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## CHAPTER 29

### CULTURAL ACTIVITIES, RECREATION AND TRAVEL

This chapter is divided into three major sections. The culture activities section consists mainly of a description of cultural organisations and some statistical information concerning financial assistance for the arts.

The recreation section comprises descriptive information provided by the Department of Environment, Housing and Community Development and Recreation on four major aspects of leisure: community recreation, fitness, sports development, and youth affairs. Information on tourism, the fifth major aspect of leisure, is provided by the Department of Industry and Commerce. This section also includes the results of a Census of Tourist Accommodation Establishments for the year ended 30 June 1974, and quarterly accommodation surveys conducted by the Australian Bureau of Statistics.

The travel section consists mainly of statistics concerning overseas visitors to Australia and Australian residents departing overseas. There is also a short note about travel within Australia.

### CULTURAL ACTIVITIES

#### Cultural organisations and financial assistance for the arts

In Australia the arts are given financial support on several levels. The main sources of subsidy are the Commonwealth and State governments, but support has been increasing recently from local governments and universities. Support from private sources is still limited, but inclusion of the arts in the benefits of private foundations, and sponsoring of awards and scholarships is gradually increasing. While support is received indirectly through government educational, cultural and other public service instrumentalities, three organisations have played a significant role in serving and financing the arts.

#### The Arts Council of Australia

The Arts Council of Australia was founded shortly after World War II. (It should not be confused with the Australia Council mentioned later in this chapter which is a national government agency for assistance to the arts).

The Arts Council is an independent, non-government association consisting of a federation of State 'Divisions'; each Division is based on the local branches organised in country centres. With the exception of Western Australia, the Arts Council has a Division in each State and Territory and throughout Australia there are more than 160 branches. In the case of Western Australia the Arts Council co-operates closely with the recently formed Western Australian Arts Council, which is a statutory authority established by the Western Australian Government to fund and service the arts.

The Arts Council has two main objectives: to arrange tours by professional arts attractions (including performances for school audiences) to country areas; and the establishment of weekend or vacation 'schools'. Activities include arranging poetry readings; the exhibition of paintings, sculpture, crafts and prints; and the presentation of concerts, drama, opera, dance, puppetry and music for primary and secondary schools. A recent development involves week-long holiday schools for young people which cover many forms of art and craft.

#### Australian Elizabethan Theatre Trust

The Australian Elizabethan Theatre Trust, which was established in the mid 1950s, was originally formed to present drama, opera, ballet and puppetry throughout Australia. Full autonomy has now been accorded to most of the performing companies established by the Trust in its earlier years and only the Marionette Theatre of Australia continues to operate under Trust administration. The Trust's major functions now are to provide financial guarantees to the independent performing companies and tours; to maintain two orchestras (based in Sydney and Melbourne) to service the

requirements of the Australian Opera and the Australian Ballet; to administer subscription booking systems on which both of these companies now operate; to act as entrepreneur in the touring of theatre features from overseas and Australian sources; and to provide general services in communication for theatre organisations.

The Trust receives annual grants from the Federal Government through the Australia Council and from State and local governments. Its revenue is supplemented by subscriptions from members, by donations from businesses and private individuals and by its own entrepreneurial activities.

#### The Australia Council

In 1968 a new Federal body, the Australian Council for the Arts, was created. It operated as an advisory agency to the Government and was responsible directly to the Prime Minister. It was originally intended to service mainly the performing arts, and also to supplement existing government bodies such as the Commonwealth Art Advisory Board and the Commonwealth Literary Fund.

In 1972 a new Council was established to bring all Commonwealth Government support for the arts under unified administration, and in January 1973 the Prime Minister announced the Government's intention to legislate to establish the Australian Council for the Arts—subsequently to be known as the Australia Council—as a statutory authority, an independent agency to carry out its policies in the arts. The Australia Council became a statutory authority in March 1975.

Within the Council framework there are six specialists Boards: Theatre (including Drama, Dance and Puppetry); Visual Arts; Music (including Opera); Literature; Crafts; and Aboriginal Arts. The Boards each consist of a maximum of seven members, except for the Aboriginal Arts Board which has a maximum of nine. The Chairman of each Board is also a member of the Council and the Boards are the main source of policy initiatives in their field.

The Council itself consists of not less than 15 and not more than 19 members, including the Board Chairmen, (see above) appointed by the Prime Minister. It is responsible to the Government for policy development in matters of common concern to all Boards, and for a program of overseas exchanges. It advises the Government on new initiatives, on overall budgetary requirements and on matters referred to it by the Prime Minister or other Ministers. It acts as a forum for discussion and co-ordinated planning between various Boards.

Federal Government grants to the Council and other funding agencies increased steadily through the first years. A marked increase occurred in 1973 and 1974.

#### FEDERAL GOVERNMENT APPROPRIATION TO THE AUSTRALIA COUNCIL (FORMERLY THE AUSTRALIAN COUNCIL FOR THE ARTS) (\$ million)

Year	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76
Grant	1.67	2.85	3.85	4.50	6.55	14.00	20.00	(a)20.00

(a) Reduced by \$300,000 in accordance with government budget restrictions.

In addition to the 1974-75 budget allocation of \$20 million a sum of \$2,235,200 was granted to cover administrative expenses. The distribution of funds between the various Boards by the Council is made on the basis of budgets prepared by the Boards in relation to the calls for funds and services anticipated, by means of consultation with the Boards to determine their individual needs.

#### DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS TO BOARDS OF THE AUSTRALIAN COUNCIL FOR THE ARTS (AUSTRALIA COUNCIL) 1974-75

Council programs	\$ 3,633,200
Theatre Board	5,372,500
Visual Arts Board	1,094,400
Music Board	4,228,400
Literature Board	1,591,800
Crafts Board	945,200
Film, Radio and Television Board(a)	2,189,300
Aboriginal Arts Board	945,200
<b>Total support for the Arts</b>	<b>20,000,000</b>

(a) Functions transferred to the Australian Film Commission in 1976.

Council programs include a financial responsibility for projects in which Boards have a common interest.

Some 7,600 requests for assistance were received during 1974-75, of which more than 3,000 were approved wholly or in part.

#### Heritage Commission

##### TOTAL EXPENDITURE AND APPROPRIATION, 1974-75

	Total grants paid	Cost of special services, board meetings, etc.	Total expenditure	Total appropriation
Council program and activities . . . . .	3,146,756	408,072	3,554,828	3,633,200
Theatre Board . . . . .	5,358,033	87,420	5,445,453	5,372,560
Visual Arts Board . . . . .	1,050,583	43,782	1,094,365	1,094,400
Music Board . . . . .	4,172,101	56,520	4,228,621	4,228,400
Literature Board . . . . .	1,552,929	38,220	1,591,149	1,591,800
Crafts Board . . . . .	914,498	27,929	942,427	945,200
Film, Radio and Television Board(a) . . . . .	2,150,814	38,486	2,189,300	2,189,300
Aboriginal Arts Board . . . . .	892,706	52,406	945,112	945,200
<i>Total</i> . . . . .	<i>19,238,420</i>	<i>752,835</i>	<i>19,991,255</i>	<i>20,000,000</i>
Administration . . . . .	..	..	2,195,411	2,235,200
<b>Grand total</b> . . . . .	..	..	<b>22,186,666</b>	<b>22,235,200</b>

(a) Functions transferred to the Australian Film Commission in 1976.

### The National Estate

#### Heritage Commission

In May 1973 a Committee of Enquiry was appointed to define the 'National Estate' and to offer suggestions on action in its area. The Committee recommended the establishment of a permanent commission on the national estate to be called the Australian Heritage Commission. Meanwhile an Interim Committee, consisting of both departmental and private members, was established and first met in September 1974. The Interim Committee advised the Ministers for Urban and Regional Development and for Environment and Conservation on matters pertaining to the protection, conservation and preservation of the National Estate.

The Act to establish the Australian Heritage Commission was assented to in June 1975. Essentially, the prime function of the Commission is to convey to the Government its expert and considered advice on the state of the National Estate and on the measures that should be taken to ensure its responsible conservation. In addition, the Commission has a statutory task of preparing a Register of the National Estate.

#### Australian National Trusts

The Australian National Trusts were founded to further the preservation of lands, places, buildings, works, and articles which are of national importance because of educational, aesthetic, historic, architectural, artistic, scientific, cultural, or other special interest.

The first National Trust, the National Trust of Australia (New South Wales), was formed in 1954. Since then National Trusts have been formed in each of the other States and the Northern Territory. The Trusts in New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia, Western Australia, Tasmania and the Northern Territory have statutory authority and that in Victoria is incorporated under the Companies Act of Victoria.

Membership of the National Trusts is open to all individuals and organisations. Total membership throughout Australia is approximately 60,000. The Trusts are financed by members' subscriptions and donations from individuals and commercial and industrial organisations, the proceeds of charges for entry to Trust properties and the fund raising activities of members, including inspections of historic buildings. Each State National Trust receives financial support from the Commonwealth Government in the form of an administrative grant-in-aid of \$30,000 each per annum and each receives support from its State Government.

The Australian Council of National Trusts was incorporated in 1965 to co-ordinate the activities of the State National Trusts and represent them at federal and international level. The Commonwealth Government supports the Council through an annual grant of \$60,000 for administrative purposes and also provides support to the Council and State Trusts through taxation concessions.

In the past three years the National Trusts have received substantial grants from the Commonwealth Government under the National Estates program for capital projects, mainly the restoration of buildings and conservation studies. They have also supervised projects of other organisations financed under the program.

The number of properties owned or controlled by the Trusts exceeds 200. These include houses such as Clarendon (Tas.), natural reserves, a telegraph station, stock exchange (Charters Towers, Qld), a powder magazine, a market (Castlemaine, Vic.), an inn (Overland Corner, S.A.), a police station, a court house, a gaol, an historic hamlet (Greenborough, W.A.), two paddle steamers and an iron barque, a joss house and a garden (Leura, N.S.W.). The Trusts have established registers of places including buildings, urban areas and landscapes (totalling 13,000) which they consider should be preserved as part of the national heritage.

