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COMMUNICATIONS

POSTAL AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS SERVICES
New Commissions

Early in 1973, the Postmaster-General announced the establishment of a Commission of Inquiry to determine the true functions of the Post Office; how best those functions could be carried out; and the sort of organisation that was necessary to meet the postal and telecommunications needs of the future. The Commission of Inquiry consisted of three commissioners and presented its report to the Governor-General on 19 April 1974; most of its recommendations were accepted by the Commonwealth Government. The Report favoured the establishment of two statutory corporations to administer the postal and telecommunications services. The two corporations would be independent of the Public Service Board on matters of organisation, staff, pay, and conditions of service.

The Report contained more than one hundred principal recommendations and conclusions, and after the Commonwealth Government had considered the broad issues involved, an inter-departmental working group, comprising representatives from the Postmaster-General's Department, the Department of the Special Minister of State, the Treasury, the Public Service Board, and the Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet, was set up to study the detailed recommendations, and to report their findings to the Postmaster-General and the Special Minister of State. Other government departments which were affected by the recommendations were also consulted.

The Report of the inter-departmental working group was considered by the Commonwealth Government in February 1975, and some of the more important suggestions subsequently endorsed by it included the following principles. The Commissions were to be financed by Treasury advances subject to interest payment, each to be responsible for financing at least 50 per cent of new capital investment from internal sources. The Commissions were to be free to set tariffs, subject to ministerial approval of tariffs for basic services. Past postal losses were to be written off. The Commissions were to be independent of the Public Service Board and the arbitral authority between the Commissions and their staff was to be the Australian Conciliation and Arbitration Commission; consultative facilities would also be established. Legislation was to be introduced to preserve the rights of existing staff, and to continue the sponsorship of the Australian Postal Institute.

A major factor contributing to the enormity of the legislative task was the sheer size of the department and its place within the Commonwealth Public Service in particular, and in the economy in general. Since the department provided employment for more than 120,000 persons, or about one-half of the Commonwealth Public Service, any changes in staffing provisions were bound to have significant repercussions on the remainder of the Commonwealth Public Service, as well as on private employment. The task was further complicated by the need to preserve, for all staff, existing terms and conditions of employment under changed service conditions, and also to incorporate improved staffing provisions, some of which were likely to be implemented in the Commonwealth Public Service in the near future.

The legislation covering the establishment of the new Commissions comprised, initially, three Bills—the Postal Services Bill, the Telecommunications Bill, and the Postal and

Telecommunications Commissions (Transitional Provisions) Bill. On 23 April 1975, these three Bills were introduced into the Senate by the Postmaster-General, and, following debate, were passed by the Senate in May 1975, though with some substantial amendments. The most important of the amendments introduced by the Opposition parties in the Senate was the deletion of the provision for the merging of the functions of the Overseas Telecommunications Commission with those of the new Australian Telecommunications Commission. The Commonwealth Government then introduced a further Bill, the Telecommunications Bill No. 2, on 29 May 1975. This Bill reinstated the provisions which had been deleted from the earlier Telecommunications Bill by the Opposition parties in the Senate, and which related to the incorporation of the Overseas Telecommunications Commission with the national service. Although this fourth Bill was passed in the House of Representatives, it was later defeated in the Senate, with the result that the Overseas Telecommunications Commission remains as a separate organisation.

The Governor-General gave Royal Assent to the Postal Services Act, the Telecommunications Act, and the Postal and Telecommunications (Transitional Provisions) Act on 12 June 1975, and, from midnight on Monday 30 June 1975, all postal services, and most of the services provided by telecommunications, ceased to operate as the Postmaster-General's Department, but were embodied in two separate Commissions—the Australian Postal Commission and the Australian Telecommunications Commission. Radio licensing and monitoring activities remained as a part of the Postmaster-General's Department.

The Postmaster-General's Department was changed to the Department of Post and Telecommunications late in December 1975.

Australia Post is the trading name of the Australian Postal Commission while the Australian Telecommunications Commission trades under the name of Telecom Australia.

POSTAL SERVICES

The Victorian operations of Australia Post are part of the national network of postal facilities which provides Australia with an internal postal system and a link with the international postal network. The network of postal facilities provided in Victoria at 30 June 1980 was as follows: 4,892 street posting boxes; 330 official post offices; 938 non-official post offices — which are small post offices normally conducted in conjunction with some other business; and 12 major mail handling centres.

