltd (*see above*) also holds 141,629 shares in the licensee company.

Holds 25,000 of the 1,450,000 shares in the licensee company.

Ansett Transport Industries Ltd (*see above*) holds all the shares in the licensee company.

APPENDIX I—continued

GTS	Spencer Gulf North Area	..	..	..	Holds 32,250 of the 775,400 shares in the licensee company.
SAS	Adelaide	..	..	..	TVW Ltd, licensee of TVW (<i>see below</i>) holds all the shares in the licensee company.
TVW	Perth	..	..	..	Holds 205,500 of the 6,032,147 shares in the licensee company.
STW	Perth	..	..	..	Holds 30,000 of the 3,200,000 shares in the licensee company.

Broadcasting

2GZ	Orange	..	..	..	A wholly-owned subsidiary company of Country Television Services Ltd, licensee of CBN/CWN (<i>see above</i>) holds all the shares in the licensee company.
2NZ	Inverell	..	..	..	Country Broadcasting Services Pty Ltd, licensee of 2GZ (<i>see above</i>) holds all the shares in the licensee company.
6IX	Perth	..	..	..	TVW Ltd, licensee of TVW (<i>see above</i>) holds all the shares in the licensee company.
6BY	Bridgetown	..	..	..
6MD	Merredin	..	..	..
6WB	Katanning	..	..	..
6KY	Perth	..	..	..	Swan Television Ltd, licensee of STW (<i>see above</i>) holds the licences for the stations.
6NA	Narrogin	..	..	..

(*See below* for further interest of Consolidated Press Holdings Ltd.)
(In addition, Mutual Life and Citizens Assurance Co. Ltd holds approximately 3 per cent of the issued capital of News Ltd, (*see above*.)

M.W.F. PTY LTD

Broadcasting

2BS	Bathurst	..	..	..	Holds 24,999 of the 50,000 shares in W. B. Freebody Pty Ltd (<i>see above</i>) which holds 65,334 shares in Camplin Broadcasters Pty Ltd (<i>see above</i>).
2MG	Mudgee	..	..	..	Camplin Broadcasters Pty Ltd holds all the shares in the licensee companies.

NATIONAL MUTUAL LIFE ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALASIA LTD

Television

TCN	Sydney	..	..	..	Holds 111,870 of the 10,143,481 ordinary stock units and 13,200 of the 1,008,455 preferred ordinary shares in the licensee company. In addition, holds 95,091 7 per cent preference shares in Consolidated Press Holdings Ltd which holds 7,402,388 ordinary stock units and 699,438 preferred ordinary shares in the licensee company.
MTN	Murrumbidgee Irrigation Areas	..	..	..	Holds 891,680 of the 5,647,938 Investors shares in General Management Holdings (Aust.) Pty Ltd which, through a wholly-owned subsidiary, holds approximately 76 per cent of the issued shares in Henry Jones (IXL) Ltd, Henry Jones (IXL) Ltd, through two wholly-owned subsidiaries, holds 426,699 of the 1,000,000 shares in the licensee company.
TEN	Sydney	..	..	..	Holds 10,000 of the 10,000,000 shares in the licensee company.
GTV	Melbourne	..	..	..	Independent Television Corporation Pty Ltd, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Television Corporation Ltd (<i>see above</i>), holds 802,771 of the 1,012,000 shares in the licensee company. Consolidated Press Holdings Ltd (<i>see above</i>) also holds 141,629 shares in the licensee company.
BTQ	Brisbane	..	..	..	Television Corporation Ltd, licensee of TCN (<i>see above</i>) holds 48,400 of the 1,450,000 shares in the licensee company.
ADS	Adelaide	..	..	..	Holds 14,600 of the 3,000,000 shares in the licensee company.
SAS	Adelaide	..	..	..	TVW Ltd, licensee of TVW (<i>see below</i>) holds all the shares in the licensee company.
TVW	Perth	..	..	..	Holds 212,342 of the 6,032,147 shares in the licensee company.
TVT	Hobart	..	..	..	Holds 18,750 of the 1,798,982 shares in the licensee company, Tasmanian Television Ltd (<i>see below</i> for interests of Tasmanian Television Ltd).

(In addition, National Mutual Life Association of Australasia Ltd holds approximately 3 per cent of the issued capital of News Ltd (*see above*.)

(*See below* for further interests of TVW Ltd.)

NATIONAL BROADCASTING CO. INC.

Television

TEN	Sydney	..	..	..	N.B.C. International Ltd holds 1,000,000 of the 10,000,000 shares in the licensee company.
QTQ	Brisbane	..	..	..	National Broadcasting Co. Inc. (U.S.A.) holds 303,000 of the 3,027,200 stock units in the licensee company.

NEN-ECN PTY LTD

Television

NEN	Upper Namoi Area	..	..	..	Holds the licences for the stations.
ECN	Manning River Area	..	..	..

NORTHERN RIVERS TELEVISION LTD

Television

NRN	Grafton-Kempsey Area	..	..	..	Holds the licence for the station.
RTN	Richmond-Tweed Area	..	..	..	Holds all the shares in the licensee company.

APPENDIX I—continued

RADIO KEMPSEY LTD

Broadcasting

2KM	Kempsey	..	..	..	Holds the licence for the station.
2LF	Young	..	..	..	Holds 8,556 of the 17,112 shares in the licensee company.
2LT	Lithgow	..	..	..	Holds 5,621 of the 11,242 shares in the licensee company.
2NM	Muswellbrook	..	..	..	Holds 2,697 of the 30,220 shares in the licensee company.
2NX	Bolwarra	..	..	..

R. H. & M. PROPERTIES PTY LTD
(Formerly Henderson Holdings Pty Ltd)

Television

NBN	Newcastle-Hunter River Area	..	..	..	Holds 112,500 of the 2,250,000 shares in the licensee company.
RVN	South-Western Slopes and Eastern Riverina Area	..	..	..	Holds 149,000 of the 1,700,000 shares in the licensee company. In addition R. H. & M. Properties Pty Ltd holds all the 25,000 'B' ordinary shares in A. & F. Sullivan Pty Ltd (<i>see below</i>) which holds 101,627 shares in the licensee company.
AMV	Upper-Murray Area	..	..	..
QTQ	Brisbane	..	..	..	Holds 2,372 of the 3,027,200 stock units in the licensee Company. (R. H. & M. Properties Pty Ltd also holds all the 25,000 'B' ordinary shares in totals of 100 'A' preference, 25,000 'B' ordinary and 25,000 'C' ordinary shares in A. & F. Sullivan Pty Ltd (<i>see above</i> .)

RIVERINA & NORTH EAST VICTORIA TV LTD

Television

RVN	South-Western Slopes and Eastern Riverina Area	..	..	..	Holds the licences for the stations.
AMV	Upper-Murray Area	..	..	..

ESTATE E. V. ROBERTS

Television

RVN	South-Western Slopes and Eastern Riverina Area	..	..	..	Holds 200,000 of the 1,700,000 shares in the licensee company.
AMV	Upper-Murray Area	..	..	..

Broadcasting

2WG	Wagga	Holds 27 of the 30 shares in the licensee company.
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ESTATE H. M. SCHUTT

2BS	Bathurst	Holds 28,000 of the 200,000 shares in Camplin Broadcasters Pty Ltd which company holds all the shares in the licensee companies. In addition holds 182,000 of the 2,621,739 shares in Victorian Broadcasting Network Ltd (<i>see below</i>) which holds 30,000 shares in Camplin Broadcasters Pty Ltd.
2MG	Mudgee	..	..	..

Trustees of the estate hold 182,000 of the 2,621,739 shares in Victorian Broadcasting Network Ltd (*see below*) which has the following interests:

Television

BCV	Bendigo Area	..	..	..	Directly and through a wholly-owned subsidiary company, holds all the shares in the licensee company.
GLV	Latrobe Valley Area	..	..	..	Holds directly and through wholly-owned subsidiary companies 1,181,538 of the 1,200,000 ordinary shares and all the 729,000 preference shares in the licensee company.
STV	Mildura Area	..	..	..	A wholly-owned subsidiary company, holds 35,000 of the 700,000 shares in the licensee company.
TNT	North Eastern Tasmania Area	..	..	..	Holds 55,440 of the 3,600,000 stock units in Examiner-Northern TV Ltd, a wholly-owned subsidiary of which, Northern Television (TNT9) Pty Ltd, is the licensee company.

Broadcasting

3CV	Maryborough	..	..	..	Holds approximately 98 per cent of the ordinary shares and all the preference shares in the licensee of 3CV, 3HA, 3SH and 3TR; all the shares in the licensee of 4MK, and all the shares in the licensee of 6PR, 6TZ and 6CI.
3HA	Hamilton	..	..	..
3SH	Swan Hill	..	..	..
3TR	Sale	..	..	..
4MK	Mackay	..	..	..
6PR	Perth	..	..	..
6TZ	Bunbury	..	..	..
6CI	Collie	..	..	..
3NE	Wangaratta	..	..	..	Holds 8,294 of the 55,300 shares in the licensee company.

(*See above* for further interests of Examiner-Northern TV Ltd.)

6IX RADIO NETWORK PTY LTD

Broadcasting

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

APPENDIX I—continued

SOUTH QUEENSLAND BROADCASTING CORPORATION PTY LTD
Broadcasting

4IP	Ipswich	.. ..	Holds the licences for the stations.
4WK	Warwick	.. ..

SOUTH QUEENSLAND BROADCASTING HOLDINGS PTY LTD
Broadcasting

The interests which own this company—

4LG	Longreach	.. ..	Own all the shares in the licensee company.
4LM	Mount Isa	.. ..	Hold all the 10,002 ordinary shares and 498 of the 4,998 preference shares in the licensee company.
4IP	Ipswich	.. ..	Hold all the shares in the licensee company.
4WK	Warwick	.. ..

SOUTH WESTERN TELECASTERS LTD
Television

BTW	Bunbury Area	.. ..	Holds the licences for the stations.
GSW	Southern Agricultural Area	.. ..

SPENCER GULF TELECASTERS LTD
Television

BKN	Broken Hill Area	.. ..	Holds 170,149 of the 200,000 shares in the licensee company.
GTS	Spencer Gulf North Area	.. ..	Holds the licence for the station.

SWAN BREWERY CO. LTD
Television

BTW	Bunbury Area	.. ..	Holds 67,600 of the 1,004,000 shares in the licensee company.
GSW	Southern Agricultural Area	.. ..
VEW	Kalgoorlie Area	.. ..	Holds 5,150 of the 106,650 shares in the licensee company.
NTD	Darwin Area	.. ..	Darwin Brewery Pty Ltd, a wholly-owned subsidiary, holds 7,850 of the 157,850 shares in the licensee company.

Broadcasting

8DN	Darwin	.. ..	Holds 17,150 of the 37,000 shares in the licensee company.
8HA	Alice Springs	.. ..	Holds 5,000 of the 81,000 shares in the licensee company.

SWAN TELEVISION LTD
Television

STW	Perth	.. ..	Holds the licence for the station.
TVW	Perth	.. ..	Holds 151,200 of the 6,032,147 shares in the licensee company.

Broadcasting

6KY	Perth	.. ..	Holds the licences for the stations.
6NA	Narrogin	.. ..

(See below for further interests of TVW Ltd.)

TASMANIAN TELEVISION LTD
Television

CTC	Canberra Area	.. ..	Holds 30,000 of the 1,200,000 stock units in the licensee company.
NEN	Upper Namoi Area	.. ..	Holds 41,200 of the 1,650,000 shares in Television New England Ltd which holds all the shares in the licensee company.
ECN	Manning River Area	.. ..
DDQ	Darling Downs Area	.. ..	Holds 60,000 of the 1,400,000 shares in the licensee company.
SDQ	Southern Downs Area	.. ..
SAS	Adelaide	.. ..	TVW Ltd, licensee of TVW (see below) holds all the shares in the licensee company.
TVW	Perth	.. ..	Holds 250,124 of the 6,032,147 shares in the licensee company.
TNT	North-Eastern Tasmania Area	.. ..	Holds 179,998 of the 3,600,000 stock units in Examiner-Northern TV Ltd a wholly-owned subsidiary company of which Northern Television (TNT9) Pty Ltd, is the licensee.
TVT	Hobart	.. ..	Holds the licence for the station.

Broadcasting

6IX	Perth	.. ..	TVW Ltd licensee of TVW (see above) holds all the shares in the licensee company.
6BY	Bridgetown	.. ..
6MD	Merredin	.. ..
6WB	Katanning	.. ..

(See above for interests of Examiner-Northern TV Ltd and Canberra Television Ltd. In addition Tasmanian Television Ltd holds 138,240 of the 12,672,000 shares in Macquarie Broadcasting Holdings Ltd and 94,000 of the 2,084,340 shares in Associated Broadcasting Services Ltd (see above).)

APPENDIX I—continued

TELECASTERS NORTH QUEENSLAND LTD
Television

TNQ	Townsville Area	.. ..	Holds the licence for the station.
MVQ	Mackay Area	.. ..	Holds 32,000 of the 640,000 shares in the licensee company.
FNQ	Cairns Area	.. ..	Far Northern Television Ltd, the licensee company, is a wholly-owned subsidiary company.
ITQ	Mount Isa Area	.. ..	Holds 6,860 of the 140,000 shares in the licensee company.

TELEVISION NEW ENGLAND LTD
Television

NEN	Upper Namoi Area	.. ..	Holds all the shares in the licensee company
ECN	Manning River Area	.. ..

THOMAS NATIONWIDE TRANSPORT LTD
Television

ATV	Melbourne	.. ..	Holds 13,099,253 of the 55,957,726 ordinary shares in Ansett Transport Industries Ltd which holds all the issued shares in the licensee company.
TVQ	Brisbane	.. ..	Ansett Transport Industries Ltd (see above) holds all the shares in the licensee company.

(See above for further interests of Ansett Transport Industries Ltd.)

T.J.F. PTY LTD
Broadcasting

2BS	Bathurst	.. ..	Holds 24,999 of the 50,000 shares in W. B. Freebody Pty Ltd (see above) which holds 65,334 shares in Camplin Broadcasters Pty Ltd (see above).
2MG	Mudgee	.. ..	Camplin Broadcasters Pty Ltd holds all the shares in the licensee companies.

TRANSCONTINENTAL BROADCASTING CORPORATION LTD
Broadcasting

2KA	Katoomba	.. ..	Holds the licence for the station.
2LF	Young	.. ..	Holds 8,556 of the 17,112 shares in the licensee company.
2LT	Lithgow	.. ..	Holds 5,621 of the 11,242 shares in the licensee company.
2NM	Muswellbrook	.. ..	Holds 1,836 of the 30,220 shares in the licensee company.
2NX	Bolwarra	.. ..

TRUSTEES OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH FOR THE ARCHDIOCESE OF SYDNEY
Broadcasting

2SM	Sydney	.. ..	Holds all of the 3,678 'A' class shares in Broadcasting Station 2SM Pty Ltd the licensee company. There are also 2,822 'B' class shares.
2NM	Muswellbrook	.. ..	Broadcasting Station 2SM Pty Ltd holds all of the 15,110 'A' Class shares and 10,577 of the 15,110 'B' Class shares in the licensee company.
2NX	Bolwarra	.. ..
3XY	Melbourne	.. ..	Broadcasting Station 2SM Pty Ltd holds 5,000 of the 10,000 shares in the operating company.

(See above for further interests of Broadcasting Station 2SM Pty Ltd.)

2TM MANAGEMENT PTY LTD
Broadcasting

2TM Management Pty Ltd holds 10,000 of the 80,000 shares in Broadcast Amalgamated Ltd (see above) and is entitled to appoint three of the five directors of that company.

TVW LTD
Television

SAS	Adelaide	.. ..	Holds all the shares in the licensee company.
TVW	Perth	.. ..	Holds the licence for the station.

Broadcasting

6IX	Perth	.. ..	Holds all the shares in the licensee company.
6BY	Bridgetown	.. ..
6MD	Merredin	.. ..
6WB	Katanning	.. ..

UIG INVESTMENTS PTY LTD
Television

RVN	South-Western Slopes and Eastern Riverina Area	.. ..	Elwood Pty Ltd, a wholly-owned subsidiary company holds 511,339 of the 1,700,000 shares in the licensee company.
AMV	Upper Murray Area	.. ..

UNITED BROADCASTING CO. PTY LTD
Television

NBN	Newcastle-Hunter River Area	Holds 162,001 of the 2,250,000 shares in the licensee company. In addition holds 24,647 of the 199,000 ordinary shares in the Workers' Cash Order and Finance Co. Ltd which holds 82,500 shares in the licensee company Radio 2UE Sydney Pty Ltd, licensee of 2UE (see below), holds 290,345 shares in the licensee company.
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APPENDIX I—continued

NRN	Grafton-Kempsey Area	..	Radio 2UE Sydney Pty Ltd (<i>see below</i>) holds 10,240 of the 1,999 828s share in the licensee company.
RTN	Richmond-Tweed Area	..	Northern Rivers Television Ltd licensee of NRN (<i>see above</i>) holds all the shares in the licensee company.
NEN	Upper Namoi Area	..	Radio 2UE Sydney Pty Ltd holds 10,000 of the 1,650,000 shares in Television New England Ltd which holds all the shares in the licensee company.
ECN	Manning River Area	..	Radio 2UE Sydney Pty Ltd holds 309,145 of the 10,000,000 shares in the licensee company.
TEN	Sydney	..	..
DDQ	Darling Downs Area	..	Newcastle Broadcasting and Television Corporation Ltd, licensee of NBN (<i>see above</i>) holds 50,000 of the 1,400,000 shares in the licensee company.
SDQ	Southern Downs Area	..	..

Broadcasting

2KO	Newcastle	..	..	Holds all the shares in the licensee company.
2UE	Sydney	..	..	Holds 12,568 of the 34,092 'A' class shares and all the 45,908 'B' class shares in the licensee company.

VICTORIAN BROADCASTING NETWORK LTD

Television

BCV	Bendigo Area	..	..	Directly and through a wholly-owned subsidiary company, holds all the shares in the licensee company.
GLV	Latrobe Valley Area	..	..	Holds directly and through wholly-owned subsidiary companies, 1,181,538 of the 1,200,000 ordinary shares and all the 729,000 preference shares in the licensee company.
STV	Mildura Area	..	..	A wholly-owned subsidiary company, holds 35,000 of the 700,000 shares in the licensee company.
TNT	North-Eastern Tasmania Area	..	..	Holds 55,440 of the 3,600,000 stock units in Examiner-Northern TV Ltd, a wholly-owned subsidiary of which, Northern Television (TNT9) Pty Ltd, is the licensee company.

Broadcasting

3CV	Maryborough	..	..	Holds approximately 98 per cent of the ordinary shares and all the preference shares in the licensee of 3CV, 3HA, 3SH and 3TR; all the shares in the licensee of 4MK, and all the shares in the licensee of 6PR, 6TZ and 6CI.
3HA	Hamilton	..	..	..
3SH	Swan Hill	..	..	..
3TR	Sale	..	..	..
4MK	Mackay	..	..	..
6PR	Perth	..	..	..
6TZ	Bunbury	..	..	..
6CI	Collie	..	..	..
2BS	Bathurst	..	..	Holds 30,000 of the 200,000 shares in Camplin Broadcasters Pty Ltd, which company holds all the shares in the companies holding the licences for 2BS and 2MG.
2MG	Mudgee	..	..	..
3NE	Wangaratta	..	..	Holds 8,294 of the 55,300 shares in the licensee company. (<i>See above for further interests of Examiner-Northern TV Ltd.</i>)

WORKERS WEEKLY HERALD INC.

Broadcasting

5KA	Adelaide	..	..	Holds through a nominee 3,000 of the 15,000 shares in the licensee company.
5AU	Port Augusta	..	..	Holds through a nominee 400 of the 2,000 shares in the licensee company.

APPENDIX J

NEWSPAPER SHAREHOLDING INTERESTS OF A MINOR NATURE IN COMMERCIAL BROADCASTING STATIONS AND COMMERCIAL TELEVISION STATIONS

This Appendix lists the newspaper interests in commercial broadcasting stations and commercial television stations which are not shown in Appendix I.

ALBANY ADVERTISER (1932) LTD (*Albany Advertiser*)

Broadcasting

6VA	Albany	Holds 9,800 of the 27,998 shares in the licensee company.
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ARMIDALE NEWSPAPER CO. LTD (*Armidale Express*)

Television

NEN	Upper Namoi Area	Holds 10,000 of the 20,000 shares in New England Broadcasters Pty Ltd which holds 45,000 shares in Television New England Ltd which holds all the shares in the licensee company.
ECN	Manning River Area	..	..	..

Broadcasting

2AD	Armidale	Holds 10,000 of the 20,000 shares in the licensee company.
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BALLARAT COURIER PTY LTD (*The Ballarat Courier*)

Television

BTV	Ballarat Area	Holds 181,360 of the 1,400,000 shares in the licensee company. Ballarat Broadcasters Pty Ltd, a wholly-owned subsidiary company, holds 181,285 shares in the licensee company.
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Broadcasting

3BA	Ballarat	Holds all the shares in the licensee company.
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BORDER MORNING MAIL PTY LTD (*The Border Morning Mail, Albury*)

Television

RVN	South-Western Slopes and Eastern Riverina Area	Holds 45,954 of the 1,700,000 shares in the licensee company.
AMV	Upper Murray Area	..	..	..

THE BUNDABERG NEWSPAPER CO. PTY LTD (*The News-Mail, Bundaberg*)

Television

WBQ	Wide Bay Area	Holds 25,000 of the 1,000,000 shares in the licensee company. CENTRAL NORTH COAST NEWSPAPER CO. PTY LTD (<i>The Advocate, Coff's Harbour</i>)
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Television

NRN	Grafton-Kempsey Area	Holds 20,000 of the 1,999,828 shares in the licensee company.
RTN	Richmond-Tweed Area	..	..	Northern Rivers Television Ltd, licensee of NRN (<i>see above</i>) holds all the shares in the licensee company.