#### **Historic Memorials Committee**

The Historic Memorials Committee was established in 1911 for the purpose of securing portraits of distinguished Australians who had taken an active part in Federation. Later the Committee decided to obtain portraits of all Governors-General, Prime Ministers, Presidents of the Senate, Speakers of the House of Representatives, Chief Justices of Australia, and other notable Australians. In addition the Committee has commissioned paintings recording special events connected with the Commonwealth Parliament.

The Committee comprises the Prime Minister (Chairman), the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the Vice-President of the Executive Council, the Leader of the Opposition in the House of Representatives, and the Leader of the Opposition in the Senate. The Committee is advised on commissioning of portraits by the Visual Arts Board of the Australia Council.

## **The performing arts**

#### **Festivals**

Festivals of the arts are playing an increasing role in the nation's cultural life and there are now over 350 being presented throughout Australia. The two biggest are Adelaide's biennial and Perth's annual festivals, both of which last several weeks and present overseas artists as well as leading Australian companies. Whilst all States have regular arts festivals Tasmania, Queensland and the Australian Capital Territory are in the process of establishing major arts festivals and Victoria's large popular festival 'Moomba' has a substantial arts program.

Other popular festivals are introducing arts events and many small country centres now have arts festivals which attract performers and artists from a wide area. Purely amateur and competitive performances are being infused with increased professionalism. Seminars, arts workshops and community participation programs are increasingly popular.

#### **Theatre**

Commercial theatre organisations play an important role in the theatrical life of the country, providing musicals and plays, and bringing to Australia overseas companies such as the Leningrad Kirov Company, the Royal Shakespeare Company and the Moscow Circus. Commercial theatre organisations and entrepreneurs frequently collaborate with government subsidised organisations in arranging joint festival attractions and visits by internationally acclaimed artists and companies. Established non-commercial professional companies in all States are subsidised.

Travel grants and study grants are made available to those seeking advanced training in professional, artistic, administrative and technical aspects of the performing arts.

International exchanges in the arts are seen to be of special importance and eminent overseas producers, performers and choreographers have visited Australia for short periods to work with Australian theatre companies.

There is a strong demand both for new Australian works and for Australian content in television programming. This growing activity in the arts is giving Australian artists new creative opportunities and a larger measure of public recognition and acceptance.

#### **Opera**

The Australian Opera was created in 1956 under the auspices of the Australian Elizabethan Theatre Trust to form the basis of a national touring opera company. It was known as the Elizabethan Trust Opera Company until the end of 1969 when the Australian Opera formed its own Board of Directors. In its early years the company retained only a core of full-time administrative officers and engaged its singers for each annual season. These seasons involved the presentation of three

operas in most years and a tour circuit covering each State. In September 1973 the Australian Opera opened its first season in the new Sydney Opera House. It currently employs a chorus of 51 singers and 36 resident soloists on a permanent basis.

The 1975 budget for the Australian Opera is \$4,300,000; this does not include the cost of the orchestras (which are still financed through the Elizabethan Theatre Trust). Of this total, approximately \$1,700,000 comes from State and Federal subsidies or from donations from individuals or industry. The Federal grant was \$1,350,000. The remaining \$2,600,000 is met from box office receipts, in Sydney and on tour.

In addition to the Australian Opera, small professional opera companies have been established in each capital city. These companies tour extensively within their resident State and performances in schools are an important part of their work.

### **Ballet**

The Australian Ballet Foundation was formed in 1961 by the Australian Elizabethan Theatre Trust and J. C. Williamson Theatres Ltd to establish a national ballet company, which gave its first performance on 2 November 1962.

The establishment of a permanent Australian company, the appearance of the world's leading artists with the company, the commissioning of works by Australian composers, choreographers and designers and presentation of the company overseas were achieved within the first three years.

The Australian Ballet receives subsidies from the Federal Government (through the Australia Council), the six State Governments and the major municipal bodies (through the Australian Elizabethan Theatre Trust). It also receives support from private corporations and individuals. The Australian Ballet has its headquarters and studios in Melbourne.

The 1975 budget for the Australian Ballet is \$2,800,000; of this some 32 per cent (\$900,000) is met by Commonwealth Government subsidy, and 5 per cent by grants from State governments. This figure does not include the services of the Elizabethan Trust Orchestra which is maintained by the Trust to service the requirements of the Australian Ballet. Much of the remainder is met from box office receipts.

The Australian Ballet School is associated with the Australian Ballet, and shares its Melbourne premises.

## **Music**

The Music Board of the Australia Council is responsible for administering Commonwealth Government assistance to music and opera. Assistance is provided for a wide range of music activities—one of the most important is the development of Australian music and the growing interest in the work of Australian composers.

The development of music in Australia has been influenced by difficulties imposed by the size of the country and its small population. Australia has eight fully professional symphony orchestras. Six were established by the Australian Broadcasting Commission and two by the Elizabethan Theatre Trust. There is one in each State capital and two others permanently attached to the national ballet and opera companies. The A.B.C. orchestras tour in their respective States. The Sydney and Melbourne Symphony Orchestras have both toured abroad with acclaim.

### **Orchestral Music**

The Australian Broadcasting Commission controls six symphony orchestras and a national training orchestra and organises about 750 concerts each year. This makes it one of the biggest musical entrepreneurs in the world. Since the inception of television, more than 50 operas have been produced in A.B.C. studios, and over 1,400 resident performers have been used. There is a constant flow of artists between Australia and other countries and the A.B.C. has played a significant part in encouraging this movement. The Commission has also been responsible for bringing to Australia internationally renowned orchestras. For further details of the Australian Broadcasting Commission see pages 416–18.

### **Chamber Music**

Musica Viva Australia organises tours in Australia by overseas chamber music ensembles of international repute. It is a non-profit making voluntary organisation with over 3,500 members in all States and has a small paid administrative staff. The society also assists Australian chamber music groups to tour overseas and it has been responsible for helping many Australian groups reach international standards.

In addition to Federal Government assistance through the Australia Council, Musica Viva Australia has received aid from the State Governments of New South Wales and Victoria. It has also received some assistance from private and corporate donations.

## Film

### Australian Film Commission

The Australian Film Commission, established by the *Australian Film Commission Act 1975*, assists Australian film and television producers with funds and services for the production, distribution and exhibition of Australian films and television programs within Australia and abroad.

In July 1975 the Commission subsumed the activities of the Australian Film Development Corporation and Film Australia, the official film production agency for Commonwealth Government departments and instrumentalities.

In June 1976 the Government decided, as a further step in the rationalisation of Government film, radio, television and audio-visual activities, that the Commission should become responsible for the Australia Council's film, radio and television functions.

The Commission distributes theatrical, non-theatrical film and television productions in Australia and overseas through its representatives at Australian official posts. Non-theatrical distribution in Australia is arranged with State film distribution agencies and through the National Library of Australia.

Between sixty and seventy films are produced annually by the Film Australia Branch with translations into as many as twenty-six languages.

These films deal with matters of national interest to Australia and are designed to illustrate or interpret aspects of Australia or of the life and activities of the Australian people.

In 1974-75 Film Australia produced 64 new films comprising 143 reels (each of 10 minutes duration) and translated 170 films consisting of 203 reels into other languages.

### Film and Television School

The Film and Television School was established as an independent statutory authority by Act of Parliament in 1973 and is governed by a fifteen member Council.

The School's principal activities are:

*Full-time program*—a three year full-time course providing professional training for creative positions in the film and television industry and for work with film and television in education.

*Open programs*—provides, on an Australia-wide basis, training courses of shorter duration including workshops, seminars, public lectures and refresher courses for people involved in the film makers and video specialists in the audio-visual communications field.

*Training assistance and grants-in-aid*—the school administers grants-in-aid to suitably qualified people who may benefit from study, experience or training within Australia or overseas.

*Other activities*—the School conducts programs to assess employment opportunities for graduates, industry training needs, student research activities and maintains an extensive collection of film and television library materials.

In June 1976, as a step towards rationalisation of Government film, radio, television and audio visual production activities, it was decided that the School should become responsible for training in radio and audio visual communications.

### Film Censorship

The Federal Government's film censorship powers under the Customs Act extend only to imported films and imported advertising matter. Under that Act the Customs (Cinematograph Films) Regulations provide for the appointment of a nine-member Film Censorship Board whose function is to register films and approve advertising matter unless they fall into certain defined categories. Importers may appeal against decisions of the Film Censorship Board to the Films Board of Review.

The Attorney-General's Department is responsible for film censorship and all States have agreed that the Federal Boards should be the censorship authorities for the purpose of the State Acts.

*Thirty-five mm feature films:* In 1975 916 feature films (including 18 Australian films) totalling 1,472 hours running time were examined. Thirty-one feature films were rejected and 25 were cut. There were 21 appeals of which 3 were upheld and 18 dismissed. Of the 916 features, 153 were classified For General Exhibition ('G'), 200 Not Recommended for Children ('N.R.C.'), 231 For Mature Audiences ('M'), and 194 For Restricted Exhibition ('R'). One hundred and seven were registered subject to special conditions.

The principal suppliers were United States of America (249 films), Italy (112 films), Greece (96 films), United Kingdom (80 films) and Hong Kong (63 films).

While the 'M', 'N.R.C.' and 'G' classifications are advisory, persons between the ages of 2 and 18 (6 and 18 in New South Wales and Victoria) are excluded by law from seeing 'R' films.

*Sixteen mm feature films:* Excluding those imported for television use, 151 feature films (including 19 Australian films) totalling 236 hours were examined.

*Television films:* In 1975, 10,996 films for use on television were examined. These consisted of 7,197 sixteen mm films (totalling 4,455 hours) and 3,799 videotapes (2,136 hours). The principal suppliers were the United States (8,753 films) and United Kingdom (2,006 films). Of the total imports 164 films were cut and 39 were classified as unsuitable for television.

## Art

### The Visual Arts Board

The Visual Arts Board of the Australia Council, which is the Commonwealth Government's advisor on matters pertaining to the visual arts, is the body responsible for the promotion of excellence in the visual and plastic arts throughout Australia.

