

1959.

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COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.

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ELEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

AUSTRALIAN BROADCASTING  
CONTROL BOARD.

YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1959.

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## CONTENTS.

	PAGE.		PAGE.
<b>PART I: INTRODUCTORY</b> .. .. .	3	<b>PART V: TELEVISION—ADMINISTRATION</b>	24
Membership of the Board .. .. .	3	The National Television Service .. .. .	25
Functions of the Board .. .. .	3	The Commercial Television Service .. .. .	26
Meetings of the Board .. .. .	4	Commercial Television Stations—Financial Result of Operations .. .. .	28
Consultations with the Postmaster-General's Department, the Australian Broadcasting Commission, Representatives of Commercial Stations, Manufacturers and Advertisers ..	4		
Staff of the Board .. .. .	4		
State Organisation .. .. .	4	<b>PART VI: TELEVISION—TECHNICAL SER-</b> <b>VICES</b> .. .. .	29
Location of Board's Offices .. .. .	4	Television Standards .. .. .	32
<b>PART II: BROADCASTING—ADMINISTRA-</b> <b>TION</b> .. .. .	5	Standards for the Technical Equipment and Operation of Television Stations .. .. .	32
Licensing of Commercial Broadcasting Stations	5	Expansion of Station Facilities .. .. .	33
Current Licences for Commercial Broadcasting Stations .. .. .	5	Expansion of Station Operations .. .. .	33
Grant of New Licences .. .. .	5	Television Operator's Certificate of Proficiency	33
Renewal of Licences .. .. .	6	Interference to the Reception of Television Programmes .. .. .	34
Fees for Licences for Commercial Broadcasting Stations .. .. .	6	Meeting of the C.C.I.R. (Comité Consultatif International Des Radio Communications)	34
Commercial Broadcasting Stations—Financial Results of Operations .. .. .	7	Experimental Investigations .. .. .	35
Transfer of Licences and Leasing of Stations ..	7		
Ownership of Commercial Broadcasting Stations	8	<b>PART VII: TELEVISION—PROGRAMME</b> <b>SERVICES</b> .. .. .	36
Important Changes in Shareholdings ..	8	Types of Programmes Provided by Commercial Television Stations .. .. .	38
Organizations with Controlling or Substantial Interests in more than Two Commercial Broadcasting Stations .. .. .	9	Religious Programmes .. .. .	39
Newspaper Companies .. .. .	10	Advertising .. .. .	40
Networks of Commercial Broadcasting Stations	11	Employment of Australians .. .. .	40
Activities for the Australian UNESCO Com- mittee for Radio .. .. .	12	Family and Children's Programmes .. .. .	42
<b>PART III: BROADCASTING—TECHNICAL</b> <b>SERVICES</b> .. .. .	13	Censorship of Films for Television .. .. .	43
Development of the National Broadcasting Service .. .. .	13	Research into the Social Effects of Television ..	43
Development of the Commercial Broadcasting Service .. .. .	14	Advisory Committee on Children's Television Programmes .. .. .	45
Plans for the Further Development of the Broad- casting Services .. .. .	14	Televising of Political Matter .. .. .	46
Experimental Investigations .. .. .	15	Hours of Service .. .. .	46
International Telecommunications Union ..	15	Televising of Objectionable Matter .. .. .	48
Radio Research Board .. .. .	15		
<b>PART IV: BROADCASTING—PROGRAMME</b> <b>SERVICES</b> .. .. .	16	<b>PART VIII: GENERAL</b> .. .. .	48
Composition of Commercial Broadcasting Pro- grammes .. .. .	16	Financial Accounts of the Board .. .. .	48
Broadcasting Programme Standards .. .. .	17	Annual Development of Broadcasting and Tele- vision .. .. .	48
Children's Programmes .. .. .	18	Listeners' Licences .. .. .	49
Community Service .. .. .	19	Viewers' Licences .. .. .	49
News .. .. .	19	Cost of National Broadcasting Service and National Television Service .. .. .	50
Religious Broadcasts .. .. .	19	Acknowledgments .. .. .	50
Political Broadcasts .. .. .	19		
Employment of Australians .. .. .	22		
Advertising .. .. .	22		
Medical Advertisements and Talks .. .. .	23		
Hours of Service .. .. .	23		
Broadcasts in Foreign Languages .. .. .	23		
Broadcasting of Objectionable Matter .. .. .	23		
Christmas Day and Good Friday .. .. .	23		
<b>APPENDICES—</b>			
" A "—Commercial Broadcasting Stations in Operation on 30th June, 1959 .. .. .	51		
" B "—National Broadcasting Stations in Operation on 30th June, 1959 .. .. .	53		
" C "—Statement of Expenditure for Year ended 30th June, 1959 .. .. .	55		

# AUSTRALIAN BROADCASTING CONTROL BOARD.

## ELEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT.

*The Honourable the Postmaster-General:*

In conformity with the provisions of section 28 of the *Broadcasting and Television Act 1942-1956*, the Australian Broadcasting Control Board has the honour to furnish its Report, being the Eleventh Annual Report of the Board, on its operations during the year ended 30th June, 1959, together with financial accounts in the form approved by the Treasurer, and the report of the Auditor-General on those accounts.

2. This Report is arranged as follows:—
- Part I.—Introductory.
  - Part II.—Broadcasting—Administration.
  - Part III.—Broadcasting—Technical Services.
  - Part IV.—Broadcasting—Programme Services.
  - Part V.—Television—Administration.
  - Part VI.—Television—Technical Services.
  - Part VII.—Television—Programme Services.
  - Part VIII.—General.

### PART I.—INTRODUCTORY.

#### MEMBERSHIP OF THE BOARD.

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

#### *Full-time Members.*

- Mr. Robert Gumley Osborne, C.B.E., B.A., LL.B., Chairman, reappointed for a period of seven years from 15th March, 1957.
- Mr. Robert Bruce Mair, B.E.E., A.M.I.E. (Aust.), S.M.I.R.E. (Aust.) and S.M.I.R.E. (U.S.A.), re-appointed for a period of five years from 15th March, 1955.
- Mr. Reginald Arthur Yeo, B.Sc., A.C.G.I., D.I.C., appointed for a period of five years from 2nd January, 1957.

#### *Part-time Members.*

- Dr. James Ralph Darling, C.M.G., O.B.E., M.A., D.C.L., and
- Mr. Randal Merrick White, M.A., both appointed for a period of five years from 6th January, 1955.

Pursuant to section 12 of the Act, Mr. White was granted leave of absence from meetings of the Board held during the period of three months from 18th July, 1959, during which period he will be overseas. Consequently, he did not participate in the preparation of this report.

#### FUNCTIONS OF THE BOARD.

4. The principal functions of the Board are set out in Divisions 2 and 3 of Part II. of the *Broadcasting and Television Act 1942-1956*, and are briefly as follows:—

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

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

*Meetings of the Board.*

5. It is the normal practice of the Board to hold meetings in Melbourne on the first and third Mondays of each month, but during the year the Board held special meetings in Perth in July, and in Hobart in August, for the purpose of holding public inquiries into applications received for licences for commercial television stations in those cities.

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

6. Section 16 of the *Broadcasting and Television Act 1942-1956* requires the Board to consult representatives of commercial broadcasting stations and commercial television stations in exercising its powers and functions in relation to those stations. In the case of broadcasting stations, the Board consults the Management Committee of the Australian Federation of Commercial Broadcasting Stations, which represents the licensees of all commercial stations. During the year, the Board conferred with the Management Committee on 26th May, 1959, when a number of questions concerning the technical efficiency and programme services of commercial broadcasting stations were discussed. The Board also attended the opening of the Annual Convention of the Federation, held at Mildura in November, 1958, and availed itself of the opportunity to have informal discussions with the executive officers of the Federation, and representatives of many of the licensees of stations. As has been mentioned previously, there is not yet any similar association of licensees of commercial television stations. However, representatives of the four stations in Sydney and Melbourne conferred with the Chairman on several occasions during the year and there were frequent consultations on a number of subjects between individual licensees and the Board, or its officers. The Board and its officers have also continued to maintain close relations with the Postmaster-General's Department, the Australian Broadcasting Commission, the Australian Association of Advertising Agencies, and the Australian Association of National Advertisers. During the year, the Board's officers conferred with representatives of the radio and electronic manufacturing industry on two occasions (see paragraph 93).

## STAFF OF THE BOARD.

7. The Head Office Organization of the Board consists of three Divisions, namely, the Administrative Division, the Technical Services Division and the Programme Services Division. The staff of the Board, as approved by the Public Service Board, was on 30th June, 1959, 60 positions. There was no increase in the staff during the year but, because of the impending commencement of television services in Brisbane, Adelaide, Perth and Hobart and the Government's decision (*see* paragraph 74) that television should be extended to major country and provincial areas, the Board, on 26th March, 1959, asked the Public Service Board to approve the creation of new positions which are required to cope with the additional work arising from these developments which, in the course of a statement to Parliament, the Postmaster-General said would impose a heavy burden on the Board. The matter had not been finally determined at the time this report was being prepared.

## STATE ORGANIZATION.

8. In accordance with the arrangements referred to in previous reports, officers of the Engineering Branch of the Postmaster-General's Department continued, during the year, to undertake certain technical duties in the States on behalf of the Board, and officers of the Radio Branch of that Department performed other duties on behalf of the Board. The Superintendent (Radio) in each State also continued to act as the Board's State Representative, the following officers holding this position in the various States:—

New South Wales	..	..	..	..	..	Mr. T. Armstrong
Victoria	..	..	..	..	..	Mr. J. de Cure
Queensland	..	..	..	..	..	Mr. P. Andrews
South Australia	..	..	..	..	..	Mr. P. B. Traynor
Western Australia	..	..	..	..	..	Mr. E. L. Greig
Tasmania	..	..	..	..	..	Mr. A. Munro

The Board paid the Department an amount of £33,913 for these services during the year.

## LOCATION OF BOARD'S OFFICES.

9. The Board, together with the Administrative Division and the Programme Services Division, is located in the Rialto Building, 497 Collins-street, Melbourne. The Technical Services Division is located on the Fifth Floor of the State Savings Bank Building, Elizabeth-street, Melbourne. Five officers of the Programme Services Division, who are employed in Sydney, are located in Dalton House, Pitt-street.

## PART II.—BROADCASTING—ADMINISTRATION.

## LICENSING OF COMMERCIAL BROADCASTING STATIONS.

10. The statutory provisions relating to the licensing of commercial broadcasting stations are contained in Part IV. of the *Broadcasting and Television Act 1942-1956*. The power to grant, renew, suspend or revoke a licence is conferred upon the Minister, who is required to take into consideration any recommendations which have been made by the Board as to the exercise of those powers. There are, however, a number of provisions in the Act which prescribe the procedure to be followed by the Minister and the Board in this connexion, and these may be briefly explained as follows:—

- (a) Before granting a new licence, the Minister is obliged to invite applications for the grant of the licence in the *Commonwealth Gazette* and to refer the applications which are received to the Board, which must hold a public inquiry before making a recommendation to the Minister on the applications;
- (b) The Minister is not to refuse an application for the renewal of a licence unless he has considered a report by the Board made after a public inquiry into specified grounds which either the Minister or the Board thinks may exist for refusing the application;
- (c) The Minister may suspend or revoke a licence on any one of the following grounds:—
- (i) that the licensee has failed to pay an amount payable by him under the *Broadcasting and Television Stations Licence Fees Act 1956*;
  - (ii) that the licensee has failed to comply with a provision of the Act or of the regulations in so far as that provision is applicable to the licence;
  - (iii) that a condition of the licence has not been complied with; or
  - (iv) that it is advisable in the public interest, for a specified reason, to do so;
- (d) The Minister, however, is not to suspend a licence unless—
- (i) he has first given not less than three days' notice to the licensee of his intention to suspend the licence upon that ground; and
  - (ii) he has taken into consideration any action taken by the licensee to remove that ground or to prevent the recurrence of similar grounds,
- and the suspension is not to exceed a month unless the Minister has, in the meantime, given notice of his intention to consider the revocation of the licence;
- (e) The Minister is not to revoke a licence upon any ground, other than the failure of the licensee to pay the annual licence fee, unless he has considered a report by the Board on a public inquiry into specified grounds which either the Minister or the Board thinks may exist for the revocation of the licence.

Licences are granted for an initial period of five years; thereafter licences are renewable annually subject to the provisions of the Act.

## CURRENT LICENCES FOR COMMERCIAL BROADCASTING STATIONS.

11. On 30th June, 1959, there were 108 licences for commercial broadcasting stations in force. A list of licensees is contained in Appendix "A". A map of Australia showing the location of all broadcasting stations is included after Appendix "C". The disposition of the licences according to States is shown hereunder—

State.	Metropolitan Area.	Country Districts.	Total.
New South Wales and Australian Capital Territory ..	6	32	38
Victoria .. .. .	6	14	20
Queensland .. .. .	4	16	20
South Australia .. .. .	3	5	8
Western Australia .. .. .	4	10	14
Tasmania .. .. .	2	6	8
Commonwealth .. .. .	25	83	108

## GRANT OF NEW LICENCES.

12. No new licences for commercial broadcasting stations were granted during the year. Several applications were received during the year for such licences, and some previous applications were renewed, although it is not competent for the Board to deal with such applications until the Minister has formally notified his intention to grant a licence and has referred to the Board any applications made to him. The procedure for the grant of licences is outlined in paragraph 10.

13. The invitation issued by the Minister pursuant to section 82 of the *Broadcasting and Television Act 1942-1956* for applications for the grant of a licence for a commercial broadcasting station at Darwin was referred to in the Board's Tenth Annual Report. The closing date originally fixed for the receipt of applications was 30th April, 1958, but this was later extended to 31st January, 1959. In response to this invitation applications were received from the following:—

R. C. Howland, Darwin, on behalf of a company to be formed.

John Rezak, Lloyd P. Goode and William Bowie, Melbourne, on behalf of a company to be formed.

C. F. Gribble, Joint Secretary, The United Church in North Australia, on behalf of the United Church Board in North Australia.

Northern Territory News Services Ltd., Darwin, on behalf of a company to be formed.

Pursuant to section 83 (1.) of the Act, the Minister, by instrument in writing dated 8th April, 1959, referred the applications to the Board for its recommendation as to the exercise by him of the powers conferred by sub-section (1.) of section 81 of the Act. Subsequently the applications made by R. C. Howland and C. F. Gribble, Joint Secretary, the United Church in North Australia on behalf of the United Church Board in North Australia, were withdrawn. The Board, having given notice of the time and place of the hearing of the inquiry to each of the remaining applicants and by public notice, held a public inquiry into the applications in Darwin on 13th and 14th July, 1959. Evidence in support of the application of Messrs. Rezak, Goode and Bowie was completed but because of the inability of the persons giving evidence on behalf of the Northern Territory News Services Ltd. to provide certain essential information which was required by the Board, the inquiry could not be completed in Darwin and it was adjourned to Melbourne to a date to be fixed. The Board subsequently decided to resume the inquiry on 2nd September, 1959.

14. The only area for which the Minister formally invited applications for a licence during the past year was Mount Isa, Queensland. The population of Mount Isa—at the present time about 12,000—does not receive a satisfactory service from any national or commercial broadcasting station. Although some representations had been received in favour of the grant of a licence for a commercial broadcasting station, it was considered, following a technical survey of the district in 1957, that the needs of the town might best be met by the establishment of a low-powered national station. This station is expected to commence operations early in 1960. Recently, however, continued and indeed greater interest has been displayed in the grant of a licence for a commercial broadcasting station at Mount Isa by local residents and organizations. It became evident, too, that conditions were changing in Mount Isa in favour of the establishment of a commercial broadcasting station arising mainly from the rapid expansion in industrial activity and consequently in population. It appeared, in particular, that developments which had taken place in the commercial and community life of the town had improved the financial prospects for a commercial broadcasting station in Mount Isa, an aspect concerning which the Board previously had some misgivings. In view of these developments, the Board sent a senior officer to Mount Isa in March, 1959, to investigate the prospects, in the existing circumstances, for a commercial broadcasting station in the town. Following consideration of the report on these investigations, the Board recommended to the Minister that, pursuant to sub-section (1.) of section 82 of the Act, applications should be invited for a licence for a commercial broadcasting station at Mount Isa. The Minister accepted this recommendation and his invitation was made by notice dated 12th June, 1959, published in the Gazette on 9th July, 1959. The closing date for applications is 31st December, 1959.

#### RENEWAL OF LICENCES.

15. The initial period of the licence for a commercial broadcasting station is five years and thereafter licences are renewable annually subject to the relevant provisions of the Act, which are designed to ensure that each licensee efficiently maintains and operates the technical equipment of his station and provides adequate and comprehensive programmes for the listeners in his service area. The Board is required by the Act to submit a recommendation to the Minister as to whether he should grant the renewal of a licence and, before doing so, it makes a complete review of the service which is being provided by the licensee. The review undertaken during the past year having indicated that, in every case, the service was being provided in accordance with the conditions of the licence and the requirements of the *Broadcasting and Television Act 1942-1956*, the Minister, on the recommendation of the Board, approved the renewal of each of the licences for a further period of one year.

#### FEEs FOR LICENCES FOR COMMERCIAL BROADCASTING STATIONS.

16. Fees for licences for commercial broadcasting stations are payable in accordance with the provisions of the *Broadcasting and Television Stations Licence Fees Act 1956*. Under this Act, the annual fee for a licence for a commercial broadcasting station is £25, plus one per centum of the gross earnings

of the station from the broadcasting of advertisements or other matter, that is to say, gross earnings from what is usually known in the industry as the "sale of station time". The total amount of licence fees payable during 1958-59 was £83,902, made up as follows:—

State.	Fees Paid by—		Total.
	Metropolitan Stations.	Country Stations.	
	£	£	£
New South Wales and Australian Capital Territory	16,757	16,720	33,477
Victoria .. .. .	14,621	7,771	22,392
Queensland .. .. .	6,917	6,700	13,617
South Australia .. .. .	5,222	239	5,461
Western Australia .. .. .	4,058	1,184	5,242
Tasmania .. .. .	1,631	2,082	3,713
Commonwealth .. .. .	49,206	34,696	83,902

In the previous financial year the total amount of licence fees paid was £74,105.

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

17. The following particulars, which have been extracted from statements submitted by the licensees of commercial broadcasting stations since 1942, in pursuance of the provisions of section 106 of the *Broadcasting and Television Act 1942-1956*, show the financial results from the operations of such stations during the past sixteen years:—

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

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

18. Section 88 (1.) of the *Broadcasting and Television Act 1942-1956* 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. No licences were transferred during the year. The name of the company holding the licence for station 3TR Sale was changed from Broadcast Entertainments Pty. Ltd. to Latrobe Valley and Gippsland Broadcasters Pty. Ltd.

19. At 30th June, 1959, the following four stations were, with the consent of the Minister, being operated by persons other than the licensees:—

Station.	Licensee.	Date of Original Consent.	Date of Expiry of Existing Consent.	Operating Company.
2CH Sydney ..	New South Wales Council of Churches Service	14.4.36	31.12.61	Amalgamated Wireless (A/asia) Ltd.
3SH Swan Hill ..	Swan Hill Broadcasting Co. Pty. Ltd.	4.4.37	31.12.61	Central Murray Broadcasters Pty. Ltd.
3KZ Melbourne ..	Industrial Printing and Publicity Co. Ltd.	12.2.32	30.6.64	3KZ Broadcasting Co. Pty. Ltd.
3XY Melbourne ..	Station 3XY Pty. Ltd.	17.5.35	1.5.61	Efftee Broadcasters Pty. Ltd.

During the year, the Minister gave his consent for the continuance of the agreement between the licensee and the operating company of station 3KZ Melbourne for a further period of five years ending on 30th June, 1964.

#### OWNERSHIP OF COMMERCIAL BROADCASTING STATIONS.

20. Sub-sections (1.) and (2.) of section 90 of the *Broadcasting and Television Act 1942-1956* provide—

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

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

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

The administrative procedure under this section is explained in previous reports.

21. According to the information supplied by the licensees to the Board during the year, 34 of the 108 commercial broadcasting stations then in service were being operated by persons or organizations which were in a position to control only one station, and 18 by persons or organizations which were in a position to control, or were substantially interested in, two stations. The remaining stations, 56 in number, were controlled by persons or organizations which were in a position to control, directly or indirectly, or had substantial interests in, three or more stations, but in no case did it appear to the Board from the information in its possession that there had been any infringement of section 90 of the Act during the year to which this report relates. The matter is under constant review, and it is the practice of the Board to bring under the notice of the Minister any increases in the holdings of any person or organization which appear to be contrary to the intention of the legislation. In the succeeding paragraph, details are given of important changes during the year in shareholdings in commercial broadcasting stations which were made with the approval of the Minister.

#### *Important Changes in Shareholdings.*

22. *2BS Bathurst.*—Bathurst Broadcasters Pty. Ltd.—The 6,656 shares in this company were, until recently, held equally by Mr. E. N. Williams, of Bathurst, and relatives, and Mr. W. T. Grant, of Dubbo, and relatives. During the year the Minister gave his approval for transfers which, when effected, would produce the result that Mr. Williams and relatives would hold 6,556 shares and Mr. W. T. Grant 100 shares.

*2DU Dubbo.*—Western Broadcasters Pty. Ltd.—During the year, the Minister approved the transfer of shares which, when effected, would produce the result that Mr. W. T. Grant and relatives would hold a majority of the shares in the company.

*2GB Sydney.*—Broadcasting Station 2GB Pty. Ltd.—Broadcasting Associates Pty. Ltd. holds 44,468 shares (in a total of 99,370 shares) in Broadcasting Station 2GB Pty. Ltd. and shares in other companies holding licences for commercial broadcasting stations as shown hereunder—

Company.	Station of which Company is Licensee.	Total Shares Issued.	Shares Held by Broadcasting Associates Pty. Ltd.
Young Broadcasters Pty. Ltd. .. ..	2LF Young .. ..	8,557	2,140
Lithgow Broadcasters Pty. Ltd. .. ..	2LT Lithgow .. ..	5,621	1,125
Wollongong Broadcasting Pty. Ltd. .. ..	2WL Wollongong .. ..	12,000	6,000

Broadcasting Station 2GB Pty. Ltd., holds shares in the undermentioned licensee companies.

Company.	Station of which Company is Licensee.	Total Shares Issued.	Shares Held by Broadcasting Station 2GB Pty. Ltd.
Canberra Broadcasters Pty. Ltd. .. ..	2CA Canberra .. ..	30,000 ordinary 2,050 preference	29,805 ordinary 450 preference
Young Broadcasters Pty. Ltd. .. ..	2LF Young .. ..	8,557	2,139
Lithgow Broadcasters Pty. Ltd. .. ..	2LT Lithgow .. ..	5,621	1,124
3AW Broadcasting Company Pty. Ltd. .. ..	3AW Melbourne .. ..	56,000	14,000
Hume Broadcasters Ltd. .. ..	5DN Adelaide .. ..	8,405 ordinary 4,000 preference	5,000 ordinary 2,000 preference



As mentioned in previous reports, all the shares in Broadcasting Associates Pty. Ltd. were acquired in 1951 by M.P.A. Productions Pty. Ltd., a company in which the issued capital was at the time held equally by or on behalf of the Daily Mirror Newspapers Ltd. and Sunday Pictorial Newspapers (1920) Ltd., London. On 10th September, 1958, the Government approved of the sale by M.P.A. Productions Pty. Ltd. of the shares in Broadcasting Associates Pty. Ltd. to Associated Television Ltd., an English company which is one of the contractors with the Independent Television Authority in the United Kingdom for the provision of commercial television programmes. Subsequently, the Minister approved the transfer of the shares from Associated Television Ltd. to a wholly owned subsidiary of that company, namely A.T.V. (Australia) Pty. Ltd.

**2GZ Orange.**—Country Broadcasting Services Ltd.—With the approval of the Minister, a company formed in 1957 (Country Broadcasting and Television Services Ltd.) has acquired all the shares in Country Broadcasting Services Ltd. by the issue of three £1 shares in the former for each £1 share in the latter.

**3CV Maryborough.**—Central Victoria Broadcasters Pty. Ltd.—Victorian Broadcasting Network Ltd., which as at 30th June, 1958, held 15,819 shares in Central Victoria Broadcasters Pty. Ltd., during the year, with the approval of the Minister, acquired the balance of the shares, namely 3,954.

**3DB Melbourne.**—The Herald and Weekly Times Ltd.—During the year, the Minister approved of the sale by M.P.A. Productions Pty. Ltd. of its 2,100,000 ordinary 5s. shares in The Herald and Weekly Times Ltd. which is the licensee of commercial broadcasting stations 3DB Melbourne and 3LK Lubeck. This holding constituted 14 per cent. of the total shareholding, but the voting rights assigned to these shares were subject to special provisions which restricted those rights to 1.64 per cent. of the total. The shares, 1,350,000 of which were acquired by the undermentioned, now have the same voting rights as other shares in The Herald and Weekly Times Ltd.:—

Queensland Newspapers Pty. Ltd.	..	..	..	..	500,000
Advertiser Newspapers Ltd.	..	..	..	..	290,000
Australian United Enterprise Pty. Ltd.	..	..	..	..	200,000
West Australian Newspapers Ltd.	..	..	..	..	100,000
Telegraph Newspaper Co. Ltd.	..	..	..	..	100,000
Silverton Securities Pty. Ltd.	..	..	..	..	95,000
Loloma (Fiji) Gold Mines No Liability	..	..	..	..	35,000
King Island Scheelite (1947) Ltd.	..	..	..	..	20,000
National Nominees Pty. Ltd.	..	..	..	..	10,000

The remainder, 750,000, were sold in smaller numbers to numerous investors. M.P.A. Productions holding in The Herald and Weekly Times Ltd. originally consisted of 1,400,000 shares in that company, but in consequence of a bonus issue of shares by The Herald and Weekly Times Ltd., the holding was increased to 2,100,000 shares.

**7HO Hobart.**—Commercial Broadcasters Pty. Ltd.—During the year, 4,000 shares formerly held by D. P. Finlay were transferred—2,000 to Robert Nettlefold Pty. Ltd. and 2,000 to Davies Bros. Ltd. Each of these companies now has a half interest in the station.

