

This page was added on 03 December 2012 to included the Disclaimer below.  
No other amendments were made to this Product

#### DISCLAIMER

Users are warned that this historic issue of this publication series may contain language or views which, reflecting the authors' attitudes or that of the period in which the item was written, may be considered to be inappropriate or offensive today.

## CHAPTER 26

# CULTURE, ENVIRONMENT, RECREATION AND TRAVEL

In recent years public interest in quality of life issues—cultural affairs, environment and heritage—has increased markedly. The Commonwealth Government has accepted national responsibility for these matters and through its Department of Arts, Heritage and Environment and a range of statutory bodies, undertakes many initiatives to protect Australia's heritage and environment and to promote the arts, national arts institutions and the film and television industries.

The Department has a policy rather than operational orientation, being responsible primarily for advice to the Government on the general direction of policies and programs in the areas it covers. The operational activities are conducted by the many statutory authorities and other bodies within the Arts, Heritage and Environment Portfolio. These cover a very broad and diverse spectrum and include the Australian Archives, the Australia Council, the Australian Film Commission, the Australian Heritage Commission, the Australian National Gallery, the Museum of Australia, the National Library of Australia and the Australian National Parks and Wildlife Service.

## CULTURAL ACTIVITIES

The Arts in Australia receive considerable financial support from the Commonwealth Government. This support is complemented by State, Territory and Local Government funding mechanisms. These tiers of government now provide funds for virtually all aspects of artistic and cultural life—theatre, music, literature, painting, crafts, sculpture, Aboriginal arts, film, radio and television broadcasting and libraries, art museums and performing arts centres. Major arts facilities have opened in Canberra, Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane, Perth, Adelaide and Darwin. A significant growth in the number of regional art museums and performing arts centres has also occurred. In the past decade an increased number of major international art exhibitions have toured capital cities. The importance of community arts has gained recognition and there has been a renaissance of the Australian film industry.

Governments in Australia have thus assumed the function of public patrons of the arts, on the grounds that many culturally important and socially enriching activities would not take place unless public funds were provided.

The Commonwealth Government formulates policy guidelines for the support of the arts generally and allocates funds annually to the national arts institutions under its jurisdiction. Commonwealth/State consultation on cultural matters takes place through such bodies as the Cultural Ministers Council, the Australian Libraries and Information Council and the Advisory Committee on National Collections.

### Australia Council

The Australia Council is the Commonwealth Government's chief funding body and policy adviser for the arts. Established as a statutory authority in 1975, its responsibilities are detailed in the *Australia Council Act 1975*. Broadly speaking the Council's brief is to formulate and carry out policies to help raise the standards of the arts in Australia, to enable and encourage more Australians to become involved in the arts and to enable Australians and people in other countries to become aware of Australia's cultural heritage and achievements. Artists and arts organisations are assisted financially by the Council through its specialist art form Boards in Aboriginal Arts, Community Arts, Crafts, Design Arts, Literature, Music, Theatre and Visual Arts.

The Council also maintains several other programs in support of International Activities, Multicultural Arts, Education and the Arts, Youth Arts, Touring and Access, Artists in the Community, and Art and Working Life.

Membership of the Council is intended to represent a broad cross-section of the arts community as well as to ensure access to knowledge and experience relevant to the work of the Aboriginal Arts.

**ALLOCATION OF FUNDS FOR PROGRAMS, BOARDS AND ADMINISTRATION OF THE AUSTRALIA  
COUNCIL, 1985-86  
(\$'000)**

<b>Boards</b>	
Aboriginal Arts . . . . .	2,635
Community Arts . . . . .	3,281
Crafts . . . . .	2,020
Design Arts . . . . .	543
Literature . . . . .	2,811
Music . . . . .	11,267
Theatre . . . . .	12,433
Visual Arts . . . . .	2,244
<i>Total boards . . . . .</i>	<i>37,234</i>
<b>Programs</b>	
Arts Information . . . . .	439
Inter-board . . . . .	718
International . . . . .	246
Policy and Research . . . . .	246
Touring and Access . . . . .	888
<i>Total programs . . . . .</i>	<i>2,537</i>
Total support for the arts . . . . .	39,771
Administration . . . . .	7,229
<b>Total appropriation . . . . .</b>	<b>47,000</b>

#### **Aboriginal Arts**

The Aboriginal Arts Board supports activities involving the preservation and continuation of traditional cultural practices and their associated arts forms as well as the generation of new artistic expression among Aboriginal people in urban and country areas.

#### **Community Arts**

The Community Arts Board assists community involvement by encouraging the development of the closer integration of arts practice into everyday life and growth of an independent culture that reflects the diverse composition of Australian society.

#### **Crafts**

The Crafts Board encourages continuing improvement in the quality of crafts practised in Australia and provides greater opportunities for craftspeople to further their professional development.

It fosters wider community access to the crafts and promotes an awareness of Australian crafts overseas and of work of other countries in Australia.

#### **Design Arts**

The Design Arts Board encourages excellence in design in architecture, the performing arts, fashion and textiles, engineering, industrial, interior and graphic design, landscape architecture and planning. The Board believes that fostering excellence in design will improve the amenity of daily life as well as assist the competitiveness of Australian industry and contribute to the development of a national cultural identity.

#### **Literature**

The Literature Board encourages all forms of Australian creative writing through direct grants to writers and the subsidising and promotion of the resultant works. More than half of the Board's annual expenditure goes in grants to writers to meet travel, research and other expenses.

#### **Music**

The Music Board encourages and supports the development of music in Australia and the promotion of Australian music and musicians overseas. Financial assistance is provided by the Board for a range of musical activities grouped under four main headings: Composition, Documentation, Community Development and Music Education and Performance.

Australia has eight fully professional orchestras which include a symphony orchestra in each State capital city. They are managed by the Australian Broadcasting Corporation. The other two, the Elizabethan Theatre Trust Orchestras, are predominantly engaged in work with The Australian Opera (Sydney) and The Australian Ballet (Melbourne).

**Theatre**

The Theatre Board seeks to foster the development of performance, content and production of dance, drama, puppetry, mime and young people's theatre, which stems from and relates to the Australian experience. The Board provides opportunities for professional theatre people to develop their skills, encourages growth in theatre attendance and promotes community involvement in live theatre.

It provides continuing support for some 80 drama, dance, puppetry, mime and youth companies which attract audiences running into millions annually.

**Visual Arts**

The Visual Arts Board provides assistance to individuals and organisations working across a wide spectrum of the visual arts in Australia, from painting and sculpture to museology. Its programs include grants to individuals, the commissioning and placing of works of art in public places, research and writing on the visual arts, support for artists in residence and the acquisition, exhibition and conservation of works of art.

## **Commonwealth Schemes in Support of the Arts**

**Artbank**

Artbank is a unit of the Department of Arts, Heritage and Environment set up to encourage Australian artists through the purchase and public display of their work, thereby complementing other Commonwealth art support schemes. Since its inception in 1980 the Artbank collection has grown to more than 3,400 works, including painting, artists' prints, sculpture, photography, Aboriginal art, and craft.

**Historic Memorials Committee**

The Historic Memorials Committee was established in 1911 to secure portraits of distinguished Australians who took an active part in Federation. Later the Committee decided to obtain portraits or other representations of all Governors-General, Prime Ministers, Presidents of the Senate, Speakers of the House of Representatives, Chief Justices of the High Court of Australia and other distinguished Australians. In addition, the Committee has commissioned paintings or other representations recording special events connected with the Commonwealth Parliament and, more recently, the High Court of Australia. The Collection is located in Parliament House.

**Commonwealth Indemnification of Exhibitions**

In 1979 the Commonwealth introduced a scheme under which national and international touring art exhibitions could be approved for Commonwealth indemnity against loss or damage of the works involved. The scheme ensures that the Australian public has the opportunity to see major international and Australian touring art exhibitions which would be uneconomic without indemnity due to the prohibitive cost of insuring such major works. The scheme also covers Australian exhibitions travelling overseas, sponsored by the Australia Council, for which indemnity is not available from the host country and without which Commonwealth indemnity could not proceed.

Thirty-three exhibitions were indemnified by the Commonwealth between 1979 and 1985. They ranged from traditional Aboriginal artefacts through ancient Chinese and European archaeological finds to paintings, prints and drawings from a wide variety of countries, styles and schools.

**Public Lending Right Scheme**

The Public Lending Right Scheme, established by the Commonwealth Government in 1974, makes compensatory payments to Australian authors and their Australian publishers for the use of their books in public lending libraries. Eligible books must be created by Australian citizens and residents and meet certain pagination requirements.

The Scheme aims to resolve the apparent conflict between providing a free library system and ensuring that Australian writers, editors and other creators receive a fair payment for the use of their books.

The Scheme's annual payments amount to approximately \$1,500,000. Payments to authors and publishers are based on annual sample surveys of bookstocks of public lending libraries throughout Australia.

### **Taxation Incentives for the Arts**

The Taxation Incentives for the Arts Scheme came into operation on 1 January 1978 under section 78 of the *Income Tax Assessment Act 1936*. The Scheme encourages the donation of gifts in kind to public art galleries, museums and libraries by allowing donors a taxation deduction.

Donations to approved institutions under the Scheme are valued by two or more approved valuers and the average of the valuations may then be claimed by the donor as a taxation deduction for the year in which the gift was made.

By 30 June 1985, 115 institutions throughout Australia had benefited under the Taxation Incentives for the Arts Scheme. The value of donations made to them under the Scheme was \$19.4 million. Donations worth \$1.8 million were made during the 1984-85 financial year.

### **Other Arts Organisations**

#### **Arts Council of Australia**

The Arts Council of Australia is a community based incorporated body funded through the Community Arts Board of the Australia Council and State Government arts authorities. The Central Secretariat of the Council is in Sydney, with Divisions in all States and Territories.

The Arts Council's historical role of providing quality artistic experiences mainly in country areas by way of centrally-organised tours has changed over the last few years. Access to and participation in a much wider range of arts experiences is provided through traditional tours by State theatre, opera and ballet companies, local festivals and workshops, theatre-in-education teams and artists-in-residence. The voluntary committees, which number about 250 throughout Australia, receive support, help and training from the nine professionally-staffed head offices.

The Arts Council also administers grants on behalf of other bodies such as the Australia Council, State arts authorities and other government departments.

#### **Australian Elizabethan Theatre Trust**

The Australian Elizabethan Theatre Trust, established in 1954, 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. The Trust's major functions now are to administer the Elizabethan Theatre Trust Orchestras; to act as entrepreneur in the touring of theatre features from overseas and Australian sources; and to provide general services, including tax deductibility for donations, for theatre organisations.

The Trust receives annual grants from the Australia Council and State and local governments. Its revenue is supplemented by subscriptions, donations and its own activities.

#### **Ballet**

The Australian Ballet Foundation gave its first performance on 2 November 1962. The Company is now Australia's major classical ballet company, providing a balanced repertoire of full length classical ballet and new works. Based in Melbourne, the Company of 55 dancers regularly tours to most State capital cities and has made several overseas tours.

#### **Festivals**

The number of festivals devoted solely or partly to the arts now totals about 400 a year. 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.

Many country centres now have arts festivals which attract performers and artists from a wide area. Seminars, arts workshops and community participation programs are increasingly popular.

#### **Australian Opera**

The Australian Opera is the largest performing arts organisation in Australia employing over 200 permanent staff including 34 principal singers and a chorus of 48. In addition, it employs over 500 casuals each year, including a number of celebrated international singers. The projected budget for the Opera in 1985, excluding the cost of orchestras, is over \$18 million. This is derived from the following sources—49 per cent box office, 29 per cent government subsidy, 27 per cent private contributions. The Opera, headquartered in Sydney, tours annually to Melbourne, Brisbane and Canberra. Free opera performances in the parks and television and radio activities are increasingly being utilised by the company to provide all Australians with access to opera.

### **Musica Viva**

Musica Viva Australia, a non-profit society receiving financial support from the Music Board of the Australia Council and several State governments, seeks to increase the performance, knowledge and appreciation of chamber music through subscription concerts, festivals, workshops and education activities. Musica Viva presents concerts by distinguished overseas ensembles and by groups of leading Australian musicians and organises overseas commercial tours for Australia's leading ensembles. In 1984 the society managed over 1,000 concerts within Australia and overseas.

### **International Cultural Corporation of Australia Ltd**

The International Cultural Corporation of Australia Limited was established in 1980 by the Commonwealth Government to arrange and manage international exhibitions of art and culture.

The principal activities of the Corporation are three-fold. It brings to the Australian people significant overseas collections of art and antiquities, and other exhibitions of artistic, cultural and historical interest for display in galleries and museums. Secondly, on behalf of the Australian Government, the Corporation sends overseas Australian art and other important examples of national cultural achievements. Finally, the Corporation offers expertise and assistance to Commonwealth, State and overseas governments and to galleries and museums.

## **Film**

Encouragement of the Australian film industry is a firm policy objective of the Commonwealth Government. The following funds were allocated to film-related organisations for 1985-86:

- Australian Film Commission—\$21.7m (includes \$6m for the special production funds)
- Australian Film and Television School—\$8.5m
- Australian Children's Television Foundation—\$0.5m
- National Film and Sound Archive—\$2.6m

### **Australian Film Commission**

The Australian Film Commission is a statutory authority established in 1975 to encourage the development and growth of an indigenous film industry.

The Commission addresses this responsibility by managing the expenditure of over \$28 million on film production and financial assistance to independent filmmakers, by offering a legal, business and marketing advisory service, and by producing films for Government departments and programs in the national interest.

The Film Development Division, through the Script Office and various funds (Creative Development, Special Production, No Frills and Women's Film Funds) provides financial support to individuals for script development and production, and offers financial facilities for projects entering production. In addition to these responsive funds, specific programs have been introduced to target particular industry needs. These programs concentrate on developing skills with a select group of film makers. They include a Documentary Fellowship, a Producer Support Scheme and a Comedy Fund.

Film Australia is the Commission's film and video production unit, producing about 75 projects (predominantly documentaries) each year, which are marketed in over 26 languages. Programs are made for client Government departments, and on a range of social, cultural, educational and scientific issues. Film Australia distributes its programs via government film libraries, and lodges selected titles in Australian overseas missions.

The executive division incorporates the Marketing and Communications Branch and the Policy Unit. Marketing and Communications is essentially an information and marketing service for producers and buyers. It represents the Australian film industry internationally, provides marketing loans, and co-ordinates the Commission's corporate communications and public relations profile. The Policy Unit identifies key issues and developments which affect the industry, and researches and canvasses these issues with the industry and Government. The Corporate Affairs Division handles all the financial, business and legal affairs for the Commission as well as administering the Film Exemption Scheme.

Thirty-four features and thirteen mini-series were produced in 1984-85 for approximately \$116 million, making it one of the industry's most productive years.