In co-operation with the Department of Foreign Affairs, the Board arranges exhibitions of Australian art to tour overseas, and also arranges Australian participation at an official level in international art competitions. Exhibitions of important international art tour Australia under the auspices of the Visual Arts Board, often in association with the Australian Gallery Directors' Council.

*Art prizes.* A number of valuable art awards are offered regularly, including the Archibald Prize for portraiture, the Wynne, Sulman, Blake and Rubenstein Prizes and the annual Britannica awards. Business houses also award prizes and sponsor travelling exhibitions.

### The Australian National Gallery

The foundation stone for the Australian National Gallery on the shores of Lake Burley Griffin in Canberra, was laid by the Prime Minister on 7 November 1973. The Gallery building is due for completion in 1980. It is 23,000 square metres in area which includes fourteen exhibition galleries taking up 30 per cent of the floor space. The remainder will accommodate theatres and a theatre, an education section, a library, a conservation laboratory, administrative and workshop areas and stores.

The collection will include Australian fine and minor works of all periods, international modern fine and minor arts, graphic arts, ethnic art of Black Africa and the Pacific Basin, Asia and the Far Eastern Art, films, photography, theatre and fashion arts and a collection of masterpieces or outstanding works of art as they are available. Since Federation more than 2,000 Australian works have been acquired. 1971-72 saw the acquisition of the first group of "international" works of art.

The Australian National Gallery Interim Council was established in September 1974 with the authority to purchase works of art on its own initiative within the budgetary limit imposed by Parliament. With the proclamation of the *National Gallery Act 1975* in June 1976, the Interim Council ceased operation and the first Council of the Australian National Gallery was appointed to conduct the Affairs of the Australian National Gallery, which is now a Statutory Authority.

### Other galleries

Other important art collections are housed in the Australian War Memorial and the public galleries in all State capitals and many of the larger country centres. As well as these galleries there are many municipal and private trust institutions, and university and private collections. Some descriptive detail of the major art galleries in Australia is given on pages 547-9 of Year Book No. 55 and in the State Year Books.

## Crafts

The importance of crafts in Australia has been influenced by the findings of the Federal Government's Committee of Enquiry into the Crafts in Australia (1975). The Crafts Board of the Australia Council (formed in 1973) is concerned with the promotion of excellence and understanding of crafts in the community. It has a comprehensive exhibitions program supporting a wide range of craft exhibitions both in Australia and overseas. The Board is anxious to widen opportunities for education and training in the crafts and has introduced direct support under a training program and a craftsman-in-residence scheme.

Under its grants program the Board funds organisations for equipment purchases, workshops, exhibitions, publications, films, and in some cases administrative expenses. It makes grants to individuals for workshop establishment and development, study and research, master craftsman/trainee scheme, and special grants for research and travel.

The Crafts Board financially supports and collaborates with the Crafts Council of Australia, the national organisation of the State and Territory Craft Associations.

## Museums

In each State there is at least one major State-run museum. There are also many smaller museums owned by municipal councils, district and historical societies, private trusts and private individuals. The two major national museums in the Australian Capital Territory are the Australian War Memorial and the Australian Institute of Anatomy.

Some descriptive detail concerning the more important institutions is given on pages 547-9 of Year Book No. 55 and in the State Year Books.



## Literature

### The Literature Board

From the founding of the Australian Council for the Arts, (now the Australia Council), an effort was made through the Literature Board to substantially increase financial assistance to the writing profession. Assistance has increased from \$340,000 in 1972-73 to \$1,591,800 in 1974-75. Support for creative writers is given through fellowships varying in duration from six months to three years. Writers are also assisted by special grants for research and travel expenses. Other types of grants administered by the Literature Board, include assistance to publishers, literary organisations, seminars, visiting speakers, writers' workshops, conferences, poetry readings and pilot schemes for the promotion of creative Australian writing.

### National Literature Board of Review

The National Literature Board of Review was established in 1968, following Commonwealth-State agreement, to achieve uniformity in the administration of laws relating to blasphemous, indecent or obscene publications of *prima facie* literary, artistic or scientific merit. In terms of the agreement the Board is established under the Customs (National Literature Board of Review) Regulations. Appropriate Ministers of any State may, under the Agreement, refer locally published or distributed works to the Board for advice. Subject to retention of final responsibility by each Minister it is the intention of the governments concerned not to act against a publication of merit which the Board advises is suitable for distribution in Australia.

### Book publishing

Statistics of book publishing are compiled and published by the National Library.

The table below shows the number of books and pamphlets (including leaflets), published in Australia in 1973, 1974 and 1975 and received by the National Library to December 1975, classified by State or Territory of publication and by class of publisher.

#### AUSTRALIAN BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS PUBLISHED BY YEAR OF PUBLICATION

(Source: *Australian National Bibliography, National Library of Australia*)

	Number of titles(a)		
	1973	1974	1975
<b>State or Territory—</b>			
New South Wales . . . . .	1,679	1,406	603
Victoria . . . . .	1,136	1,093	489
Queensland . . . . .	322	275	118
South Australia . . . . .	463	423	194
Western Australia . . . . .	338	242	73
Tasmania . . . . .	109	68	17
Northern Territory . . . . .	52	35	1
Australian Capital Territory . . . . .	980	883	276
Papua New Guinea . . . . .	238	75	5
<i>Total</i> . . . . .	<i>5,317</i>	<i>4,500</i>	<i>1,776</i>
<b>Publisher—</b>			
Commercial . . . . .	1,798	1,848	1,219
Commonwealth Government . . . . .	943	826	238
State Government . . . . .	775	698	136
Local government . . . . .	45	15	1
Society, institution, company, private . . . . .	1,756	1,113	182
<i>Total</i> . . . . .	<i>5,317</i>	<i>4,500</i>	<i>1,776</i>

(a) Received by the National Library to December 1975.

## Libraries

An account of the establishment, growth and functions of the National, Commonwealth, and State Libraries is given on pages 533-538 of Year Book No. 55.

### Australian Government libraries

*National Library of Australia, Canberra.* The National Library maintains and develops a national collection of library material, representative of all the major countries of the world, and it is also responsible for assembling a comprehensive collection of library material relating to Australia and

the Australian people. In fulfilment of the latter statutory function it seeks to preserve books, periodicals, newspapers, government publications, pictures, prints, manuscripts, maps, moving picture films, music scores, sound recordings and other recorded material whether in writing or some other form. Under the deposit provisions of the *Copyright Act 1968*, a copy of all library material published in Australia is delivered to the National Library. The Library has also been enriched by the acquisition of such notable collections as the Petherick collection of 16,500 items in 1911, the Cook manuscripts in 1923, the Cumpston collection on Public Health in Australia in 1936, the Mathews ornithological collection in 1940, the Rex Nan Kivell collection of 16,000 items of Australian and Pacific interest including original paintings, prints, manuscripts, and printed material in 1959, and the Ferguson collection of Australiana, acquired in 1970. The Library maintains a permanent exhibition of paintings, prints, and other historical material selected from its various collections.

In association with the State Library of New South Wales, the Library is engaged on a microfilming project to copy original records relating to Australia which are held in Great Britain and other overseas countries. The computer produced *Australian National Bibliography* which appears weekly, monthly, four monthly and annually, lists books published in Australia and books dealing wholly or substantially with Australian subjects or written by Australian authors. The publications of the Australian governments, included in *Australian National Bibliography*, are also listed quarterly and annually in *Australian Government Publications*. A select list of authoritative Australian books of reference and research value is published annually in *Australian Books*. A similar list of serials is published in successive editions under the title *Current Australian Serials*. The Library's *Australian Public Affairs Information Service*, published monthly with annual cumulations, is the major periodical index to Australia's political, economic, social and cultural life. *Australian Maps* has been issued quarterly from 1968 with a 10 year cumulation for the period 1961-1973 and annual cumulations from 1974.

The provision of central cataloguing services is an important function of the National Library aimed at achieving cataloguing economies on a national scale. Established in 1967, the Australian Card Service makes available catalogue cards for titles listed in *Australian National Bibliography*. Since 1970 cards for overseas books have been available from the Overseas Card Service. Australian libraries with access to computer facilities can order machine-readable records for Australian and overseas books through the Australian MARC Record Service. The Library also operates the Australian Cataloguing in Publication Program whereby, as a result of the co-operation of many trade and academic publishers, books published in Australia are catalogued in advance of publication and the cataloguing data printed in the books. These data also appear as preliminary entries in *Australian National Bibliography*, the Australian MARC Record Service and the Australian Card Service.

Co-operative bibliographical activity includes recording, in a series of union catalogues, the holdings of the major Australian libraries. The national union catalogue of monographs, maintained in card form, was commenced in 1960 and since then all the larger, and an increasing number of smaller libraries have reported their monograph accessions to the National Library. This catalogue is being published on microfilm, so duplicate copies can be held in major research and academic libraries in Australia, Papua New Guinea and New Zealand. Access is thus decentralised and speeded. The second major published union catalogue is the continually updated *Serials in Australian Libraries, Social Sciences and Humanities*, which complements another catalogue, *Scientific Serials in Australian Libraries*, published by the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization. Other union catalogues maintained and/or published by the National Library cover manuscripts, newspapers, music and oriental language material. All are described in the *Guide to the National Union Catalogue of Australia* which the Library periodically re-issues.

The Library has since 1969 operated a number of automated data bases which provide computer produced bibliographies of recent and current material to users either in printed form or on-line. It also provides access through international links to data bases operated elsewhere. Over 40 data bases are now accessible to Australian users through the National Library.

The National Library acts as a central library of documentary and educational films. Its lending collection of approximately 17,000 films contains both Australian and overseas material on a wide range of topics, whilst its historical collection constitutes the major holding of Australian film production since its beginning in 1896. Additions to the film lending collection are recorded in *Film Acquisitions* published quarterly, with annual cumulations.