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

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

*Advertiser Newspapers Ltd.* holds the licence for 5AD Adelaide and controls the companies holding the licences for 5MU Murray Bridge, 5PI Crystal Brook and 5SE Mount Gambier. It also holds 1,250,000 (5s.) ordinary shares in totals of 125,000 "A" preference, 275,000 "B" preference and 15,207,443 (5s.) ordinary shares in The Herald and Weekly Times Ltd. (the Melbourne *Herald*) which holds the licences for 3DB Melbourne and 3LK Lubeck.

#### *Amalgamated Wireless (Australasia) Ltd.—*

- (a) holds the licences for 2AY Albury, 3BO Bendigo, 4CA Cairns and 4TO Townsville;
- (b) owns all the shares in the companies which operate 2GF Grafton and 2GN Goulburn, and has a controlling interest (4,400 shares in a total of 5,000 shares) in the company which operates 4WK Warwick;
- (c) by agreement with the licensee, conducts the service of 2CH Sydney;
- (d) holds 10,000 of the 20,000 shares in 7LA Launceston, 800 of the 6,500 shares in 2SM Sydney, and 7,136 of the 400,000 shares in the Victorian Broadcasting Network Ltd. which controls 3CV Maryborough, 3HA Hamilton, 3SH Swan Hill and 3TR Sale;
- (e) holds 1,000 preference shares (in totals of 3,643 (£1) preference, 3,604 (£1) ordinary and 14,000 (5s.) ordinary shares) in Transcontinental Broadcasting Corporation Ltd., which controls 2KA Ltd., licensee of 2KA Katoomba.

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

*A.T.V. (Australia) Pty. Ltd.*—See paragraph 22.

*Central Methodist Mission Inc.* has controlling interests in stations 5KA Adelaide, 5AU Port Augusta and 5RM Renmark.

*Commonwealth Broadcasting Corporation Pty. Ltd.*, Sydney, and *Commonwealth Broadcasting Corporation (Queensland) Ltd.*, Brisbane.—The shares in these two companies are owned by the same interests. The former is the licensee of 2UW Sydney, and the latter, which is the licensee of 4BC Brisbane, has a controlling interest in 4GR Toowoomba (1,663 shares in a total of 3,300 shares), 4MB Maryborough (1,060 shares in a total of 2,000 shares) and 4RO Rockhampton (holds the total shares—2,000). *Commonwealth Broadcasting Corporation (Queensland) Limited* also holds 1,300 ordinary shares (in totals of 3,395 ordinary and 2,405 preference shares) in 4SB Kingaroy.

*Findlays Broadcasting Services Pty. Ltd.* controls stations 7AD Devonport, 7BU Burnie and 7SD Scottsdale.

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

*The Herald and Weekly Times Ltd.* holds the licences for stations 3DB Melbourne and 3LK Lubeck and is the principal shareholder, with 1,484,430 ordinary 5s. shares (in a total of 4,032,000 ordinary and 168,000 preference shares), in *Advertiser Newspapers Ltd.*, which controls stations 5AD Adelaide, 5MU Murray Bridge, 5PI Crystal Brook and 5SE Mount Gambier. *The Herald and Weekly Times Ltd.* also holds 37 per cent. of the shares in *Queensland Press Ltd.* whose subsidiary company, *Queensland Newspapers Pty. Ltd.*, holds the licences for stations 4AK Oakey and 4BK Brisbane.

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

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

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

*Whitford Interests, Perth.*—Mr. and Mrs. A. P. H. Whitford and Mr. and Mrs. F. R. Whitford and their families control the companies holding the licences for 6AM Northam, 6KG Kalgoorlie and 6PM Perth and have a controlling interest in 6GE Geraldton.

*2TM Management Pty. Ltd.* controls the companies holding the licences for stations 2MO Gunnedah and 2TM Tamworth and through its associate company owns half the shares in the company holding the licence for 2AD Armidale.

#### *Newspaper Companies.*

24. Newspaper companies, or persons substantially interested in newspapers, owned twelve of the 108 stations in operation on 30th June, 1959, and held shares in 23 other stations. The principal newspaper interests in broadcasting stations are set out below—

<i>Capital City Newspapers.</i>	
2GB Sydney ..	.. John Fairfax and Sons Pty. Ltd. (the <i>Sydney Morning Herald</i> ) holds 14,000 of the 99,370 shares in the licensee company.
3AW Melbourne ..	.. Quarter interest held by David Syme and Co. Ltd. (the <i>Melbourne Age</i> ).
3DB Melbourne ..	.. { Licences held by The Herald and Weekly Times Ltd. (the <i>Melbourne Herald</i> ).
3LK Lubeck ..	
4AK Oakey ..	.. { Licences held by Queensland Newspapers Pty. Ltd. (the <i>Brisbane Courier-Mail</i> ).
4BK Brisbane ..	
5AD Adelaide ..	.. { Licence for 5AD held by Advertiser Newspapers Ltd. (the <i>Adelaide Advertiser</i> ), which controls the companies holding the licences for the other three stations.
5MU Murray Bridge ..	
5PI Crystal Brook ..	
5SE Mount Gambier ..	
5DN Adelaide ..	.. { News Ltd. (the <i>Adelaide News</i> and several newspapers in Western Australia) owns 2BH, and has 3,405 ordinary shares and 2,000 preference shares (in totals of 8,405 ordinary and 4,000 preference shares) in the company which holds the licence for 5DN.
2BH Broken Hill ..	

- 6IX Perth ..  
6MD Merredin ..  
6WB Katanning ..  
6BY Bridgetown ..  
7HO Hobart ..
- { West Australian Newspapers Ltd. (the *West Australian*, Perth) has a half interest in W.A. Broadcasters Pty. Ltd., which controls these four stations.
- { Davies Bros. Ltd. (the *Hobart Mercury*) has a half interest in the station.

*Other Newspapers.*

- 2AD Armidale .. The Armidale Newspaper Co. Ltd. holds half the shares in the licensee company and is in a position to control the Board of Directors.
- 2LT Lithgow ..  
2LF Young ..
- { Western Newspapers Ltd. (conducting country newspapers in New South Wales) has 3,372 shares (in a total of 5,621 shares) in Lithgow Broadcasters Pty. Ltd., licensee of 2LT, and has 4,221 shares (in a total of 8,557 shares) in Young Broadcasters Pty. Ltd., licensee of 2LF.
- 2LM .. Northern Star Ltd. holds 4,000 shares (in a total of 7,125 shares) in Richmond River Broadcasters Pty. Ltd., licensee of 2LM.
- 2NM Muswellbrook ..  
2NX Bolwarra ..
- { The Newcastle Morning Herald and Miners' Advocate Pty. Ltd., and the Singleton Argus Publishing Company each hold 7,555 shares (in a total of 30,220 shares) in Hunter Broadcasters Pty. Ltd. which holds the licences for the stations.
- 3BA Ballarat.. .. The Ballarat Courier Pty. Ltd. holds all the shares in the licensee company.
- 3GL Geelong .. The Geelong Advertiser Pty. Ltd. holds all the shares in the licensee company.
- 3MA Mildura .. New Sunraysia Daily Pty. Ltd. holds 500 preference shares (in totals of 500 preference and 500 ordinary shares) in Sunraysia Broadcasters Pty. Ltd. which holds the licence for the station. Preference shareholders have similar voting rights to ordinary shareholders and are entitled to appoint three of the five directors of the company.
- 4IP Ipswich .. Queensland Times Pty. Ltd. (the *Queensland Times*) holds 2,566 of the 6,000 shares in the licensee company.
- 4MK Mackay .. Mackay Printing and Publishing Co. Pty. Ltd. (*Mackay Mercury*) holds 2,000 of the 4,000 shares in the licensee company.
- 6VA Albany .. Albany Advertiser (1932) Ltd. holds 7,000 shares (in a total of 19,645 shares) in Albany Broadcasters Ltd., licensee of the station.
- 7EX Launceston .. W. R. Rolph and Sons Pty. Ltd. (the *Examiner*, Launceston) holds 2,393 shares (in a total of 2,500 shares) in 7EX Pty. Ltd., licensee of the station.

NETWORKS OF COMMERCIAL BROADCASTING STATIONS.

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

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

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

26. *The Macquarie Broadcasting Network* is a proprietary company, Macquarie Broadcasting Service Pty. Ltd., in which the following member stations were shareholders on 30th June, 1959:—

*Macquarie Broadcasting Network.*

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

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

27. *The Major Broadcasting Network* is not a company but is an association of stations of which the following were members on 30th June, 1959:—

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

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

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

ACTIVITIES OF THE AUSTRALIAN UNESCO COMMITTEE FOR RADIO.

29. The Chairman has continued to represent the Board on the Australian Unesco Committee for Radio, which, together with the Unesco Committees in other fields, advises the Commonwealth Government on Unesco programme activities of interest to Australia. At a joint meeting with the Australian Unesco Committees for Films and Press in April, 1959, the Radio Committee considered the report of the Australian Delegation to the Tenth Session of the Unesco General Conference and Australian activities arising from the Unesco programme adopted for the years 1959 and 1960. Amongst the main areas of direct interest to Australia were the Unesco proposals regarding improvement of professional training of journalists (in all media including broadcasting and television), research into techniques of mass communication in education and preparation of programme material for broadcasting. Two other approved programme activities of special interest to Australia were a Conference to be held in South-East Asia during 1960 to study means for improvement of facilities for education in journalism in the area and a Conference of representatives of the leading news agencies of the world to examine the practical problems involved in the international transmission of news. Members expressed interest in the Organization's plans to encourage a world-wide programme for the production of films, film-strips, broadcasting and television productions on "themes that would strengthen international understanding". They also noted plans to extend broadcasting facilities

available at the Unesco Secretariat to assist programme production in Member States by the development of a bank of sound effects and sound documentation libraries. The Committee for Radio joined with the Committees for Films and Press in endorsing proposals submitted to the meeting regarding the promotion of Unesco publicity in Australia and recommended that further detailed improvement of the programme be referred to individual members of the Committee.

30. As in previous years, the Committee has provided information on developments in the field of broadcasting in Australia to the Clearing House in Unesco's Department of Mass Communications. Both national and commercial stations have continued to give publicity to the work of Unesco in interviews with people connected with Unesco and in broadcasts specially devoted to the work of the organization in Australia and overseas. Co-operation has been received in the broadcasting of recorded programmes produced by the Radio division of Unesco. Amongst the most recent Unesco programmes broadcast by stations in Australia during the past year were—

- “ A Norwegian Looks at the Orient ”
- “ A Walk in the Desert ”
- “ Life in the Ricelands ”
- “ Education in Canada ”
- “ Is It Possible? ” (the story of the opening of the first public library in Kabul by the Afghan authorities).

The demand for the series of 10 half-hour programmes on modern developments in science entitled “ Signposts for the Atomic Age ” continued.

### PART III.—BROADCASTING—TECHNICAL SERVICES.

31. On 30th June, 1959, broadcasting services were being provided by 165 medium frequency stations (57 national and 108 commercial), and by 9 high frequency stations which are intended to provide for listeners in the more remote parts of the Commonwealth and in the Territories. Details of these stations are given in Appendices “ A ” and “ B ”, and their location is shown in the map which follows Appendix “ C ”.

#### DEVELOPMENT OF THE NATIONAL BROADCASTING SERVICE.

32. The Board's plan for the development of the National Broadcasting Service provided originally for the establishment of 17 new stations and substantial increase in the power of 27 existing stations. As was explained in the Tenth Annual Report, the Minister, in 1958, on the recommendation of the Board, approved the establishment of additional low powered stations at Mount Isa, Queensland, and Katherine and Tennant Creek, Northern Territory. With the opening of station 2WN Wollongong on 6th March, 1959, 15 of the new stations are now in operation. The position, with respect to the other five proposed stations, is as follows:—

2AN Armidale	..	..	} Certain matters concerning the establishment of these stations are still under consideration.
3BN Bendigo	..	..	
4MI Mount Isa	..	..	} Equipment has been ordered for these stations and it is expected that they will be in operation early in 1960.
5KN Katherine	..	..	
5TC Tennant Creek	..	..	

33. Power increases have so far been effected at 15 stations, including the undermentioned whose power was increased during the year:—

2NC Newcastle	..	..	Increase from 2,000 to 10,000 watts on 15th November, 1958.
2NR Grafton	..	..	Increase from 10,000 to 50,000 watts on 16th July, 1958.
4QN Townsville	..	..	Increase from 2,000 to 50,000 watts on 15th June, 1959.
7ZR Hobart	..	..	Increase from 2,000 to 10,000 watts on 5th September, 1958.

The 50,000 watt transmitter for 4QN Townsville was installed on a new site at Brandon, about 40 miles from Townsville. The station was first established in 1936 at Clevedon on a power of 7,000 watts, but after being damaged by fire in 1951, had been operating on 2,000 watts. The new equipment, operating on 50,000 watts, is now providing a greatly improved service over a wide area of North Queensland.

34. During the past year, changes were made in the operating frequency of national broadcasting stations as shown hereunder—

#### *Medium Frequency Stations.*

5DR Darwin, changed from 1,500 to 650 kilocycles per second in order to provide a stronger signal for listeners in Batchelor and Rum Jungle.

7QN Queenstown, changed from 540 to 630 kilocycles per second to enable changes to be made in the operating conditions of certain commercial broadcasting stations.

#### *High Frequency Stations.*

VLW Perth, changed from 9,610 to 6,410 kilocycles per second during period 6 a.m. to 8 a.m., from 11,840 to 9,610 kilocycles per second during period 8.15 a.m. to 6.15 p.m., and from 9,610 to 6,140 kilocycles per second during period 6.30 p.m. to 11.30 p.m.

VLX Perth, changed from 4,897.5 to 9,610 kilocycles per second during period 6 a.m. to 8 a.m., from 9,610 to 15,425 kilocycles per second during period 8.15 a.m. to 6.15 p.m., and from 6,140 to 9,610 kilocycles per second during period 6.30 p.m. to 11.30 p.m.

The changes, in the case of the high frequency stations, were made on 10th May, 1959, following the Board's consideration of a report of its engineer who visited Western Australia in 1958, and they have resulted in a substantial improvement in the service available to listeners in several northern areas of Western Australia.

35. Another improvement effected in Western Australia during the year, resulted from the adoption by the Australian Broadcasting Commission of a suggestion made by the Board that the programmes radiated by stations 6WF and 6WN, Perth, should be transposed. One of the complaints of numerous listeners in country districts of Western Australia over the years had been that they were able to receive only one of the Commission's programmes, and this was in many cases due to the fact that transmissions from 6WN, which transmitted a programme which provided an alternative to that available from the regional stations, were subject to shared channel interference which restricted the coverage of 6WN during hours of darkness. The Commission arranged to transfer the alternative programme to station 6WF, commencing on 26th April, 1959, and as a result, it can now be more satisfactorily received by great numbers of country listeners, whose reception will be further improved when the power of 6WF is increased from 5,000 to 50,000 watts, as is contemplated. In his report on conditions in Western Australia, the engineer who visited the State in 1958 recommended the establishment of two additional national regional stations which would provide reliable services in areas of considerable population which are outside the coverage of any existing medium frequency stations. This proposal is receiving consideration by the Board in consultation with the Postmaster-General's Department and the Australian Broadcasting Commission.

36. The Board is aware that the quality of service available to listeners in several areas in Queensland leaves much to be desired, and during the year it sent an engineer to various parts of the State to obtain first hand information on reception conditions during the summer months when atmospheric noise is at its highest level. The areas in which observations were made were—

- (a) The St. George, Cunnamulla, Tharmagindah areas in the south and south-west of the State;
- (b) The Emerald area, and neighbouring districts around Springsure and Clermont;
- (c) The Eidsvold, Monto and Theodore areas; and
- (d) The Herberton area.

The engineer's report was being considered at the time this report was being prepared. The best means of improving service in several of these areas would be the establishment of new stations but the extent to which this is practicable is restricted by the shortage of frequency channels, which question has been discussed at length in previous reports and is referred to in paragraph 38 of this report.

#### DEVELOPMENT OF THE COMMERCIAL BROADCASTING SERVICE.

37. As was explained in the Board's Tenth Annual Report, a very substantial improvement has been effected, since the establishment of the Board, in the quality of service available to listeners from commercial broadcasting stations by increases in the operating power of 87 of those stations, and also by changes in the operating frequencies of certain stations which were made in 1958 following negotiations with the New Zealand Administration, with which the Commonwealth has an agreement concerning the use in Australia and New Zealand of the medium frequencies reserved by the International Radio Regulations for broadcasting purposes.

#### PLANS FOR THE FURTHER DEVELOPMENT OF THE BROADCASTING SERVICES.

38. The negotiations with the New Zealand Administration were continued during the past year because of the desire of the Board to make some further adjustments to the operating conditions of other stations, which, because of existing restrictions on their coverage, are unable to provide satisfactory service to numerous listeners in the areas in which they are located. In the light of the views expressed by the New Zealand Administration on certain of these proposals, the Board is now re-examining the possibility of re-arranging the frequency assignments of the stations concerned in such a way that the service of other Australian stations and New Zealand stations would not be adversely affected. At the same time, the Board is investigating the possibility of establishing in the medium frequency band a limited number of new national and commercial stations in certain areas which are not yet receiving any consistently reliable service from any existing station because it is convinced that, in the present circumstances, the use of channels in the very high frequency band by stations using frequency modulation cannot be regarded as a realistic proposition. This view was tentatively expressed in the Board's Tenth Annual Report, in paragraph 37 of which the Board referred to the inquiry which it had conducted during 1957 and 1958 into the question of introducing frequency modulation broadcasting. The Board has deferred its final consideration of this matter because, as will be seen from paragraph 73, it may be necessary to re-examine the question of the availability of channels in the very high frequency band for the extension of television services and, in this connexion, to consider the necessity for using for television purposes certain of the channels in that band which are at present reserved for frequency modulation broadcasting.

## EXPERIMENTAL INVESTIGATIONS.

39. During the year, the Postmaster-General's Department continued to provide the Board with data obtained from indirect ray field strength recordings of distant medium frequency broadcasting stations which is very valuable to the Board in connexion with the assessment of the extent of interference between shared channel stations and overall technical planning. The data has demonstrated that the variation in average field strength with respect to sunspot number, during that portion of the sunspot cycle which has been covered, is not considerable for transmissions in the north-south direction over distances of 400 to 800 miles—average field strength values reach a maximum at sunspot number 30 (being approximately 5 db greater than at sunspot number 80) but in general show little variation for sunspot numbers in excess of 80. During the present period of high sunspot activity a significant correlation has been observed between indirect ray field strength and E layer critical frequency values. These results led to a more intense recording programme during the year to determine the field strength characteristics in relation to transmission frequency, distance and conditions in the ionosphere. These recordings are now being analysed.

## INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS UNION.

40. A Radio Administrative Conference of the International Telecommunications Union will be held in Geneva from August to December, 1959. The principal work of the conference will be to revise the International Radio Regulations and, in connexion with broadcasting, the main item of interest will be the Table of Frequency Allocations which provides for the allocation, on an international basis, of bands of frequencies for the various radio services, including both broadcasting and television. The last conference of a similar nature was held in Atlantic City (U.S.A.) in 1947 and because of subsequent developments, particularly in respect of television, it is imperative that the Table of Frequency Allocations adopted in 1947 should now be reviewed. Consideration will also be given to the preparation of international plans for high frequency broadcasting services, a matter of great importance to the Commonwealth in view of the need to obtain, and preserve from interference, the channels required for the provision of satisfactory services to the scattered listeners in isolated communities. An examination of the plans which have been prepared by the International Radio Frequency Board for consideration at the Conference has indicated some technical shortcomings from the Australian viewpoint. Mr. W. H. Hatfield, one of the Board's engineers, will be a member of the Australian delegation to the conference.

## RADIO RESEARCH BOARD.

41. During the year the Board again made a contribution of £2,000 to the Radio Research Board, the primary purpose of which is to encourage research in radio propagation, in all its aspects, within the Universities of Australia. The Radio Research Board, on which this Board is represented by the Director of Technical Services (Mr. D. McDonald), has agreed, subject to the availability of funds, to provide financial assistance during 1959-60 for the conduct of research at the University of Queensland, the University of Adelaide, the University of Sydney, the University of New England, the University of Melbourne and the University of Tasmania. In each of these Universities, research work relating to radio propagation is being conducted.

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

42. Reference is made in paragraphs 88-92, to the ninth plenary assembly of the C.C.I.R. which was held at Los Angeles in April, 1959. At this meeting, two new study programmes relating to sound broadcasting were placed on the agenda of the C.C.I.R., namely, compatible single sideband broadcasting, and the broadcasting of stereo programmes. The former has received some publicity because of tests carried out in the United States and elsewhere with some degree of success. The Kahn system, to which a considerable amount of publicity has been given, is a single sideband carrier transmitted system. In a conventional system of this type, reception on a standard receiver introduces a substantial degree of amplitude distortion, but with the Kahn system such distortion is sufficiently low to permit reception of acceptable quality. The single sideband system, since it reduces the band width of radiated signals, offers potentialities for reduction of interference between stations sharing the same channel, and the introduction of additional stations without aggravating interference conditions. This would be more particularly the case if the system were to be employed in conjunction with new narrow band receivers designed for satisfactory reception in the reduced band width radiated; but the introduction of such receivers would be a long term project. However, even when existing types of receivers are used, the system offers some possibilities not only of reduced interference, but also of improved fidelity, because of the reception of signals of reduced band width on receivers capable of handling a wide band of frequencies. The system has been tried in the United States in two or three locations, but as there is still some uncertainty as to its potential practical advantages, a study of the compatible single sideband system by the C.C.I.R. is a highly desirable project.

43. Stereo reproduction of sound has received a good deal of publicity and popular support in recent years, and experimental broadcasts in this field have been conducted in a number of countries, including Australia, the two necessary channels generally being provided by using two separate transmitters of stations already in operation. The problem of providing the two channels over a single transmitter has been considered by a number of organizations in various parts of the world, and

the broadcasting industry in the United States has set up a National Stereophonic Radio Committee (N.S.R.C.) under the auspices of the Electronic Industries Association with a view to standardization of systems for both medium frequency and VHF broadcasting. Approximately 18 systems have been submitted to this committee involving several methods of providing the two channels. In the case of VHF broadcasting, the second channel is usually multiplexed by the frequency modulation of a supersonic sub-carrier which modulates the main carrier. In the case of medium frequency transmitters, two of the proposed systems are of interest. The first of these is a modification of the Kahn compatible single sideband system in which one channel is transmitted on the upper sideband and one on the lower sideband; this pre-supposes reception using the equivalent of two standard broadcast receivers. In the second of these two systems, the stereophonic effect is conveyed by a narrow band frequency modulation of the standard amplitude modulated transmission. The N.S.R.C. will in due course recommend standardization of particular systems. The C.C.I.R. will study the standardization of such systems on a broader international basis.

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

44. The Board's Eighth Annual Report contained an analysis of programmes broadcast by commercial stations in Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane and Perth during a typical week in 1956 and the Tenth Annual Report contained a similar analysis in respect of stations in Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide and Hobart, and certain country districts in New South Wales, for a typical week in 1958. An analysis of the programmes broadcast by commercial stations in Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane and Perth, and in certain country districts in Queensland, during a typical week in 1959 is published hereunder. In this table, the classification of types of programme has been changed slightly from that used in previous reports, in order to provide some basis of comparison between broadcasting programmes and television programmes, as far as may be practicable. (An analysis of the programmes of commercial television stations appears in paragraph 98.) Figures for country stations in New South Wales (published in the Tenth Annual Report) were based on a group of stations which were to some extent operating in competition with one another in overlapping service areas; the figures for Queensland country stations, below, relate to the programmes of several stations which are widely separately geographically and which serve appreciably different types of audience (including e.g. a large coastal city and areas with combined rural and urban interests inland and on the tropical sea-board). Because it seemed that trends in programming are most likely to become evident from a study of the two largest centres of broadcasting, namely Sydney and Melbourne, the programmes of commercial stations in those cities were included in the analysis made in each of the years 1956, 1958 and 1959, and for purposes of comparison the programmes in two of the other capital cities were analysed in each of those years.

COMPOSITION OF COMMERCIAL BROADCASTING PROGRAMMES 1959.

Type of Programme.	Percentage of Programme Time.				
	Sydney Stations.	Melbourne Stations.	Brisbane Stations.	Perth Stations.	Queensland Country Stations.
Music—					
Serious .. .. .	1.8	2.1	1.8	0.6	0.7
Light .. .. .	11.3	12.0	11.4	10.6	11.7
Popular .. .. .	44.8	39.8	43.1	40.9	38.7
Hill-billy .. .. .	0.1	1.0	1.0	0.6	1.6
Total Music .. .. .	58.0	54.9	57.3	52.7	52.7
Drama—					
Adventure, Crime .. .. .	3.8	3.2	5.2	3.8	4.0
Human Interest .. .. .	4.5	5.3	6.8	8.0	6.2
General .. .. .	1.4	0.6	2.1	1.8	2.2
Total Drama .. .. .	9.7	9.1	14.1	13.6	12.4
Variety, Talent .. .. .	0.8	1.8	2.6	0.8	1.7
Quiz, Game, Panel .. .. .	0.6	0.7	1.1	1.3	2.2
Women's .. .. .	1.3	2.8	0.8	1.4	2.5
Children's .. .. .	1.8	1.5	1.2	1.3	2.6
Sport .. .. .	3.5	4.8	2.6	4.3	2.7
Talks, Interviews, Documentaries .. .. .	1.7	3.3	1.9	2.8	2.5
News, Weather, Community Service .. .. .	6.1	6.1	5.0	6.3	5.1
Religious Matter .. .. .	4.2	3.1	3.4	3.9	3.3
Total Programme Matter .. .. .	87.7	88.1	90.0	88.4	87.7
Advertisements—					
Sponsored programmes .. .. .	4.0	5.0	3.3	3.3	4.7
Spot advertisements .. .. .	8.3	6.9	6.7	8.3	7.6
Total Advertisements .. .. .	12.3	11.9	10.0	11.6	12.3
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0



45. It was to be expected that changes in programmes which first became noticeable in Sydney and Melbourne during 1957-58, when stations in those cities took steps to meet the competition of television stations, would be more marked in 1958-59. In its Tenth Annual Report, the Board referred to a trend in Sydney and Melbourne towards the broadcasting of more music and less drama. Whilst this trend continued on certain stations, with an emphasis towards the provision of special programmes of currently popular dance music designed to attract adolescents, it has been balanced by the provision on other stations in Sydney and Melbourne of a substantial increase in the amount of serial drama. Several stations have introduced a format of light and popular music, rotating in a sequence designed to ensure that adults as well as adolescents will, at frequent intervals, hear items to their taste. These changes, together with the fairly general change in the practices of advertisers from sponsorship of particular programmes to the placing of a number of spot advertisements throughout the programmes, have substantially varied the nature of the programmes of some stations without appreciably affecting the overall proportions of types of programme broadcast.

