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## CHAPTER 29

### CULTURAL ACTIVITIES, RECREATION AND TRAVEL

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

The recreation section comprises descriptive information provided by the Department of Tourism and Recreation on five major aspects of leisure: community recreation, fitness, sports development, youth affairs, and tourism.

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 Australian and State governments, but support has been increasing recently from local governments and universities. Support from private sources is still limited, but inclusion of the-arts in the benefits of private foundations, and sponsoring of awards and scholarships is gradually increasing. While support is received indirectly through government educational, cultural and other public service instrumentalities, three organisations have played a significant role in serving and financing the arts.

#### The Arts Council of Australia

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

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

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

In 1972, the Commonwealth Government grant to the Arts Council was \$175,000 and total State grants amounted to \$193,000. In addition to these government grants the Council receives donations from individuals and businesses and its members pay subscriptions to their branches.

#### Australian Elizabethan Theatre Trust

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

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

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

#### **The Australian Council for the Arts—Australia Council**

In 1968, a new Federal body was created: The Australian Council for the Arts. It operated as an advisory agency to the Government and was responsible directly to the Prime Minister. It was originally intended to service only the performing arts, supplementing existing government bodies such as the Commonwealth Art Advisory Board and the Commonwealth Literary Fund. In 1972 a new Council was established to bring all Australian Government support for the arts under unified administration.

In January 1973 the Prime Minister announced the Government's intention to legislate to establish the Australian Council for the Arts—to be called the Australia Council—as a statutory authority, an independent agency to carry out its policies in the arts.

Within the Council framework there are seven specialist Boards: Theatre (including Drama, Dance and Puppetry); Visual Arts; Music (including Opera); Literature; Crafts; Film and Television; and Aboriginal Arts. The Boards each consist of a maximum of eleven members, except for the Aboriginal Arts Board which has a maximum of fifteen. The Chairman of each Board is also a member of the Council. The Boards are the main source of policy initiatives in their field, having authority to deal with their own budget allocation and, in consultation with the Council, to appoint specialist staff and committees to implement their policies.

The Council itself consists of not less than 18 and not more than 24 members (including the Board Chairmen) (*see above*) appointed by the Prime Minister. It is responsible to the Government for policy development in matters of common concern to all Boards, and for a program of overseas exchanges. It advises the Government on new initiatives, on overall budgetary requirements and on matters referred to it by the Prime Minister or other Ministers. It acts as a forum for discussion and co-ordinated planning between various boards.

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

#### **FEDERAL GOVERNMENT GRANTS TO THE AUSTRALIAN COUNCIL FOR THE ARTS** (\$ million)

Year	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
Grant ..	1.66	2.85	3.80	4.50	6.70	14.00	20.00

In addition to the 1973 budget allocation of \$14 million a sum of \$1,019,000 was granted to cover administrative expenses. The distribution of funds between the various Boards by the Council is made on the basis of budgets prepared by the Boards in relation to the calls for funds and services anticipated, by means of consultation with the Boards to determine their individual needs.

#### **DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS TO BOARDS OF THE AUSTRALIAN COUNCIL FOR THE ARTS, 1973**

	\$
The Council Grant . . . . .	3,055,000
Theatre Board . . . . .	3,090,000
Visual Arts Board . . . . .	778,000
Music Board . . . . .	3,068,000
Literature Board . . . . .	1,080,000
Crafts Board . . . . .	717,000
Film and Television Board . . . . .	1,681,000
Aboriginal Arts Board . . . . .	531,000

The Council grant includes 10 per cent of each Board allocation held on the Board's behalf in a central contingency fund which can be readily reallocated so as to provide flexibility between programs, some of which might develop more or less rapidly than planned. Council also has financial responsibility for programs in which Boards have a common interest.

More than 4,000 requests for assistance were received during 1973, of which 1,599 were approved wholly or in part.