The National Library's collections of Australian and overseas material contain over 1,625,792 volumes, 27,400 paintings, drawings and prints, 191,607 photographs, 134,112 reels of microfilm, 914,561 microfiche pieces, 268,824 microprint/microcard pieces, 2,370 metres of manuscripts, 18,153,000 metres moving picture film, 125,000 stills, 822,070 maps and aerial photographs, 27,256

music scores, 220,285 sound recordings and tapes, as well as 1,682 oral history tapes. It also has 3,400,000 data records used for producing published bibliographies and current awareness services in the bio-medical fields.

*Patent Office Library.* The Library of the Australian Patent Office, Canberra, contains approximately 17,500 books and a wide variety of periodicals and other literature relating to pure and applied science, industrial technology and the industrial property (patent, trade mark and design) laws and practice of most countries. Patent specifications of inventions are received from the principal countries of the world; present holdings are over 14,500,000. Indexes include a microfilm of a classified index to 3,000,000 U.S.A. patents and translations of abstracts of U.S.S.R. patents.

*Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization.* The Central Library was brought into the newly formed CSIRO Central Information, Library and Editorial Section at the end of 1973. Its holdings cover the pure and applied sciences. In addition to the Central Library located in East Melbourne, each of the Divisions has specialised collections. The Library maintains a union catalogue of the holdings of all CSIRO libraries, and maintains the constantly updated *Scientific Serials in Australian Libraries*. With the Information Service, it publishes the monthly *CSIRO Abstracts and Australian Science Index*, and directories such as *Australian Scientific Societies and Professional Associations* and *Scientific and Technical Research Centres in Australia*.

The Information Service provides a question-and-answer service and operates the CSIRO Selective Dissemination of Information (SDI) System.

*The Australian War Memorial Library, Canberra.* In the War Memorial library are housed the documentary and pictorial records of Australia's fighting services in wars in which they have participated. The printed records section contains over 70,000 volumes, a large collection of military maps, newscuttings and newspapers, sound recordings, war posters, and postage stamps. The collection of official war photographs covering the 1914-18, 1939-45 and Korean wars numbers over 250,000, and a collection of official motion picture film depicts Australia at war. Adequate facilities exist for public research and requests for information are met where practicable.

*The Australian Parliamentary Library.* The Library's special function is to provide an information and research service to the Commonwealth Parliament. The two main sections are the Legislative Research Service and the Legislative Reference Service. The Research Service comprises six groups staffed by subject specialists who prepare analyses and interpretations of specific issues with which the Parliament is or may be concerned. The Reference Service staffed by Librarians answers questions and provides information. The library collection is concentrated on topical material, supported by a wide collection of standard references; it totals 40,000 titles, including 8,500 serial titles. The library publishes the *Australian Parliamentary Handbook*, which is a standard reference work, occasional annotated reading lists and, in alternate fortnights, *Index to Current Information* and *Select Lists of Acquisitions*.

*Other Commonwealth Government libraries.* Most Commonwealth Government authorities have specialised collections in their own fields and in addition draw largely on the National Library.

*Library services in the Territories.* The Northern Territory Library Service maintains five centres in the Territory; at Darwin, Nightcliff, Alice Springs, Tennant Creek and Katherine. At 30 June 1974, stocks totalled 67,124 volumes.

The National Library, through its Extension Services Section, conducts the Canberra Public Library Service to residents of the Australian Capital Territory. At 30 June 1975, 456,037 volumes were held.

### State libraries

Most municipal councils in the States have libraries funded largely by State governments. A detailed description of State libraries is given on pages 685-690 of Year Book No. 59 and in each State year book.

### Children's libraries and school libraries

Children's libraries exist in all States, usually as branches or extensions of State or municipal libraries. Further details of children's libraries and school libraries are given on pages 689 and 690 of Year Book No. 59.

### University and college libraries

Since 1957 when the Commonwealth Government inaugurated a comprehensive program of university expansion, there has been notable development of university libraries, and similar development is now taking place in colleges of advanced education. Some current information on university libraries is given in the ABS annual publication *University Statistics—Part 2: Staff and Libraries* (13.8).

## Archives

### Australian Archives

An account of the development of the Commonwealth Archives Office, renamed Australian Archives from 7 March 1974, and a detailed description of its functions appear on pages 543–4 of Year Book No. 55. Australian Archives functions as a central agency for the control of records created by the Commonwealth Government which are no longer required in the day-to-day business of government. At 30 June 1975 the total holdings of Australian Archives throughout Australia amounted to 210,000 shelf metres of records, including 80,000 metres of permanent material, such as files, manuscripts, registers, cards, books, maps, plans, models, paintings, films, photographs, microfilms, recordings and tapes. Australian Archives regulates access to all Commonwealth Government records, whether in its custody or held by departments, in accordance with the Government's access rules.

In 1971, the 50-year closed access period was reduced to 30 years. In January 1972 it was announced that the 30-year rule would apply to Cabinet papers also, with accelerated release of both Cabinet and departmental records created prior to 1 January 1946 to allow study of the Second World War as a whole.

Australian Archives provides an advisory service to inquirers, both official and public. During 1974–75, 700 official reference inquiries were received and 300,000 items lent to government departments. Some 600 research inquiries were also received. Extension services, promoting the use of archives in the field of education, and displaying material of interest for public exhibition, are envisaged. These facilities will be greatly improved when the National Archives building for the National Capital is erected.

The headquarters of Australian Archives is in Canberra, and there are branches in Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane, Adelaide, Perth, Darwin, Hobart and Townsville. Australian Archives maintains liaison with similar organisations in overseas countries and is a national member of the International Council on Archives, established under the auspices of UNESCO.

### State government archives

State government archives, dating from the beginning of European settlement in 1788, are held, in the case of New South Wales, Tasmania and Victoria, by archives offices established in 1961, 1965 and 1973 respectively, and, in other States, by the archives sections of State libraries.

### Australian National University Archives of Business and Labour

The Australian National University Archives was established in 1954 when the records of the Australian Agricultural Company were acquired, and in 1959 its collecting activities were expanded to include records of employer and employee organisations. The aim is to gather primary source material to support advanced research within the university in economic history, history and political science. Records of over 100 businesses (153 deposits) and over 100 employer and employee organisations (242 deposits) are held.

The University Archives include deposits which have been microfilmed and pamphlet collections of interest to research workers in political history. In addition an archival program for the University's own records is being developed with the ultimate aim of creating a central University Archives.

### Business Archives Council of Australia

The Business Archives Council of Australia works for the preservation of business records and promotes the writing of business history. The Council itself does not collect business records. The main collecting centres are the Archives of the Australian National University, the University of New England and University of Melbourne. The Australian National University and the University of Melbourne have strong collections covering a wide range of business activity, and are respectively notable for records of trade unions and mining companies. The University of New England concentrates on rural industries. The Archives of Wollongong University concentrates on collecting business and trade union records of the Wollongong region.

### Other Australian archives

The Mitchell Library has been acquiring manuscript material since the early years of this century. More recently, the National Library, State libraries, some archives offices, a few public libraries and historical societies, the Australian Academy of Science, and the Australian War Memorial (which is also the archival authority for the custody and preservation of operational records of the armed services) have assembled important collections of private papers. Ecclesiastical archives have been set up by some of the churches. Some firms have established their own archives services and the Business Archives Council plays a co-ordinating role. State and local historical societies help to preserve regional, local and private historical material.

### Botanical and zoological gardens

In addition to the zoological gardens referred to in the following paragraphs there are numerous privately owned zoos and sanctuaries, many of them at tourist resorts, which maintain collections of Australian flora and fauna. There are also various national parks, forests, reserves, etc., dedicated for public use, which are preserved largely in their natural condition. More detailed information is given in each State year book.

*New South Wales:* The Sydney Botanic Gardens are situated on the shores of Farm Cove, Sydney Harbour. They occupy 27 hectares and contain a large collection of flowering plants, shrubs and trees as well as hothouses of orchids and ferns.

The Zoological Gardens at Taronga Park, on the northern side of Sydney Harbour are administered by the Zoological Parks Board and occupy about 30 hectares including an aquarium. In 1974-75 paid admissions to the grounds were 849,130. The receipts of the zoological department amounted to \$1,157,112 in 1974-75 and expenditure was \$1,452,498. Exhibits at 30 June 1975 comprised 902 mammals, 1,628 birds, 288 reptiles and 819 invertebrates and fish.

An open range zoo, the Western Plains Zoo, is being constructed by the Board at Dubbo in Western New South Wales.

*Victoria:* The main botanical gardens in the State are the Royal Botanic Gardens, an area of 36 hectares within 1.6 kilometres of the centre of the City of Melbourne, containing over 12,000 species of plants, of which there are some 30,000 individual specimens. Many species of native birds breed on islands in lakes within the gardens. In October 1970, an extension was made to the Royal Botanic Gardens by the purchase of 160 hectares at Cranbourne on Mornington Peninsula for purposes of a Botanic Gardens and Research Institute devoted to the growing, display and study of Australian native plants.

The Zoological Gardens in Royal Park contain a wide selection of animals, birds and reptiles. A wild life sanctuary is also maintained at Healesville.

*Queensland:* Botanical gardens have been established in Brisbane and in several other cities. The Brisbane Botanic Gardens occupy approximately 18 hectares on the banks of the Brisbane River in the central city area and are noted for their collections of palms, tropical trees and shrubs, and succulents; they contain over 8,000 species.

Initial development has started on a new botanic gardens in the foothills of Mount Coot-tha, about 5 kilometres from central Brisbane. The area being developed is approximately 75 hectares.

*South Australia:* The Adelaide Botanic Garden covers 20 hectares and contains collections of Australian and exotic plants from low rainfall and sub-tropical regions. In glasshouses are collections of tropical, ornamental and economic plants. Special collections include cacti and succulents, bromeliads, and begonias. An up-to-date comprehensive botanical and horticultural library is maintained. The State Herbarium, established in 1952, contains about 250,000 specimens. Blackwood and Mount Lofty also have important plant collections.

The Zoological Gardens, opened in 1883, have an area of approximately 8 hectares, and contain a fine collection of animals, reptiles and birds.

