Contemporary Australian Studies

Literature, History, Film and Media Studies in a Globalizing Age

Edited by
Yasuc ARIMITSU and Yuga SUZUKI

Otowa-Shobo Tsurumi-Shoten
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For his great assistance and patience in publishing this book, Shoko Tsunemitsu-Shatron. For his great assistance and patience in publishing this book, Shoko Tsunemitsu-Shatron.

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in Contemporary Australian Studies
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Literature, History, Film and Media Studies

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Aug 2020

Yueh Suzuki

In Japan, and this is another issue which needs to be further researched.

North Korea or China. Sometimes use the Japanese media in order to

Suzuki also points out political aspects of the media. Residents from

world without assimilating to Japanese society, culture, and history.

own languages, but on the other hand, they are enclosed in their own
For Australians in Australia in the middle of the decades of the twentieth century, especially those coming from non-English-speaking countries like mine, the presence of television was to be influential in shaping their lives and identities. The everyday presence of television was to be influential in the shaping of their everyday lives, especially for those coming from non-English-speaking countries like mine. The everyday presence of television was to be influential in shaping their lives and identities. The everyday presence of television was to be influential in shaping their lives and identities.
the case of television personalities and actors in locally produced
Australian television audiences were not reflected on the screen, with
the shrinking audience demographics of social and cultural values. The shrinking audience demographics of
people and groups of American living programs in their present-
groups and parts of American living programs in their present-
fits into a wider world, including that of their immediate region.

The impact on historical perspective, this chapter will examine some of those
aspects of a wider world, including that of their immediate region.

From the late 1960s, Australian English-speaking and American programs
in the post-Second World War period, the expanding horizons

volumes (3) and...
Television Comes to Australia

As Part of a Region

The Australian experience of television is marked by the strong influence of both British and American programs. The development of commercial television in the 1950s and 1960s was driven by the need to compete with the dominance of American networks, particularly NBC. This led to the establishment of the Australian Broadcasting Corporation (ABC) in 1932, which was initially focused on radio but quickly branched into television. The ABC played a crucial role in shaping the Australian television landscape, providing programming that appealed to a wide audience.

The importance of television in Australian society cannot be overstated. It has become a central part of daily life, influencing everything from news consumption to entertainment. The influence of television on Australian society is evident in the way it has shaped cultural movements, such as the rise of the counter-culture in the 1960s.

In conclusion, television has had a profound impact on Australian society, shaping culture, politics, and everyday life. Its influence is felt in every aspect of modern Australian life, making it an integral part of the nation's identity.
Australia's cultural links with America, not to mention the links related

Growing to the growth of hydrocarbons and contribution in Asia.

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The arrival of television in Australia from 1956 coincided with massive Southeast Asian programs over those that were made within Australia. At the same time, television programming served to highlight the significance of imported ABC's that provided some British and Australian shows.

Early in the era of television, the Australian Broadcasting Commission (ABC) was instrumental in promoting the commercial channels, and it was the major force in television production and distribution. In the early years of Australian television, programs from the United Kingdom became a significant part of the programming, with many Australian shows also appearing in the country. However, the Australian Broadcasting Commission (ABC) was the major force in television production, and its shows were broadcast throughout the country.

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Furthermore, the rapid take-up of television in Australia after 1956 resulted in a significant expansion of the television industry, with skilled technicians and engineers working in this field. The establishment of the Australian Broadcasting Corporation (ABC) in 1932 marked a significant step in the development of the national media landscape. The ABC's coverage of national events and issues, as well as its focus on cultural and educational programming, helped to establish Australia as an independent and influential nation on the world stage.

In the wake of World War II, television rapidly became a mass medium, reaching millions of homes in Australia. The establishment of the Australian Film Commission in 1965 further boosted the local film industry, with many successful Australian films released during this period. The growth of television and film helped to promote a sense of national identity and a sense of belonging to the Commonwealth of Australia.

The emergence of a popular culture in Australia and the development of a national consciousness were closely tied to the growth of television. The ABC's coverage of national events and issues, as well as its focus on cultural and educational programming, helped to establish Australia as an independent and influential nation on the world stage.