At 30 June 1980, 1,272,465 residential points and 110,297 businesses in Victoria were being provided with a mail delivery service. Approximately 99 per cent of the points would be served daily Monday to Friday. During 1979–80, 744.6 million postal articles were either posted in Victoria or received from overseas countries.

A total official staff of 8,589 persons were engaged in providing postal services in Victoria at 30 June 1980. A further 1,215 persons were engaged at non-official post offices and 607 mail contractors provided services.

Types of service

Australia Post has monopoly powers with respect to the carriage of letters weighing 500 grams or less. Other services offered by Australia Post generally face competition from other enterprises. Australia Post's services include surface, air, and express mail services, both within Australia and to and from other countries, for the carriage of letters, cards, aerogrammes, newspapers, packages, and parcels.

Among its mail services, there are special arrangements such as messenger delivery, cash on delivery, security mail services, response services (e.g. business reply), and acknowledgement of delivery. Private boxes and locked bags can be provided for the delivery of mail to customers who require such special services. Australia Post also operates a courier service and a postal money order service.

Reduced rate services are provided for bulk direct mail advertising, bulk local delivery mail, bulk pre-sorted mail, articles for the blind, unaddressed householder delivery articles, and registered publications. It sells postal products such as padded post bags, postal stationery and packaging materials, and philatelic items. It provides postmarking slogans for advertising purposes and postmarkers to commemorate special events.

Australia Post acts as an agent for a number of Commonwealth and State Government authorities and existing agency services include: Commonwealth Savings Bank, deposits and withdrawals; Defence Forces Home Loan repayments; taxation (PAYE) stamp sales, and information; overseas telephone and telegraph business; telephone account collections and other services on behalf of Telecom Australia including: telegrams, telephone orders, and public telephone coin collections; customs payments and documentation for Department of Business and Consumer Affairs; weather reports for Bureau of Meteorology; electoral documents for Electoral Departments; and duty stamp sales for the Victorian Government.

Distribution of mail

Soon after being created in 1975, the Australian Postal Commission approved a plan for a new concept in mail processing and distribution in Victoria. The plan provided for the decentralisation of mail processing from a major establishment located in the Central Business District of Melbourne to new type smaller Mail Centres at Ballarat, Bendigo, Geelong, Morwell, and Seymour in country Victoria, and at Blackburn, Clayton South, Footscray West, and Preston in the Melbourne suburban region. In addition, Mail Centres were to be provided in the Melbourne city area for dispatching and delivery of mail in that area and for handling interstate and overseas mail. The first of the Mail Centres was opened in Ballarat in 1976 and since then the Centres at Bendigo, Geelong, Morwell, Seymour, Blackburn, Clayton South, Footscray West, Preston and in the Melbourne city area have been opened. Currently there are three Mail Centres operating in the Melbourne city area.

The decentralised mail handling arrangements provide for smaller and better operations which in turn assist to maintain a high and reliable standard of service. At the same time, the arrangements provide for improved efficiency and lower costs. Better working conditions are provided for staff and the staff are able to work closer to their homes. A map showing the Victorian mail circulation network, together with the location of Mail Centres can be found on page 566 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1980.

Service developments

Service developments have included a new Postal Money Order Service which was introduced in November 1977. This service replaced postal order and money order services. The Registered Publication Service was revamped to provide a simplified system of classification. An Overnight Parcel Service was introduced to provide customers with a fast and reliable overnight service between post offices in the Melbourne metropolitan area and the provincial cities and suburbs of Ballarat, Bendigo, and Geelong.

An extensive programme of visits by Postmasters to businesses has been undertaken throughout Victoria. The purpose of the visits was to inform businessmen of Australia Post's services and to learn about any postal problems being experienced. Regular meetings have been held between senior management and representatives of businesses and employer organisations as a means of informing customers about proposed changes and learning about their needs for postal services.

The conduct of regular Mailing Courses was introduced at all official post offices. The aim of these courses is to provide mail room staff in business organisations with a better understanding of postal services.

Australia Post and Telecom Australia have combined to conduct a trial of a facsimile transmission service which makes use of the Courier Post Service, Telephone Service, and facsimile machines. The service enables a document to be picked up by an Australia Post courier and taken to a central point where it is transmitted through a facsimile machine to another capital city. From there it is delivered to the addressee by courier. The service also provides an option for a portable facsimile machine to be taken to a customer's premises for direct transmission of documents between two business points, e.g., between offices in Melbourne and Perth. The service known as Courier-Fax commenced on 30 July 1979.

