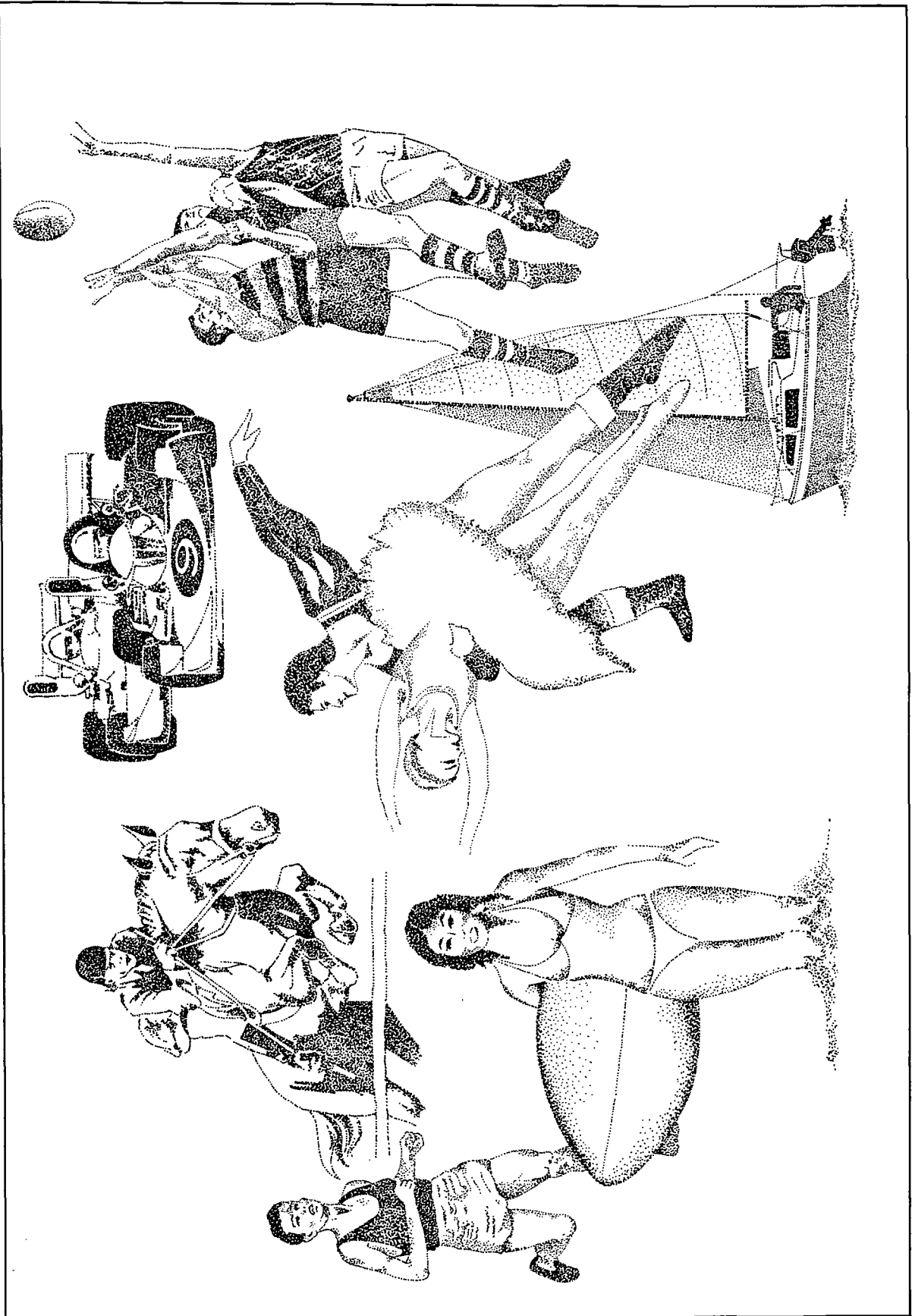


## **CHAPTER 26**

# **CULTURE, RECREATION AND TRAVEL**



## 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 in 1947. (It should not be confused with the Australia Council mentioned later in this chapter, which is a national government agency for assistance to the arts).

The Arts Council of Australia is an independent non-government, incorporated body. It has a unique structure of volunteer and professional networks throughout Australia. Each state and territory has an Arts Council Division which is autonomous and a professional office in each capital city (except Tasmania—Devonport). There are 250 local branches primarily, but not exclusively, in country areas.

The major functions of the Arts Council are: to tour the performing arts to school and adult audiences in country areas; to tour exhibitions; to run weekend and vacation workshops in all aspects of the arts; to stimulate and co-ordinate community arts activities.

During 1979, the Arts Council put on 7,328 performances and had a total audience of 1.3 million. Box office takings for 1979 amounted to \$1.7 million.

The Arts Council of Australia and its Divisions are funded by State Government Arts authorities and the Community Arts Board of the Australia Council.