THE DAILY EXAMINER PTY LTD (*The Daily Examiner, Grafton*)

Television

NRN	Grafton-Kempsey Area	Holds 60,800 of the 1,999,828 shares in the licensee company. The company also holds approximately 23 per cent of the issued capital of Central North Coast Newspaper Co. Pty Ltd, which holds 20,000 shares in the licensee company.
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RTN	Richmond-Tweed Area	Northern Rivers Television Ltd, licensee of NRN (<i>see above</i>) holds all the shares in the licensee company.
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GEELONG ADVERTISER PTY LTD (*Geelong Advertiser*)

Broadcasting

3GL	Geelong	Holds all the shares in the licensee company.
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GYMPIE TIMES PTY LTD (*The Gympie Times*)

Television

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

4GY	Gympie	Holds 15,000 of the 85,500 ordinary shares in the licensee company.
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LAURIE & WATSON (*The Border Watch, Mount Gambier*)

Television

SES	South East (South Australia) Area	Holds 11,000 of the 599,500 shares in the licensee company.
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APPENDIX J—continued

MACLEAY ARGUS PTY LTD (*The Macleay Argus, Kempsey*)
Television

NRN	Grafton-Kempsey Area	..	..	..	Holds 26,000 of the 1,999,828 shares in the licensee company.
RTN	Richmond-Tweed Area	..	..	..	Northern Rivers Television Ltd, licensee of NRN (<i>see above</i>) holds all the shares in the licensee company.

MARYBOROUGH NEWSPAPER CO. PTY LTD (*Maryborough Chronicle*)
Television

WEQ	Wide Bay Area	Holds 25,000 of the 1,000,000 shares in the licensee company.
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MURRUMBIDGEE IRRIGATOR PTY LTD (*The Murrumbidgee Irrigator, Leeton*)
Television

MTN	Murrumbidgee Irrigation Areas				Holds 6,596 of the 1,000,000 shares in the licensee company.
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NEWCASTLE MORNING HERALD AND MINERS' ADVOCATE PTY LTD
(*Morning Herald, Newcastle*)
Television

NBN	Newcastle-Hunter River Area				Holds 216,000 of the 2,250,000 shares in the licensee company.
DDQ	Darling Downs Area	..	..	..	Newcastle Broadcasting and Television Corporation Ltd, licensee of NBN
SDQ	Southern Downs Area				(<i>see above</i>) holds 50,000 of the 1,400,000 shares in the licensee company

PROVINCIAL NEWSPAPERS (QLD) LTD
(*Publishers of various Queensland country newspapers*)
Television

RTQ	Rockhampton Area	..	..	..	Rockhampton Newspaper Co. Pty Ltd, a wholly-owned subsidiary company, holds 50,000 of the 1,000,000 shares in the licensee company.
DDQ	Darling Downs Area	..	..	..	PNQ Investments Pty Ltd and Warwick Newspaper Co. Pty Ltd, wholly-owned subsidiary companies, hold 52,000 and 18,000 shares respectively of the 1,400,000 shares in the licensee company.
SDQ	Southern Downs Area				
WBQ	Wide Bay Area	..	..	..	Maryborough Newspaper Co. Pty Ltd, a wholly-owned subsidiary company, holds 25,000 of the 1,000,000 shares in the licensee company. In addition, Provincial Newspapers (Qld.) Ltd holds 75 per cent of the shares in Provincial Investments Pty Ltd, which holds 51,416 of the 98,160 shares in the Bundaberg Newspaper Co. Pty Ltd which holds 25,000 shares in the licensee company.
MVQ	Mackay Area	..	..	..	Mackay Printing and Publishing Co. Pty Ltd, a wholly-owned subsidiary company holds 30,000 of the 640,000 shares in the licensee company.

QUEENSLAND COUNTRY LIFE NEWSPAPER CO. LTD (*Queensland Country Life*)
Television

DDQ	Darling Downs Area	..	..	..	Holds 6,000 of the 1,400,000 shares in the licensee company.
SDQ	Southern Downs Area				
MVQ	Mackay Area	..	..	..	Holds 6,000 of the 640,000 shares in the licensee company.
QTQ	Brisbane	..	..	..	Holds 5,748 of the 3,027,200 shares in the licensee company.
RTQ	Rockhampton Area	..	..	..	Holds 32,700 of the 1,000,000 shares in the licensee company.

DAVID SYME AND CO. LTD (*The Age, Melbourne*)
Broadcasting

3XY	Melbourne	..	..	..	Has a 15 per cent interest in the operating company of 3XY.
4BH	Brisbane	..	..	..	4BH Investments Pty Ltd, in which David Syme & Co. Ltd holds 16 per cent of the issued shares, holds 2,244 of the 12,500 shares in the licensee company.

TAMWORTH NEWSPAPER CO. LTD (*The Northern Daily Leader*)
Television

NEN	Upper Namoi Area	..	..	..	Holds 82,500 of the 1,650,000 shares in Television New England Ltd which
ECN	Manning River Area				holds all the shares in the licensee company.

WANGARATTA CHRONICLE PTY LTD (*Wangaratta Chronicle Despatch*)
Television

STV	Mildura Area	Holds 2,500 of the 700,000 shares in the licensee company.
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Broadcasting

3NE	Wangaratta	Holds 2,000 of the 55,300 shares in the licensee company.
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WESTERN NEWSPAPERS LTD (*The Central Western Daily, Orange*)
Television

CBN	Central Tablelands Area	Holds 92,922 of the 1,858,470 stock units in the licensee company.
CWN	Central Western Slopes Area				

APPENDIX J—continued

Broadcasting

2GZ	Orange	..	..	..	A wholly-owned subsidiary of Country Television Services Ltd, licensee of CBN/CWN (<i>see above</i>) holds all the shares in the licensee company.
2NZ	Inverell	..	..	..	Country Broadcasting Services Pty Ltd, licensee of 2GZ (<i>see above</i>) holds all the shares in the licensee company.

APPENDIX K
AUSTRALIAN CONTENT OF TELEVISION PROGRAMMES
(Points System)

The Board promulgates for the information of licensees the following revised requirements for the Australian content of television programmes. These replace those which have been in effect since 19 August, 1973. The revised requirements are effective from 30 June, 1974. Each commercial television station which has been in regular operation for at least three years at that date will be expected to meet the requirements.

1. Programmes shall be arranged so that, by applying the scale of points shown in the following table, a total number of points, not less than the number of hours of programme transmission, is attained over the full statistical period of 52 weeks. For the purposes of this requirement, the period between 12.00 midnight and 6.00 a.m. the following day will be disregarded.

SCHEDULE OF POINTS PER HOUR FOR AUSTRALIAN PROGRAMMES

Category	Peak Time		Off-Peak	
	1st Release	1st Repeat	1st Release	1st Repeat
Drama One-Shot—Indigenous	10*†	8	5	2
Drama Series and Post-1966 Cinema Films—Indigenous	5*†	4	4	1
Drama—Part-Indigenous	Allocated in range up to 9*† points depending on Australian involvement			
The Arts, Education	10	5	3	1
Light Entertainment (including variety, Tonight shows, specials, quiz and panel programmes etc.)	Allocated in range up to 10 points depending on programme			
News	5	N/A	2	N/A
Current Affairs	5	2	2	1
Documentary	5	2	2	1
School-age Children's Quota	5*	2	5*	2
Non-Quota Children's Programmes	2	1	2	1
Information (including cooking, physical culture, gardening etc.)	Allocated in range up to 2 points depending on programme			
Direct coverage of sporting events	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	$\frac{1}{2}$
Other Australian Programmes (including second and all subsequent repeats)	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$

* Drama or school-age children's quota programmes in excess of six hours each 28 day statistical period earn additional bonus of five points per hour.

† Additional one point per hour credited to drama programmes containing music composed and performed by Australians.

2. Not less than 74 hours in aggregate of first release Australian drama shall be televised annually between the hours of 6.00 p.m. and 10.00 p.m.
3. Not less than six hours of programmes for children of school-age (produced in accordance with recommendations contained in the Board's publication "Production Guidelines for Children's Television Programmes") shall be televised each 28 day statistical period between the hours of 4.00 p.m. and 7.30 p.m.
4. In the case of the two commercial stations in Perth W.A. the points values shown in the preceding table apply only to programmes they produce themselves, to school-age children's quota pro-

APPENDIX K—continued

grammes from outside sources and to national coverages of special events. Other programmes which these two stations obtain from other sources shall have a points value of 80 per cent of that shown in the table.

5. In the case of stations in single commercial station areas (solus operators) the points values shown in the table apply to programmes they produce themselves or jointly with other solus operators, to news, current affairs and school-age children's quota programmes obtained from the major metropolitan programme networks and to national coverages of special events. Other programmes obtained from other sources shall have a points value of 50 per cent of that shown in the table.
6. The station referred to in (4) and (5) above will obtain points at the full rate for programmes in the production of which these stations have participated through investment. The Board will consider each such case separately upon application by the station concerned.
7. The Board may vary the scale of points on application in special circumstances to recognise programmes of special merit involving exceptional opportunities for Australian creative talent.
8. The Board may vary any of the requirements set out above if circumstances arise which would prevent a station's adequate compliance with them under reasonable conditions.

9. DEFINITIONS

The following definitions shall apply:—

First Release

First presentation of a programme in a station's service area. The subsequent use of the programme by another station serving the same area will not be accepted as a first release.

First Repeat

The second presentation of a programme in a station's service area.

Statistical Periods

Calculations will be made on the basis of 28-day periods so that stations may be aware of their progress towards meeting the requirements over the full 52 weeks of the year. In accordance with the Board's previous practice, compliance with the requirements will be calculated over the statistical year. The previous allowance for the production lay-off, which occurs during four weeks of the holiday season, will no longer be made. The Board's calculations will now be made over the full statistical year of the thirteen 28-day periods.

Drama

With the exception of post-1966 Australian cinema films, this is limited to programmes in the form of a fully-scripted play, based on the traditional concept of theatrical drama, which has been cast and produced in Australia on a fully professional basis for release on television. The term does not include sketches incidental to variety programmes, or characterisations in documentary, discussion or similar programmes, or any other form of programme involving the incidental use of actors or actresses.

The extent to which Australian cinema films produced after 1966 qualify as television drama will be determined by the Board on the basis of the Australian involvement in each particular film. The Board will also consider the claims of individual pre-1966 films on application.

Drama, One-Shot

Is an individual, self-contained play as distinct from a series with a continuing theme and characters. Collections of such programmes in an anthology series qualify. The Board will consider the claims of cinema films which are produced with a view to eventual release on television and in which television stations are involved financially or otherwise at the production stage.

Drama, Indigenous

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

APPENDIX K—continued

Drama, Part-Indigenous

Is drama, one or more basic elements of which (writing, acting or production) are non-Australian. The Board considers each such case on its merits in deciding the extent to which it is indigenous. Points value will be allocated by the Board in the range up to 9 points per hour depending on the extent of Australian involvement.

The Arts

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

Education

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

Light Entertainment

Includes variety, light music, "Tonight" type shows, quiz and panel shows etc. The Board allocates points depending upon various aspects of individual programmes.

News

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

Current Affairs

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

Documentary

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

School-Age Children's Quota

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

Non-Quota Children's Programmes

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

Information

Includes cooking, physical culture, gardening, hobbies, etc. The Board allocates points depending upon various aspects of individual programmes.

Direct Coverage of Sporting Events

The term "direct coverage" (as distinct from panel, interview and result services) normally involves the use of outside broadcast facilities to provide an instantaneous pictorial account of the event. It also includes the first release in recorded form in cases where instantaneous coverage is not possible, by reason of legal requirements, time zone differences, or availability of technical facilities.

Other Australian Programmes

Includes pre-1966 Australian films, sporting discussions and interviews, and the second and all subsequent repeats of programmes.

APPENDIX K—continued
PROGRAMME INFORMATION BULLETIN

Programmes	Category	POINTS PER HOUR			
		Peak Time		Off Peak	
		1st Release	1st Repeat	1st Release	1st Repeat
<i>A</i>					
Abbott and Costello (cartoon series)	Non-Quota Children's Programmes	2	1	2	1
Episodes 1-25	No points				
Episodes 26, 27 and 29-39	For Half Duration				
Episode 28	For Quarter Duration				
Activeight (WBQ)	Education	10	5	3	1
Adventure Unlimited	Drama Series-Indigenous	5	4	4	1
Afternoon With H.C. (Hosting)	Non-Quota Children's Programmes	2	1	2	1
After The Tears	Documentary	5	2	2	1
Agricultural Magazine	Current Affairs	5	2	2	1
Alfie	Non-Quota Children's Programmes	2	1	2	1
All About Us (BTQ)	School-Age Children's Quota	5	2	5	2
Amazing Miss A	Light Entertainment	5	2	2	1
Andrew Harwood Presents (BTQ)	Light Entertainment	6	3	3	2
Andy Williams' Australian Concert	Light Entertainment	5	2	2	1
Animal Parade	Non-Quota Children's Programmes	2	1	2	1
Anything Can Happen	Light Entertainment	½	½	½	½
Anzac	Documentary	5	2	2	1
Around The World In Eighty Days (API)	Non-Quota Children's Programmes	2	1	2	1
Arrabella's Attic	Non-Quota Children's Programmes	2	1	2	1
At Home	Information	1	½	1	½
Australian Popular Song Festival 1973	Light Entertainment	8	5	4	2
<i>B</i>					
Barrier Reef	Drama Series-Indigenous	5†	4†	4	1
Barry Crocker Comedy Hour	Light Entertainment	10	7	5	2
Beatles, The (cartoon series)	Non-Quota Children's Programmes (for half duration)	2	1	2	1
Beetle Bailey (cartoon series)	Non-Quota Children's Programmes (for half duration)	2	1	2	1
Be My Guest (BCV)	Current Affairs	5	2	2	1
Beauty Box (BTV)	Information	½	½	½	½
Beauty Club (BTV)	Information	½	½	½	½
Behind The Scenes	The Arts	10	5	3	1
Better Half	All Other Australian Programmes	½	½	½	½
B.H.P. High School Quiz	Non-Quota Children's Programmes if televised in family and children's time, otherwise Light Entertainment	2	1	2	1
Big Night Out (ATV)	Light Entertainment	7	4	3	2
Birds in The Bush	Drama Series-Indigenous	5	4	4	1
Birthday Calls	Non-Quota Children's Programmes	2	1	2	1
Birthday Book	Non-Quota Children's Programmes	2	1	2	1
Black Arrow (API)*	One-Shot Drama-Indigenous	10	8	5	2
Blind Date	Light Entertainment	1	½	1	½
Bobby Limb's Sound of Christmas '73	Light Entertainment	8	5	4	2
Boney	Drama Series-Indigenous	5†	4†	4	1
Box, The	Drama Series-Indigenous	5	4	4	1
Bookshelf (CTC)	Non-Quota Children's Programmes	2	1	2	1
Brian Cadd in Concert	Light Entertainment	8	5	4	2
Brumby Innes	One Shot Drama-Indigenous	10	8	5	2
Brumby's Run	Documentary	5	2	2	1
BTV Juniors	School-Age Children's Quota	5	2	5	2
Buddies Club News	Non-Quota Children's Programmes	2	1	2	1
Burt Bacharach In Australia	Light Entertainment	5	2	2	1
Buttons And Lyn (NBN)	Non-Quota Children's Programmes	2	1	2	1
Buylines (TNT)	Information	½	½	½	½
<i>C</i>					
Candid Comments	All Other Australian Programmes	½	½	½	½

APPENDIX K—continued

Programmes	Category	POINTS PER HOUR			
		Peak Time		Off Peak	
		1st Release	1st Repeat	1st Release	1st Repeat
Carefree Cooking (TVT)	Information	2	1	2	1
Carstenz: Glacier of the Equator	Documentary	5	2	2	1
Cartoon Corner (Hosting)	Non-Quota Children's Programmes	2	1	2	1
Casebook	Information	2	1	2	1
Catch Kandy	Drama Series-Indigenous	5†	4‡	4	1
	School-age Children's Quota	5	2	5	2
Channel Nine's Super Cartoon Show (Hosting)	Non-Quota Children's Programmes	2	1	2	1
Charity Challenge	Light Entertainment	½	½	½	½
Children's Channel Ten	Non-Quota Children's Programmes	2	1	2	1
Children's World	Non-Quota Children's Programmes	2	1	2	1
Chris Kirby Show	Light Entertainment	7	4	3	2
Christmas Carol, A (API)*	One-Shot Drama-Indigenous	10	8	5	2
City '74	Current Affairs	5	2	2	1
Class of '74	Drama Series-Indigenous	5†	4‡	4	1
Click Zimmerman Show (BTQ)	Light Entertainment	6	3	3	2
Close Up (QTQ)	Current Affairs	5	2	2	1
Close Up (Religious)	All Other Australian Programmes	½	½	½	½
Coffee Break (NBN)	Information	1	½	1	½
Colleen	Light Entertainment	10	7	5	2
Comment (VEW)	Current Affairs	5	2	2	1
Community Billboard	Information	1	½	1	½
Concentration	Light Entertainment	½	½	½	½
Connecticut Yankee in King Arthur's Court, A (API)*	One-Shot Drama-Indigenous	10	8	5	2
Contact (ITQ)	Current Affairs	5	2	2	1
Cooking Better Electrically	Information	1	½	1	½
Cooking With Chicken	Information	½	½	½	½
Cooking With Josephine Farley	Information	2	1	2	1
Cooking With Sheri	Non-Quota Children's Programmes if televised in family and children's time otherwise Information	2	1	2	1
		1	½	1	½
Cool McCool	Non-Quota Children's Programmes (for half duration)	2	1	2	1
Countryside	Current Affairs	5	2	2	1
Country and Western Hour	Light Entertainment	5	2	2	1
Crook Affair, A	Current Affairs	5	2	2	1
Crossfire	All Other Australian Programmes	½	½	½	½
Crosslotto	All Other Australian Programmes	½	½	½	½
Curiosity Show (Bear Facts)	School-age Children's Quota	5	2	5	2
Current Affair, A	Current Affairs	5	2	2	1
D					
Dave Allen Show (TCN)	Light Entertainment	6	3	3	2
David Jones' Home Fare	Information	1	½	1	½
David Jones' Notebook	Information	1	½	1	½
Dina and Percy	Non-Quota Children's Programmes	2	1	2	1
Disney On Parade (TVW)	Light Entertainment	7	4	3	2
Division 4	Drama Series-Indigenous	5	4	4	1
Divorce Court	Drama Series-Indigenous	5	4	4	1
Do It With Ian Buckland (Hosting)	Non-Quota Children's Programmes	2	1	2	1
Down To Earth	Current Affairs	5	2	2	1
Drifter, The	Drama Series-Indigenous	5	4	4	1
E					
Earlybirds (Hosting)	Non-Quota Children's Programmes	2	1	2	1
Education in Focus	Education	10	5	3	1
Elephant Boy (see below)	Drama-Part Indigenous	3†	2‡	1	½
Emergency Line	Information	2	1	2	1
Entertainment Guide	Information	½	½	½	½
Ernie Sigley Show	Light Entertainment	7	4	3	2
Evil Touch, The (all episodes)	Drama-Part Indigenous	5†	3‡	2	1

APPENDIX K—continued

Programmes	Category	POINTS PER HOUR			
		Peak Time		Off Peak	
		1st Release	1st Repeat	1st Release	1st Repeat
Externally Yours	Documentary	5	2	2	1
Elephant Boy	School-age Children's Programmes	5	2	5	2
F					
Fancy Free	Information	1	½	1	½
Farming Today	Current Affairs	5	2	2	1
Farm Topics	Current Affairs	5	2	2	1
Fashion From Heel To Toe	Information	1	½	1	½
Federal File	Current Affairs	5	2	2	1
Firing Line	Current Affairs	5	2	2	1
Five Days in Peking	Documentary	5	2	2	1
Five-A-Side Soccer	Direct Coverage of Sporting Events	1	½	1	½
Flashpoint	One Shot Drama-Indigenous	10	8	5	2
Flying Doctor, The (Series)	All Other Australian Programmes	½	½	½	½
Focus (CBN)	Current Affairs	5	2	2	1
Focus On Sport	All Other Australian Programmes	½	½	½	½
Focus On The Stars	Education	10	5	3	1
Frankie Howerd Show (0/10)	Light Entertainment	8	5	4	2
Free For All	Light Entertainment	½	½	½	½
From The Churches (NEN)	All Other Australian Programmes	½	½	½	½
Frost Over Australia	Current Affairs	5	2	2	1
Funky Phantom	Non-Quota Children's Programmes	2	1	2	1
Funny You Should Ask	Light Entertainment	½	½	½	½
G					
Gambit	Light Entertainment	½	½	½	½
Gardening Guide (BCV)	Information	2	1	2	1
Gentlemen of Titipu (API)*	One Shot Drama-Indigenous	10	8	5	2
Gentle Strangers	One Shot Drama-Indigenous	10†	8‡	5	2
Godfathers, The	Drama Series-Indigenous	5†	4‡	4	1
Good Morning Mr Doubleday	Drama Series-Indigenous	5	4	4	1
Good Morning Vi	All Other Australian Programmes	½	½	½	½
Grandmother of Australia	Light Entertainment	7	4	3	2
H					
Hair Care	Information	½	½	½	½
Headstart To Beauty	Information	½	½	½	½
Here's Humphrey					
Kindergarten	Non-Quota Children's Programmes	2	1	2	1
Bear Facts	School-age Children's Programmes	5	2	5	2
Curiosity Show	School-age Children's Programmes	5	2	5	2
Hey, Hey, It's Saturday (Hosting)	Non-Quota Children's Programmes	2	1	2	1
Hey You	Drama Series-Indigenous	5	4	4	1
Homicide	Drama Series-Indigenous	5	4	4	1
Hook, Line and Sinker	Information	2	1	2	1
Hogan in London	Documentary	5	2	2	1
Hunter	Drama Series-Indigenous	5†	4‡	4	1
I					
If These Walls Could Speak	Documentary for the following episodes: LEBANON LUDWIG II PETER THE GREAT POMPEII PORT ARTHUR GAOL VERSAILLES	5	2	2	1
ALPHONSO					
CASTLE IAN ANGELO					
CATHERINE II					
CHATEAU du BOIS					
EDINBURGH CASTLE					
HAMLET					
HAMPTON COURT					
In Canberra With Kep Enderby	Current Affairs	5	2	2	1
In Newcastle Tonight	Light Entertainment	6	3	3	2
Israel My Son	Documentary	5	2	2	1
It's Academic	Non-Quota Children's Programmes	2	1	2	1