Australian films continue to attract international interest, with the release of *Mad Max: Beyond Thunderdome* proving extremely successful. Other recent films to attract critical attention were *My First Wife*, *The Coca-Cola Kid*, *Careful He Might Hear You* and *Silver City*. New productions expected to perform well are *Burke and Wills*, *For Love Alone*, *Rebel*, *Crocodile Dundee* and *The Fringe Dwellers*.

The domestic market for Australian films has changed significantly in the past two years with video recorders in an estimated 39% of households. This video growth contributed to a 30% decline in cinema attendances, a trend which has been countered to some extent by innovative promotions and good programming. Attendances in 1985 have, as a result, improved 12% on 1984.

#### **Taxation Incentives for Films Scheme**

The Scheme which is embodied in Division 10BA of the *Income Tax Assessment Act 1936* was established in October 1980 to encourage private investment in Australian films. The Scheme allows taxation concessions for private investors in qualifying Australian films which have been issued with a certificate to that effect by the Commonwealth Minister for Arts, Heritage and Environment.

Qualifying Australian films are feature films and films of a like nature for television; documentaries; and mini-series of television drama. Further they must be produced principally for public exhibition in cinemas or on television, be substantially made in Australia and have a significant Australian content.

Film budgets totalling \$185.7m were secured by investment under the Scheme in the 1984-85 financial year. In recent years there has been a significant increase in the number of mini-series financed under the Scheme.

#### **Australian Children's Television Foundation**

The Australian Children's Television Foundation was incorporated in Victoria in March 1982. Its aim is to improve the quality and quantity of children's programs on Australian television. It has actively pursued this objective by investing in script development and program production and by undertaking related educative and informational activities. The Foundation receives assistance from Federal, State and Territory Governments (with the exception of Queensland). In 1985-86 \$0.5m is to be provided by the Commonwealth with a matching contribution sought from the other participating governments on a State/Territory per capita basis.

#### **Film Censorship**

The Commonwealth's censorship powers derive from Section 51 (1) of the Constitution, which enables the Commonwealth to regulate trade and commerce under the Customs Act. Section 50 (1) of the latter Act provides that the Governor-General may, by regulation, prohibit the importation of goods into Australia. The Customs (Cinematograph Films) Regulations, which establish the Film Censorship Board and define its legislative role and functions, flow from that Section.

The Board is a full-time statutory body located in Sydney. Regional censorship officers, with limited powers and functions, are located in Canberra, Melbourne, Brisbane, Adelaide and Perth. The Board is administered by the Attorney-General's Department.

Under the Customs (Cinematograph Films) Regulations, the Board examines imported films and videotapes to determine whether to register or to refuse to register them for public exhibition. It also examines film advertising. The Regulations direct the Board not to pass films or advertising matter which in its opinion are

- blasphemous, indecent or obscene
- likely to be injurious to morality, or to encourage or incite to crime
- undesirable in the public interest.

The Board's State functions in relation to cinema films, including classification, are performed by virtue of formal agreements with the various States. Decisions on matters arising under the Regulations and on classification under State/Territory legislation may be appealed to the Films Board of Review.

Decision on all the above matters are determined by a majority vote.

*Feature Films.* In 1984, 620 feature films (including 31 Australian films) were processed. Twenty-one feature films were refused registration and deletions made in seven. There were 15 appeals, of which nine were upheld and six dismissed. Of the 620 features, 57 were classified For General Exhibition ("G"), 153 Not Recommended For Children ("NRC"—

since altered to "PG", Parental Guidance), 195 For Mature Audiences ("M") and 91 For Restricted Exhibition ("R"). Permissions to import for use at film festivals were granted to 103.

The principal suppliers were United States of America (235 films), Hong Kong (87 films), United Kingdom (61 films), France (47 films) and West Germany (21 films).

While the "M", "NRC" and "G" classifications are advisory, persons who have attained the age of two years and who have not attained the age of 18 years are excluded by law from seeing "R" rated films.

*Television Films.* In 1984, 11,092 items for use on television were processed, consisting of 2,939 sixteen mm films and 8,153 videotapes. The principal suppliers were United States (6,197 items) and the United Kingdom (2,226 items). Of the total, deletions were made in 45 items and 66 were classified "Not Suitable for Television".

*Videotapes.* The Board examined 5,173 films/videotapes for sale/hire in 1984. There were two appeals, both dismissed. Nine hundred and twenty-two titles were classified "G", 926 "PG", 1,176 "M", 711 "R" and 1385 "X". Fifty-three were refused classification.

*Advertising matter.* 3,179 items intended for use in the promotion of theatrical motion pictures were processed.

## **Professional Training**

### **Australian Film and Television School**

The Australian Film and Television School was established in 1973 as a Commonwealth statutory authority.

It is responsible for advanced film, television, radio, and audio-visual communications training throughout Australia. The School provides full-time, open and graduate courses.

The School undertakes, co-ordinates and disseminates research in connection with the production of programs and assesses training needs and employment opportunities in the industry it serves. It also maintains an extensive library collection of film, television, radio and other audio-visual reference topics.

A new building for the School is currently being constructed adjacent to the Macquarie University, Sydney.

### **National Institute of Dramatic Art**

The National Institute of Dramatic Art is Australia's national training school for young people who wish to enter the profession of theatre, film and television as actors, directors, designers or stage managers. The Institute's courses are designed to meet the needs of the entertainment industry by assisting students to develop craft skills, cultural background and personal discipline required for successful careers in their chosen field.

The Institute's student body numbers approximately 130 and it has a staff of 30 full and part-time teachers. Each year some 50 new students are enrolled from over 1,500 applicants from throughout Australia. In 1986, after 25 years of operating out of tin sheds and wooden huts, the Institute will move into a new home especially designed for its purpose. The building, located on the campus of the University of New South Wales is being funded by the Commonwealth Government, with additional funds coming from private sponsorship for the internal fixtures and equipment.

## **National Collections**

### **Australian Archives**

The need for a Commonwealth archival agency was recognised in 1943 when the Curtin Government appointed both the Commonwealth National Library and the Australian War Memorial as provisional archival authorities. In 1952, the Commonwealth National Library became the sole Commonwealth archival authority, and in 1961 the Archives Division of the Library was reconstituted as a separate agency known as the Commonwealth Archives Office. At this time, the Archives Office became responsible for the evaluation, disposal and preservation of Commonwealth records, for taking into custody all records no longer required for immediate reference and for regulating access to those records by research workers and other members of the public. In 1974, the Commonwealth Archives Office was renamed the Australian Archives and a Director-General was appointed in 1975. By 1974 Regional Offices had been established in all State capitals and in Darwin and Townsville. The Central Office of the Australian Archives is located in Canberra.

In October 1983, the Archives Act was passed and came into effect on 6 June 1984. The Act provides the Archives with a statutory basis for its operations and institutes arrangements for the management and proper disposition of the vast body of records created by all Commonwealth agencies, past and present.

By providing a legislatively based system of public access covering Commonwealth records more than 30 years old, the Archives Act complements the provisions of the Freedom of Information Act. Together these two Acts provide a comprehensive system of public access covering all classes of Commonwealth records.

In 1985 the Australian Archives implemented a national information program designed to advise all Commonwealth agencies of their responsibilities under the Archives Act and of the services which the Archives is required to provide.

Significant progress was made in 1985 in the development of an ADP facility within the Australian Archives. A computer centre was established at the Australian Capital Territory Regional Office at Mitchell and first phase communication lines and programs were installed, linking the central facility to five sites in the Australian Capital Territory and New South Wales.

The Australian Archives maintains liaison with similar organisations overseas, and is a national member of the International Council on Archives, established under the auspices of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO).

At 30 June 1985, Australian Archives' holdings throughout Australia totalled 379,920 shelf metres of records, including 155,850 metres of permanent value material. In the twelve months ending 30 June 1985, 2,746 official reference inquiries were received, 315,633 items were lent or returned to departments and 140,307 items were consulted by officials in the repositories. During the same period, 4,232 public reference inquiries were received and 25,947 items were consulted by the public in search rooms. As at 30 June 1985, Australian Archives had a staff of 386 full-time and 49 part-time officers.

#### **Australian National Gallery**

The Australian National Gallery in Canberra was established in 1975. The building was officially opened in 1982. The Gallery's aim is to acquire, conserve, research and make accessible a national collection of works of art for the benefit and enjoyment of all people. The gallery is responsible for the national collection of Australian art and representative works of international art. To fulfil this aim the Gallery's acquisitions follow two key principles: Works of art are selected on the highest aesthetic standards; and, in its international collections, the Gallery always seeks to complement existing public collections in Australia.

*Australian Art:* The entire upper floor of four galleries has a permanent display presenting the full history of Australian art. Spanning two hundred years, this unique display incorporates paintings and sculptures, decorative arts, illustrated books, prints, drawings, watercolours, photographs, mural decorations of monumental scale and Aboriginal art.

*International Art:* The Gallery began its collection of international art in 1972 and in a comparatively short period of time has acquired a range of masterpieces. They include Giambattista Tiepolo's *Marriage Allegory of the Cornaro Family*, Claude Monet's *Haystacks at Noon* and *Waterlilies*, Jean Batiste Houdon's *Bust of a Girl* and Joan Miro's *Landscape*.

#### **Australian War Memorial**

The Australian War Memorial commemorates Australian servicemen and women who died as a result of wars or warlike operations, from the Sudan (1885) to Vietnam. The Memorial building opened in Canberra in 1941.

The commemorative area includes the glass-mosaic Hall of Memory, Cloisters containing bronze panels of the Roll of Honour bearing 102,000 names, and the Courtyard in which there is a Pool of Reflection and a water cascade symbolising eternal life. The names of the 30 main theatres of war in which Australian forces served are inscribed around the Courtyard. The national Anzac Day and Remembrance Day services attended by the Governor-General are held at the Stone of Remembrance in front of the building. Other wreath-laying ceremonies are also conducted at the Commemoration Stone in the Courtyard.

As well as the nation's Memorial, it is also a significant museum and art gallery, containing some 40,000 war relics ranging from aircraft to commemorative badges, and 12,000 works of art by leading Australian artists, including Nolan, Dobell, Streeton and Lambert. The Memorial's 33 Victoria Crosses are the largest such single collection in the world.

A program of major renovations to the Memorial galleries has begun as part of the Bicentennial program. Photographs of the *Gallipoli Gallery* opened in 1984, are a feature of this issue. The War Memorial and its surrounds were entered in the Register of the National Estate in 1981.

The Memorial is a major tourist attraction, receiving 1.3 million visitors each year.

### **Museum of Australia**

The Museum of Australia was established under the *Museum of Australia Act 1980*. An 88 hectare site at Yarramundi on the shores of Lake Burley Griffin in Canberra has been reserved for the Museum.

The Museum will be Australia's first national museum of the history of the people who have inhabited the country from earliest times until today. The Museum is expected to open in 1990. A Visitor Centre will open at the site in 1986, and contain small exhibits which will provide an indication of the likely content of major exhibits in the Museum.

### **National Film and Sound Archive.**

The National Film and Sound Archive was established by Government from the former National Film Archive and Sound Recordings Section of the National Library of Australia. It is located in the former Institute of Anatomy building in Canberra. In its first year an independent Advisory Committee was commissioned to provide a comprehensive Report with recommendations on policy and programs for Australia's newest cultural institution. The Report will shape the Archive in its formative years.

The Archive exists to collect, preserve and make available moving images and recorded sound as national collections, which are recognised as the contemporary cultural heritage of Australia. Australia's long tradition of achievement in film, television, radio and recorded sound is reflected in a vast collection of media and complementary printed materials.

The Archive will act as a resource centre committed to documenting the careers and achievements of performing artists and other industry representatives. Scholars will be encouraged to use the Archive to produce definitive reference works. Its diverse collections will be available to specialists and the general public by providing technical services and public programs, such as museum exhibitions and film screenings.

### **National Library of Australia**

The National Library in Canberra was formally established under the *National Library Act 1960*, which came into effect in March 1961. It was previously part of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Library. The National Library maintains and develops a national collection of library material in all subject fields and from all countries. It is also responsible for assembling a comprehensive collection of library material relating to Australia and the Australian people. In fulfilling its functions, the Library seeks to preserve books, periodicals, newspapers, government publications, pictures, prints, manuscripts, maps, music scores and other material. Under the deposit requirement of the *Copyright Act 1968*, a copy of all printed 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 Australiana in 1911, the Cook manuscripts in 1923, the Mathews ornithological collection in 1940, the Rex Nan Kivell collection of Australian and Pacific interest in 1959, the Ferguson collection of Australiana in 1970 and the Tooley collection of rare maps of Australasia and South East Asia in 1973. The Library regularly presents exhibitions of paintings, prints and other historical material selected from its various collections. Some of these are sent interstate for display.

The National Library's collection of Australian and overseas material contains almost 4 million volumes, including microforms; 38,500 paintings, drawings and prints; 440,500 photographs; 6,000 shelf metres of manuscripts; 340,000 maps; 550,700 aerial photographs; 112,460 music scores; 23,588 films and video cassettes and 13,800 oral history and folklore tapes.

These materials may be used in the Library's reading rooms and in some cases are also available through the national inter-library loan system, in which the Library is a major participant. The Library also provides reference services and access to computer based information services including the MEDLINE Network. The Library in co-operation with other institutions provides for the development and co-ordination of library services for the disabled. The Library operates a film lending service to organisations in Australia.

The provision of central cataloguing services by the National Library achieves cataloguing economies on a national scale. The Australian Bibliographic Network, a national on-line

shared cataloguing system launched by the Library in November 1981, now has 3,710,000 records. Bibliographic records for Australian and overseas books are made available from the Library, both as catalogue cards and in machine-readable form. Under its Cataloguing-in-Publication program, the Library supplies cataloguing data to Australian publishers in advance of publication so that this information may be printed in the book to which it belongs. In this way the book and its cataloguing data are available simultaneously to libraries, booksellers, bibliographers, and all others who need such data.

Co-operative bibliographical activity includes recording the holdings of the major Australian libraries in the National Union Catalogue of Australia, which is a series of specialised union catalogues for monographs, serials, newspapers, manuscripts, music, oriental language materials and library materials for the handicapped. The union catalogues are maintained in the National Library. At intervals they are published and progressively they are becoming available on-line. The series of catalogues is described in the *Guide to the National Union Catalogue of Australia*, 6th edition, 1985.

The Library is a partner with the State Library of N.S.W. in the Australian Joint Copying Project, which microfilms records relating to Australia, held in Great Britain and elsewhere.

A particularly important contribution to the National Library's role in the library community is its participation in two national consultative bodies. The Australian Advisory Council on Bibliographical Services is a co-operative association of libraries and other information agencies which seeks to encourage co-operation and the development of resources and services. The National Library provides the secretariat and meets the administrative costs of the Council's Standing Committee. The Director-General is the Library's representative on the Australian Libraries and Information Council which advises Commonwealth and State Ministers with responsibilities for the arts and cultural affairs on the nation-wide co-ordination of library and related information services.

