



THE ETHNIC BROADCASTER

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Multicultural Broadcasters' Council

Spring 2005

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Multiculturalism - A Core Australian Value



Ethnic broadcasters are gravely concerned about the questioning of multiculturalism in high places, questioning that goes so far as considering abandoning the policy. They are also concerned at the selective, if not racist, redefinitions of Australian values, following the tragic and indefensible London terrorist attacks.

Some politicians and commentators attacked multiculturalism as dividing the people and the nation, suggesting that it can – and some accuse that it does - harbor hotheads or threats to Australia's national security and cohesion.

They have called for unprecedented measures – many of which have been adopted by the Government – far in excess of what may be required to meet legitimate concerns of terrorist attacks in Australia. These include detaining and tagging people on suspicion, policing what happens in schools, and what people wear. They extend to how people exercise their democratic rights of free speech, free association, and socio-political and religious beliefs.

Australian citizenship will be harder and take longer to obtain and it can be revoked in certain circumstances. Add to this statements, by Treasurer Costello and Education Minister Nelson that those, "Who do not like Australia can pack up and go!" One can see accusations of terrorism pointing more threateningly to migrants and non-Australian born citizens and in the first place to Muslims.

This is an unjustified and unacceptable situation. If unchallenged these measures, and the climate of uncertainty and fear they have generated, would sacrifice what all Australians cherish most – their freedoms. They would also tend to divide Australians into two classes of residents and citizens, those born here and those born overseas, the latter with less rights.

No nation, can sustain unity and progress if its social and legal systems are made to discriminate between people on the basis of ethnic origin or religion. Respect for the law is a citizen's responsibility, as it is the citizen's right to democratically advocate change.

The White Australia policy for instance, had been "a core Australian value" for the greater part of the last century.

Allegations of breaches of Australian laws should be referred for judgment to Australian courts. Conviction should be based on the crime committed not the ethnic origins of the alleged perpetrator, and should be served out in Australia.

The Treasurer and the Minister for Education should be reminded that Australia belongs to all of us – the Indigenous people, the migrants and their descendants of the last 240 years. It is not owned by the government of the day, and that government alone does not determine what "Australian values" are.

Multiculturalism is not an abstract notion, or a foreign graft on "the Australian society" but an irreversible fact of life, for which Australia is the richer.

The critics of cultural pluralism, that is of growing together, respecting and nourishing diversity, would like us to return to a new form of White Australia or at least to place multiculturalism on constant control and surveillance. This would be a catastrophic course for the nation and its place in the world, especially in our own region.

Measures to combat terrorism, even the most sensible ones, would prove inadequate if they ignore many of the root causes. Most people and governments in the world, and most people in Australia, believe that the invasion and occupation, for instance, of Iraq is illegal and immoral, and a source of popular discontent and desperate acts of violence. It is wrong to embrace the view and adopt policies that see the real issues before Australia and the world as being a war between civilizations and religions, and not that of poverty, disease, inequality and intolerance. It is also wrong to elevate a belief as the only truth that cannot co-exist with another, whether it applies to individuals, groups or nations.

In ethnic community broadcasting, we have built one of Australia's finest multicultural institutions where diversity, tolerance and unity are in harmony. Multiculturalism is a core Australian value and all of us have the responsibility to promote and defend it.

George Zangalis, NEMBC President



The Ethnic Broadcaster
Spring 2005

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Cover image: The youth ethnic broadcasters of the Multilingual Broadcasting Council of the Northern Territory - Harmony Day. Pg. 5

TRAINING UPDATE

After having declined to renew funding for the Australian Ethnic Radio Training Project the federal government, as part of its 2004 election policy, promised to provide additional funds for training community broadcasters. These funds would be available to all community broadcasters.

While the NEMBC was disappointed that the AERTP funding would not be restored, we appreciated the fact that ethnic broadcasters (along with Indigenous broadcasters, regional broadcasters and print handicapped stations) were to receive some priority in the new fund.

However it became apparent that because the new fund would need to cover the whole range of community broadcasting, the amount of money going to ethnic broadcasters would be much less than under the old AERTP scheme. This was one of the reasons why the NEMBC was concerned that the scheme be as cost effective as possible. In particular we were concerned with the amount of red tape involved in accredited training, and the potential for administrative costs to eat up such a large proportion of the funds that as little as half of the total funds might go to pay for trainers.

The government decided that the fund should be administered by the Community Broadcasting Foundation (CBF). The CBF, in accordance with its normal practice, formed a Training Advisory Group (TAG) to help it administer the fund. The TAG included representatives of all the national representative bodies for community broadcasting. The NEMBC nominated Darce Cassidy, who has extensive training experience with community broadcasting stations in South Australia and Victoria, and with the SBS and the ABC.

In making the funding available to the CBF, the government said that it wanted the fund to be coordinated on a national basis. The CBF proposed, and the Training Advisory Group agreed, that consultants should be engaged to report on a proposed structure for the fund.

“...the new fund would need to cover the whole range of community broadcasting, the amount of money going to ethnic broadcasters would be much less than under the old AERTP scheme”.

In the course of discussions as to how the fund should be organised, a number of different approaches emerged. The NEMBC favoured what we called a diversity model. Noting the great degree of diversity in community radio, and in particular the special and diverse needs of ethnic and Indigenous broadcasters, the NEMBC put forward a model with the following key features:

- > The bulk of the funds should go to the stations, with the proviso that it could only be spent on accredited training.
- > That stations should have the right to use the trainer of their choice, so long as the trainer was qualified.
- > That stations should have the ability to use the curriculum of their choice, so long as that curriculum was accredited.
- > That the stations should have the right to determine what proportion of their funding should be spent on broadcaster training, and what should be spent on management training.
- > That stations should have the right to use the Registered Training Organisation (RTO) of their choice, so long as that RTO maintained its registered status.

A different model, which the NEMBC described as the Monopoly Model, had the following key features:

“The report recommended that the maximum grant that a station could get for a broadcaster training course was \$1500”.

- > A very large proportion of the total funding should go to staffing a “Lead RTO”
- > Stations should only be able to use RTOs that were part of the community broadcasting sector. They would not be able to use TAFE colleges, many of which were RTOs, and many of which could provide cheaper services. In particular this would have excluded Batchelor College, an Indigenous training organisation which is both a TAFE and an RTO with a long history of training in the community radio sector.
- > Stations would only be able to use trainers accredited by a limited number of RTOs
- > Stations would only be able to use curriculum of a restricted number of RTOs

The consultants report came up with what it described as a “hybrid model” which had some features of the diversity model and some features of the monopoly model. However in the view of the NEMBC, the consultants report leaned toward the monopoly model.

It proposed that the CBAA be the lead RTO, and that the sum of \$376,500 be given to the CBAA to staff the lead RTO. The report also proposed that \$105,000 go to the CBF for administration of the scheme. Other administrative costs proposed by the report were \$35,000 for consultants, \$10,000 for advertising and promotion, and \$215,000 for evaluation and discretionary. These amounts totalled \$741,500 from a total fund of \$2.2 million. This would mean a third of the total grant would go to the lead RTO, the CBF and other administrative costs.

An additional concern of the NEMBC is the fees that RTO might charge for issuing certificates. Currently the CBAA charges \$50 per student for members, or \$100 per student for non-members, to issue certificates.

The report recommended that the maximum grant that a station could get for a broadcaster training course was \$1500. If the course had ten students, and if the RTO charged \$50 per student, then a third of funds given to the station would go to administrative costs. If RTOs were to charge close to a third of the funds allocated to stations to issue certificates, on top of the third of the total amount already allocated to administration, then close to two thirds of the government funds would be swallowed up in administration.

In short the NEMBC felt that the Lead RTO model spent too much on administration, and not enough on the actual delivery of training. It failed to empower broadcasters and stations, and left too much power in the hands of a central bureaucracy.

The NEMBC, together with Indigenous representatives, argued against the Lead RTO model, and proposed that the fund be administered in a more cost effective way by a cheaper administrative structure.

Following further discussions the Training Advisory Group recommended to the CBF that the training scheme be co-ordinated by a consortium of RTOs associated with the community broadcasting sector, which would be responsible to the CBF through an advisory committee comprised of representatives of the relevant sector organisations.

The final scheme has yet to be announced, and the NEMBC remains concerned that the scheme may be over centralised and over administered, with too much money going to administration and too little going to stations to provide training.





MANY LANGUAGES, ONE VOICE

The youth ethnic broadcasters of the Multilingual Broadcasting Council of NT are more than just a voice for their generation and nationality.

Youth broadcasters from various language programs showed their versatility by designing and creating their own T-shirt, demonstrating how the medium can be a unifying voice.

The T-shirt was launched by Manager, Office of Multicultural Affairs (OMA) Jim Lauoris earlier this year as part of Harmony Day celebrations.

Multilingual Broadcasting Council of NT (INC) thanks the OMA for the Harmony Day sponsorship grant.

Youth broadcasters have been on the air since 1998.

These volunteer broadcasters present exciting programs that incorporate segments such as sport and music from all over the world, youth issues and community announcements. There are young volunteers involved with these programs from ethnic community groups, including Filipino, Indian, Greek and Tamil.

These groups broadcast live every week from 104.1 Top FM studios at the Charles Darwin University Casuarina campus.

New applicants such as Spanish, Cypriot youth and newly emerging groups including African and Taiwanese youth groups are keen to be allocated broadcasting times.

Ethnic radio gives migrant youth groups a great opportunity to profile and identify themselves within their wider community. All the youth groups have been striving to promote themselves to increase the audience reach.

At present there are 20 different language groups being involved in ethnic broadcasting.

targeted funding REVIEW

“...there are ethnic community programs across Australia that provide vital news and information in some 100 languages”.

Approximately half of the funding which ethnic broadcasters receive from the federal government comes under the heading of targeted funding. Earlier this year the government announced that there would be a review of this funding, carried out by the Department of Finance. While this type of review is not unusual, it can be critical for ethnic broadcasters. The Department of Finance could recommend that this funding be stopped, or they could recommend that it be maintained at the present level or increased. Clearly this is of vital concern to ethnic broadcasters.