#### TOTAL GRANTS APPROVED BY THE AUSTRALIAN COUNCIL FOR THE ARTS, 1973

	<i>National and overseas(a)</i>	<i>N.S.W.</i>	<i>Vic.</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>S.A.</i>	<i>W.A.</i>	<i>Tas.</i>	<i>N.T.</i>	<i>A.C.T.</i>	<i>Total</i>
<b>NUMBER OF GRANTS</b>										
Aboriginal Arts . . .	6	12	7	5	2	9	..	16	..	57
Crafts . . .	28	60	34	8	25	14	14	..	3	186
Film and Television . .	24	98	72	7	27	9	1	1	3	242
Literature . . .	65	131	94	19	25	22	11	1	18	386
Music . . .	28	78	43	17	20	14	17	4	12	233
Theatre . . .	47	52	38	17	16	17	14	5	7	213
Visual Arts . . .	4	35	47	10	11	16	3	..	8	134
Council Program . . .	77	25	21	4	4	9	2	3	3	148
<b>Total . . .</b>	<b>279</b>	<b>491</b>	<b>356</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>1,599</b>

#### VALUE OF GRANTS (\$)

Aboriginal Arts . . .	17,124	44,795	31,923	11,928	6,263	35,881	..	144,307	..	292,221
Crafts . . .	70,233	121,734	65,720	12,734	53,852	44,344	26,216	..	8,900	403,733
Film and Television . .	294,904	325,299	196,534	4,753	43,896	100,224	1,000	1,586	1,560	969,756
Literature . . .	287,420	738,335	489,081	62,050	52,425	126,770	41,300	700	66,980	1,865,061
Music . . .	2,121,400	225,627	140,455	72,925	76,993	60,925	42,214	3,779	37,695	2,782,013
Theatre . . .	835,428	453,456	400,197	119,228	160,074	165,307	130,561	6,050	33,910	2,304,211
Visual Arts . . .	12,500	134,481	202,066	38,650	39,500	49,840	11,800	..	10,987	499,824
Council Program . . .	1,058,446	98,828	81,111	12,700	27,625	44,960	7,000	15,500	6,500	1,352,670
<b>Total . . .</b>	<b>4,697,455</b>	<b>2,142,555</b>	<b>1,607,087</b>	<b>334,968</b>	<b>460,628</b>	<b>628,251</b>	<b>260,091</b>	<b>171,922</b>	<b>166,532</b>	<b>10,469,489</b>

(a) Includes grants to national companies and organisations such as the Australian Opera and the Australian Ballet, and grants to entrepreneurial organisations (e.g. the Australian Elizabethan Theatre Trust), funds for international cultural exchanges and assistance to Australian artists overseas.

The Advisory Committee of the Commonwealth Literary Fund, the Commonwealth Art Advisory Board, and the Committee for Commonwealth Assistance to Australian Composers operated for many years to assist the arts. The functions of these earlier bodies have been incorporated into the responsibilities of the appropriate Boards and the terms of reference greatly extended.

#### Australian National Trusts

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

The first Australian 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 Trusts in New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia, and Western Australia have statutory authority, and those in Victoria and Tasmania are incorporated under the Companies Act of their respective States. 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.

Membership of the National Trusts is open to all individuals and organisations. Total membership throughout Australia is approximately 41,000. 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 houses. In all States the National Trusts receive some financial support from State governments. The Australian Government supports the Council through an annual grant of \$5,000 for administrative purposes, and in 1972 a further annual grant of \$50,000 was approved, this grant being intended for capital expenditure on the basis of national priorities. The Australian Government also provides support through taxation concessions.

The number of properties owned or controlled by the Trusts exceeds sixty. These include houses natural reserves, a powder magazine, a police station, a gaol, two paddle steamers and a hulk, a joss house, and a garden. The Trusts have also established a register of buildings (totalling several thousand) which they consider should be preserved in the national interest because of their historical and/or architectural significance.

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

#### **Historic Memorials Committee**

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

## **The performing arts**

### **Festivals**

Festivals of the arts are playing an increasing role in the nation's cultural life. 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. Tasmania, Queensland and the Australian Capital Territory are in the process of establishing regular arts festivals and Victoria's large popular festival 'Moomba' has a substantial arts program.

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

### **Theatre**

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

The Australian Council for the Arts attaches great importance to professional training in the arts. The Theatre Board has awarded grants of \$210,000 to the National School of Dramatic Art and \$100,000 to the Australian Ballet School. Travel grants and study grants are made available to those seeking advanced training in professional, artistic, administrative and technical aspects of the performing arts.

