

CHAPTER 26

CULTURE, RECREATION AND TRAVEL

This chapter is divided into three major sections:

- The cultural activities section consists mainly of a description of cultural organisations and some statistical information concerning financial assistance for the arts.
- The recreation section comprises descriptive information provided by the Department of Home Affairs on major aspects of leisure: community recreation, fitness, sport development and information on youth affairs provided by the Department of Employment and Youth Affairs. Information on tourism, is provided by the Department of Industry and Commerce. This section also includes the results of a Census of Tourist Accommodation Establishments for the year ended 30 June 1974, and quarterly accommodation surveys conducted by the Australian Bureau of Statistics.
- The travel section consists mainly of statistics concerning overseas visitors to Australia and Australian residents departing overseas. There is also a short note about travel within Australia.

CULTURAL ACTIVITIES

Cultural organisations and financial assistance for the arts

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

The Arts Council of Australia

The Arts Council of Australia was founded shortly after World War II. (It should not be confused with the Australia Council mentioned later in this chapter, which is a national government agency for assistance to the arts). Further details of the Arts Council of Australia are given on page 1,009 of Year Book No. 61.

Australian Elizabethan Theatre Trust

The Australian Elizabethan Theatre Trust, which was established in the mid 1950s, was originally formed to present drama, opera, ballet and puppetry throughout Australia. Full autonomy has now been accorded to most of the performing companies established by the Trust. Only the Marionette Theatre of Australia continues to operate under Trust administration. The Trust's major functions now are to act as entrepreneur in the touring of theatre features from overseas and Australian sources; and to provide general services in communication for theatre organisations.

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

The Australia Council

In January 1973 the Prime Minister announced the Government's intention to legislate to establish the Australian Council for the Arts—subsequently to be known as the Australia Council—as a statutory authority; an independent agency to carry out the Commonwealth Government's policies in the arts. The Council became a statutory authority in March 1975.

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

Further details of the Australia Council are given on page 1,010 of Year Book No. 61.

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT FUNDS ALLOCATIONS TO THE AUSTRALIA COUNCIL
(\$ million)

Year	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
Budget	4.58	7.05	15.34	22.24	23.21	23.77

ALLOCATION OF FUNDS FOR PROGRAMS, BOARDS AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES OF THE AUSTRALIA COUNCIL, 1976-77

	\$
Council programs (including Community Arts)	2,576,467
Theatre Board	5,989,706
Visual Arts Board	1,090,886
Music Board	5,197,028
Literature Board	1,253,316
Crafts Board	931,602
Film, Radio and Television (a)	1,436,040
Aboriginal Arts Board	1,331,012
Public Lending Right (b)	740,557
Administrative expenses	3,225,755
Total budget	23,772,369

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

The National Estate

The Australian Heritage Commission

The Committee of Inquiry into the National Estate, which reported to the Federal Parliament in August 1974, recommended the establishment of a permanent commission to be the Government's policy and advisory body on National Estate matters.

The Act to establish the Australian Heritage Commission was assented to in June 1975. The Commission consists of a part-time independent Chairman and six part-time Commissioners with various skills and interests in the natural and cultural environment. Research and secretariat services for the Commission are provided by a staff of professional and clerical officers permanently located in Canberra.

The Commission's responsibilities are to advise the Minister for Home Affairs on all matters related to the National Estate; to prepare 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.

Australian National Trusts

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

The first National Trust, the National Trust of Australia (New South Wales), was formed in 1945. Since then, National Trusts have been formed in each of the other States, the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory. The Trusts in New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia, Western Australia, Tasmania and the Northern Territory have statutory authority, and those in Victoria and the Australian Capital Territory are incorporated under the *Companies Act* of Victoria and the *Companies Ordinance* of the Australian Capital Territory respectively.

Membership of the National Trusts is open to all individuals and organisations. Total membership throughout Australia is approximately 60,700. The Trusts are financed by members' subscriptions and donations from individuals and commercial and industrial organisations; the proceeds of charges for entry to Trust properties; and the fund-raising activities of members, including inspections of historic buildings and towns, archaeological sites and places of natural beauty. Each State National Trust receives financial support from the Commonwealth Government in the form of an administrative grant-in-aid of \$30,000 each per annum, and each receives support from its State Government.

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

Since 1973, the National Trusts have received substantial grants from the Commonwealth Government under the National Estates program for capital projects, mainly for the restoration of buildings and conservation studies. They have also supervised projects of other organisations financed under the program.

The number of properties owned or controlled by the Trusts exceeds 200. These include houses such as Clarendon (Tas.), nature reserves, a telegraph station, a stock exchange (Charters Towers, Qld), a powder magazine, a market (Castlemaine, Vic.), an inn (Overland Corner, S.A.), a police station, a court house, a gaol, an historic hamlet (Greenough, W.A.), two paddle steamers and an iron barque, a joss house and a garden (Leura, N.S.W.). The Trusts have established registers of 15,000 places including buildings, urban areas and landscapes which they consider should be preserved as part of the national estate.

Historic Memorials Committee

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

The Committee comprises the Prime Minister (Chairman), the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the Vice President of the Executive Council, the Leader of the Opposition in the House of Representatives, and the Leader of the Opposition in the Senate. The Committee is advised on commissioning of portraits by the Visual Arts Board of the Australia Council. The Secretary to the Committee is Mr P. M. Ryan, Department of Home Affairs, Canberra.