APPENDIX K—continued

Programmes	Category	POINTS PER HOUR			
		Peak Time		Off Peak	
		1st Release	1st Repeat	1st Release	1st Repeat
	if televised in family and children's time, otherwise Light Entertainment				
It's Magic (0/10)	Light Entertainment	10	7	5	2
It's Your Business (CBN)	Education	10	5	3	1
I've Got A Secret (ADS)	Light Entertainment	1	1	1	1
I've Got A Secret (QTQ)	Light Entertainment	1	1	1	1
J					
Jacki And All That Jazz	Non-Quota Children's Programmes	2	1	2	1
Jackpot Money Tree	All Other Australian Programmes	1	1	1	1
Jackpot Quiz	All Other Australian Programmes	1	1	1	1
Japanese Gymnasts (HSV)	Information	2	1	2	1
Jeopardy	Non-Quota Children's Programmes, if televised in family and children's time, otherwise Light Entertainment	2	1	2	1
Jill	Light Entertainment	10	7	5	2
Joe The Gadget Man	Information	1	1	1	1
Jonah	Drama Series-Indigenous	5	4	4	1
Junior Jury	School-age Children's Quota	5	2	5	2
Junior Magazine	School-age Children's Quota	5	2	5	2
Junior Red Cross (TNT)	Non-Quota Children's Programmes	2	1	2	1
Junior Spotlight (STW)	Light Entertainment	4	2	2	1
Junior World (STW)	Non-Quota Children's Programmes	2	1	2	1
K					
Kaleidoscope (TNT)	Information	1	1	1	1
Kaper Kops	Non-Quota Children's Programmes	2	1	2	1
Kamahl at the Capitol	Light Entertainment	8	5	4	2
Keep Smiling-Tony Barber & Friends	Light Entertainment	9	6	4	2
Kidnapped (API)*	One Shot Drama-Indigenous	10	8	5	2
Kindy	Non-Quota Children's Programmes	2	1	2	1
King of Pop 1973	Light Entertainment	5	2	2	1
Knit and Sew Better	Information	1	1	1	1
Koko's Corner (TVT)	Non-Quota Children's Programmes (for half duration)	2	1	2	1
Krazy Kat (cartoon series)	Non-Quota Children's Programmes (for half duration)	2	1	2	1
Kwang Chow Acrobatic Troupe	Light Entertainment	1	2	2	1
L					
Lana Cantrell at Her Majesty's	Light Entertainment	7	4	3	2
Landline	Current Affairs	5	2	2	1
Landmark	Current Affairs	5	2	2	1
Legend of Robin Hood (API)*	One-Shot Drama-Indigenous	10	8	5	2
Lend Me Your Ears	All Other Australian Programmes	1	1	1	1
Leningrad Kirov Ballet (à lais Theatre)	The Arts	10	5	3	1
Leslie Uggams at Wrest Point	Light Entertainment	5	2	2	1
Let's Talk Fishing	Information	2	1	2	1
Leyland Brothers	Documentary	5	2	2	1
Liberace in Australia	Light Entertainment	6	3	3	2
Library News	Non-Quota Children's Programmes	2	1	2	1
Little League (TNT)	Non-Quota Children's Programmes	2	1	2	1
Living Electrically	Information	1	1	1	1
Living Graciously	Information	1	1	1	1
Living in the '70's	Information	1	1	1	1
Lobo in Concert	Light Entertainment	5	2	2	1
Lone Ranger (cartoon series)	Non-Quota Children's Programmes (for half duration)	2	1	2	1
Looking In (NBN)	School-age Children's Quota	5	2	5	2
Look, Listen, Laugh and Learn	School-age Children's Quota	5	2	5	2
Lovelace Watkins Variety Special	Light Entertainment	5	2	2	1

APPENDIX K—continued

Programmes	Category	POINTS PER HOUR			
		Peak Time		Off Peak	
		1st Release	1st Repeat	1st Release	1st Repeat
M					
Magic Circle Club	Non-Quota Children's Programmes	2	1	2	1
Make the Grade (DDQ)	Non-Quota Children's Programmes, if televised in family and children's time, otherwise Light Entertainment	2	1	2	1
Making Friends with the Arts (STV)	Non-Quota Children's Programmes	2	1	2	1
Mancini Magic	Light Entertainment	6	3	3	2
Marriage Confidential	Information	2	1	2	1
Marvellous Munchkin Show	Non-Quota Children's Programmes	2	1	2	1
Mass For You At Home	All Other Australian Programmes	1	1	1	1
Matlock Police	Drama Series-Indigenous	5	4	4	1
Me And Mrs Jones (BKN)	Information	1	1	1	1
Meet Your Member (RVN/AMV)	Current Affairs	5	2	2	1
Mick Teys Sports Show (DDQ)	All Other Australian Programmes	1	1	1	1
Mike Walsh At The Opera House	Light Entertainment	6	3	3	2
Mike Walsh Show	Current Affairs	5	2	2	1
Molecules to Man	Education	10	5	3	1
Moods of Fashion	Information	1	1	1	1
Motor Scope (NBN)	All Other Australian Programmes	1	1	1	1
Moving On	One Shot Drama-Indigenous	10†	8†	5	2
Mrs Finnegan	Drama Series-Indigenous	5	4	4	1
My Name's McGooley, What's Yours?	Drama Series-Indigenous	5†	4†	4	1
My Song For You	All Other Australian Programmes	1	1	1	1
N					
Name to Remember	All Other Australian Programmes	1	1	1	1
National Fitness Club (MVQ)	Non-Quota Children's Programmes	2	1	2	1
National Nine Speedway	Direct Coverage of Sporting Events	1	1	1	1
National Roving Eye	Documentary	5	2	2	1
Nature Walkabout	Documentary	5	2	2	1
Nauru, The Richest Nation on Earth	Documentary	5	2	2	1
Network Seven Today	Current Affairs	5	2	2	1
New Faces (GTV)	Light Entertainment	5	2	2	1
Newsbeat	Current Affairs	5	2	2	1
Newsday (STW)	Current Affairs	5	2	2	1
No Bras to Burn	Documentary	5	2	2	1
No Man's Land	Current Affairs	5	2	5	1
Northern Contact (TNQ)	Current Affairs	5	2	2	1
North Queensland Spotlight	Current Affairs	5	2	2	1
Now Crowd, The (NBN)	Non-Quota Children's Programmes	2	1	2	1
Number 96	Drama Series-Indigenous	5	4	4	1
O					
On the Land (STV)	Current Affairs	5	2	2	1
On the Line (TEN)	All Other Australian Programmes	1	1	1	1
On This Day	Documentary	5	2	2	1
Owl's Place (TNT/ATF)	Equivalent to Drama Series-Indigenous but not eligible for 74 hour drama requirement or bonus points	5†	4†	4	1
Owly's School	Non-Quota Children's Programmes	2	1	2	1
P					
Pacific, Pacific	Documentary	5	2	2	1
Paul Hogan Variety Show	Light Entertainment	9	6	4	2
Pennyweathers	Light Entertainment	8	5	4	2
Penthouse Club (HSV & ADS)	Light Entertainment	5	2	2	1
People (NWS)	Current Affairs	5	2	2	1
People and Places (NRN)	Current Affairs	5	2	2	1
People In Conflict	Information	2	1	2	1
People Next Door	Drama Series-Indigenous	5†	4†	4	1
Phoenix Five	Drama Series-Indigenous	5	4	4	1
(already televised by A.B.C. in most areas)					

APPENDIX K—continued

Programmes	Category	POINTS PER HOUR			
		Peak Time		Off Peak	
		1st Release	1st Repeat	1st Release	1st Repeat
Pieces of Eight (VEW)	Current Affairs	5	2	2	1
Pixie's Book of the Week	Non-Quota Children's Programmes	2	1	2	1
Playroom	Non-Quota Children's Programmes	2	1	2	1
Play Your Hunch	Light Entertainment	½	½	½	½
Point of View	Current Affairs	5	2	2	1
Price is Right, The	Light Entertainment	½	½	½	½
Prime Minister's Press Conference	Current Affairs	5	2	2	1
Prince and the Pauper, The (API)*	One-Shot Drama-Indigenous	10	8	5	2
<i>Q</i>					
Quiz Quest	Non-Quota Children's Programmes	2	1	2	1
<i>R</i>					
Radiant Living	Information	1	½	1	½
Rape	Documentary	5	2	2	1
Recipe Round-Up	Information	1	½	1	½
Relaxing With Roma	Information	1	½	1	½
Riptide	Drama Series-Indigenous	5	4	4	1
Road Forward (CTC)	Current Affairs	5	2	2	1
Robinson Crusoe (API)*	One-Shot Drama-Indigenous	10	8	5	2
Rocket Robin Hood	Non-Quota Children's Programmes (for half duration)	2	1	2	1
Rod Hull and Emu	Light Entertainment	6	3	3	2
Romper Room	Non-Quota Children's Programmes	2	1	2	1
Rovers, The	Drama Series-Indigenous	5†	4‡	4	1
Roving Eye	Documentary	5	2	2	1
Roy Hampson Show	Information	1	½	1	½
Ryan	Drama Series-Indigenous	5	4	4	1
<i>S</i>					
Safety Sevens (TNQ)	Non-Quota Children's Programmes	2	1	2	1
Saturday Show(TVQ)(Live Segments)	Non-Quota Children's Programmes	2	1	2	1
Say It With Music	Light Entertainment	5	2	2	1
Science '72	Education	10	5	3	1
Sea-Snakes of the Coral Sea	Documentary	5	2	2	1
Set, The	Post 1966 Cinema Films-Indigenous	5*	4†	4	1
Seven's Penthouse Club	Light Entertainment	5	2	2	1
Sew Easy	Information	½	½	½	½
Shannon's Mob	Drama Series-Indigenous	5	4	4	1
Shari Lewis and Friends	Light Entertainment	4	2	2	1
Shopping Guides	Information	½	½	½	½
Showcase Auditions (NWS)	Light Entertainment	4	2	2	1
Showcase (for 1974 series) (subsequent series)	Light Entertainment	10	7	5	2
Silent Number	Drama Series-Indigenous	5	4	4	1
Six Tonight (BTV)	Light Entertainment	6	3	3	2
Skippy	Drama Series-Indigenous	5†	4‡	4	1
Slimming With Pat	Information	½	½	½	½
Snake Gully With Dad'n Dave	Drama Series-Indigenous	5†	4‡	4	1
Social Calendar	Information	2	1	2	1
Sound on, Vision on (STW)	School-age Children's Quota	5	2	5	2
Speedway from Claremont	Direct Coverage of Sporting Events	1	½	1	½
Spellbound	Light Entertainment	1	½	1	½
Spending Spree	Light Entertainment	½	½	½	½
Split Second	Light Entertainment	½	½	½	½
Spoiler, The	Drama Series-Indigenous	5	4	4	1
Sports Action	All Other Australian Programmes	½	½	½	½
Sports Club (TNT)	All Other Australian Programmes	½	½	½	½
Sportscene	All Other Australian Programmes	½	½	½	½
Spyforce	Drama Series-Indigenous	5†	4‡	4	1
Stamp World (CTC)	Non-Quota Children's Programmes	2	1	2	1
Star Quest (NBN)	Light Entertainment	5	2	2	1

APPENDIX K—continued

Programmes	Category	POINTS PER HOUR			
		Peak Time		Off Peak	
		1st Release	1st Repeat	1st Release	1st Repeat
<i>S</i> (continued)					
Stars of the Future	Light Entertainment	5	2	2	1
Studio 9	Light Entertainment	6	3	3	2
Stuntmen, The	Documentary	5	2	2	1
Sunbury Pop Festival (1974) 0/10	Light Entertainment	5	2	2	1
Sunday Magazine: (Newsreel)	Documentary	5	2	2	1
(Religious)	All Other Australian Programmes	½	½	½	½
Sunday Night At The Opera House	Light Entertainment	10	7	5	2
(a) Rolf Harris and All Australian		9	6	4	2
(b) Helen Reddy					
(c) Petula Clark, Cliff Richard/Harry Secombe/Digby Wolfe, Reg Varney/Dave Allen, Des O'Connor, Rod McKeun, David Frost, Diahonn Carroll		8	5	4	2
(d) Carol Burnett		7	4	3	2
Sunrise Semester	Education	10	5	3	1
Super Flying Fun Show	Non-Quota Children's Programmes	2	1	2	1
Swami Sarasvati	Information	1	½	1	½
Swiss Family Robinson (API)*	One-Shot Drama-Indigenous	10	8	5	2
Switched On Living	Information	1	½	1	½
<i>T</i>					
TAA Junior Flyers' Club	Non-Quota Children's Programmes	2	1	2	1
Tales of Washington Irving (API)*	One-Shot Drama-Indigenous	10	8	5	2
Tea and Biscuits (BTW)	Information	1	½	1	½
Teleclub	Non-Quota Children's Programmes	2	1	2	1
Television Tutorial	Education	10	5	3	1
Temptation	Light Entertainment	½	½	½	½
That's The Difference	All Other Australian Programmes	½	½	½	½
These Children Are Ours	Information	2	1	2	1
They Don't Shoot Tigers Every Day	Documentary	5	2	2	1
They're Racing	All Other Australian Programmes	½	½	½	½
Thicker Than Water	One-Shot Drama-Indigenous	10	8	5	2
This Week (HSV and TVT)	Current Affairs	5	2	2	1
This Week Has Seven Days	School-age Children's Quota	5	2	5	2
This Week in Agriculture	Current Affairs	5	2	2	1
This Week On Film (WBQ)	Current Affairs	5	2	2	1
Time Out	All Other Australian Programmes	½	½	½	½
Tiny Time	Non-Quota Children's Programmes	2	1	2	1
Tomorrow Living (WBQ)	Information	1	½	1	½
Tonight Italian Style (complete programme)	Light Entertainment	1	½	1	½
Topic (MVQ)	Current Affairs	5	2	2	1
Touch of Elegance (SAS)	Information	1	½	1	½
Trans-World Top Team	Non-Quota Children's Programmes	2	1	2	1
Travel Talk (NWS)	Information	1	½	1	½
Travel Time (NBN)	Information	1	½	1	½
Travels of Marco Polo (API)*	One-Shot Drama-Indigenous	10	8	5	2
Trav'lin Out West	Light Entertainment	6	3	3	2
Treasure Island (API)*	One-Shot Drama-Indigenous	10	8	5	2
True Blue Show	Light Entertainment	9	6	4	2
TV Fight of the Week	Direct Coverage of Sporting Events	1	½	1	½
TV Kitchen	Information	1	½	1	½
TV Ringside	Direct Coverage of Sporting Events	1	½	1	½
24 Hours (0/10)	Current Affairs	5	2	2	1
\$25,000 Great Temptation	Light Entertainment	½	½	½	½
Two On The Aisle	The Arts	10	5	3	1
Two-Up Goes Legal	Light Entertainment	6	3	3	2
<i>U</i>					
Uncle Ben's Buddies' Club	Non-Quota Children's Programmes	2	1	2	1
Undertakers, The	One-Shot Drama-Indigenous	10	8	5	2
Unloved, The	Drama Series-Indigenous	5	4	4	1

APPENDIX K—continued

Programmes	Category	POINTS PER HOUR			
		Peak Time		Off Peak	
		1st Release	1st Repeat	1st Release	1st Repeat
✓ Viewpoint	All Other Australian Programmes	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
Voice of the Student	Non-Quota Children's Programmes	2	1	2	1
W					
Wait Till Your Father Gets Home (Hanna-Barbera) (animated cartoons)	Equivalent to Drama-Part Indigenous but not eligible for 74 hour drama requirement or drama bonus points	3†	2‡	1	$\frac{1}{2}$
Walk a Young World	School-age Children's Quota	5	2	5	2
Wednesday At Home (STV)	Information	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	$\frac{1}{2}$
What In The World	School-age Children's Quota	5	2	5	2
What's Happened To The Australian Horse	Documentary	5	2	2	1
Whiplash	Drama Series-Indigenous	5	4	4	1
Who's That Knocking at My Door	Non-Quota Children's Programmes	2	1	2	1
Willesee Show, The	Current Affairs	5	2	2	1
Winky Dink Show	Non-Quota Children's Programmes	2	1	2	1
Woman's Angle	Information	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	$\frac{1}{2}$
Woman's World	Information	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	$\frac{1}{2}$
Women Alone	Information	2	1	2	1
Wonder World (STW)	Non-Quota Children's Programmes	2	1	2	1
Wongatha (VEW)	Current Affairs	5	2	2	1
World Around Us, The	All Other Australian Programmes	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
World Championship Wrestling	Light Entertainment	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
World of Kung Fu, The	Documentary	5	2	2	1
World of Sport	All Other Australian Programmes	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
World Within Us, The	All Other Australian Programmes	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
Wotsa-Name Show	Non-Quota Children's Programmes	2	1	2	1
Wreck of the Batavia	Documentary	5	2	2	1
Y					
Yellow House	School-age Children's Quota	5	2	5	2
You Can't See 'Round Corners'	Drama Series-Indigenous	5†	4‡	4	1
Young Seven (ADS)	Non-Quota Children's Programmes	2	1	2	1
Young Talent Time	Light Entertainment	6	3	3	2
You Say The Word	Education	10	5	3	1
FIRST REPEAT PRESENTATION EQUAL TO FIRST RELEASE WHEN SPECIAL ARRANGEMENTS TO SCHEDULE PROGRAMME HAVE BEEN UNDERTAKEN					
Youth Club News (BTW)	Non-Quota Children's Programmes	2	1	2	1
Z					
Zoopops	Non-Quota Children's Programmes	2	1	2	1

† ELIGIBLE FOR MUSIC BONUS (1 pt/hr. extra).

‡ ELIGIBLE FOR MUSIC BONUS (0 pt/hr. extra).

* API animated versions of the classics—equivalent to One-Shot Drama Indigenous. Not eligible for peak-time drama or bonus points.

APPENDIX L

STATISTICAL ANALYSIS OF BROADCASTING PROGRAMMES

The analysis of broadcasting programmes, which is set out in the following tables is based on the combined figures from two surveys conducted by the Board in October 1973 and March 1974. In each case programmes of stations in State capital cities were monitored on a sampling basis for one minute in each ten minutes of transmission between 6.00 a.m. and 10.30 p.m. for a full week. For the purpose of presenting a complete picture of the programmes available to listeners the survey includes the programmes of two representative national stations.

2. The data have been summarised in a number of tables as follows:

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

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

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

Table IV—Analysis of Broadcast Advertising by Time Periods each day of the week—Metropolitan Commercial Stations.

3. *Definition of Categories.* The analysis is based on thirteen programme categories, which are set out below, and advertising matter:

Entertainment—

Light and Popular Music .. Musical comedy, "evergreens", items of popular music in general programmes, currently popular music presented in hit parade and similar programmes.

Incidental Matter Matter occurring between major programme units, station announcements (excluding time calls), programme notes, party calls to adults, items in telephone conversation programmes consisting of an exchange of opinions, and miscellaneous patter.

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

Drama Plays, serials and other dramatised productions.

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

Information and Services—

News News bulletins, programmes in newsreel form, time calls, weather, market and traffic reports, train and ship arrival times, warnings of storm, fire, shark and other hazards, police messages, excludes news commentaries.

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

Information Programmes concerning such topics as aspects of science, other lands and peoples, agriculture, industry and other major occupations.

Religious Programmes originated for or by recognised religious bodies.

Social and Political Programmes concerned with political and economic aspects of modern society, news commentaries, Australian history, national events, festivals and public gatherings, charitable activities.

Family Family activities including programmes dealing with cooking, house and garden, hobbies, care of pets, health, physical fitness and other personal matters. Shopping guides.

APPENDIX I—continued

Children Programmes directed to or presented for children, serials, children's recordings and informative "scatters".
 Educational Programmes designed as an aid to formal teaching; kindergarten sessions.
 Advertisements All advertisements except those within shopping guides; includes translation of foreign language advertisements.

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

Breakfast	6.00 a.m. - 9.00 a.m.
Morning	9.00 a.m. - 12.00 noon
Midday	12.00 noon - 2.00 p.m.
Early Afternoon	2.00 p.m. - 4.00 p.m.
Late Afternoon	4.00 p.m. - 6.30 p.m.
Evening	6.30 p.m. - 7.30 p.m.
Night	7.30 p.m. - 10.30 p.m.