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

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

### Opera

The Australian Opera was created in 1956 under the auspices of the Australian Elizabethan Theatre Trust to form the basis of a national touring opera company. It was known as the Elizabethan Trust Opera Company until the end of 1969 when the Australian Opera formed its own Board of Directors. In its early years the company retained only a core of full-time administrative officers and engaged its singers for each annual season. These seasons involved the presentation of three operas in most years and a tour circuit covering each State. In September 1973 the Australian Opera opened its first season in the new Sydney Opera House. It currently employs a chorus of forty-two singers and twenty-six resident soloists on a permanent basis.

The 1973-74 budget for the Australian Opera is \$3,800,000; this does not include the cost of the orchestras (which are still financed through the Elizabethan Theatre Trust). Of this total, more than half (\$1,941,250) comes from State and Federal subsidies or from donations. The Federal grant was \$800,000. During 1973, for the first time, substantial aid was raised from private industry; this totalled almost \$500,000. The remaining \$1,858,750 is met from box office receipts, in Sydney and on tour.

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

### Ballet

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

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

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

The 1974 budget for the Australian Ballet is \$1,800,000; of this some 30 per cent (\$550,000) is met by Australian Government subsidy, and 10 per cent by grants from State governments. This figure does not include the services of the Elizabethan Trust Orchestra which is maintained by the Trust to service the requirements of the Australian Ballet. Much of the remainder is met from box office receipts.

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

## Music

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

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

### Orchestral Music

The Australian Broadcasting Commission controls six symphony orchestras and a national training orchestra and organises about 750 concerts each year. This makes it one of the biggest musical entrepreneurs in the world. Since the inception of television, more than 50 operas have been produced in A.B.C. studios, and over 1,400 resident performers have been used. There is a constant flow of artists between Australia and other countries and the A.B.C. has played a significant part in encouraging this movement. The Commission has also been responsible for bringing to Australia internationally renowned orchestras. For further details of the Australian Broadcasting Commission see pages 407-9.

### Chamber Music

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

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

## Film

### The Film and Television Board

The Film and Television Board of the Australian Council for the Arts is the major policy initiator in the field of Australian film. Three funds have been established by the Board to administer its assistance program. These are the Experimental Film and Television Fund, The Film and Television Development Fund and the General Production Fund. The Experimental Film and Television Fund is designed to foster and encourage film and television experiment in form, content or technique and to discover and develop new creative talent by giving opportunity to promising workers to undertake work of quality. The Film and Television Development Fund assists with the production costs of film and television projects of quality and special interest which are directed at the general public but initially have difficulty in attracting backing. The Board assists film festivals and cultural organisations devoted to film such as the Australian Film Institute, the National Film Theatre, the Archival Library and the Australian Council of Children's Film and Television.

### Australian Film Development Corporation

The *Australian Film Development Corporation Act 1970* provided for the establishment of an Australian Film Development Corporation to encourage the making of Australian cinematographic and television films and to encourage the distribution of such films within and outside Australia.

Until a few years ago most of the feature films produced in Australia were financed and controlled by American, British and Japanese interests, sometimes in combination with local producers. However, since the establishment of this Corporation, a growing number of wholly Australian films has been produced and released in Australia and overseas. Some of these have met with notable commercial success.

### Australian National Film Board

The Australian National Film Board advises the Minister for the Media on matters concerned with the production, acquisition and distribution of films required by Australian Government departments. Films for use within Australia deal with important matters of national interest and welfare, such as school and adult education, rehabilitation, social development, international understanding, trade and tourist expansion, and immigration. Those for dissemination abroad are directed towards expanding trade and commerce with other countries, encouraging tourist traffic with Australia, encouraging immigration, improving Australia's relations with other countries and, where necessary, explaining Australia's national policies.

### Film Australia

The Film Branch (formerly the Commonwealth Film Unit) of the Department of the Media is the official film production and distribution agency for Australian Government departments and instrumentalities. It is referred to as Film Australia. It distributes its theatrical and television productions in Australia and overseas through its representatives at Australian official posts. Non-theatrical distribution in Australia is arranged in co-operation with State film distribution agencies, and through the National Library of Australia. Between sixty and seventy films are produced annually by Film Australia 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 the life and activities of the Australian people. In 1973-74 Film Australia produced 68 films comprising 129 reels (each of 10 minutes duration) and translated 124 films consisting of 265 reels into other languages.