The performing arts

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. Victoria's large popular festival, 'Moomba', has a substantial arts program.

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

Theatre

Commercial theatre organisations stage musicals and plays and bring to Australia overseas companies such as the Royal Shakespeare Company and the Moscow Circus. Commercial theatre organisations and entrepreneurs occasionally collaborate with government subsidised organisations in arranging joint festival attractions and visits by foreign artists and companies. For further details see Year Book No. 61, page 1012.

Opera

The Australian Opera was created in 1956 and, until late 1969 when it formed its own Board of Directors, was known as the Elizabethan Trust Opera Company. In September 1973 the Australian Opera opened its first season in the new Sydney Opera House. It employs a chorus of 49 singers and 41 principles on a permanent basis.

The 1977 budget for the Australian Opera was \$6,123,000. This does not include the cost of the orchestras. Of this total, approximately \$2,777,000 comes from State and Federal subsidies or from donations from individuals or industry. The Federal grant was \$1,900,000. The remainder was met from box office receipts.

Ballet

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

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

The 1977 budget for the Australian Ballet was \$4,252,000; of this \$1,144,000 was met by Commonwealth Government subsidy, and \$220,000 by grants from State governments. This figure does not include the services of the Elizabethan Trust Orchestras which perform with the Ballet.

Music

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

Australia has eight fully professional orchestras. Six symphony orchestras have been established—one in each State capital. They are managed by the Australian Broadcasting Commission. Two Elizabethan Theatre Trust orchestras are predominantly engaged in work with the Australian Opera and Ballet. The ABC's Sydney and Melbourne Symphony Orchestras have toured the USA, Asia, Europe and Canada with acclaim.

The ABC also controls a national training orchestra and organises about 750 concerts—both symphony and recital—each year. For further details of the Australian Broadcasting Commission see Year Book No. 61, pages 416–18 and 1,013.

Chamber music

Musica Viva Australia organises tours in Australia by Australian and overseas chamber music ensembles. It is a non-profit making voluntary organisation with over 10,500 members in all States and a small paid administrative staff. The society also assists Australian chamber music groups to tour overseas and has been responsible for helping many Australian groups reach international standards.

Film

Film and Television School

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

Assistance for production is given in the form of investments and loans to large budget feature films and grants for smaller budget features and experimental films.

The Commission provides assistance to national film bodies, film festivals, film publications, video groups and public broadcasting organisations.

Marketing and distribution assistance is provided through the promotion of Australian films at international festivals and markets by the Commission's local and overseas representatives, and by the provision of marketing loans. Non-theatrical distribution in Australia is arranged with state film distribution agencies and through the National Library of Australia.

Between sixty and seventy films are produced annually by the Film Australia Branch with translations into as many as twenty-six languages. These films deal with matters of national interest to Australia and are designed to illustrate or interpret aspects of Australia or of the life and activities of the Australian people.

Film and Television School

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

The School's principal activities are:

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

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

Training assistance and grants-in-aid—administering grants-in-aid to suitably qualified people who may benefit from study, experience or training within Australia or overseas; and

Other activities—conducting programs to assess employment opportunities for graduates, industry training needs, and student research activities, and maintaining and extensive collection of film and television library materials.

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

Film Censorship

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

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

Thirty-five mm feature films: In 1976, 807 feature films (including 18 Australian films) totalling 1,333 hours running time were examined. Forty-four feature films were rejected and 27 were cut. There were 20 appeals of which 6 were upheld and 14 dismissed. Of the 807 features, 129 were classified For General Exhibition ('G'), 148 Not Recommended for Children ('N.R.C.'), 220 For Mature Audiences ('M'), and 190 For Restricted Exhibition ('R'). Seventy-six were registered subject to special conditions.

The principal suppliers were United States of America (250 films), Italy (101 films), Greece (52 films), United Kingdom (67 films), France (63 films) and Hong Kong (82 films).

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

Sixteen mm feature films: Excluding those imported for television use, 131 feature films (including 7 Australian films) totalling 217 hours were examined.

Television films: In 1976, 8,327 films for use on television were examined. These consisted of 4,929 sixteen mm films (totalling 3,383 hours) and 3,398 videotapes (2,195 hours). The principal suppliers were the United States (6,471 films) and United Kingdom (1,606 films). Of the total imports, 233 films were cut and 34 were classified as unsuitable for television.

Art

The Visual Arts Board

The Visual Arts Board of the Australia Council is responsible for the promotion of excellence in the visual and plastic arts throughout Australia.

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

The Australian National Gallery

The foundation stone for the Australian National Gallery, on the shores of Lake Burley Griffin in Canberra, was laid by the Prime Minister on 7 November 1973. The Gallery building is due for completion in 1981. It is 23,000 square metres in area. This includes fourteen exhibition galleries taking up 30 per cent of the floor space. The remainder will accommodate theatres and a theatre, an education section, a library, a conservation laboratory, administrative and workshop areas and stores.

The Australian National Gallery will contain the National Collection of Australian Art and representative collections of the arts of other cultures and times.

The National Collection of Australian Art will be the focus around which other collections will be assembled.

These collections will include:

- Arts of Asia and South East Asia
- Primitive Art
- European Art before 1850
- Art of the Modern Period—from 1850
- Prints, Drawings and Illustrated Books from 1800
- Sculpture
- Decorative Arts
- Photography
- Film

The National Gallery Act 1975 was proclaimed on 3 June 1976 establishing the Australian National Gallery as a Statutory Authority.