TABLE I—ANALYSIS OF BROADCASTING PROGRAMMES BY CATEGORIES
ALL METROPOLITAN STATIONS

Programme Category	Commercial (25 Stations) %	National (12 Stations) %	All Stations (37 Stations) %
Entertainment—			
Light and Popular	53.3	31.9	46.6
Incidental	6.5	7.1	6.7
Variety	1.3	1.9	1.5
Drama	0.3	3.6	1.3
Arts	0.2	21.0	6.7
Information & Services—	61.6	65.5	62.8
News	9.7	11.2	10.2
Sport	6.4	3.7	5.5
Information	1.9	6.6	3.4
Religion	1.1	1.4	1.2
Social and Political	3.2	5.6	3.9
Family	1.2	0.5	1.0
Children	—	2.2	0.7
Education	—	3.3	1.1
Advertisements	23.5	34.5	27.2
	14.9	0.0	10.2
Totals	100.0	100.0	100.0

TABLE II—ANALYSIS OF BROADCASTING PROGRAMMES BY CATEGORIES
METROPOLITAN STATIONS BY TIME PERIODS

	Breakfast		Morning		Midday		Early Afternoon		Late Afternoon		Evening		Night	
	Com-mercial	All Stations	Com-mercial	All Stations	Com-mercial	All Stations	Com-mercial	All Stations	Com-mercial	All Stations	Com-mercial	All Stations	Com-mercial	All Stations
Light and Popular	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Music	51.0	44.4	44.2	38.1	51.0	44.7	55.5	48.4	53.9	49.8	59.0	46.4	62.6	54.6
Incidental	6.6	6.7	8.6	8.0	6.1	6.4	5.3	5.9	5.5	6.0	5.8	6.3	6.4	6.8
Variety	1.8	1.3	1.8	1.9	0.9	2.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.7	0.7	0.5	0.9	1.3
Drama	0.2	0.4	0.4	2.3	0.3	1.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	1.1	0.5	0.4	0.3	2.8
The Arts	0.0	7.1	0.2	8.0	0.1	3.4	0.1	10.6	0.1	4.0	0.1	5.0	0.4	7.5
	59.6	59.9	55.2	58.3	58.4	57.6	62.2	66.2	60.9	62.6	66.1	58.6	70.6	73.0
News	16.6	18.4	7.4	6.2	11.0	14.0	6.0	5.0	13.2	10.5	8.2	15.1	4.3	5.0
Sport	1.7	1.2	4.4	3.5	8.2	7.5	9.9	9.0	7.1	7.0	6.2	8.2	8.9	6.2
	18.3	19.6	11.8	9.7	19.2	21.5	15.9	14.0	20.3	17.5	14.4	23.3	13.2	11.2
Information	0.7	2.1	4.8	5.4	1.6	5.4	1.6	1.4	1.3	2.8	1.6	1.4	1.1	3.8
Religion	0.9	1.1	0.6	1.7	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.3	1.2	2.0	3.3	2.3
Social and Political	1.1	3.1	8.1	7.0	3.0	3.4	3.4	2.3	1.3	3.7	3.2	5.3	1.8	2.8
Family	0.3	0.4	2.6	1.9	2.0	1.3	1.0	1.2	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.4	1.1	0.8
Children	0.0	0.5	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Education	0.0	0.2	0.0	2.9	0.1	0.1	0.0	3.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	3.0	7.4	16.1	20.4	7.3	10.6	6.5	9.2	3.7	9.6	6.3	9.1	7.3	9.7
Advertising	19.1	13.1	16.9	11.6	15.1	10.3	15.4	10.6	15.1	10.3	13.2	9.0	8.9	6.1
Totals	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

APPENDIX L—continued

TABLE III—ANALYSIS OF BROADCAST ADVERTISING BY TIME PERIODS
METROPOLITAN COMMERCIAL STATION; MONDAY TO FRIDAY AVERAGE

	Sydney	Melbourne	Brisbane	Adelaide	Perth	Hobart	All Cities
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Breakfast	24.8	21.2	20.1	25.7	20.9	20.1	22.2
Morning	19.8	19.1	19.5	17.8	18.6	18.1	19.0
Midday	15.4	15.2	18.5	17.0	14.1	13.4	15.8
Early Afternoon	17.5	16.8	15.0	21.3	12.9	15.6	16.4
Late Afternoon	18.1	15.7	19.8	18.6	13.2	11.7	16.7
Evening	15.4	13.7	17.9	14.8	13.9	9.6	14.7
Night	14.2	9.7	8.9	10.1	7.0	2.5	9.7
All Periods	18.3	16.2	17.0	18.1	14.6	13.3	16.6

TABLE IV—ANALYSIS OF BROADCAST ADVERTISING BY TIME PERIODS
EACH DAY OF THE WEEK
METROPOLITAN COMMERCIAL STATIONS

		Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	All Days
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Breakfast	6.4	20.2	21.1	23.6	22.2	23.9	16.1	19.1
Morning	7.8	18.2	19.7	20.7	18.3	18.3	15.7	17.0
Midday	13.1	15.4	16.6	15.0	16.1	15.7	13.5	15.1
Early Afternoon	13.2	14.6	16.1	18.7	16.6	16.1	12.4	15.4
Late Afternoon	9.9	15.1	14.8	17.8	17.1	18.6	12.4	15.1
Evening	9.1	13.9	12.9	16.2	14.9	15.8	9.5	13.2
Night	4.8	9.6	8.5	10.1	9.4	10.7	9.3	8.9
All Periods	8.7	15.5	16.0	17.7	16.5	17.3	13.1	14.9

APPENDIX M

STATISTICAL ANALYSIS OF TELEVISION PROGRAMMES

The analysis of television programmes which is set out in the following tables is based on a sample of commercial and national programmes televised during 1973. In this period the sample amounted to approximately 50 per cent.

Details of commercial television programmes are derived from data supplied regularly by each station and details of national television programmes are obtained from information supplied by the Australian Broadcasting Commission. For the purpose of these tables the programmes analysed are those of all metropolitan stations, 17 country commercial stations and in the case of the National Service those of ABV Melbourne. These are considered to be reasonably representative of the commercial and national television services.

The tables show the composition of programmes under three headings:

Table I—Analysis of Television Programmes by Categories:
Metropolitan and Country Stations, Overall.

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

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

The figures in Table III are based on the actual duration of Australian programme matter and do not take into account the credit loadings allowed to commercial stations for certain types of programme matter for the purpose of calculation of their performance towards meeting the Board's requirements for the Australian content of television programmes. The table shows the distribution of types of Australian programmes both as percentages of all programmes of Australian origin, and as percentages of all programmes televised.

At the foot of each Column in Tables I and III a conversion factor is shown to enable calculations of the time occupied by programmes in each category.

Definition of programme categories—The statistical system is based on a number of programme categories. These are set out below:

Drama—

- Serious Classical drama, works of major contemporary dramatists and other dramatic productions which appear to have lasting value.
- Adventure Drama with the main focus on action. Includes such themes as science fiction and espionage.
- Crime and Suspense Programmes in dramatic form concerned with crime and its detection. Includes court room drama and plays in which suspense is predominant, with or without a crime element.
- Domestic and Comedy Programmes in dramatic form dealing with domestic life or family relations, and those the main purpose of which is to induce laughter.
- Western Programmes in dramatic form utilizing "Western" settings.
- Miscellaneous Programmes in dramatic form which do not fall specifically under other headings.

Light Entertainment—

- Cartoons Matter predominantly in the form of animation or puppetry, with the main purpose of providing escapist entertainment.
- Light Music Programmes in which currently popular music or music of the "evergreen" type is the predominant element.

APPENDIX M—continued

Personality Programmes ..	..	Programmes containing items generally handled by a compere. Includes interviews, quizzes and panel games where the emphasis is on displaying the subject rather than serious discussion.
Talent Programmes ..	..	Programmes concentrating on competition generally at an amateur level in any field of entertainment.
Variety .. ..	..	Programmes containing a mixture of comedy, music, dancing, gags and patter, by professional or amateur talent, where the element of competition is not predominant.
Sport .. ..	..	Simultaneous or delayed presentation of competitive sports, sporting previews, news and talks and demonstrations of sporting techniques.
News .. ..	..	Programmes reporting on current or recent happenings. Includes newsreels, reports on weather and essential services.
Children—		
Kindergarten ..	..	All kindergarten sessions conducted by qualified staff.
Other .. ..	..	Other programmes which generally include a variety of items directed to or presented for children.
Family Activities ..	..	Programmes concerned with family activities and hobbies and the family as users of consumer goods and services.
Information .. ..	..	Programmes, of a descriptive type, concerning agriculture, industry, travel, nature and science.
Current Affairs ..	..	Programmes dealing with social and economic problems of modern society. Includes news commentaries which deal with the subject matter "in depth". Also historical and biographical programmes excluding dramatised presentations.
Political Matter ..	..	Programmes concerning Australian Federal or State elections and by-elections, occurring during the "election-period" and on polling day.
Religious Matter ..	..	All programmes originated by recognized religious bodies.
The Arts .. ..	..	Programmes concerning the graphic arts; readings of prose and poetry; literary and other art criticism, ballet and music of lasting value.
Educational—		
Formal .. ..	..	Programmes of formal instruction at all levels which are specifically related to a recognized course of study.
Other .. ..	..	Programmes of educational intent which are not directly related to a specific course of study.

The figures set out in the following tables have been rounded to equal 100 per cent.

TABLE I—ANALYSIS OF TELEVISION PROGRAMMES BY CATEGORIES

Programme Category	Metropolitan Stations			Country Stations			All Stations
	Commercial	National	All Stations	Commercial	National	All Stations	
	%	%	%	%	%	%	
Drama:							
Serious ..	0.1	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.6	0.4	0.4
Adventure ..	10.3	4.1	8.9	9.1	4.1	6.2	6.2
Crime & Suspense ..	9.4	3.0	7.9	11.1	3.0	6.5	6.5
Domestic & Comedy ..	17.1	10.9	15.7	20.8	10.9	15.2	15.2
Western ..	4.0	0.9	3.3	4.5	0.9	2.5	2.5
Miscellaneous ..	8.0	3.1	6.9	6.2	3.1	4.4	4.4
Light Entertainment:							
Cartoons ..	6.4	2.6	5.5	4.1	2.6	3.2	3.2
Light Music ..	0.5	2.3	0.9	1.0	2.3	1.8	1.8
Personality Programmes ..	10.9	1.3	8.7	10.4	1.3	5.3	5.3
Talent Programmes ..	0.7	—	0.6	1.7	—	0.7	0.7
Variety ..	4.1	2.0	3.7	3.6	2.0	2.7	2.7
Sport	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
News	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Children:							
Kindergarten ..	5.5	18.8	8.5	1.5	18.8	11.3	13.7
Other	4.6	1.4	3.9	3.0	1.4	2.1	9.4
Family Activities							
Information ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Current Affairs ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Political Matter ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Religious Matter ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
The Arts	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Education:							
Formal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.3	8.5
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	54½ hours	45 hours	49 hours	34 hours	45 hours	39½ hours	39½ hours
1 per cent projected to 52 weeks and rounded to the nearest half hour equals in duration per station. . . .							

TABLE II—ANALYSIS OF TELEVISION PROGRAMMES BY TIME PERIODS
A. METROPOLITAN STATIONS

Programme Category	6.00 p.m.—10.00 p.m.			6.00 a.m.—6.00 p.m., 10.00 p.m.—midnight		
	Commercial	National	All Stations	Commercial	National	All Stations
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Drama:						
Serious	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.6	0.2
Adventure	9.4	5.6	8.4	10.6	3.3	9.0
Crime & Suspense	17.2	7.1	14.6	6.5	1.0	5.4
Domestic & Comedy	24.1	18.9	22.7	14.5	7.1	12.9
Western	2.9	1.0	2.4	4.4	0.8	3.7
Miscellaneous	6.3	3.7	5.6	8.7	2.9	7.4
	60.0	36.8	53.9	44.8	15.7	38.6
Light Entertainment:						
Cartoons	0.6	0.9	0.7	8.5	3.4	7.4
Light Music	1.1	5.7	2.3	0.3	0.7	0.4
Personality Programmes	9.5	3.4	7.9	11.4	0.4	9.0
Talent Programmes	2.1	—	1.5	0.2	—	0.2
Variety	5.7	5.1	5.6	3.6	0.6	2.9
	19.0	15.1	18.0	24.0	5.1	19.9
Sport	1.9	6.2	3.0	7.2	14.1	8.7
News	11.9	15.2	12.8	1.6	2.5	1.8
Children:						
Kindergarten	—	0.2	0.1	7.5	27.7	11.8
Other	0.4	1.2	0.6	6.2	1.5	5.2
	0.4	1.4	0.7	13.7	29.2	17.0
Family Activities	0.1	1.2	0.4	3.6	0.7	2.9
Information	3.0	3.8	3.2	1.4	4.3	2.0
Current Affairs	3.3	17.7	7.1	1.7	3.5	2.1
Political Matter	0.1	0.1	0.1	—	0.1	0.1
Religious Matter	0.2	1.7	0.6	1.3	2.1	1.5
The Arts	0.1	0.8	0.2	0.1	1.0	0.2
Education:						
Formal	—	—	—	—	21.4	4.6
Other	—	—	—	0.6	0.3	0.6
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

TABLE II—ANALYSIS ON TELEVISION PROGRAMMES BY TIME PERIODS
B. COUNTRY STATIONS

Programme Category	6.00 p.m.—10.00 p.m.			6.00 a.m.—6.00 p.m., 10.00 p.m.—midnight		
	Commercial	National	All Stations	Commercial	National	All Stations
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Drama:						
Serious	—	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.6	0.4
Adventure	8.5	5.6	7.0	9.5	3.3	5.7
Crime & Suspense	18.7	7.1	12.9	5.4	1.0	2.8
Domestic & Comedy	22.7	18.9	20.8	19.5	7.1	11.9
Western	4.3	1.0	2.6	4.8	0.8	2.4
Miscellaneous	6.0	3.7	4.9	6.3	2.9	4.2
	60.2	36.8	48.5	45.6	15.7	27.4
Light Entertainment:						
Cartoons	0.8	0.9	0.8	6.6	3.4	4.7
Light Music	1.1	5.7	3.4	1.0	0.7	0.8
Personality Programmes	8.5	3.4	5.9	11.8	0.4	4.8
Talent Programmes	2.0	—	1.0	1.4	—	0.6
Variety	4.5	5.1	4.8	3.0	0.6	1.5
	16.9	15.1	15.9	23.8	5.1	12.4
Sport	2.3	6.2	4.3	9.8	14.1	12.4
News	13.9	15.2	14.5	3.6	2.5	2.9
Children:						
Kindergarten	—	0.2	0.1	2.5	27.7	17.8
Other	0.5	1.2	0.9	4.8	1.5	2.8
	0.5	1.4	1.0	7.3	29.2	20.6
Family Activities	0.2	1.2	0.7	4.0	0.7	2.0
Information	2.2	3.8	3.0	2.2	4.3	3.5
Current Affairs	3.5	17.7	10.6	1.1	3.5	2.6
Political Matter	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Religious Matter	0.2	1.7	1.0	2.0	2.1	2.1
The Arts	—	0.8	0.4	—	1.0	0.6
Education						
Formal	—	—	—	—	21.4	13.0
Other	—	—	—	0.5	0.3	0.4
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

TABLE III—TELEVISION PROGRAMMES OF AUSTRALIAN ORIGIN
ANALYSIS BY CATEGORIES—A. METROPOLITAN STATIONS

Programme Category	Commercial		National		All Stations	
	Percentage of Australian Programmes	Percentage of All Programmes	Percentage of Australian Programmes	Percentage of All Programmes	Percentage of Australian Programmes	Percentage of All Programmes
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Drama:						
Serious	—	—	0.3	0.2	0.1	—
Adventure	1.2	0.5	0.5	0.2	1.0	0.5
Crime & Suspense	4.9	2.2	0.2	0.1	3.7	1.7
Domestic & Comedy	3.1	1.4	3.7	1.9	3.3	1.5
Western	—	—	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous	0.9	0.4	1.9	0.9	1.1	0.5
	10.1	4.5	6.6	3.3	9.2	4.2
Light Entertainment:						
Cartoons	0.1	0.1	—	—	0.1	—
Light Music	0.5	0.2	3.4	1.7	1.2	0.6
Personality Programmes	23.1	10.4	1.3	0.7	17.7	8.2
Talent Programmes	1.6	0.7	—	—	1.2	0.6
Variety	6.8	3.0	0.9	0.4	5.3	2.4
	32.1	14.4	5.6	2.8	25.5	11.8
Sport	12.1	5.5	18.6	9.4	13.7	6.3
News	9.7	4.4	13.2	6.7	10.6	4.9
Children:						
Kindergarten	12.3	5.5	14.5	7.3	12.8	5.9
Other	9.9	4.4	1.9	1.0	7.9	3.7
	22.2	9.9	16.4	8.3	20.7	9.6
Family Activities	5.6	2.5	1.5	0.8	4.6	2.1
Information	1.1	0.4	3.5	1.8	1.7	0.8
Current Affairs	4.1	1.9	12.9	6.5	6.3	2.9
Political Matter	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1
Religious Matter	1.7	0.7	3.1	1.5	2.0	0.9
The Arts	0.1	—	1.2	0.6	0.4	0.2
Education:						
Formal	—	—	16.7	8.4	4.2	1.9
Other	1.1	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.9	0.4
	1.1	0.5	17.1	8.6	5.1	2.3
	100.0	44.8	100.0	50.4	100.0	46.1
1 per cent projected to 52 weeks and rounded to the nearest half hour equals in duration per station	24½ hours	54½ hours	22½ hours	45 hours	22½ hours	49 hours

TABLE III—TELEVISION PROGRAMMES OF AUSTRALIAN ORIGIN
ANALYSIS BY CATEGORIES—B. COUNTRY STATIONS

Programme Category	Commercial		National		All Stations	
	Percentage of Australian Programmes	Percentage of All Programmes	Percentage of Australian Programmes	Percentage of All Programmes	Percentage of Australian Programmes	Percentage of All Programmes
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Drama:						
Serious	—	—	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1
Adventure	1.4	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.9	0.4
Crime & Suspense	9.8	4.7	0.2	0.1	4.2	2.1
Domestic & Comedy	6.5	3.1	3.7	1.9	4.9	2.4
Western	0.1	—	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous	0.2	0.1	1.9	0.9	1.2	0.6
	18.0	8.6	6.6	3.3	11.4	5.6
Light Entertainment:						
Cartoons	—	—	—	—	—	—
Light Music	1.4	0.6	3.4	1.7	2.5	1.3
Personality Programmes	21.5	10.2	1.3	0.7	9.8	4.8
Talent Programmes	3.5	1.7	—	—	1.5	0.7
Variety	4.7	2.3	0.9	0.4	2.5	1.2
	31.1	14.8	5.6	2.8	16.3	8.0
Sport	13.2	6.3	18.6	9.4	16.3	8.0
News	16.7	7.9	13.2	6.7	14.6	7.2
Children:						
Kindergarten	3.0	1.5	14.5	7.3	9.7	4.8
Other	4.9	2.3	1.9	1.0	3.2	1.6
	7.9	3.8	16.4	8.3	12.9	6.4
Family Activities	4.9	2.4	1.5	0.8	3.0	1.5
Information	1.4	0.7	3.5	1.8	2.6	1.3
Current Affairs	4.0	1.9	12.9	6.5	9.2	4.5
Political Matter	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1
Religious Matter	2.0	0.9	3.1	1.5	2.6	1.3
The Arts	—	—	1.2	0.6	0.7	0.3
Education:						
Formal	—	—	16.7	8.4	9.7	4.8
Other	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.2
	0.6	0.3	17.1	8.6	10.2	5.0
	100.0	47.7	100.0	50.4	100.0	49.2
1 per cent projected to 52 weeks and rounded to the nearest half hour equals in duration per station	16 hours	34 hours	22½ hours	45 hours	19½ hours	39½ hours

APPENDIX N

CIRCULAR LETTERS ISSUED TO COMMERCIAL
BROADCASTING STATIONS
DURING THE YEAR 1 JULY 1973 TO 30 JUNE 1974

Circular Letter No. B94

10 July, 1973

Dear Sir,

BROADCASTING OF MUSIC
COMPOSED OR ARRANGED BY AUSTRALIANS
AND BROADCASTING OF AUSTRALIAN MUSIC PERFORMANCES

Board Circular Letter No. B93 of 20 June, 1973, advised stations of the method of compiling returns B54 and B55 relating to requirements for the broadcasting of music composed or arranged by Australians, and the broadcasting of Australian music performances.

The circular stated that the Board would advise stations by letter of the results achieved for each calendar month. It has been decided in the interests of simplicity that calculations will be based on 28-day statistical periods comprising four weekly periods.

A further supply of Forms B54 is enclosed.

Yours faithfully,
Sgd. B. J. Connolly
Secretary

APPENDIX N—continued

Circular Letter No. B.95

26 July, 1973

CIGARETTE ADVERTISING

Dear Sir,

As you will be aware, it is Government policy that advertising of cigarettes and cigarette tobacco should be completely banned on broadcasting and television. The Government has now decided that, in order to cushion the effect, such advertising will be phased out over a period of three years.

The Minister for the Media has asked the Board to implement this decision, and the matter has been discussed with the executive of the Federation of Australian Commercial Broadcasters which agreed that under the circumstances the industry would co-operate with the Board when the Government's decision was made known.

The Board has now directed me to advise you of the following conditions which will apply to advertising of cigarettes and cigarette tobacco on broadcasting stations from the dates shown:—

As from Saturday, September 1, 1973—

Absolute embargo on cigarette and cigarette tobacco advertisements during the periods from 6.00 a.m. to 8.30 a.m. and 3.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. daily. At all other times advertisements may be broadcast at a rate not exceeding three in any hour.

From September 1, 1974—

Absolute embargo on cigarette and cigarette tobacco advertisements during the periods from 6.00 a.m. to 8.30 a.m. and 2.30 p.m. to 8.30 p.m. daily. At all other times advertisements may be broadcast at a rate not exceeding three in any hour.

From September 1, 1975—

Absolute embargo on cigarette and cigarette tobacco advertisements during the periods from 6.00 a.m. to 8.30 a.m. and 2.30 p.m. to 9.30 p.m. daily. At all other times advertisements may be broadcast at a rate not exceeding two in any hour. I am also to remind you that it is of course necessary for all such advertisements to comply with Section 100A. of the Broadcasting and Television Act.