#### **Other Libraries**

*Patent Office Library.* The library of the Australian Patent, Trademarks and Designs Office in Canberra contains approximately 12,000 books and a wide variety of periodicals and other literature relating to science, technology, industrial property (patents, trademarks and designs), law and practice. Patent specifications of inventions are received from the principal countries of the world and held in the Documentation Centre. Present holdings are over 15,000,000 with an estimated 600,000 patent specifications received annually. The Australian Patent Information Service works in co-operation with the Library. Its major function is to make Australian industry aware of the wealth of technological information held in the world collection of patent literature and assist them in accessing this information. Australian and some foreign specifications and related material are also available at sub-Offices in Brisbane, Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide, Perth and Hobart. Information officers are located in the Sydney and Melbourne sub-Offices to assist the public to access patent literature.

*Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization (CSIRO).* The Central Information, Library and Editorial Section (CILES) was formed at the end of 1973. Its objectives are to provide information, library, translation, editorial and publishing services in all fields of science and technology other than clinical medicine.

The Central Information Service complements the information programs of the 40 or so CSIRO Divisions and, in addition, produces numbers of data bases such as *CSIRO Index* and directories such as *Scientific and Technical Research Centres in Australia*. It also provides computer-based search services and a question-and-answer service. The Central Library is the co-ordinating centre for the CSIRO Library Network of some 70 libraries and book-holding centres providing acquisitions, bibliographic, reference and document support for the entire system. The Central Library maintains a union catalogue of the holdings of all CSIRO libraries and extensive collections of scientific and technical publications. The Editorial and Publications Service produces publications on behalf of the Divisions and, with the Australian Academy of Science, is responsible for publishing the Australian Journals of Scientific Research. The activities of the Section are fully reported in the regularly issued *CILES' Report*.

*The Australian War Memorial Documentary and Audio-visual Records Centre, Canberra.* The Centre preserves the documentary and pictorial records of Australia's participation in armed conflicts. Printed material includes over 80,000 volumes (books and bound periodicals); thousands of unbound periodicals; leaflets; souvenir and microfilm items; a large collection of military maps; newscuttings and newspapers; sound recordings; war posters;

postage stamps; and currency. Official records and personal papers occupy almost 2,000 metres of shelving. Official war photographs covering the 1914-18, 1939-45, Korean and Vietnam wars number over 670,000, and there are about 1.5 million metres of cinefilm. Facilities exist for reference and research.

*The Commonwealth Parliamentary Library.* The Library provides comprehensive information and research services to the Commonwealth Parliament through the Legislative Research Service and the Library, Reference and Information Service. The Research Service comprises groups staffed by subject specialists who prepare analyses and interpretations of specific issues with which the Parliament is or may be concerned. The Library, Reference and Information Service answers questions and provides information from printed and other published sources. The Library collection is concentrated on topical material, supported by a wide collection of standard references; it totals some 150,000 volumes, including 9,000 serial titles. The Library publishes the Commonwealth Parliamentary Handbook, which is a standard reference work, topical annotated reading lists, general research papers from the Legislative Research Service, digests of bills and, in alternate fortnights the Index to Current Information and Select List of Acquisitions. Extensive use is made of computer and on-line services, particularly in such areas as economic and electoral statistics and in the provision of information by librarians.

*Other Commonwealth Government libraries.* Current and retrospective information is available in Australia's special libraries. For a detailed listing of the libraries see the *Directory of Special Libraries in Australia*.

*Library services in the Territories.* The Northern Territory Library Service operates three public libraries in Darwin, and one each in Alice Springs, Katherine and Tennant Creek, and in co-operation with the Department of Education operates a community library in Nhulunbuy and Bamyili. On 15 September 1982, book stocks totalled 220,000 volumes, and 2,147 films were available in the film library. A country borrower programme is operated to service isolated areas.

The Department of Territories and Local Government conducts the Canberra Public Library Service for residents of the Australian Capital Territory.

#### **State Libraries**

Most municipal councils in the States have libraries funded largely by State governments. A detailed description of State libraries is given 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.

#### **University and College Libraries**

The Commonwealth Government has since 1957 supported the development of university and college of advanced education libraries.

#### **International Expositions**

Responsibility for matters relating to Australia's membership of the Bureau of International Expositions (BIE) and Australia's participation in international expositions was transferred to the Department of Sport, Recreation and Tourism in December 1984. As a signatory to the convention relating to International Exhibitions, Australia is a member of the BIE which, under the convention, controls the frequency and determines the rules and regulations for expositions.

During 1985, Australia participated in the international exposition held from 17 March until 16 September in Tsukuba, Japan. The theme of the exposition was "Dwellings and Surroundings—Science and Technology for Man at Home". The exhibits in the Australian Pavilion projected Australia as an economically and technologically developed country with a multicultural society. Amongst the exhibits were the world's largest hologram and a unique "hands-on" sculpture by cartoonist and artist Bruce Petty and developments in ceramic art.

The Australian Pavilion was officially opened by the Australian Ambassador to Japan, Sir Neil Currie, on 15 March 1985. During the six months of the exposition some two million people visited the pavilion which was rated in the media reports as one of the two most visually inspiring of the foreign participants.

Australia is also to participate in Expo '86 to be held in Vancouver, Canada. The exposition has as its theme "World in Motion—World in Touch" and will be open from 2 May until 13 October 1986. The development of plans for Australia's participation is being

undertaken by the Australian Expositions Committee, chaired by Mr J. J. Kennedy, CBE, a prominent Queenslander.

At the request of the Queensland Government, the Commonwealth, with the assistance of Queensland Government officials, obtained from the BIE the registration of a specialised exposition at Brisbane for 1988. Its theme is "Leisure in the Age of Technology" and it is to be held in the Bicentennial year from 30 April 1988 for six months.

A Ministerial Council for Expo '88 comprised of Commonwealth and Queensland Ministers and the Lord Mayor of Brisbane has been established to review arrangements for staging the exposition. In accordance with the international convention, the Commonwealth appointed, with the agreement of the Queensland Government, Sir Edward Williams KCMG, KBE, as Commissioner-General of the exposition.

Development and conduct of the exposition, which is to be staged on a site on the south bank of the Brisbane River adjacent to the central business district, is being undertaken by the Brisbane Exposition and South Bank Redevelopment Authority, a statutory body established by the Queensland Government.

## HERITAGE ACTIVITIES

The Commonwealth Government is an active partner with the States and Territories in protecting Australia's heritage, or national estate.

Under the *Australian Heritage Commission Act 1975*, the national estate is defined as "those places, being components of the natural environment of Australia or the cultural environment of Australia that have aesthetic, historic, scientific or social significance or other special value for future generations as well as for the present community".

Therefore Australia's heritage includes far more than historical buildings. It covers the natural and cultural environments in all their aspects. Natural environments range from national parks, nature reserves, habitats of endangered species, islands, rivers, wetlands, deserts and wilderness areas to outstanding geological features and landscapes. The cultural environment is equally diverse. Aboriginal sites of all types are included, from cave paintings to fish-traps and carved trees. Historic cultural places include old residential and commercial buildings, mining and industrial structures and their equipment, transport structures, shipwrecks, parks and gardens.

### National Estate Grants Program

The Program is designed to help the States and Territories, and organisations within them, to conserve our national estate. It is a Commonwealth Constitution 'Section 96' scheme operated under the provisions of the *Urban and Regional Development (Financial Assistance) Act 1974* and of agreements between the Commonwealth and each State and the Northern Territory.

The program is co-ordinated by the Department of Arts, Heritage and Environment in liaison with State and Territory authorities and the Australian Heritage Commission.

Under current arrangements, State and Territory governments have the primary responsibility for developing and administering their respective programs.

Project work is carried out by State and Territory government departments and authorities, local government bodies, academic institutions, National Trusts, professional and community organisations as well as by individual consultant firms working for them.

### Australian Heritage Commission

The Australian Heritage Commission's responsibilities are to advise the Minister for Arts, Heritage and Environment on all matters related to the National Estate; to prepare and maintain a Register of National Estate places; to develop policies and programs for education, research, professional training and public interest and understanding in fields related to the National Estate; and to administer any gifts and bequests made to the Commission.

The Commission, established under the *Australian Heritage Commission Act 1975*, consists of a part-time independent Chairman and up to six part-time Commissioners, with various skills and interests in the natural and cultural environment.

To date approximately 8,000 places have been entered in the Register of the National Estate. They relate to the natural environment and to Aboriginal or European culture.

### World Heritage List

The World Heritage List contains areas which are of "outstanding universal value", the disappearance or destruction of which would constitute a "harmful impoverishment of the

heritage of all nations of the world". There are five Australian entries on the World Heritage List: the Great Barrier Reef (Queensland), Kakadu National Park (Northern Territory), the Willandra Lakes Region (New South Wales), the Lord Howe Island Group, and the Western Tasmanian Wilderness National Parks.

### **Aboriginal Heritage and Culture**

On 25 June 1984, the *Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Heritage (Interim Protection) Act 1984* received Royal Assent. The Act provides protection for significant Aboriginal areas and objects under threat of injury or desecration. Applications are examined initially to see whether protection under State or Territory legislation is effective, and if this is the case a declaration will not be made. It is essentially emergency protection. The Act will lapse in June 1986.

### **Aboriginal Land Rights (Northern Territory) Act**

On Australia Day 1977, the *Aboriginal Land Rights (Northern Territory) Act 1976* was proclaimed. The Act gave legal recognition to Aboriginal land rights in the Northern Territory and was based on the recommendations contained in the second report of the Aboriginal Land Rights Commission (Woodward Report 1974).

In summary, the Act provides for:

- the creation of Aboriginal Land Trusts to hold title to Aboriginal land;
- the grant to Land Trusts of inalienable freehold title to Northern Territory Aboriginal reserves and some other land (about 19 per cent of the Northern Territory);
- Aboriginal Land Councils to act as agents for traditional Aboriginal owners in respect of land matters (currently the Central Land Council, Northern Land Council and Tiwi Land Council);
- an Aboriginal Land Commissioner to investigate and report on Aboriginal claims to unalienated Crown land and some other land made on the basis of traditional ownership. To date some 34 per cent of the Northern Territory has been successfully claimed while another 13 per cent under claim is yet to be decided;
- traditional Aboriginal owners to control mining and other activity on their land;
- negotiations by the Land Councils of terms and conditions of any mining or exploration to be carried out, and the appointment of an independent arbitrator if agreement cannot be reached in these negotiations;
- royalty equivalents from mining operations on Aboriginal land to be received by Aboriginals with a proportion (30 per cent) being paid to communities within the area affected, a proportion going to meet the general administration costs of the Land Councils (40 per cent) and the balance being available for the benefit of Aboriginals in the Territory (30 per cent).

### **Uluru (Ayers Rock-Mount Olga) National Park (NT)**

On 26 October 1985 the Governor-General signed documents granting freehold title to Uluru (Ayers Rock-Mount Olga) National Park to an Aboriginal land trust representing the traditional Aboriginal owners. In accordance with the agreement leading to the grant, the traditional owners leased back the land to the Director of the Australian National Parks and Wildlife Service who will maintain it as a National Park. A Board with an Aboriginal majority has been established which, in conjunction with the Director, oversees the management of the park and the preparation of plans of management.

### **National Trusts**

The National Trust bodies were set up to further the conservation of lands, buildings, works and articles which are of heritage importance because of educational, aesthetic, historic, architectural, artistic, scientific, cultural or other special interests.

The first Trust, the National Trust of Australia (New South Wales), was formed in 1945. Since then, Trusts have been formed in each State, the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory.

Membership of the National Trusts is open to all individuals and organisations. Total membership throughout Australia is approximately 80,000.

About 300 properties are owned or controlled by the Trusts. These properties include houses, nature reserves, gardens, two paddle steamers and an iron barque, an historic hamlet, and buildings which were formerly a telegraph station, a stock exchange, a powder magazine, a market, an inn, a police station, a court house, a gaol and a joss house.

The various Trusts have established heritage registers which collectively list more than 18,000 places throughout Australia including buildings, urban areas, landscapes and industrial sites.

### Historic Shipwrecks

Around Australia's coastline lie many old shipwrecks of historic value—the English *Trial Trawl* sunk in 1622; the Dutch *Batavia* wrecked in 1629; *HMS Sirius*, the flagship of the Fleet of settlement lost in 1790; the Bounty mutineer chaser *HMS Pandora* wrecked '91; sailing ships, whalers, cutters and steamships of all times and nationalities.

Shipwrecks in their hundreds provide direct evidence of the exploration of Australia, of the first industries such as sealing, whaling and trading and of the perils facing convicts and migrants who voyaged to Australia. These survivals of international maritime heritage are worthy of protection, conservation and proper study. Their important educational, recreational and tourist applications are recognised and protected by the Commonwealth *Historic Shipwrecks Act 1976* which applies to the coastal waters off all Australian States and Territories. Under this Act, any person finding the remains or relics of a previously unreported ship must notify its location to the Commonwealth Minister for Arts, Heritage and Environment. If the wreck is declared 'historic', the Minister is empowered to pay the finder a reward not exceeding the prescribed amount of \$50,000.

## Australian Anniversaries

### The Australian Bicentenary—1988

The Commonwealth Government has committed \$166 million (July 1982 prices) for the development of projects and events to celebrate and commemorate the Australian Bicentennial Year in 1988.

In April 1979 the Commonwealth established the Australian Bicentennial Authority (ABA) to develop, promote and implement a National Program of Projects and Events. The *Australian Bicentennial Authority Act 1980* established the ABA as a company, limited by guarantee. The ABA is governed by a Board of Directors appointed by the Commonwealth, the Prime Minister and the Leader of the Opposition, the States and the Northern Territory.

The ABA's national program of projects and events was announced on 23 July 1984. This program sets the framework for national Bicentennial projects and events and comprises activities in five general areas:

- Commemorative projects other than the Commonwealth/State commemorative program
- Education and information activities
- Community based activities
- Arts and entertainment activities
- Major events

Special consideration will be given to developing programs for disadvantaged people and special interest groups—Aboriginal programs, women's projects, a youth festival, multicultural events and projects involving the aged and the disabled. In announcing the national program, the Minister confirmed that 'Living Together' is the official theme for the Bicentenary.

Of the \$166 million commitment for the Bicentenary, \$48 million was set aside for the Commonwealth/State Bicentennial commemorative program. The States and Territories have agreed to at least match their share of the Commonwealth funding under this program to provide lasting memorials for the Bicentenary, to be in place by the end of 1988. New South Wales, Queensland and Victoria have already nominated major projects under this program and the other States and Territories are expected to follow suit in the near future.