Industrial relations

A small Departmental group is provided in the Victorian Administration for the purpose of developing and maintaining better working relationships between management and staff

organisations. Consultative processes in matters relating to changes to work areas are a feature of the liaison established with the organisations.

Philatelic functions

Philately is a hobby of thousands of Victorians and Australia Post caters to the needs of these hobbyists. It is actively associated with National Stamp Week held in September each year and during that period, Postmasters and their staff visit schools throughout the State and lecture on philately to thousands of children.

Postage stamp issues

Postage stamp issues in 1979–80 were as follows:

13 August 1979	International Year of the Child — 20c stamp featuring children playing on a slippery slide.
29 August 1979	Ships of the Antarctic — Australia Antarctic Territory issue of 5 stamps: 5c M.V. *Thala Dan*, 20c R.R.S. *Discovery II*, 25c S.S. *Endurance*, 30c S.S. Fram, and 55c S.Y. *Discovery*.
17 September 1979	Australian Birds — 6 stamps: 1c Zebra Finch, 2c Crimson Finch, 15c Forest Kingfisher, 20c Eastern Yellow Robin, 40c Lovely Wren, and 50c Flame Robin.
24 September 1979	Christmas 1979 — 25c stamp featuring a selection of letters and parcels, decoratively wrapped in flags of different nations.
24 October 1979	Fishing in Australia — 4 stamps: 20c Trout fishing, 35c Fishing for pleasure, 50c Deep sea fishing, and 55c Surf fishing.
1 November 1979	Christmas 1979 — 2 stamps: 15c stamp featuring Eastern European Icon: Christ's Nativity and 55c stamp featuring the relief "Madonna and Child" by Buglioni.
23 January 1980	Australia Day 1980 — 20c stamp featuring Matthew Flinders.
20 February 1980	Dogs of Australia — 5 stamps: 20c Dingo, 25c Border Collie, 35c Australian Terrier, 50c Australian Cattle Dog, and 55c Australian Kelpie.
31 March 1980	Australian Birds — 3 stamps: 20c White Tailed Kingfisher, 28c Rainbow Bird, and 60c King Parrot.
21 April 1980	Birthday of Queen Elizabeth II — 22c stamp featuring a portrait of Her Majesty wearing the insignia of the "Order of Australia".
7 May 1980	Australian Folklore — 5 x 22c se-tenant stamps illustrating the Banjo Paterson penned ballad "Waltzing Matilda".
19 May 1980	Opening of the High Court Building, Canberra — 22c stamp featuring the High Court Building.
21 May 1980	Ships of the Antarctic — Australian Antarctic Territory issue of 5 stamps: 1c S.Y. *Aurora*, 15c S.Y. *Nimrod*, 22c R.Y.S. *Terra Nova*, 35c M.S. *Nella Dan*, and $1 H.M.S. *Resolution*.

Commemorative envelopes pre-stamped with 20c postage were issued for the 125th Anniversary of Railways in Australia (12 September 1979); Centenary of Royal South Street Society (24 September 1979); 50th Anniversary of Voluntary Blood Donors Service in Australia (13 November 1979); 125th Anniversary of Eureka Stockade (3 December 1979); 4th Asia-Pacific (12th Australian) Scouts Jamboree Perth (19 December 1979); 4th World Bowls Championship, Frankston (16 January 1980); and International Wine and Food Convention (13 March 1980).

Seven new definitive envelopes pre-stamped with 22c postage were issued on 30 April 1980. These replaced the Australian Birds pre-stamped envelopes and feature Australian Animals.

Commemorative envelopes pre-stamped with 22c postage were issued for International Museum Day (14 May 1980); and Centenary of the Seige of Glenrowan (25 June 1980).

Further references: History of the Post Office in Victoria, *Victorian Year Book* 1961, pp. 702–5; Postage stamps of Victoria, 1974, pp. 799–802; Post Office Museum, 1975, p. 693; New developments of Australia Post, 1978, pp. 602–3; Postage stamp issues, 1978, pp. 603–4; 1979, pp. 550–2

TELECOMMUNICATIONS SERVICES

Introduction

Telecom Australia (the Australian Telecommunications Commission) was established under the *Telecommunications Act* 1975, to take over the responsibility for telecommunications services which had been vested in the Postmaster-General's Department since Federation.

The Commission which took over its responsibilities on 1 July 1975 reports to the Minister for Post and Telecommunications who is supported by a Department of State—the Postal and Telecommunications Department.