#### 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 administer the Elizabethan Trust Orchestras; 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 advise the Commonwealth Government on policies in the arts. The Council became a statutory authority in March 1975.

Within the Council framework there are seven specialists Boards: Aboriginal Arts, Community Arts, Crafts, Literature, Music, Theatre and Visual Arts. The Boards each consist of between six and eight members, except for the Aboriginal Arts Board which has between eight and ten. The Chairman of each Board is also a member of the Council and the Boards are the main source of policy initiatives in their field. The Council also administers the Public Lending Right Scheme of payments to Australian authors and publishers.

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

Year	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
Budget . . . . .	23.74	25.54	26.30

#### ALLOCATION OF FUNDS FOR PROGRAMS, BOARDS AND ADMINISTRATION OF THE AUSTRALIA COUNCIL 1979-80

	\$
The Australian Ballet Foundation . . . . .	1,344,000
The Australian Opera . . . . .	2,800,000
Australian Elizabethan Theatre Trust Orchestras . . . . .	2,300,000
Public Lending Right Scheme . . . . .	920,000
Council Programs . . . . .	1,073,577
Aboriginal Arts Board . . . . .	1,502,423
Community Arts Board . . . . .	1,855,000
Crafts Board . . . . .	1,130,000
Literature Board . . . . .	1,493,000
Music Board . . . . .	1,468,000
Theatre Board . . . . .	5,475,000
Visual Arts Board . . . . .	1,249,000
Administration . . . . .	3,690,000
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>26,300,000</b>

*Aboriginal Arts Board.* The revival and preservation of Aboriginal culture is the responsibility of the Aboriginal Arts Board.

The Board recognises the importance of involving Aboriginals themselves, and provides a wide range of support to the Aboriginal arts, depending on the special needs of individual projects. The broad art form categories involved are—performing arts, music, visual arts, exhibitions, literature, film, video and conservation. The Board meets three times a year to consider applications for assistance and there are no specific closing dates for applications. However, applicants are requested to furnish documents in support of their applications at least two weeks in advance of meetings.

*Community Arts Board.* The responsibility of this Board is for projects involving more than one art form, such as arts centres, workshops and festivals; for arts programs initiated by local community bodies including local government; and for professional, multi-skilled arts groups catering for community needs. Special attention is given to the needs of ethnic communities, children and young people of outer urban, disadvantaged and remote areas. The Board collaborates with other Boards of the Council in developing and funding major pilot projects in any art forms. Detailed guidelines for applications are contained in the Board's brochure.

*Crafts Board.* The crafts have emerged as an important arts medium, covering both functional and non-functional objects, and with activity ranging from traditional handmade objects to those designed by industry.

Assistance is available to individuals and organisations in various areas, including workshops; education and research; study in Australia and overseas; summer schools; lectures; exhibitions; films; publications; equipment purchases and other projects developed to meet particular needs.

Some training grants provide for established craftsmen to employ trainees, a small number of fellowships is available to enable senior craftsmen to undertake programs of original work; assistance is sometimes given for special projects such as preparing for exhibitions.

Crafts Board projects have specific closing dates which are available on application to the Board. The Board meets every six to eight weeks.

*Literature Board.* The Literature Board supports all forms of creative writing. This is achieved by a program of direct grants to writers: (a) to allow them extensive periods away from their ordinary employment to give full attention to writing (fellowships) and (b) to underwrite expenses associated with particular projects (special purpose grants). The Board has developed a publishing subsidies scheme to help Australian book publishers produce literary works at a marketable price, and has established a subsidy scheme for literary magazines.

Fellowships consist of annual income grants ranging from \$6,500 for young writers to \$12,500 for some Senior Fellowships (the value is increased from time to time because of inflation). Special purpose grants valued at up to \$3,000 are intended to assist writers with travel, research and other expenses in connection with particular literary work. The Literature Board assists a number of national literary organisations and events. It also has a program to subsidise writers and playwrights-in-residence at tertiary institutions. Literature Board grants have specific closing dates, which are available upon application. The Board meets five or six times a year.

*Music Board.* This Board is concerned with the development of music in Australia, and promotes Australian music and musicians overseas.

Assistance is given to individuals, including special purpose grants to composers; in addition, support is given to community activities such as youth orchestras, music camps, bands (through the National Band Council), concert tours, community radio, recording, publishing and research, master teacher and training of instrument makers and repairers. The Board also provides grants for organisations such as Musica Viva which seeks to increase the performance, knowledge and appreciation of chamber music, and the Australia Music Centre.

The Music Board meets every six to eight weeks, and there are specific closing dates for the various categories of assistance, details of which are available on application.

*Theatre Board.* The Theatre Board is concerned with developing the quality of performance and production in drama, dance, puppetry and mime. Assistance is available to professional theatre people and organisations to work and develop their skills; to encourage growth in theatre attendance; to promote community involvement in theatre, and to provide opportunities for professional ethnic theatre groups.

