

SCHEDULE

(a) All that area of land situated in the Southland County, Gore Borough, Mataura Borough, and Wyndham Town District, and bounded by a line commencing at the westernmost point of the Waikaia Riding of the County of Southland, as described in *New Zealand Gazette*, 1910, page 3358, thence north-easterly, easterly, and southerly generally, along the northern and eastern boundaries of the said County of Southland, as described in *New Zealand Gazette*, 1964, page 97, to the southern boundary of Mataura Riding of the said county, as described in *New Zealand Gazette*, 1926, page 393; thence westerly, generally along the northern boundary of the said riding, to a point in line with the eastern boundary of the Town District of Wyndham, as described in *New Zealand Gazette*, 1882, page 1137; thence to and along the eastern boundary, the south-eastern boundary, and the southern boundary of the said town district, and that last-mentioned boundary produced, to the eastern boundary of Waihopai Riding of the said county, as described in *New Zealand Gazette*, 1962, page 401; thence northerly, generally along the eastern boundary of the said Waihopai Riding and the western boundary of Mataura Riding, aforesaid to the southern boundary of the Borough of Mataura, as described in the *New Zealand Gazette*, 1926, page 393; thence westerly along the southern boundary of the said borough to the centre-line of State Highway No. 1; thence southerly along the centre-line of the said State highway to the southern boundary of Hokonui Riding of the County of Southland, as described in *New Zealand Gazette*, 1964, page 97; thence westerly and northerly along the southern and western boundaries of the said riding to the westernmost point of the said riding; thence due north by a right line to the point of commencement, and

(b) The Tapanui Borough as constituted from time to time.

Dated at Wellington this 27th day of May 1980.

W. V. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

**New Zealand Gazette*, 24 June 1971, No. 47, p. 1205

Protection of Local Archives—Notice Specifying Classes that may not be Destroyed Unless Prior Notice Given to Chief Archivist

PURSUANT to section 256 (1) of the Local Government Act 1974, the Chief Archivist hereby gives notice that the classes of local archives specified in the Schedule hereto may not be destroyed by the local authority having custody of them without the prior approval of the Chief Archivist, and without notifying the Chief Archivist of its intention to destroy those archives. Section 259 of the Local Government Act 1974, provides that a local authority shall not destroy any of those archives unless:

- (a) It has given the Chief Archivist at least 3 months' notice in writing of its intention to destroy them, specifying the archives proposed to be destroyed and the date on or after which they are to be destroyed; and
- (b) The Chief Archivist has not within that period required the local authority to transfer the archives to his control.

If within the period specified in paragraph (a) above the Chief Archivist has required the local authority to transfer the archives to his control, the local authority shall transfer the archives accordingly, subject to such terms and conditions as the local authority thinks fit.

"Local authority" for the purposes of this notice means every local authority or public body of the classes for the time being specified in part I or part II of the First Schedule to the Local Government Act 1974, and every local authority or public body for the time being specified in part III of that Schedule.

The notice by the Chief Archivist published in the *New Zealand Gazette*, of 24 August 1978, No. 73, on pages 2373 to 2376, is hereby revoked.

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1. Minutes of all authority and committee meetings—signed set.
2. Meeting papers—reports and significant correspondence considered at authority meetings.
3. Monthly and annual reports of chief officers, when kept separately and not included with meeting papers.
4. Bylaws and standing orders—one copy of all existing, superseded, and consolidated bylaws.
5. Planning schemes—one set of all district planning schemes, regional planning schemes, maritime planning schemes, and urban renewal schemes in draft and operative stages.

6. Annual accounts and statistics—one audited set.
7. District electoral rolls—one master set.
8. Rate records within the meaning of the Rating Act 1967.
9. Valuation and urban farmland rolls.
10. Registers of contracts.
11. Contract documents, specifications and plans of significant works.
12. Registers of burials and cremations, and of grave plots.
13. Similar classes of archives of merged, predecessor, abolished or other authorities in custody of the local authority.

Dated at Wellington this 26th day of May 1980.

JUDITH S. HORNABROOK, Chief Archivist.

Decision No. 3/80

Decision of the Broadcasting Tribunal

IN the matter of the Broadcasting Act 1976, and in the matter of complaints by Clifford Reginald Turner.

(1) WARRANT HOLDER: Independent, Broadcasting Co. Ltd.—1XW (Com. 12/79).

(2) WARRANT HOLDER: Broadcasting Corporation of New Zealand—1ZH (Com. 13/79).

(3) WARRANT HOLDER: Broadcasting Corporation of New Zealand—TV1 and TV2 (Com. 14/79).

(4) WARRANT HOLDER: Broadcasting Corporation of New Zealand—1ZH.

BEFORE THE BROADCASTING TRIBUNAL

B. H. Slane, Chairman; Lionel R. Sceats, member; Janet C. Somerville, member; S. H. Gardiner, co-opted member; Robert Boyd-Bell, co-opted member.

Hearing: 25 March 1980.

Council—Fisher for Independent Broadcasting Co. Ltd. Darby for Broadcasting Corporation of New Zealand.

DECISIONS

Mr C. R. Turner lodged complaints in respect of one television advertisement and three radio advertisements. It is appropriate that the general rules and regulations relating to liquor advertising should be set out in this decision and some general comments made on interpretation.

The radio and television standards are couched in almost identical terms. The Radio Standards and Rules at present read—

"1.11 *Advertisements Associated with the Sale of Alcohol*—

Regulation 14 of the Broadcasting Regulations 1977, made pursuant to the Broadcasting Act 1976, states *inter alia*:

"(3) It shall be a condition of every warrant issued under the Act, whether inserted therein or not and whether the warrant was issued before or after the commencement of this subclause, that the holder of the warrant shall not broadcast any programme that promotes the consumption of liquor, being a programme for which payment is made for that purpose to the holder of the warrant, whether in money or otherwise.

(4) In subclause (3) of this regulation the term 'liquor' means any spirits, wine, ale, beer, porter, stout, cider, or perry, or any other fermented, distilled, or spirituous liquor, which on analysis is found to contain more than two parts percent of proof spirit."

To meet the requirements of this regulation the warrant holders must ensure that all advertisements associated with the sale of alcohol meet the following conditions:

- (1) Advertisements may be made only on behalf of a wholesale or retail point of sale, such as a vineyard, a wholesale store, a wine shop, or licensed premises.
- (2) Advertisements must not use brand names as such. A brand name is one which is the name of a particular wine, spirit, or beer, etc., such as "Blue Nun", "Gordon's Gin", "Leopard Beer", or one which refers to a range of wines, spirits, beers, etc., from a particular vintner, manufacturer, or distributor, such as "Corbans" wines, "Lion" beers, "Gilbeys" spirits.

NOTE: There are some sale outlets which incorporate brand names in their title, e.g., Corbans Wine Shop, Montana Weinkeller, etc. These titles may be used in advertisements only in such a way that they refer clearly and consistently to the point of sale, and not to the brand of wine, etc.