The responsibilities placed upon Telecom Australia by the *Telecommunications Act* 1975 are summarised in the Commission's Charter which states:

(1) Telecom Australia is responsible to provide, maintain, and operate telecommunication services in Australia which best meet the social, industrial, and commercial needs of the people of Australia and to make its services available throughout the country so far as is reasonably practicable;

(2) revenue must cover current expenses each year and provide no less than one-half of capital requirements; and

(3) services are to be kept up-to-date and operated efficiently and economically with charges as low as practicable.

Telecom Australia organisation

The Commission

The Act provides that the Commission shall consist of seven Commissioners, of whom one is the Managing Director. The Commissioners are appointed by the Commonwealth Government.

National, State, and district structure

Telecom national headquarters is located in Melbourne. All State Managers are responsible to the Chief General Manager, who in turn is responsible to the Managing Director.

The formulation of corporate policies and objectives is the responsibility of the national headquarters. The translation of these policies and objectives into operational fact is the responsibility of the State administrations. The Victorian State Administration which employs some 21,800 persons has an Operations Department, four functional Departments, and two other Branches.

The Operations Department has the major role of dealing with customers, installing and maintaining telecommunications equipment, and operating the telecommunications system. The Operations Department is organised on a geographical basis with a District Telecommunications Manager in charge of each District. There are 20 Districts with Head Offices at Ararat, Ballarat, Benalla, Bendigo, Camberwell, Cheltenham, City, Clayton, Coburg, Croydon, Dandenong, Footscray, Frankston, Geelong, Hamilton, Ivanhoe, Mildura, Ringwood, Sale, and Shepparton. In addition, there are three special offices based in Melbourne, one dealing with Trunk Exchange and Manual Assistance Centres, another with Telegraph and Data, and the third with PABX facilities.

Functional organisational units which support the State Manager and the Operations Department are Engineering, Customer Services, Finance and Accounting, Personnel and Industrial Relations, and the Supply and Information Systems Branches. A new branch, called the Commercial Branch, was established in 1980. This branch is responsible for handling voice and data communication services and is part of Telecom's policy of upgrading the service provided to major business customers. During 1979–80, material worth $124m was issued from Main Store. Approximately 90 per cent was made in Australia. The Information Systems Branch is a growing unit with a wide range of modern data processing equipment. The computer installation at Clayton, was substantially augmented at the end of 1979 and further expansion is planned. Telecom's computer installation at Clayton, together with a similar installation in Sydney, provides a full range of computer services to Telecom users in all States. Further details of these functional units can be found on pages 604–5 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1978.

Corporate Plan

In December 1977, Telecom produced a Corporate Plan to cover the years 1977–78 to 1986–87. The four main thrusts of the Plan are in the areas of quality of service, efficiency, staff relations and development, and technological improvement. Specific corporate actions have been developed in each of these areas.

Telecommunications network

The present system comprises networks of individual subscribers' lines connected mainly to automatic exchanges, the exchanges being inter-connected by common-use circuits known as junctions or trunks. All new exchanges under construction at present are either of the crossbar or electronic type employing a common control method of connection. Each telephone subscriber in a particular community is connected to a terminal exchange. Terminal exchanges are grouped into zones for charging purposes. Melbourne has a network of more than one hundred automatic local exchanges.

In 1977, Telecom embarked on a modernisation programme which applies processors using computer techniques to control switching operations in local telephone exchanges, known as Stored Program Control (SPC). There are two phases, the first of which is to add processor controls to the current crossbar exchange equipment. At June 1979, there were three local crossbar exchanges under varying degrees of SPC control representing 26,000 lines of equipment. This phase will continue for the next four to five years. The second phase is to introduce a new generation of electronic exchanges using the AXE system. The first installation of this type of system has commenced at Endeavour Hills. The modernisation programme will be an important factor in containing cost increases and prices to the customer as well as allowing for the introduction of new facilities such as diversion of service, abbreviated dialling, and automatic reminder calls.

The Melbourne local call area covers some 4,170 square kilometres and is one of the largest in the world. New York's is 650 square kilometres and London's is 3,300 square kilometres.

In the national trunk network, automatic access through the Subscribers Trunk Dialling (STD) network was further extended. At June 1980, 95.3 per cent of all national trunk calls were dialled direct by customers, with 99.2 per cent of Victorian telephone customers having access to this facility. During 1979-80, 29 new centres were given access to the network.

International Subscriber Dialling (ISD) has been available in Victoria since April 1976 to those who request this facility. At June 1980, there were 130 exchanges and 80,745 services with outgoing ISD access. Customers with ISD access can dial overseas directly to any of 320 million telephone services in a total of 92 countries. During 1979-80, about 39.1 per cent of all international telephone calls originating in Victoria were dialled direct by ISD.