Other galleries

Other important art collections are housed in the Australian War Memorial and in public galleries in all State capitals and many of the larger country centres. As well as these galleries there are many municipal and private trust institutions, and university and private collections.

Crafts

The Crafts Board of the Australia Council (formed in 1973) is concerned with the promotion of excellence and the understanding of crafts in the community. It has a comprehensive exhibitions program supporting a wide range of craft exhibitions both in Australia and overseas.

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

Museums

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

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

Literature**The Literature Board**

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

National Literature Board of Review

The National Literature Board of Review was established in 1968, following Commonwealth-State agreement, to achieve uniformity in the administration of laws relating to blasphemous, indecent or obscene publications of *prima facie* literary, artistic or scientific merit. In terms of the agreement, the Board is established under the Customs (National Literature Board of Review) Regulations. Appropriate Ministers of any State may, under the Agreement, refer locally published or distributed works to the Board for advice.

Book publishing

Statistics of book publishing are compiled and published by the National Library. The following table shows the number of books and pamphlets (including leaflets) published in Australia in 1973, 1974, 1975 and 1976, and received by the National Library to December 1976, classified by State or Territory of publication and by class of publisher.

AUSTRALIAN BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS PUBLISHED BY YEAR OF PUBLICATION

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

	Number of titles (a)			
	1973	1974	1975	1976
State or Territory—				
New South Wales	1,679	1,701	1,710	763
Victoria	1,136	1,328	1,366	679
Queensland	322	331	341	153
South Australia	468	490	595	227
Western Australia	338	313	313	96
Tasmania	109	84	91	27
Northern Territory	52	70	74	9
Australian Capital Territory	980	1,081	1,188	416
Papua New Guinea	238	139	104	2
Total	5,322	5,537	5,782	2,372
Publisher—				
Commercial	1,798	1,966	2,437	1,340
Commonwealth Government	943	1,014	876	357
State Government	779	909	891	249
Local government	45	21	24	2
Society, institution, company, private	1,757	1,627	1,554	424
Total	5,322	5,537	5,782	2,372

(a) Received by the National Library to December 1976.

Libraries

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

Australian Government libraries

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

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

The provision of central cataloguing services is an important function of the National Library aimed at achieving cataloguing economies on a national scale. Established in 1967, the Australian Card Service makes available catalogue cards for titles listed in *Australian National Bibliography*. Since 1970, cards for overseas books have been available from the Overseas Card Service. Australian

libraries with access to computer facilities can order machine-readable records for Australian and overseas books through the Australian MARC Record Service. The Library also operates the Australian Cataloguing in Publication Program whereby, as a result of the co-operation of many trade and academic publishers, books published in Australia are catalogued in advance of publication and the cataloguing data are printed in the books. These data also appear as preliminary entries in *Australian National Bibliography*, the Australian MARC Record Service and the Australian Card Service.

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

Since 1969 the Library has operated a number of automated data bases which provide computer-produced bibliographies of recent and current material to users either in printed form or on-line. It also provides access through international links to data bases operated elsewhere. A new on-line network, AUSINET, has been developed to give, for the first time in Australia, access from the same terminal to a range of data bases in science and technology, the social sciences and the humanities.

The National Library acts as a central library of documentary and educational films. Its lending collection of approximately 20,000 films contains both Australian and overseas material on a wide range of topics, while its historical collection constitutes the major holding of Australian film production since its beginning in 1896. Additions to the film lending collection are recorded in *Film Acquisitions* published quarterly with annual cumulations.

The National Library's collections of Australian and overseas material contain over 1,725,258 volumes; 28,640 paintings, drawings and prints; 216,607 photographs; 138,795 reels of microfilm; 1,117,672 microfiche pieces; 294,322 microprint/microcard pieces; 2,500 metres of manuscripts; 19,153,000 metres moving picture film; 131,000 stills; 844,030 maps and aerial photographs; 32,558 music scores; 238,000 sound recordings and tapes; and 5,600 oral history tapes.

Patent Office Library. The library of the Australian Patent, Trademarks and Designs Office in Canberra contains approximately 10,000 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. Present holdings are over 15,000,000. An international index to these specifications is available on microfiche. 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 specifications and related material are also available at Sub-Offices in Brisbane, Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide and Perth and the State Library in Hobart.

Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization. The Central Library was brought into the newly formed CSIRO Central Information, Library and Editorial Section at the end of 1973. Its holdings cover the pure and applied sciences. In addition to the Central Library located in East Melbourne, each of the Divisions has specialised collections. The Library maintains a union catalogue of the holdings of all CSIRO libraries, and maintains the constantly-updated *Scientific Serials in Australian Libraries*. The Information Service publishes the monthly *CSIRO Abstracts* and *Australian Science Index*, and directories such as *Australian Scientific Societies and Professional Associations* and *Scientific and Technical Research Centres in Australia*. It also provides a question-and-answer service; operates the CSIRO Selective Dissemination of Information (SDI) System; and provides specialist bibliographies.

The Australian War Memorial Library, Canberra. In the War Memorial library are preserved 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 and personal

records are housed in about 5,200 containers. Official war photographs covering the 1914–18, 1939–45, Korean and Vietnam wars number over 670,000, and there are about 1½ million metres of cinefilm. Facilities exist for reference and research.