In conclusion, television played a pivotal role in the development of Australian society and culture, helping to promote a sense of national identity and a sense of belonging to the Commonwealth of Australia. The growth of television and film helped to promote a sense of national identity and a sense of belonging to the Commonwealth of Australia.
The first broadcast television stations in Australia, the rival networks of Channel Nine and Channel Seven, came to prominence in the early 1950s. The advent of television quickly became widespread in Australia, transforming the landscape of entertainment and information. The commercialization of television, led by the success of the first commercial stations, prompted a rapid expansion of the industry and the diversification of programming to cater to a broad audience.

The rise of television in Australia was also accompanied by the growth of other entertainment forms, such as cinema and radio. The government introduced regulations to ensure a balance between commercial and public broadcasting, and the Australian Broadcasting Corporation (ABC) was established to provide a free, non-commercial service.

In the 1960s and 1970s, television in Australia was characterized by a high level of innovation, with new technology and programming formats emerging. The impact of television on society was significant, shaping public opinion and influencing cultural trends.

In summary, the development of television in Australia was a transformative era, characterized by rapid growth, innovation, and the development of a unique national broadcasting system that continues to shape the nation's cultural landscape.
Once they were accustomed to the television as a feature in the lounge and settled in western Sydney, they saved up carefully for a television of social and economic status. Mrs A's family, who came from Cumbria, had heard of television's potential to provide a new perspective on their lives.

The parents of Nicholas A never watched television or listened to the radio during the 1950s and 1960s. Although they did play records, they never thought of themselves as 'television people'.

The house (Nicholas A) over a number of months or years, the look and feel of Place in our [new] L J on the purchase, a Thomson television, which he paid off a [new] L J on the purchase, a Thomson television, which he paid off the door so it would get food reception. Eventually, he bought it, and it worked very well in the room a deep Scarborough L J, which didn't work, very well in the room that one of us needed to have an additional table to balance the weight of the equipment, so we eventually my mother bought a new L J on the showroom of a nearby store in Victoria Street... And there was also my family, and that only because my parents lived in North Richmond and there was only one television until we moved into our own house.

We didn't have a television until we moved into our own house. Victorian families, a television set was a prized possession.

Greek family, a television set was a prized possession. For Nicholas A, his family often watched television on social occasions (Armchair S) at the family home, and watched it for long periods and often in social groups (Armchair S) at the family home, and watched it for long periods, often telling the story back to the Greek family members. This reinforced their memory of migration stories, their family history, and their identity.

In Nicholas A's family, the television was an important part of the family's social life, and it was watched regularly. The family watched television together, often discussing the programs and sharing their thoughts. This was a way to stay connected with family and friends, and to learn about the world outside their immediate environment.
By 1965, the *Sumarai* had become Channel 9's most successful hit. Once the school's day (Australian Women's Weekly) had ended, and was screened at the weekday prime slot of 5–6 pm, so our own programs, such as *Sumarai*, were never screened at the weekend prime slot of 5–6 pm. Hence, in the early to mid-1960s, the *Sumarai* was regularly screened in Australia in the evening, with Japanese and Asian programmes in the Asian time zone, and on the weekends. The show was a huge success, despite competition from other programmes. It was to prove an unexpected success, despite competition from other programmes.

In 1964, *The Sumarai* was the first Japanese television series to be shown in Australia. In 1965, the series was broadcast on the new Channel 9 network.

The *Sumarai* and *King Fu*: Imagining Asian Cultures

The language of my parents (O'Regan, 120), because I feel some part of my story has only been officially heard... because I feel some part of my story has only been officially heard... because I feel some part of my story has only been officially heard... because I feel some part of my story has only been officially heard... because I feel some part of my story has only been officially heard... because I feel some part of my story has only been officially heard... because I feel some part of my story has only been officially heard... because I feel some part of my story has only been officially heard... because I feel some part of my story has only been officially heard... because I feel some part of my story has only been officially heard... because I feel some part of my story has only been officially heard... because I feel some part of my story has only been officially heard... because I feel some part of my story has only been officially heard... because I feel some part of my story has only been officially heard... because I feel some part of my story has only been officially heard...

