

List of Questions

Approach to the Inquiry

Question 1. In this Inquiry, should the ALRC focus on developing a new framework for classification, or improving key elements of the existing framework?

Focus on a totally new framework based on Christian morality.

Why classify and regulate content?

Question 2. What should be the primary objectives of a national classification scheme?

The primary objective should be strengthening of the family unit by encouraging strong a moral fibre in persons of every age; by seeking the highest standard of character; by seeking unity in the family overflowing into the nation, through acknowledgment of The Almighty.

The aim to make the family unit strong should be fostered in every media outlet through condemnation of all pornography and deception.

Deception, whether by word or by action, should be thoroughly deplored and legal action taken against every media outlet that allows deception. All flat statements on any subject of even minor importance, must be accompanied by proof. Any personal opinion must be clearly shown to be exactly that - personal opinion.

What content should be classified and regulated?

No exemptions.

Question 3. Should the technology or platform used to access content affect whether content should be classified, and, if so, why?

No exemptions. Harmful content is not made harmless by technology - probably increases the harm.

Question 4. Should some content only be required to be classified if the content has been the subject of a complaint?

The whole content should be classified according to the highest or lowest denominator. If a section of content is most harmful, that should be eliminated and the whole then classified.

Question 5. Should the potential impact of content affect whether it should be classified? Should content designed for children be classified across all media?

Yes.

Yes.

Question 6. Should the size or market position of particular content producers and distributors, or the potential mass market reach of the material, affect whether content should be classified?

No. All content that will reach the public in any way, should be classified.

Question 7. Should some artworks be required to be classified before exhibition for the purpose of restricting access or providing consumer advice?

Yes. Art work is being used as a means to escape classification.

Question 8. Should music and other sound recordings (such as audio books) be classified or regulated in the same way as other content?

Yes.

Question 9. Should the potential size and composition of the audience affect whether content should be classified?

No.

Question 10. Should the fact that content is accessed in public or at home affect whether it should be classified?

No.

Question 11. In addition to the factors considered above, what other factors should influence whether content should be classified?

There should be no limit to classification. All mass media outlets should be subject to classification.

How should access to content be controlled?

Question 12. What are the most effective methods of controlling access to online content, access to which would be restricted under the National Classification Scheme?

Ban the worst type using whatever legislation and technology are available. Advertise the classifications of the rest. Encourage citizens to be aware of the tripe being put out and to take an active part in ridding the community of all trash.

Question 13. How can children's access to potentially inappropriate content be better controlled online?

See 12.

Question 14. How can access to restricted offline content, such as sexually explicit magazines, be better controlled?

By continual, encouraged participation of the people and by appropriate follow-up action, including legal.

Question 15. When should content be required to display classification markings, warnings or consumer advice?

In advertisements for the presentation. At the beginning of each presentation. Throughout all screen presentations.

To this end a publication specially printed for the purpose, be regularly issued.

Who should classify and regulate content?

Question 16. What should be the respective roles of government agencies, industry bodies and users

in the regulation of content?

Industry bodies should have **no part** in classification but should be held responsible for what they publish or present. Government should set up a governing body consisting of parliamentarians only.

Question 17. Would co-regulatory models under which industry itself is responsible for classifying content, and government works with industry on a suitable code, be more effective and practical than current arrangements?

See 16. Keep industry out. How can they be their own judge and jury - that's nonsense.

Question 18. What content, if any, should industry classify because the likely classification is obvious and straightforward?

Industry should classify **NOTHING**.

Classification fees

Question 19. In what circumstances should the Government subsidise the classification of content? For example, should the classification of small independent films be subsidised?

Government should completely pay for all efforts of classification.

Classification categories and criteria

Question 20. Are the existing classification categories understood in the community? Which classification categories, if any, cause confusion?

No.

Which classification doesn't cause confusion? Set up a new system altogether with full fanfare and continued reminders to encourage viewer co-operation and voluntary participation.

Question 21. Is there a need for new classification categories and, if so, what are they? Should any existing classification categories be removed or merged?

Scrap all guidelines, legislation, etc. to date, and start anew.

There should be no need for a category for the worst pornography, brutality, etc. for these should be absolutely banned.

Other categories should be termed *H*, for harmful, with added letters e.g. *S* for sexual-suggestive content, *B* for suggestive brutality, etc. each numbered one to ten, for indications of heavy content or otherwise.

OK for categories that are suitable for adults and children.

If a category is not suitable for children it is not suitable for adults - indeed it is worse for adults.

Question 22. How can classification markings, criteria and guidelines be made more consistent across different types of content in order to recognise greater convergence between media formats?

A unique symbol in the form of a shape, should be set aside and copyrighted. A nine sided outline with distinctive colours such as brilliant green, blue and red, within which the categories are seated. The symbol would be required for each and every public presentation throughout the nation.

In presentation such as movies or computer presentations the particular symbol would be set at the top right hand side of the screen **throughout** the presentation.

Question 23. Should the classification criteria in the *Classification (Publications, Films and Computer Games) Act 1995* (Cth), National Classification Code, Guidelines for the Classification of Publications and Guidelines for the Classification of Films and Computer Games be consolidated?

See 21.

Refused Classification (RC) category

Question 24. Access to what content, if any, should be entirely prohibited online?

All pornography. All unnecessary content that leads to criminal or immoral thinking and activity. However, it may be that a news programme should screen or depict certain content needed to educate the public, for the good of the public.

Question 25. Does the current scope of the Refused Classification (RC) category reflect the content that should be prohibited online?

Reform of the cooperative scheme

Question 26. Is consistency of state and territory classification laws important, and, if so, how should it be promoted?

Yes. See 15..

Question 27. If the current Commonwealth, state and territory cooperative scheme for classification should be replaced, what legislative scheme should be introduced?

Commonwealth government control. See 29.

Question 28. Should the states refer powers to the Commonwealth to enable the introduction of legislation establishing a new framework for the classification of media content in Australia?

Yes.

Other issues

Question 29. In what other ways might the framework for the classification of media content in Australia be improved?

A religious conference should be set up consisting of representatives of all religions, nominated by the religions, with a reasonable membership, which should define what is the natural law; what is the moral law written in the hearts of man. The conference should set out guidelines and limits with regard to mass media presentations for implementation by the body of parliamentarians who will control content.