The Commonwealth Parliamentary Library. The Library is 'an intellectual resource centre' providing information and research services to the Commonwealth Parliament through the Legislative Research Service and the Library and Legislative 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 and Legislative Information Service answers questions and provides information from printed sources. The library collection is concentrated on topical material, supported by wide collection of standard references; it totals 40,000 titles, including 8,500 serial titles. The library publishes the Commonwealth Parliamentary Handbook, which is a standard reference work, occasional annotated reading lists, background papers, digests of bills and, in alternate fortnights, Index to Current Information and select Lists of Acquisitions.

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

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

The National Library, through its Extension Services Section, conducts the Canberra Public Library Service to residents of the Australian Capital Territory. At 30 June 1977, 489,350 volumes were held.

State libraries

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

Children's libraries and school libraries

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

University and college libraries

Since 1957, when the Commonwealth Government inaugurated a comprehensive program of university expansion, there has been notable development of university libraries, and similar development is now taking place in Colleges of Advanced Education. Some current information on university libraries is given in the ABS annual publication *University Statistics—Part 2: Staff and Libraries* (4209.0).

Archives

Australian Archives

The War Archives Committee, established in 1943 by the Prime Minister to arrange for preservation of war archives, in 1946 became the Commonwealth Archives Committee with responsibility for Commonwealth archives generally. In 1944, the Australian War Memorial and the Commonwealth National Library were designated as archival authorities for the service departments and for other departments respectively. In 1952, the National Library became the sole archival authority for the Commonwealth, and in 1961 the Archives Division of the National Library was reconstituted as the Commonwealth Archives Office, a part of the then Prime Minister's Department. In March 1974, the Commonwealth Archives Office was re-named the Australian Archives.

The Australian Archives functions as a central agency for the administration of Commonwealth Government records which are no longer required in the day-to-day business of government. Its headquarters are in Canberra, and it has regional branches in all State capitals and in Darwin and Townsville. In relation to the Government's records management programme, its responsibilities are:

- (1) to ensure the preservation of Commonwealth records of permanent value;
- (2) to promote efficient and economic management of current Commonwealth records;
- (3) to facilitate use of Commonwealth records by members of the public; and
- (4) to administer official policy on access to Commonwealth records, most of which are available for consultation by the public when they are thirty years old.

At 30 June 1978, its holdings throughout Australia totalled 274,363 shelf metres of records, including 105,523 metres of permanent value material. During 1977-78, 918 official reference inquiries were received and 276,000 items were issued to Government departments. Some 1,417 public reference inquiries were also received.

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 UNESCO.

State government archives

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

Australian National University Archives of Business and Labour

The Australian National University Archives was established in 1954 when the records of the Australian Agricultural Company were acquired. In 1959 its collecting activities were expanded to include records of employer and employee organisations. The aim is to gather primary source material to support advanced research in economic history, history and political science. Records of over 100 businesses (168 deposits) and over 100 employer and employee organisations (267 deposits) are held.

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

Business Archives Council of Australia

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

Other Australian archives

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

Botanical and zoological gardens

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

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

Taronga Zoo, on the northern side of Sydney Harbour, occupies about 30 hectares, including an aquarium. In 1977-78 paid admissions to the grounds were 840,279. Exhibits at 30 June 1978 comprised 775 mammals, 3,080 birds, 333 reptiles, 204 invertebrates and 858 fish.

The open range Western Plains Zoo at Dubbo, occupying about 300 hectares, was opened on 28 February 1977. Paid admissions to the Zoo during 1977-78 were 178,148. Exhibits at 30 June 1978 were 390 mammals and 180 birds in addition to a variety of free-ranging species, which could be viewed in a natural environment.

Taronga Zoo and the Western Plains Zoo are administered by the Zoological Parks Board of New South Wales. In 1977-78, income of the Board was \$2,521,000, while expenditure amounted to \$2,450,000.

Victoria: The main botanical gardens in the State are the Royal Botanic Gardens and National Herbarium, comprising an area of 36 hectares within 2 kilometres of the centre of the City of Melbourne. There are some 30,000 plants representing 12,000 species laid out in 18th century English landscape tradition. Native birds and eels breed on the islands and in lakes within the gardens. 182 hectares of land at Cranbourne, south-east of Melbourne are under development as an annexe for the growth, display and study of Australian plants. 10 hectares of formal garden built in 1875 at Werribee Park are also being restored by the Royal Botanic Gardens, as part of the cultural amenity for visitors there.

The Royal Melbourne Zoological Gardens at Royal Park contain a wide selection of animals, birds and reptiles.

Queensland: Botanical gardens have been established in Brisbane and in several other cities. The Brisbane Botanic Gardens occupy approximately 18 hectares on the banks of the Brisbane River in the central city area and are noted for their collections of palms, tropical trees and shrubs, and succulents; they contain over 12,000 species.

The completion of the new botanic gardens in the foothills of Mount Coot-tha, about 5 kilometres from central Brisbane, is expected by 1980. The area being developed is approximately 75 hectares, and special attractions now include a tropical plant display dome, planetarium, cactus house and tropical rain forest.

South Australia: The Adelaide Botanic Garden covers 20 hectares and contains collections of Australian and exotic plants from low rainfall and sub-tropical regions. In glasshouses are collections of tropical, ornamental and economic plants. Special collections include cacti and succulents, bromeliads, and begonias. An up-to-date comprehensive botanical and horticultural library is maintained. The State Herbarium, established in 1954, contains about 250,000 specimens. Blackwood and Mount Lofty also have important plant collections.