46. The Board has recognized that it is inevitable that the pattern of broadcasting programmes would be affected by competition from television, but fortunately its fears of the possible extent of the re-adjustments have not been realized. The Board had been, in particular, concerned at the possibility that, having regard to the extent to which country stations are dependent on programmes produced in the capital cities, the country stations would have to rely, even more than previously, on gramophone records. However, some key metropolitan stations, and some programme producing organizations, have taken the view that broadcasting stations must do more than transmit popular music and news, and are continuing to provide a fairly wide variety of other types of transcribed programme in sufficient quantity to enable country stations to maintain much of their former selection of entertainment. The Board considers that the requirement of the Act concerning the provision of adequate and comprehensive programmes must be viewed according to the circumstances of each station's operation. Where several stations serve the same area it is not unreasonable for one or more of those stations to develop a particular type of programme to the partial exclusion of other types; but in country areas where a station operates without competition it would be most undesirable for it to concentrate on a single type of entertainment. The Board would not regard as satisfactory the service of a country station whose entertainment programmes consisted almost entirely of current popular music—although under certain conditions this type of programme might be tolerable in a capital city. It is most important that stations operating in capital cities with relay stations in country centres should recognize this, and should ensure that their country programme outlets are provided with an adequate range of programme matter.

47. For a long period the Board has been concerned about the operation of country stations as relay units for city stations. When this matter was first investigated it was found that country listeners were given little consideration, and little local service; their compensation was the privilege of listening to the programmes available to city listeners. As a result of careful investigation by the Board, and co-operation by some of the city stations concerned, the position is now much better than it was ten years ago. More enlightened programming, and the extensive use of technical facilities, such as recording equipment in its various forms, have enabled country listeners to share in the entertainment programmes of city stations while receiving a reasonably good coverage of local and district interests. The Board hopes to see these improvements extended to the few remaining country relay stations which are still providing less than a reasonable amount of local service.

#### BROADCASTING PROGRAMME STANDARDS.

48. The Board is required by section 16 of the *Broadcasting and Television Act 1942-1956* "to ensure that adequate and comprehensive programmes are provided by commercial broadcasting stations . . . . . to serve the best interests of the general public" and "to determine the conditions subject to which advertisements may be broadcast . . . . . by licensees". In the exercise of these functions, the Board is required to consult representatives of the licensees of the commercial stations, each of whom has the responsibility, under section 99 of the Act, to provide programmes, and to supervise the broadcasting of programmes from his station "in such a manner as to ensure, as far as practicable, that the programmes are in accordance with standards determined by the Board".

49. The Board's Broadcasting Programme Standards, which were published in Appendix "C" of its Tenth Annual Report, were adopted on 6th October, 1958, after consultations extending over the two previous years with the Management Committee of the Australian Federation of Commercial Broadcasting Stations. In determining the Standards, the Board was glad to take advantage of the experience and advice of the members of the Management Committee, especially as it wished to produce the result that the Standards would not only express its own views but would also have the endorsement of the Federation. Besides setting out the general principles which should be observed in the production and presentation of programmes, the Standards contain special provisions relating to family and children's programmes, religious matter, political matter, news, sporting events, the use of foreign languages, contests, advertising and other subjects which, the Board is satisfied, should prove of great assistance to licensees of stations in the day-to-day selection and presentation of programmes.

## CHILDREN'S PROGRAMMES.

50. In the Board's Tenth Annual Report, paragraphs 46-50, mention was made of the programmes provided by commercial broadcasting stations at times when the audience is likely to contain large numbers of children, and of the Board's expectation that in giving effect to the provisions of the Broadcasting Programme Standards, licensees would provide a better and more wholesome selection of programme matter. The attention of licensees has on numerous occasions been invited to their responsibilities towards the younger generation in the selection and presentation of programmes. In order to have an adequate basis for assessing the extent to which the standards concerning children's programmes have been complied with by licensees, the Board examined in detail the nature of programmes broadcast for children during the year 1957-58 and made a further examination of children's programmes, and programmes broadcast in the late afternoon and early evening, during the year 1958-59. This study revealed a decline, rather than an improvement, in the standard of programmes for children. The decline is most marked in capital cities, where the actual or anticipated effect of television appears to have caused several stations to abandon their formerly well-conducted children's sessions in favour of still more programmes of currently popular dance music. Many of the changes appear to be the direct result of audience measurement ratings which suggests that neither licensees nor advertisers pay sufficient attention to the needs of children, preferring to press on in their endless chase after ratings. The figures given in paragraph 17 leave no room for doubt that if stations were alive to their responsibilities to provide adequate children's sessions of the nature contemplated by the Broadcasting Programme Standards they could quite easily do so without financial embarrassment. The present trend of broadcasting programmes towards attracting the adolescent audience, regardless of the consequences, is one of the most undesirable results of competition from television.

51. The Standards, including special provisions for family and children's programmes, were determined only after consultation with the Management Committee of the Australian Federation of Commercial Broadcasting Stations, which in turn consulted the members of the Federation at an Annual Convention, and the Federation completely agreed with the provisions of the Standards as finally adopted. While the Board appreciates that the Standards were not adopted until 6th October, 1958, it feels that attention should be drawn to the following results of the 1958-59 study of late afternoon and early evening programmes—

- (a) Few stations are providing the regular sessions recommended by the Standards for the purpose of—
  - (i) imparting a broader knowledge of history and potentialities of our country and of current affairs;
  - (ii) encouraging the habit of reading and illustrating the pleasure and profit which can be obtained from it;
  - (iii) encouraging active participation in sport and interest in hobbies; and
  - (iv) imparting a real appreciation of the spiritual values and the qualities of courage, honour and integrity.
- (b) Several stations (mainly in capital cities with, or about to have, television services) have abolished their children's sessions as such and frankly concentrate on the "Top 40" type of musical session, apparently designed mainly for adolescents and young adults.
- (c) Some stations have drastically curtailed their children's sessions so that the remaining items are either of little positive value to children or of appeal to only a very narrow age-range. The substituted programmes, as in the former case, often appear to be directed to the tastes of certain segments of the adolescent and immature adult audience.
- (d) Other stations appear to have overlooked their obligation to consider the composition of the audience at this time of the day and have continued to present programmes which are not wholly suitable for children. These programmes include the species of adventure serial which concludes on a note of unresolved tension, or is otherwise unsuitable for young children. Another type of programme which is of doubtful suitability for children is the domestic serial which is based on complex marital relationships and other themes of a like nature. Programmes of this nature, if reasonably well separated from those which are intended to attract and interest children, may not be unacceptable to the early evening audience. A period of separation between these types of programmes would enable parents to exercise more effective control over children's listening.

52. The Board is concerned at this apparent lack of appreciation on the part of some licensees of the fact that the intention of the Broadcasting Programme Standards is on the one hand to encourage the broadcasting of material which will be of positive benefit to children and, on the other, to guarantee to parents of young children and adolescents that they can allow them to listen to programmes broadcast in the late afternoon and early evening hours without supervision, and that family groups of all ages may listen with complete confidence that the material broadcast will be suitable for the intimate atmosphere of the family circle. The importance of these principles cannot be stressed too strongly, both in the interests of the audience and of the licensees themselves. It would be most unfortunate if commercial broadcasting stations were to abandon their responsibilities in respect of this period in order to take on the

role of a juke-box. It is in the field of children's programmes in particular that a licensee has the opportunity to demonstrate his acceptance of the responsibility, implicit in the grant of a licence, to serve the public interest.

53. That this can be done, where the will to do so exists, is apparent from the efforts of a few stations which are making worthwhile contributions to the welfare of young people and are encouraging their interest and creative ability by offering effective and valuable rewards, extending even to the granting of scholarships, as a stimulus. The attitude of these stations is to be highly commended.

#### COMMUNITY SERVICE.

54. As the Board has repeatedly stated, one of the most praiseworthy aspects of the Commercial Broadcasting Service is the extent to which stations participate in local activities and provide services calculated to promote the well being of the communities which they serve, especially in times of emergency. Although the year under review was fortunately free from serious bushfires or floods, there were many occasions of local emergency in which the local broadcasting station played an important part in communicating warnings and allaying fears. During the danger period of summer cyclones, the broadcasting stations in the affected areas of Queensland and northern New South Wales remained continuously in operation with frequent reports of rainfall, river heights, road conditions and other information relating to prevailing conditions. Broadcasting also has an excellent record as a medium for raising money for charitable institutions and welfare organizations. All stations make some proportion of programme time available for announcements concerning the activities of local charitable and welfare organizations and many set aside one or more days each year on which the full resources of the station are devoted to the raising of money for some specified cause. Well over £500,000 was raised by station appeals during the year.

#### NEWS.

55. In regard to the broadcasting of news, the general trend is towards the expansion of the already adequate services provided by most commercial broadcasting stations. The transmission of actuality reports obtained by roving reporters equipped with mobile recorders caused the Board further concern during the year because of the neglect of the stations concerned on some occasions to edit the available material carefully between the time of the original recording and the time of broadcasting. In consequence, items were broadcast which in some instances exceeded the bounds of ordinary good taste and in other instances showed a callous disregard for the feelings of relatives and friends of the victims of car accidents. The Board deplores the use of news items as vehicles for sensationalism and has taken steps to ensure that greater care is exercised in the broadcasting of news which is presented in the form of an actuality programme.

#### RELIGIOUS BROADCASTS.

56. The Act requires every licensee to broadcast from his station Divine Worship or other matter of a religious nature during such periods as the Board determines. The Board has determined that each station should devote at least one hour each week to this purpose, free of charge for station time, the time being distributed among the various denominations, as far as practicable, in proportion to their numerical strengths as revealed by the latest census. In practice most stations broadcast considerably more than the minimum period of one hour without charge, such programmes taking the form of Church services, devotional periods, hymns, and epilogues. At 30th June commercial stations were providing 264 hours per week, free of charge, to religious broadcasts, an average of more than 2½ hours per station. In addition sponsored religious programmes occupied 177 hours per week. Some objection was raised to the action of a city station which withdrew six sponsored religious programmes from its Sunday schedule. On investigation, the Board found that listeners in the area had available to them fourteen hours of religious broadcasts each Sunday and that the station in question was still providing considerably more than the minimum amount of religious matter required by the Standards.

#### POLITICAL BROADCASTS.

57. The general election for the Commonwealth Parliament which took place on 22nd November, 1958, was the first held since the provisions of the Broadcasting and Television Act relating to political broadcasts were amended in 1956 to read as under—

116.—(1.) Subject only to this section, the Commission may determine to what extent and in what manner political matter or controversial matter will be broadcast or televised by the Commission.

(2.) The Commission or a licensee shall not broadcast or televise dramatisation of any political matter which is then current or was current at any time during the last five preceding years.

(3.) If, during an election period, a licensee broadcasts or televises election matter, he shall afford reasonable opportunities for the broadcasting or televising of election matter to all political parties contesting the election, being parties which were represented in either House of the Parliament for which the election is to be held at the time of its last meeting before the election period.

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

(5.) Nothing in this section requires a licensee to broadcast or televise any matter free of charge.

(6.) In this section—

“election” means an election of a member or members of either House of the Parliament of the Commonwealth or of a State;

“Election matter” means matter of any of the following kinds, namely—

- (a) matter commenting on, or soliciting votes for, a candidate at an election;
- (b) matter commenting on, or advocating support of, a political party to which a candidate at an election belongs;
- (c) matter commenting on, stating or indicating any of the issues being submitted to the electors at an election or any part of the policy of a candidate at an election or of the political party to which such a candidate belongs; and
- (d) matter referring to meetings held or to be held in connection with an election;

“election period” means the period commencing on the day of the issue of the writ or writs for an election and ending at midnight on the Wednesday next preceding the day of the poll.

The Board obtained details of all political matter broadcast in the “election period” (i.e. 22nd October to 19th November, 1958). From an examination of this information and the absence of any complaints to the contrary, the Board concluded that licensees of commercial broadcasting stations complied with the requirements of sub-section 116 (3.) during the election campaign. Of 108 commercial stations, 103 stations broadcast all or part of the initial policy speeches on behalf of the Government and Opposition and four broadcast all or part of one speech. Nine stations broadcast all or part of the Democratic Labour Party's initial policy speech. In addition to these broadcasts by party leaders, commercial stations allocated a total of 510 hours for the broadcasting of political matter on behalf of parties and candidates. The allocation of time by metropolitan and country stations was as follows:—

Metropolitan (26 stations)	..	..	..	..	..	79 hours
Country (82 stations)	..	..	..	..	..	421 hours
Total	..	..	..	..	..	510 hours

Political matter of some kind was broadcast by all stations except 3AK Melbourne, which operates during restricted hours. The following table shows the proportion of time allocated to various parties and candidates.

TIME ALLOCATED TO VARIOUS PARTIES AND CANDIDATES.

	Commonwealth.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
<b>Metropolitan Stations.</b>							
Australian Labour Party .. .. .	52.6	52.2	57.6	61.0	48.3	50.0	44.3
Country Party .. .. .	2.0	..	6.0	..	..	5.5	..
Democratic Labour Party .. .. .	8.2	0.8	8.4	..	19.5	5.5	24.0
Liberal Party .. .. .	32.8	43.0	27.0	26.4	31.1	37.4	26.3
Queensland Labour Party .. .. .	1.9	..	..	10.4	..	..	..
Others* .. .. .	2.5	4.0	1.0	2.2	1.1	1.6	5.4
Total .. .. .	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>Country Stations.</b>							
Australian Labour Party .. .. .	44.3	41.9	46.7	44.4	48.5	46.4	47.8
Country Party .. .. .	12.7	14.9	15.9	13.9	..	8.3	..
Democratic Labour Party .. .. .	6.0	3.1	12.8	..	20.0	5.3	19.9
Liberal Party .. .. .	29.8	35.0	22.9	21.4	29.8	36.5	32.0
Queensland Labour Party .. .. .	3.7	..	..	17.4	..	..	..
Others* .. .. .	3.5	5.1	1.7	2.9	1.7	3.5	0.3
Total .. .. .	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>Metropolitan and Country Stations Combined.</b>							
Australian Labour Party .. .. .	45.7	42.8	48.2	46.5	48.5	47.6	46.8
Country Party .. .. .	11.0	13.6	14.5	12.0	..	7.5	..
Democratic Labour Party .. .. .	6.4	2.9	12.3	..	19.9	5.4	21.2
Liberal Party .. .. .	30.2	35.7	23.4	22.4	30.1	36.7	30.2
Queensland Labour Party .. .. .	3.4	..	..	16.3	..	..	..
Others* .. .. .	3.3	5.0	1.6	2.8	1.5	2.8	1.8
Total .. .. .	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

\* Others include Communist Party, Australian National Party (Queensland), and Independent Candidates.

BROADCASTS FROM COMMERCIAL STATIONS BY ORGANIZATIONS OTHER THAN POLITICAL PARTIES WHICH BROADCAST PROGRAMMES CONTAINING POLITICAL MATTER DURING ELECTION PERIOD.

58. Broadcasts in this category occupied an additional 24 hours from 54 commercial stations (3 hours in metropolitan and 21 hours in country areas), and represented approximately 3 per cent. of the total time (including party leaders' initial speeches) devoted by commercial stations to broadcasts connected with the Federal elections. Nine organizations participated in these broadcasts, the greater part of the time being occupied by the Miners Federation, which arranged sessions in all States except Western Australia.

59. The total time allocated to broadcasts of political matter by commercial stations during the Federal election period amounted to 771 hours made up as follows:—

Party Leaders' initial speeches .. .. .	237 hours
Broadcasts by parliamentary parties and members of such parties ..	510 hours
Broadcasts by organizations .. .. .	24 hours
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>771 hours</b>

This total represents approximately 7 hours per station or 1.5 per cent. of total hours of transmission by commercial stations during the four-week period. The following table shows the political broadcasts from commercial broadcasting stations in the election periods preceding general elections for the Commonwealth Parliament since 1949.

Election.	Total Time Occupied by Political Matter During Election Period (in Hours).	Average Time per Station (in Hours).	Percentage of Station Time During Election Period.
House of Representatives—December, 1949 .. .. .	2,146	21.3	4.2
Senate and House of Representatives—April, 1951 .. .. .	1,256	12.3	3.1
Senate—May, 1953 .. .. .	706	6.8	1.2
House of Representatives—May, 1954 .. .. .	989	9.4	1.7
Senate and House of Representatives—December, 1955 .. .. .	682	6.4	1.3
Senate and House of Representatives—November, 1958 .. .. .	771	7.1	1.5

BROADCASTS FROM NATIONAL STATIONS DURING THE FEDERAL ELECTION CAMPAIGN, 1958.

60. Information supplied by the Australian Broadcasting Commission shows that political broadcasts from the national stations in respect of the 1958 general elections were allocated on the same principle as for previous elections for the Commonwealth Parliament, namely, an equal division of time between the Government and Opposition parties at the rate of eight hours per station. Broadcasts were made on the network carrying the more serious types of programmes in the metropolitan areas, and on regional stations. The time was made up of two and a quarter hours for the Liberal Party, two and one-third hours for the Australian Labour Party, three-quarters of an hour for the Country Party, on relay throughout the Commonwealth; and a series of shorter broadcasts originating separately in each State, totalling one hour for the Liberal and Country Parties and one and two-thirds hours for the Australian Labour Party. Following an application by the Democratic Labour Party, the Commission made available a quarter-hour period on relay throughout the Commonwealth and a further half-hour in those States in which the Party was contesting seats (Victoria, New South Wales, Tasmania, South Australia and Western Australia). The Queensland Labour Party was allocated a period of half an hour from Queensland stations only. Broadcasts of ten minutes duration were made from 2CN Canberra, 5AL Alice Springs and 5DR Darwin by Liberal Party and Australian Labour Party Candidates contesting the Australian Capital Territory and Northern Territory seats.

STATE ELECTIONS.

61. During the year ended 30th June, 1959, general elections were also held for the Parliaments of the undermentioned States—

South Australia .. .. .	7th March, 1959. (House of Assembly and Legislative Council)
Western Australia .. .. .	21st March, 1959. (Legislative Assembly)
New South Wales .. .. .	21st March, 1959. (Legislative Assembly)
Tasmania .. .. .	2nd May, 1959. (House of Assembly)

Following its usual practice the Board obtained details of the broadcasts undertaken in connexion with these elections. It would appear from these details, and from the absence of complaints to the contrary, that the provisions of section 116(3.) were observed by licensees during these election campaigns.

## EMPLOYMENT OF AUSTRALIANS.

62. Section 114 of the *Broadcasting and Television Act 1942-1956* reads—

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

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

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

Observations made during the past year confirm the opinion expressed in the Board's Tenth Annual Report that there is no evidence to support the complaints which are sometimes made that the importation of programmes has seriously affected the employment of Australians by broadcasting stations. It does, however, seem apparent that because of the changing patterns in programmes introduced by some stations to meet the competition of television, there is a trend on those stations towards the exclusion of dramatic transcriptions produced in Australia. This appears to be counter-balanced by the greatly increased use of serials by other stations.

63. The following table shows the proportion of time devoted to the broadcasting of musical works of Australian composers, pursuant to the provisions of sub-section 114(2.) of the Act.

Year.	Australian Broadcasting Commission.	Commercial Broadcasting Stations.	
	Average percentage of Metropolitan Stations.	Average percentage of Commercial Stations.	Number of Stations below prescribed Percentage.
1956-57 .. .. .	6.54	5.07	49
1957-58 .. .. .	6.12	6.13	16
1958-59 .. .. .	5.94	6.09	18

Of the 18 stations which did not comply with the statutory requirement, 15 used between 4.5 and 5 per cent. Australian music and 3 were below 4.5 per cent. Steps have been taken to ensure their compliance with their statutory obligation in this regard. The Board is grateful to the Australian Performing Right Association for again providing information concerning the use of Australian musical compositions by commercial stations.

## ADVERTISING.

64. Commercial broadcasting stations are obliged to comply with such standards as the Board determines in relation to the broadcasting of advertisements. For some years the advertising time standards determined by the Board limited the number of advertisements in any group to three, plus an advertising slogan of no more than twelve words. The Broadcasting Programme Standards have varied this provision, and no limit now exists on the number of individual advertisements which may be included in a group provided that the group does not exceed 1½ minutes in duration. Station managers and advertisers have welcomed this change as it permits greater flexibility in the placing of advertisements and provides for the present trend to shorter and more frequent advertisements. There are a few stations which are inclined to ignore the requirements of the advertising time standards when it suits their convenience. Stations which load their programmes with excessive advertising would do well to recognise that, although the time standards determined by the Board are to some extent empirical, there is some evidence to show that listeners develop resistance to an excessive quantity of advertisements. The Board has not yet had any reason to regard the advertising time standards, which are similar to the requirements of the Code of the National Association of Broadcasters in the U.S.A., as unduly restrictive, and has indeed noted a number of comments from listeners to the effect that the standards are too generous. The Board's Standards specify that—

- (a) In programmes which are sponsored the time devoted to all advertising matter should not exceed the following periods:—
- (i) in programmes exceeding fifteen minutes in duration, a period calculated at the rate of two minutes in each fifteen minutes of programme, or part thereof;
  - (ii) in programmes not exceeding fifteen minutes in duration, the following periods:—
    - In a 5 minute programme, 1 minute
    - In a 7½ minute programme, 1½ minutes
    - In a 10 minute programme, 2 minutes
    - In a 15 minute programme, 2½ minutes;
- (b) Spot advertisements may be included in any programme period set aside for the purpose of broadcasting such advertisements but should be distributed at reasonable intervals throughout the programme, having regard to the entertainment or service to be provided during the period;
- (c) No more than 30 per centum of any programme period during which spot advertisements are broadcast may be devoted to advertising matter; and not more than eighteen minutes may be so occupied in any period of 60 minutes; and
- (d) Spot advertisements may be broadcast in groups, if each advertisement complies with these Standards, and if no group exceeds 1½ minutes in duration.

#### MEDICAL ADVERTISEMENTS AND TALKS.

65. Sections 100 and 122 of the *Broadcasting and Television Act 1942-1956* require, respectively, that a licensee shall not broadcast an advertisement relating to a medicine or broadcast a talk on a medical subject, unless the text has been approved by the Director-General of Health, or on appeal to the Minister, by the Minister. No appeals were made by broadcasting stations during the year under review.

#### HOURS OF SERVICE.

66. During the year, 43 stations increased their hours of transmission and one station reduced its hours. In 32 instances the increase was effected by opening the station at an earlier hour, the average opening time on weekdays now being 5.49 a.m. compared with 6.00 a.m. in 1958. At 30th June, 1959, 108 stations were operating for an aggregate of 12,898 hours per week, which was 212 hours per week more than at the close of the previous year. Temporary variations in the hours of commercial broadcasting stations were authorised during the year on 546 occasions, including periods of local emergency in which stations remained on the air continuously for several days during cyclones and floods. Seven commercial broadcasting stations provide a regular 24 hour service. These are 2UE and 2UW Sydney, 2KO Newcastle, 3XY Melbourne, 4BC and 4KQ Brisbane and 5KA Adelaide. The 66 stations of the National Broadcasting Service were operating for a total of 7,933 hours per week at 30th June, 1959, which was an increase of 123 hours a week on the figure for the previous year.

#### BROADCASTS IN FOREIGN LANGUAGES.

67. Reference was made in its Tenth Annual Report to the Board's reconsideration of its rules relating to the use of foreign languages in broadcast programmes and to its decision to retain the principles previously adopted but to restate the rules in more precise terms. During the past three years a number of business houses seem to have sought the opportunity to exploit the buying capacity of newcomers to the country by advertising their goods and services in the migrant's mother tongue. This was most pronounced in Western Australia where as many as eight foreign language programmes were broadcast on Sunday by Perth stations. These broadcasts gave rise to complaints from persons who objected to the broadcasting, at times of relatively high audience density, of lengthy statements which were intelligible only to a minority audience. After consultation with the Management Committee of the Federation of Commercial Broadcasting Stations, the Board agreed to defer the operation of that part of the Broadcasting Programme Standards which would restrict the use of foreign languages in the presentation of advertisements until 1st July, 1959, thus allowing ample time for existing advertising contracts to expire. Some confusion followed the announcement of this decision and it became obvious that migrant groups had gained the impression that the restriction related to all programmes using a foreign language, and not merely to advertisements. The Board made it clear that programmes using a foreign language were still permissible, if they conformed with the rules set out in the Broadcasting Programme Standards (see Tenth Annual Report, paragraph 60). Subsequently, the Management Committee of the Australian Federation of Commercial Broadcasting Stations informed the Board on 26th May, 1959, that some difficulties had arisen in connection with this matter, upon which it desired to make further representations. The Board agreed to allow existing arrangements for foreign language broadcasting to continue until 30th September, 1959, so that the Management Committee might in the meantime submit a considered statement on the subject to the Board.

68. During the election period which preceded the Federal general elections on 22nd November, 1958, a number of stations, after seeking guidance from the Board, refused to grant facilities for the broadcasting of election matter in foreign languages. The use of foreign languages in political broadcasts was considered undesirable by the Board, which consulted the Department of Immigration and the Management Committee of the Federation on the matter.

#### BROADCASTING OF OBJECTIONABLE MATTER.

69. Extensive observations of programmes by the Board's officers and State Representatives during the year did not detect any serious examples of the broadcasting of objectionable matter. On a few occasions the canons of good taste were not strictly observed, and the licensees of the stations concerned were requested to ensure that adequate supervision would be exercised over all matter broadcast from their stations.

#### CHRISTMAS DAY AND GOOD FRIDAY.

70. Prior to 1958 the Board had not made any special rules concerning the nature of programmes to be broadcast on Christmas Day and Good Friday but relied upon the assurance given by the Australian Federation of Commercial Broadcasting Stations that stations would observe the spirit of these days. The Broadcasting Programme Standards now require that if a station desires to broadcast advertisements on these days it must observe the standards for advertising on Sundays and must select and present such advertisements with discretion. The majority of licensees have established a station policy governing transmissions on one or both of these days; many stations do not accept advertising during the daytime and others accept advertisements only from selected sponsors, which are presented in the form of goodwill messages. Special observations of station programmes were made on Christmas Day 1958 and Good Friday 1959 and for the most part the programmes of commercial stations were in keeping with the spirit of these days.