Commonwealth Departments and Statutory Authorities are also involved in developing their own Bicentennial projects. Although these projects are in the early stages of development, a number of exciting proposals are expected, including the development of documentaries and dramas depicting our development, major art exhibitions and so on.

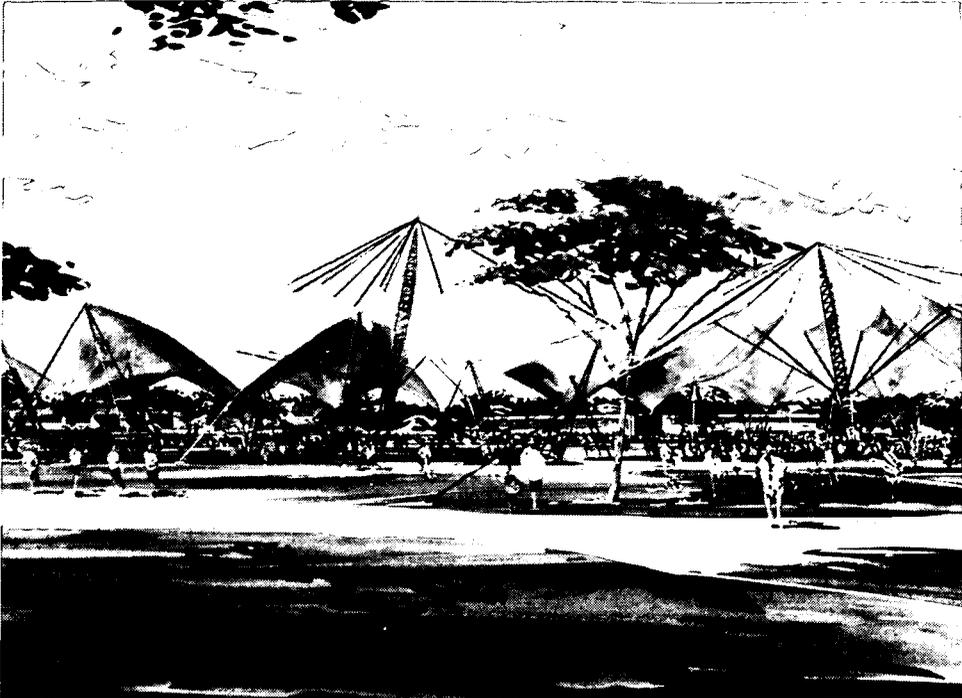
The Commonwealth has registered with the Bureau of International Expositions an exposition to be held in the year of the Bicentenary, 1988, in Brisbane. Expo 88 is primarily a Queensland Government initiative. It will have the theme, 'Leisure in the Age of Technology'.

An article, 'Australia Prepares for its Bicentenary', appears at the end of this Chapter.

### Australia Day

The Commonwealth established the National Australia Day Council in October 1984 to expand and continue the work of the National Australia Day Committee whose membership had expired. For the 1985-86 financial year the Commonwealth Government has allocated \$750,000 to cover the operation of the National Australia Day Council.

The Council has the role of promoting and encouraging national pride and unity and co-ordinating the celebration of Australia Day. Membership of the Council includes a President



An artist's impression of the canopies which will cover Australia's World Expo 88 site in Brisbane.

*Australian Information Service*

and four members appointed by the Commonwealth; one representative of each State and Territory nominated by the State or Territory Government concerned; and a representative of the Australia Bicentennial Authority.

The celebration of Australia Day 1985 included more events, involved more participants and secured more support than in previous years. The continued trend towards bigger and better Australia Day celebrations has been evident since 1980 and the growing public interest in our national day shows no signs of abating. The decision to upgrade the Government's support for Australia Day was taken directly as a result of the high level of community interest in the celebrations.

A major issue related to Australia Day was again the question of the most appropriate arrangements for the public holiday. Correspondence and media comment continued to indicate public support for changing the holiday to 26 January each year rather than the following Monday as is now the case. An official survey conducted by the National Australia Day Council immediately after Australia Day 1985 showed that 47 per cent of Australians over 18 years of age were in favour of the change. This compares with only 31 per cent in 1980.

#### **South Australia's Sesquicentenary 1986**

The South Australian 150th Jubilee celebrations are planned for 1986 and the Commonwealth has contributed \$2 million to help in making the sesquicentenary a success. The Commonwealth's gift will assist with Jubilee projects such as the purchase of the 64 year-old sailing ship the 'Falie', which will provide a focus for Jubilee events as she calls into South Australia ports in 1986; the South Australian Maritime Museum at Port Adelaide; the further restoration of Burra as a Heritage Town; and the redevelopment of Fort Glanville to relate the story of South Australia's colonial defences from 1836-1900.

## ENVIRONMENT AND CONSERVATION

In Commonwealth legislation, environment is defined as including "all aspects of the surroundings of man, whether affecting him as an individual or in his social groupings". Thus the environmental responsibilities of the Government relate to a broad range of activities including control of air and water pollution, soil conservation, wildlife protection, establishment of national parks, recycling and energy conservation. These responsibilities are shared among many agencies of government although a special focus is provided by the Ministry of Arts, Heritage and Environment.

The Commonwealth is responsible for the environment of the Territories and in Commonwealth places, for the environmental impacts of its agencies operating in the States and for contributing to international environmental activities, including the application of international conventions to which Australia is a signatory. The Commonwealth also plays a major role in environmental research, environmental education and information exchange and generally endeavours to co-ordinate environmental protection and conservation activities to achieve maximum benefit for the nation.

### National Activities

National collaboration on environmental matters is facilitated through Commonwealth and State Ministerial Councils and other advisory bodies, and through a variety of nationally co-ordinated activities and programs.

### Australian Environment Council

The Australian Environment Council was established in 1972 by agreement between the Prime Minister and the State Premiers. Membership consists of Ministers responsible for environmental matters in each State, internal Territory and the Commonwealth Government. New Zealand and Papua New Guinea have observer status on the Council.

The Council provides a forum for consultation, co-operation and liaison on matters concerning environmental management and pollution control. These matters have included the control of emissions and noise from motor vehicles, the use and disposal of hazardous chemicals, noise control, water quality, air pollution, solid-waste management, the economics of pollution abatement policies and environmental impact assessment.

### Council of Nature Conservation Ministers

The Council of Nature Conservation Ministers was established in 1974 by agreement between the Prime Minister and State Premiers. It comprises Ministers with nature conservation responsibilities in each State, internal Territory and the Commonwealth Government as well as the Commonwealth Minister responsible for the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation. New Zealand and Papua New Guinea have observer status on the Council.

The Council provides a forum for consultation, cooperation and liaison on matters relating to the conservation and management of Australia's flora and fauna. Specific matters considered by the Council have included trafficking in native animals and plants, culling of populations of native species, protection of endangered and threatened plants and animals, the control of diseases affecting or likely to affect natural ecosystems in Australia, ranger training, management of national parks, and identification of wilderness areas.

### Australian Ionising Radiation Advisory Council

The Australian Ionising Radiation Advisory Council advises the Government on matters such as fallout over Australia from nuclear weapons testing, health effects of exposure to ionising radiation, radioactive waste management, visits of nuclear powered warships, and licensing and regulation of nuclear activities.

### National Conservation Strategy for Australia

Following the international launching of the World Conservation Strategy in 1980, the Commonwealth Government, all States and the Northern Territory agreed to co-operate in developing a National Conservation Strategy for Australia which would aim to achieve "sustainable development"—that is, harmony between development and conservation of Australia's living resources and supporting ecosystems. After wide consultation with the States, non-government conservation groups, industry and the community, consensus was obtained on a Strategy at a National Conference held in June 1983.

The Commonwealth Government endorsed the National Conservation Strategy for Australia in June 1984 and has established an Interim Consultative Committee to advise on its

implementation. The Northern Territory and most State Governments have also endorsed the Strategy.

### **National Tree Program**

The National Tree Program aims to conserve and establish trees and associated vegetation for community and private benefit throughout Australia. The objectives of the program are to increase selectively rural tree cover, promote co-ordinated action by individuals, governments and the community generally to conserve, plant and regenerate trees and to develop public awareness of the value of trees.

Major links have been established with the Community Employment Program to enable implementation of revegetation projects, particularly in rural areas.

### **Australian Biological Resources Study**

The Australian Biological Resources Study (ABRS) was established in 1973 to stimulate taxonomic and ecological studies of Australian flora and fauna through provision of grants for research and publication. ABRS responsibilities include provision of advice on national taxonomic collections and establishment and maintenance of a national taxonomic data bank. Much of the work of the study is done in State Museums, Botanic Gardens and Herbaria which were established during the last century. CSIRO also carries out important research relating to flora and fauna.

Current major projects of ABRS include preparation of a 60 volume *Flora of Australia*, a 10 volume *Fauna of Australia*, compilation of a 70 volume *Zoological Catalogue of Australia* and establishment of data base exchange systems for Museums and Herbaria for biogeographic and taxonomic information.

### **Environment Studies**

The Department of Arts, Heritage and Environment undertakes studies in relation to the economics of pollution control, conserving and managing natural resources, cost-benefit analysis in support of environmental impact assessments, and the analysis of environment and energy systems. Statistical reports on various aspects of the Australian environment and a major report on the state of the Australian environment have been published.

### **INFOTERRA**

The Department of Arts, Heritage and Environment is the Australian National Focal Point for INFOTERRA. INFOTERRA is an international information network, developed by the United Nations Environment Programme, to assist organisations and individuals in locating the sources of environmental information. The Department is also the INFOTERRA Regional Service Centre for South East Asia and the South Pacific. Its function is to assist countries in the region and improve their environmental information capability and service.

### **Control of Environmental Contaminants**

Various programs operate to control environmental contaminants. Final plans are being made for a national chemicals notification and assessment scheme. The Environmental Protection (Sea Dumping) Act controls dumping of wastes in marine waters. The capacity for monitoring air pollution is being strengthened through a national monitoring program being implemented in conjunction with the States. Other activities cover codes of practice for radioactive materials, waste management, monitoring of the marine environment, oil spill control and air pollution control strategies.

### **Statutory Authorities**

*Australian National Parks and Wildlife Service (ANPWS)*. ANPWS is the principal adviser to the Commonwealth Government on national nature conservation and wildlife policies. It works in close co-operation with other Commonwealth Authorities and relevant State and Territory Agencies. Responsibilities include nature conservation, national park planning and management, protection of cetaceans, creation of public awareness and involvement in conservation, preservation of the Australian national heritage and co-operation with Aborigines in protecting wildlife and natural features.

*Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority*. This Authority was established by the *Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Act 1975* which provides for the establishment, control, care and development of a marine park in the Great Barrier Reef Region. 98.5 per cent of the Region has been declared a Marine Park and the Authority works closely with the Queensland Government in its management. The main management strategy is "zoning". The purpose of zoning plans is to separate potentially conflicting activities while allowing all reasonable uses

and ensuring the long-term conservation of the Reef ecosystems. Zoning Plans are in operation for the Capricornia, Cairns and Cormorant Pass Sections of the Park and are being developed for the Far Northern, Central and Capricorn Sections in that order. Involvement of the general public is encouraged by public participation programs at two stages in the development of each zoning plan.

*Supervising Scientist for the Alligator River Region.* Special arrangements have been made for minimising the environmental impact of uranium developments in the Northern Territory. The Commonwealth has appointed a Supervising Scientist who has overall responsibility to protect and restore the environment of the Alligator Rivers Region in areas affected by uranium mining.

## NATIONAL PARKS, BOTANIC GARDENS AND NATURE RESERVES

### National Parks

#### **Namadgi National Park—Australian Capital Territory**

In June 1984 the former Gudgenby Nature Reserve (62,000 ha.) and part of the Cotter River Catchment (32,000 ha.) were combined to form a new National Park. It is known as Namadgi and covers 40 per cent of the Australian Capital Territory. Namadgi shares a common boundary with the magnificent Kosciusko National Park (520,000 ha.) and other Reserves in neighbouring New South Wales.

The topography and landscapes of Namadgi National Park and, consequently, the plant and animal communities are extremely varied and include the only parts of the A.C.T. with a sub-alpine climate. Habitat ranges from grassland of the valley floors, through woodland and mountain forest to sphagnum bogs, heath swamps and alpine woodland.

Several high peaks rise to over 1,800 metres above sea level and include Mount Bimberi, the highest peak in the A.C.T.

#### **Kakadu National Park—Northern Territory**

The Park covers an area of 13,073 square kilometres in the Alligator Rivers Region approximately 200 kilometres east of Darwin. The first management plan for Kakadu National Park, which came into operation on 2 April 1981, ceased to have effect on 31 December 1985. Extensive public participation in the preparation of a new management plan has been completed and the new plan will come into operation after it has lain before both Houses of Parliament for twenty sitting days. Substantial achievements have been made in the management of the Park. Control of the feral water buffalo population has led to dramatic improvement in the condition of floodplain and wetland areas with consequent benefits to wildlife. Visitor facilities and access have been greatly improved with the development of three major camping areas and several less-formal camping areas, the construction of sealed roads to key features, and installation of facilities for the protection and interpretation of the renowned art sites of Ubirr (Obiri) and Nourlangie Rock. An estimated 80,000 persons visited the Park in 1984-85.

#### **Uluru (Ayers Rock-Mount Olga) National Park—Northern Territory**

The Park covers an area of 132,566 hectares and is located approximately 300 kilometres south-west of Alice Springs. Current administrative arrangements for the park are dealt with under Heritage Activities in this Chapter. The new board and director are preparing a new plan of management for the park to replace the first plan which, unless sooner replaced, ceases to have effect on 30 April 1987. An estimated 110,000 persons visited the Park in 1984-85.

### Botanic Gardens

#### **Australian National Botanic Gardens**

**Australian Capital Territory:** The Australian National Botanic Gardens occupy a 44 hectare site on the lower slopes of Black Mountain in Canberra. It was officially opened in 1970 and comprises the largest living collection of Australian native plants with over 6,000 species in cultivation. The associated herbarium houses over 167,000 specimens. An annexe of approximately 78 hectares was established at Jervis Bay in 1951 to cultivate frost tender plants under more favourable conditions than those prevailing in Canberra, and to establish a collection of native plants representative of the flora of the Jervis Bay region.

A Visitor Information Centre, educational facilities and classrooms, and the Banksia Centre with its special garden and activity programs for disabled people are part of the community services offered by the Gardens.

Horticultural, botanical and biological research is an important aspect of the Gardens' activities and special emphasis is placed on the study and cultivation of endangered species. The Australian Cultivar Registration Authority is also based at the Gardens.

A 40.5 hectare extension to the Gardens adjacent to the present site will be developed over the next 10 years to enable a greater number of species to be cultivated.

### **Darwin Botanic Gardens**

**Northern Territory:** The Darwin Botanic 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 Darwin City Council who have recently commenced a \$600,000 redevelopment program which will include a rain forest, a typical top-end lagoon and a coastal salt-water development.