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

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

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

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

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

Australian Capital Territory: The National Botanic Gardens (formerly Canberra Botanic Gardens) occupies a 40 hectare site on the lower slopes of Black Mountain. It was officially opened in 1970 and comprises the largest living collection of Australian native plants with over 4,000 species in cultivation. The associated herbarium houses over 70,000 specimens. Public education and horticultural research into native plants are important aspects of the Gardens' activities.

The Tidbinbilla Nature Reserve covers 5,515 hectares of the Upper Tidbinbilla Valley about 40 kilometres from Canberra. It was declared a Nature Reserve under the Public Parks Ordinance in 1971. Attendances have risen from 42,700 in 1967 to 162,000 in 1978.

The Nature Reserve at Jervis Bay consists of 4,470 hectares of outstanding coastal area featuring diverse vegetation communities and varied wildlife. The Reserve covers two thirds of the total Territory of Jervis Bay.

RECREATION

The Department of Home Affairs has since December 1978 assumed responsibility for, among other things, co-ordinating such aspects of leisure as recreation, fitness and sports development.

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

Community recreation

Late in 1974 the Commonwealth and Victorian Governments conducted a study into the attitudes of Victorians towards fitness and active recreation. The findings of this study are the basis of a five-year 'Life. Be in it' strategy. Victoria implemented this strategy in November 1975 and, as the national value of the program was recognised, the Commonwealth and other State Governments were closely involved. In 1977, Commonwealth, State and Territory Ministers responsible for recreation agreed to co-operate in an Australia-wide 'Life. Be in it' program. The Commonwealth Government is contributing \$1.8 million over three years and is co-ordinating national aspects of the program.

A study to identify the future needs of voluntary recreation workers is being conducted in co-operation with State Government departments.

The Department continues to work in co-operation with State Government departments to develop recreation planning.

Sports development

During 1978-79, national sporting bodies are to receive \$1.3 million in Commonwealth Government assistance through a sports development program. Assistance is available in the following general categories: international competition; administration of national sporting bodies; national coaching schemes; development projects; and research and information dissemination.

The Minister for Home Affairs is advised on guidelines for the program, the allocation of funds and other aspects of sports development by a six member Sports Advisory Council.

Since 1951, the Commonwealth Government has provided grants for both the Royal Life Saving Society and the Surf Life Saving Association of Australia. In 1978-79 the Government has provided \$60,000 to the Royal Life Saving Society for administrative purposes and \$280,000 to the Surf Life Saving Association. Of the latter amount, \$140,000 is provided on a dollar for dollar subsidy basis for the purchase of rescue equipment for clubs, branches and State Centres; \$100,000 for administrative purposes; \$30,000 for special projects; and \$10,000 to assist needy clubs to purchase rescue equipment.

Youth affairs

The Office of Youth Affairs has been transferred to the new Department of Employment and Youth Affairs from the former Department of Environment, Housing and Community Development.

The functions of the Office are: to seek greater co-ordination and consultation between Commonwealth Government departments on programs and proposals affecting youth; to seek greater co-ordination and consultation with State Governments, local government and non-government agencies in relation to Commonwealth programs and proposals affecting youth; to build up a research and information capacity to complement and increase the effectiveness of similar activities in functional departments; to advise on youth needs and to assist those designing specific and general programs and services; and to build a better channel of communication with youth.

The Office works closely with both the voluntary and government sectors with the aim of enabling young people to communicate more easily with government. The possibility of a 'conference' approach to government consultation with youth is being explored. In 1979 a National Youth Conference will involve youth and the community in discussions on matters of importance to youth such as employment, education and training.

Other tasks being examined by the Office include:

- the school/work transition problem;
- integration of services at the local level;
- the provision of crisis accommodation for the young;
- the adequacy of youth related statistics; and
- the international aspects of youth programs.

Most specific youth activities and programs in Australia are provided by voluntary youth organisations, many of which are organised nationally. The Commonwealth Government provides financial assistance to some of these national organisations to enable them to better serve young people and the community in general. In 1977-78, \$161,000 was allocated for youth organisations.

Tourism

The Department of Industry and Commerce is responsible for overseas and domestic tourism. The Department is 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 government departments. Major functions of the department include: formulation of policy proposals, transmission of advice to the Minister on industry problems, administration of the *Australian Tourist Commission Act*, conduct of research into the tourist and travel industries, provision of secretarial support to the Tourist Ministers Council and Australian Standing Committee on Tourism and liaison with international tourism organisations.

On 1 December 1976 the Government established a Parliamentary Select Committee on Tourism. The Committee's terms of reference were to examine the nature of the industry, report on problems and recommend solutions. The final report of the Committee was tabled on 26 October 1978. Following examination, a report on action taken by the Government will be made to the Parliament.

Australian Tourist Commission

The Australian Tourist Commission was established in 1967 as a statutory body to encourage people from other countries to visit and travel within Australia. It has nine commissioners including representatives of the Commonwealth and State governments and the tourist industry. In 1978-79 its budget was \$4.24 million.

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

Tourist Accommodation

Census of Tourist Accommodation Establishments. A census of Tourist Accommodation Establishments was conducted by the ABS in respect of the year ended 30 June 1974 to identify and measure the amount, type and location of tourist accommodation available throughout Australia.