The Board directly supports many drama, dance and puppet companies and training institutions, which attract audiences running into millions annually. Grants are made to organisations and individuals to assist with travel, study and training programs.

The Theatre Board meets seven times a year to assess applications. Closing dates for various categories of assistance are available upon application to the Board.

*Visual Arts Board.* The Visual Arts Board provides a wide range of support to individuals and organisations working in the visual arts. Direct assistance to individuals enables artists to work full-time for 12 months at their art; special project grants are available for short term projects, as are some overseas travel grants.

Other programs of assistance include the commissioning and placing of works of art in public places; support for artists-in-residence; conservation of works of art; the encouragement of emerging artists through traineeships and the purchase of works of art.

The Visual Arts Board meets every six weeks and has specific categories of assistance, advice of which is available upon application.

*Public Lending Right.* The PLR Scheme makes annual payments to eligible Australian authors and publishers in recompense for revenue foregone through the use of their books in public lending libraries in Australia. Public Lending Right is not a Board of the Council, but is administered by a standing committee consisting of representatives of Australian authors, publishers and librarians, as well as nominees of the Literature Board, National Library, the Attorney-General's Department and the Australian Bureau of Statistics.

## 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 62,000. The Trusts are financed by members' subscriptions and donations from individuals and commercial and industrial organisations; the proceeds of charges for entry to Trust properties; and the fund-raising activities of members, including inspections of historic buildings 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 16,000 places including buildings, urban areas and landscapes which they consider should be conserved 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 the High Court 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 provided by the Department of Home Affairs, Canberra.

## The performing arts

### Festivals

The number of festivals devoted solely or partly to the arts now total 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 and entrepreneurs, stage musicals and plays and bring to Australia overseas companies such as the Royal Shakespeare Company and the Moscow Circus.

### 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 52 singers and 43 principals on a permanent basis.

The 1979 budget for the Australian Opera was \$8,949,000. This does not include the cost of the orchestras. Of this total, approximately \$4,092,500 comes from State and Federal subsidies or from donations from individuals or industry. The Federal grant was \$2,520,000. The remainder was met from box office receipts and other earned income.

### 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. On 16 October 1970, the Australian Ballet Foundation was registered as a company limited by guarantee and a licence is held under section 24 of the *Victorian Companies Act 1961* (as amended) to dispense with the use of the word "Limited".

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 Australian Ballet has its headquarters and studios in Melbourne.

The 1978 operating and other expenses of the Australian Ballet was \$4,510,000; of this amount \$1,290,000 was met by Commonwealth Government subsidy, and \$241,500 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 (ABC). 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 1013.

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. The Society managed approximately 700 concerts within Australia and overseas during 1979.

## Film

### Australian Film Commission

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

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

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

### 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. It is responsible for advanced film, television, radio and audio-visual communications training throughout Australia.

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 in various film and television crafts, to teachers and educational institutions, for people requiring education and practical training in sound broadcasting and to those in other areas who use or intend to use audio-visual media in their professional work as tools for education, information, documentation or research;

*National Graduate Diploma in Media*—a one year postgraduate course which is intended to equip teachers with the knowledge and skills needed to design and implement media curricula in secondary schools and to increase expertise in the use of audio-visual teaching resources. Currently, the Scheme operates in New South Wales, Victoria and Western Australia;

*Other Activities*—conducting programs to assess employment opportunities for graduates, industry training needs, student research activities and maintaining an extensive collection of film, television, radio and other audio-visual library materials.

### 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 1978, 749 feature films (including 18 Australian films) totalling 1,264 hours running time were examined. Forty-two feature films were rejected and 29 were cut. There were 10 appeals of which 2 were upheld and 8 dismissed. Of the 749 features, 90 were classified for General Exhibition ('G'), 124 Not Recommended for Children ('NRC'), 198 For Mature Audiences ('M') and 187 For Restricted Exhibition ('R'). One hundred and eight were registered subject to special conditions.

The principal suppliers were United States of America (234 films), Hong Kong (110 films), Italy (91 films), France (43 films) and United Kingdom (40 films).

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

*Sixteen mm feature films:* Excluding those imported for television use, 140 feature films (including 12 Australian films) totalling 231 hours were examined.

*Television films:* In 1978, 8,225 films for use on television were examined. These consisted of 4,071 sixteen mm films (totalling 3,164 hours) and 4,154 videotapes (totalling 2,731 hours). The principal suppliers were the United States (5,773 films) and United Kingdom (2,250 films). Of the total imports, 186 films were cut and 48 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.