The principle role of the NEMBC is to represent our members interests and other relevant bodies. Recently the Secretariat has been working with the NEMBC Executive and with ethnic broadcasters to put the case for increased funding to the federal government.

A summary of the submission we made to the review follows.

Ethnic community broadcasting is Australia's largest language laboratory. It pays social, cultural and economic dividends.

It provides support and information to new settlers, comfort and companionship to the elderly, and has helped Australia grow from a marginal British outpost on the fringe of Asia to a confident multi-cultural society able to handle the diversity and complexity of the modern world. Support for ethnic community broadcasting is an investment in a peaceful and tolerant present, and a prosperous future.

Currently there are ethnic community programs across Australia that provide vital news and information in some 100 languages. In addition, these programs provide important links between migrant groups and the wider community

According to the 2001 Census 20% of the population speak a language other than English at home.

Community radio stations encourage people from different cultures to come together as volunteer broadcasters sharing a common resource, rather than stay isolated in their own communities.

Appropriate

In recent years the government has identified support for programs for new and emerging

communities, and programs for young people, as a special priority.

Because of its flexibility ethnic community radio has been far more effective in responding to these priorities than the governments own service, the SBS. The SBS is networked and centralised. Ethnic community radio is locally based and locally produced, able to respond to local conditions. The six major capital city ethnic community¹ stations devote nearly twice as many hours to programs in these categories as their SBS equivalents.² Ethnic community radio provides programs in the languages of 42 new and emerging communities.³

Efficient.

Government support for ethnic community radio costs \$39 per hour.⁴ Government support for SBS radio costs \$1600 per hour.⁵

Radio is a far more effective way of providing settlement information than printed material. Not only is it more timely, and cheaper to produce, but distribution is much faster and more cost effective

Ethnic community radio is volunteer based, community backed, and authoritative. As the former Minister for Citizenship and Multicultural Affairs, Hon Gary Hardgrave, has written, ethnic community broadcasters are “uniquely trusted by their communities”⁶

¹ 4EB (Brisbane), 2000FM (Sydney), 1CMS (Canberra), 3ZZZ (Melbourne), 5EBI (Adelaide), 6EBA (Perth)

² 208.5 hours per week for capital city community stations, compared to 139 hours per week from SBS Radio. Details are in the body of the attached submission.

³ The new and emerging communities currently broadcasting from community stations include:

Afghan, Albanian, Bangladeshi, Bosnia- Hercegovinian, Burmese, Cambodian & Hmong, Columbian, Cook Islands, Croatian, Eritrean, Ethiopian (Oromo and Harari), Fijian, Ghana, Halaj, Indonesian, Iranian, Iraqi, Kimi, Kiribati, Korean, Kurdish, Mauri, Mexican, Pakistan (Punjabi), Papua New Guinean, Pacific Islanders, Russian, Samoan, Serbian, Sierra Leone, Slovenian, Somali, South African, Sri Lankan (Sinhala and Tamil), Sudanese, Syrian, Taiwan, Tamil, Thai, Timorese, Tongan

⁴ “ Message to Ethnic and Multicultural Broadcasters”, The Ethnic Broadcaster, Autumn 2003

⁵ Community Broadcasting Foundation, Annual Report, 2003-4. This support only applies to programs broadcast between 6.00 am and midnight. Ethnic Community Radio broadcasts more than 1278 hours per week of original programs on just under 100 stations. Ethnic Community radio receives \$2.6 million in government funding.

⁶ Special Broadcasting Service, Annual Report, 2003-4. SBS Radio runs one national service, and has a second, local service in Sydney and Melbourne, and receives \$31.5 million in government funding. Between midnight and dawn SBS radio broadcasts 126 hours per week on each of its three stations.



AERTP LIVES



At its last meeting the NEMBC Executive decided to revive, in modified form, the Australian Ethnic Radio Training Project.

AERTP Mark II, as the project will be known, will provide training specifically designed for ethnic community broadcasters. The key features of the scheme are as follows:

- The training will follow the highly regarded AERTP curriculum which has been developed by the NEMBC over the past ten years.
- Training will be available at three levels – Level Two (Beginner), Level Three (Intermediate) and Level Four (Advanced) Certificates, which will bear the NEMBC logo, will be issued at station level. These certificates will be recognised by the National Ethnic and Multicultural Broadcasters Council. They will not necessarily be recognised by stations not affiliated with the NEMBC.
- Detailed notes for both trainers and trainees will be available for free download from the NEMBC web site.
- Resource materials will be provided to stations

undertaking AERTP training on CD free of charge, except for postage.

- The NEMBC office will offer advice and contact details regarding suitable trainers. However the selection of trainers, and any payment of trainers, will be the responsibility of the relevant station.

How will AERTP Mark II differ from a new training scheme to be administered by the Community Broadcasting Foundation?

The scheme administered by the CBF will cover all community radio stations, not just stations with ethnic broadcasters. The bulk of this fund will go to broadcasters in regional, remote and rural communities. It is likely that a very large proportion of the CBF's fund will be eaten up by administrative costs, which will serve to limit the funds available for training under this scheme. We are still awaiting formal notification of the final details of the CBF scheme, but on the information available to date we are greatly concerned that the CBF scheme may be over centralised, and that a very large proportion of the funding may be swallowed up in administrative costs. We have made these concerns known to the CBF, and have also advised

them that we are opposed to the charging of fees for the government funded course.

While some training under this scheme will be available to ethnic broadcasters in metropolitan areas, it is likely that places will be limited.

The NEMBC recommends that ethnic broadcasters consider applying for training through the scheme administered by the CBF. This scheme has the advantage that it has government funding support. However access to this scheme may be limited, and it may not be as flexible as you would like. Moreover, a fee may be charged. In contrast AERTP Mark II is flexible, involves a minimum of paperwork, offers you a maximum of choice and can be customised to suit your needs. Our scheme will use the established and well regarded AERTP curriculum, and you can use the trainer of your choice. However you will need to come to your own arrangements with the trainer that you use.

For more details about AERTP Mark II, or for more up to date information about the training scheme funded by the government through the CBF, contact the NEMBC Secretariat on (03) 9486 9549.



McDONALD'S RADIO

In the Winter 2003 edition of the Ethnic Broadcaster Norbert Lindberg from Wyong-Gosford Progressive Community Radio Inc (PCR-FM) wrote a description of how his station had successfully challenged a decision of the Australian Broadcasting Authority in the Federal Court.

PCR-FM began more than ten years ago and provided a volunteer based community radio service for the Gosford area in a range of community languages. Over this time it operated under a range of temporary licences. When the time came for the issue of a permanent licence the ABA issued the licence to Radio Rhema Gosford, which would have had the effect of taking PCR-FM off air.

Local status

PCR-FM had challenged the local status of Radio Rhema Newcastle, which was an existing licence holder in the Newcastle area. After applications had closed the ABA permitted Radio Rhema Newcastle to submit a new application on behalf of a new entity, Radio Rhema Gosford. A few weeks later the ABA issued a licence to Radio Rhema Gosford.

PCR-FM successfully challenged this action in the Federal Court, and the ABA was obliged to acknowledge that process was unfair and that the application from Radio Rhema Gosford was invalid.

The ABA later went through a new licence application process. Once again both PCR-FM and Radio Rhema Gosford were among the applicants. Once again the ABA awarded the

licence to Radio Rhema Gosford.

Quite apart from the procedural irregularities initially found by Justice Wilcox of the Federal Court, the NEMBC has a number of concerns about the award of the licence to Radio Rhema above a local group.

Radio Rhema Gosford and Radio Rhema Newcastle are both members of an organisation known as United Christian Broadcasters (UCB) according to the UCB web site. According to that site seventeen Rhema affiliates across Australia are associated with the UCB. Meanwhile the UCB also runs, *Vision FM* from the same office premises. UCB Chief Executive, Ian Worby, is also Chief Executive of *Vision FM*. *Vision FM* runs a network of 335 narrowcast radio stations throughout Australia. Narrowcast stations are licenced under different conditions to community stations, and are generally lower powered.

Not quite Rupert Murdoch

In total the web site says that some 357 radio stations (335 narrowcast and 22 community) are affiliated with UCB/*Vision Australia*. The Chief Executive of UCB and *Vision Australia*, Mr Ian Worby, may not be as powerful as Kerry Packer or Rupert Murdoch, but he does have extraordinary influence over radio in Australia. In addition to being the Chief Executive of *Vision Australia* and UCB, he was also listed in the October 2004 Newsletter of Rhema Sydney as a director of that aspirant station.

Some critics have described the UCB/*Vision FM* arrangement as a cartel. That is possibly going too far – it is probably

similar to the McDonalds or VIP model.

Influence

Our concern is not with the religious affiliation of the stations as such, but rather with the influence of the UCB/*Vision Australia* organisation over those stations. While *Vision Australia's* 335 stations run as a centrally organised network, with all programs coming from the *Vision FM* /UCB headquarters in Brisbane, the Rhema Network operates on a looser model. According to the UCB web site:

UCB Australia partners with a number of FM stations, owned and operated by the local community. These groups are mostly found in the larger towns and cities and often utilise the successful Rhema brand and format used in New Zealand. Founded on the principles and vision of UCB, these stations work in association with each other, with UCB Australia as the facilitator. Currently twenty two of these stations are broadcasting permanently.