## **Nature Reserves (A.C.T.)**

### **Tidbinbilla Nature Reserve**

The Tidbinbilla Nature Reserve (5,515 ha.) is located 43 km south-west of Canberra. The Reserve includes much of the Tidbinbilla Valley which ranges from 762 metres above sea level to 1,561 metres at Tidbinbilla Peak, the highest peak of the Tidbinbilla Range which forms the western boundary of the Reserve. As a consequence of the valley topography many habitats are represented and plant and animal wildlife is diverse. A system of wildlife enclosures and waterfowl ponds, 56 kilometres of nature trails and a comprehensive information service is provided for approximately 180,000 visitors per annum.

### **Black Mountain Reserve**

The Black Mountain Reserve (521 ha.) adjacent to Lake Burley Griffin, is a significant focal point in the Canberra landscape and an essential component of the 'mountain and lake' concept of the Canberra scene. Black Mountain Reserve is unique in its setting within the inner boundary of a National Capital. In addition to broad scale scenic attributes, the Reserve has a varied complex of flora and fauna and is used extensively for recreation and nature study.

### **Jervis Bay Nature Reserve**

The Jervis Bay Nature Reserve occupies two thirds (4,470 ha.) of the Commonwealth Territory of Jervis Bay which lies on the south-east coast of Australia. The Reserve is characterised by a substantially natural landscape and outstanding coastal scenery, high cliffs, ocean and bay beaches, sand dunes, woodland, forest and heath. A small island and part of the unspoilt marine environment of Jervis Bay and its foreshores are managed in sympathy with the Nature Reserve. Camping facilities are provided and are designed to complement the natural values of the area which attracts about 400,000 visitors annually.

Management aims for all nature reserves in the A.C.T. and Territory of Jervis Bay are to:

- maintain natural ecosystems and landscapes and protect sites of prehistoric and historic significance;
- provide opportunities for recreational, scientific and educational use of these resources consistent with their protection.

## **SPORT AND RECREATION**

The Department of Sport, Recreation and Tourism has a general responsibility in the national sphere for recreation, fitness and advice on sports policy.

All State governments have also established agencies with special responsibilities for recreation and sport. Increasing numbers of local government authorities are employing recreation workers who are responsible for planning the use of recreation facilities, and for devising recreation programs.

### **Development and Assistance**

In 1985-86 funds will be provided to assist in increasing opportunities for participation in recreation through the Recreation Development Program. \$294,296 were expended in 1984-85.

**Life. Be In It**

The Commonwealth continued its financial support to "Life. Be In It", with a grant of \$75,000 during 1985-86 to support specific national projects and activities which were in accord with the Government's commitment to improve the sport and recreational opportunities of all Australians.

**Fitness of Australian Youth**

In February 1984 the Commonwealth Government made a grant of \$27,000 to the Australian Council for Health, Physical Education and Recreation (ACHPER) to support the development of strategies for implementation of a national survey of the fitness, health and physical performance of Australian school children during 1985. In September 1984 the Commonwealth approved a grant of \$300,000 to ACHPER, to be paid over the 1984-85 and 1985-86 financial years, to support the conduct of the survey. The survey will provide important data on the health and fitness of young Australians and will provide a benchmark against which the effectiveness of health and fitness programs can be measured.

**Employee Fitness Programs**

Funding was made available in 1984-85 for a range of projects associated with encouraging the adoption of fitness, health and lifestyle programs at the workplace. These included a study of the economic impact of low back pain and the role and effect of appropriate physical activity; the conduct of a grants program for innovative employee fitness and recreation projects; and the completion of a videotape promotion on employee fitness programs for small businesses.

**Australian Institute of Sport**

The Australian Institute of Sport (AIS) was established in 1980 as a private company limited by guarantee, incorporated in the A.C.T. to provide Australia's top level athletes with the opportunity to develop their sporting potential through first class coaching in international standard sports facilities and with access to sports science and sports medicine support.

In 1985-86 scholarships were provided to 275 top sports people in 13 sports—basketball, diving, gymnastics, hockey, netball, rowing, soccer, squash, swimming, tennis, track and field, water polo and weightlifting. Sportsmen and sportswomen attending the Institute are also able to undertake secondary or tertiary education or obtain regular employment.

The AIS Board of Management, appointed by the Minister responsible for sport, develops the Institute's development policy and priorities. At the end of June 1985, the AIS had a staff of 142, comprising 79 administrative staff, 42 sports coaches and 21 sports science/sports medicine personnel. The Institute's headquarters are located at Bruce in the A.C.T. Decentralised units have been established in Perth to cater for hockey and Brisbane for squash and diving.

In 1985-86 the Government provided \$13.9 million to cover the operational, development and facility management costs of the Institute. In addition to the resident sports program, the Institute administers the National Training Centre Program, which gives all sports an opportunity to use the AIS facilities, resources and expertise for national selection trials, team training, talent development programs, coaches' seminars and workshops for sports officials. Overseas athletes and coaches regularly visit the Institute.

**National Sports Facilities Program**

During the period 1984-85 to 1986-87 the Commonwealth will spend \$32.8 million on the construction of international standard sports facilities under the National Sports Facilities Program.

The aim of the program is to encourage and assist States and Territories to construct a range of sporting facilities to give Australian athletes the opportunity to train and compete on a similar basis to their overseas counterparts and enable Australia to be more successful in attracting international competition. Funds available under the program are provided on a dollar for dollar basis for those facilities which have been accorded the highest priority in the various States and Territories.

**Australia Games**

The inaugural Australia Games were conducted in Melbourne from 26 January to 5 February 1985 to coincide with Victoria's sesquicentenary. Highlights of these Games included:

- the attendance of over 1,600 participants, including 804 overseas athletes from 30 countries;

- capacity crowds at the opening ceremony, basketball, netball, gymnastics, aquatics and surf lifesaving;
- all four aquatic sports appearing on the one program for the first time at a national level;
- the integration of disabled competition into the track and field, swimming, basketball, netball, lawn bowls and weightlifting programs; and
- the provision of international competition for Australia's developing and elite athletes in their own environment.

The impact and success of the Games were further highlighted by a post event awareness survey and an economic impact analysis of the Games. The Victorian Government has estimated that the economic impact of the Australia Games on the Victorian economy, taking into account the direct and indirect income effects of tourist expenditure was \$18.1 million (December 1984 costs) excluding day trip expenditure.

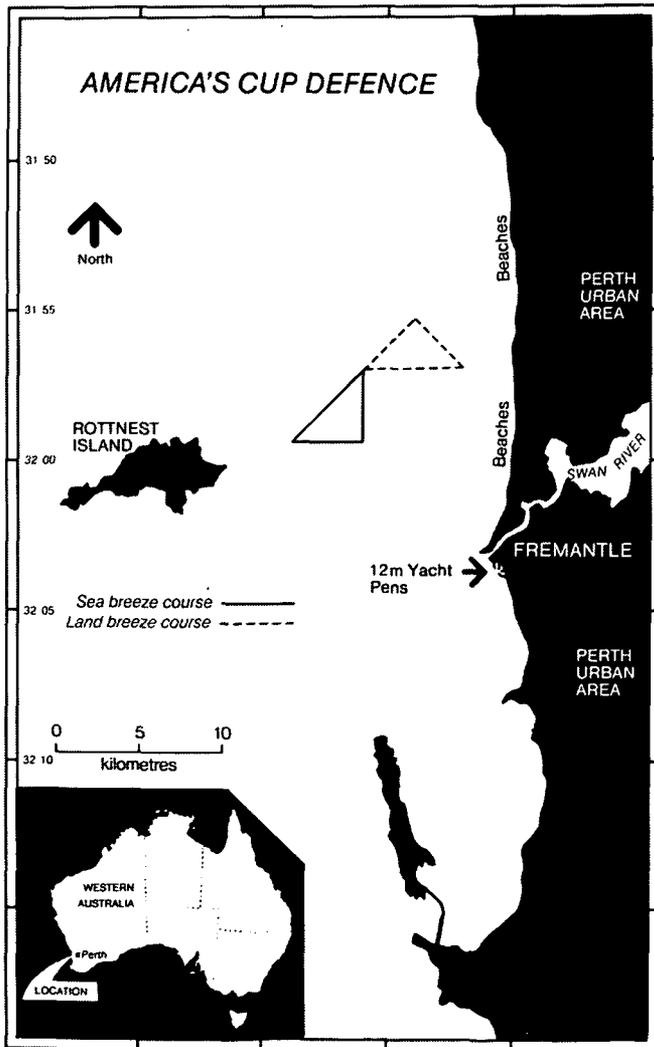


Diagram of the courses chosen for the America's Cup 12 metre yachting final to be sailed off Perth, W.A. starting on 31 January 1987.

#### Fourth World Cup in Athletics

The highlight of the 1985 international athletics program, World Cup IV, was held in Canberra from 4-6 October 1985. This was the first time that this prestigious competition had been held in the Southern Hemisphere. Previous World Cups were held in Dusseldorf (1977), Montreal (1979) and Rome (1981).

The World Cup is an intercontinental teams competition. Europe, Africa, Asia, the Americas (Canada, the Caribbean, South America) and Oceania (Australia, New Zealand, Pacific Islands, Papua New Guinea) were represented and competed with teams from the U.S.A. and the first and second placed national teams from the European Cup competition held in Moscow in August 1985. In 1985 these were the Soviet Union and the German Democratic Republic (G.D.R.) respectively.

The event was held at the National Athletic Stadium in the Canberra suburb of Bruce. Facilities located nearby at the Australian Institute of Sport and the Canberra College of Advanced Education were used as the operational headquarters and to house the visiting athletes.

The 1985 World Cup team competitions were won by the U.S.A. (men) and the G.D.R. (women). World records were established by Marita Koch in the women's 400 m and the G.D.R. women's 4 x 100 m relay.

The Commonwealth Government contributed \$300,000 towards operational expenses of World Cup IV (\$150,000 each from the Departments of Territories and Sport, Recreation and Tourism). In addition, the upgrading of facilities for the event, including the construction of a warm up track, a new scoreboard and additional seating, was undertaken by the National Capital Development Commission at a cost of \$5.4 million.

#### Sport and Recreation for the Disabled

The National Committee on Sport and Recreation for the Disabled (NCSRDP) was established in 1981 to advise the Minister on matters relating to the development of sport and recreation for disabled people. Its primary function is to make recommendations to the Minister for Sport, Recreation and Tourism on:

- priority areas for the development of sport and recreation for disabled people; and
- allocation of funds provided to assist sport and recreation for disabled people.

The Department of Sport, Recreation and Tourism administers the Program of Assistance for Sport and Recreation for Disabled People (PASRDP) based on advice from the NCSRDP. The program has the aim of assisting disabled organisations and providing sport and recreation opportunities for disabled people.

In 1984-85, \$700,000 was allocated to the Program. A total of \$549,756 was granted to various sport, recreation and community organisations involved in the provision of sport and recreation facilities and programs for disabled people, and in research associated with the participation of disabled people in sport and recreation activities.

The following table outlines the allocation of Program grants by category in 1984-85:

GRANTS TO PASRDP 1984-85			
	<i>Sport</i>	<i>Recreation</i>	<i>Total</i>
	\$	\$	\$
Administration—			
General . . . . .	34,840	7,800	42,640
Personnel . . . . .	96,644	78,480	175,124
National Championships . . . . .	41,810	-	41,810
International Travel—			
Competition . . . . .	114,220	-	114,220
Meetings . . . . .	18,799	-	18,799
Research Projects . . . . .	4,615	27,903	32,518
Recreation Demonstration Projects . . . . .	-	124,645	124,645
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>310,928</b>	<b>238,828</b>	<b>549,756</b>

Two new programs designed to assist disabled sportspeople were implemented in 1984-85. They were the National Disabled Athlete Award Scheme (NDAAS) and the Elite Disabled Athlete Assessment Centre Program (EDAACP).

The NDAAS objective is to encourage high performance disabled athletes to continue their involvement in sport and maintain or improve performance levels. The scheme provides direct financial assistance to individuals to defray costs associated with competition, training and travel. \$50,000 was allocated to NDAAS in 1984-85, and in 1985 grants were awarded to 13 disabled athletes.

The EDAACP has been established as a 3 year pilot evaluation study. The Program is designed to offer disabled athletes access to physiological and psychological assessment facilities, as well as to provide high level disability specific coaching advice. The Program was allocated \$100,000 in 1984-85.

### **Australian Sports Commission**

The Australian Sports Commission was established on 1 July 1985 as a statutory authority, with the aim of providing leadership and long term direction for the future development of sport in Australia. A principal objective will be to assure continuity and stability of sports development by ensuring the most equitable distribution of the government's sports dollar.

In 1985-86 the Government provided \$8.6 million for the Commission's program and administrative expenses. Included in the Budget for 1985-86 is \$7 million for the Sports Development Program. The objectives of the Australian Sports Commission reflect directly the reasons for the establishment of the Commission which are:

- to maximise funding for sport from the private sector to supplement funds from the Commonwealth Budget;
- to provide leadership in the development of Australia's performance in international sport;
- to increase the level of participation in sport by all Australians.

It is the overriding aim of the Commission to make a significant contribution to the development of Australian sport at all levels not only as a flexible, innovative partner in the community of sport but also by providing a focus to achieve a greater degree of co-ordination within that community to ensure that available financial resources, expertise and experience are used to maximum effect.

In order to achieve its objectives, the ASC will be responsible for a range of specific functions:

- to advise the Minister in relation to the promotion and development of sport;
- to raise money through the Australian Sports Aid Foundation for the purposes of the Commission;
- to administer and spend money from the Budget or raised by the Sports Aid Foundation, for the purposes of the Commission;
- to co-ordinate activities in Australia for the promotion and development of sport;
- to consult and co-operate with appropriate authorities of the Commonwealth, of the States and of the Territories, and with other organisations, associations and persons, on matters related to its activities;
- to initiate, encourage and facilitate research and development in relation to sport;
- to collect and distribute information and provide advice, on matters related to its activities.

#### **Programs**

When it was established the Commission assumed responsibility for a number of programs that had been administered up to then by the Federal Department of Sport, Recreation and Tourism.

Although they are discrete programs, they are all funded under the "umbrella" of the Sports Development Program.

#### **Sports Development Program**

The Program provides financial assistance to national sporting associations. These include national directors and coaching directors, contributions to international competition, administrative support and development projects.

#### **Sports Talent Encouragement Plan**

The Scheme provides direct financial assistance to world ranked Australian individual athletes and teams and to athletes demonstrating a capacity to achieve world rankings. The assistance contributes towards the costs of training and competition. The Scheme was formerly called the National Athlete Award Scheme.