## PART V.—TELEVISION—ADMINISTRATION.

71. During the first stage in the development of the Australian television services, stations were established only in Sydney and Melbourne, in which cities the following national and commercial television stations have been providing a service since the dates indicated:—

National Station ABN Sydney, 5th November, 1956.  
 National Station ABV Melbourne, 18th November, 1956.  
 Commercial Station TCN Sydney, 16th September, 1956.  
 Commercial Station ATN Sydney, 2nd December, 1956.  
 Commercial Station HSV Melbourne, 4th November, 1956.  
 Commercial Station GTV Melbourne, 19th January, 1957.

The services continue to prove increasingly popular with the public, as is evident from the fact that during the past year, the number of television viewers' licences in the Commonwealth increased from 291,186 to 577,502, the figures for the States in which viewers' licences were issued during the year being—

New South Wales, increase from 143,422 to 300,871.  
 Victoria, increase from 147,721 to 270,073.  
 Queensland, increase from Nil to 360.  
 South Australia, increase from Nil to 6,124.  
 Tasmania, increase from 43 to 74.

72. Details of plans for the second stage in the development of the television services were contained in the Board's Tenth Annual Report, in which it was indicated that the Government had approved the establishment of national television stations in Brisbane, Adelaide, Perth and Hobart and had authorised the grant of licences for two commercial television stations in Brisbane and Adelaide and for one such station in Perth and Hobart. Paragraph 77 of this report gives details of the companies to which the licences were granted.

73. On 16th February, 1959, the Board submitted a report to the Minister in which it recommended approval for the third stage in the development of the television services, in the course of which—

(a) national television stations would be established in the undermentioned areas—

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

(b) applications would be invited for commercial television stations in the same areas, and licences granted in such areas as may be approved by the Minister after inquiry by the Board, as required by the Act.

In its report, the Board pointed out that the television services have so far been planned on the basis of the use of ten channels which are available in the very high frequency (VHF) band, a course which was recommended by the Royal Commission and was adopted in 1955 after independent examination by the Board and consideration of the views of Australian manufacturers and overseas practices. The provisional VHF frequency assignment plan, which was published in Appendix "C" of the Board's Seventh Annual Report, provided for the allocation of channels for four television stations in each of the State capital cities and for two stations in other areas and in the report submitted to the Minister on 16th February, 1959, the Board explained that if additional stations were to be authorized in the same areas by the Government, it would be necessary to re-examine the whole question of the allocation of frequencies for television stations. The Board expressed the opinion that the plan formulated in 1955 still appeared to be adequate, but pointed out that it had been based on assumptions as to the number of stations to be established.

74. After the Board's report was considered by the Government, its decision was announced by the Postmaster-General in the House of Representatives on 30th April, 1959, in the following terms:—

Honourable Members will recall that, in recent months, many questions have been directed to me in the House concerning the provision of television services for areas outside the State capital cities, where television stations are either already in operation, or are to commence service later this year or early in 1960. In addition many personal representations have been made to me on the matter.

In reply I have indicated that the question of the extension of television services was being considered by the Government and that when decisions had been made I would make a statement in the House on the matter. I am now in a position to inform Members of the steps the Government proposes to take in respect of major provincial and country areas of the Commonwealth following a decision last week.

It has been our policy, right from the outset, to proceed with the establishment of television services in the Commonwealth on a gradual basis, and I am satisfied that this policy has been amply justified by experience. We are now approaching the completion of what I have described as the first and second stages of development—that is the provision of services in all the State capital cities, and we are faced with the problem of initiating the third stage—that is the extension of the service to major country and provincial areas.



Broadly the areas to be considered in this third phase of television development will be—

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

The centres which I have named are those broadly described in the Provisional Frequency Allocation Plan of the Australian Broadcasting Control Board, which is based on population density in accepted regional divisions. It will be understood that they cover wide areas including large rural areas as well as the towns named. The location of the transmitters in these areas, as well as areas to be covered, has not yet been determined. No doubt suggestions in this connexion will be made during the inquiry into applications for licences to which I refer later.

This further extension of television now planned will mean that 75 per cent. of the Australian people will be able to receive a television service. Consideration of the remaining provincial and rural areas not included in this phase will be given when this phase is well under way.

For some time this matter of extension has been under consideration by the Government. We have been particularly concerned with the commercial television service, the extension of which involves many important and difficult questions, both economic and technical, which are not capable of being resolved easily, and as to which there are acute divisions of opinion among those who wish to be permitted to provide services in the areas. On many of these issues it has become clear that more information is required to enable sound decisions to be made, and that that information is likely to be forthcoming on examination of applications for licences when those seeking them have the opportunity of presenting their cases in public.

The Government has, however, decided that the number of commercial licences in any area should not necessarily be limited to one and that, subject to technical considerations and to the quality of the applicants, more than one commercial service in each area might be licensed.

It has decided that, as far as practicable, priority in the grant of such licences would be given to applicants which are local independent companies not associated with metropolitan stations, provided such applicants demonstrate their capacity to provide, in the circumstances prevailing in the area, a service comparable to that available to city viewers and to conform to the technical and programme standards laid down by the Australian Broadcasting Control Board.

It has further decided that the actual number of commercial television stations to be established in any of those areas should not be determined until a report on applications for licences has been received from the Australian Broadcasting Control Board as required by the Broadcasting and Television Act.

The Government has therefore authorized me to invite applications for licences for commercial stations to serve the areas specified; on the understanding that the Australian Broadcasting Control Board should be required, when inquiring into the grant of such licences, to inquire into and specifically report upon the ability and financial capacity of each applicant to provide an adequate and comprehensive programme in the event of other licences being granted which would permit the transmission of programmes in or into the area.

The procedure to be followed with respect to the public inquiries which are to be made and to the grant of licences is prescribed in the Broadcasting and Television Act. Before inviting applications for licences for the various areas, it will be necessary for me to discuss with the Board the arrangements it is able to make concerning the holding of the public inquiries. I propose to do this as early as possible and will endeavour to ensure that the matter is proceeded with as quickly as circumstances permit. I should say, however, that a heavy burden will be imposed on the Board and the whole matter will take some time, mainly because prospective applicants will have to be given a reasonable opportunity to prepare their applications.

Regarding the National service, the Government has decided to maintain its policy of providing dual national and commercial services to viewers. Because of the frequency problems involved, however, no final decision regarding the actual details of the extension of the National service would be made until the Control Board has completed its inquiries into applications for commercial licences, and submitted its recommendations to the Government. In the meantime, such preliminary work as is possible in the planning of the stations can proceed.

In accordance with the decision of the Government, the Postmaster-General, by notice published in the *Gazette* on 21st May, 1959, invited applications for licences for commercial television stations in the areas mentioned in his statement. Applications must be submitted to the Secretary of the Board on or before 30th September, 1959, and soon after that date, the Board will commence a public inquiry into the applications as is required by section 83 of the *Broadcasting and Television Act 1942-1956*.

#### THE NATIONAL TELEVISION SERVICE.

75. Section 59 of the *Broadcasting and Television Act 1942-1956* imposes on the Australian Broadcasting Commission the responsibility of providing the programmes of the National Television Service, while section 74 of the Act requires the Postmaster-General's Department to provide and operate the national television transmitting stations as well as the technical equipment required to connect the studios of the Commission to the local transmitter. The Commission provides and operates all other technical equipment.

Tenders, closing on 20th March, 1958, were invited in December, 1957, for the technical equipment required by the Department and the Commission for the national stations in Brisbane, Adelaide, Perth and Hobart. On 24th July, 1958, the Minister announced that orders had been placed by the Postmaster-General's Department for transmitting equipment, including the radiating systems and towers, and by the Commission for the technical equipment for the studios and associated facilities. The Minister also stated that the target date for the opening of the Brisbane station was November, 1959, and this would be followed by the Adelaide station (February, 1960), Perth (March, 1960) and Hobart (May, 1960). Good progress has been made with the erection of the stations and the associated studios and the installation of equipment and at the time this report was being prepared, it was expected that the four stations would commence operations at the times anticipated by the Minister.

## THE COMMERCIAL TELEVISION SERVICE.

*Licences for Commercial Television Stations—Sydney and Melbourne.*

76. The licensees of the four commercial television stations at present in operation in Sydney and Melbourne are:—

- Station ATN, Sydney—Amalgamated Television Services Pty. Ltd.
- Station TCN, Sydney—Television Corporation Ltd.
- Station HSV, Melbourne—Herald-Sun TV Pty. Ltd.
- Station GTV, Melbourne—General Television Corporation Pty. Ltd.

The licences were granted for a period of five years commencing on 1st December, 1955, in accordance with the provisions of regulations under the *Television Act 1953*, which were subsequently incorporated in the *Broadcasting and Television Act 1942–1956*. Details were given in paragraph 96 of the Board's Ninth Annual Report of the shareholdings in each of the four companies and there have not since been any substantial changes in the constitution of the companies, excepting Amalgamated Television Services Pty. Ltd. and Television Corporation Ltd. Full details were given in paragraph 84 of the Board's Tenth Annual Report of the shareholdings in Amalgamated Television Services Pty. Ltd., which consists of seven groups of share holders, one of which is the Fairfax—2GB—Artransa—A.W.A.—Email Group. No shares had been issued in this group as at 30th June, 1958, but on 20th March, 1959, shares were allotted as shown hereunder:—

Name.	No. of Shares.
John Fairfax & Sons Pty. Ltd. .. .. .	100,000
Broadcasting Station 2GB Pty. Ltd.. .. .	11,250
Artransa Pty. Ltd. .. .. .	11,250
Sir Norman Nock .. .. .	400
Gearin O'Riordan Ltd. .. .. .	800
Australian United Investment Company Ltd. .. .. .	1,130
Washington H. Soul Pattinson & Company Ltd. .. .. .	2,260
Beale & Company Ltd. .. .. .	800
Thomas George Murray .. .. .	400
Clarissa Genevieve Murray .. .. .	400
W. H. Paling & Co. Ltd. .. .. .	900
Mrs. Hilda M. Stevenson .. .. .	620
Cecil Newton McKay .. .. .	620
Hugh Victor McKay .. .. .	620
Australian Record Company Ltd. .. .. .	400
The Anglo-Australian Corporation Pty. Ltd. .. .. .	660
Cranbrook Holdings Pty. Ltd. .. .. .	800
Amalgamated Wireless (Australasia) Ltd. .. .. .	8,345
Email Limited .. .. .	8,345

During the past year, 20,000 shares in Television Corporation Ltd. (approximately 1 per cent. of the total) were purchased from Newcastle Broadcasting Co. Pty. Ltd. by Consolidated Press Holdings Ltd., which controls Australian Consolidated Press Ltd., which holds 32 per cent. of the shares in Television Corporation Ltd. Brisbane TV Ltd. acquired 32,000 shares in Television Corporation Ltd. in exchange for 50,000 shares in Brisbane TV Ltd.

*Licences for Commercial Television Stations—Brisbane, Adelaide, Perth and Hobart.*

77. As was mentioned in paragraphs 78 and 81 of the Board's Tenth Annual Report, the Government, on 13th October, 1958, approved the grant of licences to the undermentioned companies:—

*For the Brisbane area—*

- Brisbane TV Ltd.
- Queensland Television Ltd.

*For the Adelaide area—*

- Southern Television Corporation Ltd.
- Television Broadcasters Ltd.

*For the Perth area—*

- TVW Ltd.

*For the Hobart area—*

- Tasmania Television Ltd.,

in each case subject to the Minister being satisfied as to the constitution of the companies, including the terms of the memorandum and articles of association and the shareholding and directorate. Having been satisfied by each of the companies in respect of these matters, the Minister granted licences to them for a period of five years from 1st December, 1958.

78. The shareholdings in each of the licensee companies and the directors of the companies were, at the time this report was being prepared, as shown hereunder:—

*Station BTQ (Brisbane)—Brisbane TV Limited.—*

<i>Shareholders—</i>		<i>10s. shares.</i>
Queensland Newspapers Pty. Ltd.	.. .. .	240,000
Telegraph Newspaper Co. Ltd.	.. .. .	156,000
Associated Newspapers Ltd. (London)	.. .. .	100,000
Commonwealth Broadcasting Corporation (Qld.) Ltd.	.. .. .	50,000
Amalgamated Wireless (A/asia) Ltd.	.. .. .	50,000
Email Ltd.	.. .. .	50,000
Television Corporation Ltd.	.. .. .	50,000
The Southern Electric Authority of Qld.	.. .. .	20,000
Toowoomba Newspaper Co. Ltd.	.. .. .	10,000
Northern Star Ltd. (Lismore)	.. .. .	10,000
Evans, Deakin & Co. Ltd.	.. .. .	10,000
J. H. Hoare	.. .. .	2,000
Tweed Newspaper Co. Ltd. (Murwillumbah)	.. .. .	2,000
Public issue	.. .. .	700,000

*Directors—*

D. S. Sherman (Chairman)  
A. F. Albert  
A. J. Deakin  
C. Faragher  
D. S. Forbes  
J. H. Hoare

*Station QTQ (Brisbane)—Queensland Television Ltd.—*

<i>Shareholders—</i>		<i>£1 shares.</i>
"Truth" and "Sportsman" Ltd.	.. .. .	125,000
N.B.C. International Ltd.	.. .. .	75,000
A.T.V. (Australia) Pty. Ltd.	.. .. .	75,000
Amalgamated Television Services Pty. Ltd. (station ATN Sydney)	.. .. .	125,000
68 foundation members (100 each)	.. .. .	6,800
Public issue	.. .. .	350,000

*Directors—*

D. Wadley (Chairman)	T. M. Osborne
A. J. Campbell	J. H. Oswin
R. A. G. Henderson	Mackay Ross
C. Ogilvy	V. R. Stephens
E. Oliver	W. E. Whatmore

*Station NWS (Adelaide)—Southern Television Corporation Ltd.—*

<i>Shareholders—</i>		<i>5s. shares.</i>
News Ltd.	.. .. .	598,000
A.T.V. (Australia) Ltd.	.. .. .	50,000
Broadcasting Station 2GB Pty. Ltd.	.. .. .	50,000
Public issue, with certain priorities to employees and shareholders of News Ltd.	.. .. .	300,000

*Directors—*

Sir J. Stanley Murray (Chairman)  
K. R. Murdoch.  
Sir Edgar Bean.  
E. M. Waterman.

*Station ADS (Adelaide)—Television Broadcasters Ltd.—*

<i>Shareholders—</i>		<i>5s. shares.</i>
Advertiser Newspapers Ltd.	.. .. .	900,000
Midlands Broadcasting Services Ltd. representing the Advertiser Broadcasting Network	.. .. .	300,000
5KA Broadcasting Co. Ltd.	.. .. .	300,000
Associated Newspapers Ltd. (London)	.. .. .	375,000
Philips Electrical Industries Pty. Ltd.	.. .. .	225,000
Public Issue	.. .. .	900,000

*Directors—*

Sir Lloyd Dumas (Chairman).  
 D. G. McFarling.  
 Rev. A. E. Vogt.  
 F. N. Leddy.  
 D. F. S. McLean.  
 Brigadier A. S. Blackburn.  
 The Hon. Sir George Ligertwood.

*Station TVW (Perth)—TVW Limited.—**Shareholders—*

	10s. shares.
West Australian Newspapers Ltd. .. .. .	600,000
Public issue .. .. .	149,968
£300,000 of registered unsecured notes which carry an option to convert to shares, have also been allotted.	

*Directors—*

C. G. Friend (Chairman).  
 M. L. Fry.  
 R. A. Long.  
 J. E. Macartney.

*Station TVT (Hobart)—Tasmanian Television Ltd.—**Shareholders—*

	5s. shares.
Davies Bros. Ltd. .. .. .	150,000
Robert Nettlefold Pty. Ltd. .. .. .	50,000
Commercial Broadcasters Pty. Ltd. (Broadcasting Station 7HO) .. .. .	40,000
Public issue .. .. .	960,000

*Directors—*

G. F. Davies (Chairman).  
 L. Nettlefold.  
 L. G. Murdoch.  
 Sir Geoffrey Walch.  
 E. G. McRae.

Each of these companies has made substantial progress with the establishment of its station. Station QTQ commenced service on 16th August, 1959, and station NWS on 5th September, 1959. Stations BTQ, ADS and TVW will commence before the end of 1959 and station TVT about May, 1960.

## COMMERCIAL TELEVISION STATIONS—FINANCIAL RESULT OF OPERATIONS.

79. The *Broadcasting and Television Stations Licence Fees Act 1956* prescribes that the fee for the first year of the period of a licence for a commercial television station shall be £100 and for each subsequent year £100 plus one per centum of the gross earnings of the station from the televising of advertisements or other matter. A licensee is required to furnish an audited balance-sheet and profit and loss account to the Board for each year ending on 30th June, or such other date as is approved by the Board. The Board's Tenth Annual Report contained the following details of the financial results of the operations of the four commercial television stations, which provided services in Sydney and Melbourne for periods varying from five and a half months to eleven months during the financial year 1956-57.

Total expenditure of the four stations .. .. .	£1,742,164
Gross income of the four stations .. .. .	£1,190,950
Gross earnings of the four stations from the televising of advertisements or other matter .. .. .	£692,744

The licence fees payable by the licensees of the four stations in respect of the year commencing 1st December, 1957, amounted to £7,325. Hereunder is given similar information in respect of 1957-58, the first full year of operations of the four stations:—

	£
Total expenditure .. .. .	3,035,399
Gross earnings .. .. .	2,978,502
Net result—Loss .. .. .	56,897
Gross earnings from the televising of advertisements, etc. .. .. .	1,784,665
Licence fees payable in respect of year commencing 1st December, 1958 .. .. .	18,246

An additional amount of £600 was received by way of the initial fees (£100 per annum) for the licences for commercial television stations in Brisbane, Adelaide, Perth and Hobart.

## PART VI.—TELEVISION—TECHNICAL SERVICES.

## TECHNICAL DETAILS OF TELEVISION STATIONS IN BRISBANE, ADELAIDE, PERTH AND HOBART.

80. Some general observations on the selection of sites for television transmitters in Brisbane, Adelaide, Perth and Hobart were contained in paragraphs 96-99 of the Board's Tenth Annual Report. Hereunder are given details of the frequencies and operating powers, sites, studios and technical equipment for the ten television stations which are being established in those cities.

*Brisbane—**National Station ABQ Brisbane—*

Operating frequencies: Channel 2—63-70 Mc/s. Vision 64.25 Mc/s. Sound 69.75 Mc/s.

Operating power: Vision 100 kW. e.r.p. Sound 20 kW. e.r.p.

Location of transmitting equipment: Taylor Range.

Location of studios: Coronation Drive, Toowong.

Brief description of transmitting equipment—

Twin paralleled 10 kW. vision transmitters.

Twin paralleled 2 kW. sound transmitters.

Transmitting aerial of power gain approximately 5 giving effective radiated powers of 100 kW. vision and 20 kW. sound. The aerial consists of eight stacks of "supergain" dipoles on a square section of the tower, the top and bottom halves of the aerial being fed by separate coaxial lines, each connected to one sound and one vision transmitter.

Brief description of studio and outside broadcast equipment—

Cameras of the 4½ inch image orthicon type are planned. Four in all are to be employed, one being permanently in the studio, the others being deployed either in the studio or with the outside broadcast equipment. Two vidicon telecine chains are used in conjunction with four 16 mm. film projectors and two slide projectors. Optical or magnetic sound tracks can be reproduced. A third vidicon chain is provided for opaques.

*Commercial Station BTQ Brisbane—*

Operating frequencies: Channel 7—181-188 Mc/s. Vision 182.25 Mc/s. Sound 187.75 Mc/s.

Operating power: Vision 100 kW. e.r.p. Sound 20 kW. e.r.p.

Location of transmitting equipment and studios: Taylor Range.

Brief description of transmitting equipment—

Twin paralleled 4 kW. vision transmitters.

Twin paralleled 1 kW. sound transmitters.

Transmitting aerial of power gain approximately 13 giving effective radiated powers of 100 kW. vision and 20 kW. sound. The aerial consists of sixteen stacks of "quadrant" radiating elements mounted on a supporting pole. Each half of the aerial is fed by a separate flexible coaxial feeder the two feeders normally being connected together at the transmitter combining network. In the event of a fault either half of the aerial may be used with either or both transmitters.

Brief description of studio and outside broadcast equipment—

The studio equipment comprises four cameras, three in the main studio using 4½ inch image orthicon camera tubes, the fourth, in a presentation studio, being of the vidicon type. Two vidicon telecine chains are used in conjunction with four 16 mm. film projectors and two slide projectors. Optical or magnetic sound tracks can be reproduced. A third vidicon chain is provided for opaques.

The outside broadcast equipment will use a single 4½ inch image orthicon camera, with provision to operate two additional cameras of this type, transferred from studio use.

*Commercial Station QTQ Brisbane—*

Operating frequencies: Channel 9—195-202 Mc/s. Vision 196.25 Mc/s. Sound 201.75 Mc/s.

Operating power: Vision 100 kW. e.r.p. Sound 20 kW. e.r.p.

Location of transmitting equipment and studios: Taylor Range.

Brief description of transmitting equipment—

10 kW. main vision transmitter.

2 kW. stand-by vision transmitter.

2 kW. main sound transmitter.

400 w. stand-by sound transmitter.

Transmitting aerial of power gain approximately 10 giving effective radiated powers of 100 kW. vision and 20 kW. sound. The aerial comprises 16 stacks of elements, each stack having four "supergain" radiating elements mounted on a square cross-section mast. Each half of the aerial is fed by a separate flexible coaxial feeder, the two feeders being normally connected together at the transmitter output. In the event of a fault either half of the aerial may be used alone.

**Brief description of studio and outside broadcast equipment—**

Four cameras of the 3 inch image orthicon type are employed. Normally three of these are in the main studio and one in a small presentation studio. All four may be transferred to the O.B. equipment if desired. Two vidicon telecine chains are planned in conjunction with four 16 mm film projectors and two slide projectors. Optical or magnetic sound tracks can be reproduced. A vidicon type scanner for opaques is provided. A video tape recorder is to be employed for telerecording.

*Adelaide—*

*National Station ABS Adelaide—*

Operating frequencies: Channel 2—63–70 Mc/s. Vision 64.25 Mc/s, Sound 69.75 Mc/s.

Operating power: Vision 100 kW. e.r.p. Sound 20 kW. e.r.p.

Location of transmitting equipment: Mount Lofty.

Location of studios: Collins-street, N. Walkerville.

**Brief description of transmitting equipment—**

Twin paralleled 10 kW vision transmitters.

Twin paralleled 2 kW. sound transmitters.

Transmitting aerial of power gain approximately 5 giving effective radiated powers of 100 kW. vision and 20 kW. sound. The aerial consists of eight stacks of "supergain" dipoles on a square section of the tower, the top and bottom halves of the aerial being fed by separate coaxial lines, each connected to one sound and one vision transmitter.

**Brief description of studio and outside broadcast equipment—**

Cameras of the 4½ inch image orthicon type are planned. Four in all are to be employed, one being permanently in the studio, the others being deployed either in the studio or with the outside broadcast equipment. Two vidicon telecine chains are to be used in conjunction with four 16 mm film projectors and two slide projectors. Optical or magnetic sound tracks can be reproduced. A third vidicon chain is to be provided for opaques.

*Commercial Station ADS Adelaide—*

Operating frequencies: Channel 7—181–188 Mc/s. Vision 182.25 Mc/s. Sound 187.75 Mc/s.

Operating power: Vision 100 kW. e.r.p. Sound 20 kW. e.r.p.

Location of transmitting equipment: Mount Lofty.

Location of studios: Strangways-terrace, North Adelaide.

**Brief description of transmitting equipment—**

Twin paralleled 5 kW. vision transmitters.

Twin paralleled 1 kW. sound transmitters.

Transmitting aerial of power gain approximately 10 giving effective radiated power of 100 kW. vision and 20 kW. sound. The aerial consists of a helix mounted on the outside of a supporting pole and is fed by means of a single flexible coaxial feeder.

**Brief description of studio and outside broadcast equipment—**

Five 3 inch image orthicon cameras will be divided between two studios; up to three of these can be transferred to the outside broadcasting vehicle. Two vidicon telecine chains are used in conjunction with four 16 mm. film projectors and a slide projector. Optical and magnetic sound tracks can be reproduced. Provision is made for a video tape recorder.

*Commercial Station NWS Adelaide—*

Operating frequencies: Channel 9—195–202 Mc/s. Vision 196.25 Mc/s. Sound 201.75 Mc/s.

Operating power: Vision 100 kW. e.r.p. Sound 20 kW. e.r.p.

Location of transmitting equipment: Mount Lofty.

Location of studios: Tynte-street, North Adelaide.

## Brief description of transmitting equipment—

Twin paralleled 5 kW. vision transmitters.  
Twin paralleled 1 kW. sound transmitters.

Transmitting aerial of power gain approximately 10 giving effective radiated powers of 100 kW. vision and 20 kW. sound. The aerial consists of 24 stacks of radiators, each stack comprising four horizontal radiating elements mounted on a square cross-section mast. Each half of the aerial is fed by a separate flexible coaxial feeder, the two feeders normally being connected together at the transmitter combining network. In the event of a fault, either half of the aerial may be used with either or both transmitters.

## Brief description of studio and outside broadcasting equipment—

Four cameras of the 4½ inch image orthicon type will be used. Two of these will be permanently installed in the large studio; the other two may be deployed in this studio, a small presentation studio, or with the outside broadcast unit. Two vidicon telecine chains are used, each in conjunction with a 16 mm. film projector and a slide projector. Optical and magnetic sound tracks can be reproduced. A third vidicon chain is employed as a scanner for opaques. A video tape recorder is employed for telerecording.

*Perth—**National Station ABW Perth—*

Operating frequencies: Channel 2—63–70 Mc/s. Vision 64.25 Mc/s. Sound 69.75 Mc/s.

Operating power: Vision 100 kW. e.r.p. Sound 20 kW. e.r.p.

Location of transmitting equipment: Bickley.

Location of studios: Terrace-drive, Rose Hill.

## Brief description of transmitting equipment—

Twin paralleled 10 kW. vision transmitters.  
Twin paralleled 2 kW. sound transmitters.