Yours faithfully,
Sgd. B. J. Connolly
Secretary

APPENDIX N—*continued*

Circular Letter B.96

16 August, 1973

Dear Sir,

IDENTIFICATION OF BROADCAST ADVERTISEMENTS

Following discussion with the Federal Council of the Federation of Australian Commercial Broadcasters, the Board has decided to amend the Broadcasting Programme Standards to provide, as in the case of paragraph 38(e) of the Television Programme Standards, for the clear identification of advertisements.

Accordingly the following new standard has been determined by the Board under the provisions of section 100(4.) of the *Broadcasting and Television Act 1942-1973* effective as from 27 August, 1973:—

32(h) All advertisements must identify the advertiser or his goods or services either by name or by other clearly recognisable reference to the advertiser or his goods or services. This does not prevent the use of teaser advertisements in the early stages of a campaign in which the identity of the advertiser or product is later disclosed.

Yours faithfully,
Sgd. B. J. Connolly
Secretary

Circular Letter No. B.97
T.86

23 August, 1973

Dear Sir,

EMBARGO ON LIVE APPEARANCES OF MR. DAVE ALLEN

A television performance in September, 1971 by Messrs. Dave Allen, Peter Cook and Dudley Moore contained remarks which the Board considered offensive and in serious breach of its programme standards. Subsequently, the Board issued the following direction by telegram to all broadcasting and television stations.

“... Until further notice interviews or performances involving Messrs. Dave Allen, Peter Cook and Dudley Moore must not be transmitted unless the material has been pre-recorded and passed for transmission by a responsible station executive”.

The Board has now agreed to lifting the embargo on Mr. Allen's live performances following an approach concerning his appearance in a forthcoming Australian television series. In so doing however, the Board draws to the attention of all licensees the provisions of Section 99(1.) of the *Broadcasting and Television Act* which requires that:—

“A licensee shall provide programmes and shall supervise the broadcasting or televising of programmes from his station in such manner as to ensure, as far as practicable, that the programmes are in accordance with standards determined by the Board.”

In view of the previous breach of the Board's standards involving Mr. Allen, the Board would expect that as a minimum discharge of their responsibilities under the above section of the Act, licensees must ensure that any programme in which Mr. Allen is to appear 'live' must be under the control of a responsible staff member of the station originating the programme who will be present in the control room to take appropriate action if the programme is not in whole or in part in accordance with the standards.

Yours faithfully,
Sgd. B. J. Connolly
Secretary

APPENDIX N—*continued*Circular Letter B.98
T.88

17 September, 1973

Dear Sir,

TALKS BY MISS BETTINA ARNDT

The Board has recently given consideration to material included in broadcasting and television programmes involving the Editorial Consultant to Forum Magazine, Miss Bettina Arndt. Miss Arndt has taken part in several interview and telephone conversation programmes and generally discusses matters concerned with sexual behaviour.

The Board has found some of the material presented by Miss Arndt to be totally unsuitable for the broadcast media and has informed the individual stations concerned accordingly. In view, however, of her frequent appearances, I am directed to say that in order to ensure compliance by stations with the Board's Programme Standards, the Board requires all future programmes in which Miss Arndt takes part to be pre-recorded so that they may be approved by station management before being transmitted.

The Board would also expect stations to take appropriate care to ensure that these programmes are not transmitted at times when the audience is likely to contain large numbers of young people.

Yours faithfully,
Sgd. B. J. Connolly
Secretary

Circular Letter No. B.99

24 October, 1973

Dear Sir,

BROADCASTING STATIONS—ASYMMETRICAL LIMITING

I refer to the Board's Circular Letter B78 of 27 April, 1972, requesting submissions from interested parties on asymmetrical modulation services.

The Board has received very few responses to this request, and therefore concludes that the use of such devices is of little interest to the Australian industry.

In the circumstances, therefore, the Board proposes to continue the existing policy of refusing approval for the use of these devices.

Yours faithfully,
Sgd. B. J. Connolly
Secretary

APPENDIX N—continued

Circular Letter B.100

12 November, 1973

Dear Sir,

FOREIGN LANGUAGE PROGRAMMES

The Board's Broadcasting and Television Programme Standards contain provisions which place restrictions on the use of foreign language in programmes.

These standards were originally determined by the Board following advice from the Department of Immigration and other authorities that English should be the predominant language in these media and that migrants should be encouraged to learn the language as soon as possible.

The Department of Immigration has advised the Board that, in the light of changes in the composition of the Australian population and the results of continuing sociological research, it no longer considers the existing rules are relevant.

The Board has, therefore, decided to amend its Broadcasting Programme Standards by cancelling paragraphs 24 and 25 and replacing them with the following two paragraphs:

Foreign Languages:

24. Foreign language programmes are subject to the following conditions:
- (a) In such programmes the words spoken in a foreign language, including the words in an advertisement shall be preceded or followed by an adequate explanation in English of their meaning and intention.
 - (b) Advertisements in a foreign language may be presented only during a programme which itself is presented in a foreign language.
 - (c) Each station which presents programmes or advertisements in a foreign language shall obtain in advance, and retain for three months after the date of transmission, a script of all spoken matter, containing the words in the foreign language and in the English explanation, together with a declaration by a responsible person that the English words are an adequate explanation of the foreign words.
 - (d) In addition to the foregoing conditions all programmes and advertisements in a foreign language shall comply in all respects with the provisions of these Standards.

The application of these conditions is not intended to prevent the use of words and phrases in a foreign language as part of an advertisement, provided that the words in the foreign language are incidental to the main purpose of the advertisement and that the sense of the words in the foreign language is made clearly understandable to the English-speaking audience. The proportion of foreign words in such advertisements should not exceed 10 per centum of the total duration of the advertisement. The use of such advertisements is not restricted to programmes which are conducted in a foreign language.

25. Paragraph 24 does not apply to the performance of musical items, the broadcasting of religious services, or to the following:
- (a) programmes designed for use in schools, or for other educational purposes;
 - (b) brief incidental dialogue in dramatised or similar programmes where the development of the programme requires the use of a language other than English;
 - (c) programmes of a national nature which are broadcast on special occasions;
 - (d) periods of local emergency during which it may be beneficial to convey warnings or instructions on safety measures in one or more foreign languages as well as in English.

In relaxing the requirement relating to English translations of the material in a foreign language, the Board wishes to stress the responsibility of licensees to ensure that such material complies in all respects with the Programme Standards.

APPENDIX N—continued

The above amendment to the Broadcasting Programme Standards is effective as from the date of issue of this Circular Letter.

Yours faithfully,
Sgd. B. J. Connolly
Secretary

Circular Letter B.101

5 December, 1973

Dear Sir,

RADIO PROGRAMMING DURING SCHOOL HOLIDAYS

Paragraph 10 of the Board's Broadcasting Programme Standards sets out the principles which should be observed by broadcasting station managements at times when the audience is likely to contain large numbers of children and young people.

The Board wishes to draw the attention of station managers to the special care which must be exercised at these times particularly during school holiday periods.

The areas of greatest concern to the Board are firstly that concerned with the serious presentation of moral and social issues which is referred to in paragraph 4(b) of the Standards and secondly, the presentation of musical and other recordings which are classified as "B" (Drawn to Station Managers' attention) by the FACB Programme Committee.

The Board expects that all station managers will closely supervise their programming during school holiday periods to ensure that the requirements of the Standards are fully observed.

Yours faithfully,
Sgd. B. J. Connolly
Secretary

APPENDIX N—continued

Circular Letter No. B.102

23 April, 1974

Dear Sir,

BROADCASTING OF AUSTRALIAN MUSIC

I refer to the Board's Circular Letters B89 and B93 of 26 April and 20 June 1973 respectively concerning the broadcasting of Australian music compositions and performances.

It is apparent from returns being provided by stations, that some doubt exists in regard to the eligibility for recognition as "Australian performances" of those recordings produced overseas by Australian artists. These recordings are not regarded as Australian performances for the purposes of the Board's requirements and in this connection attention is invited to the definition contained in the abovementioned Circular Letters which states that the term "performances by Australian artists" includes:—

- (i) Performances by Australian artists . . . recorded in Australia.
- (ii) Performances by overseas artists recorded in Australia if accompanied by Australian artists.
- (iii) Live performances in Australia by Australian artists, or by overseas artists if accompanied by Australian artists.
- (iv) Theme music and musical station identifications performed by Australian artists.

It will be noted that there is no provision in the definition for performances recorded overseas to be regarded as Australian performances.

Among the overseas recordings of Australian artists which frequently have been erroneously claimed as Australian performances are Bee Gees (Spin label), Pat Carroll, Olivia Newton-John, Frank Ifield, Rolf Harris (All Interfusion) Helen Reddy (Capitol) John Rowles (RCA, M.C.A. and C.B.S.) Rick Springfield, (Wizard and Sparmac) The Seekers (except W and G recordings) New Seekers and Digby Richards (RCA 102373, 102396 and MVPL—0001.) The three last named recordings were recorded in Los Angeles but unfortunately were released by the company as Australian using their special label "RCA Australia".

The Board is aware of the difficulties in identifying Australian records produced before the introduction of the Board's performance requirement, but since then the major recording companies have included the words "Australian Recording" on the sleeve or label for the guidance of stations.

The Minister for the Media has informed the Board that he wishes it to be clearly understood by stations that they are expected to meet the Australian music requirements in full, and that this aspect of a station's operation will be taken into very careful account when its licence is under consideration for renewal.

I am to add that for purposes of the Australian requirements the statistical year will end on 29 June, 1974, and it would be appreciated if all returns for the year could be forwarded to reach the Board's offices by 5 July, 1974.

Yours faithfully,
Sgd. B. J. Connolly
Secretary

APPENDIX N—continued

Circular Letter B.103

18 June, 1974

Dear Sir,

BROADCASTING OF AUSTRALIAN
MUSIC PERFORMANCES—SECOND STAGE

In Circular Letter No. B.89 of 26 April 1973, the Board informed stations that, as from 1 July 1973, not less than 10 per cent of broadcast music was to consist of performances by Australians. It was pointed out that, subject to an adequate amount of Australian recordings being available, this was to be the first stage in a progressive increase in the requirement to a level of 30 per cent.

The Board recently discussed the matter with the Federation of Australian Commercial Broadcasters and it has decided that, in the light of the current availability of recordings, the second stage in the increase should operate from 28 July 1974. This will lift the requirement from 10 per cent to 15 per cent over the twelve months to July 1975 in two steps of 2½ per cent each.

I am to say, therefore, that the Board, pursuant to Section 114(1.) of the *Broadcasting and Television Act 1942–1973*, has determined that with effect from Sunday, 28 July 1974, not less than 12½ per cent of the time occupied in the broadcasting of music by commercial broadcasting stations shall consist of performances by Australian artists, and that from Sunday, 12 January 1975, the requirement will be further increased to 15 per cent. The two-step increase is intended to allow stations a reasonable time to make the necessary arrangements to obtain additional material to meet the new requirement.

The definitions which will apply in respect of the requirement are unchanged, except for the addition of item (b)(v) below to provide a limited measure of recognition for artists widely regarded as Australians who, without entirely foregoing their Australian identity, may perform and record overseas, e.g. Rolf Harris, Helen Reddy, Digby Richards, etc.

The definitions are:—

- (a) An "Australian" means a person who was born in Australia, or a person who was ordinarily resident in Australia at the time of the recording of the performance.
- (b) The term "performances by Australian artists" includes:
 - (i) Performances by Australian artists as defined in (a), recorded in Australia.
 - (ii) Performances by overseas artists recorded in Australia if accompanied by Australian artists.
 - (iii) Live performances in Australia by Australian artists, or by overseas artists if accompanied by Australian artists.
 - (iv) Theme music and musical station identifications performed by Australian artists. This is regarded as having a value equivalent to one-fifth of the same amount of normal programme music.
 - (v) Performances recorded overseas by artists widely recognised as Australian —up to a limit of one per cent of broadcast music time.

The existing arrangement will continue whereby the Board will consider the justification for varying the requirement in the case of unusual circumstances arising which prevent a station from adequately complying with the requirement under reasonable conditions.

As before, stations are expected to provide the Board with information on their Australian music content by means of weekly returns on Forms B.54 and B.55. The Board will continue to advise stations by letter of the results for each of the four-weekly periods specified in the attached list.

APPENDIX N—*continued*

The Board would wish to determine further increases as the level of Australian production rises; it has, however, accepted the representation of the Federation of Australian Commercial Broadcasters that, before further increases are made, consideration should be given to the introduction of some grading in the requirements, according to the "degree of difficulty" involved in meeting them within certain broad programme formats. The Board will discuss the matter with the Federation during the coming year, with a view to revising the requirement in twelve months' time.

I am again to emphasise that the Australian music performance requirement in no way alters the obligation of licensees to meet the statutory requirement relating to the broadcasting of Australian music compositions specified in Section 114(2.) of the Act.

Yours faithfully,
Sgd. B. J. Connolly
Secretary

APPENDIX O

CIRCULAR LETTERS ISSUED
TO COMMERCIAL TELEVISION STATIONS
DURING THE YEAR 1 JULY 1973 TO 30 JUNE 1974

Circular Letter No. T.82

5 July 1973

Dear Sir,

IDENTIFICATION OF REPEAT TELEVISION PROGRAMMES

You will be aware that the Minister has expressed a desire for all repeat programmes to be indicated as such. The Minister has discussed the matter with the Australian Broadcasting Commission and as a result repeats are now identified one-air on national stations.

At the meeting between the Board and the Executive Committee of the Federation of Australian Commercial Television Stations held on 30 May, the question of the suitable identification of repeat programmes was discussed. The Minister has agreed to a proposal by the Federation that for a trial period of six months, repeats are to be identified in all advance programme schedules and in press publicity, including advertisements, for individual programmes. This is to be done by the inclusion of the word (Repeat) in brackets immediately following the title of the programme.

The new arrangements should be put into effect as soon as possible so that by 1 August, all published programme schedules include the necessary information.

The Minister is writing to newspapers and programme journals to obtain their co-operation in the publication of this additional programme information.

Yours faithfully,
Sgd. B. J. Connolly
Secretary

APPENDIX O—continued

Circular Letter No. T.83

26 July, 1973

Dear Sir,

CIGARETTE ADVERTISING

As you will be aware, it is Government policy that advertising of cigarettes and cigarette tobacco should be completely banned on broadcasting and television. The Government has now decided that, in order to cushion the effect, such advertising will be phased out over a period of three years.

The Minister for the Media has asked the Board to implement this decision, and the matter has been discussed with the executive of the Federation of Australian Commercial Television Stations which agreed that under the circumstances the industry would co-operate with the Board when the Government's decision was made known.

The Board has now directed me to advise you of the following conditions which will apply to advertising of cigarettes and cigarette tobacco on television from the dates shown:—

As from Saturday, September 1, 1973—

Absolute embargo on cigarette and cigarette tobacco advertisements at all times except the period between 8.30 p.m. and close of transmission during which advertisements at a rate not exceeding two in any hour may be televised.

From September 1, 1974—

Absolute embargo on cigarette and cigarette tobacco advertisements at all times except the period between 9.30 p.m. and close of transmission during which advertisements at a rate not exceeding two in any hour may be televised.

From September 1, 1975—

Absolute embargo on cigarette and cigarette tobacco advertisements at all times except the period between 9.30 p.m. and close of transmission during which advertisements at a rate not exceeding one in any hour may be televised.

I am also to remind you that it is of course necessary for all such advertisements to comply with Section 100A of the Broadcasting and Television Act.

Yours faithfully,
Sgd. B. J. Connolly
Secretary

APPENDIX O—continued

Circular Letter No. T.84

27 July, 1973

Dear Sir,

TELEVISIONING OF UNSUITABLE MATERIAL IN
FAMILY AND CHILDREN'S VIEWING TIME

Circular Letters No. T.46 of 16 February, 1971, T.54 of 1 October, 1971 and T.74 of 5 March, 1973, dealt with aspects of programming during times when large numbers of children are likely to be viewing.

Despite the existence of these explicit statements, the Board again finds it necessary to write to stations about the televising of unsuitable material in family and children's viewing time, particularly between 4.00 p.m. and 7.30 p.m. The Board continues to receive many complaints about the televising during this period, of advertisements for magazines intended for adults, promotional material for cinema films and "AO" and "A" classified television films, and explicit discussions about serious social issues such as abortion, homosexuality, and drug taking.

The Board recognises that news and current affairs programmes between 6.00 p.m. and 7.30 p.m. are in a different category from programmes specially designed for children. This does not mean however that there is any less obligation on licensees, at these times, to avoid televising material which is unsuitable for children.

I am directed, therefore, to ask for your acknowledgement of this letter and your assurance that all programming, advertising and station promotional material televised in family and children's viewing times, is cleared by a responsible station executive before use. The Board would regret the need arising for it to take more restrictive action in the matter.

Yours faithfully,
Sgd. B. J. Connolly
Secretary

APPENDIX O—continued

Circular Letter No. T.85

2 August, 1973

Dear Sir,

AUSTRALIAN CONTENT OF TELEVISION PROGRAMMES
POINTS SYSTEM
NEW PROCEDURES EFFECTIVE FROM 19 AUGUST 1973

Circular Letter T.79 of 27 June, 1973, set down the revised Australian Content requirements which will operate from 19 August, 1973.

This circular and attachments are intended to provide guidance on procedures to be adopted by stations in supplying the Board with information on Australian material televised to meet the requirements.

New forms, B.56—Daily Running Sheet, and B.57—Weekly Summary Sheet, (samples attached) have been devised to replace forms B.45 and B.46. Supplies of the new forms to cover several months of programming have been forwarded to you under separate cover. As was the practice with previous returns the new forms should be completed and despatched to the Board each week so that the Board can provide each station with a statement covering each 28 day period. Also attached is a detailed statement to assist station personnel in completing the returns.

The Board's advice to stations on their performance in each 28-day statistical period will include results for individual weeks, an accumulated "points total" and a progressive average figure for drama and school-age children's quota programmes. The worst four weeks will be excluded at the conclusion of the statistical year. (sample advice attached)

Stations experiencing difficulties with the preparation of the returns should seek advice from the Board's Programme Services Division at the above address.

Yours faithfully,
Sgd. B. J. Connolly
Secretary

APPENDIX O—continued

Circular Letter No. B.97
T.86

23 August, 1973

Dear Sir,

EMBARGO ON LIVE APPEARANCES OF MR. DAVE ALLEN

A television performance in September, 1971 by Messrs. Dave Allen, Peter Cook and Dudley Moore contained remarks which the Board considered offensive and in serious breach of its programme standards. Subsequently, the Board issued the following direction by telegram to all broadcasting and television stations.

"... Until further notice interviews or performances involving Messrs. Dave Allen, Peter Cook and Dudley Moore must not be transmitted unless the material has been pre-recorded and passed for transmission by a responsible station executive."

The Board has now agreed to lifting the embargo on Mr. Allen's live performances following an approach concerning his appearance in a forthcoming Australian television series. In so doing however, the Board draws to the attention of all licensees the provisions of Section 99(1.) of the Broadcasting and Television Act which requires that:—

"A licensee shall provide programmes and shall supervise the broadcasting or televising of programmes from his station in such manner as to ensure, as far as practicable, that the programmes are in accordance with standards determined by the Board."

In view of the previous breach of the Board's standards involving Mr. Allen, the Board would expect that as a minimum discharge of their responsibilities under the above section of the Act, licensees must ensure that any programme in which Mr. Allen is to appear 'live' must be under the control of a responsible staff member of the station originating the programme who will be present in the control room to take appropriate action if the programme is not in whole or in part in accordance with the standards.

Yours faithfully,
Sgd. B. J. Connolly
Secretary

APPENDIX O—continued

Circular Letter No. T.87

28 August, 1973

Dear Sir,

CHANGE IN RADIATED TELEVISION SIGNAL LEVELS IN
PREPARATION FOR THE INTRODUCTION OF COLOUR TELEVISION
SERVICE

In April, 1970, the Board determined revised Technical Standards for the Australian Television Service (Third Edition April 1970). These standards, which define the signals to be radiated by television transmitters, and apply equally for both monochrome or colour service, can be divided into three sections in relation to the previous standards.

- (1) Characteristics of the previous monochrome standards continued unchanged.
- (2) New characteristics defining the colour information to be radiated as and when stations commence service.
- (3) Characteristics of the previous monochrome standards which will need to be changed at some time before the colour service commences to permit the optimum radiation of colour information.

The changes necessary for section (3) above are listed specifically in the explanatory notes included with the 1970 standards, which stated that such changes would not apply then, but would be implemented gradually on dates to be fixed by the Board.

The first of these changes—the reduction of sound transmitter power to 1/10th of vision peak transmitter power—has already been implemented by all stations.

Changes in the modulation levels of the various components of the radiated composite waveform as a percentage of peak carrier level now need to be carried out before any appreciable amount of radiated colour testing develops, but have had to wait until stations have re-equipped sufficiently to be able to operate without blanking-black "set up" (at least at studio outputs). After consultation with the operating organizations the Board understands this situation has now been reached, and level changes are now acceptable. The change will require viewers to adjust their brightness controls slightly to maintain optimum grey scale, so that it is desirable for all stations serving the same areas to change levels at about the same time.

The Board has therefore determined that all stations, National and Commercial, should change to the new radiated levels specified below as from the commencement of transmission on Wednesday, September 12, 1973.

	<i>Present 1957 Standard</i>	<i>New 1970 Standard</i>
Peak Carrier Level (Synchronizing level)	100%	100%
Reference blanking level	75%	77%
Reference black level	72%	77%
Reference white level	12½%	20%

Because the two changes (the raising of the white level, and the abolition of the blanking-black separation) will have counterbalancing effects on the black-white range, the public is not expected to notice the change any more than was the case with the recently introduced reduction in the sound power of television stations. The Board has therefore not considered it necessary to make any public announcements of the change.