#### **Sports Science Research Program**

The Commission provides funds under the innovative Sports Science Research Program which enables national organisations to utilise tertiary institutions to carry out research related to their sport. Closely related to this is the employment of a Sport Research Co-ordinator, who assists sports in obtaining information and research for the development of their sport. This position is funded by the ASC.

### Drugs in Sport

Funds have been provided to the Australian Sport Medicine Federation for the work of the Drugs in Sports Committee. This has enabled the employment of a full-time co-ordinator and the preparation of educational material.

### Australian Coaching Council

The Commission funds the position of Coaching Development Officer responsible for the National Coaching Accreditation Scheme and for the development of resource materials. The position reports directly to the Coaching Council, which is serviced by the Commission.

## TRAVEL AND TOURISM

The following pages contain statistics of travel to and from Australia, travel by Australian residents within Australia, and tourism, together with some descriptive matter.

### 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 long-term and short-term movement.

Statistics of permanent and long-term movement are shown in Chapter 6, Demography.

Statistics of short-term arrivals and departures which are in the nature of travel statistics are given below.

*Short-term movement* is defined as comprising visitor arrivals and Australian resident departures where the intention of staying in Australia or abroad is for a period of less than twelve months, together with departures of visitors and returns of Australian residents who have stayed in Australia or abroad for less than twelve months.

*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; 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.

SUMMARY OF SHORT-TERM TRAVELLER STATISTICS

	<i>Overseas visitors</i>		<i>Australian residents</i>	
	<i>Arrivals in Australia</i>	<i>Departures from Australia</i>	<i>Departures from Australia</i>	<i>Arrivals in Australia</i>
Annual average—				
1966-70 . . . . .	297,300	308,300	258,800	259,700
1971-75 . . . . .	475,900	479,000	647,600	631,400
1976-80 . . . . .	684,700	655,400	1,077,300	1,062,100
Year—				
1979 . . . . .	793,300	752,400	1,175,800	1,144,300
1980 . . . . .	904,600	874,100	1,203,600	1,194,800
1981 . . . . .	936,700	900,400	1,217,300	1,181,400
1982 . . . . .	954,700	921,500	1,286,900	1,259,600
1983 . . . . .	943,900	928,900	1,253,000	1,219,700
1984 . . . . .	1,015,100	985,800	1,418,600	1,374,700

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 or actual length of stay, purpose of journey, mode of transport, country of residence or where most time was or will be spent, country of embarkation or disembarkation, State of residence or where most time was or will be spent, 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 quarterly and annual publications. 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 overseas visitors and the departure of Australia residents.

**SHORT-TERM MOVEMENT: ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES OF OVERSEAS VISITORS AND AUSTRALIAN RESIDENTS BY MONTH OF ARRIVAL OR DEPARTURE, AUSTRALIA, 1984**

(Persons)

Month	Overseas visitors		Australian residents	
	Arriving	Departing	Departing	Returning
January . . . . .	78,700	108,600	90,100	160,200
February . . . . .	84,500	85,800	78,800	88,700
March . . . . .	82,400	86,700	108,800	84,000
April . . . . .	83,300	84,000	126,300	94,100
May . . . . .	71,500	86,000	122,000	113,900
June . . . . .	74,700	64,400	125,100	100,300
July . . . . .	85,500	71,900	119,600	115,500
August . . . . .	75,100	85,400	148,800	118,600
September . . . . .	68,700	69,200	114,600	158,600
October . . . . .	86,800	73,500	101,600	139,800
November . . . . .	98,300	88,500	108,800	112,600
December . . . . .	125,700	81,700	174,100	88,400
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>1,015,100</b>	<b>985,800</b>	<b>1,418,600</b>	<b>1,374,700</b>
Sea travellers as a percentage of Total . . . . .	0.64	0.45	0.41	0.39

**SHORT-TERM MOVEMENT—DEPARTURES OF AUSTRALIAN RESIDENTS: STATED PURPOSE OF JOURNEY AND INTENDED LENGTH OF STAY, 1984 (a)**

(Persons)

Intended length of stay	Main purpose of journey					Other and not stated	Total
	Visiting relatives	Holiday, accompanying business traveller (a)	Convention	Business	Employment		
Under 1 week . . . . .	3,800	17,800	3,000	32,100	1,300	4,800	62,800
1 week and under 2 weeks . . . . .	16,100	214,900	11,500	41,600	1,400	11,100	296,700
2 weeks and under 3 weeks . . . . .	23,200	222,000	6,000	32,600	1,300	10,100	295,200
3 weeks and under 1 month . . . . .	30,300	94,300	3,400	18,700	1,000	6,100	153,700
1 month and under 2 months . . . . .	75,300	135,000	4,500	28,200	2,400	10,500	255,900
2 months and under 3 months . . . . .	47,000	70,200	1,500	8,700	1,800	6,000	135,200
3 months and under 6 months . . . . .	43,500	60,300	500	6,100	3,000	6,300	119,500
6 months and under 9 months . . . . .	14,500	21,800	100	3,000	2,900	3,800	46,000
9 months and under 12 months . . . . .	8,200	16,300	*	2,200	5,300	6,100	38,200
Not definite, not stated . . . . .	3,100	8,100	500	1,100	300	2,500	15,500
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>265,000</b>	<b>860,600</b>	<b>30,900</b>	<b>174,300</b>	<b>20,600</b>	<b>67,300</b>	<b>1,418,600</b>

(a) Includes Student vacation.

**SHORT-TERM MOVEMENT—ARRIVALS OF OVERSEAS VISITORS: STATED PURPOSE OF JOURNEY AND INTENDED LENGTH OF STAY, 1984 (a)**

(Persons)

Intended length of stay	Main purpose of journey					Employment	Other and not stated	Total
	In transit	Visiting relatives	Holiday, accompanying business traveller	Convention	Business			
Under 1 week . . . . .	64,200	8,800	99,200	3,200	46,100	1,400	7,600	230,500
1 week and under 2 weeks . . . . .	100	23,400	113,400	8,600	44,300	500	8,700	199,100
2 weeks and under 3 weeks . . . . .	*	34,900	95,200	4,700	22,100	400	5,900	143,200
3 weeks and under 1 month . . . . .	*	35,100	40,900	1,200	6,400	200	3,100	86,900
1 month and under 2 months . . . . .	*	78,700	59,400	1,300	10,100	800	6,500	156,900
2 months and under 3 months . . . . .	*	33,000	19,700	200	3,600	600	4,700	61,800
3 months and under 6 months . . . . .	*	32,400	20,400	100	3,500	2,100	7,400	65,900
6 months and under 9 months . . . . .	*	18,400	15,400	*	1,700	2,400	3,800	41,800
9 months and under 12 months . . . . .	*	3,700	3,300	*	1,200	3,800	8,100	20,300
Not definite, not stated . . . . .	*	2,100	2,600	100	900	300	2,700	8,900
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>64,400</b>	<b>270,500</b>	<b>449,500</b>	<b>19,400</b>	<b>140,000</b>	<b>12,400</b>	<b>58,800</b>	<b>1,015,100</b>

(a) Asterisk (\*) denotes that figures are subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes.

The average intended length of stay abroad of Australian residents departing in 1984 for short-term visits abroad was 52 days. The average intended length of stay in Australia by short-term visits from overseas was 45 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.

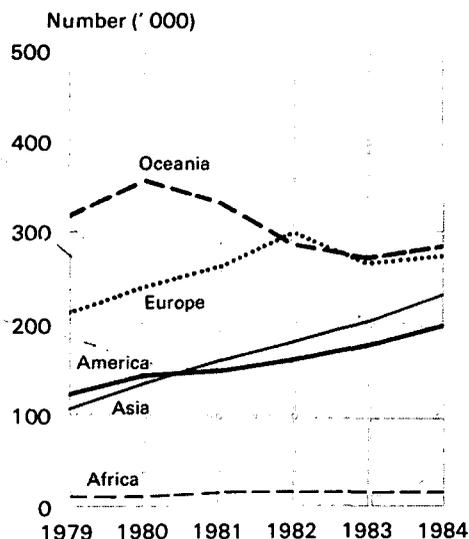
In the case of both Australian residents departing and overseas visitors arriving, the most common reason for visit was 'holiday', followed by 'visiting relatives' and 'business' as the second and third most common reasons.

**SHORT-TERM MOVEMENT: ARRIVALS OF OVERSEAS VISITORS AND DEPARTURES OF AUSTRALIAN RESIDENTS BY COUNTRY OF RESIDENCE/INTENDED STAY AND INTENDED LENGTH OF STAY, AUSTRALIA, 1984**

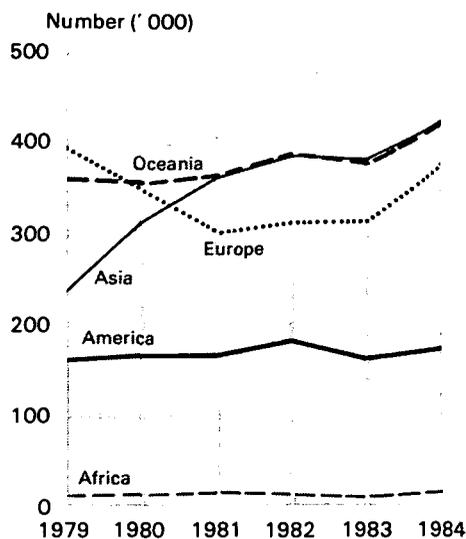
Country of residence (visitors) and country of intended stay (residents)	Arrivals of overseas visitors—intended length of stay					Total	Departures of Australian residents—intended length of stay					Total
	Under 1 week	1 week and under 1 month	3 months and under 3 months	Not definite, not stated, etc.	Total		1 month and under 3 months	3 months and under 12 months	Not definite, not stated, etc.	Total		
											12 months	
<b>Africa</b>												
South Africa . . . . .	1,900	3,300	3,800	1,500	100	10,600	2,400	3,900	1,500	*	7,800	
Other . . . . .	900	1,500	2,700	1,300	*	6,500	1,900	4,400	2,500	100	8,900	
<b>Total, Africa . . . . .</b>	<b>2,800</b>	<b>4,800</b>	<b>6,500</b>	<b>2,800</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>17,100</b>	<b>4,300</b>	<b>8,300</b>	<b>4,000</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>16,700</b>	
<b>America</b>												
Canada . . . . .	4,700	15,600	8,900	5,000	200	34,500	3,800	8,000	3,800	200	15,800	
U.S. America . . . . .	43,800	80,300	24,500	10,900	800	160,400	71,900	51,200	16,400	1,000	140,700	
Other . . . . .	1,000	1,900	1,100	1,800	200	5,900	6,000	7,300	4,000	400	17,500	
<b>Total, America . . . . .</b>	<b>49,500</b>	<b>97,800</b>	<b>34,500</b>	<b>17,700</b>	<b>1,200</b>	<b>200,800</b>	<b>81,700</b>	<b>66,500</b>	<b>24,200</b>	<b>1,600</b>	<b>174,000</b>	
<b>Asia</b>												
Hong Kong . . . . .	3,100	11,200	4,700	2,100	200	21,200	84,300	8,000	2,900	800	96,100	
India . . . . .	1,400	1,700	1,600	1,200	100	5,900	4,500	6,900	3,000	100	14,400	
Indonesia . . . . .	3,400	6,100	3,100	1,500	200	14,200	76,300	8,000	2,800	700	87,900	
Japan . . . . .	50,000	29,700	3,700	3,700	800	87,900	20,100	4,200	1,600	200	26,300	
Malaysia . . . . .	4,200	12,800	6,400	5,600	300	29,300	23,300	10,600	4,200	400	38,700	
Philippines . . . . .	2,100	2,200	1,900	2,000	100	8,300	16,300	8,400	1,700	200	26,700	
Singapore . . . . .	8,300	17,100	5,300	2,100	300	33,000	51,400	6,600	2,800	500	61,300	
Thailand . . . . .	1,400	2,200	1,100	700	100	5,400	15,500	3,200	1,000	200	19,800	
Other . . . . .	8,400	9,700	5,700	4,900	200	29,400	24,600	15,100	14,100	1,000	54,200	
<b>Total, Asia(a) . . . . .</b>	<b>82,300</b>	<b>92,700</b>	<b>33,500</b>	<b>23,800</b>	<b>2,300</b>	<b>234,600</b>	<b>316,300</b>	<b>71,000</b>	<b>34,100</b>	<b>4,100</b>	<b>425,400</b>	
<b>Europe</b>												
France . . . . .	2,600	3,600	3,100	1,700	100	11,200	2,500	7,000	3,300	200	13,000	
Germany(b) . . . . .	5,200	8,900	13,800	6,000	300	34,200	4,800	12,400	5,800	200	23,300	
Greece . . . . .	500	600	1,100	2,700	200	5,000	1,600	10,500	15,600	700	28,500	
Ireland(c) . . . . .	200	1,000	1,800	1,100	*	4,000	600	3,500	1,300	100	5,700	
Italy . . . . .	1,600	3,600	4,200	3,500	300	13,400	4,500	19,500	14,700	600	39,500	
Netherlands . . . . .	1,500	3,700	6,000	2,900	100	14,100	1,600	6,900	3,500	100	12,200	
Switzerland . . . . .	2,100	3,300	4,100	2,900	100	12,500	1,500	3,700	1,400	100	6,600	
United Kingdom . . . . .	16,300	39,500	58,300	30,800	800	145,500	24,800	111,100	57,000	1,900	194,800	
Yugoslavia . . . . .	300	400	1,100	2,700	100	4,700	700	5,900	8,400	400	15,400	
Other . . . . .	4,200	8,600	7,200	8,500	400	28,900	4,100	18,100	14,100	600	36,300	
<b>Total, Europe . . . . .</b>	<b>34,500</b>	<b>73,200</b>	<b>100,700</b>	<b>62,800</b>	<b>2,400</b>	<b>273,500</b>	<b>46,700</b>	<b>198,600</b>	<b>125,100</b>	<b>4,900</b>	<b>375,300</b>	
<b>Oceania</b>												
Fiji . . . . .	2,700	3,000	2,500	1,400	100	9,700	83,900	3,200	800	900	88,800	
New Caledonia . . . . .	1,800	2,900	2,000	600	100	7,400	23,200	500	200	300	24,200	
New Zealand . . . . .	46,900	142,300	30,500	13,500	1,300	234,400	193,700	33,700	7,300	2,500	237,200	
Papua New Guinea . . . . .	6,200	8,800	5,600	2,800	200	23,700	15,400	4,900	5,900	300	26,300	
Other . . . . .	3,400	3,100	2,200	2,100	200	11,000	40,700	3,100	1,800	400	46,000	
<b>Total, Oceania . . . . .</b>	<b>61,000</b>	<b>160,100</b>	<b>42,800</b>	<b>20,400</b>	<b>1,900</b>	<b>286,200</b>	<b>356,900</b>	<b>45,400</b>	<b>16,000</b>	<b>4,400</b>	<b>422,500</b>	
<b>Other . . . . .</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>900</b>	<b>2,900</b>	<b>2,700</b>	<b>1,200</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>4,700</b>	
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>230,500</b>	<b>429,200</b>	<b>218,700</b>	<b>128,000</b>	<b>8,900</b>	<b>1,015,100</b>	<b>808,400</b>	<b>391,100</b>	<b>203,700</b>	<b>15,500</b>	<b>1,418,600</b>	

(a) Asia includes countries which are frequently regarded as 'Middle East' countries, for example Iraq, Lebanon, Syria, etc. This inclusion is based on United Nations' classification of world regions. (b) Comprises the German Democratic Republic and the Federal Republic of Germany. (c) Includes Republic of Ireland and Ireland, undefined.