The UCB web site reveals that UCB runs the following central functions:

- *UCB News ... Australia's only nationwide Christian worldview news service, which is heard hourly from 6 am - 8 pm every weekday....If you run a radio station, you can also access this news service through a satellite link. For stations that don't already have the necessary equipment to receive the signal via satellite, UCB Australia will supply a satellite dish and decoder to community*

**“As a station which has
broadcast in a wide range of community languages,
which depends on volunteer broadcasters,
and which is responsible to a local community,
PCR-FM has the support of the NEMBC.”**

*stations who need them, at cost price plus shipping.
· UCB Direct – mail order videos, DVDs, CDs, books etc..*

The claim that Rhema affiliates are independent stations “owned and operated by the local community” is open to question, particularly when we look at the relationship between Rhema Gosford, Rhema Newcastle and Rhema Sydney, and the various hats worn by Ian Worby and John Marks.

Of the eight broadcasters whose names and photographs appear on the Rhema Gosford web pages all but one are also on the staff of Rhema Newcastle. Furthermore John Marks, who is listed as the General Manager of Rhema Newcastle is also listed as the Interim General Manager of Rhema Gosford. We understand that Mr Marks is also a Director of United Christian Broadcasters Australia Limited and is also involved with Rhema Sydney. Moreover the two stations share the same email address for their advertising department, and share the same website.

Identity Confusion

There is further identity confusion. The Rhema Newcastle section of the combined website says:

With Rhema FM you have a target, dedicated audience; In 2002, our listeners raised a record of more than \$200,000 in less than 72 hours to enable Rhema FM to expand broadcasting capabilities and broaden our demographics to what they are today.

Meanwhile the Rhema Gosford section reads:

With Rhema FM you have a target, dedicated audience; In 2002, our listeners raised a record of more than \$200,000 in less than 72 hours to enable Rhema FM to expand broadcasting capabilities and broaden our demographics to what they are today.

Now that’s strange, because Rhema Gosford did not exist in 2002. The only way that the above statements could be true is if Rhema Gosford and Rhema Newcastle are effectively the same station.

Elsewhere on the web site the two Rhemas are making contradictory claims:

Rhema FM Gosford is the fastest growing Community radio station with an estimated listening audience upwards of 30,000 listeners a day. Rhema FM Gosford is a leader in the national Rhema network of 30 Rhema stations....

Rhema FM Newcastle is the fastest growing Community radio station with an estimated listening audience upwards of 30,000 listeners a day. Rhema FM Newcastle is a leader in the national Rhema network of 30 Rhema stations

Both claim to be the “fastest growing community radio station”, both claim to be leaders of the “national Rhema network” and both claim to have the same number of listeners. Gosford’s claim to have the same number

of listeners as Newcastle is unlikely because it has a smaller coverage area, a smaller staff and has not been on air so long.

Again the only way that these claims can be true is if Rhema Gosford and Rhema Newcastle are effectively the same station.

This raised a broader question about the Rhema network, or franchise. With both commercial and national broadcasters becoming increasingly networked the assumption was that the community broadcasting sector would be different in a number of ways. It was assumed that community stations would be locally controlled and locally staffed, and that the on air broadcasters would be primarily local volunteers from the community.

However the Rhema network seems to be based on a professional model with the great majority of broadcasters being paid employees, while volunteers are relegated to menial backroom tasks. With a strong central office able to control 335 Vision Australia stations and influence 22 Rhema affiliate stations there is a question about the degree to which local communities exercise real control. When individuals like Ian Worby and John Marks wear the number of hats that they do, there is further reason for concern.

As a station which has broadcast in a wide range of community languages, which depends on volunteer broadcasters, and which is responsible to a local community, PCR-FM has the support of the NEMBC.

Likely to Incite Hatred

The Australian Broadcasting Authority has made a formal finding that commercial broadcaster Festival City Broadcasters (Radio 5AA in Adelaide) broadcast a program, in the *Bob Francis Show* “which was likely to have incited or perpetuated hatred against or vilified Aboriginal people on the basis of their race”.

Many people would regard this finding as an understatement. The conduct of the station, and the broadcaster involved, should be widely exposed. Unfortunately it appears that this incident has received little reporting in the mainstream media. The Advertiser, the only daily newspaper in Adelaide, the home town of Bob Francis, carried a short report, but gave no details about the contents of the program.

The Advertiser article quoted Francis as saying “there’s no way that I’m a racist”. I suggest that readers should make their own judgement about that claim. The full text of the ABA report can be found on the Internet¹, but this summary will give readers a good idea of the content of the program.

The program in question related to a riot by Aboriginal people in Redfern following the death, in controversial circumstances, of Aboriginal teenager TJ Hickey, 17. There were allegations that he was being pursued by police at the time of his death.

“The conduct of the station, and the broadcaster involved should be widely exposed .”

According to the ABA report Bob Francis introduced the issue like this:

The Aboriginal elders – have a listen to this;listen, listen, sit and listen; put your ears close to the radio – the Aboriginal elders in Sydney have called the riots in Sydney a ‘display of grief’. [Blows a ‘raspberry’] How dare you call it a display of grief? You dirty, rotten bastards. Getting out there and fighting the police in a situation like that, and calling that a ‘display of grief’? It was a display of

the worst type of behaviour I’ve ever seen occurring in Australia here. If you’re a member of an Aboriginal community, give me a call and let’s have an argument about it.

Shortly after Francis related a comment from a listener. The listener, according to Francis, had said:

You ever noticed how the police have to talk to leaders of the Aboriginal community after periods of trouble involving Aborigines? Yet if white Australians were involved, do police talk to leaders of the white community? Seems odd to me, what do you think?

Francis responded:

Steve, you’ve got me, you smooth-talking devil. I can’t believe that, it really bugs me. People are so bloody nice, we’re getting so bloody do-goody-goody. And we need to stick it right up them as far as I’m concerned.

The presenter invited listeners to phone in, and later the following exchange took place between listener Keith and the presenter:

KEITH: They should just demolish it (Redfern, where the riot occurred) and relocate the people.

BOB FRANCIS: The do-gooders would move in and say, “Where do you put those people?” I don’t care!

According to the ABA report Francis again referred to the alleged description of the Redfern riot as a display of grief by blowing another raspberry and saying “Display of grief! In your bum!”

In an exchange with another caller, Michael, Francis supported statements from Michael to the effect that Aboriginal people were reluctant to work.

When Michael referred to the highly respected Aboriginal leader Charles Perkins, Francis commented “Pig’s bum”.

Another caller, Gary, suggested that Redfern should be bulldozed, and remarked that if he, Gary, had



been a policeman on duty at the riot he would have emptied his gun into the crowd. Here is the ABA's account of the exchange:

GARY: Bob, on the ferals of Redfern, mate, let me tell you if I was, or if I or yourself were in power in New South Wales, those undesirables would be locked up, no doubt about it.

FRANCIS: The whole of Redfern -

GARY: Should be bulldozed.

FRANCIS: Should be absolutely bulldozed. And I want to hear from all the do-gooders who say, "Oh, goodness me, what would you do with all the people who live there?" Bloody stiff cheese!

Later in the conversation

GARY: You and I pay taxes and our tax goes to people like them, OK? That aren't prepared to work. They're not prepared to work.

Francis later commented that he felt "sorry for the poor bloody police" and Gary commented:

GARY: I tell you what, mate, if I was a copper over there and had emptied a few – er – few rounds of my firearm, mate, let me tell you, I wouldn't have missed any of them.

FRANCIS: Well, mate, you see, the point is, you can't do that. Everything is so touchy in situations like that.

Another caller, Anton returned to the allegation that Aboriginal people are lazy.

ANTON: These helpless, useless, lazy people, if they don't like the system which supports them, which gives them medical health, which gives them education, which gives them housing, gives them all the facilities all we taxpayers take for granted, if they don't bloody like it, why don't they go back to the bloody bush!

FRANCIS: Well, you see, that would be classified as being very – ah – very racist, but I've allowed you to say it, because I know that the majority of people in Australia think exactly the way you do. And I'm sick of people being so bloody kind, and nice, and

pleasant, and being, you know, politically correct about the whole situation.

In deciding whether or not the broadcast was likely to incite racial hatred the Australian Broadcasting Authority found that:

- The presenter deduced from the Redfern riot a generalised disgrace pertaining to all Aboriginal people.
- The broadcast suggested that laziness was characteristic of all Aboriginal people.
- The broadcast suggested that Aboriginal people were undeserving of sympathy. For example, Francis repeatedly said that he did not care what happened to Aboriginal people if their Redfern homes were demolished.
- The use of pejorative terms and coarse language, while the language in itself may not have offended the programs intended audience, contributed to a highly-charged emotional atmosphere and was a factor contributing to the likely effect of inciting hatred against Aboriginal people.

“I’m sick of people being so bloody kind, and nice, and pleasant, and being, you know, politically correct about the whole situation.”

The ABA found that not only had the station broadcast material that was likely to have incited racial hatred, but that had also failed to respond to a written complaint from a listener who wrote to the station.

What was the punishment for these breaches? The ABA has taken no action, except to find that there were two breaches of the Code of Practice, and to note that Bob Francis, and others will be given “training and assistance” by station 5AA, and that the station will monitor its program output.

In March of 2005, shortly following the broadcast, 5AA topped the radio ratings for Adelaide.

1 http://www.aba.gov.au/newspubs/radio_TV/investigations/broadcast_operations/documents/radio/2005/1395_5AA.pdf

GIVING NEW HORIZONS to our mind

By Darce Cassidy

The process of watering down the White Australia Policy began, slowly and cautiously, after the second world war, but it wasn't until 1973 that Al Grassby, Immigration Minister in the Whitlam government, declared it dead and buried. While confirming that the White Australia Policy is indeed dead, Gwenda Tavan concludes *The Long Slow Death of White Australia* with a comment on "the power of the dead to haunt future generations." In Australia's case, she wrote, "race remains the proverbial skeleton in the closet".

In the early part of the twentieth century the skeleton was on full view. Proponents of the White Australia Policy were unashamedly racist. However by the second half of the century, conscious of a need to maintain good relationships with Asia, the language began to change.

Reading this book as the Howard government announced measures to soften its policy of mandatory detention of asylum seekers I wondered if it would take another twenty years to exorcise what could be described as the ghost of White Australia, the policy of mandatory detention.