*Western Australia:* A botanical garden and arboretum which contain approximately 1,200 species of native Western Australia plants and trees, are established in Kings Park, a reserve of about 400 hectares close to the centre of Perth.

The Zoological Gardens of 18 hectares at South Perth specialises in the collection of Australian and particularly Western Australian fauna.

*Tasmania:* The Royal Tasmanian Botanical Gardens adjoining Government House of the Queen's Domain, contain a fine collection of exotic trees and shrubs and a small aviary.

The Launceston City Council keeps a small collection of animals and birds at City Park and there is a private wildlife sanctuary and zoo at Punch Bowl in Launceston.

*Northern Territory:* The Darwin Botanical Gardens occupy 30 hectares and feature 12 hectares of tropical plants of both native and overseas origin. Two hectares are used for an amphitheatre and contain a number of native and exotic plants. The Gardens are controlled by the Corporation of the City of Darwin. The Gardens were extensively damaged by Cyclone Tracy in December 1974 and, along with extensive planting of Palm Species, every effort will be made to restore and improve the Gardens.

*Australian Capital Territory:* The Canberra Botanic Gardens, a 40 hectare site on the lower slopes of Black Mountain have been under development since 1950. The Gardens, comprising Australian native plants, were officially opened in 1970.

The Tidbinbilla Nature Reserve covers 4,650 hectares of the Upper Tidbinbilla Valley, about 40 kilometres from Canberra. It was declared a Nature Reserve under the Public Parks Ordinance in 1971. Attendances have risen from 42,700 in 1967 to approximately 200,000 in 1975.

The Nature Reserve at Jervis Bay consists of 4,420 hectares of coastal area. Although the area has been managed as a reserve over a number of years, it was only officially declared a reserve on 7 October 1971.

## RECREATION

The Department of Environment, Housing and Community Development was established in December 1975 and assumed responsibility among other things, for co-ordinating such aspects of leisure as community recreation, fitness, sports development, and youth affairs.

A number of State governments have also established departments with special responsibilities for recreation. Some local government authorities are now employing recreation workers who are responsible for planning the use of recreation facilities, and for devising programs of community recreation.

### Community recreation

The former Department of Tourism and Recreation, as part of its concern to encourage community involvement in recreation planning, assisted with the preparation of a number of regional plans. These plans comprised an inventory of existing and potential recreation resources, programs and leadership resources, and identification of future needs.

Other projects in the field of Community recreation have included examination of the educational needs of, and the demand for, recreation workers; detailed studies of aspects of community centre development and community requirements; and an examination of the possible integration of community centres with facilities at schools.

#### Capital assistance program

The Department administers a capital assistance program to meet some of the immediate needs for recreation facilities in the community. Any project which increases the range of leisure opportunities within a local area has been eligible for a grant under this program. Although development of specialist facilities is not excluded, emphasis is placed on facilities which encourage mass participation, e.g. multi-purpose facilities within which sporting, cultural and social programs can be pursued.

In 1974-75, an amount of \$14.4 million was allocated under this program. A total of 386 projects for the development of single and multi-purpose sporting and recreation complexes were approved for assistance.

#### Education for recreation workers

A study which was commissioned to examine policies for the future education of recreation workers in Australia was completed in 1973. It recommended the establishment of courses in recreation at diploma and graduate levels at colleges of advanced education. Three graduate diploma and four associate diploma courses have now commenced.

This study was extended to examine the demand for recreation workers. It showed that 754 recreation workers were employed throughout Australia at the end of 1973. By the end of 1978, a further 2,560 workers will need to be trained.

#### Voluntary workers

A program to assess the effectiveness of training voluntary recreation workers, and to identify their future needs is being conducted in co-operation with State governments departments. The program aims to educate voluntary recreation leaders in each State. The Department's advisory service is intended to provide voluntary workers with information, ideas and advice to enable them to develop more effective programs, and to exchange information about their activities. In addition the Department provides some assistance with innovative programs for special groups such as the handicapped, the aged, young people and women.

## Fitness

### National fitness movement

The Commonwealth Government initiated the National Fitness movement as a war time measure to improve the standard of fitness of Australian youth. Under the *National Fitness Act 1941*, the Government allocates funds to the various State National Fitness Councils to assist with the administrative costs of national fitness activities catering for the total community.

In 1974-75, Commonwealth Government assistance to the National Fitness movement, through the National Fitness Fund Trust Account, was \$850,000. Of this amount \$600,000 was directed to cover the operational expenditure of State Councils and \$150,000 was provided as capital assistance on a \$1 for \$2 subsidy basis to improve national fitness facilities. An amount of \$150,000 was also provided to develop sports training facilities at national fitness camps. In 1975-76, an amount of \$600,000 was allocated to assist with operational expenses.

### **Sports development**

#### **Sports assistance program**

During 1974-75, national sporting organisations received more than \$969,000 in Commonwealth Government assistance through a sports assistance program. The program subsidises the organisation of and participation in national sporting events and international events both within Australia and overseas. Coaching programs, administrative improvements and selected projects of a cultural exchange nature have also received support.

The construction of sports facilities was also assisted by grants under the capital assistance program.

#### **Life saving movement**

Since 1951, the Commonwealth Government has provided grants for both the Royal Life Saving Society and the Surf Life Saving Association of Australia. In 1974-75, the Government provided \$50,000 to the Royal Life Saving Society for administrative purposes and \$280,000 to the Surf Life Saving Association. Of this amount, \$144,000 was provided on a dollar for dollar subsidy basis for the purchase of rescue equipment at club level, \$66,000 for administrative purposes, \$60,000 for the purchase of power rescue craft, and \$10,000 to assist needy clubs.

#### **Australian Sports Council**

In August 1974, the Commonwealth Government established an Australian Sports Council, consisting of 14 members, to give expert advice on the development of sport and physical recreation. The Council last met in September 1975 and its future is currently under review.

### **Youth affairs**

Most youth activities and programs in Australia are provided by voluntary youth organisations, many of which are organised nationally. The Commonwealth Government provides financial assistance to these national organisations to enable them to better serve young people and the community in general. In 1974-75, \$250,000 was provided for national youth organisations.

In co-operation with all State government departments responsible for youth matters, the former Department of Tourism and Recreation conducted 'Youth Involvement Programs' in all States and the A.C.T. during 1974-75. These programs were designed to encourage young people to become creatively involved with their own communities.

The Department is also responsible for the operation of the Commonwealth Youth Program in Australia.

### **Tourism**

The Department of Tourism and Recreation was established in 1972 and was responsible for the formulation of national policies to assist the development of tourism in Australia and to promote greater domestic travel within Australia. It aimed to attract more overseas visitors to Australia and to encourage them to travel more extensively in Australia by the development of Australia's tourist areas and tourist infrastructure. It is also the aim of the Department to encourage the development of a range of accommodation facilities for travellers, with particular emphasis on low-cost accommodation, and to obtain accurate statistical information on all aspects of tourism and travel.

In 1974-75, Commonwealth Government grants of \$2,438,000 were provided for the development of certain types of uniquely Australian tourism projects. Additional assistance of \$118,000 was provided for allocation to Youth Hostel Associations and similar organisations providing low-cost accommodation, as well as for regional surveys of tourist areas. Since the Department of Tourism and Recreation was abolished in December 1975, the responsibility for overseas and domestic tourism has been with the Department of Industry and Commerce.

### **Australian Tourist Commission**

The Australian Tourist Commission was established in 1967 as a statutory body to encourage people from other countries to visit and travel within Australia. It has nine commissioners including representatives of the Commonwealth and State governments and the tourist industry. In 1975-76 its budget was \$4.04 million.

The Commission engages in a wide variety of marketing activities including consumer and trade advertising, industry seminars and familiarisation visits for travel agents, journalists and photographers. The Commission has its head office in Melbourne and branch offices in London, Frankfurt, New York, Los Angeles, Tokyo, Auckland and Sydney.

### **Tourist Accommodation**

*Census of Tourist Accommodation Establishments.* A Census of Tourist Accommodation Establishments was conducted by the ABS in respect of the year ended 30 June 1974 to identify and measure the amount, type and location of tourist accommodation available throughout Australia. The Census was abandoned in the Northern Territory due to the effects of Cyclone Tracy.

There is no generally accepted definition of a tourist accommodation establishment. For the purposes of the Census, tourist accommodation establishments have been defined as (i) hotels, motels (licensed and unlicensed) and guest houses, which provide predominantly short-term (i.e. for periods of less than two months) accommodation available to the general public and which provide breakfast; (ii) caravan parks and, for the State of Queensland only, holiday flats which provide predominantly short-term accommodation available to the general public.

The scope of the Census covered, in general, tourist accommodation establishments which were in operation at 30 June 1974. Excluded from the Census were establishments in which the number of guest rooms usually occupied by short-term guests was less than 40 per cent of the total number of guest rooms usually occupied and also, establishments which have provision for tourist accommodation but which had no takings from accommodation for the Census period. For a more detailed description of the Census see *Census of Tourist Accommodation Establishments, Australia and Australian Capital Territory, Year Ended 30 June 1974* (11.50) and *Census of Tourist Accommodation Establishments, 1973-74* published by the Deputy Commonwealth Statistician in each State.



