

COMMUNICATIONS

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 1983 was as follows: 4,909 street posting boxes; 331 official post offices; 882 non-official post offices – which are small post offices normally conducted in conjunction with some other business; and twelve major mail handling centres. During 1982-83, 821 million postal articles were posted in Victoria and received from overseas.

At 30 June 1984, the network consisted of 4,930 street posting boxes; 333 official post offices; 877 non-official post offices; and 12 major mail handling centres. During 1983-84, 838.2 million postal articles were posted in Victoria and received from overseas.

At 30 June 1983, 1,360,549 households and 124,896 businesses in Victoria were being provided with a mail delivery service with approximately ninety-nine per cent of the points being served daily, Monday to Friday. By 30 June 1984, the number of households had increased to 1,419,756 and the number of businesses had increased to 130,578.

A total official staff of 9,285 persons (including 492 part-time staff) were engaged in providing postal services in Victoria at 30 June 1983. A further 1,161 persons were engaged at non-official post offices and 680 mail contractors provided service.

At 30 June 1984, a total official staff of 9,436 persons (including 522 part-time staff) were engaged in providing postal services in Victoria. A further 1,163 persons were engaged at non-official post offices and 673 mail contractors provided services.

Types of service

Australia Post has a monopoly with respect to the general carriage of letters weighing 500 grams or less, but a number of services offered by Australia Post generally face strong competition from other enterprises.

As well as speed of service, economy, and security, special services by Australia Post include reduced rate services to advertisers for bulk direct, bulk local, bulk pre-sorted mail, and householder articles. Complimentary services of Business Reply Post and Freepost allow respondents to reply to advertising at no cost. Other services include the provision of private boxes and locked bags, the Cash-on-Delivery Service, and the Postal Money Order Service.

Australia Post sells a range of Postpak packaging materials including mailing boxes, tubes and gusseted bags, and a variety of philatelic items including stamps, postal stationery, and an annual stamp album with stamps. Among the philatelic services are pictorial postmarking, and a standing order facility for Australian and overseas mail order clients.

Product and service developments

The *Postal Services Act* 1975 was amended in December 1983 to enable Australia Post to enter into agency agreements with private sector principals. Australia Post acts as agent for both government and private sectors, including:

- (1) Commonwealth Savings Bank,
- (2) Commonwealth Taxation Department,
- (3) Defence Services Homes Scheme,
- (4) Department of Industry and Commerce (customs payments),
- (5) Department of Treasury (Aussiebonds),

- (6) Bureau of Meteorology,
- (7) Australian Electoral Office,
- (8) Overseas Telecommunications Commission,
- (9) Victorian Government (duty stamp sales),
- (10) local government,
- (11) Telecom Australia,
- (12) Potter Partners,
- (13) AMP, and the
- (14) Human Rights Commission.

During 1983, an agreement was negotiated with the Department of Foreign Affairs whereby passport applications would be handled at post offices. Applications could be lodged at post offices from October 1983, and only at post offices and the Foreign Affairs Department from July 1984.

A programme was commenced in November 1983 for postmasters to receive training as an aid in identifying customer needs and selling appropriate products and services. A sales force was established at Victorian State Head Office's Sales Department from September 1983, to assist major customers and seek new business.

Other recent service developments have included the introduction of INTELPOST in February 1984. INTELPOST is a new electronic mail service which provides for the high speed transmission and reception of facsimile messages of original letters, documents, graphics, and alphabets of any language. INTELPOST operates within Australia and between Australia and selected overseas countries. The service is available between INTELPOST Centres and privately owned facsimile machines which are compatible. In Australia, INTELPOST offers a guaranteed door-to-door document delivery service within two hours between the built up areas of the capital cities and the built up areas of the regional towns with INTELPOST Centres.

INTELPOST may be used in conjunction with several options from the Express Courier speed service. (The Express Courier service was launched in February 1984 and operates between Express Courier Depots and all official post offices throughout Australia.)