Just as both of the major parties today support a policy of mandatory detention, there was also bi-partisan support for the White Australia Policy for most of its life. Behind the scenes however, there was a pragmatic acknowledgement that the policy was damaging Australia's reputation, and a gradual and at times secretive softening of the policy.

I first became aware of this in the early 1960s when, as a young student, I joined the NSW Association for Immigration Reform. This was to be my first serious political involvement. All fired up to denounce the White Australia Policy, the Menzies government and the Calwell opposition, I was cautioned by Dr Ken Rivett, the leading figure

in the movement for immigration reform, that too strident an approach would be counter productive. There were elements in the government, and in the bureaucracy, he said, that wanted to move away from the White Australia Policy, but they feared a backlash if this were done too openly. Our role should be to work in a quiet and reasoned way on public opinion, while progressive forces within the government slowly whittled away at White Australia.

A fellow student at Sydney University, Phillip Ruddock, was sympathetic to our aims. He was President of the Pennant Hills Branch of the Young Liberals, and he invited me to address a meeting of the Young Liberals on the issue. Also at this meeting was the then National President of the Young Liberals, John Howard. Both Howard and Ruddock were happy to see the case against White Australia put to their members, but carefully avoided committing themselves in public. It was obvious that both would go further in the world of parliamentary politics.

It was this slow behind the scenes dismantling of the White Australia Policy that has led some to argue that the abolition of the White Australia Policy was the work of elites, and that it never had

In Australia's case, she wrote, "race remains the proverbial skeleton in the closet".

the informed consent of the Australian people. Gwenda Tavan quotes sociologist Katherine Betts as arguing that the dismantling of White Australia was the result

of an elite conspiracy. This conspiracy, Betts suggested, failed to convert White Australia supporters by reason and evidence, and left them "unconverted and outmanoeuvred." This, it was argued, had resulted in growing public resentment.

Tavan's book clearly shows that there was a great deal of timidity, and a degree of secrecy, in the way in which the policy



was modified. There was a tendency to use behind the scenes administrative changes, rather than parliamentary legislation, to effect change. But despite this, Tavan's account convincingly demonstrates that, whatever their predecessors may have done, both the Whitlam and Fraser governments were open and forthright in declaring the White Australia policy abolished.

It would be difficult to be more forthright than Al Grassby who toured Asia to promote his government's reforms to its immigration policy. In the Phillipines he said, in typical Grassby style, "It is dead. Give me a shovel and I will bury it."

The Fraser government made no attempt to undo the work of Grassby and Whitlam. On the contrary Fraser, assisted by Petro Georgio, increased support for multiculturalism and, most notably, welcomed thousands of refugees from Indochina.

The Long Slow Death of White Australia is meticulously researched and lucidly written. It calmly and convincingly demolishes the argument that the White Australia Policy was abolished without the consent of the Australian people, and it documents the gradual changes in immigration policy, and the significant changes in public opinion over years. It shows how the policy moved from prohibition through a policy of assimilation, to a policy of integration and then to one of multiculturalism.

Some of the reformers such as Richard Casey and Arthur Tange appear to have been motivated by pragmatic considerations, including the need to build good relationships with Asian countries. Others, like many in the immigration reform movements, were motivated by opposition to racism.

"..getting to know people from other lands would 'deepen our emotional life, extend the range of our imagination, and give new horizons to our mind'."

Gwenda Tavan reveals that one, the Reverend Alan Walker, a Methodist minister, was years ahead of his time. No doubt he was opposed to racism, and wanted good relationships with our Asian neighbours, but in a 1947 pamphlet he went beyond arguments based on pragmatism or altruism to suggest that the White Australia policy had to go for our own good, and not just for the good of people wanting to settle here. Arguing that White Australia had shaped a narrow and parochial Australian soul, he wrote that getting to know people from other lands would "deepen our emotional life, extend the range of our imagination, and give new horizons to our mind."

At a time the commitment of both major parties to multiculturalism seems to be declining, Gwenda Tavan has done well to remind us of Alan Walker's words.

The Long Slow Death of White Australia, by Gwenda Tavan, is published by Scribe Publications.



REGIONAL, REMOTE, RADICAL:

AUSTRALIAN COMMUNITY BROADCASTING AUDIENCES TALK BACK

The qualitative audience research project examining community broadcasting audiences around Australia has announced the next phase of its work which will involve a range of audience focus groups with ethnic community broadcasting audiences.

On the advice of the NEMBC, the project team from Griffith University in Brisbane has settled on 11 languages and related programs that will be studied early next year as part of the project.

The Qualitative Audience Project has received funding from the Australian Research Council and is also supported financially by the Community Broadcasting Foundation, CBAA and DCITA. The qualitative audience project is quite separate from the quantitative study conducted last year by McNair Ingenuity which did not include the ethnic broadcasting sector.

The project team is currently working on completing audience focus groups, community group interviews and station manager interviews for the generalist metropolitan and regional stations, with a further round of fieldwork being undertaken in a range of remote, regional and urban Indigenous communities.

The ethnic component of the project will kick off around February next year, when audience focus groups and interviews will begin with a range of programs and their listeners from around the nation.

The following language groups and related programs have been chosen for study after consideration by the Executive of the NEMBC:

- **Plenty Valley fm 88.6 – Macedonian (established community)**
- **3CR – Vietnamese youth program**
- **3ZZZ – Sudanese program (emerging community) and Turkish program (established community)**
- **4EB – Chinese youth program (established) and Greeks Seniors program (established).**
- **5EB1 – Tongan program (emerging community)**
- **TEN73 Border FM – Serbian (both emerging & established) and Croatian (both emerging & established)**
- **104.1TOP FM – Filipino/Tagalog (established community) and Indonesian (emerging) program.**

These stations have all been contacted and advised of their selection. We are awaiting confirmation of their intention to participate in the project. Once individual program representatives are contacted, we can begin to design a method suitable to these specialist audiences. We will be largely guided by those involved with the program for culturally appropriate methods to ensure optimum participation. We will continue laying the foundations for the ethnic audience fieldwork in the coming months to enable the focus group discussions to occur (as per the schedule) in the first half of 2006.

Part of the method will involve identifying potential translators to assist with the operation of some of the focus groups, and to also assist with the translation of the recorded data after the research is complete. We will be liaising further with the NEMBC to identify translators from the various communities and regions selected. Furthermore, the researchers will be taking advice from the NEMBC, translators and program presenters/researchers regarding culturally appropriate research methods for the ethnic audience component of the project.

A timeline for the ethnic audience research should see most of the data collected by May-June 2006 with data analysis and reporting of the findings to occur in the latter half of 2006. The preliminary results will be presented to the NEMBC National Conference in 2006 and will also be contained in a range of other conference papers and publications emerging from the broader study.

The researchers on the project are associated with Griffith University's Centre for Public Culture and Ideas. Broadcasters who are interested further in the project can contact Senior Researcher Kerrie Foxwell, k.foxwell@griffith.edu.au, or any of the Chief Investigators: Associate Professor Michael Meadows, m.meadows@griffith.edu.au Dr Susan Forde, s.forde@griffith.edu.au Jacqui Ewart, j.ewart@griffith.edu.au.



THE PASSING OF AN ERA

Cav. Alessandro (*Alex*) Lutero, President for 27 years of the Multicultural Radio & TV Association of WA Inc. (*licensee of World Radio 6EBA 95.3 FM*) passed away on Tuesday 19 July 2005, after a long and debilitating illness, aged 82.

He is survived by his wife Joyce, daughters Teresa and Anna, Sister Franca and brother-in-law Dale and son-in-law Maurice.

In a letter to the Lutero family, NEMBC President George Zangalis wrote, "He was the founder, not only of Perth's Ethnic Community Radio Station 6EBA, but also of the national body of ethnic and multicultural broadcasters, the NEMBC.

Alex served the NEMBC with distinction as President and Executive member.

On his retirement he was awarded NEMBC's highest honour of life membership.

Alex's love of literature, music, food and dancing left an ever lasting and warm impression on those who met and worked with him".

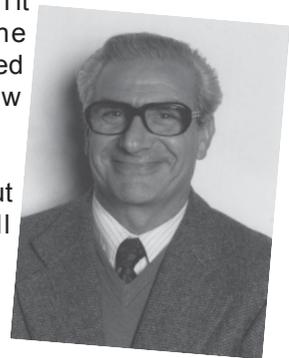
A celebration of his life was held at St. Joseph's

Catholic Church, Subiaco on Tuesday 26th July 2005 with approx 250 persons in attendance including the Italian Vice-Consul for Western Australia. Alex's coffin was draped in an Italian flag made up of red, white and green flowers from the MRTA of WA Inc.

After the service, many of the congregation shared afternoon tea and their reminiscences of Alex, in the garden of his Subiaco home. His pride and joy, a three-tiered ornamental fountain (*built with love by Alex*) was re-commissioned the day before the service.

It is important to record that ethnic community broadcasting in Western Australia would not have seen the light of day when it did, were it not for the tenacious and determined work of Alex and a few stalwart supporters.

Alex is sorely missed, but he and that smile will always watch over us.



3ZZZ welcomes jo!

Fresh from managing the Melbourne youth station, SYN FM, Jo Curtin has arrived at full-time ethnic station 3ZZZ with enthusiasm and energy. But she's not the only one from SYN FM to have cut her teeth in the youth station and then moved on.

"So many of last year's staff and volunteer crew at SYN FM moved on to employment in the media – it really is the breeding ground for tomorrow's media makers," says Jo. While Jo has found a new home at full-time ethnic radio station, 3ZZZ, her colleagues have found work at community

stations 3MBS, 3RRR, and at other media outlets including the Herald Sun, the ABC, the community radio satellite news service and Triple J.