**CENSUS OF TOURIST ACCOMMODATION ESTABLISHMENTS, AUSTRALIA<sup>(a)</sup> 1973-74  
SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS**

	<i>Number of establishments operating a: 30 June 1974</i>	<i>Number of persons employed at 30 June 1974(b)</i>	<i>Wages and salaries paid \$'000</i>	<i>Capacity</i>			<i>Number of bed spaces (d)</i>
				<i>Number of guest rooms</i>			
				<i>With facilities (c)</i>	<i>Other</i>	<i>Total</i>	
<b>BY TYPE OF ESTABLISHMENT</b>							
Licensed hotels . . . . .	4,111	68,441	217,076	22,435	35,649	58,084	107,473
Licensed motels . . . . .	480	11,514	33,688	19,066	757	19,823	54,854
Unlicensed motels . . . . .	1,534	10,049	21,351	27,526	810	28,336	78,168
Private hotels and guest houses . . . . .	467	2,386	4,822	1,270	10,909	12,179	22,022
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>6,592</b>	<b>92,390</b>	<b>276,938</b>	<b>70,297</b>	<b>48,125</b>	<b>118,422</b>	<b>262,519</b>
<b>BY SIZE OF ESTABLISHMENT</b>							
1- 15 guest rooms . . . . .	4,236	43,419	115,646	13,613	22,131	35,744	73,510
16- 25 guest rooms . . . . .	1,243	15,444	44,682	13,658	10,787	24,445	53,845
26- 50 guest rooms . . . . .	801	15,754	48,821	19,738	7,693	27,431	65,424
51-100 guest rooms . . . . .	227	7,031	25,598	10,470	4,639	15,109	34,566
101 guest rooms and over . . . . .	85	10,742	42,191	12,818	2,875	15,693	35,174
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>6,592</b>	<b>92,390</b>	<b>276,938</b>	<b>70,297</b>	<b>48,125</b>	<b>118,422</b>	<b>262,519</b>
<b>BY STATE</b>							
New South Wales . . . . .	2,277	28,211	83,020	26,831	17,491	44,322	99,581
Victoria . . . . .	1,397	22,518	64,390	14,285	9,238	23,523	52,633
Queensland . . . . .	1,443	16,985	54,642	13,613	9,782	23,395	52,603
South Australia . . . . .	627	10,474	30,998	5,483	4,327	9,810	21,849
Western Australia . . . . .	566	9,848	30,382	6,854	5,453	12,307	24,010
Tasmania . . . . .	282	4,354	13,504	3,231	1,834	5,065	11,843
<b>Australia(d) . . . . .</b>	<b>6,592</b>	<b>92,390</b>	<b>276,938</b>	<b>70,297</b>	<b>48,125</b>	<b>118,422</b>	<b>262,519</b>
Australian Capital Territory . . . . .	41	1,617	6,160	1,744	150	1,894	4,916

For footnotes see end of table.

SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS—*continued*

<i>Gross takings (\$'000)</i>					
	<i>Accommodation</i>	<i>Meals</i>	<i>Beer, wine and spirits</i>	<i>Other</i>	<i>Total</i>
<b>BY TYPE OF ESTABLISHMENT</b>					
Licensed hotels . . .	82,137	114,344	827,493	57,571	1,081,540
Licensed motels . . .	63,753	36,407	14,258	3,735	118,152
Unlicensed motels . . .	69,816	17,126	..	2,377	89,318
Private hotels and guest houses . . . . .	11,782	4,092	..	989	16,864
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>227,490</b>	<b>171,957</b>	<b>841,753</b>	<b>64,673</b>	<b>1,305,873</b>
<b>BY SIZE OF ESTABLISHMENT</b>					
1-115 guest rooms . . .	37,145	53,541	564,581	40,774	696,041
16- 25 guest rooms . . .	40,169	26,043	131,771	10,191	208,176
26- 50 guest rooms . . .	60,319	36,584	88,822	7,041	192,766
51-100 guest rooms . . .	36,127	20,250	28,751	2,489	87,617
101 guest rooms and over	53,728	35,540	27,828	4,178	121,273
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>227,490</b>	<b>171,957</b>	<b>841,753</b>	<b>64,673</b>	<b>1,305,873</b>
<b>BY STATE</b>					
New South Wales . . . .	89,523	42,994	250,139	19,666	402,321
Victoria . . . . .	45,634	48,109	202,550	9,779	306,072
Queensland . . . . .	43,263	31,308	181,124	14,474	270,170
South Australia . . . .	18,390	21,056	91,215	6,864	137,525
Western Australia . . . .	20,234	18,749	85,519	11,541	136,043
Tasmania . . . . .	10,446	9,744	31,203	2,352	53,745
<b>Australia(a) . . . . .</b>	<b>227,490</b>	<b>171,957</b>	<b>841,753</b>	<b>64,673</b>	<b>1,305,873</b>
<b>Territory . . . . .</b>	<b>7,043</b>	<b>4,498</b>	<b>8,228</b>	<b>812</b>	<b>20,579</b>

(a) Excludes Australian Capital Territory and Northern Territory. (b) Includes working proprietors and part-time staff. (c) Guest rooms containing private bath or shower and toilet. (d) Refers to the maximum number of guests that could have been accommodated at 30 June 1974. Divans normally used as beds were included; double beds were counted as two bed spaces.

*Surveys of Tourist Accommodation Establishments.* Quarterly accommodation surveys were commenced in the September Quarter 1975 and data published from these surveys include available capacity, room occupancy, bed occupancy, takings from accommodation and employment.

The main purpose of the survey of tourist accommodation establishments is to measure the utilisation of available tourist accommodation.

The scope and coverage of the survey is similar to that of the Census except for the omission of caravan parks and holiday flats. For a more detailed description of the surveys see the quarterly publication *Tourist Accommodation* (11.48)

**NUMBER, CAPACITY, OCCUPANCY RATES, TAKINGS FROM ACCOMMODATION  
AND EMPLOYMENT, AUSTRALIA(a)**

	<i>Licensed hotels, with facilities(b)</i>	<i>Motels, etc.(c)</i>	<i>Licensed hotels, private hotels and guest houses without facilities</i>	<i>Total</i>
<b>NUMBER</b>				
<b>December Quarter 1975—</b>				
Establishments . . . . .	914	1,926	2,899	5,739
Guest rooms . . . . .	24,643	47,239	39,055	110,937
Bed spaces . . . . .	53,488	133,420	65,404	252,312
<b>March Quarter 1976—</b>				
Establishments . . . . .	911	1,926	2,551	5,388
Guest rooms . . . . .	24,292	47,785	33,947	106,024
Bed spaces . . . . .	53,186	134,178	57,323	244,687
<b>June Quarter 1976—</b>				
Establishments . . . . .	927	1,973	2,502	5,402
Guest rooms . . . . .	24,595	48,630	33,451	106,676
Bed spaces . . . . .	53,915	136,822	56,681	247,418
<b>September Quarter 1976—</b>				
Establishments . . . . .	931	1,995	2,476	5,402
Guest rooms . . . . .	24,614	49,214	33,283	107,111
Bed spaces . . . . .	54,110	137,641	56,580	248,331
<b>ROOM OCCUPANCY RATES (per cent)</b>				
1975—October . . . . .	55.9	62.9	32.7	50.7
November . . . . .	53.0	58.2	31.3	47.6
December . . . . .	43.5	53.9	30.1	43.2
1976—January . . . . .	54.9	69.3	35.2	55.1
February . . . . .	52.8	56.4	30.6	47.3
March . . . . .	53.8	58.1	30.4	48.2
April . . . . .	52.2	60.2	31.2	49.2
May . . . . .	52.9	63.3	31.0	50.7
June . . . . .	47.1	53.3	28.4	44.0
July . . . . .	46.3	53.0	27.9	43.6
August . . . . .	55.0	63.4	31.4	51.5
September . . . . .	56.3	64.2	31.6	52.3

For footnotes see end of table.

NUMBER, CAPACITY, OCCUPANCY RATES, TAKINGS FROM ACCOMMODATION  
AND EMPLOYMENT, AUSTRALIA(a)—continued

	Licensed hotels with facilities(b)	Motels, etc.(c)	Licensed hotels, private hotels and guest houses without facilities	Total
<b>BED OCCUPANCY RATES(d) (per cent)</b>				
1975—October . . . . .	38.2	38.1	25.2	34.8
November . . . . .	35.4	34.4	23.7	31.9
December . . . . .	31.2	35.2	23.4	31.3
1976—January . . . . .	42.8	52.4	29.3	44.9
February . . . . .	35.3	34.4	23.1	31.9
March . . . . .	35.3	34.7	22.8	32.0
April . . . . .	36.5	38.5	24.4	34.8
May . . . . .	36.8	42.1	24.2	36.8
June . . . . .	30.7	31.8	21.4	29.2
July . . . . .	30.7	32.0	20.9	29.2
August . . . . .	38.5	41.9	24.7	37.2
September . . . . .	39.5	41.8	24.6	37.4
<b>TAKINGS FROM ACCOMMODATION (\$'000)</b>				
1975—October . . . . .	7,858	15,567	2,986	26,411
November . . . . .	7,189	14,045	2,704	23,938
December . . . . .	6,013	13,977	2,729	22,718
1976—January . . . . .	7,992	19,842	3,028	30,863
February . . . . .	7,074	13,929	2,229	23,232
March . . . . .	7,833	15,392	2,379	25,604
April . . . . .	7,531	16,255	2,514	26,300
May . . . . .	7,928	17,945	2,528	28,400
June . . . . .	6,610	14,171	2,172	22,952
July . . . . .	6,899	14,631	2,209	23,740
August . . . . .	8,525	18,570	2,642	29,738
September . . . . .	8,594	18,340	2,598	29,531
<b>EMPLOYMENT(e)</b>				
31 December 1975 . . . . .	32,794	19,837	29,464	82,095
31 March 1976 . . . . .	31,836	19,974	24,338	76,148
30 June 1976 . . . . .	31,254	19,612	23,281	74,147
30 September 1976 . . . . .	31,876	20,283	23,088	75,247

(a) Excludes Northern Territory. (b) Guest rooms containing private bath or shower and toilet. (c) Includes licensed or unlicensed motels, private hotels or guest houses with facilities. (d) Refers to the proportion of bed spaces occupied to the number of bed spaces available expressed as a percentage. (e) Includes working proprietors and part-time staff.

Summary information on foreign ownership and control of tourist accommodation establishments is shown in Chapter 11. More detailed statistics are available in *Foreign Ownership and Control of Tourist Accommodation Establishments, 1973-74* (11.47).

## TRAVEL

An article outlining the history and growth of travel and the structure of tourist organisations in Australia, prepared by the Australian National Travel Association, appeared in Year Book No. 52, pages 1158-84. The following pages contain statistics of internal travel and travel to and from Australia, together with some descriptive matter.