**VISITOR ARRIVALS, SHORT TERM,  
BY USUAL RESIDENCE,  
1979 TO 1984**



**RESIDENT DEPARTURES, SHORT  
TERM, BY REGION OF INTENDED  
STAY, 1979 TO 1984**



**PLATES 46 and 47**

**Survey of International Visitors (IVS)**

A survey on the travel behaviour and attitudes of international visitors to Australia was commissioned by the Australian Tourist Commission, and conducted by the Roy Morgan Research Centre, for the years 1979-80 and 1981. Commencing in 1983 the survey is being conducted on an annual basis.

Details contained in the survey include the arrival statistics, profile, itinerary, trip satisfaction and expenditure of short-term visitors to Australia (defined as foreign residents staying in Australia for a period of less than twelve months).

**Domestic Travel**

Information about domestic travel patterns of residents within Australia in 1983 was collected in the Domestic Travel and Tourism Survey. Survey results show, for trips by persons aged 15 and over which involved an overnight absence from their usual residence, what was the main purpose of the trip; number of nights away by persons; main mode of transport; main destination; area of origin; distance travelled and main type of accommodation.

The survey results show that the main purposes of trips were holiday or recreation (42%), visiting friends and relatives (35%), and work or business (16%). The main mode of transport used was the car (80%) and over half (56%) of the trips involved either one or two nights away.

The following tables contain data obtained from the survey. More detailed information is available in the publication *Domestic Travel and Tourism Survey, Australia, 1983* (9216.0)

## SUMMARY OF PERSON TRIPS AND NIGHTS AWAY, 1983

State of origin	Estimated average in scope population ('000)	Person trips ('000)	Person trips per person	Nights away by persons ('000)	Nights away per person	Nights away per person trips	Stop-overs by persons ('000)	Proportion of	Household trips ('000)
								person trips with stop-overs %	
New South Wales . . . . .	4,060.7	18,201.4	4.5	78,354.9	19.3	4.3	3,391.2	18.6	13,742.1
Victoria . . . . .	3,041.4	14,138.8	4.6	58,934.5	19.4	4.2	3,224.9	22.8	10,466.7
Queensland . . . . .	1,841.1	8,539.1	4.6	40,422.3	22.0	4.7	2,197.5	25.7	6,405.8
South Australia . . . . .	1,023.1	4,438.2	4.3	19,583.7	19.1	4.4	985.0	22.2	3,398.6
Western Australia . . . . .	1,011.1	4,458.8	4.4	24,186.2	23.9	5.4	974.4	21.9	3,359.6
Tasmania . . . . .	324.3	1,097.2	3.3	4,998.6	15.4	4.6	94.6	8.6	757.6
Northern Territory . . . . .	92.3	235.7	2.6	1,673.5	18.1	7.1	152.8	64.8	174.0
Australian Capital Territory . . . . .	165.2	1,016.8	6.2	4,157.3	25.2	4.1	175.7	17.3	735.7
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>11,559.2</b>	<b>52,125.8</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>232,311.0</b>	<b>20.1</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>11,196.2</b>	<b>21.5</b>	<b>39,040.1</b>

**NUMBER OF PERSON TRIPS BY MAIN PURPOSE OF TRIP AND DISTANCE TRAVELLED ('000 PERSON TRIPS)**

Distance travelled	Main purpose of trip					Total
	Work/ Business	Holiday/ Recreation	Visit Friends/ Relatives	Other	Not sought	
Within a region(b) . . . . .	1,297.6	5,213.2	7,788.4	953.5	..	15,252.7
100 km and under . . . . .	582.6	3,791.6	2,188.2	347.6	..	6,910.0
101-200 km . . . . .	1,321.3	4,039.7	2,779.9	536.4	..	8,677.3
201-500 km . . . . .	2,464.1	5,596.5	3,484.4	895.4	..	12,440.4
501-1,000 km . . . . .	1,511.5	2,062.6	1,193.9	362.1	..	5,130.2
1,001-2,000 km . . . . .	677.1	921.3	522.4	151.3	..	2,272.0
Over 2,000 km . . . . .	271.6	329.4	205.5	34.0	..	840.5
Not sought(a) . . . . .	..	..	..	..	401.6	401.6
Destination unknown . . . . .	55.1	113.5	25.7	6.8	..	201.2
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>8,180.9</b>	<b>22,067.8</b>	<b>18,188.4</b>	<b>3,287.1</b>	<b>401.6</b>	<b>52,125.8</b>

### Tourism

As a country, Australia offers domestic and international travellers a wide variety of tourism experiences. Its temperate climate and natural features of tropical forests, mountain ranges, pastoral regions and beaches provide a sharp contrast to the isolated outback, desert regions and attractions of an historical nature. Its major cities, linked by efficient modes of transport, offer cultural and recreational pursuits and modern accommodation and convention and meeting facilities.

Australia increasingly is seen as an exciting but safe tourism destination in an environment of economic, political and social stability among a warm, friendly and hospitable people.

#### Economic and Social Importance

Australia is a country rich in tourism resources. Tourism in Australia is now fully recognised as an industry and an area of Government policy concern in its own right.

A Bureau of Industry Economics report (BIE 1984) revealed that tourism is of major significance to the Australian economy. It estimated that tourism accounts for 4.8 per cent of Australia's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and is responsible for employing 5.2 per cent of the workforce (equivalent to the combined textiles, clothing, footwear and motor vehicle industries, or the mining industry). In 1981-82, the gross expenditure by domestic and overseas travellers in Australia was estimated to total almost \$12.7 billion.

The emergence of tourism as a major industry has been associated with a combination of conditions in Australia and overseas which are likely to continue to produce further expansion in the future. These factors include increasing general levels of affluence, increasing leisure time arising from shorter working hours and early retirement, saturation of demand for consumer durables and improvements in the quality of facilities and services available to travellers.

In the context of these developments, both the Commonwealth and State Governments have become increasingly aware of the importance of tourism as an instrument of Government policy and their respective roles in this field have expanded accordingly. Governments have in particular recognised the potential of tourism to stimulate economic growth and generate employment opportunities.

#### **Allocation of Tourism Responsibilities within the Public Sector**

In broad terms the Commonwealth Government is responsible for international aspects of tourism development and the formulation and implementation of relevant national policies.

The State and Territory governments, in conjunction with local government, bear responsibility for the provision of public infrastructure and facilities and other more specific, localised services and regulations. Other responsibilities with broad implications or significance are shared between Federal, State and Territory governments.

#### **Tourism Industry**

The tourism industry incorporates a wide range of activities. These include, principally, the travel, accommodation, catering, hospitality, retail and meetings and conventions sectors as well as many other sectors of industry. The industry has been identified by all Australian governments as a growth area, offering attractive opportunities for investment in tourism development projects and as a major employer of labour.

Tourism has a higher than average labour intensity and has considerable potential for providing employment for certain groups (such as unskilled and semi-skilled workers) who are otherwise vulnerable to unemployment. There are also opportunities for the employment of other groups such as women and part-time workers who cannot, or prefer not to, work conventional working hours.

As a way of heightening awareness of the Australian tourism product and to encourage excellence in the industry, an annual series of National Tourism Awards was inaugurated in September 1984.

#### **Tourism Overseas Promotion Scheme**

The *Tourism Overseas Promotion Scheme* (TOPS), which was announced on 19 June 1985, provides for the payment of taxable grants to Australian tourism operators to encourage them to attract increasing numbers of overseas tourists to Australia. The grant rate under TOPS is 70 cents in the dollar of eligible expenditure incurred in approved promotional activities.

The Scheme is funded by the Commonwealth Government and provides assistance to the tourism industry to replace the tourism provisions formerly incorporated in the *Export Market Development Grants Scheme*.

#### **Major Tourism Projects**

Based on information provided by the State/Territory tourism authorities, the Department of Sport, Recreation and Tourism has estimated that, at the end of the June 1985 quarter, there were some \$2,118 million of major tourism projects under construction and another \$3,548 million of projects firmly committed to commence construction within eighteen months thereafter.

Commencements in the 1984-85 financial year alone totalled more than \$1,224 million and it is estimated these projects will have provided about 35,000 man-years of employment during construction and, when operational, have required employment of around 5,000 permanent full and part time staff.

#### **Department of Sport, Recreation and Tourism**

Since its formation in March 1983, the Department of Sport, Recreation and Tourism has been specifically involved in a range of policy, administrative and consultative activities designed to encourage the efficient development of tourism in Australia in co-operation with the industry and with Commonwealth and State/Territory government departments.

Major functions of the Department include:

- formulation of policy proposals, transmission of advice to the Minister on industry issues, administration of the *Australian Tourist Commission Act*, conduct of research into the tourism and travel industries, provision of secretarial support to a number of consultative councils and committees and liaison with international tourism organisations.

Specific mechanisms exist to achieve these objectives through consultation and liaison.

These include the following:

- The *Tourist Ministers' Council* (TMC), which was established in 1959 and comprises the Commonwealth, State and Territory Ministers responsible for tourism.
- The *Australian Standing Committee on Tourism* (ASCOT), which comprises representation from the Department of Sport, Recreation and Tourism, the Australian Tourist Commission and the State and Territory Directors of Tourism or their equivalent.
- The *Tourism Research Committee* (TRC), which undertakes research as directed by ASCOT, comprises research officers from the Department of Sport, Recreation and Tourism, the Australian Tourist Commission and the State and Territory authorities responsible for tourism.
- The *Tourism Advisory Council* (TAC), which is chaired by the Minister for Sport, Recreation and Tourism and includes senior representatives from the tourism industry and trade unions; and
- The *National Tourism Industry Training Committee* (NTITC), a tripartite body of representatives from industry, union and government, concerned with promoting, developing and co-ordinating training in tourism.

The Department is also responsible for Australia's bilateral and multilateral tourism relations and contributes to the development of international tourism through Australia's membership of the following:

- The *World Tourism Organization* (WTO), an executing agency of the *United Nations Development Program* (UNDP), which examines all sectors of tourism on a world-wide basis. Australia has been a full member of the WTO since September 1979 and currently is chairman of WTO's Regional Commission for East Asia and the Pacific (CAP).
- The *Tourism Committee of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development* (OECD). The Committee promotes co-operation between member countries in the field of tourism through examination of issues such as transportation, energy, accommodation, employment, investment and profitability in the light of changing economic conditions.
- The *Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific* (ESCAP), a regional commission of the UN Economic and Social Council concerned with economic and social development (including tourism development) in member countries.

#### **Australian Tourist Commission**

The Australian Tourist Commission was established in 1967. It is a statutory authority and has the role of encouraging visits to Australia by people from other countries and travel within Australia by overseas visitors and Australians.

The Commission's activities are overseen by twelve Commissioners including representatives of the Commonwealth, State and Territory governments and the tourism industry. It has a staff of 90 worldwide and a budget allocation of \$26 million in 1985-86.

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. Funding increases in recent years have enabled it to expand its worldwide activities and, in particular, to undertake a major enhanced awareness campaign in the United States. A domestic tourism campaign aimed at encouraging Australians to see more of their own country was commenced in 1984.

The Commission has its head office in Melbourne and branch offices in Sydney, Auckland, London, Frankfurt, New York, Los Angeles, Tokyo and Singapore. It also employs representatives in Bahrain, Hong Kong, Vienna, Amsterdam, Paris, Athens, Rome, Milan, Copenhagen, Madrid, Basel and Toronto, together with a further eight representatives in the United Kingdom.

#### **Tourist Accommodation**

*Census of Retail Establishments and Selected Service Establishments.* Data relating to accommodation establishments have been collected as part of the 1979-80 census. For the detailed statistics see *Census of Retail Establishments and Selected Service Establishments, Details of Operations by Industry Class, Australia, 1979-80* (8622.0). (See also Chapter 17, Manufacturing and Internal Trade).

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

The main purpose of the surveys of tourist accommodation establishments is to measure the utilisation of available tourist accommodation. For detailed statistics from the survey see *Tourist Accommodation, Australia* (8635.0).

## TOURIST ACCOMMODATION (a)

		March quarter 1984	June quarter 1984	September quarter 1984	December quarter 1984	March quarter 1985	June quarter 1985
<b>LICENSED HOTELS WITH FACILITIES(b)</b>							
Establishments . . . . .	Number	1,052	1,045	1,048	1,054	1,051	1,059
Guest rooms . . . . .	"	31,910	32,172	33,092	33,856	34,158	34,657
Bed spaces . . . . .	"	77,601	78,445	81,218	82,781	83,894	85,968
Room occupancy rates . . . . .	%	52.0	52.2	54.0	52.9	53.7	52.4
Bed occupancy rates . . . . .	%	33.0	32.6	34.2	32.9	33.8	32.1
Gross takings from accommodation	\$'000	75,025	74,213	84,486	87,190	91,112	92,468
<b>MOTELS, ETC.(b)</b>							
Establishments . . . . .	Number	2,774	2,796	2,811	2,829	2,839	2,856
Guest rooms . . . . .	"	71,590	72,474	73,431	73,518	74,043	74,075
Bed spaces . . . . .	"	211,270	213,832	216,350	218,190	220,106	220,821
Room occupancy rates . . . . .	%	55.5	54.9	57.6	54.2	57.2	55.5
Bed occupancy rates . . . . .	%	35.5	33.9	35.7	32.7	36.3	33.8
Gross takings from accommodation	\$'000	138,055	138,878	152,465	143,371	155,731	152,825
<b>TOTAL</b>							
Establishments . . . . .	Number	3,826	3,841	3,859	3,883	3,890	3,915
Guest rooms . . . . .	"	103,500	104,646	106,523	107,374	108,201	108,732
Bed spaces . . . . .	"	288,871	292,277	297,568	300,971	304,000	306,789
Room occupancy rates . . . . .	%	54.4	54.1	56.5	53.8	56.1	54.5
Bed occupancy rates . . . . .	%	34.8	33.6	35.3	32.7	35.6	33.3
Gross takings from accommodation	\$'000	213,080	213,091	236,951	230,560	246,844	245,293
<b>CARAVAN PARKS(b)</b>							
Establishments . . . . .	Number	1,876	1,870	1,868	1,873	1,872	1,879
Powered sites . . . . .	"	139,914	139,849	140,054	140,139	140,774	141,473
Unpowered sites . . . . .	"	62,251	62,538	61,875	63,512	62,479	61,994
Cabins, flats, etc. . . . .	"	3,809	3,935	3,952	4,004	4,087	4,033
<i>Total capacity</i> . . . . .	"	205,974	206,322	205,881	207,655	207,340	207,500
Site occupancy rates . . . . .	%	30.4	22.3	20.8	23.6	30.7	22.3
Gross takings from accommodation	\$'000	38,041	29,290	29,470	34,757	42,583	32,270

(a) For the purposes of this survey, a tourist accommodation establishment is defined as an establishment which predominantly provides short term accommodation (i.e. for periods of less than two months) available to the general public. (b) For definitions see *Tourist Accommodation, Australia* (8635.0).

