

the service desirable, it is filling the needs of a section of the community and the impact on other stations is not such as to outweigh those considerations. Indeed no evidence of any possible commercial impact was produced other than by the applicant who referred to the station receiving recognition of its existence in a McNair survey which was not produced to the Tribunal.

The audience for such a station will be self-limiting providing the station continues properly to serve its student audience. In a previous decision (3/81) we said:

"Let it first be said that the Tribunal has encouraged student radio and has been disappointed that the provisions made in the Act which arose out of their own submissions for a more permanent form of authorisation or warrant have never been used by the student unions. We are not clear why. It is unfortunate that a number of applications have to be considered from some of the universities every year when it should only be necessary to consider one from each.

"It also needs to be said that the Tribunal does not regard such stations as general broadcasting stations providing a service to a young audience. Every application has to be treated on its merits and the student association applications are invariably put forward to provide a service to students. Any wider purpose invites the examination of the application on a commercial basis akin to a warrant application. It would have to be decided the extent to which the station should be in competition with those holding existing warrants which carry continuous transmission responsibilities and obligations to provide a number of other services to the community.

"University student association stations provide a worthwhile service to students. We do not consider that broadcasting by these stations should necessarily be confined only to periods such as orientation and we believe it would be better for such stations to have a more flexible approach as to hours of broadcast and the maximum number of hours per annum to develop services and provide for the needs of the university students without the need for several formal premeditated applications each year."

The evidence in this case points to the Students Association in Auckland conducting a station which is providing a good service to a specialist audience in accordance with its resources which would not justify an application for a full time commercial warrant. It is clear that the invitation from the Independent Broadcasters Association to make such an application is by no means an indication that it would meet with the support of the commercial operators in that city. It is rather an effort to try and have the proposals of the broadcasters at Auckland University adjudged on a full commercial warrant basis. The nature of their broadcasts and the limitations they place on themselves mean that their purpose is to broadcast to their own audience at specific times to suit that audience and not as a general broadcasting station.

The short term broadcasting procedure as provided for in the 1979 Amendment Act provides an ideal situation for the control and licensing of a student station. It gives an opportunity once a year for a hearing such as the present one to take place, for the personnel who change from time to time to be notified and for the station to remain sensitive to criticism and complaints.

The Tribunal considers the procedure exactly appropriate to the type of operation conducted.

We must say that it may well be that in serving their particular audience they will have some impact on other stations in the area. We have referred to this in previous decisions.

We have to remind private operators that the prime consideration of the Tribunal in such matters must be the interests of the public and not the commercial and fiscal interests of the proprietors of commercial radio stations.

That they may lose some small part of their audience follows from the authorisation of any broadcasting concurrent with the broadcasting from warranted stations. That some enterprising students might partly fill a gap in commercial radio services in Auckland should be a matter of congratulation for the system, not the basis of an attempt to stultify student broadcasting or to confine it to a self-financing training scheme for commercial radio.

The application has been granted for the purpose of providing an entertainment and information service to students of Auckland University. Advertising is limited to 4 minutes per hour.

The Registrar was directed to issue accordingly with the following conditions:

- (a) The holder of this Authorisation shall comply with the requirements of the Act and all Regulations issued thereunder.
- (b) Unless otherwise approved in writing by the Tribunal the holder of this Authorisation shall comply with all rules issued by the Tribunal.

- (c) The holder of this Authorisation is required to reduce power or cease transmissions at the direction of the Post Office at any time should harmful interference result from transmissions.
- (d) The holder of this Authorisation shall maintain a programme log and an advertising schedule and shall keep copies of any scripts used. The log, schedule and scripts to be available to the Tribunal if so called upon within 6 months.
- (e) The holder of this Authorisation shall, unless exempted by the Tribunal, conform to and maintain the technical standards and rules as formulated by the Corporation in consultation with the Independent Broadcasters Association Inc. including the furnishing of such technical returns as may from time to time be required by these rules and standards.
- (f) An audited statement of receipts and expenditure is to be forwarded to the Registrar within 3 months of the completion of broadcasting.
- (g) Advertising will be permitted to a maximum of 4 minutes per hour and shall be directed to the university student audience. If required by the Tribunal a list of advertisers and amounts paid for advertising shall be supplied within 1 month of the request therefor.
- (h) The necessary licence to operate a broadcasting station is to be obtained from the Post Office.
- (i) Programming material may also be directed to students of the Auckland Technical Institute.

Subject to the above, the station shall be operated in accordance with the application relating to the authorisation.

Dated the 23rd day of July 1982.

For the Tribunal:

B. H. SLANE, Chairman.

The Standards Act 1965—Overseas Specifications Endorsed as Suitable for use in New Zealand

PURSUANT to section 17 of the Standards Act 1965, the Standards Council, on 20 December 1985, endorsed the under-mentioned overseas specifications as suitable for use in New Zealand.

Number and Title of Specification	Price of Copy (Post free) \$
AS 1530:----Methods for fire tests on building materials, components and structures— Part 4:1985 Fire-resistance tests of elements of building construction.	28.00
AS 1580:----Methods of test for paints and related materials— Method 302.1:1985 Pigment content. Method 408.1:1984 Adhesion—paint inspection gauge. Method 408.2:1984 Adhesion—knife test.	10.00 10.00 10.00
AS 2312:1984 Guide to the protection of iron and steel against exterior atmospheric corrosion.	53.00
BS 490:----Conveyor and elevator belting— Part 1:1985 Rubber and plastics conveyor belting of textile construction for general use. Part 10:—Testing for physical properties— Section 10.1:1983 Introduction. Section 10.2:1983 Method for determination of full thickness tensile strength and elongation of rubber and plastics conveyor belting of textile construction. Section 10.3:1983 Methods for measurement of overall thickness and cover thickness. Section 10.4:1983 Method for determination of adhesion strength of rubber and plastics belting of textile construction. Section 10.5:1984 Method for determination of tensile strength and elongation at break of rubber covers. Section 10.6:1983 Method for determination of troughability of conveyor belts. Section 10.7:1984 Method for determination of length of an endless belt.	46.60 14.00 23.40 23.40 23.40 4.60 31.60 4.60
BS 506:1966 Specification for methanol.	35.00
BS 1041:----Temperature measurement— Part 2:—Expansion thermometers— Section 2.1:1985 Guide to the selection and use of liquid-in-glass thermometers.	73.20
BS 2690:----Methods of testing water used in industry— Part 109:1984 Alkalinity, acidity, pH value and carbon dioxide.	31.60