The Board desires that the new composite waveform modulation levels of the composite waveform radiated by Australian Television Stations be introduced from the commencement of programmes on September 12, 1973, and would appreciate stations would now arrange for the necessary action to be taken to meet the request.

APPENDIX O—continued

Advice of the satisfactory introduction of the changed modulation levels would be appreciated in due course, please.

Yours faithfully,
Sgd. B. J. Connolly
Secretary

Circular Letter B.98
T.88

17 September, 1973

Dear Sir,

TALKS BY MISS BETTINA ARNDT

The Board has recently given consideration to material included in broadcasting and television programmes involving the Editorial Consultant to Forum Magazine, Miss Bettina Arndt. Miss Arndt has taken part in several interview and telephone conversation programmes and generally discusses matters concerned with sexual behaviour.

The Board has found some of the material presented by Miss Arndt to be totally unsuitable for the broadcast media and has informed the individual stations concerned accordingly. In view, however, of her frequent appearances, I am directed to say that in order to ensure compliance by stations with the Board's Programme Standards, the Board requires all future programmes in which Miss Arndt takes part to be pre-recorded so that they may be approved by station management before being transmitted.

The Board would also expect stations to take appropriate care to ensure that these programmes are not transmitted at times when the audience is likely to contain large numbers of young people.

Yours faithfully,
Sgd. B. J. Connolly
Secretary

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APPENDIX O—continued

Circular Letter T.89

2 October, 1973

Dear Sir,

AUSTRALIAN CONTENT OF TELEVISION PROGRAMMES
POINTS VALUE OF RELIGIOUS PROGRAMMES

The Board has received representations concerning the Australian content points value attributable to religious matter televised in accordance with the provisions of S.103 of the Broadcasting and Television Act and paragraphs 21 and 22 of the Television Programme Standards.

The points system has been designed to encourage stations to enter new areas of programming and because religious programmes are already a requirement under the provisions of the Act such programmes, if produced in Australia, are classified as "All Other Australian Programmes" and are eligible for points at the rate of one half point per hour.

The Board decided that, if presented in accordance with the provisions of paragraphs 21 and 22 of the Standards, any Australian religious programmes in excess of the minimum free time requirement set down in sub-paragraph 21(a), shall be eligible for points at the rate appropriate to the category within which the programme falls.

Stations, when submitting returns for the purpose of Australian content calculations, should ensure that, in each case in which a claim is made for points for religious programming in excess of the minimum requirement, full details in justification for the claim are included.

Yours faithfully,
Sgd. B. J. Connolly
Secretary

APPENDIX O—continued

Circular Letter No. T.90

8 October, 1973

Dear Sir,

COLOUR TELEVISION RECEIVERS
PROVISION OF FACILITIES FOR RECEPTION OF UHF
TRANSMISSIONS

In February, 1973, the Board sought comments from the various groups within the television industry as to the desirability or otherwise of providing UHF as well as VHF tuning facilities in colour television receivers for the Australian service, from the outset.

2. The replies received contained conflicting views. On the one hand, the stand was taken that the provision of UHF tuning would be a desirable facility in Australian receivers, from the outset, if there were any possibility of use being made of channels in the UHF band in the foreseeable future. On the other hand, the view was expressed that any advantage gained from the provision of UHF tuning must be considered against the cost or other penalties which would arise in adding the facility and that, in consequence, it was questionable whether the additional facility could be justified at this stage. In general, the manufacturers and suppliers of television receivers raised economic, technical and production arguments against the inclusion, at this time, of both UHF and VHF tuning facilities. One manufacturer, however, indicated its intention of providing both facilities from the outset and it is understood that a second manufacturer will follow the same course, if not immediately, then very soon after commencement of the marketing of receivers.

3. Reference was also made to the absence of any firm plans for the introduction of UHF television transmissions. On this issue, the Board has given further consideration to the likelihood of UHF television transmissions being introduced in Australia. It now considers that there will be UHF services in operation in some areas within the life of the first generation of colour receivers. Arising from this conclusion, and having regard to the obvious need for all concerned to be kept informed of developments, the Board feels that it will be in a position to give adequate notice (in terms of years) to the industry and the public before UHF services begin. In the meantime, the Board is proceeding with its studies of the UHF television issue and in particular is looking toward the early release of details of television channel allocations within that section of the UHF radio spectrum which has been set aside for broadcasting services in Australia.

4. In the Board's letter of 8 February, 1973, in which the question of the provision of tuning facilities was raised with the parties concerned, it was pointed out that the Board possesses no authority to direct manufacturers as to the facilities which should be incorporated in receivers. In consequence, the Board is not in a position to go further than recommend to manufacturers the course which it feels should be followed in the public interest.

5. From its studies of the receiver issue the Board has noted that the use of "varicap" tuning for VHF makes the provision of UHF tuning a more attractive proposition than if other means, such as a separate tuner or a separate UHF to VHF converter, have to be resorted to. The Board also understands that it is most likely that "varicap" tuning will be brought into general use very soon after the commencement of colour transmissions, if not from the start. This is an important development which bears greatly on the conclusions reached by the Board.

6. The Board appreciates that some manufacturers may experience difficulties in providing the UHF facility in the receivers produced initially. Nevertheless, having regard to the fact that at least one manufacturer, and perhaps two, will be marketing receivers including such a facility from the outset, at, it is claimed, no additional cost, and that the use of "varicap" tuning largely removes the higher cost disadvantage associated with the use of VHF/UHF tuning arrangements, the Board has concluded

APPENDIX O—continued

that it would be desirable for all receivers to include the UHF tuning facility unless there are insurmountable reasons why this should not be done. In those cases where there are such reasons the Board feels that provision should, at least, be made to permit the ready incorporation of a VHF/UHF adaptor unit at some future stage when such might be required.

7. The Board believes that it may be helpful to all concerned for the technical issues relating to the introduction of UHF television transmissions to be discussed with the industry and, accordingly, it is proposed to invite the present Industry Committee studying colour television standards to add consideration of the relevant questions to its currently unfinished business.

Yours faithfully,
Sgd. B. J. Connolly
Secretary

APPENDIX O—continued

Circular Letter No. T.91

8 November, 1973

Dear Sir,

GROUP DELAY PRE-CORRECTION OF TELEVISION TRANSMITTERS

Following advice from the Industry Committee on Colour Television Standards that the industry was unable to agree on a recommendation for the group delay pre-correction to be applied to television transmitters to compensate for the delay characteristics of the receiver, the Board has conducted an independent investigation into this question.

During this investigation, the Board has examined the characteristics of all available receivers, including 5 prototype receivers submitted by Australian manufacturers and 5 current receivers from overseas countries using C.C.I.R. Television System B which is generally similar to the system in use in Australia.

The outcome of the Board's investigation is that there is no compelling evidence to support a case for the use of a group delay pre-correction characteristic which differs in any essential feature from that recommended by the C.C.I.R. for System B. The Board, therefore, sees no reason to depart from a characteristic which provides an advance of 170 nanoseconds at the colour sub-carrier frequency, as published in the "Standards for the Australian Television Service" third edition, April 1970.

The variation with frequency of the delay characteristic to be adopted will follow generally the median values shown in the attached sketch, which is reproduced from C.C.I.R. Report Number 407 and indicates the characteristic used in the Netherlands. The precise details of the characteristic for the Australian Television Service will be defined in the form of an all pass network, the details of which are still to be determined and which will be included in the draft of the "Standards for the Technical Equipment and Operation of Television Stations", the first section of which will be issued shortly. In the meantime, the Board is taking the step of immediately notifying the Industry of the result of its investigation in view of the need for an early announcement of the group delay pre-correction characteristic so that production arrangements for colour television receivers may proceed smoothly.

During the course of the investigation, it has become apparent that there is a wide variation between receivers designed to operate in systems providing an advance at the colour sub-carrier frequency of 170 nanoseconds. The registration of the chrominance and luminance information was of particular note in this regard, the variation in this parameter, determined subjectively from observation of the receiver display, being considerably greater than the range of delay pre-correction at the colour sub-carrier frequency that was under consideration in the investigation. For maximum advantage to be taken of the standardisation of the relative delay of the chrominance and luminance delay in the transmission, it is evident that greater attention needs to be paid to this parameter in the design and production of receivers, and the Board will be raising this matter with the Industry with the objective of achieving more effective standardisation in this area.

An engineering report on the investigation referred to above will be issued in due course.

Yours faithfully,
Sgd. B. J. Connolly
Secretary

APPENDIX O—continued

Circular Letter T.92

12 November, 1973

Dear Sir,

FOREIGN LANGUAGE PROGRAMMES

The Board's Broadcasting and Television Programme Standards contain provisions which place restrictions on the use of foreign language in programmes.

These standards were originally determined by the Board following advice from the Department of Immigration and other authorities that English should be the predominant language in these media and that migrants should be encouraged to learn the language as soon as possible.

The Department of Immigration has advised the Board that in the light of changes in the composition of the Australian population and the results of continuing sociological research, it no longer considers that the existing rules are relevant.

The Board has, therefore, decided to amend its Television Programme Standards by cancelling paragraphs 29 and 30 and replacing them with the following two paragraphs:

Foreign Languages:

29. Foreign language programmes are subject to the following conditions:
- (a) In such programmes the words spoken in a foreign language, including the words in an advertisement shall be preceded or followed by an adequate explanation in English of their meaning and intention.
 - (b) Advertisements in a foreign language may be presented only during a programme which itself is presented in a foreign language;
 - (c) Each station which presents programmes or advertisements in a foreign language shall obtain in advance, and retain for three months after the date of transmission, a script of all spoken matter, containing the words in the foreign language and in the English explanation, together with a declaration by a responsible person that the English words are an adequate explanation of the foreign words.
 - (d) In addition to the foregoing conditions, all programmes and advertisements in a foreign language shall comply in all respects with the provisions of these standards.
- The application of these conditions is not intended to prevent the use of words and phrases in a foreign language as part of an advertisement, provided that the words in the foreign language are incidental to the main purpose of the advertisement and that the sense of the words in the foreign language is made clearly understandable to the English-speaking audience. The proportion of foreign words in such advertisements should not exceed 10 per centum of the total duration of the advertisement. The use of such advertisements is not restricted to programmes which are conducted in a foreign language.
30. Paragraph 29 does not apply to the performances of musical items, the televising of religious services, or to the following:
- (a) programmes designed for use in schools, or for other educational purposes;
 - (b) brief incidental dialogue in dramatised or similar programmes where the development of the programme requires the use of a language other than English;
 - (c) programmes of a national nature which are televised on special occasions;
 - (d) periods of local emergency during which it may be beneficial to convey warnings or instructions on safety measures in one or more foreign languages as well as in English.

APPENDIX O—continued

In relaxing the requirement relating to English translations of the material in a foreign language, the Board wishes to stress the responsibility of licensees to ensure that such material complies in all respects with the Programme Standards.

The above amendment to the Television Programme Standards is effective as from the date of issue of this Circular Letter.

Yours faithfully,
Sgd. B. J. Connolly
Secretary

Circular Letter No. T.93

21 November, 1973

Dear Sir,

TELEVISION OF NON-PROGRAMME MATERIAL

You will be aware that in the Board's Twenty-Fifth Annual Report, reference was made to the Board's concern about the amount of non-programme material, including station and programme promotion and advertising, being televised.

The matter has been discussed at working party level between representatives of the Board and the Federation of Australian Commercial Television Stations, and by the Board and the Executive Committee of the Federation, in order to make rules which will improve the overall presentation of television programming.

It has been decided that the matter should be dealt with in two stages to cover, firstly, the period between 6.00 p.m. and 10.00 p.m., and subsequently all other times.

Accordingly, I am to say that, as from 1 December, the rules set out below will apply to the televising of non-programme material by commercial stations. It should be clearly understood that the rules do not affect in any way the operation of existing advertising time standards.

The rules are:—

- (i) No more than 13 minutes of non-programme material may be televised in each hour between 6.00 p.m. and 10.00 p.m.;
- (ii) Non-programme matter consists of advertisements, and programme promotions, but does not include unpaid community service announcements, the health warning tags on cigarette advertisements, brief station identifications, time announcements, religious spot announcements, brief voice-over-slide announcements for the following programme, and in-built credits or trailers for the same programme or programme series;
- (iii) Non-programme material, other than advertising, may not be included within any drama programme or feature film televised between 6.00 p.m. and 10.00 p.m.;
- (iv) Provided the Board's Advertising Time Standards are observed a station may televise non-programme material in excess of the limits stated in (i) above, when this is necessary in order to prevent the following programme commencing earlier than its published time of starting.

Until a decision is reached on rules to cover the televising of non-programme material outside the 6.00 p.m. to 10.00 p.m. period, the Board expects that at all times stations will exercise special care to avoid overtaxing the tolerance of viewers by the undue use of this type of material.

In the opinion of many viewers, there is a direct connection between late starting and the excessive use of non-programme material. I am to say, therefore, that unforeseen circumstances apart, the Board expects all stations to adhere to the published starting times of their programmes.

Yours faithfully,
Sgd. B. J. Connolly
Secretary

APPENDIX O—continued

Circular Letter No. T.94

5 December, 1973

Dear Sir,

TELEVISION TRANSMISSIONS INCORPORATING CHROMINANCE
INFORMATION PRIOR TO THE OFFICIAL OPENING OF THE
COLOUR TELEVISION SERVICE

Circular Letter T.67 issued on 25 July, 1972, set out the Board's requirements at that time concerning television transmissions in colour prior to the commencement of the colour television service.

The Board recognizes that a flexible policy is necessary in relation to this question as the commencement date for the colour television service approaches. Following recent submissions from the Receiver Industry and the Federation of Australian Commercial Television Stations, the Board has determined that the following conditions shall apply as from the date of this letter.

(1) *Colour test transmissions (for appraisal of licensees' facilities or staff training purposes)*

There is no basic change to previous policy, as indicated in Circular Letter T.67, as follows:—

- (a) All tests to be conducted outside normal transmission hours commencing not earlier than thirty minutes after the end of normal transmissions from all stations serving the area, and ending not later than thirty minutes before the re-commencement of such normal transmission.
- (b) No publicity to be given to the radiation of colour transmissions.
- (c) Test material to be test slides or charts, electronically generated waveforms, etc. When it is necessary to use moving pictures, for example, for the subjective evaluation of reflections, such pictures to be in the form of a closed loop sequence having no entertainment value.

(2) *Colour trade transmissions (to assist the sale and installation of receivers)*

The Board is keeping the need for such transmissions under review, but no approval is authorised at this stage. In response to a recent submission from the Federation of Australian Commercial Television Stations, the Board has indicated that such transmissions will not be authorised to commence on 1 July, 1974.

(3) *Normal Programme Transmissions in Colour*

Stations wishing to operate their studio and programme relay link facilities in colour may do so without restriction provided that an approved filter is inserted at an appropriate point in the transmission chain to effectively remove the chrominance information (including burst) before radiation. Details of a typical approved filter for this purpose are attached.

The existing approval to radiate chrominance information (minus burst) from video tape sources (Circular Letter T.33 of 10 December, 1969, refers) is continued, and is extended to material originating on incoming satellite relay circuits.

Transmissions in colour (including burst) but outside the times or conditions set out in (1) above may be approved in special circumstances on application to the Board. A separate application is necessary for each occasion.

The Board is continuing discussions with the Industry on the matter, and will continually review the above requirements as the date for the opening of the colour television service approaches.

Yours faithfully,
Sgd. B. J. Connolly
Secretary

APPENDIX O—continued

Circular Letter T.95

1 February, 1974

Dear Sir,

INTERMEDIATE FREQUENCIES FOR TELEVISION RECEIVERS

Intermediate frequencies for television receivers in Australia were established initially at 36.0 MHz Vision (30.5 MHz sound) with a later alternative to overcome certain receiver design problems of 36.875 MHz Vision.

These intermediate frequencies were selected after very careful consideration of problems in receiver design and in the allocation of television channels in various areas, bearing in mind particularly the possibility of local oscillator radiations from receivers tuned to one channel causing interference to nearby receivers tuned to a channel higher in frequency by the order of the intermediate frequency used by the interfering receiver.

With the 13 channels allocated for television in the Very High Frequency band in Australia, which differ substantially from the channels allocated in other countries, it was necessary to standardise on a different intermediate frequency from that employed elsewhere (particularly Europe where a frequency of 38.9 MHz is commonly used) if the maximum utilization of these television channels was to be achieved. Having settled on this standard, and a substantial population of receivers having been established conforming to it, the introduction of receivers employing a different intermediate frequency will give rise to very serious problems.

The Board therefore views with serious concern suggestions regarding the intended production and sale of colour television receivers using the European intermediate frequency of 38.9 MHz. Proliferation of receivers of this type will lead to difficulties in the following ways:—

- (a) Viewers in a number of areas, particularly where Channels 1 and 4 are allocated together, will be subjected to a very much increased possibility of interference to Channel 4 from receivers tuned to Channel 1. It is also to be expected that the marring of colour pictures by local oscillator radiations will be subjectively more disturbing than has been the case with monochrome pictures.
- (b) The possibility of interference from television receivers to other radio services is also very greatly increased. Current frequency allocation planning deliberately avoids the allocation to vulnerable services of frequencies close to the local oscillator frequencies of television channels used in a particular area (based on 36.0–36.875 MHz intermediate frequencies). No similar precaution has been taken in the case of 38.9 MHz intermediate frequencies and to do so would be very wasteful of the scarce very high frequency spectrum.
- (c) 38.9 MHz intermediate frequency receivers may also be subjected to image type interference from other services spaced approximately this frequency below the desired channel. This possibility is minimised in the case of 36.0–36.875 MHz receivers by avoiding, wherever possible, the allocation of services to these frequencies in areas where trouble could be created.

The Board must therefore stress to the Industry that the use of standardised intermediate frequencies for television receivers is essential for the orderly management and development of the television service and that departure from the 36.0 and 36.875 intermediate frequencies already established would be detrimental to the industry as a whole, apart from being inimical to the interests of the viewing public.

The co-operation of all sections of the Industry is therefore sought in continuing to abide by the intermediate frequencies established for the Australian Television Service in order to ensure that television reception in Australia is not degraded from

APPENDIX O—continued

its current high standards and that the changeover from monochrome to colour receivers can proceed on an orderly and planned basis.

Yours faithfully,
Sgd. B. J. Connolly
Secretary

Circular Letter T.96

6 March, 1974

INSPECTION OF TECHNICAL FACILITIES FOR COLOUR
TRANSMISSION

Dear Sir,

Over the next 12 months, inspecting officers of the Board will be engaged in inspecting licencees' technical facilities to determine their adequacy to generate and transmit colour signals in accordance with the Board's Standards.

This will be a task of some considerable magnitude and will place a heavy burden on the Board's inspecting staff. It is therefore necessary that the operation be carefully planned, and your assistance is sought in completing the attached questionnaire concerning your station's installation programme for colour which is designed to provide information on which to base an inspection timetable.

The information will of course be kept confidential.

Yours faithfully,
Sgd. B. J. Connolly
Secretary

APPENDIX O—continued

Circular Letter T.97

29 March, 1974

Dear Sir,

AUSTRALIAN CONTENT OF TELEVISION PROGRAMMES
POINTS SYSTEM REVISION

In Circular Letter T.79 of 27 June, 1973, the Board, in announcing the introduction of the Australian content points system, gave notice of its intention to review the system after six months of operation. The Board has now completed this review, during which it held consultations with representatives of the managements of television stations and with representatives of unions and associations whose members are actively involved in the medium.

Arising from the review, the Board has issued new requirements, a copy of which is attached, to come into effect on 30 June, 1974.

Although the broad form of the previous requirements has been retained, several significant changes have been made which the Board believes will increase the effectiveness of the system as an instrument for expanding and improving the Australian content of television programmes.

The salient features of the changes to the requirements are:—

- (i) The scale of points per hour for Australian programming has been amended to provide:
 - (a) two new categories—"Light Entertainment" and "Information" to encompass a wide variety of programme types not dealt with equitably under the previous scale. Within these categories the Board will allocate points within defined ranges on the basis of several factors affecting each programme, including benefit and value to viewers, costs and production effort involved, employment opportunities provided for creative talent, etc.;
 - (b) more flexibility in allocating points for part-indigenous drama. A range up to 9 points per hour will be used by the Board based on the degree of Australian involvement in particular productions;
 - (c) reductions in the points value of repeat programmes. A set allocation of $\frac{1}{2}$ point per hour for the second and all subsequent repeats of programmes will apply;
 - (d) bonus points for the use in drama programmes of music composed and performed by Australians.
- (ii) The requirement for six hours of Australian first release drama per 28 day statistical period (effectively 72 hours per year) to be transmitted during peak viewing hours from 6.00 p.m. to 10.00 p.m. has been increased to provide for 74 hours first release drama per year during these hours.
- (iii) The requirement for programmes for school-age children to be transmitted between 4.00 p.m. and 7.30 p.m. has been increased from four hours per 28 day statistical period to six hours.
- (iv) Stations in Perth W.A. (where two commercial television stations have access to the output of the three major metropolitan programme networks) will no longer obtain full points value for all programmes they obtain from these outside sources. Such programmes will for the most part be eligible for 80% of the points value only.
- (v) Stations in single commercial station areas will no longer be eligible for full points value for all programmes obtained from other sources. Most programmes from these sources will be eligible for 50% of the points value only.
- (vi) In assessing each station's overall performance throughout the year, the allowance formerly made for a four-week programme production "lay-off"

APPENDIX O—continued

period" is to be discontinued. From 30 June, 1974, therefore, stations will be expected to meet the requirements based on the full 52 weeks of the year.

A Programme Information Bulletin providing in consolidated form the points value of all programmes contained in previous bulletins, as well as current programmes, will be sent to stations shortly. This information is being supplied as "case history" to assist stations in submitting their Australian content returns on Forms B.56 and B.57. These forms have been revised in order to accommodate the changes in the system and stocks of the new forms together with detailed working instructions on their use will also soon be available to stations.