"I'm really hoping that some of my experience with young volunteers will help me encourage youth involvement at 3ZZZ," she says. "Plus, I'm hoping that the young ethnic broadcasters from Serbia, Somalia and other places that were trained at SYN will come across to 3ZZZ." Broadcasters at SYN must be aged under-26, and the station has a high turnover of programs to encourage high levels of access – Jo hopes that the broadcasters who have had their turn on youth radio will find a longer-term home at 3ZZZ one day, just like she has. "The community radio sector is such a dynamic family – serving such a diverse range of needs in the community. I'm just glad I'm a part of it."

An average day for Jo at 3ZZZ involves assisting broadcasters and other volunteers, grant writing, answering emails, policy development and working on current projects. In the past month she has assisted the NEMBC by following up some Victorian stations for feedback, both for the NEMBC Conference and for the NEMBC's targeted funding submission. "For me, working in a team and enjoying my work is so important, and I have found the work at 3ZZZ to be fun, challenging and rewarding," says Jo, who has worked for 3ZZZ for nearly four months. "The highlight of my work is meeting and assisting broadcasters – their diverse backgrounds have helped me learn more about the world – and of course, the broadcasters have such energy and enjoyment for their work, and that rubs off on us staff."

Ahmed's presenting 'easy listening' for 2AAA listeners!

The Multicultural section of 2AAA-FM, Wagga Wagga, is very excited about their newest member, Ahmed Diyab, who has been presenting his program "Rhythm of Africa" in the Hararin and Amharic languages since April 2005.

Born in Ethiopia, his family left his homeland because the country was unstable, with war conflict, and the family could see no future. They left for Egypt where they successfully applied for immigration to Australia. They arrived in 1991 and settled in Melbourne.

The first years were difficult, unable to speak any English and experiencing the clashes of a different culture. Ahmed graduated from high school and worked in various areas as a salesman and photographer.

In 2000 he went back to Ethiopia to visit family and toured extensively for six months trying to catch up on history, tradition and culture, which he was too young to appreciate when he first left.

Upon his return he worked for a while for a mobile phone company before applying to Charles Sturt University, Wagga Wagga in 2004, where he is now studying Multimedia and Graphic design.

He enjoys the more laidback attitude and friendliness of the local people as compared to the perceived tensions in Melbourne, and loves the multicultural mix of the students at CSU.

Besides his fortnightly Ethiopian program he also hosts a monthly session of "Sunday Easy Mix" which, as the title states, is easy listening.



Voluntary work at 3ZZZ

I have first heard about the 3ZZZ radio when I have decided to join the City of Whittlesea Volunteers.

The people who had interviewed me had suggested me to call the 3ZZZ Manager and ask him if they are in need of someone to help around the office.

Mr Martin Wright the Station Manager has told me to come to the Station and I did.

I met Mr Wright and Mrs Annette Parton and we discussed what sort of work experience is that I am looking for. We agreed that I could start the following week.

I remember that I left the station with a pleasant feeling.

From the first day of my involvement in radio everyone was supportive and helpful and I felt accepted and part of the team. I worked well with Annette who was my mentor.

She had taught me everything I know about the station's everyday administration routine.

I was asked for the opinion many times. My work at the station had always been appreciated and my ideas had been accepted.



Dobrovoljni rad u 3ZZZ

Prvi puta sam cula za Radio 3ZZZ kada sam postala clan volontera u City of Whittlesea Volunteers.

Razgovarala sam sa clanovima uprave o tome sta bih zeljela da radim I oni su me ohrabрили da stupim u kontakt sa

Menagerom 3ZZZ Radio Stanice, Gospodinom Martinom Wright.

Nazvala sam Gospodina Martina I dogovorila da dodjem u Stanicu na razgovor.

Kada sam dosla na razgovor upoznala sam Gospodina Martina I Gospodju Annette Parton. Razgovarali smo o tome sta bih ja voljela da radim u Stanici.

Ja sam zeljela da steknem malo iskustva u administraciji pa smo odlucili da pocnem sa radom od sljedece nedjelje. Sjecam se da sam napustila 3ZZZ sa osjecajem zadovoljstva.

Od prvog dana rada u 3ZZZ svi zaposleni su mi davali podrsku I pomoc pa sam se osjecala prihvacena I kao dio tima. Radila sam u kancelariji sa Gospodjom Parton koja mi je bila mentor. Ona me je naucila sve sto znam o svakodnevnom radu administracije u 3ZZZ. Cesto sam bila konsultovana za misljenje. Moj trud je bio cijenjen a moje ideje su bile prihvacene u vecini slucajeva.

Nermina Mulabegovic

3ZZZ



NEMBC'S TONY MANICAROS AWARD NOW OPEN!

AWARD GUIDELINES

The Tony Manicaros Award is an annual award to fund a project of significance for ethnic community broadcasting. It is open to stations, programming groups and individuals. Proposals that will be considered for the award include projects which:

- produce special programming of significance to a national audience, specific target group or to mark significant historic or present day events
- produce programming across a number of stations as part of a festival, to celebrate a significant event, etc.
- assist with oral history, documenting or archiving of material of significance for ethnic community broadcasting
- produce cultural information or programming of benefit to ethnic community broadcasting
- produce and distribute information of benefit to ethnic programmers or stations with ethnic programming
- provide specialised training for broadcasters and particularly broadcasters under represented in ethnic community broadcasting
- undertake study in the media that would assist a programme or station in its programming, technical, administrative or management development
- develop equipment of benefit to the sector

Preference will be given to projects that are significant for the ethnic community

broadcasting sector. Creative and innovative projects are encouraged. Preference will be given to projects that would have difficulty receiving funding or sufficient funding from other sources

CONDITIONS OF THE AWARD

Funding of up to \$1500 will be made to the winner of the award.

Projects must be completed within 6 months.

An individual applying for training must demonstrate they are of low income.

The NEMBC is to be given permission to use the project for non-commercial purposes

A successful applicant cannot reapply in the following year. The award is a one off grant.

INFORMATION ABOUT THE AWARD

The winner of the award will be announced annually at the NEMBC conference.

The decision of the Tony Manicaros Award Trustees is final.

As an equal opportunity organisation we welcome applications from young people, women and emerging communities.

Contact the National Ethnic and Multicultural Broadcasters' Council for more details on how to apply: nembc@nembc.org.au or (03) 9486 9549.

Visit www.nembc.org.au to download an application form

NATIONAL ETHNIC & MULTICULTURAL BROADCASTERS' CONFERENCE 2005

**Multicultural Community Broadcasting:
Empowering & Connecting
Communities**

NOVEMBER 25 - 27

MERCURE HOTEL

Corner Gheringhap Street and Myers Street
GEELONG, VICTORIA

**Multicultural Community Broadcasting:
Australia's Prime Multicultural
& Multilingual Institution
Broadcasting in over 100 languages
with over 2000 volunteers**

A Partnership between:



The Conference is proudly supported by:



Friday 25th of November

11:00 - 1:00 Registration
1:00 Conference Opening
The Strength &
Significance of
Ethnic Community
Broadcasting
2:20 PLENARY
Funding Cuts for
Ethnic Community
Broadcasting
& Other Migrant
Services
3:45 WORKSHOPS
Youth Forum /
Working & Engaging
with Communities

4:30 WORKSHOPS
Networking & Special
Interest groups
7:00 CONFERENCE
RECEPTION

Saturday 26th of November

9:30 PLENARY
Women & Broadcasting
11:00 PLENARY
Empowering New &
Emerging Communities
12:00 PLENARY
Multiculturalism - A
Core Australian Value
1:00 Lunch

1:45 WORKSHOPS
Youth: Plug In /
Improve your
Communication
Skills
2:45 WORKSHOPS
Interviewing
techniques /
Ethnic Grants
4:05 WORKSHOPS
Youth Report / Rural
& Regional
Broadcasters
7:30 CONFERENCE DINNER

Sunday 27th of November

9:00 - 1:00 NEMBC AGM

* Program subject to amendments

Benefits of Attending the Conference

- * The Conference will provide a space for networking and making connection with other ethnic broadcasters.
- * The Conference will enable you to gain skills and knowledge to improve your radio program.
- * The Conference will provide a forum to discuss issues concerning ethnic community broadcasting around Australia.
- * It's the first time the NEMBC Conference is being held in a regional area - so come along and see the great sites of Geelong and its surrounding areas.

**Any questions about
the Conference,
please contact:**

PO Box 1144
Collingwood VIC 3066
Phone:
(03) 9486 9549
Fax:
(03) 9415 1818
Email:
admin@nembc.org.au
Web:
www.nembc.org.au



NEMBC CONFERENCE

INFORMATION & REGISTRATION

Venue and dates

- * The conference theme is "Multicultural Community Broadcasting: Empowering & Connecting Communities"
- * The conference will be held on Friday 25th November to Sunday 27th November 2004, at the Mercure Hotel, corner of Gheringhap and Myers Streets in Geelong. The Mercure Hotel's website www.mercuregeelong.com.au provides accommodation details.

Registration

Please note: **Early Bird Registrations** must be made by **Friday 28th October**.

- * NEMBC members just **\$125**
- * Concession registration rate of **\$100** available for all young people (under 30), students and pension/benefit recipients.
- * Registration for non-NEMBC members is **\$200**

Please note: Registrations received after Friday 28th October

- * NEMBC members are **\$155**
- * Concession registration rate of **\$130**
- * Registration for non-NEMBC members is **\$230**
- * The NEMBC always aims to keep registration costs for this national three-day conference as low as possible. Registration includes **morning and afternoon tea** all weekend, a **reception** to open the conference on Friday night, and **lunch** on Saturday. The Conference Dinner costs **\$45**. Delegates are to make their own dinner arrangements on other nights.

NEMBC Membership costs just \$25 per year (includes GST) per programming group

- * If you are not already a member, join now and save \$100 on the cost of registration!

Travel Subsidies for Official Station Delegates

- * **Travel subsidies from the following capital cities will be at least:**

Brisbane -----	\$ 100.00	Sydney -----	\$ 90.00
Hobart -----	\$ 75.00	Darwin -----	\$ 225.00
Perth -----	\$ 222.50	Adelaide -----	\$ 85.00
Canberra -----	\$ 107.00		

These are the minimum amounts of subsidy to be paid. If finances permit a slightly higher subsidy may be available.