## 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.

## Literature

### 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
<i>Total</i>	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
<i>Total</i>	5,322	5,537	5,782	2,372

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

## Libraries

### 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 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 *Australiana* 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 complements 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 (CSIRO).* 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 Central 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 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 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 a 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:

- (i) to ensure the preservation of Commonwealth records of permanent value;
- (ii) to promote efficient and economic management of current Commonwealth records, including authorisation of destruction;
- (iii) to facilitate use of Commonwealth records by members of the public; and

- (iv) 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 297,109 shelf metres of records, including 111,230 metres of permanent value material. During 1978-79, 810 official reference inquiries were received and 257,532 items were issued to Government departments. Some 1,373 public reference inquiries were also received, and 35,888 items were issued in the Public Search Rooms for consultation.

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 United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (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 nearly 200 businesses (171 deposits) and over 100 employer and employee organisations (272 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 State botanical and zoological gardens 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. Detailed information is given in each State year book.

The following is a summary of botanical gardens and reserves in the Northern Territory, Australian Capital Territory and the Commonwealth Territory of Jervis Bay.

*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. 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. Public education and horticultural research into native plants are important aspects of the Gardens activities.

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 1,325 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.

The Gudgenby Nature Reserve (51,000 ha) occupies about 20% of the A.C.T. and contains an extensive tract of the wild highlands of south-eastern Australia. It covers the catchments of the Naas and Gudgenby Rivers and shares a common boundary with the Cotter River catchment (47,000 ha) in the A.C.T., and the magnificent Kosciusko National Park (520,000) in neighbouring N.S.W.

The topography and landscapes of the Reserve and consequently plant and animal communities are extremely varied. 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 between 1,700 metres and 1,800 metres above sea level. Other features of importance include a series of Aboriginal rock paintings, the only ones known in the A.C.T.

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 at latitude 35°09' south and longitude 150°42' east. The Reserve consists of a sandstone peninsula, a small island and part of the waters of Jervis Bay. 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 together with unspoiled marine environments are among the attributes of the Reserve which attract in the order of 400,000 visitors annually.

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.

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.

## RECREATION

The Department of Home Affairs has since December 1978 assumed responsibility for recreation, fitness and sports development.

All State governments have also established agencies with special responsibilities for recreation and sport. Increasing numbers of 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

The "Life. Be in it" program will complete its third year as a national campaign in November, 1980. Having grown from a successful initiative launched with Commonwealth support in Victoria in 1975, the program has raised wide-spread awareness of the need for more active life-styles and has attracted both community and commercial support. A national survey showed that 88 per cent of Australians now recognise the television cartoon characters "Norm" and "the family". The campaign is aimed at promoting health and fitness for families and individuals by encouraging a wide variety of enjoyable recreational activities. The Commonwealth Government co-ordinates national aspects of the program, and works closely with State and Territory Departments responsible for recreation. Commonwealth Government support for the program has been guaranteed to the end of the 1982-83 financial year.

A study to identify the future needs of voluntary recreation workers has been completed in co-operation with State Government departments. The first stage of the Tasmanian Recreation Land Use Study, funded by the Commonwealth, has been completed. Further work on specific issues and the implementation of recommendations is being funded by the Tasmanian Government.

### Sports development

The Minister for Home Affairs is advised on guidelines for a sports development program, the allocation of funds and other aspects of sports development by a Sports Advisory Council. In 1979 the membership of the Sports Advisory Council was increased from six to nine members so that the Council might represent a broader range of sporting views.

During 1979-80, national sporting bodies are to receive \$2.0 million in Commonwealth Government assistance through the sports development program. The broad areas of action are:

- administration of national sporting associations
- national coaching schemes
- international competition
- research and information dissemination
- developmental projects.

An initiative in the coaching area has been the National Coaching Accreditation Scheme which was launched in July 1979. The Scheme offers an ongoing coaching education program for coaches through the provision of coaching courses at general, sport specific and practical levels.

During 1979-80 the Commonwealth government is providing \$0.7 million to the Australian Olympic Federation for preparation and travel of the Australian team to the 1980 Winter and Summer Olympic Games at Lake Placid, USA and Moscow, USSR, respectively. A grant of \$10.0 million is being made to the Queensland Government for construction of sporting facilities and athletes' / officials' accommodation in connection with the 1982 Commonwealth Games in Brisbane. Provision of this grant is on the basis of \$2.5 million per year from 1978-79 to 1981-82 inclusive.

Since 1951, the Commonwealth Government has provided grants for both the Royal Life Saving Society and the Surf Life Saving Association of Australia. In 1979-80 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; \$20,000 for special projects; and \$10,000 to assist needy clubs to purchase rescue equipment.

### Youth affairs

The Office of Youth Affairs is a Branch of the Department of Employment and Youth Affairs and advises the Minister on youth policy.

The primary functions of the Office are: to seek greater co-ordination and consultation between Commonwealth 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 affecting youth. Other functions of the Office are: to further develop the research and information capacity to increase the effectiveness of similar activities in other Commonwealth Departments; to advise on youth needs and aspirations and assist those designing specific and general programs and services for youth; to further develop channels for better communication between youth and government.