For detailed statistics from the Census see *Census of Tourist Accommodation Establishments, Australia and Australian Capital Territory, Year Ended 30 June 1974* (8637.0) and *Census of Tourist Accommodation Establishments, 1973-74* published by the Deputy Commonwealth Statistician in each State.

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, takings from accommodation and employment.

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

TOURIST ACCOMMODATION (a)

		March quarter 1977(b)	June quarter 1977(b)	September quarter 1977	December quarter 1977	March quarter 1978	June quarter 1978
LICENSED HOTELS WITH FACILITIES(c)							
Establishments	Number	905	910	935	937	917	916
Guest rooms	"	23,723	24,222	24,721	24,979	24,671	24,751
Bed spaces	"	52,450	54,418	55,764	56,469	55,987	55,954
Room occupancy rates	%	55.3	53.1	55.4	51.7	54.7	53.1
Bed occupancy rates	%	38.5	35.5	37.1	34.0	37.2	34.6
Gross takings from accom- modation	\$'000	25,257	25,309	29,009	27,503	29,912	29,905
Employment at end of period—							
Full-time	Persons	15,024	14,843	15,731	15,490	15,130	15,151
Other	"	16,203	15,728	16,611	17,294	16,124	15,768
Total	"	31,227	30,571	32,342	32,784	31,254	30,919
MOTELS, ETC.(c)							
Establishments	Number	1,976	2,018	2,055	2,059	2,056	2,053
Guest rooms	"	50,506	50,365	51,454	51,391	51,317	51,371
Bed spaces	"	140,086	141,900	145,387	145,759	146,478	146,102
Room occupancy rates	%	61.3	59.6	62.2	57.3	61.6	58.5
Bed occupancy rates	%	41.3	38.1	39.5	35.5	40.8	36.3
Gross takings from accom- modation	\$'000	57,068	55,417	61,709	57,651	64,347	61,275
Employment at end of period—							
Full-time	Persons	10,311	10,457	10,959	10,344	10,455	10,265
Other	"	9,986	9,559	10,080	10,234	10,259	9,924
Total	"	20,297	20,016	21,039	20,578	20,714	20,189
TOTAL							
Establishments	Number	2,881	2,928	2,990	2,996	2,973	2,969
Guest rooms	"	74,229	74,587	76,175	76,370	75,988	76,122
Bed spaces	"	192,536	196,318	201,151	202,228	202,465	202,056
Room occupancy rates	%	59.4	57.5	60.0	55.5	59.4	56.7
Bed occupancy rates	%	40.6	37.4	38.9	35.1	39.8	35.9
Gross takings from accom- modation	\$'000	82,325	80,726	90,717	85,154	94,260	91,180
Employment at end of period—							
Full-time	Persons	25,335	25,300	26,690	25,834	25,585	25,416
Other	"	26,189	25,287	26,691	27,528	26,383	25,692
Total	"	51,524	50,587	53,381	53,362	51,968	51,108
CARAVAN PARKS(c)							
Establishments	Number	n.a.	n.a.	1,729	1,764	1,755	1,728
Powered sites	"	n.a.	n.a.	116,453	118,941	119,713	118,432
Unpowered sites	"	n.a.	n.a.	58,502	58,864	58,647	57,570
Cabins, flats, etc.	"	n.a.	n.a.	3,377	3,656	3,579	3,580
Total capacity	"	n.a.	n.a.	178,332	181,461	181,939	179,582
Site occupancy rates	%	n.a.	n.a.	19.8	22.6	33.4	19.9
Guest nights	'000	n.a.	n.a.	8,436	10,428	16,960	8,564
Gross takings from accom- modation	\$'000	n.a.	n.a.	12,334	14,967	20,703	13,008
Employment at end of period—							
Full-time	Persons	n.a.	n.a.	3,364	3,620	3,591	3,438
Other	"	n.a.	n.a.	1,481	1,765	1,634	1,446
Total	"	n.a.	n.a.	4,845	5,385	5,225	4,884

(a) For the purposes of this survey, hotels, motels and guest houses which provide predominantly short-term accommodation (i.e. for periods of less than two months) to the general public and which provide breakfast. (b) Excludes Northern Territory. (c) For definitions see *Tourist Accommodation* (8635.0).

TRAVEL

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

Internal travel

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

Overseas travel

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

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

Traveller statistics (overseas visitors and Australian residents)

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 visitors arriving and Australian residents departing temporarily with the intention of staying in Australia or abroad for less than twelve months, together with the departure of visitors and the return 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.

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

SUMMARY OF SHORT-TERM TRAVELLER STATISTICS

	<i>Overseas visitors</i>		<i>Australian residents</i>	
	<i>Arriving in Australia</i>	<i>Departing from Australia</i>	<i>Departing from Australia</i>	<i>Arriving in Australia</i>
Annual average—				
1961-1965	131,461	135,006	97,041	118,624
1966-1970	297,275	308,325	259,700	258,824
1971-1975	475,925	479,015	631,446	647,608
Year—				
1972	426,403	441,320	490,962	504,519
1973	472,124	481,901	620,842	638,141
1974	532,683	515,378	752,218	769,650
1975	516,023	506,454	880,609	911,815
1976	531,868	512,468	968,265	973,799
1977	563,281	540,943	971,253	973,677

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

The categories shown in the previous table are cross-classified by various characteristics listed above and resulting statistics are shown in considerable detail in the quarterly and annual bulletins *Overseas Arrivals and Departures* (3402.0 and 3404.0). Certain unpublished information is available on request. Selected traveller statistics are shown in the following tables.