### The Australian Film Commission

In December 1973, Federal Cabinet approved the establishment of an Australian Film Commission as a statutory body to succeed the Australian Film Development Corporation and incorporate Film Australia. As well, it is intended that the Commission will provide expanded facilities to assist

commercial Australian film producers with funds and services for the production, distribution and exhibition of Australian films within Australia and abroad. Pending the establishment of the Commission by Statute, the Minister of the Media has appointed an Interim Board of eleven members to advise him on policy matters associated with the formation of the Commission and to carry out some of its preliminary tasks.

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

The Film and Television School was established by Statute in 1973 to stimulate film and television as an industry, in education and as an art, by training people and initiating research. It is an independent statutory body and is directly responsible to the Prime Minister.

The principal functions of the School are:

*The Full-time Program*—As from 1975, it will conduct a three year full-time course for professional training as film and television directors, producers, writers, production managers and cinematographers.

*The Open Program*—Training courses of short duration, such as refresher courses, seminars and workshops for industry groups, educationalists, film makers and video specialists, are conducted on an Australia-wide basis. The School also co-ordinates the granting of financial assistance to organisations and institutions concerned with film and television training and education in Australia. As well, the Open Program administers grants-in-aid to people who may benefit through study, training or experience within Australia or overseas.

#### **Film censorship**

The Federal Government's powers over censorship of films under the Customs Act extend only to imported films and imported advertising matter. Under that Act the Customs (Cinematograph Films) Regulations provide for the appointment of a Film Censorship Board whose function is to ensure that films and related advertising material coming within certain defined categories are not admitted into Australia. The Film Censorship Board comprises nine persons and there are six members of a Cinematograph Films Board of Review. Importers have a right of appeal to the Minister.

The Australian censorship function is now the responsibility of the Attorney-General's Department and all States have agreed that the Federal Government should be the censorship authority for the purpose of the State Acts. They have agreed to vest in the two Boards the power to register and classify films.

*Thirty-five mm. films.* In 1973, 1,334 films comprising approximately 2,130,300 metres were examined. Thirteen feature films were rejected and cuts were made from 50. There were 15 appeals, 14 against rejection, 1 against proposed eliminations and none against classification. Of the 678 feature films, 157 were awarded the "R" (Restricted) Certificate, 168 were recommended for showing to mature audiences ("M"), 145 were not recommended for children ("NRC"), 129 were classified as suitable for children ("G") and 66 were classified for use under festival conditions only. While the "M", "NRC" and "G" classifications are advisory, children between the ages of 6 and 18 (2 and 18 in South Australia) are excluded by law from seeing "R" films.

In addition to these imported films there were 43 thirty-five mm. films amounting to 36,620 metres produced in Australia.

*Sixteen mm. films.* Excluding those imported for television use, 4,418 films of approximately 1,356,200 metres were examined.

*Eight and 9.5 mm. films.* There were 1,617 films (approximately 86,700 metres) examined.

*Television films.* In 1973, 7,573 films for use on television were examined. There were 1,252 video tapes of a total running time of 661 hours. There were 6,321 (2,561,900 metres) of sixteen mm. films imported.

The principal suppliers were United States of America (4,388 films) and United Kingdom (1,141 films). Of the total imports 229 films were cut and 30 were classified as unsuitable for televising.

## **Art**

#### **The Visual Arts Board**

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



In co-operation with the Department of Foreign Affairs, the Board arranges exhibitions of Australian art to tour overseas, and also arranges Australian participation at an official level in international art competitions. Exhibitions of important international art tour Australia under the auspices of the State Gallery Directors' Conference, often in association with the Visual Arts Board. *Art prizes.* A number of valuable art awards are offered regularly, including the Archibald Prize for portraiture, the Wynne, Sulman, Blake and Rubenstein Prizes and the annual Britannica awards. Business houses also award prizes and sponsor travelling exhibitions.