The Office pursues its functions through information services, liaison and consultation, and research and co-ordination.

It has issued a number of publications and has several in preparation. It has also issued two series of videotapes on unemployment and school/work transition, and a third series on accommodation is in preparation. It publishes a regular Newsletter.

The Office works closely with both the voluntary and government sectors with the aim of enabling young people to communicate more easily with the government. It acts as secretariat to the National Youth Advisory Group and to the Commonwealth's Task Group on Youth Affairs. It convenes regular meetings with State government youth agencies and peak organisations of national voluntary youth organisations.

One major task undertaken by the Office in 1979 was the organisation of the National Youth Conference held in October in Canberra. This Conference was attended by youth and community representatives and discussed issues such as employment, education and training, and communication with young people. The Minister is now considering the resolutions of the Conference.

Other issues being examined by the Office include:

- aspects of school/work transition
- provision of crisis accommodation for young people
- youth related research needs and co-ordination
- international aspects of youth programs.

A number of 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 improve service to young people and the community in general. In 1979-80, \$300,000 was provided for some 15 organisations.

## Tourism

The Department of Industry and Commerce 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, the Australian Standing Committee on Tourism and the Travel and Tourist Industry Advisory Council 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 was made to the Parliament on 5 April 1979.

### 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 \$8.2 million. This includes \$200,000 as part of a two year domestic campaign costing \$500,000 in total.

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 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* (8635.0).



## TOURIST ACCOMMODATION (a)

		March quarter 1978	June quarter 1978	September quarter 1978	December quarter 1978	March quarter 1979	June quarter 1979
<b>LICENSED HOTELS WITH FACILITIES(b)</b>							
Establishments . . . . .	Number	917	916	936	933	928	929
Guest rooms . . . . .	"	24,671	24,751	25,146	25,146	25,144	25,337
Bed spaces . . . . .	"	55,987	55,954	57,330	57,248	57,242	58,104
Room occupancy rates . . . . .	%	54.7	53.1	55.6	52.6	55.3	53.1
Bed occupancy rates . . . . .	%	37.2	34.6	37.2	34.9	37.1	34.9
Gross takings from accom- modation . . . . .	\$'000	29,912	29,905	33,449	31,974	34,374	34,398
<b>MOTELS, ETC.(b)</b>							
Establishments . . . . .	Number	2,056	2,053	2,123	2,137	2,139	2,149
Guest rooms . . . . .	"	51,317	51,409	52,668	53,413	53,343	53,670
Bed spaces . . . . .	"	146,478	146,418	150,335	152,521	152,894	154,172
Room occupancy rates . . . . .	%	61.6	58.5	61.6	57.0	61.1	58.7
Bed occupancy rates . . . . .	%	40.8	36.3	39.0	35.3	39.7	36.8
Gross takings from accom- modation . . . . .	\$'000	64,347	61,275	68,613	65,096	72,219	71,215
<b>TOTAL</b>							
Establishments . . . . .	Number	2,973	2,969	3,059	3,070	3,067	3,078
Guest rooms . . . . .	"	75,988	76,160	77,814	78,559	78,487	79,007
Bed spaces . . . . .	"	202,465	202,372	207,665	209,769	210,136	212,276
Room occupancy rates . . . . .	%	59.4	56.7	59.6	55.6	59.3	56.9
Bed occupancy rates . . . . .	%	39.8	35.9	38.5	35.2	39.0	36.3
Gross takings from accom- modation . . . . .	\$'000	94,260	91,180	102,062	97,069	106,593	105,613
<b>CARAVAN PARKS(b)</b>							
Establishments . . . . .	Number	1,755	1,728	1,724	1,737	1,745	1,737
Powered sites . . . . .	"	119,713	118,432	118,761	121,612	122,346	122,590
Unpowered sites . . . . .	"	58,647	57,570	56,910	57,488	57,218	57,946
Cabins, flats, etc. . . . .	"	3,579	3,580	3,473	3,494	3,538	3,508
<i>Total capacity</i> . . . . .	"	<i>181,939</i>	<i>179,582</i>	<i>179,144</i>	<i>182,594</i>	<i>183,102</i>	<i>184,044</i>
Site occupancy rates . . . . .	%	33.4	19.9	20.5	22.1	31.6	21.3
Guest nights . . . . .	'000	16,960	8,564	8,777	10,302	15,768	9,344
Gross takings from accom- modation . . . . .	\$'000	20,703	13,008	14,137	16,797	21,440	15,605

(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) For definitions see *Tourist Accommodation* (8635.0).

## TRAVEL

The following pages contain statistics of internal travel and travel to and from Australia, together with some descriptive matter.