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

**OVERSEAS VISTORS AND AUSTRALIAN RESIDENTS: SHORT-TERM ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES
BY MONTH OF ARRIVAL OR DEPARTURE AND MODE OF TRANSPORT AUSTRALIA, 1977**

Month	Overseas visitors						Australian residents					
	Arriving			Departing			Departing			Returning		
	By sea	By air	Total	By sea	By air	Total	By sea	By air	Total	By sea	By air	Total
January . . .	720	47,885	48,605	896	67,841	68,737	1,830	79,333	81,163	1,573	153,860	155,433
February . . .	951	47,442	48,393	489	47,018	47,507	2,611	45,111	47,722	1,259	69,480	70,739
March . . .	824	49,817	50,641	610	50,229	50,839	1,845	74,387	76,232	1,191	56,020	57,211
April . . .	633	41,051	41,684	611	46,796	47,407	3,270	78,627	81,897	1,004	55,625	56,629
May . . .	721	35,484	36,205	711	40,578	41,289	3,787	91,599	95,386	1,531	66,294	67,825
June . . .	358	31,332	31,690	191	31,600	31,791	1,394	84,016	85,410	854	65,979	66,833
July . . .	421	40,411	40,832	330	34,207	34,537	1,265	83,103	84,368	1,446	76,351	77,797
August . . .	386	42,377	42,763	466	42,134	42,600	1,427	101,933	103,360	954	84,811	85,765
September . . .	259	37,212	37,471	136	39,250	39,386	655	62,317	62,972	1,778	115,303	117,081
October . . .	451	45,424	45,875	313	40,544	40,857	1,664	63,876	65,540	1,493	89,435	90,928
November . . .	776	64,319	65,095	584	49,610	50,194	1,034	58,161	59,195	795	73,625	74,420
December . . .	1,986	72,040	74,026	341	45,459	45,800	1,290	126,718	128,008	2,138	50,876	53,014
Total . . .	8,486	554,796	563,281	5,678	535,265	540,943	22,072	949,181	971,253	16,016	957,661	973,677

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

**AUSTRALIAN RESIDENTS DEPARTING—SHORT-TERM MOVEMENT: STATED PURPOSE OF
JOURNEY AND INTENDED LENGTH OF STAY, 1977**
(Persons)

Intended length of stay	Stated purpose of journey								Other and not stated	Total
	In transit	Con- vention	Business	Accom- panying business traveller	Visiting relatives	Holiday	Employ- ment	Edu- cation		
Under 1 week	1,257	17,421	881	2,808	9,672	1,441	180	3,379	37,040
1 week and under 2 weeks	4,667	18,537	1,893	7,418	77,202	768	1,234	6,792	118,510
2 weeks and under 3 weeks	4,070	17,802	2,193	12,741	156,732	894	1,026	9,626	205,085
3 weeks and under 1 month	2,055	10,996	1,402	18,853	76,411	581	611	5,841	116,751
1 month and under 2 months	317	22,500	2,960	47,929	89,148	1,348	593	9,399	174,195
2 months and under 3 months	9,033	1,776	32,795	47,483	997	377	5,411	97,872
3 months and under 6 months	5,069	1,691	36,405	54,588	2,181	609	6,241	106,783
6 months and under 9 months	1,987	1,513	20,279	36,623	2,320	440	5,836	68,998
9 months and under 12 months	1,483	1,625	6,201	11,365	3,453	957	4,188	29,271
Indefinite, not stated	1,211	678	2,864	8,005	481	156	3,353	16,748
Total	12,366	106,040	16,612	188,294	567,229	14,465	6,181	60,067	971,253

**OVERSEAS VISITORS ARRIVING—SHORT-TERM MOVEMENT: STATED PURPOSE OF JOURNEY
AND INTENDED LENGTH OF STAY, 1977**
(Persons)

Stated purpose of journey										
	In transit	Con- ven- tion	Busi- ness	Accom- panying business travel- ler	Visiting rela- tives	Holi- day	Em- ploy- ment	Edu- cation	Other and not stated	Total
Short-term movement—										
Under 1 week	50,149	1,327	23,362	1,368	5,724	39,591	1,701	96	9,464	132,782
1 week and under 2 weeks	2,192	4,544	23,827	1,791	10,753	42,900	438	249	5,850	92,544
2 weeks and under 3 weeks	561	2,025	14,341	1,197	17,098	31,347	205	292	4,585	71,651
3 weeks and under 1 month	131	551	3,813	431	20,418	18,126	151	59	2,405	46,084
1 month and under 2 months	..	..	8,305	818	39,071	26,993	583	368	5,284	81,422
2 months and under 3 months	..	..	2,590	430	20,360	10,201	613	518	2,368	37,080
3 months and under 6 months	..	..	2,562	765	27,216	11,377	2,518	3,391	3,955	51,784
6 months and under 9 months	..	..	920	316	9,612	5,804	3,237	639	2,536	23,064
9 months and under 12 months	..	..	729	803	1,866	2,796	5,761	4,422	2,587	18,964
Indefinite, not stated	..	..	1,064	239	1,705	2,278	537	261	1,823	7,907
Total	53,032	8,446	81,512	8,156	153,825	191,414	15,744	10,294	40,857	563,281

The average intended length of stay abroad of Australian residents departing in 1977 for short-term visits abroad was 67 days. The average intended length of stay in Australia by short-term visitors from overseas was 53 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.