The International INTELPOST service was launched in May 1984. At October 1984 countries included in the service network were Argentina, Belgium, Corsica, The Federal Republic of Germany (West Germany), France, Hong Kong, Luxembourg, Macau, Malaysia, The Netherlands, New Zealand, Sweden, The United Kingdom, and The United States of America.

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 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 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. In 1981, an International Mail Centre opened to handle overseas mail.

The decentralised mail handling arrangements provide for smaller and better operations and seek to maintain a high and reliable standard of service. At the same time, the arrangements also aim at 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.

Philatelic functions

Australia's Bicentenary will be celebrated on stamps, postal stationery, and other philatelic items spanning four years and culminating in 1988. The national issue programme commenced in November 1984 with the issue of stamps focusing attention on the legacy of Aboriginal history prior to the discovery of Australia by Europeans. The entire issue programme will encapsulate Australia's past, present, and future, and is intended to reflect the contribution of the multicultural society to Australia's development and to celebrate democracy, sporting, artistic, and cultural achievements.

From 21 to 30 September 1984 an international stamp exhibition, 'AUSIPEX 84', was held at the Royal Exhibition Building, Melbourne. The exhibition, the first to be held in Australia under the

auspices of the Federation Internationale de Philatelie, attracted thousands of people including philatelists from interstate and overseas. Rare and valuable exhibits included early Australian stamps from the Royal Collection at Buckingham Palace by kind permission of Her Majesty The Queen.

Victoria's 150th Anniversary was marked on 19 November 1984 with the issue of two stamps depicting the State's faunal emblems: the Helmeted Honeyeater and Leadbeater's Possum.

Postage stamp issues

**STAMPS AND POSTAL STATIONERY ISSUED BY AUSTRALIA POST,
JULY 1982 TO NOVEMBER 1984**

Date of issue	Item	Price
STAMPS		
4 August 1982	Historic post offices	7 x 27¢
15 September 1982	Christmas 1982	1 x 35¢
22 September 1982	XII Commonwealth Games, Brisbane 1982	3 x 27¢, 1 x 75¢, Miniature sheet 81¢
27 September 1982	National Stamp Week 1982	1 x 27¢
12 October 1982	Opening of Australian National Gallery, Canberra	1 x 27¢
1 November 1982	Christmas 1982	1 x 21¢, 1 x 75¢
17 November 1982	Aboriginal culture: music and dance	27¢, 40¢, 65¢, 75¢
12 January 1983	Historic fire engines	27¢, 40¢, 65¢, 75¢
26 January 1983	Australia Day 1983	2 x 27¢
2 February 1983	Australia - New Zealand Closer Economic Relationship (ANZCER)	27¢
2 February 1983	Australian animals - Series II, (Part 3) Definitive issue	1¢, 70¢, 85¢, 95¢
9 March 1983	Commonwealth Day 1983	3 x 27¢, 1 x 75¢
6 April 1983	Australian Antarctic Territory, 'Regional wildlife'	5 x 27¢
20 April 1983	Queen's Birthday 1983	1 x 27¢
18 May 1983	World Communications Year 1983	1 x 27¢
8 June 1983	St John Ambulance Centenary	1 x 27¢
8 June 1983	50th Anniversary of Australian Jaycees	1 x 27¢
15 June 1983	Australian animals - Butterflies, Definitive issue	1 x 27¢, 4¢, 10¢, 20¢, 35¢, 45¢, 60¢, 80¢, \$1.00
3 August 1983	Australian folklore - Series II, 'The Sentimental Bloke'	5 x 27¢ (Se-tenant)
7 September 1983	Australian Antarctic Territory - 12th Antarctic Treaty Consultative Meeting	1 x 27¢
14 September 1983	Christmas 1983	1 x 35¢
26 September 1983	Explorers of Australia	4 x 30¢
24 October 1983	Australian animals - Series III, (Part 2) Definitive issue	1 x 30¢
2 November 1983	Christmas 1983 (Part 2)	24¢, 85¢
16 January 1984	Australian Antarctic Territory - 75th Anniversary of South Magnetic Pole Expedition	30¢, 85¢
26 January 1984		
(27 January 1984 issued in NT)	Australia Day 1984	1 x 30¢
22 February 1984	50th Anniversary of first official air mails: Australia and New Zealand/Australia and Papua New Guinea	2 x 45¢ (Se-tenant)
14 March 1984	Veteran and Vintage cars	5 x 30¢ (Se-tenant)
4 April 1984	Australian paintings - 'A Holiday at Mentone', Definitive issue	\$5.00
18 April 1984	The Queen's Birthday 1984	1 x 30¢
23 May 1984	Clipper ships	30¢, 45¢, 75¢, 85¢
6 June 1984	Skiing in Australia	4 x 30¢
18 June 1984	Marine life - Series I, The Great Barrier Reef	1 x 30¢
18 July 1984	Australian Antarctic Territory: Antarctic Scenes - Series I	5¢, 25¢, 30¢, 75¢, 85¢
25 July 1984	Olympic Games 1984	3 x 30¢