Work is well advanced towards the provision of a Call Charge Record (CCR) service for ISD calls from selected capital city exchanges. Limited trials have successfully been conducted. This method of charging will enable ISD call details to be automatically recorded and subsequently made available to customers. It is planned to make this service progressively available to customers from 1980-81 onwards.

During 1979-80, the engineering capital investment programme in Victoria was approximately $190m of which $84m was spent on customer services, $71m on the local network, $15m on the trunk network, and $10m on data services. Another major item of expenditure was land and building which accounted for $12.5m.

Telecommunications facilities

The programme for the modernisation of public telephones by replacement with modern CT3 type instruments continued with the replacement of a further 1,179 instruments. The programme for the upgrading of these facilities is scheduled for completion in 1982.

Telecom is also responsible for the provision of telex services, data transmission facilities, and private lines, the demand for which is growing at a faster rate than for telephone facilities.

In 1979-80, 64,512 new telephone services (net growth) were added to the network and 743 new telex services were provided, increasing the capacity of the Victorian telex network to 6,903. In addition, 1,770 new data modems were provided.

In 1980, Telecom introduced INWATS (Inward Wide Area Telephone Service). This service enables callers to make automatic trunk calls at the expense of the called party. The caller is debited with only the local call fee for each call, the balance being met by the company offering the INWATS service. INWATS customers pay rental on each line and for usage on an hourly basis. The service allows a variety of businesses to give clients

immediate communication at a minimum cost and is available on both a State-wide and national basis. The Victorian Totalizator Agency Board was the first business enterprise to use the new service.

Decisions have also been taken by Telecom to introduce at a later date, a further range of new services which are geared to specifically meeting the communication needs of business customers. These services include PAMTS (Public Automatic Mobile Telephone Service), DDN (Digital Data Network), Packet Switching, and improved telephone units.

The policy of keeping basic telephone charges as low as possible continued in 1979–80. The introduction in May 1980 of the "Community Access 80" package was a further step in this direction. "Community Access 80" saw the introduction of a Community Call at a price of 9 cents for 3 minutes by day, irrespective of distance, for country persons calling their community centre where access to that centre is now at STD rates. A similar call also applies to and from telephone zones immediately adjoining the outer metropolitan zones and the capital city centres.

Also during 1979–80, a reduction in a number of STD charges was announced.

Further references: Melbourne—Sydney co-axial cable, *Victorian Year Book* 1964, pp. 848–50; Overseas telecommunications services, 1977, pp. 698–700, 1978 pp. 604–6; Use of solar power — Glen Valley telephone exchange, 1980, p. 570

COMMUNICATIONS STATISTICS

General

Particulars concerning the revenue and expenditure in Victoria of the Australian Postal Commission for the years 1976–77 to 1979–80 and the Telecommunications Commission, for the years 1975–76 to 1978–79 are shown in the following tables:

VICTORIA—AUSTRALIAN POSTAL COMMISSION: REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE AT 30 JUNE
($'000)

Particulars	1976–77	1977–78	1978–79	1979–80
Revenue —				
Mail services	122,000	129,200	150,800	165,100
Money and postal services	1,400	1,300	1,100	1,200
Commission or agency services	21,500	19,400	19,400	17,900
Other	3,400	3,700	3,700	4,500
Total	148,300	153,600	175,000	188,700
Expenditure —				
Operating and general	100,500	110,100	124,300	139,600
Transportation	11,200	13,500	10,500	13,000
Superannuation	13,500	15,500	16,600	15,200
Other	7,600	8,300	8,800	9,000
Total	132,800	147,400	160,200	176,800

VICTORIA—AUSTRALIAN TELECOMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION: REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE AT 30 JUNE
($'000)

Particulars	1975–76	1976–77	1977–78	1978–79
Revenue —				
Telephone	361,846	417,632	459,172	507,919
Telegraph	11,606	13,433	15,009	15,875
Proceeds of sales	2,060	3,419	3,672	3,130
Other	5,529	5,422	4,794	5,752
Total	381,040	439,906	482,647	532,676
Expenditure —				
Salaries and wages	192,443	217,073	238,748	253,425
Material	81,978	80,649	97,118	92,734
Building	11,569	14,046	9,807	12,328
Other	45,116	50,627	51,008	51,322
Total	331,015	362,395	396,681	409,809·

At 30 June 1979, the Australian Telecommunications Commission employed 21,783 persons in Victoria, including 21,403 full-time staff. On the same date, the Australian Postal Commission employed a total of 10,806 persons in Victoria, 8,311 of whom were full-time staff.