**OVERSEAS VISITORS ARRIVING BY COUNTRY OF RESIDENCE AND INTENDED LENGTH OF STAY, AND
AUSTRALIAN RESIDENTS DEPARTING BY COUNTRY OF INTENDED STAY AND INTENDED LENGTH OF STAY:
AUSTRALIA, 1977**

Country of residence (visitors) and country of intended stay (residents)	Overseas visitors arriving—intended length of stay						Australian residents departing—intended length of stay					
	Under 1 week	1 week and under 1 month	1 month and under 3 months	3 months and under 12 months	Indefin- ite, not stated, etc.	Total	Under 1 week	1 week and under 1 month	1 month and under 3 months	3 months and under 12 months	Indefin- ite, not stated, etc.	Total
Africa—												
South Africa	1,586	1,883	1,409	731	64	5,673	50	1,034	1,696	1,024	76	3,880
Other	780	764	1,133	715	58	3,451	60	802	1,958	1,400	128	4,348
Total, Africa	2,367	2,647	2,543	1,446	122	9,124	110	1,836	3,655	2,424	204	8,228
America—												
Canada	2,355	7,523	5,119	2,805	215	18,017	50	2,299	4,306	2,358	179	9,192
U.S. America	24,151	34,940	11,104	5,180	861	76,236	1,188	44,466	31,896	10,676	1,388	89,613
Other	852	1,034	712	427	162	3,187	40	900	2,719	1,847	165	5,671
Total, America	27,338	43,496	16,933	8,414	1,238	97,439	1,278	47,664	38,921	14,881	1,732	104,475
Asia—												
Hong Kong	2,420	4,301	2,057	1,125	107	10,011	2,210	29,875	3,697	1,618	590	37,989
India	1,212	840	619	647	58	3,376	141	2,035	3,974	814	132	7,096
Indonesia	1,688	2,235	1,067	911	81	5,983	811	18,798	5,199	2,884	387	28,079
Israel	102	327	576	337	18	1,360	30	410	2,813	1,575	79	4,907
Japan	17,650	10,041	1,471	1,218	323	30,703	724	12,471	3,260	560	217	17,232
Malaysia	1,260	3,154	2,610	3,179	142	10,346	636	11,983	3,815	2,184	298	18,914
Philippines	1,017	1,014	566	339	69	3,004	799	7,851	2,112	742	184	11,688
Singapore	2,790	3,934	2,158	756	88	9,726	3,165	30,320	4,049	1,129	503	39,166
Thailand	690	1,178	584	553	57	3,063	410	5,856	1,259	415	100	8,040
Other and unspecified	2,237	2,697	1,785	1,719	261	8,701	181	7,455	6,017	9,191	421	23,263
Total, Asia	31,067	29,721	13,493	10,785	1,204	86,271	9,107	127,052	36,193	21,108	2,911	196,371
Europe—												
Austria	402	390	414	400	37	1,643	40	251	1,628	1,172	54	3,145
France	1,681	1,643	1,052	735	80	5,191	40	912	2,864	1,821	115	5,751
Germany (a)	3,674	3,902	4,216	3,194	220	15,207	100	2,152	8,331	5,540	232	16,353
Greece	479	348	861	1,526	127	3,340	120	1,200	5,766	23,151	768	31,005
Italy	1,120	1,801	2,611	2,959	199	8,690	140	2,182	12,185	20,332	619	35,457
Netherlands	1,591	1,935	4,177	2,669	100	10,472	30	960	6,252	4,217	172	11,630
Switzerland	1,182	1,357	1,052	851	60	4,502	41	770	1,481	1,080	69	3,440
U.K. and Ireland	9,815	18,322	28,887	24,524	681	82,228	1,040	14,902	92,499	66,230	2,721	177,389
U.S.S.R.	234	341	317	285	64	1,240	..	250	433	170	24	877
Yugoslavia	206	358	815	2,107	86	3,572	50	320	3,713	10,845	342	15,270
Other and unspecified	2,922	3,080	2,307	3,136	289	11,733	111	1,553	10,891	13,924	641	27,115
Total, Europe	23,305	33,476	46,709	42,385	1,943	147,817	1,712	25,449	146,038	148,477	5,757	327,431
Oceania—												
Fiji	2,850	2,615	1,393	812	110	7,780	2,394	44,195	1,542	772	820	49,722
New Caledonia	2,883	2,257	2,123	634	187	8,083	841	10,650	549	200	217	12,457
Papua New Guinea	6,038	6,742	7,349	4,449	340	24,919	3,409	8,728	4,649	4,195	466	21,447
New Hebrides	314	331	272	151	14	1,083	270	4,812	266	123	93	5,564
New Zealand	31,306	83,988	23,943	21,301	2,025	162,562	15,083	145,758	31,384	7,434	3,046	202,704
Norfolk Island	200	433	175	98	21	926	880	7,796	285	103	158	9,221
Other	1,341	716	928	856	50	3,887	601	5,190	1,094	850	119	7,853
Total, Oceania	44,933	97,080	36,183	28,298	2,746	209,241	23,478	227,128	39,767	13,634	4,919	308,969
Other	3,753	3,858	2,640	2,485	654	13,389	1,355	11,218	7,512	4,531	1,226	25,842
Total	132,782	210,279	118,502	93,812	7,907	563,281	37,040	440,346	272,067	205,052	16,748	971,253

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