STAMPS AND POSTAL STATIONERY ISSUED BY AUSTRALIA POST,
JULY 1982 TO NOVEMBER 1984 — *continued*

Date of issue	Item	Price
<i>STAMPS — continued</i>		
22 August 1984	AUSIPEX 84	1 x 30¢
17 September 1984	Christmas 1984 (Part I)	1 x 40¢
21 September 1984	AUSIPEX 84 — miniature sheet	7 x 30¢
31 October 1984	Christmas 1984 (Part 2)	24¢, 30¢, 50¢, 85¢
7 November 1984	Australian Bi-Centennial Collection 'The First Australians'	7 x 30¢, 85¢
19 November 1984	Victoria's 150th Anniversary 1984	2 x 30¢ (Se-tenant)
<i>PRE-STAMPED ENVELOPES</i>		
<i>Commemorative</i>		
7 July 1982	Birth Centenary of Percy Grainger	27¢
16 August 1982	XI International Conference on Health Education	27¢
6 October 1982	ANPEX 82	27¢
29 December 1982	75th Anniversary of scouting	27¢
26 January 1983	175th Anniversary of the Rum Rebellion	27¢
12 April 1983	Opening of Canberra GPO	27¢
25 May 1983	Centenary of agricultural colleges in Australia	27¢
15 August 1983	Solar World Congress	27¢
22 August 1983	World Veterinary Congress	27¢
5 September 1983	Centenary of mineral discoveries at Broken Hill	27¢
4 October 1983	Centenary of the Boys' Brigade	30¢
4 October 1983	XVII World Road Congress	30¢
19 October 1983	150th Anniversary of the birth of Adam Lindsay Gordon	30¢
24 January 1984	Centenary of the birth of Field Marshal Sir Thomas Blamey	30¢
13 February 1984	Centenary of the invention of the H.V. McKay Harvester	30¢
18 April 1984	175th Anniversary of postal services	30¢
6 June 1984	Centenary of regional art galleries	30¢
6 August 1984	Centenary of Coastal Pilot Services	30¢
29 August 1984	International Confederation of Midwives Congress	30¢
22 October 1984	75th Anniversary of The Gould League	30¢
22 October 1984	Completion of the Victorian Arts Centre	30¢
<i>Definitives</i>		
9 November 1984	Commonwealth and State Coats of Arms	9 x 30¢
<i>AEROGRAMMES</i>		
<i>Commemorative</i>		
22 September 1982	Commonwealth Games, Brisbane	36¢
1 November 1982	Christmas 1982	36¢
2 November 1983	Christmas 1983	40¢
21 September 1984	AUSIPEX 84	40¢
31 October 1984	Christmas 1984	40¢
<i>Definitive</i>		
4 October 1983	'Wind sports'	4 x 40¢
<i>LETTERCARDS</i>		
September 1982	Birds of prey	27¢
9 November 1983	Birds of prey	30¢
<i>STAMP VENDING MACHINE FOLDERS</i>		
17 November 1982	'Eucalypts'	60¢ and \$1

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, 1984, pp. 528-9

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 Communications who is supported by a Department of State – the Department of Communications.

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.