In future the Board's calculations will be based on "statistical years" ending on the last Saturday each June. For 1974/75 therefore the period will extend from Sunday, 30 June, 1974, to Saturday, 28 June, 1975. To provide for this arrangement it will be necessary for stations to submit a return for the week, 23 June to 29 June, 1974, under the original points system. For reference purposes this week will be part of the 11th 1973/74 statistical period and will be identified as week 11E. Bonus points for period 11 will therefore be calculated over the five weeks involved.

Yours faithfully,
Sgd. B. J. Connolly
Secretary

APPENDIX O—continued

Circular Letter T.98

17 April, 1974

Dear Sir,

TV CHANNEL ALLOCATIONS FOR THE UHF BAND

An essential requirement for the development of Australian television services in the UHF broadcasting band is the division of the available spectrum space into discrete channels.

The UHF broadcasting bands allotted in all countries fall within the frequency range 470–960 MHz. All the countries with existing 625 line UHF TV services, whether they use 7 or 8 MHz bandwidth variants of the 625 line system, have agreed to divide this band into 61 8 MHz channels, numbered sequentially from 21 to 81 from the lowest frequency upwards. The number of channels available for broadcasting varies from country to country. In Australia the frequency ranges immediately available for exclusive high-power broadcasting are:—

Band IV 520–585 MHz
Band V 614–820 MHz

In Europe, reduction of mutual interference is the main reason for countries with 7 MHz systems adopting the uniform 8 MHz spacing. Future UHF TV services in neighboring countries would not appreciably disturb Australian UHF TV transmissions, so that we have a relatively free choice between 7 MHz and 8 MHz channel spacing.

A detailed study shows that there are only marginal differences in the efficiency of spectrum utilisation between these two spacings, the advantages of 14% more channels with 7 MHz spacing being counterbalanced by the tighter adjacent channel sharing permissible with a lattice network of 8 MHz channels. However, the frequency off-setting of individual stations is much easier at UHF than at VHF, where adjacent non-TV services and turret receiver tuners severely limit the practice. With a single block of UHF frequencies, and continuous tuning on existing designs of UHF receivers, UHF off-sets of 1 to 2 MHz are permissible. Use of such off-sets results in somewhat greater spectrum utilisation efficiency than a rigid spacing of either 7 MHz or 8 MHz.

As there are no compelling technical arguments for a particular channel spacing, the Board considers it desirable to adopt the internationally used spacing of 8 MHz, with its accompanying advantages of aligning Australian equipment requirements and development potential with overseas practice.

This would provide immediately

in Band IV 7 channels Nos. 28–34
in Band V 25 channels Nos. 39–63

(with 2 extra channels available when required at the band edges using off-set).

In each channel, the nominal vision carrier would continue to be, as in the VHF channels, 1.25 MHz above the lower channel edge, with the sound carrier 5.5 MHz above the vision carrier.

The channel numbers and frequencies would be

Band IV	Ch. 28	526–534 MHz
	29	534–542
	30	542–550
	31	550–558
	32	558–566
	33	566–574
	34	574–582

APPENDIX O—continued

Band V	Ch. 39	614-622 MHz
	40	622-630
	41	630-638
	42	638-646
	43	646-654
	44	654-662
	45	662-670
	46	670-678
	47	678-686
	48	686-694
	49	694-702
	50	702-710
	51	710-718
	52	718-726
	53	726-734
	54	734-742
	55	742-750
	56	750-758
	57	758-766
	58	766-774
	59	774-782
	60	782-790
	61	790-798
	62	798-806
	63	806-814

Existing UHF allocations for television purposes would not be disturbed immediately, but brought into line when necessary or convenient.

The Board has approved in principle this division into channels of the UHF band, and now seeks advice, particularly from those sections of the industry directly affected, of any difficulties likely to arise from this decision. If necessary a conference will be convened.

Yours faithfully,
Sgd. B. J. Connolly
Secretary

APPENDIX O—continued

Circular Letter No. T.99

27 May, 1974

Dear Sir,

AUSTRALIAN CONTENT OF TELEVISION PROGRAMMES
—POINTS SYSTEM—
NEW PROCEDURES EFFECTIVE FROM 30 JUNE, 1974

Circular Letter T.97 of 29 March, 1974, set down the revised Australian content requirements which will operate from 30 June, 1974.

This circular and attachments are intended to provide guidance on procedures to be followed by stations in supplying the Board with information on Australian material televised to meet the requirements.

New forms have been designed to replace the present forms B.56 and B.57. The new forms, entitled Daily Running Sheet (Form B.56 Revised) and Weekly Summary Sheet (Form B.57 Revised), for convenience follow closely the format of the old forms, but to reduce the possibility of confusion the new forms have been printed in green.

The main variations are:—

Form B.56

- (i) the position on the sheet of information relating to the day, date and station call-sign have been re-arranged.
- (ii) a new column (D) has been added to indicate the number of times an Australian programme has been televised.
- (iii) the points columns have been increased to accommodate 7, 8 and 9 point programmes.
- (iv) the daily points calculation (dividing minutes total by 60) has been removed. A minutes total for each day is now sufficient. The division by 60 calculation is now part of the weekly Form B.57.

Form B.57

- (i) the daily minutes total are transferred from Forms B.56 (previously daily points).
- (ii) the sum of the daily minutes totals is to be divided by 60 to provide the weekly total points.

Groups 'B' and 'C' Stations

- (iii) a new section has been added to provide for the calculation of local and partial points for Group 'B' (Perth) and Group 'C' (country stations and Hobart station).

The one point per hour bonus for peak-time first release drama utilising Australian composed and performed music has been extended to include a $\frac{1}{2}$ point per hour bonus for first repeat presentations in peak-time. The programmes eligible for the music bonus are noted on Programme Information Bulletin No. 1 (copy attached).

The points value for individual Light Entertainment programmes have been determined by the Board from information supplied by producing stations. The points value of programmes shown in the attached Programme Information Bulletin can be used as "case-histories" for claims for similar productions in the future. However, in order that programmes may be assessed on an equitable basis, it would be appreciated if stations would provide the following details when a new programme or series is produced:—

- (a) *Programme Title*
- (b) *Duration (including advertisements)*
- (c) *Producing Organisation and Where Produced*
- (d) *Production Cost (all-in) \$*
- (e) *Number of Australian Performers (excluding musicians in backing)*
- (f) *Number of Australian Musicians*
- (g) *Number of Australian Writers*

APPENDIX O—continued

- (h) *Number of Production Staff (including technical and floor crew)*
- (j) *Number of Overseas Participants (Please indicate role in production)*
- (k) *Rehearsal Time (hrs.)*
- (l) *Number of Professional Artists*
Number of Semi-Professional Artists
Number of Amateur Artists (including Musicians)
- (m) *Percentage of Programme Devoted to:—*
 - Variety (Music and Comedy)
 - Patter
 - Audience Participation
 - Interviews
 - Other (Specify)

Several copies of the complete points table are enclosed for distribution to those engaged in preparing the station's returns. A supply of Forms B.56 and B.57 has been forwarded under separate cover.

Yours faithfully,
Sgd. B. J. Connolly
Secretary

APPENDIX O—continued

Circular Letter No. T.100

27 May, 1974

Dear Sir,

AUSTRALIAN TELEVISION SERVICES
COLOUR TEST TRANSMISSIONS

Circular Letters T.67 of 25 July, 1972 and T.94 of 5 December, 1973, set out the Board's requirements concerning television transmissions in colour prior to the commencement of the colour service in Australia.

In accordance with the conditions detailed in the earlier letters, colour transmissions have, up to the present, been largely restricted to periods outside normal programme hours.

In the interests of assisting in the successful introduction of colour services from March 1975 and particularly in assisting in the manufacture, sale and installation of colour receivers, the Board has determined that colour transmissions may be radiated during the normal operating hours of stations from the commencement of service on Monday, 7 October, 1974, and under the following conditions:—

(i) *Colour Test Pattern (or "trade") transmissions*

Stations may transmit colour test patterns at any time during or outside a station's normal programme hours. Such transmissions may be briefly described as test slides, charts or electronically generated patterns designed to facilitate the optimum adjustment of television receivers, including their aerial systems. An important aspect of the colour test pattern transmissions as now announced is the requirement that they must not contain any moving picture material. The Board has also determined that the sound signals accompanying the radiation of such test patterns must not contain advertising material.

A condition of the Board's approval for the radiation of test patterns during normal viewing hours is that stations electing to radiate the test transmissions must do so for a total of one hour on the day in question and that the proposed test transmissions have been advertised in the stations' programme schedules. Except in special cases which have been submitted for the Board's approval, the minimum period of individual test pattern transmissions shall be 15 minutes.

A further condition of the approval to radiate the test signals is that the content of the test pattern, and the subjective quality of the radiated material when viewed on an "off air" monitor, shall be acceptable to the Board's technical inspectors. In cases where the final adjustment of station equipment for colour has not been completed, selection of colour test slides or electronically generated pattern material which will minimize the effects of transmitted deficiencies on domestic receivers may be necessary.

(ii) *Colour Programme Transmissions*

As from the commencement of transmissions on Saturday, October 19, 1974, stations may transmit colour programme material during normal programme hours subject to the condition that such telecasts are of instantaneous "live" material which is originated from an outside broadcast point such as a sporting area, concert hall, etc. In the case of commercial stations, advertising material in colour originating from any programme source may be radiated as part of the live colour outside broadcast programme. The telecasting in colour of outside broadcast material which has been recorded for relay from video telecine equipment is not approved at this stage.

A further condition of the Board's approval to the radiation of live colour programmes is that stations must radiate a total of one hour of test pattern

APPENDIX O—continued

material (in no shorter than 15 minute segments) on the day of live colour broadcasts.

In the case of live outside broadcasts in colour, with their associated advertising inserts, stations which have not completed their colour installations to the point where they have been inspected and approved by the Board, must ensure that the quality of the radiated colour material is subjectively acceptable.

The Board intends to maintain the conditions under which stations are permitted to broadcast colour material prior to March 1, 1974 under continuous review and invites comments from the various sections of the Industry regarding desired variations to the conditions detailed as (i) and (ii) above.

The Board envisages producing further plans for colour transmissions which will provide steadily increasing amounts of material in colour in the months leading up to the official opening of full colour programming on March 1, 1975.

For the present, the conditions set out in Circular Letters T.67 (25 July, 1972) and particularly T.94 (5 December, 1973) continue to apply except insofar as they are modified by the two additional colour broadcasts detailed in this Circular Letter.

Yours faithfully,
Sgd. B. J. Connolly
Secretary

APPENDIX O—continued

Circular Letter No. T.101

31 May, 1974

Dear Sir,

VIOLENCE IN TELEVISION PROGRAMMES

The Board's Television Programme Standards contain provisions designed to ensure that the portrayal of violence in television programmes neither goes beyond the bounds of commonsense nor ignores the special needs of children and young people who at times form a large part of the audience.

The Standards, in separating the television day into periods broadly designated family and children's viewing time, adult viewing time and adults only viewing time, recognise the differing composition of the audience at various times of day and call for appropriate degrees of control to be exercised over the content of programmes during these times.

The so-called adult viewing time, between 7.30 p.m. and 8.30 p.m., is intended as a buffer zone between children's time and adults only time to take account of the presence, shown by audience measurement studies, of large numbers of children and young people in the audience after 7.30 p.m. In this buffer zone, programmes which deal with certain types of social and domestic problems, some aspects of crime, and other themes which are suitable only for persons of more mature judgement, are prohibited by Paragraph 16 of the Board's Standards.

On several occasions the Board has discussed with the programme producers aspects of particular Australian drama series which, because of their theme of crime detection, have consistently contained elements of crime and violence. These programmes, being televised immediately following the close of family and children's time at 7.30 p.m., call for a special degree of control over the subject matter or the nature of the violence portrayed, if the intention of Paragraph 16 of the Standards is to be realised.

Notwithstanding these discussions, the Board has observed that there has been an increasing tendency for such programmes to deal with violence in a manner which is inappropriate for the 7.30 p.m. to 8.30 p.m. period.

As a result, the Board recently took action to prevent certain episodes of the Australian crime drama series "Silent Number" being televised prior to 8.30 p.m., and subsequently, it met representatives of the stations and production companies responsible for the series "Homicide", "Division 4", "Matlock Police" and "Silent Number" to discuss the portrayal of violence in these series.

In taking this action, the Board was conscious of the need for consistency in the application of standards governing violence in Australian series as compared with imported series which are classified for television by the Film Censorship Board. It also had in mind the fact, which it had established through its research into attitudes towards television, that the majority of the public was concerned about the amount of violence in television programming and its possible harmful effects on children viewing outside the normal family and children's viewing period.

In view of this situation, the Board is establishing a committee consisting of representatives of stations, programme producers and the Film Censorship Board, to develop guidelines to be followed by those responsible for the production of programmes likely to contain violence.

Pending the development and promulgation of these guidelines, the Board requires station managers to exercise special care in the selection of material to be televised between 7.30 p.m. and 8.30 p.m. so as to ensure that the spirit and intentions of Paragraph 16 of the Standards are observed.

Yours faithfully,
Sgd. B. J. Connolly
Secretary

APPENDIX O—continued

Circular Letter T.102

3 June, 1974

Dear Sir,

NEW COLOUR SYLLABUS FOR T.O.C.P. EXAMINATIONS

The Board has approved a revised syllabus for the Television Operators Certificate of Proficiency which now includes new material relevant to colour television. This revision has been determined after meetings with representatives from various sections of industry with an interest in the examination.

A copy of the syllabus and a list of the relevant reference books is enclosed for your information.

To clarify the position in the transitional phase the following two points are made:—

- (a) The examination paper this year will include questions from the new syllabus. Such questions will be optional and thus it will be possible to pass the paper without answering these questions, although failure to attempt the colour questions will reduce the options available to the candidate.
- (b) Candidates who presently hold exemptions for sections of the Certificate will not be required to sit for further examinations in these sections under the new syllabus unless these exemptions expire according to the procedures which have applied up to this time.

It would be appreciated if you would bring this matter to the attention of those associated with your organisation who have an interest in the T.O.C.P. examination.

Yours faithfully,
Sgd. B. J. Connolly
Secretary

APPENDIX P

Amendment of Table 1 of "Technical Standards for the Australian Television Service" to incorporate U.H.F. channels.

V.H.F.

Channel	Vision Carrier Frequency (MHz)	Frequency Limits (MHz)	Channel	Vision Carrier Frequency (MHz)	Frequency Limits (MHz)
0	46.25	45-52	6	175.25	174-181
1	57.25	56-63	7	182.25	181-188
2	64.25	63-70	8	189.25	188-195
3	86.25	85-92	9	196.25	195-202
4	95.25	94-101	10	209.25	208-215
5	102.25	101-108	11	216.25	215-222
5A	138.25	137-144			

U.H.F.

Channel	Vision Carrier Frequency (MHz)	Frequency Limits (MHz)	Channel	Vision Carrier Frequency (MHz)	Frequency Limits (MHz)
	<i>Band IV</i>			<i>Band V</i>	
28	527.25	526-534	48	687.25	686-694
29	535.25	534-542	49	695.25	694-702
30	543.25	542-550	50	703.25	702-710
31	551.25	550-558	51	711.25	710-718
32	559.25	558-566	52	719.25	718-726
33	567.25	566-574	53	727.25	726-734
34	575.25	574-582	54	735.25	734-742
	<i>Band V</i>		55	743.25	742-750
39	615.25	614-622	56	751.25	750-758
40	623.25	622-630	57	759.25	758-766
41	631.25	630-638	58	767.25	766-774
42	639.25	638-646	59	775.25	774-782
43	647.25	646-654	60	783.25	782-790
44	655.25	654-662	61	791.25	790-798
45	663.25	662-670	62	799.25	798-806
46	671.25	670-678	63	807.25	806-814
47	679.25	678-686			

Note—The radiated signal characteristics are identical for both VHF and UHF transmissions, including in particular the spacing between vision and sound carriers. The vision carrier frequency is in all cases referenced to the lower frequency limit of the channel. The channel width at UHF is 8 MHz, to obtain the benefits of conformity with international practice, which defines a continuous sequence of UHF channels numbered upwards in frequency, starting with No. 21 at 470 MHz. Currently in Australia, channels 28-34 and 39-63 are available for television broadcasting.

APPENDIX Q

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS

- Annual Reports. Report for the years ending 30 June, 1950, 1952 to 1954, 1956, 1958 to 1963, 1965 to 1968, are available. Reports for other years are out of print but are available for study in the Board's Library.
- Reports and Recommendations to the Postmaster-General and the Minister for the Media regarding grant of licences for broadcasting stations, television stations, and television translator stations.
- Report and Recommendation to the Postmaster-General—Frequency Modulation Broadcasting.
- Technical Standards for the Australian Television Service.
- Television Channels, Standard Intermediate Frequencies and Standards for Limits of Radiation from Receivers.
- Standards for the Technical Equipment and Operation of Medium Frequency Broadcasting Stations.
- Standards for the Technical Equipment and Operation of Television Stations. (under revision)
- Notes on the use of Community Aerial Television Systems.
- Broadcasting Programme Standards (1967 edition).
- Television Programme Standards (1970 edition).
- Report of the Advisory Committee on Educational Television Services to the Australian Broadcasting Control Board (the Weeden Report).
- Television Tension Programmes (David Martin) (a study based on a content analysis of Western, Crime and Adventure Programmes televised by Melbourne stations 1960–61).
- Attitudes to Television (a programme research report based on surveys made in Sydney and Melbourne, 1968 and 1969).
- Attitudes to Television (a programme research report based on surveys made in Sydney and Adelaide, 1969 and 1970).
- Attitudes to Television (a programme research report based on surveys made in Melbourne, 1970).
- Attitudes to Television (a programme research report based on surveys made in Brisbane, 1971).
- Attitudes to Television (a programme research report based on surveys made in Adelaide, 1973).
- Mass Media Preference in Adolescence—
A Study in Changing Tastes (S. B. Hammond and Helen Gleser) (based on Studies made between 1957 and 1967 of the Mass Media Interests of Young Men who were Ten Years Old in 1957).
- Production Guidelines for Children's Television Programmes—Report by the Board's Children's Advisory Committee on Children's Television Programmes (June 1971).
- Television Viewing by Young Secondary Students (by R. J. Powell) (a study of the Television Viewing Behaviour of Children at Form II Level).
- In addition the following technical reports are available:—
- No. 15. Tests on Reflections from Television Masts.
 - No. 18. Delay and Transient Problems in Television Broadcasting.
 - No. 24. A Transistorised Video Frequency Waveform Corrector.
 - No. 25. Television Transmitting Aerial Performance.
 - No. 29. Experimental Tests with Orthogonal Transmission.
 - No. 30. Impedance Specification for TV Transmitting Aerials.
 - No. 33. High-speed Duplication of Video Tape Recordings.
 - No. 34. The Sharing of Television Channels.
- The following publications are out of print but are available for Study in the Board's Library:—

APPENDIX Q—continued

PUBLICATIONS

- Religious Telecasting in Australia (an account of a consultation held at Ormond College, University of Melbourne, August 1966).
- Religion and the Broadcast Media (a report by the Board's Advisory Committee on Religious Television Programmes).
- Helping Children to use Television Wisely (leaflet).
- Television Crime Drama (by R. J. Thomson)—
A report to the Board on results and findings of experimental investigation into the effects on adolescents and children of television crime drama and tension films. (A highly technical report for researchers only.)

TECHNICAL REPORTS

- No. 1. Examination of "RING" Type Antifading Aerials for Medium Frequency Broadcasting.
- No. 5. Frequency Tolerance necessary for Synchronised Operation of Radio Broadcasting Transmitters.
- No. 7. Synchronised Broadcast Stations.
- No. 10. Calculation of the Effect of an Earth System on the Unattenuated Field Strength at One Mile.
- No. 11. An Antifading Aerial of the Ring Type for Medium Frequency Broadcasting.
- No. 12. Overloading Selectivity and Spurious Responses in Medium Frequency Broadcast Receivers.
- No. 13. Interim Report on Medium Frequency Sky-Wave Measurements.
- No. 17. Tropospheric Propagation at 64·25 MHz, 182·25 MHz and 196·25 MHz.
- No. 19. Second Interim Report on Medium Frequency Sky-Wave Measurements.
- No. 20. Temporal Variation of Medium Frequency Ground-Wave Field Strength.
- No. 21. Television Field Intensity Measurements at a distance of 160 miles in Southern Australia.
- No. 22. Envelope Modulation.
- No. 23. Attenuation of Medium Frequency Sky-Wave Signals in Australia following the Mid-Pacific High Altitude Nuclear Explosions in August, 1958. Sept. 1961.
- No. 26. Field Intensity Estimates of Television Coverage.
- No. 27. The Absorption of Medium Frequency Sky-Waves by Close Coupling to the Extraordinary Mode.
- No. 28. Medium Frequency Sky-Wave Field Strength Predictions for Australia.
- No. 32. Colour Reception from Video-tape Replay over the Australian Monochrome Television System.

APPENDIX R

INDEPENDENT INQUIRY INTO FREQUENCY MODULATION
BROADCASTING

SUBMISSION BY THE AUSTRALIAN BROADCASTING CONTROL BOARD

1. The general position of the Australian Broadcasting Control Board (A.B.C.B.) in relation to the introduction of FM broadcasting to Australia is outlined hereunder. The relevant documents are:—

- (a) Frequency Modulation Broadcasting—Report of the A.B.C.B.—June 1972;
- (b) Report to the Minister for the Media from the A.B.C.B. on the "Current Status of FM Broadcasting Plans"—June 1973; and
- (c) A.B.C.B. Technical Report No. 34 of August 1973 entitled "The Sharing of Television Channels", and the addendum to that Report of January 1974.