Transmitting aerial of power gain approximately 5 giving effective radiated powers of 100 kW. vision and 20 kW. sound. The aerial consists of eight stacks of "supergain" dipoles on a square section of the tower, the top and bottom halves of the aerial being fed by separate coaxial lines, each connected to one sound and one vision transmitter.

## Brief description of studio and outside broadcast equipment—

Cameras of the 4½ inch image orthicon type are planned. Four in all are to be employed, one being permanently in the studio, the others being deployed either in the studio or with the outside broadcast equipment. Two vidicon telecine chains are planned in conjunction with four 16 mm. film projectors and two slide projectors. Optical or magnetic sound tracks can be reproduced. A third vidicon chain is provided for opaques.

*Commercial Station TVW Perth—*

Operating frequencies: Channel 7—181–188 Mc/s. Vision 182.25 Mc/s. Sound 187.75 Mc/s.

Operating power: Vision 100 kW. e.r.p. Sound 20 kW. e.r.p.

Location of transmitting equipment: Bickley.

Location of studios: Mount Yokine.

## Brief description of transmitting equipment—

Twin paralleled 4.5 kW. vision transmitters.  
Twin paralleled 1 kW. sound transmitters.

Transmitting aerial of power gain approximately 12 giving effective radiated powers of 100 kW. vision and 20 kW. sound. The aerial consists of 24 stacks of radiators, each stack comprising four horizontal radiating elements mounted on a square cross-section mast. Each half of the aerial is fed by a separate flexible coaxial feeder, the two feeders normally being connected together at the transmitter combining network. In the event of a fault, either half of the aerial may be used with either or both transmitters.

## Brief description of studio and outside broadcast equipment—

One studio will be equipped with three 4½ inch image orthicon cameras. Two vidicon telecine chains are used in conjunction with four 16 mm. film projectors and two slide scanners. Optical or magnetic sound tracks can be reproduced. A third vidicon is used as a scanner for opaques. At a later date an outside broadcast unit with up to three additional image orthicon cameras will be provided, also a video tape recorder.

*Hobart—**National Station ABT Hobart—*

Operating frequencies: Channel 2—63–70 Mc/s. Vision 64.25 Mc/s. Sound 69.75 Mc/s.

Operating power: Vision 100 kW. e.r.p. Sound 20 kW. e.r.p.

Location of transmitting equipment: Mount Wellington.

Location of studios: Harrington-street, Hobart.

Brief description of transmitting equipment—

20 kW. vision transmitter.

4 kW. sound transmitter.

Provision for stand-by operation at lower power level.

Transmitting aerial of power gain approximately 5 giving effective radiated powers of 100 kW. vision and 20 kW. sound. The aerial consists of eight stacks of four horizontal dipoles mounted on the faces of a square section of the tower. Beam tilting is provided to give an adequate signal in Hobart. Each half of the aerial is fed by a separate flexible coaxial feeder, the two feeders being normally connected together at the transmitter output. In the event of a fault either half of the aerial may be used alone.

Brief description of studio and outside broadcast equipment—

Cameras of the 4½ inch image orthicon type are planned. Four in all are to be employed, one being permanently in the studio, the others being deployed either in the studio or with the outside broadcast equipment. Two vidicon telecine chains are used in conjunction with four 16 mm. film projectors and two slide projectors. Optical or magnetic sound tracks can be reproduced. A third vidicon chain is provided for opaques.

*Commercial Station TVT Hobart—*

Operating frequencies: Channel 6—174–181 Mc/s. Vision 175.25 Mc/s. Sound 180.75 Mc/s.

Operating power: Vision 50 kW. e.r.p. Sound 10 kW. e.r.p.

Location of transmitting equipment: Mount Wellington.

Location of studios: Newtown-road, Hobart.

Brief description of transmitting equipment—

5 kW. vision transmitter.

1 kW. sound transmitter.

Transmitting aerial of power gain approximately 10 in the North, East and South directions giving effective radiated powers in these directions of 50 kW. vision and 10 kW. sound, and with power gain approximately 5 in the West direction giving effective radiated power of 25 kW. vision and 5 kW. sound. On the North, East and South faces of the tower the aerial consists of four stacks of four horizontal radiating elements and on the West face two stacks of four horizontal radiating elements. To obtain optimum service in the difficult country surrounding Hobart provision is made for mechanical and electrical tilt of the radiation pattern and for null fill-in.

Brief description of studio equipment—

Staticon studio cameras are planned. Two are to be employed in the main studio. Two staticon telecine chains are to be used in conjunction with two 16 mm. projectors and two slide projectors.

## TELEVISION STANDARDS.

81. There have been no changes in the general technical standards which were published in Appendix D to the Board's Tenth Annual Report. In paragraph 91 of that report, an explanation was given of some minor modifications made in 1957 to the original standards determined by the Board in 1953. The modifications have brought about the improvements that were expected.

## STANDARDS FOR THE TECHNICAL EQUIPMENT AND OPERATION OF TELEVISION STATIONS.

82. Following the revision in February, 1958, of the Board's Standards for the Technical Equipment and Operation of Television Stations, considerable efforts were made during the year under review by the technical officers of television stations in Sydney and Melbourne, in conjunction with officers of the Board, to bring the technical performance of those stations, which were initially constructed in accordance with the earlier provisional standards, into line with the revised requirements. Particular attention has been paid to the improvement of transient response, and with the general introduction of phase correction techniques—both at the transmitting and receiving ends—there has been an appreciable improvement in



picture quality. With few exceptions, the performance of the Sydney and Melbourne stations is now in accordance with the revised standards. The Board is glad to note the excellent relations existing between engineers of the National Broadcasting Service, the commercial television stations and its own technical staff; the ready co-operation between them in all matters relating to the operation of the stations is reflected in the high standard of technical efficiency of the Australian television services.

#### EXPANSION OF STATION FACILITIES.

83. During the year under review, new studios were brought into service by the national television stations ABN and ABV in Sydney and Melbourne. Additions to, or enlargements of, the studios of each of the commercial stations are either in hand or projected. There is a general tendency on the part of the commercial stations to provide themselves with stand-by transmitter and power supply facilities beyond the requirements of the Board in order to avoid costly programme interruptions, even though these have been very few in number. Two stations have installed video tape recorders to supplement their original telerecording equipment.

#### EXPANSION OF STATION OPERATIONS.

84. With the improving standard of telerecordings, there has been an increase in the exchange of programmes between Melbourne and Sydney by this means, the number of which is expected to increase still more with the introduction of video tape recordings. Outside broadcasts have increased in scope and originality: outstanding were the relays of Test cricket between Sydney and Melbourne, great ingenuity having been displayed in deploying technical equipment in difficult locations. Although the picture quality was variable, the transmissions offered a foretaste of the possibilities when inter-capital links come into service.

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

85. Section 93 of the *Broadcasting and Television Act 1942-1956* provides that the technical equipment of a commercial television station "shall be operated in such manner as the Board approves and only by such persons as, in the opinion of the Board, are competent to operate the equipment". The Board has determined that—

- (a) all technical staff operating television transmitters should be required to hold the Board's Television Operator's Certificate of Proficiency or to be otherwise qualified to the satisfaction of the Board;
- (b) during all actual broadcasts of programmes from studios or outside broadcasting units, an operator holding the certificate, or otherwise qualified to the satisfaction of the Board, should be present at the location from which the programme originates, to supervise all the technical officers concerned; and
- (c) a person holding the certificate, or otherwise qualified to the satisfaction of the Board, should be responsible for the maintenance of studio transmitting and outside broadcast equipment.

The written portion of the examination for the Television Operator's Certificate of Proficiency is conducted by the Board in June and December each year in all State capital cities, having been extended to Brisbane, Adelaide, Perth and Hobart as from December, 1958. The practical and oral portions of the examination are conducted in June and December also, but at present are confined to Sydney and Melbourne, in which cities the Sydney Technical College and the Royal Melbourne Technical College respectively now conduct these portions of the examination on behalf of the Board. Candidates in Brisbane, Adelaide, Perth and Hobart who are successful in the written portion of the examination in any of those cities may undertake the practical and oral portions of the examinations in Sydney or Melbourne at a subsequent examination or in their own States in due course. It is hoped to extend these portions of the examination to Brisbane and Adelaide in December, 1959, and to Perth and Hobart in 1960.

The following figures show the number of candidates for the examination during the past year and the number who passed:—

					Number of Candidates.	Number of Passes.
December, 1958	..	..	..	..	92	41
June, 1959	..	..	..	..	59	19

Because, as mentioned above, facilities are not yet available for the practical and oral portions of the examination in Brisbane, Adelaide, Perth and Hobart, the majority of candidates in those cities have as yet completed only the written portions of the examinations for which they entered. Since the examination was first held in December, 1955, 522 candidates have been examined and 216 have passed.

86. Following discussions with the Postmaster-General's Department, the Australian Broadcasting Commission, licensees of commercial television stations and representatives of Technical Colleges in various States, the Board varied the syllabus for the examination which was published in Appendix "D" of the Board's Seventh Annual Report by omitting some details (e.g., VHF propagation and iconoscope

camera tube) and adding sections on film practice, video tape recording and equipment standards. As a result of the discussions, the Board also decided to accept as a prerequisite qualification for the examination—

- (a) a pass in the Technician's or Senior Technician's examination, radio and broadcasting, conducted by the Postmaster-General's Department;
- (b) a pass in the Senior Technician's examination conducted by the Department of Civil Aviation; or
- (c) the completion of certain courses conducted by Technical Colleges in the various States.

The possession of the Broadcast Operator's Certificate of Proficiency issued by the Postmaster-General's Department, or equivalent qualifications approved by the Board, will, as previously, also be accepted as a prerequisite.

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

87. As was explained in the Board's Tenth Annual Report, the Board is responsible for the planning of the measures to be taken to minimize interference to the reception of television programmes and, in each State, the Postmaster-General's Department maintains a staff of inspectors for the purpose of investigating complaints and recommending the remedial action necessary. In the field of broadcasting and radiocommunications, it has always been the practice to rely upon the voluntary co-operation of the owners and users of appliances causing interference to take any corrective measures necessary to suppress radiation. This approach to the problem has been found to be reasonably satisfactory and has been extended to the field of television. During the year ended 30th June, 1959, 5766 complaints of interference to the reception of television programmes were reported to the Post Office, the main causes of the complaints being—

Receiver faults and faulty tuning .. .. .	1937
Power reticulation services .. .. .	1808
Industrial electrical apparatus .. .. .	155
Domestic electrical apparatus .. .. .	368
Industrial, scientific and medical equipment .. .. .	420
Motor car ignition systems .. .. .	52

It will be observed that 33 per cent. of the complaints were due to receiver faults and faulty tuning, all of which should have been corrected without recourse to the Department. In paragraph 110 of the Board's Tenth Annual Report, reference was made to the fact that the Standards Association of Australia was preparing standards fixing limits of interference from electrical appliances. The draft standards have been revised in the light of comments which were received by the Association following their circulation in Australia and overseas and members of the Association have been asked to vote on the question of their adoption. The Committee of the Association which is considering this matter is also preparing standards relating to instruments for and methods of measuring interference, and has referred material for these standards to a panel for drafting.

#### MEETING OF THE C.C.I.R. (COMITE CONSULTATIF INTERNATIONAL DES RADIO COMMUNICATIONS).

88. Australia was represented at the Ninth Plenary Assembly of the C.C.I.R., held at Los Angeles in April, 1959, by Mr. V. F. Kenna and Mr. N. Feltscheer of the Postmaster-General's Department, Lt. Commander R. D. Green, R.A.N. from the Australian Embassy in Washington, and Mr. A. J. McKenzie of the Board's technical staff. Mr. McKenzie attended as many meetings as possible of Study Groups X. (Broadcasting) XI. (Television) and XII. (Tropical Broadcasting) and availed himself of the opportunity of discussing some of the technical problems encountered by the Board with delegates of other countries. Some information on subjects of interest to the Board, which were discussed at the C.C.I.R. meeting, is given in the succeeding paragraphs.

89. *Channel usage in Europe in the ultra high frequency (UHF) television bands.*—There was general agreement among the representatives of European countries that a channel width of 8 Mc/s should be provided when allocations are made in the UHF bands for television stations in Europe, the object being to enable the development of a television system compatible with all systems employed in the very high frequency (VHF) bands. France, however, desires a 16 Mc/s band width which would permit of an 819 line monochrome system with the same standards as are applied to the existing VHF system in France. It was also generally accepted that in the event of a 625 line system being adopted for a compatible colour television system, a colour sub-carrier frequency of 4.43 Mc/s would be used. There was, however, some difference of opinion as to how the vision and sound carriers in UHF bands should be allocated within the 8 Mc/s channel. The Eastern European countries propose to have a carrier spacing of 6.5 Mc/s in accordance with current practice in the VHF bands, but a 5.5 Mc/s carrier spacing is favoured by countries in Western Europe using 625 line systems, namely, Austria, Netherlands, West Germany, Italy and Switzerland, in which the extra channel space may possibly be used for additional sound channels for multi-lingual programmes. The British and French contemplate the use of a 6.5 Mc/s carrier spacing if a 625 line standard is adopted in the UHF bands by Britain, and if that standard is adopted by France for colour television. Sweden proposes the use of a 5.5 Mc/s carrier spacing but would adopt a 6.5 Mc/s spacing if this would facilitate the adoption of a common

standard for Europe. A suggestion was made that a reduction in quadrature distortion would result from an increase in the spacing between the picture carrier and the edge of the channel (now 1.25 Mc/s in all standard systems) if this were employed to reduce the Nyquist slope. No finality was reached on the subject of carrier spacing which, it was agreed, should be further studied at a sub-group meeting of Group XI., after the Plenary Assembly. The matters referred to in this paragraph would be of particular interest to Australia if it were decided either to use UHF in this country or to introduce colour television.

90. *Use of ultra high frequencies (UHF).*—Information was submitted by the United Kingdom on a field survey which had been made in the London area to enable a comparison to be made between UHF and VHF coverage. The UHF tests were conducted with a power of 125 kW. e.r.p. (effective radiated power) on 625 and 405 lines, on 654 Mc/s, while the VHF tests were conducted with a power of 170 kW. e.r.p. on 405 lines and on 45 Mc/s using the normal Crystal Palace transmitter. Important conclusions from the survey were that the coverage was not basically altered by transferring from 405 to 625 lines and that 1,000 kW. e.r.p. at 654 Mc/s was approximately equivalent to 170 kW, e.r.p. at 45 Mc/s. the coverage being for "urban" service limited in the case of VHF by man made interference and in the case of UHF by receiver noise. These conclusions can be related only to the particular area in which the survey was conducted and would not apply to other types of terrain, nor would they apply in the absence of man made noise. The survey also indicated that impulsive interference is much less troublesome in the UHF band so that "rural" and "urban" service areas are virtually coincident. Reflections from buildings and other objects were stronger in the UHF band but this was at least compensated for by the higher directivity of UHF receiving aerials with the result that in areas of high field strength the UHF band has some slight advantage from the point of view of ghost interference.

91. *Distortion due to vestigial sideband transmission.*—Distortion due to vestigial sideband transmission was discussed and the following recommendation was adopted:—

- (a) that linear precorrection shall be introduced into the television picture transmitter so as to compensate for that part of the linear distortions arising from the errors in the radiated signal;
- (b) that the television picture transmitter may also introduce a correction to compensate for linear distortions arising in the receiver, but this correction shall not exceed half of that necessary to compensate a receiver using normal minimum phase networks and with an amplitude characteristic corresponding to the television standard concerned;
- (c) that the precorrection allowed in (b) applies only to the video-frequencies between zero and up to approximately half the video bandwidth.

This matter had been previously discussed at a meeting of Study Group XI. held in Moscow in June, 1958. The recommendation quoted above follows the same lines as that adopted at Moscow (see paragraph 106 of the Board's Tenth Annual Report) but it covers systems other than the 625 line system.

The Australian standard phase characteristic which is phase linear at the lower video frequencies lies within the limits set down in the recommendation.

92. *Characteristics of monochrome television systems.*—The C.C.I.R. secretariat is preparing a restatement of the characteristics of the various monochrome systems and this will be published in the volumes of documents of the Ninth Plenary Assembly. The statement sets out the characteristics of each system in a simpler and rather more logical way than previously, but does not make any material changes to the standards. The principal change in the statement lies in the method of specifying waveforms at 50 per cent. of amplitude instead of 10 per cent. and 90 per cent. amplitude as previously. The reason for this change lies in the fact that it is easier to locate the 50 per cent. point on an oscillographic trace. It is not proposed to re-state the standards for the Australian Television Service in these terms at the present time but it will be necessary ultimately to do so.

#### EXPERIMENTAL INVESTIGATIONS.

93. During the year the Board conducted further investigations into the appearance in some receivers of a herringbone pattern when they are tuned to channel 2. (This matter was referred to in the Board's Ninth and Tenth Annual Reports.) The pattern is caused by a combination of the vision and sound carriers beating with the receiver oscillator to give a frequency 2.25 Mc/s. removed from the standard vision intermediate frequency of 36 Mc/s, which was recommended by the Board, after consultation with receiver manufacturers, in 1955, for use in Australian receivers. Investigations have been made in the field and in the Board's laboratory of methods which have been found effective in alleviating the trouble, and, during the year, the problem was discussed by technical officers of the Board with receiver manufacturers at two conferences. On the first occasion, a survey of current service methods of alleviating the trouble in the field was presented and considered, following which a statement based on the survey was prepared for distribution to manufacturers for circulation to servicemen as part of their design and service notes. Possible changes in recommended intermediate frequencies were also discussed at the first conference, and subsequently experimental work was carried out by the Board and by manufacturers on typical receivers. At the second conference the results of the experiments were reviewed, and it was agreed that in many cases a worthwhile improvement could be obtained by increasing the vision intermediate frequency up to about 36.875 Mc/s, which would increase the beat frequency from 2.25 Mc/s to 4.0 Mc/s. Further increase in intermediate frequency, however, produces a coarse beat of 1.5 Mc/s or less due to interaction with the sound carrier. Though many of the manufacturers were quite satisfied with the 36 Mc/s intermediate frequency, some considered the use of the higher intermediate

frequency to be desirable. A second discrete pair of frequencies, rather than a continuous range, was generally considered desirable for the purpose of simplifying servicing procedures and test equipment. Accordingly, the Board has recommended the following alternative intermediate frequencies—

Vision 36.0 Mc/s or 36.875 Mc/s.

Sound 30.5 Mc/s or 31.375 Mc/s.

with a tolerance of  $\pm 0.25$  Mc/s. The Postmaster-General's Department has agreed to ensure the operation of radio services within the band 30–38 Mc/s on a non-interference basis for television services.

94. *VHF tropospheric propagation.*—In paragraph 103 of the Board's Tenth Annual Report, reference was made to measurements which had been made of the field strength of existing television stations for the purpose of obtaining data which would enable an estimate to be made of the extent of interference which will arise from co-channel operation of stations when stations are established in country districts. Two types of interference are anticipated, one due to tropospheric propagation at distances of the order of 200 miles, and the other to ionospheric propagation occurring on the low frequency channels which is most serious at distances of the order of 1,000 miles. Recordings of transmissions from Melbourne stations were made during the winter of 1958 at Camperdown and Warrnambool in order to determine the characteristics of interfering signal strength during the winter months. An analysis of the recordings revealed much useful information and confirmed that the field strength beyond the horizon, over a path in which there are no mountain ranges, is dependent on the meteorological conditions up to an altitude of about 6,000 feet. The presence of layers in the troposphere in which the water vapour content decreases relatively rapidly with height was found to be the cause of substantial changes in field strength from day to day. A theoretical study of the phenomenon made it possible to calculate the field strength under varying tropospheric conditions.

95. *VHF ionospheric propagation.*—Mutual interference may be expected to occur in summer months, as a result of sporadic E layer reflections, between television stations operating on channel 1 or channel 2 which are separated by a distance between 400 miles and 1,400 miles. For the purpose of determining the extent of this interference under Australian conditions, recordings were made at Brisbane during December, 1958, and January, 1959, of channel 1 transmissions from a test transmitter in Melbourne. At the same time, recordings were made at Adelaide of the Sydney national television station transmissions on channel 2. Final results of these tests will not be known until ionospheric data is made available from the Ionospheric Prediction Service of the Commonwealth Observatory, but the signal levels received indicate that interference will occur at the outer region of the rural service area for less than 1 per cent. of the total operating time of stations during the summer. A more serious effect observed in Brisbane was the incidence of noise on channel 1 during local thunderstorms, which was high enough to suggest that atmospheric noise may be a serious source of interference to television reception on channel 1 in northern areas. Atmospheric noise will be prevalent for 18 per cent. of the operating time of stations with an intensity distribution which is expected to cause interference in the outer region of the rural service area for 10 per cent. of the time and in the outer region of the urban service area for 4 per cent. of the time. This important problem is receiving further investigation.

#### PART VII.—TELEVISION—PROGRAMME SERVICES.

96. Regular television services have been provided in Sydney and Melbourne for about three years, during which time they have had very marked effect on the social life of those two cities. One of these effects is, of course, the reduction in the amount of listening to broadcast programmes in the evening: this is illustrated by Figure 1 on page 37, which shows, for both Sydney and Melbourne, the size of evening audiences for broadcasting programmes in 1956 (prior to the commencement of television) and in 1959; the size of the audiences for television in 1959; and the density of homes with broadcasting receivers and television receivers. It will be seen that the television audience reaches its peak at approximately 8.30 p.m., almost an hour later than the peak listening time for broadcasting programmes. It will also be seen that the audience for television keeps later hours generally than the audience for broadcasting programmes.

97. The pattern of commercial television programmes has undergone some slight changes during the year, as may be seen from Table A which is published on page 38. These changes are due in part to the persistent competition for audience, the effects of which were noted in paragraph 111 of the Board's Tenth Annual Report, and in part to what may perhaps be described as a protracted process of settling down. Each station has displayed considerable ingenuity and appears to be endeavouring to develop a recognizable character in the presentation of its programmes. This may be an important step in the development of the Australian television service which has not previously shown any great tendency to do more than rely on other countries for material. The Board's Television Programme Standards, which were issued in 1956, were explained fully in previous reports (*see especially the Eighth and Ninth Annual Reports*). The Board has continued the efforts described in earlier Reports to ensure that all commercial television programmes are in accordance with these Standards. As far as practicable the Board endeavours, in this aspect of its administration, to proceed by way of consultation and discussion with the responsible officers of the stations, and has received a very large measure of co-operation from them. While there are occasionally complaints from members of the public about particular programmes or, more often, incidents in programmes, which are said to be in bad taste or otherwise unsuitable for

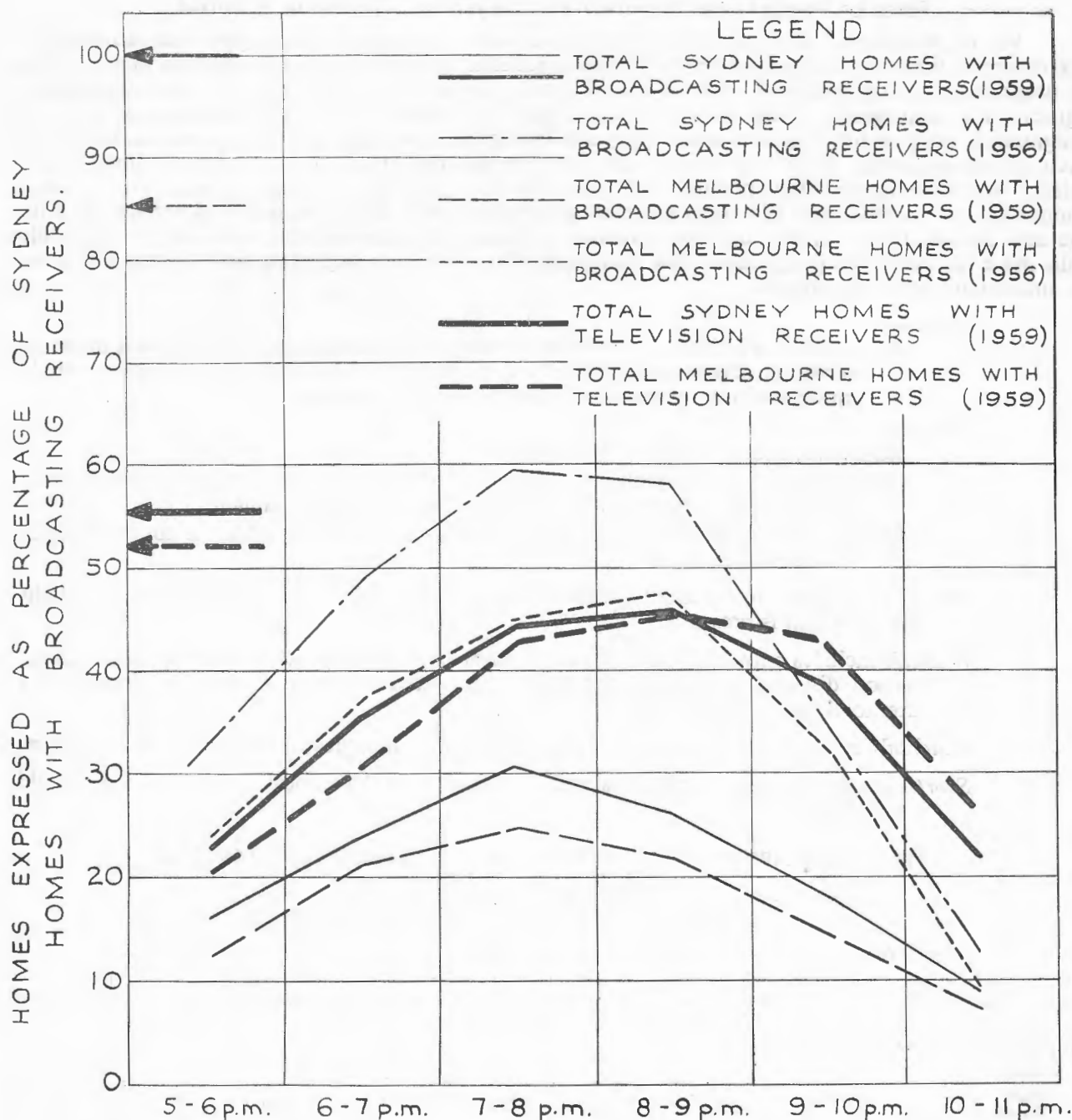


Figure 1.—Size of Audiences for Broadcasting and Television Programmes, 1956 and 1959, in Sydney and Melbourne, expressed as a percentage of Sydney homes with broadcasting receivers.

television, it must be said that these are not numerous and that, when they are taken up with the station concerned, they are promptly examined and, where necessary, appropriate action is taken. The Board itself keeps the general standard of programmes under observation and brings to the notice of stations any matters which appear to require attention. Another very important factor in securing the observance of the Standards is the system of classification by the Commonwealth Film Censorship Board of films for television, which is referred to in paragraph 107. The result is that, on the whole, the negative provisions of the Standards are observed. It cannot, however, be said that there is as yet much evidence of the positive values to which the Royal Commission on Television referred in its Report (1954) and to which the Board itself has repeatedly referred in previous Reports. This is a disappointing feature of Australian television programmes, which may perhaps be partly explained by the fact that, since the commencement of service, there has been a period of very rapid growth in which programme development has proceeded without any very clear policy. Sincere efforts are undoubtedly being made by stations to improve programmes, and, with the steady growth in revenue which is now evident, it is to be expected that these efforts will be increasingly successful. A limiting factor which may retard improvements is the competition for high audience ratings, although many people in the industry deplore the extent to which ratings are allowed to influence the choice of programme matter. The opportunities for a distinctively Australian television service are in the long term very great, although it has clearly not yet been achieved. The problems of Australian television programme production, which are referred to in paragraphs 102 to 104, are constantly under review, but it is unfortunately clear that there are no easy solutions of these problems.