If you do not live in a capital city an additional subsidy to cover the travel costs to the nearest capital city will be available.

Station Delegates with voting rights at the **NEMBC AGM** (Sunday morning 27 November) will need to forward a letter of appointment signed by the President, Secretary or Manager of your station or ethnic umbrella group by Friday 11th November 2005 to **NEMBC AGM, PO Box 1144, Fitzroy VIC 3066**

For more information: (03) 9486 9549

nembc@nembc.org.au

www.nembc.org.au

PO Box 1144, Collingwood VIC 3066



PLEASE INSERT "2005
CONFERENCE
REGISTRATION
FORM.PDF"



'94.7 The Pulse' has a long tradition of providing the community of Geelong and its surrounding regions with a relevant and informative community radio broadcast. The idea for a public radio station in the Geelong region was initiated in November 1984 at a public meeting. After several test broadcasts and further lobbying, the committee received an application for a license hearing in early 1988. The station adopted the call sign of 3YYR-FM and commenced full time broadcasting on May 1, 1988.

The station went through a number of name changes before settling as 94.7 The Pulse in 2001. In recent times Diversitat has assumed the management of the station in order to secure the stations long term future, after a turbulent recent past. The station is currently undertaking the onerous task of re-establishing itself as an important component in the fabric of the Geelong community.

Diversitat, formerly known as the Geelong Ethnic Communities Council (GECC) was established in 1976 to provide a united voice for, and advocate on behalf of, ethnic groups and the general

migrant population in Geelong and surrounding regions. Diversitat was originally founded by 5 regional ethnic groups and is now comprised of 33 affiliated groups and became an incorporated body in 1983. Diversitat represents the interests of ethnic groups and the general population in Geelong and surrounding regions and has a close working relationship with local indigenous groups. Diversitat is also a regional leader in the provision of aged care, youth, employment and training services and delivers over 50 community service programs for both migrants and the broader community.

Diversitat became the licensee of 94.7 The Pulse after the station had encountered significant financial difficulties and the Geelong Community Radio Co-Operative was no longer able to continue operations. Diversitat recognised that 94.7 The Pulse provided an important service to the community, particularly those ethnic communities that were able to broadcast programs in their own languages, and are committed to securing the long term future of the station.

"94.7 The Pulse" is of vital importance to the people of

Geelong and it's surrounding districts as it is the regions only broad based community radio station. Broadcasting 24 hours a day, 7 days a week we provide a diverse range of programs that cater for an extensive cross section of the local community.

The station is committed to providing the local community with timely and accurate information about what is happening in the Geelong region. The station is also committed to supporting local arts, music, theatre and community groups. Our programming includes news, current affairs, specialist music programs, local sport, multicultural programs, youth programs and lifestyle programs.

Diversitat and 94.7 The Pulse are proud to be involved in community broadcasting and to produce high quality community radio for the people of this region. We look forward to the opportunity to continue to make a contribution to the development of the regional community and to hosting the 2005 NEMBC conference.

Jason Beveridge
Station Manager

3ZZZ Melbourne's Ethnic Community Radio Station

The last weekend of November sees the NEMBC 2005 Conference hosted for the first time in a Regional venue. Two Victorian Ethnic stations will co-host this year's conference, 3ZZZ, Australia's oldest and largest community ethnic broadcaster and Pulse, Geelong's new kid on the block.

Although this isn't the first conference which 3ZZZ has hosted it is the most exciting with the opportunity to work with Pulse and to take the NEMBC into one of Australia's most vibrant multicultural regional communities. Geelong has long relied on a diverse multicultural population to work in its factories particularly Ford and this has become more varied with the arrival of refugees and new and emerging communities. The importance of these people to local and Australian communities

will be reinforced with the conference focusing on it's theme of 'Empowering & Connecting Communities'.

For 3ZZZ with a year planned to celebrate 30 years of Ethnic Broadcasting and expanding the role of new and emerging communities and youth in its broadcasting the 2005 Conference and its theme couldn't be more appropriate. The changing face of our audience, the apparent rise in attacks on multiculturalism and the ideals of tolerance and acceptance of diverse races and faiths which has made modern Australia such an exciting nation are just a small number of the challenges which confront us. I have no doubt that the conference will go a long way towards opening these and other challenges to scrutiny and discussion, we can all learn from one another what ever our station size or age.

The 19 years which 3ZZZ has been operating under its present name has seen many changes in ethnic broadcasting with our broadcasting extending to over 65 languages and 100 communities. Whether refugee, long established, large or small every community we work with has its own individual characteristics which need to be recognised, nurtured and respected. Older communities need to work with new ones, older broadcasters with the young, religions to foster tolerance and radio stations to provide high quality relevant programming. I believe sharing and learning through the 2005 NEMBC Conference will foster these ideals.

Martin Wright OAM
Station Manager



ALL THINGS NEW FOR NEMBC YOUTH

The previous few months have seen all things new for the NEMBC Youth Committee.

In their May meeting this year, the NEMBC Youth Committee voted and appointed a new chairperson.

Anthony Colombo, who has been the NSW Rep for NEMBC Youth committee since 2001, was voted as the new Chair. He has been a part of the team at Radio 2000FM since 1999 where he is involved in a weekly Italian youth program as well as a weekly multicultural show. Over the years, Anthony has been involved in many youth organisations and projects with which he brings a variety of skills and experience to this position.

The position of chair allows membership to the NEMBC executive committee and on receiving and accepting the position, Anthony said "I look forward to this position and becoming an active member of the NEMBC Executive and making a valuable contribution on behalf of ethnic youth and ethnic community broadcasters in general".

"I look forward to making a valuable contribution on behalf of ethnic youth and ethnic community broadcasters in general." Anthony Colombo, NSW

The NEMBC Youth Committee would also like to welcome Adam Lo to the team. Adam joins us from 4EB, Brisbane and has been in the scene of ethnic community radio for six years. He started out as a humble broadcaster with limited broadcasting experience on a Cantonese youth program entitled "Durian Club" in

Radio 4EB. Six years later, he found myself possessing a variety of skills, experiences and roles in radio broadcasting and also learnt a great deal about his own culture and the culture of many other ethnic groups.

In 2002, he was co-opted into the Board of Directors at Radio 4EB FM as a youth representative and in 2003, was elected to be a Board Director by the members of the Station. In 2004, he became the convenor of the Chinese group and the President of the Chinese Ethnic Broadcasting Association of Queensland.

Adam is looking forward to the experience of joining the NEMBC Youth Committee, and said "I look forward to the many challenges and fun times ahead as a Youth Committee member of the NEMBC. I definitely look forward to meeting up with some of the members of the Youth Committee in which I have met in previous years. It will also be awesome to work with Zulejha, our youth coordinator. To sum up, it is going to be great!"

The NEMBC youth committee has currently been working hard in recent years to increase and maintain youth involvement in ethnic community broadcasting.

They are currently involved in several projects, including a Multicultural Youth Compilation CD titled 'Culture Shock'. The Culture Shock project is well under way again with the project being re-launched in early August with plans to launch the completed CD compilation later this year.

Another successful project that the Youth Committee have been involved in is 'Plug In'. Plug In has been successful in WA and VIC, and another event is currently being planned to be held early 2006 in Hobart, Tasmania with seed funding having been secured by the Hobart City Council.

For further information on any of the above mentioned projects or to get in contact with Anthony Colombo regarding future projects or ideas you would like to share, contact youth@nembc.org.au

3CR, Express Media and the NEMBC – a successful partnership for young people!

In 2003, 3CR and Express Media, along with Workplace Learning Initiatives, approached the NEMBC with a project idea to provide literacy and multimedia training to young culturally and linguistically diverse (CALD) people from emerging communities. The NEMBC's DIMIA-funded new and emerging communities project had provided an important focus and model for scoping such a project. Funding was received from the Myer Foundation and necessitated a scaling down of the original scope of the project, leaving Express Media and 3CR in a partnership to provide media and communication skills development workshops.

NEMBC's emerging communities project was discontinued mid-2004, and with staffing changes at the NEMBC and at Express Media, the workshops were finally delivered early this year, after a couple of months of planning and promotion.

Aim of the project

The aim of the project was to train young people who were from culturally diverse backgrounds and who had an interest in media and being involved in their own cultural communities, in radio and web skills.

At the end of the project the participants were encouraged to propose radio shows at either 3CR or other community radio stations and to set up websites.

Express Media web workshops: Connecting CALD Youth

Four thorough workshops were presented by Express Media across two weeks, with a schedule designed to complement the 3CR training schedule. Esther Anatolitis who is the General Manager of Express Media delivered the training. Esther holds the Certificate IV in Assessment and Workplace Training, and is a former manager of the Australian Ethnic Radio Training Project (AERTP), the ethnic community radio Registered Training Organisation housed by the NEMBC. The serendipitous move from NEMBC to Express

Media put Esther in an excellent position to see through the project and utilise her CALD CCD skills.

Participants were sourced via 3CR, NEMBC and Express Media's networks, with the help of council workers and Migrant Resource Centres. Six women and four men in the age range 15 – 28 registered for the web component, from the following communities: Afghani, Eritrean, Iranian, Khmer, Lebanese, Mangalore and Sudanese.

Given the group's above average literacy and general interest in using the web to support and promote their communities, on the first day of training the schedule was adapted to accommodate needs and expectations. The four workshops presented were:

CALD Communities and the Internet
Introduction to Dreamweaver
Community Resource development
Online Community Building

The progression was from a general introduction to the internet, towards using the web to achieve community needs, with a continuing software training focus. Group training was balanced with individual attention for those with less developed web and software literacy skills.