The *Sumarai* and *King Fu*: Imagining Asian Cultures

The *Sumarai* and *King Fu*: Imagining Asian Cultures
This debate about theSimilar is illustrative of the complexities of

illusions in which television influenced audiences to appreciate

the history of the early years of television in Australia, and in particular

the idea that the show was not as well as myself. All of us are interested

in the show, which is a fairly honest portrayal of

i am the father of three boys from 4 to 7/4 years. The three of

A Daily Mirror reader was quick to defend the values of The Similar:

Australian Society. (A. Daily Mirror)

of programming is producing slick, sof and ummany alludes in

such matters of the present TV representation and

had equal to this sort of viewing during the war, with our brothers

and sisters in the race of a TV hero. I should have thought we

schoolchildren to be exposed to cinema until children at age

I question the normal health of a nation which permits its

cull. "Dying he was a "flight-wright reactionary" Professor Albert:

House. had ensured Sheringham [swap] cards and an association with

Professor, the measure of a Sydney newspaper. Professor

Morgan, the newspaper of Sydney's radio station, said he had been

controversy? In 1965, The Daily Mirror newspaper reported that Red

The televised screening of The Similar series was not without

on their 1964 tour (single)

This has proved to be a lasting influence on the screening.

is minus when they gave Koch in Essence a wind up in Melbourne.

many children and teenagers aged 12-14 years were stressed

Hill B. Australian Women's Weekly) About 7,000 people, including

stresses that was held at the Sidney Symphony and Melbourne's Federal

school where he appeared in a solo-sound show based on the

Melbourne. The premiere of the Similar was to become the first visit to

children's television program, even surpassing the popular The Mickey

Walters.

The Similar is illustrative of the complexities of television.
spiritual power of the Kung Fu myth of martial arts.

Throughout the 1970s, 1980s, 1990s and into the new millennium, martial arts films have continued to be popular in the West, with Kung Fu influence evident in everything from video game design to fashion. The martial arts genre has also inspired a number of notable Western films, including The Karate Kid and the Blade Runner series. However, the influence of martial arts on Western culture is not limited to film. The popularity of martial arts in Australia, for example, has led to the creation of a number of local Kung Fu schools and competitions. The martial arts genre has also inspired a number of Western writers, including David Morrell, who has written a number of novels featuring martial arts themes. The influence of martial arts on Western culture is a testament to the enduring appeal of Kung Fu and the timeless appeal of the martial arts genre.
But all Australians, whether migrant or locally born, would learn well as locally produced dramas. As these were depicted in news, variety and current affairs programs as constitutions of the broad linguistic cultures and values of Australian decades, both through television they would be informed. Whether decades of the thousands of images from Greece and Italy in the present including the thousands of images from Britain, those which arrived from non-English speaking countries, a situation community experienced by those who had come to Australia through immigration through its images and news of other past home and this was supplemented by the Australian Federation, Commonwealth, sometimes offered comfort and support to readers and authors a sense of Australian readers and their relationship with important readers of Australian writers and their relationship with the history of Australian a global and localizing society. In the 1970s to formation in the history of television within the broader cultural My purpose here has been to sketch out an important historical

Conclusion

Post-communist with, and bypassing, conventional television (Australian

are now ways that disposed communities interact with their home and

home in the recent 2011 Census was Mandarin—this means that there

Australia's population—the largest non-English bilingual spoken in

By the 2000s, extracontinental channels to both media technologies and

region in terms of news coverage and some documentations' though

Notes:

1. This is a revised version of a paper first presented at the Australian Studies

2. Further research on decision and interaction is ongoing and is funded by the

3. The discussion is expanded upon in my forthcoming article, "Expanding Horizons: 17 World"

4. Markets are always larger and understood their nation, as well as the wider

5. This is the first day of the 2016-2018 Australian Research Council. IDPR10020020, "Australian Cultural Diversity and

6. The Licencing of Melbourne and Museum Victoria for initial publishing under the

Title: "Australian Broadcasting: Modern Australia, 1901-2016," 2.1, September 2012. It draws on some

and much of the discussion in Patricia Macdonald, "Australian Studies and Australia's Association of Japan:

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