Within this charter Telecom Australia has set itself commitments and objectives in the areas of:

- (1) *Services*. The meeting of customer needs for up to date, affordable, and efficient communications throughout Australia is Telecom's paramount commitment.
- (2) *Prices*. Telecom is committed to pass on to customers wherever possible the savings achievable through the use of new and more efficient technologies and increased operational efficiency in the provision of communications services.
- (3) *Efficiency*. Telecom's objective is continued efficiency improvement.
- (4) *Industry*. Telecom, in consultation with government and industry, is committed to fostering a vigorous communications manufacturing and development capability in Australia.
- (5) *Employment*. Telecom is strongly committed to the development of employment opportunities for Australians in telecommunications.

Telecom Australia organisation*The Commission*

The Commission consists of seven Commissioners, of whom one is the Managing Director. The Commissioners are appointed by the Governor-General after advice from the Minister for Communications.

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 various State administrations. The Victorian State Administration which employs some 20,000 persons has five functional departments and two branches. They are the Operations Department, Engineering Department, Personnel and Industrial Relations Department, Finance and Accounting Department, Commercial Department together with a Supply Branch, and Information Systems Branch.

The Operations Department has the role of dealing with the majority of customers by providing a sales and consultancy service at Telecom Business Offices, and installing and maintaining Telecommunications equipment. The Operations Department is organised on a geographical basis with a District Telecom Manager in charge of each district.

There are twenty Districts, with Head Offices at Ararat, Ballarat, Benalla, Bendigo, Box Hill, Camberwell, Clayton, Coburg, Croydon, Dandenong, Footscray, Frankston, Geelong, Hamilton, Ivanhoe, Mildura, Moorabbin, Sale, Shepparton, and Warragul. In addition, an Operator Services Branch provides the Telephonist Manual Assistance Centres Services.

The Commercial Department's primary role is to meet the expanding needs of major business customers in Victoria. Within this Department are groups specialising in the development of business customer sales, PABX sales and service, telegraphs and data, marketing activities, Central Business District operations, and telephone directories.

During 1983-84, material totalling \$143.5m was issued from the Victorian Supply Department's Main Store, of which nearly 90 per cent was manufactured in Australia.

Telecommunications network

The telephone network in Victoria comprises over 1.5 million individual customer's lines connected to local exchanges, which in turn are interconnected by a network of underground cables, microwave radio, and trunk exchanges. At June 1984 there were some 1,100 local telephone exchanges in Victoria, including 156 in the Melbourne area. All telephone exchanges in Victoria are now automatic.

The Melbourne local call area is one of the largest in the world covering some 4,170 square kilometres. It extends 40 kilometres from its centre (compared with Los Angeles 13 kilometres, Tokyo 19 kilometres, Paris 14 kilometres, and London 25 kilometres).

Telecom has embarked upon a modernisation programme which will make new facilities available to customers and be an important factor in containing cost increases and charges. The major thrust in the modernisation programme is the rapid establishment of a national Integrated Digital Network (IDN), comprising digital exchange switching and digital transmission equipment, eventually overshadowing the existing analogue telephone network. The IDN will utilise new optical fibre cables and microwave radio as well as existing co-axial and pair cables. At June 1984 digital exchange equipment was in operation at seven locations in Melbourne, optical fibre cables linked the Central Business District with Dandenong and the radio terminal at Melbourne, and the initial large capacity digital radio route had been established between Melbourne and Sydney. A second thrust in the modernisation programme is the installation of processor control for switching and other functions at many crossbar exchanges. At June 1984 local crossbar exchanges representing 740,000 lines of equipment had been upgraded in this way in Victoria.

All Victorian telephone customers have access to Subscriber Trunk Dialling (STD). In 1983-84, 98.5 per cent of all trunk calls originating in Victoria were dialled directly by customers.

International Subscriber Dialling (ISD) commenced in Victoria in 1976. By June 1984 the number of services with access to ISD had increased to 703,770 and the number of countries which could be dialled directly by customers had expanded to 162. During 1983-84, 75 per cent of all international telephone calls originating in Victoria were dialled directly by ISD. A method of charging which enables ISD call details to be automatically recorded and subsequently made available to customers has been introduced in a number of Melbourne metropolitan exchanges. This facility is being progressively extended.