Group working was facilitated by the inclusion amongst the group of a young woman from the Islamic Women's Welfare Council of Victoria, whose website was undergoing major transformations and for whom a structured approach to community needs was required. This gave the group a very useful test case, allowing for productive discussion and creative problem-solving in the areas of

- gathering and compiling data in a range of formats from community members
- working with the community to create a website brief
- structuring site content, with an emphasis on accessibility, navigation, text vs images, and end user needs
- negotiating any technical language needs e.g. those contexts in which bilingual content

is necessary; the practicalities of displaying a non-Western character set – negotiating cultural difference and intergenerational issues as they affect technology access and uptake – is the web the right medium, what current practices will it slot into, etc.

Radio Training

3CR trained nine young people in the radio component of the project. The group of participants were from African and Middle Eastern backgrounds. There was a good balance of gender and age range (from 16 to 28 years). Priority was given to younger applicants. Half of the students were of refugee backgrounds and half were first generation Australians. Three of the students were part of the Centre for Multicultural Youth Issues.

Students spent four full days at the station engaged in formal radio production with two radio trainers with CALD backgrounds. Modules included

- Interviewing
- Program Planning
- Media Skills
- Studio Panelling
- Digital Editing and Producing

The students also spent individual time at the station after formal training to practice their skills. Two extra trainers were engaged to mentor them as they finished their audio pieces. A timeslot was scheduled for student's to air their small audio segments.

Outcomes of the Radio Training

A number of the students became involved in 3CR radio programs, namely 3al Hawa, the Arabic youth show. Many of the students however felt that they were unable to become immediately involved in radio due to their study commitments – all of the students were engaged in tertiary or secondary study. However, enthusiasm showed that more of them will probably become involved in radio when their study is over. The project worker from CMYI's Multicultural Youth Group has informed 3CR that many students are now interested in learning video skills. Networking-wise the project was of great success for the students. The group gelled very well socially and the student's displayed a very collaborative approach to their work. All of the participants were enthusiastic about the radio training and maintained good attendance records.

MIDNIGHT MADNESS IN SYDNEY

During Youth Week in 2004 the annual Tony Manicaros award helped give birth to what is now a regular weekly program called Midnight Madness.

Midnight Madness is a Multicultural youth program on Sydney's 2000 FM and airs weekly on a Friday evening at 11pm.

The program was started by 3 young men in March 2004 and has grown from week to week establishing a regular audience in a short period of time.

The program also gives other young people the opportunity to get involved in radio.

The key to the show's success is a mix between the humour, wackiness, experience and knowledge of the show's three presenters: Mr.C, Rob and Stef G, who, collectively strive to create a show like no other.

Over the airwaves you can hear how they connect as team and with their audience. This is a main contributing factor in the program's popularity.

Midnight Madness plays popular top 40 music and listeners requests. It also showcases music from different countries and talk back from young listeners where, important and, well not so important issues of the week are discussed.

Midnight Madness has just celebrated being on air for a year and it continues to grow. If you would like further information on the show, you can contact midnightmadness@email.com.



A Breath of Fresh Air: Salam Café Brings a Young Muslim Voice to Television

From a garage in Melbourne's outer suburbs, with a lighting system bought from Bunnings and a collection of home videos, Australian community television's premier cultural program *Salam Café* was born.

Salam Café is a panel based program now in its second season on C31 Melbourne, featuring a group of mates who use informal chat, humour and informative studio guests to tackle head on the myths and misconceptions about the Muslim faith.

Awarded best Cultural and Linguistically Diverse Program and Best Faith Based Program at this year's Antenna Awards, *Salam Café* Producer Ahmed Hassan says it is the only show on television that gives Australians a true insight into Islam.

"The Muslims represented on television are nothing like the Muslims I've known, 99% of publicity about Muslims in the media emanates from the communities worst 1%," he says.

"Salam Café is a perfect example of the difference community television can make to society."

Enter the voice of reason in today's politically charged environment, *Salam Café*, when after a particularly uninspiring evening of board games, Hassan hatched the idea with co-hosts Waleed Aly and Susan Carland.

A few other friends, or rather "show ponies" joined in along the way and off into the garage they went to film what began as an experimental series called *Ramadan TV*, similar in format to the show we know today.

Recognising the potential of the program, its young cast and crew, and noting the lack of studio, C31 encouraged Hassan to join RMITV to help develop the program, which now acts as Melbourne's only real window into the mainstream Muslim community.

"C31 was an immense support, putting us onto RMITV who were able to provide the facilities, equipment and expertise to get the show to the next level," Hassan says, "since

we've begun we've learnt so much technically, about presenting and how to make the content snappy."

Providing access to Victoria's diverse community groups under-represented by the commercial media is C31's forte. *Salam Café* instantly appealed because it gave young Muslims from a variety of different cultural backgrounds a medium to publicly discuss their faith, simultaneously educating viewers about their lives and culture.

This is why C31 Programming Manager, Carly O'Donovan says it was so important to nurture the show.

"The content was unlike anything that had been presented to C31 before, or in fact ever seen on commercial television in Australia," she says, "When we saw the show we knew we had to get them on board, and gave them as much assistance as possible. We began by offering a slot in prime time, to expose the show to a greater audience. We also encouraged

Salam to develop a partnership with RMITV, one of our community access groups. RMITV have shown fantastic support of the program, by providing *Salam Café* with training and access to their studio."

O'Donovan says, "*Salam Café* is a perfect example of the difference community television can make to society."

Hassan acknowledges the support of community television with fervour, "We're basically a group of young people without any media experience. Without C31 we couldn't have put this message out. We would have been sitting at home spewing about the unfair betrayal of our community."

And the accolades for this group of young professionals and students have come in by the truck load, nominated for three Antenna Awards and winning two.

"It was great, so exciting. It's validation for the show." As is the fan mail that floods in from the young and old, Muslim or otherwise, all able to enjoy what one fan describes in an email to Hassan as "a breath of fresh air".



BY TANGI STEEN

“it is pertinent that all ethnic stations and community broadcasters make an attempt to identify NEC members within their local area and introduce them to community radio as a means of establishing an information service provider for their own community.”

NEMBC'S NEW & EMERGING COMMUNITIES COMMITTEE

The NEC sub-committee was formed by NEMBC when it was evident that as a national body, it is one of our roles to welcome and encourage new and emerging communities to establish and use radio as one of many means of information dissemination for their own community. The members of the sub-committee are Judith Ventic (NT, Filipino), 'Osai Faiva (NSW, Tongan), and Tangi Steen (SA, Tongan). Though the committee members are currently dominated by Tongans (not by choice though but by the need to get this sub-committee established), NEC's primary objective is to inform NEMBC of initiatives it needs to undertake in order to achieve positive outcomes for new and emerging communities. The sub-committee has not formally met face to face (we will be soonish), though some preliminary discussions have

been conducted through email.

What is meant by 'new and emerging community'? The NEMBC website states that NEC refers to 'any ethnic community [including refugee groups] that has experienced a significant percentage increase in the number of people arriving in Australia in the past 15 years'. The website also provides a list of 69 countries as members of NEC, including Tonga of course, hence the reason I am a member of this committee!

I would also like to take this opportunity to acknowledge the work that Ms Indera Narayan did in her Victoria-based Emerging Communities project, as some of the issues she raised provide the impetus for NEMBC to formally elect a sub-committee to oversee further development in this area. Through Indera's work, a set of goals and outcomes were established, a basis upon

which the committee should focus their attention on. How successful we will become depend on each station's willingness to publicly promote their work, with a special focus on NEC in their state. Here are the goals and outcomes of the sub-committee.

Goals:

- To assist NEC members to develop programs and receive airtime on community radio
- To ensure that NEC members are receiving adequate support and training to enable them to produce quality community radio programs
- To assist NEC members residing in rural and regional areas to receive airtime and produce programs in their own language
- To empower NEC

members to become active participants of the Australian society

- To update NEMBC's list of NEC members on an annual basis
- To report where necessary from time to time to NEMBC the activities and status of the committee

Outcomes:

- Increase the number of NEC members radio programs nationally through working locally and getting to know your local NEC members
- Ensure that NEC members are well resourced and receive adequate broadcasting training to run and produce quality programs on ethnic community radio. In doing so:
 - o Ensure that NEC members receive updated news and information through ethnic community radio stations
 - o Ensure that special broadcasting needs of NEC members residing in rural and regional areas are addressed appropriately
- Encourage participation of NEC members in the Australian society
- Update the list of

groups classified as NEC members for the NEMBC website.

To achieve the above goals and subsequently the outcomes, it is pertinent that all ethnic stations and community broadcasters make an attempt to identify NEC members within their local area and introduce them to community radio as a means of establishing an information service provider for their own community. The example set by 6EBA in Perth is a case in point. 6EBA opens its door to NEC women and young people (particularly Sudanese and Pacific Islanders – my mob) to experiment with radio broadcasting, with a view to set up a radio program, preferably on a long term basis, to provide relevant information for their own community. 5EBI in Adelaide has been successful as well in establishing radio programs with new and emerging communities in the last 10 years, including the Indonesians, Cook Islanders, Samoans, and Tongans amongst others. It is my hope that when NEC members assume the responsibility of broadcasting in one's own language, this will not only empower them, but will heighten their community's sense of belonging, increase their level of cultural interaction with other groups as well as their visibility within their local community. When a community feels this way, I presume that their sense of well being as a group may also improve significantly.

Please visit the NEMBC

website for more information about NEC members and hopefully an update from the current committee. Further, could I just say that a good place to start your radio station's thinking about NEC members in your area is to identify the barriers which may prevent them from getting involved in broadcasting, and turning those into opportunities? For example, one barrier may be the lack of resources to pay for airtime. Through your station's state, local governments' network and related migrant settlement agencies, perhaps you could help by securing a sponsor for this group, until such time that the group itself is established and can resource their own program. Wouldn't this be a fantastic achievement for your station? One of the NECK's roles is to connect the head and the rest of the body. By thinking strategically, you (as station managers and community broadcasters) can turn a barrier into a wealth of opportunity and experiences, by creating a link not only between your station's existing members and NEC members, but also between NEC members, their homeland, Australia-wide and globally.