At 30 June 1980, the Australian Telecommunications Commission employed 21,800 persons in Victoria, including 21,192 full-time staff. On the same date, the Australian Postal Commission employed a total of 10,917 persons in Victoria, 8,589 of whom were full-time staff.

VICTORIA—TELEPHONE SERVICES AT 30 JUNE

Particulars	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Telephone exchanges	1,179	1,158	1,128	1,124	1,115
Public telephones	7,779	7,928	7,387	6,997	6,870
Services in operation	1,105,248	1,158,306	1,221,067	1,290,505	1,355,017
Instruments connected	1,598,447	1,701,769	1,749,733	1,909,119	2,053,799
Instruments per 1,000 of population	431.0	452.0	454.78	497.9	530.1

VICTORIA—LETTERS, ETC., POSTED AND RECEIVED
('000)

Period	Standard articles	Registered articles (except parcels)	Non-standard articles	Parcels (including those registered)
POSTED FOR DELIVERY WITHIN AUSTRALIA				
1975–76	520,184	971	80,564	4,107
1976–77	519,142	862	83,590	4,766
1977–78	477,281	699	87,311	4,728
1978–79	530,163	770	84,894	5,589
1979–80	550,094	779	99,493	6,373
DESPATCHED TO AND RECEIVED FROM PLACES OVERSEAS				
1975–76	76,408	1,294	13,298	1,123
1976–77	78,683	1,234	13,742	1,129
1977–78	62,270	1,441	15,667	1,125
1978–79	64,412	1,293	18,890	1,143
1979–80	66,214	1,215	19,303	1,127
TOTAL POSTED IN VICTORIA AND RECEIVED FROM OVERSEAS				
1975–76	596,592	2,265	93,862	5,230
1976–77	597,825	2,096	97,332	5,895
1977–78	539,551	2,140	102,978	5,853
1978–79	594,575	2,063	103,783	6,732
1979–80	616,308	1,994	118,796	7,500

VICTORIA—RADIO COMMUNICATION STATIONS AUTHORISED AT 30 JUNE

Class of station	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Transmitting and receiving—					
Fixed stations (a)—					
Aeronautical	—	—	—	21	21
Services with other countries	—	—	—	—	—
Other	366	379	412	417	440
Land stations (b)—					
Aeronautical	72	94	92	100	105
Base stations—					
Land mobile services	3,535	3,774	4,038	4,192	4,295
Harbour mobile services	77	88	104	115	155
Coast (c)	1	1	1	1	1
Limited coast	44	47	57	58	64
Repeater	41	42	43	43	44
Special experimental	140	130	149	443	487

VICTORIA—RADIO COMMUNICATION STATIONS AUTHORISED AT 30 JUNE—*continued*

Class of station	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Mobile stations *(d)*—					
Aeronautical	651	666	695	667	672
Citizensband	—	—	—	46,488	51,138
Land mobile services	42,144	46,230	49,263	50,977	50,002
Harbour mobile services	622	985	1,418	1,775	2,525
Radiodetermination	12	7	8	8	11
Radiotelephone subscribers' service	93	94	94	93	89
Ships	1,501	1,463	1,449	1,408	1,377
Space services *(e)*	2	2	2	2	2
Amateur stations	2,140	2,135	2,314	2,615	3,425
Total transmitting and receiving	51,441	56,137	60,139	109,423	114,853
Receiving only—					
Fixed stations *(a)*	13	7	9	10	12
Mobile stations *(d)*	24	7	7	48	50
Grand total	51,478	56,151	60,155	109,481	114,915

(a) Stations established at fixed locations for communication with other stations similarly established.
(b) Stations established at fixed locations for communication with mobile stations.
(c) Land stations for communication with ocean-going vessels.
(d) Equipment installed in motor vehicles and harbour vessels.
(e) A radio communication service between earth stations and/or space stations.

Broadcast and television licences in effect

There were 22 commercial broadcasting stations and nine commercial television stations with licences in Victoria at 30 June 1979 and 30 June 1980. In addition, there were seven broadcasting stations operated by the national broadcasting service, eight television stations operated by the national television service, and one broadcasting studio operated by the special broadcasting services. There were three public broadcasting stations at 30 June 1979, and this number had increased to four by 30 June 1980.

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