### Internal travel

In 1973-74, the first national survey of the Australian travel market was undertaken. The survey showed that Australians took an average of two trips of at least one night duration away from home. Fifty per cent of these trips lasted two nights or less and approximately 85 per cent of trips were intra-State trips only. One quarter of all trips, and over one half of all trips classified as main holidays, were taken in December and January. Car travel was the means of transport for 86 per cent of all trips. Private house accommodation was used in over 40 per cent of trips, with hotels and motels accounting for a further 20 per cent.

### Overseas travel

Statistics about travellers to and from Australia are classified in the first instance by the actual or intended length of stay in Australia or abroad; this classification distinguishes between permanent and temporary movement.

Statistics of permanent arrivals (immigrants) and permanent departures (emigrants) are shown in Chapter 7 Population.

#### Traveller statistics (overseas visitors and Australian residents)

Statistics of temporary arrivals and departures which are in the nature of travel statistics are included in this chapter. They comprise two main categories:

- (i) *Short-term*. Those who intend to stay or have stayed in Australia (overseas visitors) or overseas (Australian residents) for less than a year.
- (ii) *Long-term*. Those who intend to stay or have stayed in Australia (overseas visitors) or overseas (Australian residents) for a year or more, but not permanently. Before 1974, Australian residents travelling abroad were classified as long-term only if they spent at least 12 months in any one country.

*Short-term* movement excludes persons who arrive in and depart from Australia on the same ship's voyage or on the same flight (variously called direct transit or 'through' passengers) or who change flights without leaving the airport's transit area, passengers on pleasure cruises commencing and finishing in Australia (see page 1036), and all crew. However, it includes persons who pass through the Customs Barrier and declare the purpose of their visit to Australia to be 'in transit'. Short-term visitors are more numerous than long-term visitors and have come to be regarded as 'tourists' by many users of the statistics.

From October 1967 to December 1971, 276,885 United States troops came to Australia on rest and recreation leave. The last of them completed their leave in January 1972. For statistical purposes they were classified as short-term visitors travelling by air for holiday purposes and their country of residence and country of embarkation or disembarkation were shown as 'Asia—other'.

#### TRAVELLER STATISTICS—SUMMARY, AUSTRALIA

Year	Overseas Visitors				Australian Residents			
	Short-term		Long-term		Short-term		Long-term	
	Arriving in Australia	Departing from Australia	Arriving in Australia	Departing from Australia	Departing from Australia	Returning to Australia	Departing from Australia	Returning to Australia
1970	416,128	431,039	31,194	18,727	352,526	351,929	64,215	42,099
1971	432,393	450,022	30,500	21,433	413,917	412,598	67,699	47,782
1972	426,403	441,320	26,559	24,251	504,519	490,962	66,853	54,278
1973	472,124	481,901	27,370	21,506	638,141	620,842	64,964	65,021
1974	532,683	515,378	26,984	24,401	769,650	752,218	66,228	63,320

In addition to the basic classification of travellers shown above, certain other characteristics are ascertained. These characteristics are: sex, age, marital status, country of citizenship, country of birth, occupation, intended and actual length of stay, purpose of journey, mode of transport, country of residence, country of embarkation or disembarkation, State of residence and State of embarkation or disembarkation.

The categories shown in the previous table are cross-classified by various characteristics listed above and resulting statistics are shown in considerable detail in the quarterly and annual bulletins *Overseas Arrivals and Departures* (4.1 and 4.23). Certain unpublished information is available on request. Selected traveller statistics are shown in the following tables.

Short-term travel is subject to marked seasonal variation, December being the peak month for the arrival of visitors and the departure of Australian residents.

**OVERSEAS VISITORS AND AUSTRALIAN RESIDENTS: SHORT-TERM ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES BY MONTH OF ARRIVAL OR DEPARTURE AND MODE OF TRANSPORT AUSTRALIA, 1974**

Month	Overseas visitors						Australian residents					
	Arriving			Departing			Departing			Returning		
	By sea	By air	Total	By sea	By air	Total	By sea	By air	Total	By sea	By air	Total
January	1,679	42,368	44,047	1,322	56,803	58,125	3,443	52,237	55,680	2,844	92,157	95,001
February	1,376	44,725	46,101	1,527	43,776	45,303	5,140	35,964	41,104	2,297	59,352	61,649
March	1,418	43,917	45,335	1,165	44,127	45,292	3,614	56,164	59,778	2,065	46,706	48,771
April	1,617	39,662	41,279	1,300	40,583	41,883	4,747	76,522	81,269	2,377	42,158	44,535
May	986	37,562	38,548	1,238	44,715	45,953	5,005	70,330	75,335	1,807	56,854	58,661
June	978	31,903	32,881	740	31,698	32,438	3,490	64,578	68,068	3,216	52,544	55,760
July	1,052	36,551	37,603	720	31,660	32,380	2,822	53,278	56,100	2,703	53,315	56,018
August	266	44,102	44,368	173	42,910	43,083	1,232	78,263	79,495	1,137	66,916	68,053
September	711	36,932	37,643	561	39,850	40,411	1,828	48,994	50,822	2,428	84,297	86,725
October	781	44,827	45,608	503	40,170	40,673	1,901	43,905	45,806	2,063	72,342	74,405
November	1,343	49,524	50,867	812	46,689	47,501	2,101	48,657	50,758	2,675	54,352	57,027
December	2,496	65,907	68,403	651	41,685	42,336	2,745	102,690	105,435	3,060	42,553	45,613
Total	14,703	517,980	532,683	10,712	504,666	515,378	38,068	731,582	769,650	28,672	723,546	752,218

The following tables show the stated purpose of journey and intended length of stay abroad of Australian residents departing temporarily and the stated purpose of journey and intended length of stay in Australia of overseas visitors arriving.

**AUSTRALIAN RESIDENTS DEPARTING TEMPORARILY BY STATED PURPOSE OF JOURNEY AND INTENDED LENGTH OF STAY, 1974**  
(Persons)

Intended length of stay	Stated purpose of journey									Total
	In transit	Con-vention	Business	Accompanying business traveller	Visiting relatives	Holiday	Employment	Edu-cation	Other and not stated	
Short-term movement—										
Under 1 week	..	916	15,914	804	2,310	10,827	817	183	2,745	34,516
1 week and under 2 weeks	..	3,531	16,962	1,667	5,678	63,747	931	1,696	5,280	99,492
2 weeks and under 3 weeks	..	3,066	14,888	1,835	10,219	117,205	1,430	1,249	7,551	157,443
3 weeks and under 1 month	..	2,009	8,083	873	12,119	48,246	319	352	4,447	76,448
1 month and under 2 months	..	472	18,085	2,352	32,567	57,811	1,300	587	6,999	120,173
2 months and under 3 months	..	201	8,279	1,810	25,296	35,739	861	292	4,510	76,988
3 months and under 6 months	..	134	4,785	1,362	28,277	47,624	1,959	686	5,708	90,535
6 months and under 9 months	..	45	1,936	1,123	16,664	41,952	2,773	510	5,535	70,538
9 months and under 12 months	..	10	1,261	1,440	4,535	11,249	3,776	980	3,187	26,438
Indefinite, not stated	..	89	1,200	581	2,690	8,309	720	203	3,287	17,079
Total short-term movement	..	10,473	91,393	13,847	140,355	442,709	14,886	6,738	49,249	769,650
Long-term movement—										
12 months and over	..	..	3,501	5,801	7,382	19,092	13,946	2,495	14,011	66,228
Total Australian residents departing temporarily	..	10,473	94,894	19,648	147,737	461,801	28,832	9,233	63,260	835,878

OVERSEAS VISITORS ARRIVING, BY STATED PURPOSE OF JOURNEY  
AND INTENDED LENGTH OF STAY, 1974  
(Persons)

Intended length of stay	Stated purpose of journey									Total
	In transit	Con- ven- tion	Busi- ness	Accom- panying busi- ness travel- ler	Visit- ing rela- tives	Holi- daying	Em- plov- ment	Edu- cation	Other and not stated	
Short-term movement—										
Under 1 week . . . . .	73,093	931	22,292	1,226	5,664	35,997	1,258	37	5,203	145,701
1 week and under 2 weeks . . . . .	3,512	3,275	21,801	1,934	9,240	40,633	536	189	4,524	85,644
2 weeks and under 3 weeks . . . . .	1,388	1,969	11,674	1,049	14,498	31,636	220	330	3,679	66,443
3 weeks and under 1 month . . . . .	173	532	3,189	420	14,726	16,667	76	238	1,741	37,762
1 month and under 2 months . . . . .	..	..	6,676	736	29,154	24,808	434	440	4,219	66,467
2 months and under 3 months . . . . .	..	..	2,299	392	13,422	9,542	360	581	2,290	28,886
3 months and under 6 months . . . . .	..	..	2,422	576	23,138	15,442	2,394	3,950	4,114	52,036
6 months and under 9 months . . . . .	..	..	956	607	9,136	5,593	3,034	768	1,623	21,717
9 months and under 12 months . . . . .	..	..	639	590	1,918	2,963	5,164	4,486	1,943	17,703
Indefinite, not stated . . . . .	..	..	956	298	2,200	2,605	1,839	313	2,113	10,324
<i>Total short-term movement . . . . .</i>	<i>78,166</i>	<i>6,707</i>	<i>72,904</i>	<i>7,828</i>	<i>123,096</i>	<i>185,886</i>	<i>15,315</i>	<i>11,332</i>	<i>31,449</i>	<i>532,683</i>
Long-term movement—12 months and over . . . . .	..	..	2,066	2,327	1,949	2,215	10,437	2,496	5,494	26,984
<i>Total overseas visitors arriving . . . . .</i>	<i>78,166</i>	<i>6,707</i>	<i>74,970</i>	<i>10,155</i>	<i>125,045</i>	<i>188,101</i>	<i>25,752</i>	<i>13,828</i>	<i>36,943</i>	<i>559,667</i>

The average intended length of stay abroad of Australian residents departing in 1974 for short-term visits abroad was 71 days. The average intended length of stay in Australia by short-term visitors from overseas was 39 days. Of course, statistics for Australian residents refer to their total time away from Australia; for overseas visitors they refer only to the Australian portions of their trips.