### Holidays

At the Census of Population and Housing, 30 June 1976, a question on holidays was asked of each person. The question was: 'Has the person been away from home ON A HOLIDAY for a week or more since 30 June 1975?'

Almost half of the people who answered this question ticked the 'Yes' box.

The following table shows the results for Australia of the Census of Population and Housing, 30 June 1976.

	<i>Persons</i>	<i>%</i>
Yes (had a holiday) . . . . .	6,383,119	47.1
No (did not have a holiday) . . . . .	6,742,726	49.8
Not stated . . . . .	422,603	3.1
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>13,548,448</b>	<b>100.0</b>

### Internal travel

#### National Travel Survey

In 1977-78, the Bureau of Transport Economics conducted a survey each month of the Australian tourist market. The survey covered a nation-wide postal survey of households and aimed at obtaining details of non-urban travel (involving travel to a destination of 100 km or more from home only) according to various characteristics such as income, household size, accommodation, duration at destination, region and vehicle type. Preliminary results of the survey are being released progressively in a series of quarterly publications. Data for September quarter 1977 have been published in a paper entitled *Preliminary Results from the National Travel Survey 1977-78* and for December quarter 1977 in *Occasional Paper 22—National Travel Survey 1977-78, Preliminary Statistical Summary*.

Final results of the survey are expected to be released early in 1980.

#### National Monitor on Domestic Tourism (DTM)

A survey on the travel behaviour of Australian tourists was commissioned by the Australian Travel Research Council in respect of 1973-74. The Survey of Australian Travel obtained details for trips of between one night and three months duration, to a destination of at least 40 km from home. Details sought included income, education level, occupation, ownership of boat, type of accommodation and expenditure.

In 1977 the Australian Standing Committee on Tourism (ASCOT), which is a joint State and Commonwealth body with responsibility for advising Ministers on tourism, commissioned the Roy Morgan Research Centre to conduct a survey on domestic tourism similar to the Australian Travel Survey. The survey began in April 1978 and will run initially for a period of 12 months, but may possibly be extended for another 12 months to assess seasonal influences.

Approximately 1,000 householders throughout Australia are being interviewed each weekend over the period. For all trips taken by households of between one night and three months duration, details are recorded on the purpose of the trip, mode of transport, type of accommodation, length of stay, main destination and en-route stops. This type of information will be cross-classified according to various characteristics such as age, sex, occupation, place of residence and income.

### 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—				
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
1978 . . . . .	630,594	597,123	1,062,234	1,029,482

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 the quarterly and annual publications *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 overseas visitors and the departure of Australian residents.

**OVERSEAS VISITORS AND AUSTRALIAN RESIDENTS: SHORT-TERM ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES  
BY MONTH OF ARRIVAL OR DEPARTURE AND MODE OF TRANSPORT, AUSTRALIA, 1978**

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	528	49,370	49,898	484	72,470	72,954	1,428	72,989	74,417	1,108	142,084	143,192
February	1,093	50,790	51,883	620	57,424	58,044	2,236	54,848	57,084	1,028	68,742	69,770
March	689	54,289	54,978	423	53,536	53,959	1,808	73,781	75,589	982	59,719	60,701
April	279	41,598	41,877	629	47,151	47,780	2,370	85,911	88,281	1,156	61,702	62,858
May	357	41,012	41,369	278	44,482	44,760	2,087	109,009	111,096	1,669	81,339	83,008
June	346	34,467	34,813	462	32,918	33,380	1,219	93,803	95,022	561	69,928	70,489
July	171	44,164	44,335	216	36,550	36,766	1,250	90,218	91,468	691	84,077	84,768
August	220	49,527	49,747	213	46,787	47,000	1,074	110,335	111,409	1,195	89,336	90,531
September	151	45,759	45,910	396	47,797	48,193	728	73,018	73,746	571	125,317	125,888
October	331	52,605	52,936	114	48,183	48,297	891	71,956	72,847	678	98,732	99,410
November	386	71,081	71,467	511	55,780	56,291	783	64,156	64,939	845	78,578	79,603
December	2,028	89,354	91,382	334	49,366	49,700	989	145,348	146,337	1,728	57,536	59,263
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,579</b>	<b>624,015</b>	<b>630,594</b>	<b>4,681</b>	<b>592,442</b>	<b>597,123</b>	<b>16,863</b>	<b>1,045,371</b>	<b>1,062,234</b>	<b>12,212</b>	<b>1,017,270</b>	<b>1,029,482</b>

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, 1978**

(Persons)