## TYPES OF PROGRAMMES PROVIDED BY COMMERCIAL TELEVISION STATIONS.

98. In paragraph 113 of the Board's Tenth Annual Report figures were provided showing the percentage of time devoted by commercial television stations in Sydney and Melbourne to various types of programmes during a typical winter week of 1958. Table A, which follows, gives comparative figures for a corresponding week in 1959. Experience has shown that the classifications of types of programmes adopted for 1958 were not entirely satisfactory in view of the changes in programmes which occurred subsequently. New classifications are therefore adopted in this report which are more closely related to current programme practices and possible future trends in programming. To enable a comparison to be made, the 1958 figures are included in the table below, adjusted in conformity with the new classifications. It has also been possible to make the classifications more easily comparable with those for broadcast programmes (see paragraph 44). The following explanatory notes will assist an understanding of the figures:—

*Music—*

As music is an incidental part of many programmes, only those in which it is the main subject have been included under this heading. This classification does not include music used during periods of test pattern transmission.

*Drama—*

*Adventure, Crime* includes "Westerns".

*Domestic and Comedy* includes programmes designed to portray family life and also those dramatic programmes in which humour is predominant.

*General* refers to isolated programmes or series in which the content is not consistently in one field of drama.

*Variety and Talent* includes all programmes in which more than one main type of light entertainment is presented.

*Women's* includes only those parts of programmes directed primarily to women, such as talks, fashion displays, demonstrations, and studio entertainment; it does not include the afternoon transmission of films.

*Children's* includes all parts of the programme which are presented specially for children.

*Sport* includes previews, summaries and discussions on the subject, as well as actual field transmissions.

TABLE A.—COMPOSITION OF COMMERCIAL TELEVISION PROGRAMMES,  
WINTER 1958 AND 1959.

Type of Programme.	Percentage of Programme Time.			
	Sydney.		Melbourne.	
	1958.	1959.	1958.	1959.
<b>Programme Material—</b>				
<b>Music—</b>				
Light .. .. .	1.0	2.4		1.3
Popular .. .. .	2.8	2.6	0.7	0.8
Total Music .. .. .	3.8	5.0	0.7	2.1
<b>Drama—</b>				
Adventure, Crime .. .. .	22.7	22.8	18.0	22.2
Domestic and Comedy .. .. .	2.6	5.2	4.6	7.0
General .. .. .	13.0	25.0	11.6	20.3
Total Drama .. .. .	38.3	53.0	34.2	49.5
Variety and Talent .. .. .	9.0	6.0	19.3	9.3
Quiz, Game and Panel .. .. .	1.7	2.0	1.9	1.7
Women's .. .. .	8.8	4.9	4.5	5.8
Children's .. .. .	10.2	7.6	14.3	11.2
Sport .. .. .	6.5	4.4	5.3	2.5
Documentaries .. .. .	3.3	1.7	1.9	1.1
Talks, Interviews .. .. .	2.7	1.8	1.9	2.2
News and Weather .. .. .	4.0	2.8	3.4	3.9
Religious .. .. .	1.7	1.3	1.9	1.7
<b>Total Programme Material .. .. .</b>	<b>90.0</b>	<b>90.5</b>	<b>89.3</b>	<b>91.0</b>
<b>Advertisements—</b>				
In Sponsored Programmes .. .. .	4.3	3.4	5.7	5.0
Spot Advertisements .. .. .	5.7	6.1	5.0	4.0
<b>Total Advertisements .. .. .</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>10.7</b>	<b>9.0</b>
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

99. Table A above gives a broad indication of the types of programmes transmitted by commercial television stations in Sydney and Melbourne, and Table B below, which is based on audience measurement surveys, gives some idea of the interest displayed by viewers in the various types of television programme. Audience-measurement, which is commercially undertaken by several organizations, is freely used by licensees of commercial television stations to assess the popularity of their programmes and by advertisers to assess the likely impact of their advertisements. The Board also makes use of audience-measurement figures in studying the trends of public taste in programmes. These figures are expressed as ratings, which represent approximately the percentage of homes with television receivers in which one or more persons were viewing a particular programme when the survey was made. Table B shows mean ratings for each type of programme, as viewed during a test week which is comparable to the week on which the figures for 1959 in Table A were based.

TABLE B.—MEAN RATINGS FOR TELEVISION PROGRAMMES FOR ONE WEEK IN THE WINTER OF 1959, SHOWN IN ORDER OF POPULARITY.

Sydney.				Melbourne.			
Drama—Domestic—Comedy .. .. .	25.4	Drama—Westerns .. .. .	29.0				
Westerns .. .. .	25.3	Domestic—Comedy .. .. .	22.5				
Crime .. .. .	25.0	Adventure .. .. .	21.8				
Adventure .. .. .	22.9	Crime .. .. .	20.9				
General .. .. .	21.0	General .. .. .	15.8				
News—Weather .. .. .	15.3	Variety .. .. .	20.4				
Children .. .. .	15.0	News—Weather .. .. .	17.8				
Variety .. .. .	14.4	Children .. .. .	15.7				
Documentary .. .. .	11.3	Sport .. .. .	13.3				
Sport .. .. .	10.0	Talks—Interviews .. .. .	10.0				
Women's .. .. .	9.2	Documentary .. .. .	8.7				
Music .. .. .	8.5	Religion .. .. .	7.0				
Talks—Interviews .. .. .	7.3	Music .. .. .	7.0				
Religion .. .. .	6.4	Women's .. .. .	6.4				

#### RELIGIOUS PROGRAMMES.

100. The *Broadcasting and Television Act 1942–1956* provides that a licensee of a commercial television station shall televise from his station Divine Worship or other matter of a religious nature during such periods as the Board determines. The Board's determination in this regard is set out in paragraph 19 of the Television Programme Standards which was quoted in full in paragraph 147 of the Board's Ninth Annual Report, and incorporates principles similar to those which the Board had previously adopted in relation to sound broadcasting. These principles are, briefly, that station time should be provided free of charge for at least one per cent of the weekly hours of service, and that this free time should, as far as practicable, be allocated among the various denominations in proportion to their numerical strength in the community. In the early stages of commercial television, the Board allowed considerable freedom to stations in meeting those requirements, and in some cases imported religious films were used with the approval of the representatives of local churches. During the year under review, there has been a considerable expansion in the activity of the Christian Television Association, an organization established by several of the Churches to provide religious programmes suitable for the medium of television. This organization now provides 75 per cent. of the programmes used by three of the four existing commercial stations in the periods provided without charge. The fourth station, which previously limited its religious programmes to readings from the Bible, now provides facilities for short daily devotional talks by representatives of eight Churches. The Board considers that the time has arrived for a review to be made, in principle and in detail, of the manner in which television stations are dealing with the difficult problem of the adequate presentation of religious matter, and, towards the end of the year to which this report relates, it established, with the approval of the Minister as required by section 29 of the *Broadcasting and Television Act 1942–1956*, an Advisory Committee on Religious Television Programmes, as had been foreshadowed in the Board's Eighth Annual Report. Initially the Committee consists of the following members:—

- Rev. F. Arnott, Warden of St. Paul's College, Sydney.
- Rev. T. F. Keyte, Minister of Ivanhoe Baptist Church, Melbourne.
- Professor J. D. McCaughey, Master of Ormond College, Melbourne.
- Rev. W. R. Ray, Headmaster, Pulteney Grammar School, Adelaide.
- Rev. M. Scott, S.J., Rector of Aquinas College, Adelaide.
- Rev. B. R. Wyllie, Master of Wesley College, Sydney.

It is expected that the Committee will examine, among other relevant matters, the application of the principles of distribution of station time among religious denominations and the forms of presentation of religious matter considered to be best suited to Australian television services.

ADVERTISING.

101. The *Broadcasting and Television Act 1942-1956* provides that "a licensee shall comply with such standards as the Board determines in relation to the . . . televising of advertisements." The Board's advertising time standards permit advertising in sponsored programmes exceeding 15 minutes in duration on the basis of 1½ minutes in each 15 minutes of programme time; and in programmes designed for individual or "spot" announcements at the rate of one minute of advertising in each five minutes. In the Board's opinion, these standards represent a reasonable compromise between the desire of the advertiser to bring his product or service under notice and the capacity of the viewer to accept advertising matter in a spirit of goodwill. During the year there were some cases of advertising in excess of that permitted by the Standards. Filmed advertisements are usually very accurately timed but in certain programmes in which the advertisements are presented "live", there is a tendency on the part of announcers to disregard the time limits. The Board considers that the stations in Sydney and Melbourne have passed the experimental stage of operation, and that there is little excuse for prolonged advertisement which, with greater care in rehearsal, could be presented effectively within the limits of the Standards. In several cases the Board has found it necessary to request stations to alter or restrict the use of an advertisement which has been prepared without regard to other requirements of the Television Programme Standards.

EMPLOYMENT OF AUSTRALIANS.

102. The observations made by the Board on this subject in paragraphs 121 and 122 of the Tenth Annual Report are still substantially valid. These paragraphs are as follows:—

121. Section 114 of the *Broadcasting and Television Act 1942-1956* requires the licensee of a commercial television station, as far as possible, to use the services of Australians in the production and presentation of television programmes. In this connexion, it is important to remember that the production and presentation of programmes involves the whole organization of a station. The staff engaged on production and presentation is very numerous in television, and it is necessary to have a considerable number of experts in different fields to ensure that each artist who appears before the camera and microphone is seen and heard to best advantage. Each of the commercial television stations has established a staff of considerable size for the purpose of presenting live programmes and each is anxious to make good use of these staffs. All the stations have indicated a desire to employ Australian artists and so create a reserve of Australian talent as a source of future programmes. There have been experiments with numerous types of live programme, not all of which have been successful. It has been found that the success of an artist in broadcasting is not necessarily followed by similar success in television. In the search for talent, some stations have been able to establish small house groups, mainly of dancers, which have developed considerable skill, and a number of young artists has been employed on a casual basis. There is still some hesitation on the part of stations to attempt live dramatic productions, and this has caused dissatisfaction in some quarters. There are, however, special problems, primarily financial, in the production and presentation of live drama programmes: the cost of producing such a programme is, at present, far in excess of the amount which is likely to be met by an Australian sponsor, and, at this stage, it does not seem reasonable to expect stations to carry any substantial amount of such programmes as a "station feature" or "sustaining programme". The Board would be disturbed if stations failed to keep the possibility of this type of production in mind, and it was pleased to note that, at the end of the period under review, some stations had plans for the presentation of Australian dramatic productions. It may be expected that the opportunities for the presentation of Australian productions will be greatly improved as additional stations are established

122. Audience measurement surveys have shown that as a rule the public prefers imported programmes to live productions. The early enthusiasm for late-night live variety programmes in Sydney and Melbourne has been generally maintained and the impression originally formed, that television would change domestic habits by retaining large audiences

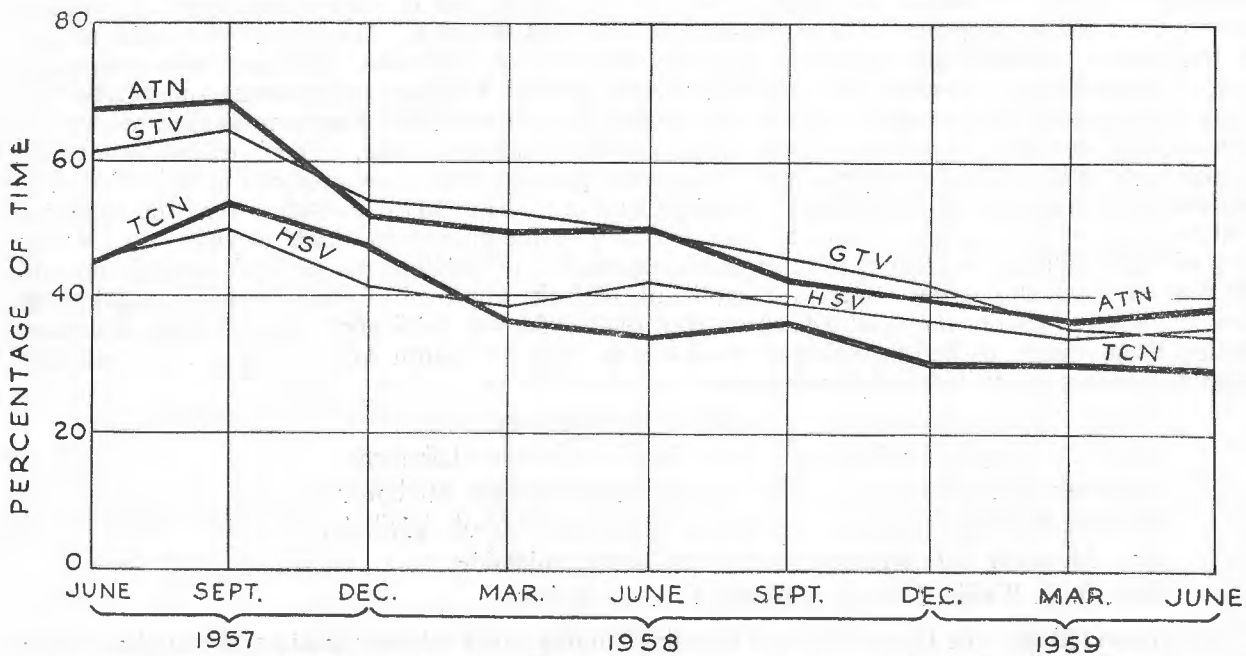


Figure 2.—Percentage of Time devoted to programmes of Australian origin by commercial television stations, as at the end of each quarter from June, 1957 to June, 1959.



until a later hour than broadcasting, is justified by recent surveys. These indicate that a large number of television receivers is in use at least an hour later than is usual for a comparable number of broadcast receivers. However, whereas live programmes originally caused large audiences to carry over into the late evening, it is now evident that this high level of viewing is retained to a considerable degree by films, and that an audience previously attracted to an evening live programme can be seriously affected by the counter-attraction of a film. This has had a marked effect on the placing of live programmes, the majority of which are now to be found at times other than those of peak viewing periods.

It has been noted during the year that the effect of relatively low audience-measurement ratings on live programmes has been more marked and has led to the abandonment of several such programmes in the daytime, as well as the evening. Figure 2 on page 40 shows the percentage of transmission time of each commercial television station which is occupied by programmes of Australian origin. At the commencement of regular programme services in 1956-57 all stations experimented quite freely with locally produced programmes. Some of these, which were similar to programmes which had met with much favour as programmes of broadcasting stations, were quickly found to be unsuitable for the television medium; they were discontinued after a comparatively short trial. Other types of programme, which appear to be better suited to television, have been expanded and still command a high level of interest. Some success has been attained in the presentation of dramatic productions of local origin, particularly with longer plays. However, one series of dramatic programmes failed to retain popularity and was discontinued after a number of episodes had been presented. Stations are confronted with the problem of competing, in production standards, with imported programmes the production of which would cost much more than is available under the present economic limits for an Australian production. Several commendable attempts to promote the use of the services of Australians have met with rather disappointing results, and it appears that there is some evidence that the earlier estimates of the extent of Australian talent which would be available for television programmes have not been realized. There is, in particular, a very real need for competent television writers and it is to be hoped that Australians with the natural ability to write will realise the need to acquire the special technique required for this medium, which, as overseas experience has shown, makes unusual demands on all who work in it.

103. It should be noted that Figure 2 on page 40 relates only to the percentage of transmission time devoted to Australian programmes. As will be seen from Figure 3 below, which shows the actual periods devoted to such programmes during the first three years of their operations, there has been a slight increase in the aggregate time occupied by all stations in the presentation of Australian programmes during the last two years, notwithstanding that each of the stations has found it increasingly difficult to expand local programmes with the studio facilities which originally had been considered sufficient for the purpose. In consequence, each station has added, or is proposing to add, to its studio area and facilities.

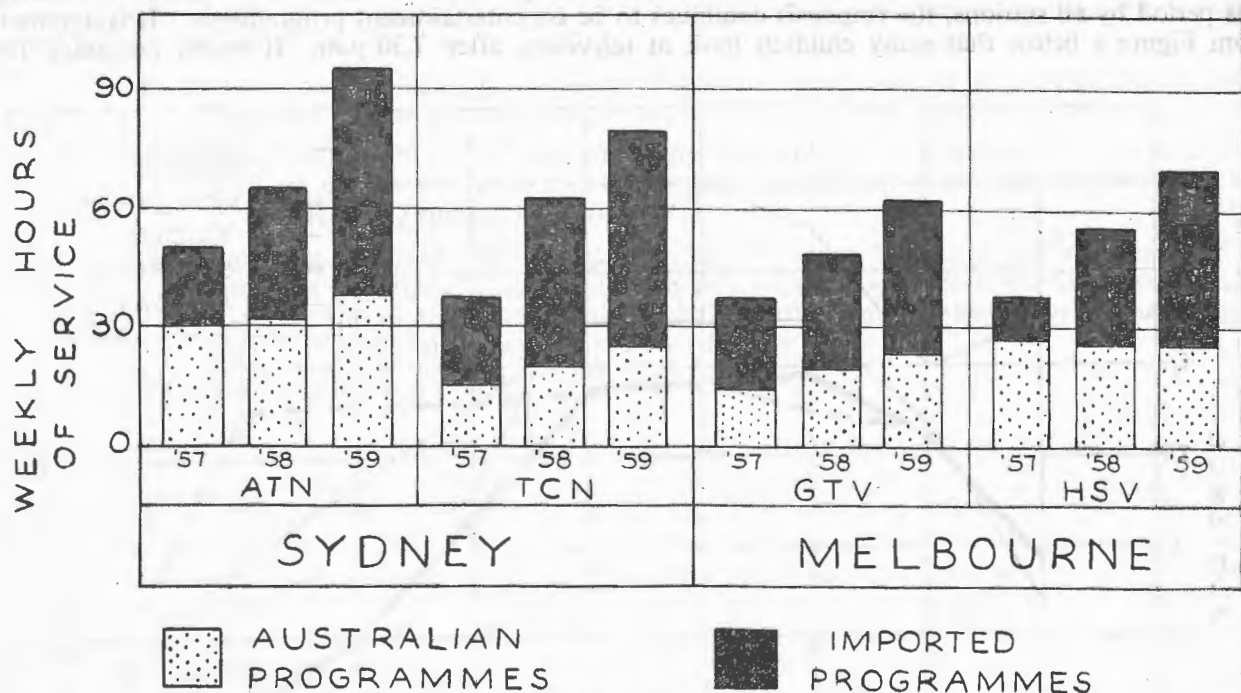


Figure 3.—Time devoted by commercial television stations to programmes of Australian origin in comparison with imported programmes, as at June, 1957, 1958 and 1959.

104. It is the desire of the Board to see the utmost possible use of Australian material in Australian television programmes so that as soon as practicable there will be a distinctively Australian television service. The Board also believes this to be the desire of commercial television stations generally, although the extent to which local programmes are presented varies between different stations. The Board has spent a great deal of time in the consideration of the problems which arise in this field but cannot claim to have found any practicable solution to them. Basically these problems are economic, but even apart from this, it must be conceded that stations face very many other difficulties at the present time in devising and presenting acceptable Australian programmes. The success so far

achieved has indeed been due to the determination of the directors, managers and programme officers of the stations and of a relatively few advertisers, who have had to meet the objection that, according to the audience measurement surveys, Australian programmes with few exceptions, are apparently not wanted by Australian viewers. Persistent representations are made to the Minister and the Board to secure the establishment of some kind of quota for Australian programmes which stations would be obliged to observe. The Board is not satisfied that this is a practicable solution in the present situation. The question of some form of financial or other assistance to the Australian film industry has also been raised. This is relevant to Australian television programming. Various proposals of a very general kind are being considered. It appears likely however, that the very considerable developments in television services which are now taking place or being planned in metropolitan and country and provincial areas hold out prospects of a greatly extended market which should put Australian programmes on a better financial basis.

#### FAMILY AND CHILDREN'S PROGRAMMES.

105. The Board's Television Programme Standards contain special provisions which were designed to ensure that, between 5 p.m. and 7.30 p.m. on weekdays and at any time before 7.30 p.m. on Saturdays and Sundays, when the television audience is likely to contain large numbers of children and young people, there will be good wholesome programmes which family groups of all ages may view with complete confidence. During the year under review these provisions have been observed by all licensees with reasonable care, although the choice of some programmes has been the subject of criticism in responsible quarters. These criticisms relate mainly to programmes containing elements of aggressive action and violence. The degree of violence which may be acceptable in such programmes still seems to be largely a matter of individual opinion (reference to this matter is made in paragraph 113). Research into the psychological and social effects of television is throwing some light on the question of the elements in television programmes which are, and are not, likely to be suitable for viewing by children. This question is full of difficulties and is the subject of continuous investigation by the Board and the Advisory Committee on Children's Television Programmes (*see* paragraphs 115 and 116) in the light of the research work which is being carried out in Australia (*see* paragraph 113) and overseas. It is also the subject of continuous discussion with licensees. On the whole the Board, as at present advised, is reasonably satisfied that the programmes televised during the period from 5 p.m. to 7.30 p.m. are, in general, not unsuitable for children, although it appreciates that this is a subject on which even well informed opinions differ considerably. The problem of securing that during this period there will be some material of positive value to children is even more difficult and, although some useful material is presented during this period by all stations, the emphasis continues to be on entertainment programmes. It is apparent from Figure 4 below that many children look at television after 7.30 p.m. It seems necessary for

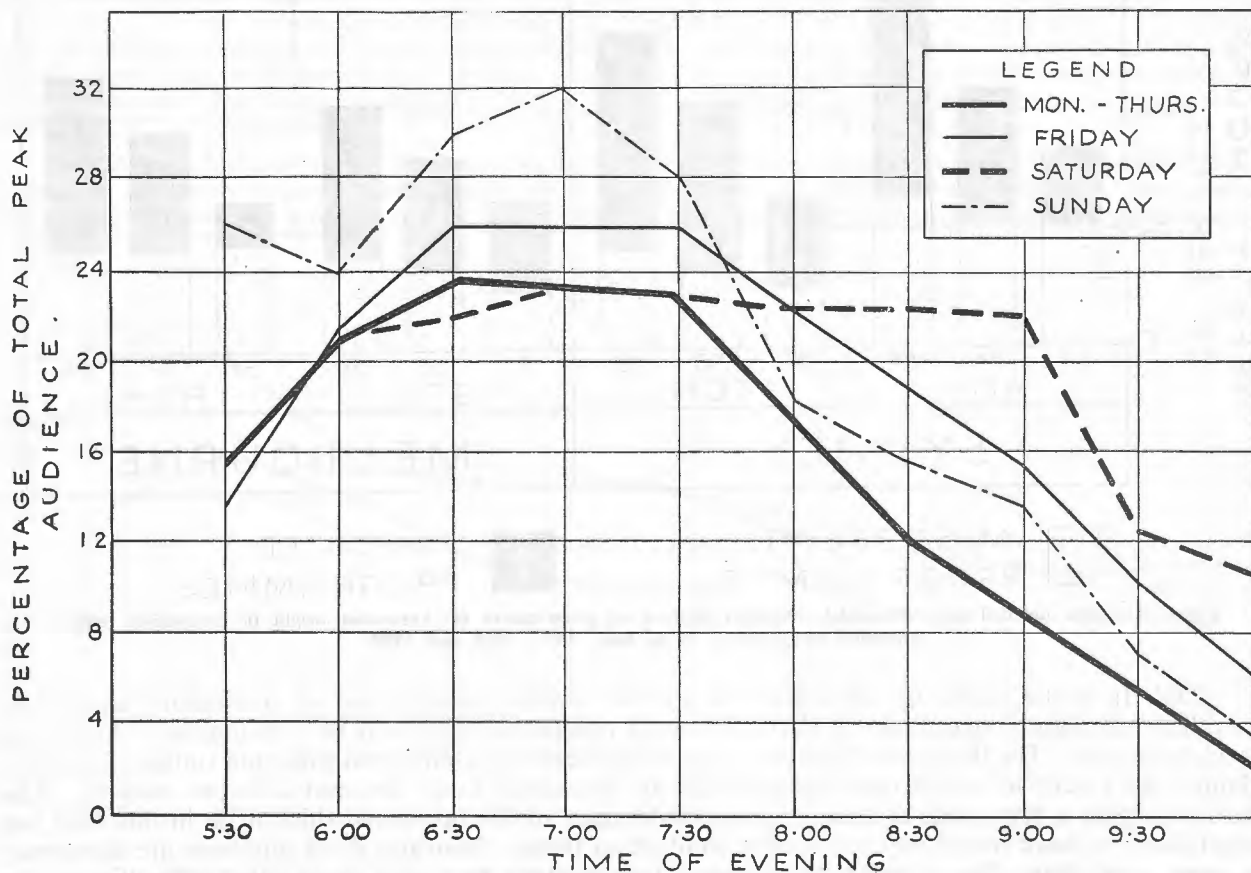


Figure 4.—Audience under 16 years of age for all television stations in Melbourne, as at June, 1959, expressed as a percentage of the total peak audience.

the Board to repeat that, while during the period from 5 p.m. to 7.30 p.m. parents may be reasonably sure that nothing harmful to children will be televised, at other times they should give some thought to the programmes which their children watch. This does not mean that all programmes televised after 7.30 p.m. are unsuitable for children, and many indeed are suitable, but it does mean that care should be exercised by parents after that period. It would be impossible to have a television service if all programmes at all times were required to be suitable for children. The only real safeguard against the harmful effects of television on children is constant watchfulness on the part of parents. Children vary very greatly in the way they are affected by television programmes, as by other forms of entertainment or reading. The Board does not pretend that it can stand in the place of parents, who must accept a real and continuing responsibility for the way in which their children use the television receivers.