### **The Australian National Gallery**

The foundation stone for the Australian National Gallery on the shores of Lake Burley Griffin in Canberra, was laid by the Prime Minister on 7 November 1973. The Gallery building is due for completion in 1978. It is 23,000 square metres in area which includes fourteen exhibition galleries taking up 30 per cent of the floor space. The remainder will accommodate theatres and a theatrette, an education section, a library, a conservation laboratory, administrative and workshop areas and stores.

The collection will include Australian fine and minor works of all periods, international modern fine and minor arts, graphic arts, ethnic art of Black Africa and the Pacific Basin, Asia and the Far Eastern Art, films, photography, theatre and fashion arts and a collection of masterpieces or outstanding works of art as they are available.

The collection of art works for the Gallery has been proceeding since the founding of Australia's National Capital, but it has been greatly stimulated by special budget allocations of \$1 million in 1972 and \$4 million in 1973 (which is planned as an annually recurring grant). Since Federation more than 2,000 Australian works have been acquired. 1971-72 saw the acquisition of the first group of "international" works of art.

The Australian National Gallery Interim Council was established in September 1974 with the authority to purchase works of art on its own initiative within the budgetary limit imposed by Parliament.

### **Other galleries**

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

## **Museums**

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

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

## **Literature**

### **The Literature Board**

From the founding of the Australian Council for the Arts, an effort was made through the Literature Board to substantially increase financial assistance to the writing profession. In 1972-73, this amounted to \$300,000. Long-term support for creative writers is given through three-year scholarships and a guaranteed income scheme.

Other types of grants administered by the Literature Board include assistance to publishers and to literary magazines, substantial aid to various Book Councils, and to seminars, guest speakers, and conferences such as the Australian National Playwrights' Conference. A Public Lending Right Scheme has been introduced to compensate writers for public library circulation of their works.

### **National Literature Board of Review**

The National Literature Board of Review was established in 1968, following Commonwealth-State agreement, to achieve uniformity in the administration of laws relating to blasphemous, indecent or obscene publications of *prima facie* literary, artistic or scientific merit. In terms of the agreement

the Board is established under the Customs (National Literature Board of Review) Regulations. Appropriate Ministers of any State may, under the Agreement, refer locally published or distributed works to the Board for advice. Subject to retention of final responsibility by each Minister it is the intention of the governments concerned not to act against a publication of merit which the Board advises is suitable for distribution in Australia.

#### Book publishing

Prior to 1972, statistics of book publishing in Australia and the External Territories were prepared and published by the Australian Bureau of Statistics from data supplied by the National Library of Australia. For details see Year Book No. 58, pages 680-1 and earlier issues.

From 1972 the statistics have been compiled and published by the National Library but they are not comparable with those statistics published by the Bureau for earlier years.

The table below shows the number of books and pamphlets (including leaflets), published in Australia in 1972, 1973 and 1974, and received by the National Library to December 1974, 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)		
	1972	1973	1974
State or Territory—			
New South Wales . . . . .	1,708	1,498	586
Victoria . . . . .	1,295	1,057	506
Queensland . . . . .	350	293	119
South Australia . . . . .	343	443	180
Western Australia . . . . .	275	298	48
Tasmania . . . . .	69	106	32
Northern Territory . . . . .	14	43	3
Australian Capital Territory . . . . .	683	902	366
Papua New Guinea . . . . .	181	206	12
<i>Total</i> . . . . .	<i>4,918</i>	<i>4,846</i>	<i>1,852</i>
Publisher—			
Commercial . . . . .	1,943	1,725	952
Australian Government . . . . .	689	866	296
State Government . . . . .	776	682	245
Local government . . . . .	50	34	5
Society, institution, company, private . . . . .	1,460	1,539	354
<i>Total</i> . . . . .	<i>4,918</i>	<i>4,846</i>	<i>1,852</i>

(a) Received by the National Library to December 1974.