In both cases, the majority of travellers are on holiday. A significantly higher proportion of overseas visitors are in Australia for the purpose of education, reflecting the number of students coming to Australia from South-East Asia.

Information about the countries of residence of short-term visitors, the countries of intended stay of Australian residents travelling overseas in the short-term, and intended lengths of stay, are of particular interest to the tourist industry.

OVERSEAS VISITORS ARRIVING BY COUNTRY OF RESIDENCE AND INTENDED LENGTH OF STAY, AND AUSTRALIAN RESIDENTS DEPARTING BY COUNTRY OF INTENDED STAY AND INTENDED LENGTH OF STAY: AUSTRALIA, 1974

Country of residence (visitors) and country of intended stay (residents)	Overseas visitors arriving—intended length of stay					Australian residents departing—intended length of stay						
	Under 1 week	1 week and under 1 month	1 month and under 3 months	3 months and under 12 months	Indefinite, not stated etc.	Total	Under 1 week	1 week and under 1 month	1 month and under 3 months	3 months and under 12 months	Indefinite, not stated etc.	Total
<b>Africa—</b>												
South Africa . . . . .	1,363	1,117	993	564	30	4,067	30	653	1,380	1,182	84	3,329
Other . . . . .	1,044	486	876	621	42	3,069	40	583	1,817	976	100	3,516
<b>Total, Africa . . . . .</b>	<b>2,407</b>	<b>1,603</b>	<b>1,869</b>	<b>1,185</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>7,136</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>1,236</b>	<b>3,197</b>	<b>2,158</b>	<b>184</b>	<b>6,845</b>
<b>America—</b>												
Canada . . . . .	2,631	6,827	4,101	3,354	203	17,116	..	1,830	3,075	1,910	191	7,006
United States of America	25,937	34,753	9,390	5,486	807	76,373	911	23,513	19,552	7,208	1,040	52,224
Other . . . . .	946	996	532	555	145	3,174	30	1,190	2,074	1,909	113	5,316
<b>Total, America . . . . .</b>	<b>29,514</b>	<b>42,576</b>	<b>14,023</b>	<b>9,395</b>	<b>1,155</b>	<b>96,663</b>	<b>941</b>	<b>26,533</b>	<b>24,701</b>	<b>11,027</b>	<b>1,344</b>	<b>64,546</b>
<b>Asia—</b>												
Hong Kong . . . . .	2,021	2,981	2,012	1,413	102	8,529	1,580	15,573	3,270	1,008	405	21,836
India . . . . .	708	831	375	549	39	2,502	90	970	1,761	566	65	3,452
Indonesia . . . . .	1,743	1,256	1,417	2,399	126	6,941	713	10,293	4,806	1,912	293	18,017
Israel . . . . .	125	176	550	284	31	1,166	30	300	1,703	938	72	3,043
Japan . . . . .	11,294	9,436	1,614	1,343	185	23,872	301	6,595	4,059	620	202	11,777
Lebanon . . . . .	18	112	216	248	18	612	10	120	352	4,442	164	5,088
Malaysia . . . . .	1,653	2,101	1,699	2,826	78	8,357	661	17,632	3,176	1,650	426	23,545
Philippines . . . . .	592	558	441	276	59	1,926	350	2,935	1,244	389	101	5,019
Portuguese Timor . . . . .	417	92	40	216	6	771	430	2,148	209	90	50	2,927
Singapore . . . . .	1,754	2,820	1,268	856	83	6,781	2,337	29,305	3,518	1,308	660	37,128
Thailand . . . . .	506	748	380	408	51	2,093	301	3,970	1,012	397	98	5,778
Turkey (in Asia and Europe) . . . . .	39	109	68	398	37	651	10	50	371	1,922	85	2,438
Other and unspecified . . . . .	1,560	1,251	905	1,642	172	5,530	81	3,673	2,592	1,471	185	8,002
<b>Total, Asia . . . . .</b>	<b>22,430</b>	<b>22,471</b>	<b>10,985</b>	<b>12,858</b>	<b>987</b>	<b>69,731</b>	<b>6,894</b>	<b>93,564</b>	<b>28,073</b>	<b>16,713</b>	<b>2,806</b>	<b>148,050</b>
<b>Europe—</b>												
Austria . . . . .	359	257	240	414	15	1,285	..	110	1,197	1,213	59	2,579
France . . . . .	1,471	1,026	750	495	54	3,796	..	561	1,766	1,598	86	4,011
Germany(a) . . . . .	2,745	2,617	2,513	2,332	184	10,391	..	1,300	6,273	5,559	307	13,439
Greece . . . . .	497	498	500	2,636	153	4,284	50	420	2,593	16,463	637	20,163
Hungary . . . . .	33	164	116	260	12	585	10	40	733	878	44	1,705
Italy . . . . .	1,021	1,085	1,376	3,111	191	6,784	131	1,472	8,728	23,177	768	34,276
Malta . . . . .	14	44	117	300	10	485	10	70	671	3,286	92	4,129
Netherlands . . . . .	1,851	1,137	2,161	2,161	63	7,373	10	740	4,700	4,541	178	10,169
Poland . . . . .	33	176	157	431	31	828	..	60	851	1,676	49	2,636
Spain . . . . .	456	227	127	152	52	1,014	20	120	900	2,120	114	3,274
Switzerland . . . . .	1,420	911	884	546	54	3,815	40	463	1,730	1,149	82	3,464
United Kingdom and Ireland . . . . .	14,427	14,312	19,785	22,266	865	71,655	301	8,659	59,058	53,616	2,477	124,111
U.S.S.R. . . . .	181	188	184	128	46	727	10	80	384	312	14	800
Yugoslavia . . . . .	136	88	348	1,048	42	1,662	30	71	2,789	11,161	478	14,529
Other and unspecified . . . . .	2,131	1,722	1,261	1,010	124	6,248	70	703	4,651	6,000	279	11,703
<b>Total, Europe . . . . .</b>	<b>26,755</b>	<b>24,452</b>	<b>30,519</b>	<b>37,290</b>	<b>1,896</b>	<b>120,932</b>	<b>682</b>	<b>14,869</b>	<b>97,024</b>	<b>132,749</b>	<b>5,664</b>	<b>250,988</b>
<b>Oceania—</b>												
Fiji . . . . .	2,036	2,086	1,121	1,669	71	6,983	3,918	33,509	1,590	702	814	40,533
New Caledonia . . . . .	2,042	2,028	2,070	972	154	7,266	1,310	6,647	488	131	225	8,801
Papua New Guinea . . . . .	5,778	7,730	9,868	6,709	208	30,293	4,883	9,264	5,002	4,578	452	24,179
New Hebrides . . . . .	301	300	223	161	26	1,011	170	2,158	259	171	78	2,836
New Zealand . . . . .	46,200	79,458	19,923	17,656	1,694	164,931	12,544	123,771	28,040	12,443	3,578	180,376
Norfolk Island . . . . .	180	337	190	32	25	764	750	7,920	416	182	234	9,502
Other . . . . .	1,226	744	556	840	61	3,427	412	2,112	918	456	108	4,006
<b>Total, Oceania . . . . .</b>	<b>57,763</b>	<b>92,683</b>	<b>33,951</b>	<b>28,039</b>	<b>2,239</b>	<b>214,675</b>	<b>23,987</b>	<b>185,381</b>	<b>36,713</b>	<b>18,663</b>	<b>5,489</b>	<b>270,233</b>
<b>Other—</b>												
<b>Total, Other . . . . .</b>	<b>6,812</b>	<b>6,064</b>	<b>4,006</b>	<b>5,521</b>	<b>1,143</b>	<b>23,546</b>	<b>1,942</b>	<b>11,800</b>	<b>7,453</b>	<b>6,201</b>	<b>1,592</b>	<b>28,988</b>
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>145,701</b>	<b>189,849</b>	<b>95,353</b>	<b>94,288</b>	<b>7,492</b>	<b>532,683</b>	<b>34,516</b>	<b>333,383</b>	<b>197,161</b>	<b>187,511</b>	<b>17,079</b>	<b>769,650</b>

(a) Comprises the German Democratic Republic and the Federal Republic of Germany.



AUSTRALIAN RESIDENTS DEPARTING TEMPORARILY  
BY OCCUPATION AND SEX: AUSTRALIA, 1974

<i>Occupational group</i>	<i>Short-term movement</i>			<i>Long-term movement</i>		
	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>
Professional, technical and related workers	71,435	45,706	117,141	7,444	5,525	12,969
Administrative, executive, and managerial workers .. .. .	84,530	12,728	97,258	3,078	510	3,588
Clerical workers .. .. .	19,671	53,065	72,736	1,794	5,935	7,729
Sales workers .. .. .	18,624	10,121	28,745	1,085	578	1,663
Farmers, fishermen, hunters, timber getters, and related workers .. .. .	12,059	1,570	13,629	562	41	603
Miners, quarrymen, and related workers	1,286	10	1,296	190	..	190
Workers in transport and communication	15,422	2,863	18,285	1,131	234	1,365
Tradesmen and production-process workers	51,004	6,520	57,524	5,611	487	6,098
Labourers (a) .. .. .	17,534	942	18,476	1,901	46	1,947
Service (protective and other), sport, and recreation workers .. .. .	14,471	12,803	27,274	2,235	1,007	3,242
Occupation inadequately described or not stated .. .. .	10,791	7,331	18,122	853	639	1,492
Persons not in the labour force—						
Children and students .. .. .	62,751	61,805	124,556	8,316	7,811	16,127
Other .. .. .	21,262	153,346	174,608	613	8,602	9,215
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>400,840</b>	<b>368,810</b>	<b>769,650</b>	<b>34,813</b>	<b>31,415</b>	<b>66,228</b>

(a) Labourers (so described) not elsewhere classified, and freight handlers, including waterside workers.