During 1983-84, the engineering capital investment programme was approximately \$283m of which \$112m was spent on customer services, \$100m on the local network, \$21m on the trunk network, and \$25m on data services. Another major item of expenditure was land and buildings, which accounted for \$23m.

Telecommunications facilities

Telecom Australia provides many telecommunications services and facilities other than the ordinary telephone service. These products utilise the public switched telephone network, specialised plant, or combinations of both. They include:

(1) *Digital Data Service (DDS)*. Introduced nationally in December 1982, this leased circuit service has expanded rapidly in Victoria to 1,325 network terminating units at June 1984. At August 1984 there were eighteen DDS centres throughout Victoria.

(2) *AUSTPAC*. Launched in December 1982, demand for the national packet switched data transmission network increased rapidly. At June 1984 there were over 110 direct network connections and 315 switched network customers had access to remote data bases via AUSTPAC common access ports.

(3) *Datel service*. This service attracted customer interest in 1983-84 with a net growth of 3,657 data modems in Victoria.

(4) *Mobile telephone services*. This service commenced in the Melbourne area in 1981 and at June 1984 had 1,790 subscribers. The service will be further expanded to selected country areas in 1985-86.

(5) *Telefinder service*. At August 1984 radio paging services operated in Melbourne, Ballarat, Bendigo, Morwell, Shepparton, and Sale. Selective expansion to other areas and facility enhancements are planned in 1984-85.

(6) *EASYCALL service*. This service, which commenced in 1984, will provide a range of exchange-based facilities such as Call Diversion, Abbreviated Dialling, Call Control, Call Waiting, Third Party Inquiry, and Delayed Hotline, and is offered to customers connected to digital exchange equipment.

(7) *008 service*. This service, which enables callers to make trunk calls for the cost of a local call, has expanded rapidly. At June 1984 approximately 700 services had been connected in Victoria.

(8) *Telex*. A new generation teleprinter with a VDU screen and internal memory, known as the Telex 2000, was introduced in 1983-84. Usage of the telex service continued to grow during the year.

(9) *Small business systems*. Several items in the 'Commander' range of small business systems were introduced between 1981 and 1983 for customers requiring systems of up to twenty-two lines and sixty extensions. They have been extremely popular, some 13,000 having been sold in Victoria up to June 1984.

(10) *PABX*. Telecom has introduced a new generation of digital PABXs, known as Integrated Office Switching Systems (IOSS) and offering both voice and data communications to complement the existing range of PABXs. Telecom's product range also includes Automatic Call Distributors (ACD) and Telephone Information Management Systems (TIMS).

(11) *Extended instrument range*. New types of telephone instruments with a wide range of facilities for sale to customers, including the new generation coin telephone 'Gold Phone', have been introduced by Telecom.

(12) *VIATEL*. Telecom's videotex service, providing nation wide access to a wide range of information and a gateway capability to external computers, will be based in Melbourne. The service commenced in 1985.

(13) *Teleconferencing*. Studios in Melbourne and Sydney have been equipped for video conferences between these cities.

(14) *TELETEX*. Due for introduction in 1985, this service will enable word processors to be linked reliably across the telecommunications network and will transmit, receive, and reproduce documents with both high speed and quality.

(15) *TELEMEMO*. Also commencing in 1985, Telememo will provide an electronic mailbox service, storing correspondence in a Telecom-provided computer centre for electronic collection at the receiver's convenience.

(16) *Directory services*. In addition to the white and yellow pages directories, nine 'Community Phone Books' have been produced in Victoria, for local community use.

(17) *Sound and television video relays*. These services are provided within the State and between States by Telecom for the ABC, commercial broadcasters, and other users.

From its inception in 1975, Telecom did not increase its basic tariffs until 1981. In many areas, particularly STD calls, reductions were made. However, since 1981, due to the shortfall of funds available for the capital investment programme, Telecom has found it necessary to periodically increase some tariffs.