Intended length of stay	Stated purpose of journey							Other and not stated	Total
	Con-vention	Business	Accompanying business traveller	Visiting relatives	Holiday	Employment	Edu-cation		
Under 1 week	1,240	19,194	902	3,201	10,080	1,311	130	3,884	39,942
1 week and under 2 weeks	7,782	21,106	2,201	9,339	92,351	1,176	1,765	7,218	142,938
2 weeks and under 3 weeks	5,831	19,607	2,892	15,377	162,807	829	761	10,066	218,170
3 weeks and under 1 month	3,491	12,137	2,053	21,892	87,193	693	521	6,229	134,210
1 month and under 2 months	358	25,628	3,808	52,871	101,959	1,568	664	9,910	196,766
2 months and under 3 months	..	9,108	2,006	34,082	52,616	965	472	5,317	104,567
3 months and under 6 months	..	5,974	1,744	35,977	55,731	2,221	642	6,063	108,353
6 months and under 9 months	..	2,742	1,600	20,518	32,935	2,129	435	4,585	64,945
9 months and under 12 months	..	1,753	2,138	7,988	14,169	4,067	1,367	4,502	35,982
Indefinite, not stated	..	1,236	655	2,740	8,181	421	141	2,988	16,362
<b>Total</b>	<b>18,702</b>	<b>118,485</b>	<b>19,998</b>	<b>203,987</b>	<b>618,021</b>	<b>15,381</b>	<b>6,898</b>	<b>60,763</b>	<b>1,062,234</b>

**OVERSEAS VISITORS ARRIVING—SHORT-TERM MOVEMENT: STATED PURPOSE OF JOURNEY  
AND INTENDED LENGTH OF STAY, 1978**

(Persons)

Intended length of stay	Stated purpose of journey								Total	
	In transit	Con-vention	Busi-ness	Accompanying business traveller	Visiting relatives	Holi-day	Em-ployment	Edu-cation		Other and not stated
Short-term movement—										
Under 1 week	53,655	2,530	29,479	1,657	6,706	44,631	1,186	150	8,524	148,518
1 week and under 2 weeks	2,593	4,508	27,957	1,827	12,354	52,432	379	408	6,177	108,636
2 weeks and under 3 weeks	975	2,258	13,509	1,211	20,113	37,233	249	270	5,052	80,871
3 weeks and under 1 month	278	795	4,443	271	24,029	22,812	109	20	2,229	54,987
1 month and under 2 months	..	..	8,976	851	47,640	30,842	554	557	5,589	95,011
2 months and under 3 months	..	..	2,669	468	20,907	10,660	705	605	2,595	38,610
3 months and under 6 months	..	..	2,541	844	28,670	11,100	2,106	3,140	4,296	52,696
6 months and under 9 months	..	..	1,125	549	9,234	5,143	3,858	666	2,774	23,349
9 months and under 12 months	..	..	1,153	883	1,920	2,701	5,772	4,586	2,470	19,486
Indefinite, not stated	..	..	1,083	244	1,996	2,510	564	176	1,859	8,432
<b>Total</b>	<b>57,501</b>	<b>10,091</b>	<b>92,935</b>	<b>8,804</b>	<b>173,569</b>	<b>220,064</b>	<b>15,484</b>	<b>10,579</b>	<b>41,566</b>	<b>630,594</b>

The average intended length of stay abroad of Australian residents departing in 1978 for short-term visits abroad was 55 days. The average intended length of stay in Australia by short-term visitors from overseas was 41 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, 1978