As for the NEC committee, we would like to hear stories about your station's success or attempts being offered to NEC members in your area. We would also like to welcome any suggestions of projects to improve our services to NEC members.

Any suggestions or feedback about this article please email tangi.steen@unisa.edu.au



In order for the Women's Committee to strategically plan for some future projects, we need to find out more about your broadcasting needs. The data collected will be used **only** by NEMBC to find ways of improving the conditions for women broadcasters of all ages.

For Women Broadcasters Only

When completing the survey, please either:

1. Give to your NEMBC state representative or your station manager; or
2. Post to NEMBC P.O. Box 1144, Collingwood VIC 3066; or
3. Download a form from www.nembc.org.au and email completed survey to: tangi.steen@unisa.edu.au

Many thanks in advance. Tangi Steen (member of the Women's Committee)

1. Please provide the following information:

Indicate your age group:

- Under 20
- 20-30
- 30-40
- 40-50
- Over 50

Your language group:

Your station (optional):

Estimated hours/week of radio work:

2. What is your actual role in broadcasting? (E.g. presenter, driver, music or combination of roles)

3. Do you have any support for your role? If so, what are these?

4. Could you please list the resources that you use to prepare for your broadcasting role? (E.g. as a news presenter, you may list things like newspaper from home, internet, video etc)

- a.
- b.
- c.
- d.

5. How do you pay for the above resources? (E.g. out of own pocket, or perhaps you have some financial support from your radio committee, sponsors, etc)

6. As a woman broadcaster, what would be in your wish list of things (in order of priority, a being the most important) you need to have in order for you to perform your radio role much more satisfactorily?

- a.
- b.
- c.
- d.

Thank you. We hope that in the very near future, we would be able to improve your broadcasting needs.



Reporting Suicide and Mental Illness

Resources for people working in the media

The media has an important role to play in influencing social attitudes towards and perceptions of suicide and mental illness. In Australia, over 2000 people die by suicide each year, and 1 in 5 people will be affected by mental illness in any 12-month period. As such, it is probably not surprising that a recent study by Pirkis & Blood (2001) found that items relating to suicide or mental illness were widespread in the Australian media. Most media report suicide and mental illness responsibly, however further progress can be made.

Community radio provides a good platform for discussion about mental health issues, especially for particular sections of our community including migrants and refugees. In fact, the media may be the only source of information about these issues for many members in our community. This is important given that over a quarter of a million first generation adult Australians from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds are estimated to experience some form of mental disorder in a 12-month period and there is

substantial evidence that trauma and loss may have profound and ongoing effects on people who migrate to Australia as refugees.

Many program managers and presenters have said that they are unsure of how to approach this type of delicate community discussion in ways that will improve knowledge and understanding without placing members of the community at greater risk. As such, the National Mindframe Initiative has developed a suite of resources which provides practical advice and information to support the work of media professionals when reporting on these issues. The resource Reporting suicide and mental illness includes current contacts, research sources, facts and statistics, and suggestions about issues to consider when reporting suicide and mental illness. The resource was developed with the assistance of media professionals, suicide and mental health experts, and consumer organisations.

Copies of Reporting suicide and mental illness have been sent to media professionals in

metropolitan and regional areas across Australia, including news and health reporters, editors, station managers and producers. The resource includes a compact graphically designed reference book, quick reference cards for both suicide and mental illness, a CD-ROM resource fronted by George Negus and a website at www.mindframe-media.info where all the resource material can be accessed online. The project team has recently added a new section to the website on multicultural mental health which provides information on the risk of suicide and mental health problems for migrants and refugees. It also provides relevant contacts across Australia specialising in multicultural mental health.

The project team has recently engaged with the NEMBC to discuss ways to promote these resources with the ethnic and multicultural broadcasting sector and to discuss possible future work in the area. The project team would like to encourage any feedback that the sector may provide on the resources or the issues more broadly.

Misuse of funds?

“When funding is given to people who are not entitled to it, this effectively robs genuine ethnic broadcasters of some of their funding.”

The NEMBC has been concerned that the hourly rate of funding support for ethnic broadcasters has been steadily declining.

There are a number of reasons for this. One factor has been the growth of ethnic broadcasting. In many ways this has been a good thing, but one of the downsides is that as more programs are broadcast the available funds get spread more thinly.

The NEMBC welcomes new program groups, and especially programs for young people and for new and refugee communities. However it has come to our attention that some established groups are claiming, and being given, money that they are not entitled to. When funding is given to people who are not entitled to it, this effectively robs genuine ethnic broadcasters of some of their funding.

Misuse

The NEMBC is concerned that cheating, or other misuse of funding might become widespread. Funding for ethnic broadcasting is provided by the federal government, and administered by the Community Broadcasting Foundation. The CBF has limited resources, and at times can find it difficult to check every detail of funding applications.

NEMBC President George Zangalis met recently with CBF President John Martin to discuss these issues. It was agreed that the CBF guidelines need to be enforced, and that the two organisations would work more closely together to see that this happened.

The NEMBC has therefore decided to take a more pro-active role in pursuing situations where it appears that funding has been received in breach of the CBF funding guidelines. In particular we will be looking at breaches of the following guidelines.

- Funded programs must contain at least 50% spoken word. Stations are required to indicate, on the CBF's Form E3, the

approximate duration in minutes given to music and to various categories of spoken word information including news and community information. We are concerned that some stations may be providing false information on this form, and may be indicating that the program contains more than 50% spoken word when in fact the program is 80 or 90 per cent music. The NEMBC would regard the acceptance of funding based on deliberately false information very seriously.

- > In order to receive funding an ethnic program must be responsible to a recognised (and preferably incorporated) ethnic community organisation in the broadcast area, or by a group within the ethnic community which is responsive to the needs of that community.

- > Funded programs must be locally produced.

- > Funded programs should provide settlement information, news, information and/or cultural maintenance.

- > The station must show that it has reached agreement with its ethnic broadcasters as to how the funds are to be spent.

- > Consultative meetings must be held at least twice a year. Minutes of those meetings must be kept, and made available to the CBF on request.

The NEMBC is concerned that in some cases stations have received funding despite the fact that the station and its broadcasters have not reached agreement as to how the money is to be spent. We are also concerned that in some cases stations have not made the minutes available to the ethnic broadcasters, and that the ethnic broadcasters have not signed the minutes, nor have they agreed that the minutes are an accurate record of the meeting. If this is the case, we urge ethnic broadcasters to contact the NEMBC.





CBF News

CHANGES TO ETHNIC PROGRAM GRANT GUIDELINES

The Foundation has changed the eligible hours requirements for Ethnic Program grants following consultation with the NEMBC.

Ethnic Program funding is based on the number of hours of Ethnic programs you broadcast. But it also depends on what kind of station you are. The different types of stations and the numbers of eligible hours are listed below:

- Full-time Ethnic community stations can apply for up to 9 hours of funding for each different language broadcast per week. **(A reduction from 10 to 9 hours per week).**
- City-based general community stations (where there is a full-time Ethnic community station also in that city) can apply for up to 3 hours of funding for each different language program broadcast per week. **(An increase from 2 to 3 hours per week).**
- Rural or city general community stations (with no full-time Ethnic station in that area) can apply for up to 5 hours of funding for each different language program broadcast per week. (No change).
- Temporary Community Broadcast Licensees (TCBL's) can apply for up to 2 hours of funding for each different language program broadcast per week. (No change).

Ethnic Youth Program
A maximum of two hours per language per week may be funded no matter what kind of

station. **(An increase from 1 to 2 hours per week).**

Multicultural Youth Program
A maximum of one hour per week per station may be funded. (No change).

The Ethnic Grants Advisory Committee and the NEMBC will continue to discuss how CBF Ethnic grant guidelines can best serve Ethnic broadcasters and their audiences.

For more information see the CBF website at: <http://www.cbf.com.au> or contact Barbara Baxter, Grants Administrator on (03) 9419 8055 or email: grantb@cbf.com.au

REVIEW OF FUNDED ETHNIC PROGRAMS

The Foundation has received a complaint stating that a station's funded ethnic programs no longer complied with the ethnic grant guidelines. The station concerned was asked to provide the copies of its logging tapes for all funded ethnic programs over a specified period and a complete review of each program has been undertaken. Stations are reminded that they must ensure that all funded ethnic programs meet the Ethnic grant guidelines for the entire period for which they receive CBF funding support.

NEW CBF WEBSITE & CBF UPDATE

The new CBF website was recently launched with some great new features including:

- improved accessibility
- CBF grant search facility
- resources for those applying for the first time or needing help in preparing their application
- information on CBF funded

- projects including the Qualitative Audience Research Project and National Community Broadcasting Training Fund resources for those interested in Australian community broadcasting, sector research or sector funding trends
- improved feedback facility - send us your comments using the feedback form

The CBF Update has also been revamped and is now available in HTML or plain text formats. CBF Update is the CBF's monthly email newsletter. It contains up-to-date information about the CBF's activities including grant opportunities. Current and archived issues are also available on the CBF website.

Subscribe to the CBF Update on the CBF website:
<http://www.cbf.com.au>

CBF GRANT OPPORTUNITIES

The CBF Key Dates page on our website outlines the closing dates of all CBF grants - <http://www.cbf.com.au>

For more information on CBF grants see the CBF website or contact a CBF Grants Administrator on (03) 9419 8055.

CURRENT CBF GRANT OPPORTUNITIES

Grant Category Due Date

CAN Infrastructure grants
Anytime

Satellite Reception Equipment grants
Anytime



**NEMBC Annual Conference
25 - 27 November, 2005
Mercure Hotel, Geelong, Victoria
More information on Pg. 18-21**



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We welcome contributions to *The Ethnic Broadcaster*, especially from NEMBC members.

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Submit to: admin@nembc.org.au