Developments in telecommunications

Telecom's expanding network of advanced digital exchanges linked by digital transmission systems using optical fibres, microwave radio, and co-axial and metallic pair cables will enable many new voice and data services and facilities to be progressively offered, to meet the expanding telecommunications needs of the customer, particularly the business customer. Towards 1990, this network will be utilised to commence an Integrated Services Digital Network (ISDN) which will provide an end to end digital service to the customer for both voice and data applications.

A major event in the development of telecommunications in Australia will be the installation of the first optical fibre cable from Melbourne to Sydney via Canberra, expected to be commissioned in 1988. Other inter-capital fibre cable links will follow.

The facility to provide customers with billing details including the cost of individual STD calls is to be introduced at selected metropolitan exchanges from 1985. This facility will progressively be expanded and offered as an optional service to customers.

During 1984 installation began on works associated with a satellite earth station and interface exchange at Bendigo. This station will be used to interconnect the Telecom network with the Australian communications satellite, Aussat, providing business communications packages to organisations operating in remote and outback areas, or over long distances. This Telecom-provided facility is to be known as the ITERRA Service, and is scheduled to commence in 1986.

A co-ordinated national network of high capacity cellular radio systems is being planned for urban areas to cater for the expanding demand for mobile and portable telephones. The service will be introduced in Melbourne after 1987.

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; Developments in communications, 1934 to 1984, 1984, pp. 513-29

COMMUNICATIONS STATISTICS

General

Particulars concerning the revenue and expenditure in Victoria of the Australian Postal Commission and the Telecommunications Commission are shown in the following tables:

**AUSTRALIAN POSTAL COMMISSION, REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE AT
30 JUNE, VICTORIA
(\$'000)**

Particulars	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
Revenue –						
Mail services	150,800	165,100	183,600	210,300	239,800	266,100
Money and postal services	1,100	1,200	1,500	1,800	1,900	2,100
Commission or agency services	19,400	17,900	17,800	18,300	18,900	17,900
Other	3,700	4,500	4,600	5,100	4,000	4,200
Total	175,000	188,700	207,500	235,500	264,600	290,300
Expenditure –						
Operating and general	124,300	139,600	159,700	182,800	201,400	217,000
Transportation	10,500	13,000	14,400	16,400	18,800	19,200
Superannuation	16,600	15,200	18,300	21,800	25,700	27,200
Other	8,800	9,000	10,500	15,200	11,900	12,700
Total	160,200	176,800	202,900	236,200	257,800	276,100

**AUSTRALIAN TELECOMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION,
REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE AT 30 JUNE, VICTORIA
(\$m)**

Particulars	1981	1982	1983	1984
Revenue –				
Telephone accounts	611.240	686.155	814.101	932.856
Telegraph accounts	18.638	20.820	25.945	26.077
Recovery and other accounts	35.005	40.284	58.994	72.535
Miscellaneous	4.357	4.405	3.796	6.957
Total	669,240	751.664	902.836	1,038.425
Expenditure –				
Labour	308.239	349.256	394.699	413.144
Material	26.255	28.382	34.032	40.018
Incidentals	63.824	63.590	76.458	88.452
Total	398.318	441.228	505.189	541.614

At 30 June 1984, the Victorian administration of Telecom Australia employed 20,679 persons, including 20,218 full-time staff (compared with 20,786 persons and 20,322 full-time staff at 30 June 1983). The Australian Postal Commission at 30 June 1984 employed 11,285 persons in Victoria, including 8,914 full-time staff (compared with 11,141 persons and 8,793 full-time staff at 30 June 1983).