#### CENSORSHIP OF FILMS FOR TELEVISION.

106. In the Eighth Annual Report an outline was given of the arrangements made with the Commonwealth Film Censorship Board, with the approval of the Minister for Customs and Excise and the Postmaster-General, under which films imported into Australia are classified for use in television in accordance with the Board's Television Programme Standards. These arrangements have continued to work most satisfactorily during the year under review. The Chief Film Censor reports that during the year ended 30th June, 1959, 9,671 television films were cleared through Censorship. This is equivalent to a continuous screening time of 4,316 hours i.e. 83 hours screening time per week. Approximately 88 per cent. were supplied from the United States of America and 9 per cent. from the United Kingdom. Cuts were made in 1,647 films and 39 films were rejected. Most of the cuts concerned scenes of excessive violence and in the main were taken from films required by stations for transmission between 5 p.m. and 7.30 p.m. Many cuts were made in the knowledge that stations preferred certain of their film series to be granted a certificate permitting them to be televised during the period reserved for family and children's programmes rather than accept them intact but classified as not suitable for children. Three appeals against rejections were lodged and two of these were upheld. Three appeals against classifications also were lodged and two were upheld.

107. During the year the Chief Censor sought guidance from the Board concerning a number of matters relating to the classification of films for television, in respect of which the Board's Standards were expressed only in general terms. As a result of discussions with the Chief Censor in the light of the practical application of the Standards, it was agreed that the classifications and symbols set out in paragraph 17 of the Television Programme Standards would be retained, and films would be classified on the following premises:—

- (i) Films to be classified "G" (*unrestricted for television*) will be determined on the basis that they will be *not unsuitable for children* up to about 15 years of age.
- (ii) Films to be classified "A" (*unsuitable for children*) will be determined on the basis that they are *suitable for the medium of television, but are not suitable for children* (as defined in the preceding sub-paragraph).
- (iii) Films to be classified "AO" (*not to be televised before 8.30 p.m.*) will be determined on the basis of material considered to be *unsuitable for adolescents* for the reasons stated in paragraph 16 of the Standards. For the purposes of this sub-paragraph, adolescents may be regarded as persons in the later teenage years.
- (iv) Films regarded as unsuitable for television will be so classified.

108. The Board is grateful to the Chief Censor for the opportunity for a full discussion and review of the principles and basis for the classification of films for television, which is a vital part of the Board's Standards. In the course of this discussion the Board was able to make suggestions to the Chief Censor as to the purpose and objective of the Standards and the application in practice of the principles of film classifications. As a result the Board has been reassured as to the validity of the classifications originally adopted, and is confident that this part of the Standards is being applied with great care and competence to material which presents very difficult problems. It may be added that in the course of the discussions considerable assistance was derived from the Nuffield Report ("Television and the Child" H. T. Himmelweit and others, London, 1958), and the special research studies undertaken by the Audio Visual Aids Department of the University of Melbourne (see paragraph 113). Discussions also took place with the licensees of commercial television stations during which several practical aspects of film censorship and classification were examined.

#### RESEARCH INTO THE SOCIAL EFFECTS OF TELEVISION.

109. During the year the Board continued to encourage various research projects into the social effects of television in pursuance of the policy explained in previous reports. The Board was greatly assisted by the members of its Research Advisory Committee, and the Universities continued to undertake

various investigations which were recommended by the Committee. The members of the Committee during 1958-59 were:—

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

\* denotes members of the Standing Sub-Committee of the Research Advisory Committee.

No meetings of the Committee were held during the year under review, as its recommendations which were adopted by the Board early in 1958 covered a programme of research extending over several years. In the following paragraphs reference is made to the progress in the several investigations being conducted by Australian Universities, towards the cost of which the Board contributed the sum of £5,160 during 1958-59.

110. *University of New South Wales.*—The Department of Applied Psychology submitted a report on its pre-television survey of interests and activities of families in Sydney, which was referred to in previous Annual Reports. A further investigation will be made towards the end of 1959, in order to ascertain any changes in these interests and activities now that television services are well established. These investigations are being conducted by Professor J. F. Clark, with the assistance of Mr. A. K. Olley, Senior Lecturer of the Department.

111. *University of Sydney.*—The Department of Education is undertaking two investigations of interest to the Board:—

- (a) A before-and-after study of the effects of television on leisure-time activities and family and neighbourhood relations of Sydney adolescents. The second stage of this investigation is in progress.
- (b) A survey of the social pattern of a self-contained rural community which has not yet been exposed to the effects of television. The field-work of this investigation has been completed. The aim of this study is to ascertain the likely social effects of introducing television to a relatively insulated community, and for this purpose it is hoped to conduct a further investigation some time after a television service becomes available to that community.

Both investigations are being conducted by Dr. W. J. Campbell, under the direction of Professor W. F. Connell. The Department of Psychology has completed a preliminary report on its experimental investigation into the development of the visual perceptual process, which was undertaken last year (see Tenth Annual Report paragraph 142). This investigation was conducted by Dr. R. Pollack, Lecturer in Psychology, under the direction of Professor W. M. O'Neil.

112. *University of Queensland.*—The Department of Psychology is conducting an extensive pre-television study of Brisbane schoolchildren to determine their reception of, and response to, information from various mass-media. This investigation is under the direction of Professor D. W. McElwain.

113. *University of Melbourne.*—The Department of Education has completed the gathering of data in connection with its three-year study of the changes in habits and interests of school-children of 10, 13 and 16 years of age, of 16-year-olds who have left school, and of their parents. The study was undertaken during 1956, 1957 and 1958, and will be comparable with other before-and-after television studies. It has been supplemented by a similar study which has been made in Brisbane, using groups of children who have not yet had access to television. It is intended to use the Brisbane study as a control for the main investigation. This work was commenced by Dr. E. R. Wyeth and was completed by Mr. G. Bradshaw, Senior Lecturer in the Department under the direction of Professor W. H. Frederick. The Department of Audio-Visual Aids has reported on the findings of its investigations, during 1958, into the effects of crime-drama television films on children in the 15-16 years age-group. These findings, which confirm in many respects those of the inquiry sponsored by the Nuffield Foundation are still being examined by the Board, although some use of the results has already been made in connexion with the classification of films for use in television (see paragraph 107). A preliminary study of the results of this inquiry suggests that these experimental investigations are of considerable importance in the field of programme construction and selection, in relation, for example, to many aspects of suspense and crime films which are likely to produce heightened anxiety and other undesirable effects on young viewers. The Department of Audio-Visual Aids will continue its investigations in the field of crime-drama during 1959 in order

to assess the effects of this type of programme material on all age-groups from childhood to late adolescence. An analysis of additional data, collected during 1958, is also being undertaken. This relates to children of ages 11 to 14. These investigations are being conducted by Mr. R. J. Thomson under the direction of Mr. Newman Rosenthal.

114. The Board is grateful to the members of the Research Advisory Committee and in particular to the members of the Standing Sub-Committee which has been active during the year. The Board also wishes to record its appreciation of the work done by the various University Departments. This is not only of great scientific interest but also of real value to the Board in the discharge of its functions in relation to television programmes.

#### ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON CHILDREN'S TELEVISION PROGRAMMES.

115. Since its establishment in 1956, this Committee has made a continuous study of the programmes of commercial television stations in relation to their obligations under the appropriate parts of the Television Programme Standards. The Advisory Committee has now presented two reports to the Board containing a number of comments on programmes and programme practices, and some recommendations for the improvement of programmes. Some of these recommendations are quite far-reaching, particularly those which stem from the Committee's recent examination of current programmes available to children, from its assessment of some of the findings of the inquiry into the effects of television on children sponsored by the Nuffield Foundation, and from the experimental investigations undertaken by the Department of Audio-Visual Aids, University of Melbourne, into the effects of crime drama films on children (*see* paragraph 113).

116. Some account of the first report of the Committee is given in paragraphs 128-133 of the Board's Tenth Annual Report. Some of the more important points made by the Committee in its reports are set out below—

- (i) Experience has shown the importance of having persons with specialized training in charge of the planning and presentation of programmes for children, as recommended in the Television Programme Standards. The absence of such persons is evident, in some cases, from the wasted opportunities for combining constructive ideas and entertainment. In other cases it appears that insufficient care has been taken in selecting the right type of personnel to present programmes.
- (ii) Although the principles for the classification of films are set out in paragraph 17 of the Television Programme Standards, much of their value is lost as the public has not been sufficiently acquainted with their purpose and effect. Wide publicity for these principles, and for the classification of films, is recommended.
- (iii) Greater attention should be given by stations to the warning sounded in paragraphs 9 and 12 (e) of the Standards, in which it is pointed out that children readily imitate speech and pronunciations heard in broadcasting and television programmes, and consequently slang and incorrect English speech should be avoided as far as possible.
- (iv) A determined effort should be made to present Australian programmes for children, rather than the mass of imported adventure films, many of which contain undercurrents which are not only foreign to Australian traditions, but frequently verge on the unwholesome. This latter trend, while possibly innocuous in any one programme, may become serious as a result of the cumulative effect of many such programmes.

In view of the mounting evidence that some types of programme material, presented by commercial television stations at times when the audience includes large numbers of children and young people, may be unsuitable for if not positively harmful to them, the Committee believes that there should be some reconsideration of the type of programme which is appropriate for presentation at those times. The Board is taking up with the licensees the various comments and recommendations contained in the Committee's reports.

117. The members of the Advisory Committee during the year were—

Professor W. H. Frederick	..	Professor of Education, University of Melbourne (Chairman).
Mr. C. M. Blackshield	..	Headmaster, North Auburn Public School, Sydney (Deputy-Chairman).
Mr. P. T. Dwyer	..	Senior Head Teacher, Camberwell Central School, Melbourne.
Mr. P. Loftus	..	Public Relations Officer, Victorian Association of Youth Clubs.
Mrs. M. Matheson	..	Children's Library and Crafts Movements, Sydney.
Mrs. E. I. Shann	..	Convenor, Standing Committee on Television, National Council of Women, Victoria.

Mr. Dwyer succeeds Mr. W. Trudinger, first Chairman of the Committee, who died in July, 1958.

118. In its Tenth Report, the Board referred to the submissions made to it from time to time for representation on the Committee by various organizations which were actively interested in the suitability of programmes for children. The Board believes that the principle on which the Committee

was constituted is sound, namely that it should consist of people who have special qualifications and practical experience in the upbringing, education and welfare of children. Accordingly, it has not been thought desirable to accede to requests to expand the membership in such a way as to make it a committee of representatives. The Board wishes to express its appreciation of the great amount of valuable work being done by the Committee, which is not to be measured by the number of meetings or reports presented. The members of the Committee have done a considerable amount of original work in a very difficult field.

#### TELEVISION OF POLITICAL MATTER.

119. The general election for the Commonwealth Parliament, which was held on 22nd November, 1958, was the first since the commencement of television services in the Commonwealth. The responsibilities of the Australian Broadcasting Commission and the licensees of commercial television stations are prescribed in section 116 of the Broadcasting and Television Act, the provisions of which section are contained in paragraph 57 of this report.

Following the practice established in respect of commercial broadcasting stations in 1949, the Board obtained details from the commercial television stations in Sydney and Melbourne of political matter televised during the "election period" (22nd October to 19th November, 1958), which indicated that the four stations had allocated a total of 10½ hours for the televising of "election matter", this time being divided between the parties as indicated below:—

Party.	Sydney and Melbourne Combined.	Sydney.	Melbourne.
	%	%	%
Australian Labour Party .. .. .	36.0	29.8	43.3
Democratic Labour Party .. .. .	20.2	10.4	31.9
Liberal Party and Country Party .. .. .	43.8	59.8	24.8
Total .. .. .	100.0	100.0	100.0

"Election matter" was presented in a number of forms, including interviews (with the interviewer sometimes unseen by viewers), talks, and discussions. The televising of the results of the election was a most effective and interesting actuality programme, for the purpose of which substantial presentation units were established at the tally rooms and comments on the progress of counting were made by various commentators and candidates.

120. The Australian Broadcasting Commission allocated time equally for the Government and Opposition parties, providing 2 hours for each party on each of the national television stations (ABN and ABV). The Democratic Labour Party was allocated half an hour on each station.

121. Political matter was also televised by the three stations in Sydney during the campaign which preceded the general election for the Legislative Assembly of the State of New South Wales on 21st March, 1959.

#### HOURS OF SERVICE.

122. Section 16 (2.) of the *Broadcasting and Television Act 1942-1956* requires the Board to determine the hours during which programmes may be televised. In examining applications for variations in hours of service the Board takes into account such matters as the likely standard of programmes, the suitability of programmes to the time of transmission and the use of Australians in the production and presentation of programmes. All television stations, with the approval of the Board, increased their hours on several occasions during the year. Figure 5 on page 47 illustrates the steady increase in the hours of service of each station since the commencement of regular operations. The authorized weekly periods of transmission at the close of the years 1957, 1958 and 1959, are shown below:—

Station.	Weekly Hours.		
	1957.	1958.	1959.
<i>National—</i>			
ABN Sydney .. .. .	31 hours 15 minutes	42 hours 40 minutes	49 hours 30 minutes
ABV Melbourne .. .. .	30 hours	40 hours 10 minutes	45 hours 25 minutes
<i>Commercial—</i>			
ATN Sydney .. .. .	47 hours	65 hours 35 minutes	94 hours
TCN Sydney .. .. .	39 hours 15 minutes	62 hours	79 hours
GTV Melbourne .. .. .	44 hours 20 minutes	54 hours 25 minutes	67 hours 45 minutes
HSV Melbourne .. .. .	41 hours 20 minutes	46 hours 5 minutes (48 hours 5 minutes last week each month)	59 hours 30 minutes

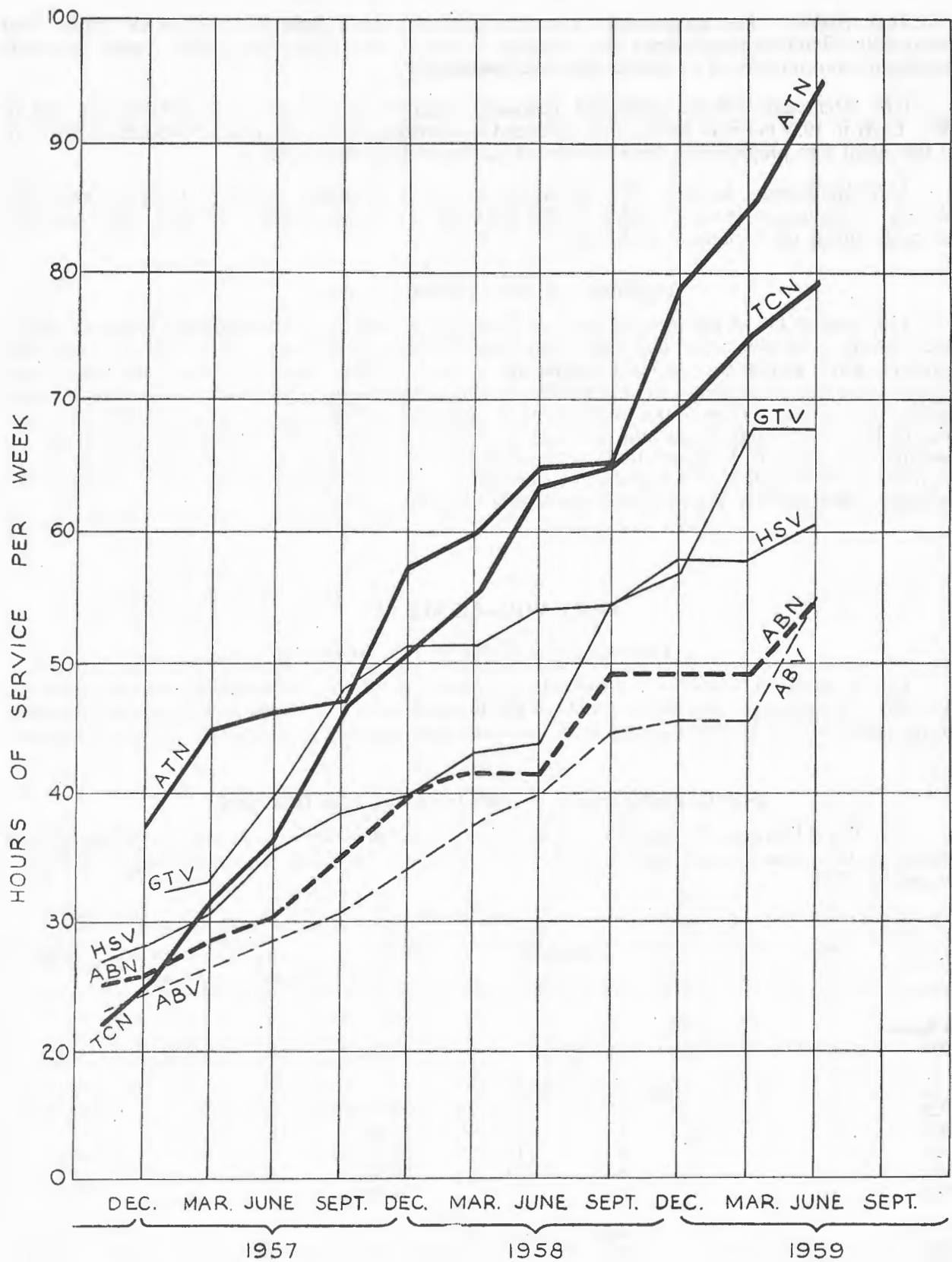


Figure 5.—Hours of service of Australian television stations as at the end of each quarter from commencement of service until June, 1959.

#### NATIONAL STATIONS.

Opening and closing times of both ABN Sydney and ABV Melbourne, have remained substantially the same during the year and the additional transmission hours have been added by providing continuous programmes through the early evening, where previously the stations closed down, and by the introduction of programmes on Sunday afternoon.

#### COMMERCIAL STATIONS.

*ATN Sydney.*—Transmission hours have been increased by nearly 50 per cent. From October, 1958, the station commenced transmission at 12 noon on weekdays, and soon afterwards an early morning programme was introduced each day, Monday to Friday, from 7 a.m. to 9 a.m.

*TCN Sydney.*—The programmes were first extended to a later hour on week nights, and subsequently afternoon programmes were enlarged. At the close of the year under review TCN was commencing transmission at or before noon each weekday.

*GTV Melbourne.*—Some additional afternoon programmes were included towards the end of 1958. Early in 1959 hours of service were extended to provide programmes on each weekday afternoon, and late night film programmes were introduced on four nights each week.

*HSV Melbourne.*—In July, 1958, the station increased its service by nearly 10 hours weekly, the additional programmes being provided in the weekday afternoon periods. Further small increases were made during the remainder of the year.

#### TELEVISION OF OBJECTIONABLE MATTER.

123. Section 118 of the *Broadcasting and Television Act 1942-1956* prohibits the televising of any matter which is blasphemous, indecent or obscene. While no material coming strictly within the provisions of this section was, as far as the Board is aware, televised during the year, some breaches of accepted standards of propriety were noted by the Board and several complaints were received by the Minister and the Board from critics of television programmes, who seem to be more articulate than are critics of broadcast programmes and more severe in their criticism. The complaints were in several cases quite justified and the Board took appropriate action to prevent a repetition. In some cases, the objections to programmes were based on the ground that the material in question was unsuitable for televising at the particular time of the day at which it was used.

### PART VIII.—GENERAL.

#### FINANCIAL ACCOUNTS OF THE BOARD.

124. In conformity with the provisions of section 28 of the *Broadcasting and Television Act 1942-1956*, a statement of financial accounts of the Board for the year ended 30th June, 1959, together with the report of the Auditor-General as to those accounts, appears in Appendix "C" of this report.

#### ANNUAL DEVELOPMENT OF BROADCASTING AND TELEVISION.

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

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



Year.	Number of Broadcasting Stations in Operation.		Number of Licensed Listeners	Number of Television Stations in Operation.		Number of Licensed Viewers
	National	Commercial		National.	Commercial.	
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

In addition to the above national broadcasting stations, there were, as at 30th June, 1959, nine high frequency (short wave) transmitters providing services to listeners in remote areas.

#### LISTENERS' LICENCES.

126. The following table shows the various classes of broadcast listeners' licences which were current on 30th June, 1959—

Class of Licence.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Commonwealth.
Ordinary	727,654	549,094	299,719	223,612	150,002	68,298	2,018,379
Pensioners	96,779	54,436	36,122	22,798	18,628	7,748	236,511
Blind Persons	919	611	350	329	380	183	2,772
Schools	2,101	1,199	1,569	729	262	190	6,050
<b>Total</b>	<b>827,453</b>	<b>605,340</b>	<b>337,760</b>	<b>247,468</b>	<b>169,272</b>	<b>76,419</b>	<b>2,263,712</b>
Ratio to 100 of Population	21.83	21.64	23.64	26.48	23.69	22.27	22.75

The fee for a broadcast listener's licence is £2 15s. for Zone 1, which includes all places within a circle having a radius of 250 miles from any broadcasting station specified by the Board. All except 13,714 of the broadcast listeners' licences current on 30th June, 1959, were issued in Zone 1. The fee for such licences in Zone 2 is £1 8s. The fee for licences granted to certain types of pensioners is 10s. in Zone 1 and 7s. in Zone 2. Licences are granted free of charge to blind persons and schools.

#### VIEWERS' LICENCES.

127. The following table shows the various classes of television viewers' licences which were current on 30th June, 1959. The fee for a television viewer's licence is £5, except in the case of certain classes of pensioners who pay a licence fee of 25s. Licences are granted free of charge to blind persons and schools.

Class of Viewer.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Tasmania.	Commonwealth.
Ordinary	287,282	260,363	354	5,904	73	553,976
Pensioners	13,444	9,567	6	216	1	23,234
Blind Persons	120	113	..	4	..	237
Schools	25	30	..	..	..	55
<b>Total</b>	<b>300,871</b>	<b>270,073</b>	<b>360</b>	<b>6,124</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>577,502</b>

The distribution of the licences in force on 30th June, 1959, was as follows:—

State.	Total in Force.	Metropolitan Area.	Country Area.
New South Wales .. .. .	300,871	268,799	32,072
Victoria .. .. .	270,073	241,813	28,260
Queensland .. .. .	360	292	68
South Australia .. .. .	6,124	5,536	588
Tasmania .. .. .	74	..	74
Total .. .. .	577,502	516,440	61,062

COST OF NATIONAL BROADCASTING SERVICE AND NATIONAL TELEVISION SERVICE.

128. Expenditure on the operation of the National Broadcasting Service and the National Television Service (including both programme and technical services) during 1958–1959 was as shown hereunder.

—	Broadcasting	Television.	Total.
	£	£	£
Australian Broadcasting Commission ..	3,797,691	2,109,756	5,907,447
Technical and Other Services (provided by Postmaster-General's Department)	2,060,058	158,389	2,218,447
Audit of Accounts .. .. .	4,000	1,000	5,000
Repairs and Maintenance .. .. .	18,299	1,000	19,299
Total .. .. .	5,880,048	2,270,145	8,150,193

The gross expenditure of the Australian Broadcasting Commission was £6,456,011 (including £2,161,767 on television) but revenue amounting to £548,564 was derived from public concerts, subsidies for symphony orchestras, sales of the A.B.C. Weekly, the sale of news services, and miscellaneous sources. The total cash revenue received, excluding that received by the Commission, was £8,513,938 viz.—

	£
Broadcast Listeners' licence fees .. .. .	5,692,992
Television viewers' licence fees .. .. .	2,776,831
Miscellaneous .. .. .	44,115
	<u>8,513,938</u>

In addition to the television viewer's licence fee, an excise duty of £6 is payable on every cathode ray tube used in a television receiver. The expenditure on Capital Works was £1,407,751.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

129. The Board again wishes to acknowledge its indebtedness to the Superintendents (Radio) of the Postmaster-General's Department, who, in the capacity of the State Representatives of the Board, willingly and competently undertake a wide range of duties on behalf of the Board and also to the officers of the Engineering Branch who conduct regular inspections of the technical equipment at broadcasting stations for the purpose of ensuring their operation in accordance with the standards determined by the Board. The Board's functions bring it into touch with the Postmaster-General's Department, the Australian Broadcasting Commission, the Australian Federation of Commercial Broadcasting Stations and the Commonwealth Film Censorship Board and the Board is grateful to them for their co-operation during the past year. The Board acknowledges also the good work done on its behalf in London by officers of the High Commissioner's Staff and in Washington by Mr. Ian Richardson, the Civil Air Attaché, who, with the approval of the Department of Civil Aviation acts as the Board's representative in the United States. In connexion with examinations for the Television Operator's Certificate of Proficiency, the Board acknowledges the valuable assistance from the Sydney Technical College and the Royal Melbourne Technical College.

R. G. OSBORNE, Chairman.

R. B. MAIR, Member.

R. A. YEO, Member.

J. R. DARLING, Part-time Member.

J. O'KELLY,

Secretary, 16th September, 1959.