Country of residence (visitors) and country of intended stay (residents)	Overseas visitors arriving—intended length of stay					Total	Australian residents departing—intended length of stay					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.		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.	
<b>Africa—</b>												
South Africa . . . . .	1,396	2,061	2,385	993	48	6,882	—	940	2,530	975	68	4,512
Other . . . . .	679	707	1,437	760	57	3,638	30	909	2,503	1,611	86	5,138
<i>Total, Africa</i> . . . . .	<i>2,075</i>	<i>2,767</i>	<i>3,820</i>	<i>1,751</i>	<i>105</i>	<i>10,520</i>	<i>30</i>	<i>1,849</i>	<i>5,032</i>	<i>2,585</i>	<i>154</i>	<i>9,650</i>
<b>America—</b>												
Canada . . . . .	2,550	7,686	5,778	2,817	178	19,009	10	2,719	5,420	2,371	178	10,697
U.S. America . . . . .	26,868	36,363	11,418	5,581	743	80,972	1,183	54,285	38,993	12,098	1,527	108,086
Other . . . . .	1,420	1,244	1,023	573	209	4,472	24	920	3,597	2,071	210	6,823
<i>Total, America</i> . . . . .	<i>30,838</i>	<i>45,292</i>	<i>18,222</i>	<i>8,971</i>	<i>1,130</i>	<i>104,454</i>	<i>1,217</i>	<i>57,924</i>	<i>48,010</i>	<i>16,540</i>	<i>1,915</i>	<i>125,605</i>
<b>Asia—</b>												
Hong Kong . . . . .	2,270	3,842	1,686	981	101	8,880	2,360	30,664	4,376	2,199	631	40,230
India . . . . .	1,131	889	718	475	70	3,282	120	2,492	4,555	1,218	133	8,517
Indonesia . . . . .	2,882	2,994	1,043	1,037	159	8,116	833	23,098	5,988	2,612	379	32,911
Israel . . . . .	112	627	789	413	41	1,982	20	760	2,974	1,702	75	5,530
Japan . . . . .	20,049	10,057	1,916	1,578	435	34,035	771	10,365	3,189	657	203	15,185
Malaysia . . . . .	1,349	3,543	2,743	3,043	162	10,839	770	12,008	4,604	2,246	234	19,862
Philippines . . . . .	1,284	1,315	654	374	88	3,716	985	11,605	2,898	910	261	16,660
Singapore . . . . .	2,281	4,328	1,861	747	86	9,306	3,623	28,965	4,058	1,509	524	38,679
Thailand . . . . .	690	1,033	799	562	48	3,134	240	6,762	1,535	527	130	9,194
Other and unspecified . . . . .	3,019	3,232	2,071	1,825	319	10,466	390	11,160	7,926	8,447	489	28,412
<i>Total, Asia</i> . . . . .	<i>35,066</i>	<i>31,862</i>	<i>14,281</i>	<i>11,036</i>	<i>1,509</i>	<i>93,754</i>	<i>10,112</i>	<i>137,882</i>	<i>42,103</i>	<i>22,025</i>	<i>3,059</i>	<i>215,181</i>
<b>Europe—</b>												
Austria . . . . .	497	484	619	486	41	2,125	20	390	2,144	1,044	60	3,658
France . . . . .	1,670	1,825	1,213	821	94	5,623	70	1,241	4,064	2,033	97	7,506
Germany(a) . . . . .	4,236	4,954	5,225	3,703	294	18,415	101	2,291	8,070	5,303	243	16,007
Greece . . . . .	363	385	875	2,039	130	3,792	110	1,511	6,173	23,059	508	31,361
Italy . . . . .	1,140	1,786	2,820	3,120	228	9,092	51	2,151	12,611	19,360	508	34,681
Netherlands . . . . .	1,447	2,167	4,843	2,923	90	11,471	50	1,330	6,088	4,031	155	11,653
Switzerland . . . . .	1,150	1,450	1,273	817	69	4,758	40	760	2,315	962	49	4,127
U.K. and Ireland . . . . .	9,387	21,757	34,231	25,337	741	91,455	884	16,955	101,456	68,083	2,462	189,839
U.S.S.R. . . . .	168	222	138	232	18	777	—	250	461	190	18	919
Yugoslavia . . . . .	234	287	725	2,238	107	3,587	70	290	3,724	11,298	272	15,655
Other and unspecified . . . . .	2,646	3,266	2,658	3,460	248	12,275	110	1,781	10,341	13,427	528	26,188
<i>Total, Europe</i> . . . . .	<i>22,937</i>	<i>38,557</i>	<i>54,618</i>	<i>45,175</i>	<i>2,060</i>	<i>163,349</i>	<i>1,506</i>	<i>28,950</i>	<i>157,448</i>	<i>148,790</i>	<i>4,900</i>	<i>341,594</i>
<b>Oceania—</b>												
Fiji . . . . .	2,510	2,708	1,172	885	76	7,350	2,367	55,614	1,791	840	1,017	61,629
New Caledonia . . . . .	2,770	2,401	2,211	628	162	8,171	1,312	15,026	451	190	287	17,267
Papua New Guinea . . . . .	6,377	7,431	7,331	3,979	335	25,452	3,342	11,462	4,890	4,625	498	24,817
New Hebrides . . . . .	420	312	272	83	22	1,108	300	6,130	270	174	126	7,000
New Zealand . . . . .	40,588	108,470	28,363	20,315	2,454	200,187	16,627	151,263	31,487	7,506	2,853	209,735
Norfolk Island . . . . .	226	456	180	65	28	954	1,176	8,880	351	103	219	10,729
Other . . . . .	1,497	719	726	895	40	3,881	753	7,157	1,270	751	125	10,056
<i>Total, Oceania</i> . . . . .	<i>54,388</i>	<i>122,495</i>	<i>40,253</i>	<i>26,851</i>	<i>3,117</i>	<i>247,104</i>	<i>25,876</i>	<i>255,532</i>	<i>40,512</i>	<i>14,188</i>	<i>5,125</i>	<i>341,232</i>
Other . . . . .	3,212	3,498	2,425	1,745	511	11,390	1,202	13,182	8,228	5,152	1,209	28,973
<b>Total</b> . . . . .	<b>148,518</b>	<b>244,494</b>	<b>133,621</b>	<b>95,531</b>	<b>8,432</b>	<b>630,594</b>	<b>39,942</b>	<b>495,318</b>	<b>301,333</b>	<b>209,280</b>	<b>16,362</b>	<b>1,062,234</b>

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