TELEPHONE SERVICES AT 30 JUNE, VICTORIA

Particulars	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
Telephone exchanges	1,124	1,115	1,109	1,107	1,103	1,103
Public telephones	6,997	6,870	6,633	6,482	6,514	6,487
Services in operation	1,290,505	1,355,017	1,424,109	1,484,497	1,536,438	1,593,091
Instruments connected	1,909,119	2,053,799	2,161,337	2,200,273	2,387,943	2,357,539
Instruments per 1,000 of population	489	530	554	554	592	579

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

Period	Standard articles	Registered articles (except parcels)	Non-standard articles	Parcels (including those registered)
POSTED FOR DELIVERY WITHIN AUSTRALIA				
1978-79	530,163	770	84,894	5,589
1979-80	550,094	779	99,493	6,373
1980-81	574,209	800	105,818	7,436
1981-82	589,329	756	110,524	8,144
1982-83	602,530	770	113,610	8,420
1983-84	622,338	687	110,860	7,962
DISPATCHED TO AND RECEIVED FROM PLACES OVERSEAS				
1978-79	64,412	1,293	18,890	1,143
1979-80	66,214	1,215	19,303	1,127
1980-81	70,544	1,305	19,705	1,180
1981-82	70,188	1,293	19,686	1,016
1982-83	75,134	1,210	18,389	934
1983-84	75,171	1,234	18,705	1,258
TOTAL POSTED IN VICTORIA AND RECEIVED FROM OVERSEAS				
1978-79	594,575	2,063	103,783	6,732
1979-80	616,308	1,994	118,796	7,500
1980-81	644,753	2,105	125,523	8,616
1981-82	659,517	2,049	130,210	9,160
1982-83	677,664	1,980	131,999	9,354
1983-84	697,509	1,921	129,565	9,220

RADIO COMMUNICATION STATIONS AUTHORISED
AT 30 JUNE

Station/service (a)	1983		1984	
	Victoria	Australia	Victoria	Australia
Aeronautical	60	384	73	424
Aircraft	933	3,163	823	2,972
Amateur	3,415	11,764	4,403	15,587
Base	4,618	26,751	4,949	28,329
CBRS	37,267	145,084	32,037	133,397
Coast	1	19	1	22
Developmental	4	15	128	263
Disaster	583	4,420	683	5,584
Earth	6	24	11	50
Experimental	241	839	213	838
Exterior paging service	27	92	24	100
Fixed -				
Class A	92	804	110	866
Class B	14	245	40	514
Class C	112	860	123	1,882
Outpost	2	2,013	2	1,906
Receiving	87	569	85	742
General	5	5	25	39
Handphone	2,256	13,133	3,336	15,938
Interior paging	282	1,261	283	1,282
Land mobile				
paging receiver	67	1,316	2,570	4,181
Limited coast	161	1,160	208	1,326
Marine rescue	216	656	136	562
Mobile	46,920	205,911	47,982	219,407
Mobile outpost	175	10,104	267	11,084
Multipoint distribution	4	9	4	19
Novice amateur	885	3,358	-	-
OBTS	31	66	-	-
OBTV	-	-	33	115
Radio -				
Determination	19	226	38	442
Linked microphone	109	654	-	-
Remote control -				
Class A	242	1,686	391	2,271
Class B	109	936	147	1,133

RADIO COMMUNICATION STATIONS AUTHORISED
AT 30 JUNE — *continued*

Station/service (a)	1983		1984	
	Victoria	Australia	Victoria	Australia
Remote control — <i>continued</i>				
Repeater	33	138	46	192
Ship —				
Class A	3,984	22,994	5,004	25,358
Class B	2,529	16,174	3,200	18,919
Class C	70	217	65	238
Special	—	—	1	8
Trunked land mobile	6	6	9	19
Total	105,565	477,056	107,450	496,009

(a) Due to the changes in the method of collection the figures shown are not comparable with those of previous years.

BROADCAST AND TELEVISION STATIONS LICENSED
AT 30 JUNE, VICTORIA

Particulars	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
Broadcasting stations —						
Commercial	22	22	24	24	24	24
National	7	7	8	8	12	13
Special Broadcasting Service	1	1	1	1	1	1
Public	3	4	4	5	7	7
Total	33	34	37	38	44	45
Television stations —						
Commercial	9	9	9	9	9	9
National	8	8	8	9	9	9
Special Broadcasting Service	—	—	1	1	1	1
Total	17	17	18	19	19	19

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ABS publications

Monthly Summary of Statistics, Victoria (1303.2)
 Monthly Summary of Statistics, Australia (1304.0)
 Commonwealth Government Finance (5502.0)