The 1983 Survey of Domestic Travel and Tourism (see page 685) indicated that the main types of accommodation used were homes of friends or relatives (52%), hotels or motels (16%) and caravan parks or camping grounds (11%). The following table classifies the main type of accommodation used by the main purpose of the trip. For detailed statistics from the survey see *Domestic Travel and Tourism Survey, Australia* 1983 (9216.0).

**NUMBER OF PERSON TRIPS BY MAIN  
TYPE OF ACCOMMODATION AND MAIN PURPOSE OF TRIP  
('000 PERSON TRIPS)**

Main type of accommodation	Main purpose of trip					Total
	Work/ Business	Holiday/ Recreation	Visit Friends/ Relatives	Other	Not sought	
Hotel/motel . . . . .	3,463.3	3,474.6	700.9	483.7	..	8,122.5
Friends/Relatives residence . . . . .	1,630.0	7,069.6	16,824.1	1,469.0	..	26,992.6
Caravan park/camping ground . . . . .	425.8	4,789.3	274.1	132.5	..	5,621.7
Rented house/flat . . . . .	334.7	2,291.3	165.0	130.4	..	2,921.4
Other . . . . .	2,160.6	4,348.7	186.1	1,024.1	..	7,719.5
No overnight stay at main destination . . . . .	166.5	94.3	38.2	47.4	..	346.4
Not sought(a) . . . . .	..	..	..	..	401.6	401.6
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>8,180.9</b>	<b>22,067.8</b>	<b>18,188.4</b>	<b>3,287.1</b>	<b>401.6</b>	<b>52,125.8</b>

**BIBLIOGRAPHY****ABS Publications**

Census of Retail Establishments and Selected Service Establishments, Details of Operations by Industry Class, Australia, 1979–80 (8622.0)  
Tourist Accommodation, Australia (8635.0)  
Domestic Travel and Tourism Survey, Australia 1983 (9216.0)

**Other Publications**

Department of Sport Recreation and Tourism, Australian Tourism Trends—An Overview  
Additional information relating to this chapter is available in the annual reports and other publications of the Departments and Organisations referred to.

## AUSTRALIA PREPARES FOR ITS BICENTENARY

*(This special article has been contributed by the Australian Bicentennial Authority)*

Australia's Bicentennial celebrations are being planned as a year-long program recognising all aspects of the nation's life and heritage. A great diversity of projects and events is in preparation at national, state and local levels. The program sets out to involve some 16 million Australians in spectacular events, community based activities and projects that satisfy long-term educational goals as well as providing 'bricks and mortar' projects that will leave lasting and worthwhile memorials.

The Bicentenary commemorates the 200th anniversary of permanent European settlement in Australia. It marks the events of 26 January 1788, when the eleven ships of Captain Arthur Phillip's First Fleet arrived from Britain and gathered in Port Jackson to found the colony of New South Wales.

The 1988 program offers Australians the opportunity to contribute effectively to their own national celebrations and to use the year to extend their range of ideas and experience about what it is to be Australian. The Bicentenary will encourage Australians to develop a unity and common purpose as a nation. It provides an ideal opportunity to focus worldwide attention on Australia in tourist, economic, social and cultural terms.

### **The Australian Bicentennial Authority**

In co-operation with the Governments of the States and the Northern Territory, the Commonwealth Government announced its intention to establish The Australian Bicentennial Authority in April 1979 to co-ordinate a national program of celebrations. The Authority was incorporated in the Australian Capital Territory as a company limited by guarantee with a representative Board of Directors nominated by the Commonwealth, State and Northern Territory Governments.

The Authority's task is to plan, co-ordinate and promote the celebrations for the Bicentenary. It is essentially a catalytic role to foster the widest possible participation. The brief includes encouraging involvement in the program by the shareholder governments, local government authorities, community groups, the corporate sector, the public generally and the international community.

At its inception, the Authority faced a daunting task. For a start, there were no precedents, no guidelines. Also, in the early years it was difficult to impress upon the nation the need for long-range planning and early financial commitments.

The problem of how to make the Bicentenary relevant to a nation of such cultural diversity was tackled by asking the people how they wished to commemorate the 200th anniversary.

This was a lengthy process, involving consultations with thousands of Australians throughout the country. The results of these consultations and subsequent commissioned research provided the basis for the principles that have been developed as the foundation for all Bicentennial planning.

Here are the main findings:

1. More than 80 percent of Australians, wherever they live and whatever their ethnic origins, believe it is 'important' or 'very important' to have a major national celebration in the Bicentennial year.
2. Australians believe that, while spectacles are necessary ingredients of celebration, it is important to ensure that the emphasis in the overall Bicentennial program is on wide-ranging educational and cultural pursuits, designed to strengthen national unity and identity. They also assert that much-needed community facilities should be established to remind present and future generations that 1988 was a significant year in the development of modern Australia.
3. Communities everywhere wish to plan their own local celebrations.

Consequently, the Authority moved quickly to decentralise the planning. Bicentennial Councils have been established in each state and territory. As well, a network of Bicentennial Community Committees is being set up in local government areas.

Towards the end of 1985 over 520 of these committees had been formed. The Authority's target is to have a committee in each of the 830 or so local government areas in Australia. The final tally will represent a workforce of tens of thousands of dedicated Australians nationwide, working on local and regional plans for the Bicentenary.

The primary aims of these committees are to develop balanced community celebrations programs reflecting the Bicentennial objectives; to stimulate local interest; and to provide a link with branches of the Authority and the wider Bicentennial network.

In May 1985, the Commonwealth Government announced a \$17.5 million grants program aimed at helping local government authorities around Australia to undertake Bicentennial activities. The scheme was developed by the Australian Bicentennial Authority to involve local communities in the celebrations of 1988.

### **Objectives**

The Authority's planning principles and strategy are based on the following objectives:

1. To celebrate the richness of diversity of Australians, their traditions and the freedoms which they enjoy.
2. To encourage all Australians to understand and preserve their heritage, recognise the multicultural nature of modern Australia, and look to the future with confidence.
3. To ensure that all Australians participate in, or have access to, the activities of 1988, so that the Bicentenary will be a truly national program in both character and geographic spread.
4. To develop projects and programs which will provide significant and enduring legacies to present-day Australians and future generations.
5. To project Australia to the world and invite international participation with the aim of strengthening relationships with other nations.

The Bicentennial Program provides an opportunity to re-examine Australia's history, spanning more than 40,000 years but with particular emphasis on the past 200 years. It will encourage the Australian people to look at themselves critically and to undergo a process of national self-assessment. But as well as this re-appraisal of the nation's past, the program will focus on the present and future—on Australia today, its place in the world and options for tomorrow.

The development of a theme for the Bicentennial program was one of the Authority's earliest priorities. 'Living Together' was chosen as a reflection of co-operative effort by every Australian, irrespective of background. It is a forward-looking theme that describes an ongoing process and refers to a program yet uncompleted.

### **Projects and Events**

One of the major components of the National Program being co-ordinated by the Australian Bicentennial Authority is the Commonwealth/State Bicentennial Commemorative Program. Under this scheme, the Commonwealth Government has made a total of \$48 million available on a matched funding basis to State and Territory Governments for Bicentennial capital works that will be of a lasting nature; appropriate to the Bicentenary; completed or in place by 31 December 1988; and useable by or available to a broad cross-section of the community.

The program comprises some thirty projects, including the Newcastle Harbourside Park, which is a foreshore beautification scheme to regenerate 15 hectares of the seaport city's industrial frontage; the Melbourne Waterways Program, designed to clean up, beautify and restore some of Melbourne's creeks and rivers, particularly in the western and inner suburbs; the Australian Stockman's Hall of Fame in Longreach, Queensland, developed in honour of the pioneers who opened up the interior of Australia; establishment of a marine park around the Ningaloo reef on Western Australia's central west coast to preserve part of over 250 kilometres of coral reef and its adjacent shores; and an Outback Interpretive Centre at Port Augusta in South Australia.

The Australian Bicentennial Exhibition is the largest single activity being undertaken by the Authority as part of its National Program. It will be an innovative travelling display examining Australia's past, present and future. The giant touring show will be on the road from mid 1987 and over a period of 18 months will travel the length and breadth of the country, visiting about 47 cities and towns.

Following a national competition, the architectural firm, Daryl Jackson Pty Ltd., was appointed to design the mobile venue for the exhibition. The Commonwealth Department of Housing and Construction has responsibility for overseeing the design and structural phases.

The Exhibition will explore the changing nature of relationships between people, and with the environment; the development of an Australian identity; Australian achievements; and directions for the future.

Tall Ships Australia 1988 will be one of the most spectacular events of the Bicentennial year. Vessels taking part will gather in Hobart and then race to Sydney, arriving from 19 January 1988 onwards. They will depart Sydney in a Parade of Sail on 26 January.

A number of square riggers approaching across the Indian Ocean will be invited to call at Fremantle, Albany, Port Lincoln, Adelaide and Melbourne before arriving in Hobart. Those ships approaching across the Pacific Ocean will be invited to call at Brisbane, Melbourne or Launceston.

The race from Hobart to Sydney is being planned as an international Tall Ships Race conducted by the Authority in association with the Sail Training Association (U.K.).

Invitations have been extended by the Australian Government to 30 countries which own or operate sail training vessels. It is expected that vessels will attend from Spain, the United States, Japan, the Federal Republic of Germany, Poland, the USSR, Brazil and New Zealand. There are also encouraging signs that vessels from the United Kingdom, Norway, Portugal, India and Columbia will be among the acceptances. Invitations have been sent by the Authority to a further 250 non-government owned vessels from overseas.

Planning Committees have been set up in Tasmania, South Australia, Western Australia, Victoria and Queensland to prepare a welcome for the ships and their crews. The visiting trainees will be entertained by young Australians and given an opportunity to experience life in this country.

After the grand Parade of Sail vessels will return to their home ports, or, if time permits, they will be encouraged to visit other Australian ports.

The Bicentennial Science Centre is proposed as a major commemorative project.

The Centre, which is to be built in Canberra, will adopt the 'hands-on' approach to help people to understand the discoveries and developments in science and technology. An information and extension service will be established to give Australians in all states and territories access to the centre's resources, and an exchange of exhibits with scientific institutions in each state and territory will be arranged.

The National Program for 1988 places considerable emphasis on education and information activities to encourage Australians to discover more about themselves, their past, their country and the possibilities for the future.

Development of community events provides for education projects and schools involvement; Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander participation; multicultural events; an interfaith program of activities involving the major faiths and denominations; and programs to foster involvement by older Australians, people with disabilities; unions, youth, and women.

A wide-ranging program of special Bicentennial events features national and international activities such as a Military Tattoo that will tour all states, the Bicentennial Air Show, an around Australia air race, an across Australia balloon challenge and Bicentennial barnstorming with vintage aircraft; spectacular opening and closing ceremonies; a major naval review; funding for community-originated environmental and heritage projects; and commissioning of documentaries and cinema shorts. A series of publications to be produced for the Bicentenary includes the 'Encyclopaedia of the Australian People', which is being developed by the Research School of Social Sciences at the Australian National University. It will document the diverse origins and ways of life of Aboriginal Australians, Torres Strait Islanders and the different cultural groups that have settled this country in successive waves of immigration.

A Futures Project is being developed to encourage all Australians to use the Bicentenary to focus on their aspirations for the future. The Project will revolve around the publication and dissemination of a comprehensive series of issues papers which will be used in connection with consultations, workshops and conferences at the local, regional and national level.

The Bicentennial Sport and Recreation Program will present an extensive range of national, international and special events in such areas as track and field, tennis, hockey, football, cricket, sailing, golf, skiing and motor-racing.

The Arts and Entertainment Program being developed for 1988 will see Australian tours by some of the world's leading artists and performing groups in 1988. As well, some of Australia's best artists, Australian dance and theatre companies and musicians will have a chance to perform on the world stage. There is an extensive commissionings program to encourage the creation of new and exciting works across the entire arts spectrum.

The Commonwealth-funded National Program will be complemented by other Australian Government initiatives, including the new Parliament House in Canberra, the national Bicentennial Road Development Program and development of the Australia Telescope in New South Wales.

The Australian Government's financial commitment also gives an important lead to other spheres of government.

As well as hosting Expo 88, and commitment of funds to a number of major projects under the Joint Commonwealth/State Commemorative Program, the Queensland Government is also supporting a state program of celebrations which will include some special projects, as well as funds to assist the involvement of every local government authority in the state.

The New South Wales Government is allocating funds for a State Bicentennial Program. This is expected to include per capita grants to local government areas, similar to the scheme operating under the National Program.

The state is also undertaking some large-scale capital works, including the redevelopment of Sydney's Darling Harbour as a venue for conferences, exhibitions, trade fairs and public recreation.

Other state/territory governments have announced Bicentennial funding programs or are expected to announce them in the near future.

#### **Corporate Involvement**

The Authority is addressing the question of corporate-sector involvement. Companies can become involved in several ways. For example, they may wish to enter into joint ventures with the Authority to give financial support to the program of national and international activities; they can develop and fund their own activities; or they can become suppliers of services.

#### **International Involvement**

Foreign governments are beginning to address the question of their participation in the Bicentenary.

The Washington-based American-Australian Bicentennial Foundation has been set up by the United States Government and the British Government has established a high-level committee to mastermind the United Kingdom's involvement. Other countries which now have special committees working on plans for Australia's Bicentenary are the Federal Republic of Germany, France, the Netherlands, New Zealand and Japan.

#### **Australia on show**

The Bicentenary presents a unique opportunity for Australia to take centre stage internationally in 1988.

Opportunities for tourism are very significant. Already, more than 200 major international and national gatherings have been arranged for 1988. They will involve young people, voluntary organisations, sporting groups, professional associations and societies.

In its well advanced planning for 1988 The Australian Bicentennial Authority has put the framework in place for a celebrations program that will reflect the interests and priorities of the Australian people, and provide lasting benefits to the nation.