## APPENDIX A.

## COMMERCIAL BROADCASTING STATIONS IN OPERATION ON 30TH JUNE, 1959.

Call Sign.	Location of Station.	Frequency (kc/s.).	Authorized Power (Watts).	Licensee and Registered Office.	Hours of Service per Week (to nearest Quarter Hour).
AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY.					
2CA	Canberra	1,050	2,000	Canberra Broadcasters Pty. Ltd., 62 Northbourne-avenue, Canberra City, A.C.T.	119
NEW SOUTH WALES.					
<i>Metropolitan.</i>					
2CH	Sydney	1,170	5,000	New South Wales Council of Churches Service, c/o St. Peter's Rectory, 188 Forbes-street, Darlinghurst.	126
2GB	Sydney	870	5,000	Broadcasting Station 2GB Pty. Ltd., 136-138 Phillip-street, Sydney	123½
2KY	Sydney	1,020	5,000	The Trustees, R. H. Erskine and P. Hampson, and the Secretary, J. D. Kenny, of the Labor Council of New South Wales, Trade Hall, Goulburn-street, Sydney	127½
2SM	Sydney	1,270	5,000	Broadcasting Station 2SM Pty. Ltd., City Mutual Building, 60 Hunter-street, Sydney	122
2UE	Sydney	950	5,000	Radio 2UE Sydney Pty. Ltd., 29 Bligh-street, Sydney	168
2UW	Sydney	1,110	5,000	Commonwealth Broadcasting Corporation Pty. Ltd., 49 Market-street, Sydney	168
<i>Country.</i>					
2AD	Armidale	1,130	D 2,000 N 1,000	New England Broadcasters Pty. Ltd., Broadcast House, 123 Rusden-street, Armidale	113
2AY	Albury	1,490	2,000	Amalgamated Wireless (A/asia) Ltd., 47 York-street, Sydney	121
2BE	Bega	1,480	1,000	J. A. Kerr, Auckland-street, Bega	98½
2BH	Broken Hill	660	200	Radio Silver City Pty. Ltd., cnr. Blende and Sulphide streets, Broken Hill	113
2BS	Bathurst	1,500	2,000	Bathurst Broadcasters Pty. Ltd., 109 George-street, Bathurst	121
2DU	Dubbo	1,250	2,000	Western Broadcasters Pty. Ltd., 45 Macquarie-street, Dubbo	124½
2GF	Grafton	1,210	D 2,000 N 1,000	Grafton Broadcasting Co. Pty. Ltd., 47 York-street, Sydney	118
2GN	Goulburn	1,380	2,000	Goulburn Broadcasting Co. Pty. Ltd., 47 York-street, Sydney	118
2GZ	Orange	990	2,000	Country Broadcasting Services Ltd., Hosking House, Hosking Place, 84½ Pitt-street, Sydney	121½
2HD	Newcastle	1,140	2,000	Airsales Broadcasting Co. Pty. Ltd., Maitland-road, Sandgate	128½
2KA	Katoomba	780	D 2,000 N 1,000	2KA Ltd., 4th Floor, Stanway House, 77 King-street, Sydney	111
2KM	Kempsey	980	D 2,000 N 1,000	Radio Kempsey Ltd., 4th Floor, Stanway House, 77 King-street, Sydney	113
2KO	Newcastle	1,410	2,000	Radio 2KO Newcastle Pty. Ltd., C.M.L. Building, 110 Hunter-street, Newcastle	168
2LF	Young	1,340	2,000	Young Broadcasters Pty. Ltd., 24 Lovell-street, Young	117½
2LM	Lismore	900	D 2,000 N 1,000	Richmond River Broadcasters Pty. Ltd., Northern Star Building, 11 Molesworth-street, Lismore	115
2LT	Lithgow	1,370	500	Lithgow Broadcasters Pty. Ltd., Great Western Highway, South Bowen-fells	113
2MG	Mudgee	1,450	500	Mudgee Broadcasting Co. Pty. Ltd., c/o A. R. Walter & Co., Perry-street, Mudgee	110½
2MO	Gunnedah	1,080	1,000	2MO Gunnedah Pty. Ltd., 5 Rodway-street, Gunnedah	114½
2MW	Murwillumbah	1,440	D 2,000 N 1,000	Tweed Radio and Broadcasting Co. Pty. Ltd., 19 Church-lane, Murwillumbah	113
2NM	Muswellbrook	1,460	500	Hunter Broadcasters Pty. Ltd., 56 Hunter-street, Newcastle	122½
2NX	Bolwarra	1,360	2,000	Hunter Broadcasters Pty. Ltd., 56 Hunter-street, Newcastle	122½
2NZ	Inverell	1,190	2,000	Northern Broadcasters Pty. Ltd., Hosking House, Hosking Place, 84½ Pitt-street, Sydney	120½
2PK	Parkes	1,400	2,000	Parkes Broadcasting Co. Pty. Ltd., 307 Clarinda-street, Parkes	113½
2QN	Deniliquin	1,520	2,000	Southern Riverina Broadcasters, 16 Fitzmaurice-street, Wagga	110
2RE	Taree	1,560	D 2,000 N 500	Manning Valley Broadcasting Pty. Ltd., Pulteney-street, Taree	115
2RG	Griffith	1,070	D 2,000 N 1,000	2RG Broadcasters Pty. Ltd., Ulong-street, Griffith	111
2TM	Tamworth	1,300	2,000	Tamworth Radio Development Co. Pty. Ltd., 312 Peel-street, Tamworth	122½
2VM	Moree	1,530	D 2,000 N 500	Moree Broadcasting and Development Co. Ltd., 93 Balo-street, Moree	114
2WG	Wagga	1,150	2,000	Riverina Broadcasters, 16 Fitzmaurice-street, Wagga	117½
2WL	Wollongong	1,430	2,000	Wollongong Broadcasting Pty. Ltd., Edward-street, Wollongong	123½
2XL	Cooma	920	D 2,000 N 1,000	Cooma Broadcasters Pty. Ltd., 134 Sharp-street, Cooma	119
VICTORIA.					
<i>Metropolitan.</i>					
3AK	Melbourne	1,500	500	Melbourne Broadcasters Pty. Ltd., 262 Flinders-lane, Melbourne, C.1	80½
3AW	Melbourne	1,280	5,000	3AW Broadcasting Co. Pty. Ltd., 382 Latrobe-street, Melbourne, C.1	138
3DB	Melbourne	1,030	5,000	The Herald and Weekly Times Ltd., 44-74 Flinders-street, Melbourne, C.1	135
3KZ	Melbourne	1,180	5,000	Industrial Printing and Publicity Co. Ltd., 24-30 Victoria-street, Carlton, N.3.	121½
3UZ	Melbourne	930	5,000	Nilsen's Broadcasting Service Pty. Ltd., 45-47 Bourke-street, Melbourne, C.1	128½
3XY	Melbourne	1,420	5,000	Station 3XY Pty. Ltd., c/o Messrs. Tovell & Lucas, Charter House, 4 Bank-place, Melbourne, C.1.	168

## COMMERCIAL BROADCASTING STATIONS IN OPERATION ON 30TH JUNE, 1959—continued.

Call Sign.	Location of Station.	Frequency (kc/s.).	Authorized Power (Watts).	Licensee and Registered Office.	Hours of Service per Week (to nearest Quarter Hour).
<b>VICTORIA—continued.</b>					
<i>Country.</i>					
3BA ..	Ballarat ..	1,320	1,000	Ballarat Broadcasters Pty. Ltd., 56 Lydiard-street North, Ballarat ..	123
3BO ..	Bendigo ..	960	1,000	Amalgamated Wireless (A/asia) Ltd., 47 York-street, Sydney, New South Wales	128½
3CS ..	Colac ..	1,130	1,000	Colac Broadcasting Co. Pty. Ltd., 241 Murray-street, Colac ..	114
3CV ..	Maryborough..	1,440	1,000	Central Victoria Broadcasters Pty. Ltd., "The Age" Chambers, 239 Collins-street, Melbourne, C.1	118½
3GL ..	Geelong ..	1,350	1,000	Geelong Broadcasters Pty. Ltd., Little Malop-street, Geelong ..	117
3HA ..	Hamilton ..	1,000	2,000	Western Province Radio Pty. Ltd., The "Age" Chambers, 239 Collins-street, Melbourne, C.1	120½
3LK ..	Lubeck ..	1,090	2,000	The Herald and Weekly Times Ltd., 44-74 Flinders-street, Melbourne, C.1	125½
3MA ..	Mildura ..	1,470	2,000	Sunraysia Broadcasters Pty. Ltd., 22 Deakin-avenue, Mildura ..	109½
3NE ..	Wangaratta ..	1,600	D 2,000 N 1,000	Wangaratta Broadcasting Co. Pty. Ltd., Templeton-street, Wangaratta	119
3SH ..	Swan Hill ..	1,330	2,000	Swan Hill Broadcasting Co. Pty. Ltd., 125 Campbell-street, Swan Hill.	117
3SR ..	Shepparton ..	1,260	2,000	Associated Broadcasting Services Ltd., 365 Elizabeth-street, Melbourne, C.1	124½
3TR ..	Sale... ..	1,240	2,000	Latrobe Valley & Gippsland Broadcasters Pty. Ltd., The "Age" Chambers, 239 Collins-street, Melbourne, C.1	131
3UL ..	Warragul ..	880	D 2,000 N 1,000	Associated Broadcasting Services Ltd., 365 Elizabeth-street, Melbourne	124½
3YB ..	Warrnambool..	1,210	1,000	Associated Broadcasting Services Ltd., 365 Elizabeth-street, Melbourne	121½
<b>QUEENSLAND.</b>					
<i>Metropolitan.</i>					
4BC ..	Brisbane ..	1,120	2,000	Commonwealth Broadcasting Corporation (Qld.) Ltd., 5th Floor, T. & G. Building, 189-191 Queen-street, Brisbane	168
4BH ..	Brisbane ..	1,390	2,000	Broadcasters (Aust.) Pty. Ltd., cnr. Albert and Charlotte streets, Brisbane	127½
4BK ..	Brisbane ..	1,290	2,000	Queensland Newspapers Pty. Ltd., 288-298 Queen-street, Brisbane ..	126
4KQ ..	Brisbane ..	690	D 2,000 N 1,000	The Trustees G. Whiteside and J. M. Schmella, of the Queensland Branch of the Australian Labor Party, 231 Elizabeth-street, Brisbane	168
<i>Country.</i>					
4AK ..	Oakey ..	1,220	2,000	Queensland Newspapers Pty. Ltd., 288-298 Queen-street, Brisbane ..	126
4AY ..	Ayr ..	960	D 2,000 N 1,000	Ayr Broadcasters Pty. Ltd., Penneys Building, 386 Flinders-street, Townsville	128½
4BU ..	Bundaberg ..	1,330	2,000	Bundaberg Broadcasters Pty. Ltd., 55 Woongarra-street, Bundaberg ..	113½
4CA ..	Cairns ..	1,010	D 2,000 N 1,000	Amalgamated Wireless (A/asia) Ltd., 47 York-street, Sydney, New South Wales	118
4GR ..	Toowoomba ..	860	2,000	Gold Radio Service Pty. Ltd., 5th Floor, T. & G. Building, Queen-street, Brisbane	122½
4GY ..	Gympie ..	1,350	D 2,000 N 500	Gympie Broadcasting Co. Ltd., Smithfield Chambers, 232 Mary-street, Gympie	110
4IP ..	Ipswich ..	1,010	1,000	Ipswich Broadcasting Co. Pty. Ltd., 233 Brisbane-street, Ipswich ..	113½
4LG ..	Longreach ..	1,100	2,000	Central Queensland Broadcasting Corporation Pty. Ltd., 105 Eagle-street, Longreach	95½
4MB ..	Maryborough..	1,160	2,000	Maryborough Broadcasting Co. Pty. Ltd., 5th Floor, T. & G. Building, Queen-street, Brisbane	114½
4MK ..	Mackay ..	1,380	2,000	Mackay Broadcasting Service Pty. Ltd., 38 Gordon-street, Mackay ..	117½
4RO ..	Rockhampton	1,000	2,000	Rockhampton Broadcasting Co. Pty. Ltd., 5th Floor, T. & G. Building, Queen-street, Brisbane	117½
4SB ..	Kingaroy ..	1,060	2,000	South Burnett Broadcasting Co. Ltd., Alford-street, Kingaroy ..	114½
4TO ..	Townsville ..	780	D 2,000 N 1,000	Amalgamated Wireless (A/asia) Ltd., 47 York-street, Sydney, New South Wales	124
4VL ..	Charleville ..	920	1,000	Charleville Broadcasting Co. Ltd., Radio House, Wills-street, Charleville	110½
4WK ..	Warwick ..	880	D 2,000 N 1,000	Warwick Broadcasting Co. Pty. Ltd., Palmerin-street, Warwick ..	114½
4ZR ..	Roma ..	1,480	D 2,000 N 1,000	Maranoa Broadcasting Co. Ltd., McDowall-street, Roma ..	110½
<b>SOUTH AUSTRALIA.</b>					
<i>Metropolitan.</i>					
5AD ..	Adelaide ..	1,310	2,000	Advertiser Newspapers Ltd., 11 Waymouth-street, Adelaide ..	123½
5DN ..	Adelaide ..	970	2,000	Hume Broadcasters Ltd., 201 Tynne-street, North Adelaide ..	122
5KA ..	Adelaide ..	1,200	2,000	5KA Broadcasting Co. Ltd., 43 Franklin-street, Adelaide ..	168
<i>Country.</i>					
5AU ..	Port Augusta ..	1,450	500	Port Augusta Broadcasting Co. Ltd., 43 Franklin-street, Adelaide ..	121
5MU ..	Murray Bridge	1,460	500	Murray Bridge Broadcasting Co. Ltd., 11 Waymouth-street, Adelaide	122½
5PI ..	Crystal Brook	1,040	2,000	Midlands Broadcasting Services Ltd., 11 Waymouth-street, Adelaide ..	122½
5RM ..	Renmark ..	800	2,000	River Murray Broadcasters Ltd., 47 Waymouth-street, Adelaide ..	121
5SE ..	Mount Gambier	1,370	500	South Eastern Broadcasting Co. Ltd., 11 Waymouth-street, Adelaide ..	122½
<b>WESTERN AUSTRALIA.</b>					
<i>Metropolitan.</i>					
6IX ..	Perth ..	1,080	2,000	W.A. Broadcasters Pty. Ltd., 38 Mount's Bay-road, Perth ..	119
6KY ..	Perth ..	1,210	2,000	Westland Broadcasting Company Ltd., 17-19 James-street, Perth	141½
6PM ..	Perth ..	1,000	2,000	6PM Broadcasters Pty. Ltd., St. George's House, 115 St. George's-terrace, Perth	117½
6PR ..	Perth ..	880	2,000	Nicholsons Ltd., 86 Barrack-street, Perth ..	121½

## COMMERCIAL BROADCASTING STATIONS IN OPERATION ON 30TH JUNE, 1959—continued.

Call Sign.	Location of Station.	Frequency (kc/s.).	Authorized Power (Watts).	Licensee and Registered Office.	Hours of Service per Week (to nearest Quarter Hour).
<b>WESTERN AUSTRALIA—continued.</b>					
<i>Country.</i>					
6AM	Northam	980	2,000	6AM Broadcasters Pty. Ltd., St. George's House, 115 St. George's-terrace, Perth	110
6BY	Bridgetown	900	2,000	W.A. Broadcasters Pty. Ltd., 38 Mount's Bay-road, Perth	113
6CI	Collie	1,130	2,000	Nicholsons Ltd., 86 Barrack-street, Perth	96½
6GE	Geraldton	1,010	2,000	Great Northern Broadcasters Ltd., E.S. & A. Bank Buildings, 145 Marine-terrace, Geraldton	87½
6KG	Kalgoorlie	860	2,000	Goldfields Broadcasters (1933) Pty. Ltd., St. George's House, 115 St. George's-terrace, Perth	88
6MD	Merredin	1,100	2,000	W.A. Broadcasters Pty. Ltd., 38 Mount's Bay-road, Perth	94½
6NA	Narrogin	920	2,000	Westland Broadcasting Company Ltd., 17-19 James-street, Perth	132½
6TZ	Bunbury	960	2,000	Nicholsons Ltd., 86 Barrack-street, Perth	115
6VA	Albany	780	2,000	Albany Broadcasters Ltd., 165 York-street, Albany	88
6WB	Katanning	1,070	2,000	W.A. Broadcasters Pty. Ltd., 38 Mount's Bay-road, Perth	93½
<b>TASMANIA.</b>					
<i>Metropolitan.</i>					
7HO	Hobart	860	2,000	Commercial Broadcasters Pty. Ltd., 23 Elizabeth-street, Hobart	126
7HT	Hobart	1,080	2,000	Metropolitan Broadcasters Pty. Ltd., cnr. Elizabeth and Melville streets, Hobart	124½
<i>Country.</i>					
7AD	Devonport	900	500	Northern Tasmania Broadcasters Pty. Ltd., 54 Cameron-street, Launceston	108½
7BU	Burnie	560	500	Burnie Broadcasting Service Pty. Ltd., 54 Cameron-street, Launceston	98
7EX	Launceston	1,010	2,000	7EX Pty. Ltd., 71 Paterson-street, Launceston	116
7LA	Launceston	1,100	2,000	Findlay and Wills Broadcasters Pty. Ltd., 21 Paterson-street, Launceston	116
7QT	Queenstown	720	500	West Coast Broadcasters Pty. Ltd., 21 Paterson-street, Launceston	80½
7SD	Scottsdale	540	500	North East Tasmanian Radio Broadcasters Pty. Ltd., 54 Cameron-street, Launceston	74½

D = Day-time.

N = Night-time.

## APPENDIX B.

## NATIONAL BROADCASTING STATIONS IN OPERATION ON 30TH JUNE, 1959.

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

NATIONAL BROADCASTING STATIONS IN OPERATION ON 30TH JUNE, 1959—*continua.*

Call Sign.	Station.	Frequency (kc/s).	Aerial Power (Watts).	Hours of Service per Week (to nearest Quarter Hour).
<i>Queensland.</i>				
<i>Metropolitan.</i>				
4QG	Brisbane	790	10,000	122
4QR	Brisbane	590	10,000	118½
<i>Regional.</i>				
4AT	Far North Queensland Service (Atherton)	600	500	122½
4GM	Gympie District Service (Gympie)	1,570	200	122½
4QA	Pioneer District Service (Mackay)	720	2,000	122½
4QB	Wide Bay District Service (Maryborough)	910	2,000	122½
4QL	Western Queensland Service (Longreach)	540	10,000	122½
4QN	Northern Queensland Service (Townsville)	630	50,000	122½
4QS	Darling Downs Service (Toowoomba)	750	10,000	122½
4QY	Far North Queensland Service (Cairns)	940	2,000	122½
4RK	Central Queensland Service (Rockhampton)	840	10,000	122½
4SO	Southport	1,590	200	122½
<i>South Australia.</i>				
<i>Metropolitan.</i>				
5AN	Adelaide	890	2,000	119½
5CL	Adelaide	730	5,000	122
<i>Regional.</i>				
5CK	Lower North Service (Port Pirie)	640	10,000	122½
5LN	Port Lincoln	1,530	200	122½
5MG	South-East Service (Mount Gambier)	1,580	200	122½
5MV	South Australian Upper Murray Service (Renmark)	1,590	2,000	122½
5PA	South-East Service (Penola)	1,160	2,000	122½
5WM	Woomera	1,580	50	122½
<i>Western Australia.</i>				
<i>Metropolitan.</i>				
6WF	Perth	690	5,000	122
6WN	Perth	810	10,000	118½
<i>Regional.</i>				
6AL	Western Australian Regional Service (Albany)	650	400	122½
6GF	Goldfields Regional Service (Kalgoorlie)	720	2,000	122½
6GN	Geraldton Regional Service (Geraldton)	830	2,000	122½
6NM	Western Australian Regional Service (Northam)	600	200	122½
6WA	Western Australian Regional Service (Wagin)	560	50,000	122½
<i>Tasmania.</i>				
<i>Metropolitan.</i>				
7ZL	Hobart	600	10,000	122
7ZR	Hobart	940	10,000	118½
<i>Regional.</i>				
7NT	North Tasmanian Service (Launceston)	710	10,000	122½
7QN	West Coast Service (Queenstown)	630	200	122½
<i>Northern Territory.</i>				
5AL	Alice Springs	1,530	50	122½
5DR	Darwin	650	2,000	122½
<i>Papua.</i>				
9PA	Port Moresby	1,250	500	106½

## HIGH FREQUENCY SERVICES.\*

Call Sign.	Location.	Power (Watts).	Hours of Service per Week (to nearest Quarter Hour).
VLG	Lyndhurst, Victoria	10,000	53½
VLH	Lyndhurst, Victoria	10,000	119
VLI	Sydney, New South Wales	2,000	119
VLM	Brisbane, Queensland	10,000	122½
VLQ	Brisbane, Queensland	10,000	122½
VLR	Lyndhurst, Victoria	5,000	116½
VLT	Port Moresby, Papua	2,000	106½
VLW	Perth, Western Australia	2,000	119
VLX	Perth, Western Australia	10,000	119

\* The frequencies on which these stations transmit are varied, as required, to obtain optimum results.

FREQUENCY MODULATION SERVICES.  
(Experimental.)

Location.	Frequency (Mc/s).	Transmitter Power (Watts).
Melbourne, Victoria	90.4	2,000
Sydney, New South Wales	92.1	2,000
Adelaide, South Australia	97.3	3,000
Brisbane, Queensland	91.1	1,000

## APPENDIX C.

AUSTRALIAN BROADCASTING CONTROL BOARD.  
STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE FOR YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1959.

1957-58.	—	1958-59.
	<i>Salaries and Wages.</i>	
£		£
85,034	Salaries .. .. .	89,762
2,519	Temporary Assistance .. .. .	4,336
884	Extra Duty Pay .. .. .	894
88,437		94,992
	<i>General Expenses.</i>	
6,741	Travelling and Subsistence .. .. .	7,080
2,280	Office Requisites .. .. .	1,520
2,816	Postage, Telephones, &c. . . . .	3,299
8,641	Programme Research and Library .. .. .	10,275
28,395	Payments to Post Office for Station Inspections, Observations, &c. . . . .	33,913
505	Repairs and Maintenance .. .. .	602
12,164	Incidental and other Expenditure .. .. .	11,671
61,542		68,360
	<i>Stores and Materials.</i>	
25,479	Technical Equipment .. .. .	9,194
175,458	Total .. .. .	172,546

J. O'KELLY, Secretary.

21st July, 1959.

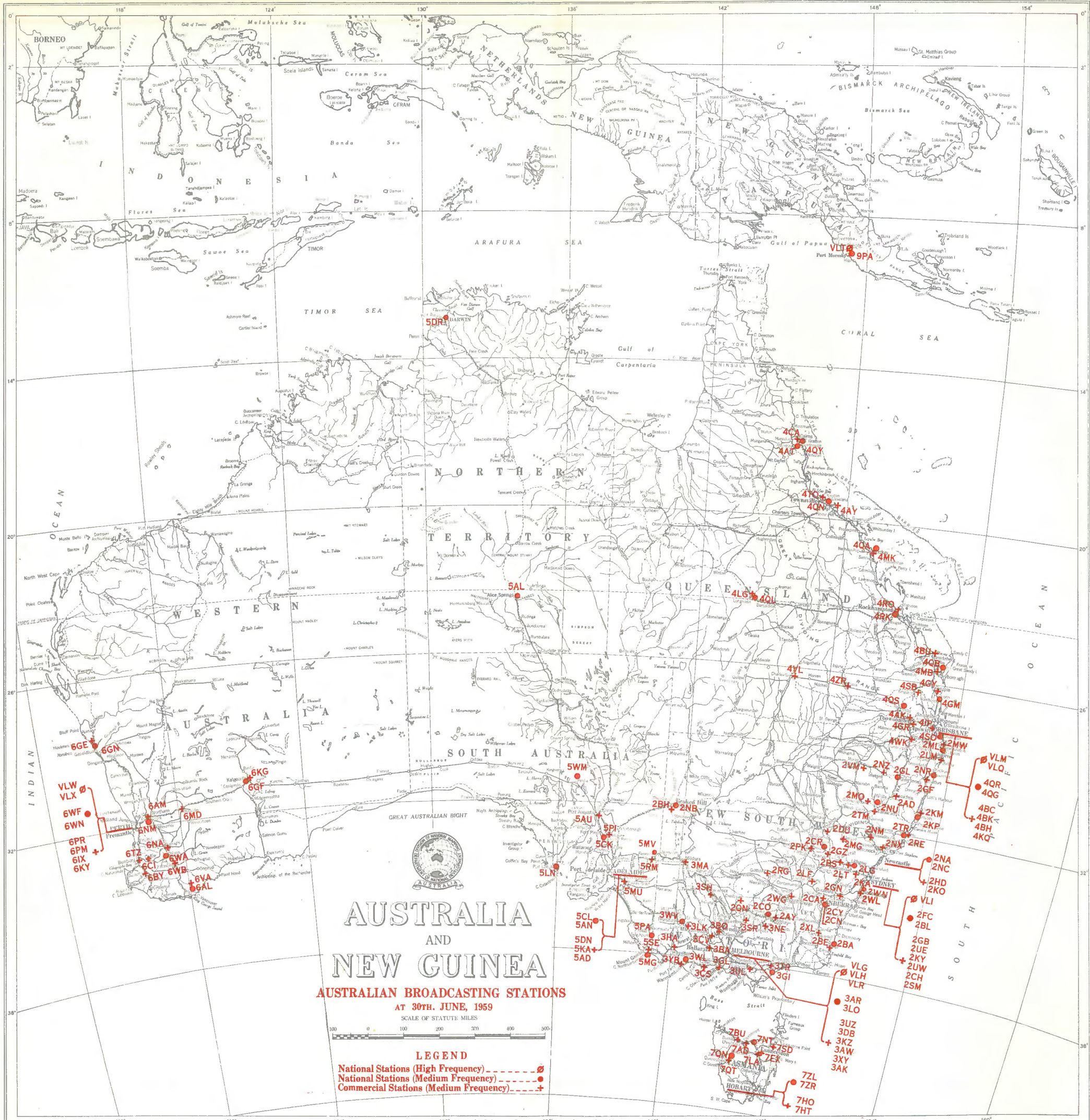
R. G. OSBORNE, Chairman.

21st July, 1959.

The above statement has been examined and is in agreement with the books. In my opinion it is a correct statement of the expenditure of the Australian Broadcasting Control Board for the year ended 30th June, 1959.

H. C. NEWMAN,  
Auditor-General for the Commonwealth.

30th July, 1959.



**AUSTRALIA**  
 AND  
**NEW GUINEA**  
**AUSTRALIAN BROADCASTING STATIONS**  
 AT 30TH. JUNE, 1959  
 SCALE OF STATUTE MILES



**LEGEND**  
 National Stations (High Frequency) ———●  
 National Stations (Medium Frequency) ———●  
 Commercial Stations (Medium Frequency) ———+