2. The Report referred to in (a) above was prepared following a public inquiry in 1971 into the desirability or otherwise of introducing FM broadcasting. Chapter V summarises the reasons which the Board considers justify its introduction. Briefly restated these are:—

- (a) The totally insupportable situation under which the National (ABC) Service, which is financed by the community, is not available equally to all (so far as geographical and economic factors permit);
- (b) The demonstrated existence of a demand for broadcasting time by a very wide range of minority interests (educational, musical, ethnic and others) which neither the National nor Commercial services could reasonably be expected to meet;
- (c) The Australian people should be able to enjoy the higher quality broadcasting service which FM can provide;
- (d) Recognition of the fact that there is no possibility of meeting all of these demands by use of the medium frequency broadcasting band.

3. It has been recognised in Australia since the report of the Radio Frequency Allocation Review Committee (the Huxley Committee) of 1961 that if FM were to be introduced in Australia it would be necessary for it to be developed in the UHF band. No serious challenge has been mounted to the technical validity of this conclusion, though it was criticised at the time, and since, on other grounds.

4. At the Board's 1971 Inquiry all witnesses were agreed that, while the VHF band would be preferable for FM, the use of UHF would be acceptable. Apart from one complex proposal for the gradual transfer of some television channels to UHF in order to permit the use of some of the VHF band, no other expert witnesses proposed a departure from the Huxley Committee decisions. Despite this, the Board instituted a thorough and time-consuming examination of all the possibilities of making available a portion of the VHF band. A process of elimination was followed as detailed in Chapter III of the Board's Report, which was supported by the further technical considerations set out in the Board's "Technical Report No. 34".

5. The Board realised, as all witnesses had agreed, that to ensure public acceptance of the new service it would be necessary for a wide range of programming to be available. This would include programmes from the ABC, commercial operators, and from the various smaller special-interest groups referred to in paragraph 1(b) above. In the Board's opinion all of these are to be encouraged, and all overseas experience suggested that there would be an almost insatiable demand for channels once the service was in operation.

6. As a result, the Board reached the firm opinion that it could not recommend the expense and effort involved in establishing a new kind of service within the stultifying limits which any practicable use of the VHF band would impose. It was realised that, in any case, use of the VHF band (as available) could only provide a short term solution and that if FM services were to be developed on a national basis

APPENDIX R—continued

to cater for present requirements and to provide for all future developments undue restrictions imposed by limited channel availability should be avoided at all costs.

7. Evidence at the 1971 Inquiry from manufacturers, and from the Australian Post Office, established to the Board's satisfaction that there should be no significant cost penalty involved in the use of UHF rather than VHF to establish an FM service in Australia.

8. The attached statement summarises the technical considerations on which the Board's decision that a complete FM service could not now be established in the VHF band was based.

(Myles F. E. Wright)
Chairman

TECHNICAL ISSUES RELATING TO THE A.B.C.B. RECOMMENDATIONS
FOR UHF FM BROADCASTING

1. The critical issues which influence the technical advice regarding the use of the UHF band instead of the VHF band for FM sound broadcasting services in Australia are:—

- (i) The maximum number of stations which are to be provided for within the frequency band set aside for the FM service;
- (ii) in the case of the VHF band, the extent to which FM sound services could share the same frequency band, 88–108 MHz with existing or future television stations.

2. The various factors affecting the numbers of FM stations which may be provided within the 88–108 MHz band, either by sharing channels with TV stations or by transferring certain TV stations to other VHF or UHF channels, are summarised in paragraphs 91–117 of the A.B.C.B. Report of June 1972.

The technical background to these arrangements is set out in more detail in A.B.C.B. Technical Services Division Report No. 34.

After considering the numbers of FM stations which could be established within the 88–108 MHz band by the various methods investigated, the Board concluded as set out in paragraphs 137–149 that if an FM broadcasting service is to be introduced in Australia it should operate in the UHF band.

3. The need to choose a frequency band for FM broadcasting in Australia arises from an earlier decision to use the VHF band used for FM in other countries, instead, in Australia for television services. This annexing of the international FM band 88–108 MHz to television use in Australia was the main outcome of studies by a Government appointed Radio Frequency Allocation Review Committee during 1961. (Paragraphs 73–84 A.B.C.B. Report of June 1972 and paragraph 5 A.B.C.B. Report to Minister.)

The Terms of Reference for this Committee were:—

- (a) To examine the existing frequency allocations and those arising from the Geneva Conference 1959, insofar as they affect Australia with the object of ascertaining—
 - (i) the sections of the allocation table in use, and contemplated by the Geneva Conference for use, by each operating Department and Authority and by approved groups of licensed users of radio frequencies, and the purpose for which they are required by such Department, Authorities and licensed users;
 - (ii) the sections not being used and those held in reserve by or for each operating Department and Authority and by or for licensed users and the reasons therefore;

APPENDIX R—continued

- (iii) the extent to which any re-arrangements are possible and/or desirable so that each Department, Authority and the licensed users with a legitimate interest in the administration and/or operation of approved Radio Services have their reasonable interests and needs for spectrum space safeguarded;
 - (iv) the manner in which any further distribution of available radio frequencies might be effected in the overall National interest.
- (b) To examine specially any aspects of the radio frequency position as it affects Australian Broadcasting and Television Services as may be referred to the Committee after preliminary review and report to the Postmaster-General by the Australian Broadcasting Control Board; and
- (c) To make any necessary recommendations on the above matters to the Postmaster-General.

The Report of the Committee included the following comments:—

“In dealing with the television question the Committee was directed to examine the possibility of increasing the number of television channels from ten to thirteen in the VHF band. This requirement entailed finding four new channels because international proposals for the future use of part of one of the ten channels make it unwise to use the band concerned (132–137 Mc/s) for television.

Two of the additional television channels were obtained from the 92–108 Mc/s band which was reserved for frequency modulation broadcasting but was being used for this purpose on an experimental basis only. In this case the Committee accepted the view expressed in paragraph 128 of the Australian Broadcasting Control Board’s Report and Recommendations to the Postmaster-General on Applications for Commercial Television Licenses in Provincial and Country Areas that, if at some future date a broadcasting band other than the medium frequency band is required, it would seem that the UHF band would be reasonably satisfactory for the purpose.”

4. The demand for thirteen television channels in Australia arose from the need to minimise the costs of establishing services by using the minimum number of strategically located transmitting stations, in general the highest practicable site, and relatively high power (100 kW e.r.p.) stations. Services from these high power stations on dominant sites extended usually over an area within some 60–70 miles radius of the station, with fringe reception extending still further in the early stages of development. Co-channel interference, particularly on the Band I channels, was likely over very long distances and all thirteen channels were required if the Australian population was to be covered quickly and economically.

The three channels using parts of the FM band (Channels 3, 4, 5) have been quite heavily used and, at present, 25 high power and 28 low power stations serving nearly 25% of the total television audience are in operation. The costs and time delay which would be involved in replacing these 53 VHF television transmitting stations with UHF facilities and providing UHF receiving facilities throughout the areas concerned are very great.

Thus the prospect of using the international VHF FM band for FM sound broadcasting in Australia is completely dependent upon any ability to share this band between television and FM sound services.

5. In elaboration of the points made in paragraph 4 regarding the costs and delays involved in the rebuilding of the VHF transmitting stations for operation at UHF, the following comments are advanced:—

- (i) In the order of 25% of Australian television viewers would be required to change from VHF to a combination of VHF and UHF reception. At an average cost of \$75/licensee for UHF aerial and UHF to VHF downconverter this would involve a gross expenditure in the national context of about \$M50.

APPENDIX R—continued

- (ii) Although it would be practicable to plan UHF television services to provide the same quality and coverage as the existing VHF services there would be a price penalty.
 - (iii) There would be an irreducible delay in introducing VHF FM stations in any number (paragraph 10 Technical Report No. 34) due to the need in many areas to await the successful transfer of the VHF television stations in that or neighbouring areas to UHF before the FM stations could begin transmissions.
 - (iv) The basic system design principle of the Australian VHF television service was the use of thirteen channels and the provision of maximum area and population coverage from the minimum number of strategic transmitting sites. In this way 85% of the population spread over 1,150,000 km² (450,000 square miles) of the continent were provided with at least one and generally two television programmes from only 40 transmitting sites. The logical further growth of the VHF television service and the potential of the existing dominant transmitting sites would not be fully realized if three VHF television channels were eliminated at this stage of television development. Any consideration of the use of 88–108 MHz for FM sound should take account of this very important condition. It would be difficult to put a precise cash value on the advantage available from the retention of the three VHF television channels but it would be some tens of millions of dollars.
 - (v) A not inconsequential technical condition which arises in considering the introduction of VHF FM in Australia, at a point in time when the VHF television service has been established, stems from interference effects from the FM transmitters and also from FM receiver local oscillators to television receivers. In most overseas television systems, which have been developed after or along with the VHF FM sound systems, provision has been made in the domestic television receivers, e.g. by way of rejection filters (“traps”) to minimise the interference effects to television reception in Band I and III. These provisions have not been made in Australian receivers which in any case have to be sensitive to Band II signals and any costs of the introduction of VHF FM at this late stage must include the costs of adding traps to most Australian television receivers.
6. On the other hand the following points may be made regarding the consequences of planning to establish a UHF FM system:—
- (i) The advantage of using existing VHF transmitter and receiver designs would be lost. The final costs of the UHF system are dominated by the domestic receiver costs which in turn are influenced by the system design chosen. Cost studies have been made (for the transmitting station facilities) in particular areas to establish typical relative costs of UHF and VHF coverage from which it is considered that the UHF transmitting system would cost from 10% to 50% more than a VHF system. However, when the costs of transferring the existing television stations to UHF are added to the VHF station establishment costs there is still substantial cost advantage towards the UHF transmitting facilities. Although the final designs for UHF receivers have not yet been established, as stated in the A.B.C.B. Report to the Minister for the Media, June, 1973, a prime objective is the establishment of system standards which will minimise receiver costs. Despite the handicap of small production runs, it is considered unlikely that the cost penalty in the FM receiver area would exceed the penalty which would be incurred in shifting 25% of television viewing from VHF to UHF.
 - (ii) There is no other UHF FM broadcasting system in use at present and any Australian system developed would have to break new ground in the technical area. However, there are existing UHF FM transmissions in many

APPENDIX R—continued

countries radiating the associated sound for UHF television services and from the technological viewpoint any new Australian UHF FM system would be an adaption of existing techniques rather than the pioneering of a new technology.

- (iii) A positive advantage in the technical sense which accrues from the choice of UHF for the new service is the opportunity offered to provide a substantial improvement on the transmission performance of the overseas VHF FM systems which have been downgraded through the introduction of stereophonic encoding methods capable of compatible operation with monophonic receivers. At little or no extra cost a new UHF system could provide higher quality, compatible 2 or 4 channel sound service. (Paragraph 7 A.B.C.B. Report to Minister.)
- (iv) A further advantage offered by the use of UHF is the ability to carry out total system studies which would aim to concentrate complex and costly apparatus at the transmitting point and seek to ensure that the lowest possible costs arose in the consumer equipment. (Paragraphs 7 and 8 A.B.C.B. Report to Minister.)

APPENDIX S

AUSTRALIAN BROADCASTING CONTROL BOARD
STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS FOR YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 1974

	1973/74	1972/73
	\$	\$
<i>Receipts</i>		
Funds on hand at 1 July 1973	13,370	20,687
Parliamentary Appropriation	3,342,000	2,452,769
Other	842	857
	<u>3,356,212</u>	<u>2,474,313</u>
<i>Payments</i>		
<i>Salaries and Payments in the Nature of Salary</i>		
Salaries and Allowances	1,932,580	1,406,617
Overtime	48,347	30,970
	<u>1,980,927</u>	<u>1,437,587</u>
<i>Other Operational Expenses</i>		
Travelling and Subsistence	167,467	124,048
Office Requisites and Equipment, Stationery, Printing, Library	67,948	62,503
Postage, Telegrams and Telephone Services	76,294	69,341
Research	28,295	24,733
Post Office Investigations of Interference to Reception	362,516	233,868
Furniture and Fittings	14,242	10,652
Repairs and Maintenance	22,509	15,715
Rental	289,139	277,728
Public Inquiries	9,456	449
Advisory Committees	—	1,820
Incidentals	61,402	54,806
	<u>1,099,268</u>	<u>875,663</u>
<i>Gross Operational Expenditure</i>	3,080,195	2,313,250
<i>Capital Expenditure—</i>		
Buildings and Works	6,949	29,828
Technical Equipment	261,830	117,865
	<u>268,779</u>	<u>147,693</u>
JTAL PAYMENTS	3,348,974	2,460,943
Funds on hand at 30 June 1974	7,238	13,370
	<u>3,356,212</u>	<u>2,474,313</u>

(B. J. CONNOLLY)
Secretary
2 August 1974

(MYLES F. E. WRIGHT)
Chairman
2 August 1974

APPENDIX S—*continued*

Auditor-General's Office
Canberra, A.C.T.
11 September 1974

The Honourable the Minister for the Media,
Parliament House,
Canberra, A.C.T. 2600.

Dear Sir,

AUSTRALIAN BROADCASTING CONTROL BOARD
FINANCIAL STATEMENT 1973-74

In compliance with section 28(2.) of the Broadcasting and Television Act 1942-1973, the Board has submitted for my report its Statement of Receipts and Payments for the year ended 30 June 1974.

The Statement is in the form approved by the Treasurer under section 28(1.) of the Act. A copy is enclosed for your information.

In accordance with section 28(2.) of the Act, I now report that, in my opinion—
(a) the statement is based on proper accounts and records;
(b) the statement is in agreement with the accounts and records; and
(c) the receipt and expenditure of moneys, and the acquisition and disposal of assets, by the Board during the year have been in accordance with the Act.

Yours faithfully,

(Sgd.) D. R. STEELE CRAIK
(D. R. STEELE CRAIK)
Auditor General

Encl.

Auditor-General's Office
Canberra, A.C.T.
11 September 1974

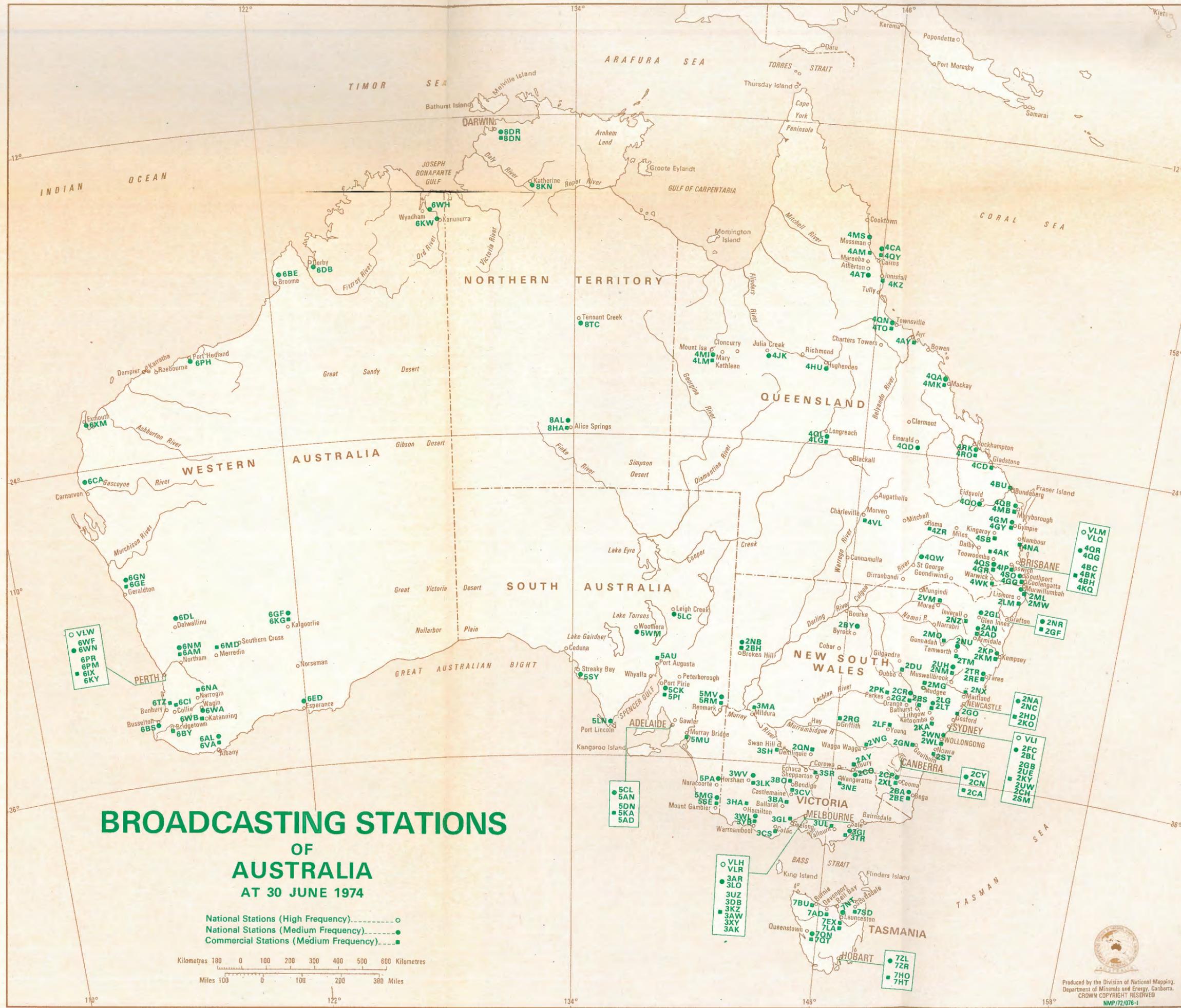
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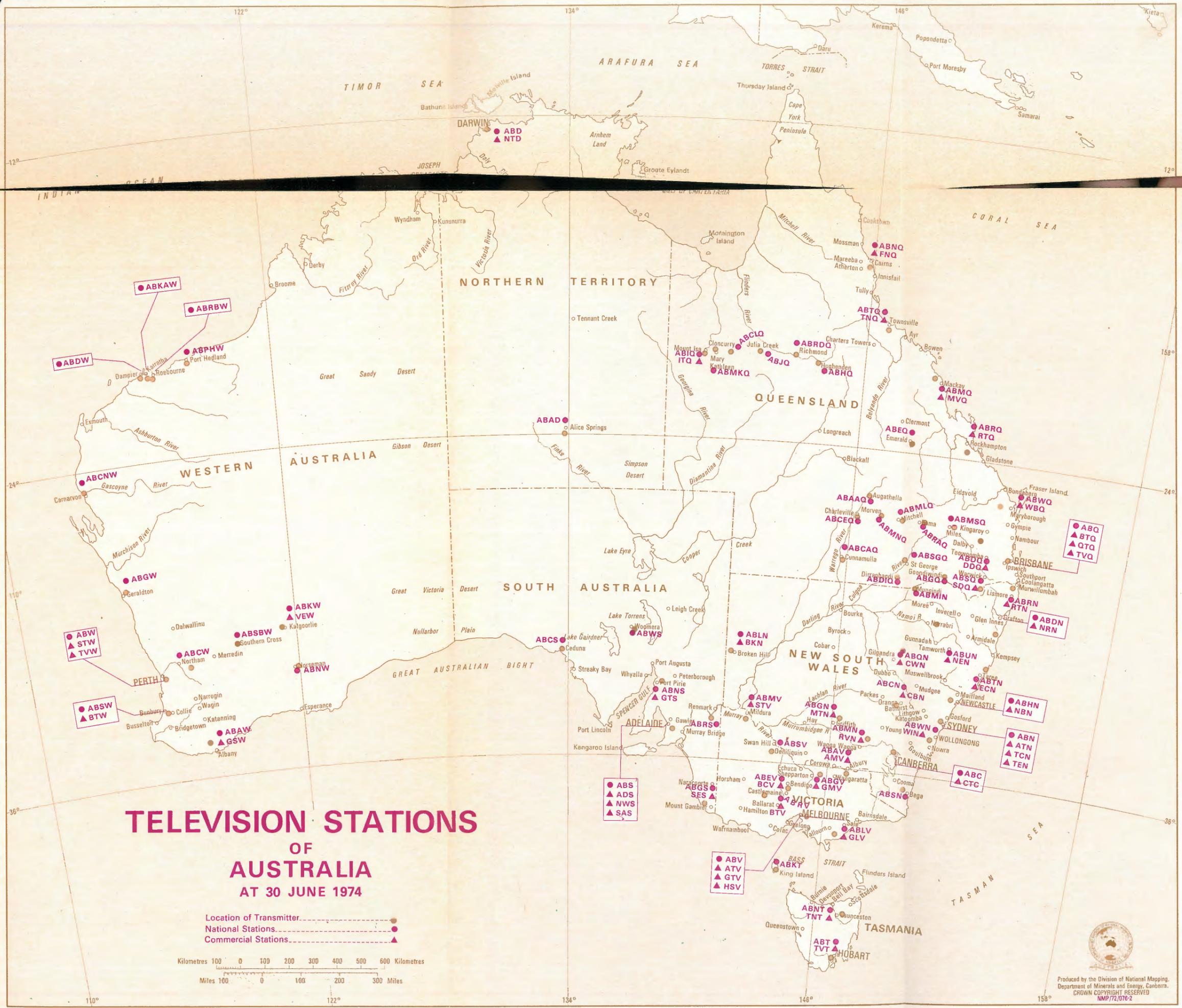
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Statement of Receipts

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ort that, in my opinion—
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id records; and
acquisition and disposal
in accordance with the

LE CRAIK
RAIK)
General





TELEVISION STATIONS OF AUSTRALIA AT 30 JUNE 1974

Location of Transmitter.....
 National Stations.....
 Commercial Stations.....

Kilometres 100 0 100 200 300 400 500 600 Kilometres
 Miles 100 0 100 200 300 Miles