#### Libraries

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

#### Australian Government libraries

*National Library of Australia, Canberra.* The National Library maintains and develops a national collection of library material, representative of all the major countries of the world, and it is also responsible for assembling a comprehensive collection of library material relating to Australia and the Australian people. In fulfilment of the latter statutory function it seeks to preserve books, periodicals, newspapers, government publications, pictures, prints, manuscripts, maps, moving picture films, music scores and sound recordings. Under the deposit provisions of the *Copyright Act 1968*, a copy of all library material published in Australia is delivered to the National Library. The Library has also been enriched by the acquisition of such notable collections as the Petherick collection of

16,500 items in 1911, the Cook manuscripts in 1923, the Cumpston collection on Public Health in Australia in 1936, the Mathews ornithological collection in 1940, the Rex Nan Kivell collection of 16,000 items of Australian and Pacific interest including original paintings, prints, manuscripts, and printed material in 1959, and the Ferguson collection of Australiana, acquired in 1970. The Library maintains a permanent exhibition of paintings, prints, and other historical material selected from its various collections.

In association with the 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. *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. It is now computer produced and the records are available in machine-readable form. Catalogue cards for Australian books listed in the bibliography are also made available. 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 principal activity in subject bibliography is its *Australian Public Affairs Information Service*. A listing of maps and atlases, included in *Australian National Bibliography* from 1961 to 1967, has, since that time, been recorded in a separate quarterly publication entitled *Australian Maps*.

Co-operative bibliographical activity includes recording, in a series of union catalogues, the holdings of the major Australian libraries. The national union catalogue of monographs, maintained in card form, was commenced in 1960 and since then all the larger, and an increasing number of the smaller, libraries have reported their monograph accessions to the National Library. The 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.

Under an agreement with the United States National Library of Medicine, the Library has, since 1969, operated a regional Medical Literature Analysis and Retrieval (MEDLARS) Centre. The Australian MEDLARS service contributes indexed entries to this system and on request provides computer-produced bibliographies of recent and current material to workers in various bio-medical fields. The service was expanded in 1973-74 by the addition of the BA Previews tape service produced by the Bio-Sciences Information Service (BIOSIS) in the United States to provide a current awareness service for biologists.

The National Library acts as a central library of documentary and educational films, its film lending collection containing approximately 17,000 films, together with a major historical collection of Australian film production.

The National Library's collections contain over 1,400,000 volumes, 25,000 paintings, pictures and prints, 140,000 photographs, 91,000 reels of microfilm, 509,200 microfiche, 228,950 microprints and microcards, 1,550 running metres of manuscripts, 5,300,000 metres of moving picture film, 60,000 motion picture stills, 283,172 maps, 500,000 aerial photographs, 17,887 music scores, 84,000 sound recordings and tapes, as well as 1,000 oral history tapes. It also has 3,100,000 data records used for producing published bibliographies and current awareness services in the bio-medical fields.

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

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

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

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

*The Australian Parliament Library.* The library is organised to provide a specialised service to the Australian Parliament. The two main sections are the Legislative Research Service and the Legislative Reference Service. The Research Service comprises six groups staffed by specialists who prepare analyses and interpretations of specific issues with which the Parliament is or may be concerned. The Reference Service answers questions and provides information. The library collection is concentrated on topical material, supported by a wide collection of standard references; it totals 30,000 titles, including 8,500 serial titles. The library publishes the *Australian Parliamentary Handbook* which is a standard reference work, a series of periodical abstracting bulletins, occasional annotated reading lists and fortnightly accessions lists.

*Other Australian Government libraries.* Most Australian 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 1972, stocks totalled 72,874 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 1972, 379,192 volumes were held.

### State libraries

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

### Children's libraries and school libraries

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

### University and college libraries

Since 1957 when the Australian 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 Bureau's annual publication *University Statistics—Part 2: Staff and Libraries* (13.8).

## Archives

### Australian Archives

An account of the development of the Commonwealth Archives Office, re-named Australian Archives from 7 March 1974, and a detailed description of its functions appear on pages 543-4 of Year Book No. 55. Australian Archives functions as a central agency for the control of records created by the Australian Government which are no longer required in the day-to-day business of government. At 30 June 1974 the total holdings of Australian Archives throughout Australia amounted to 195,000 shelf metres of records, including 74,000 metres of permanent material, such as files, manuscripts, registers, cards, books, maps, plans, models, paintings, films, photographs, microfilms, recordings and tapes. Australian Archives regulates access to all Australian Government records, whether in its custody or held by departments, in accordance with the Government's access rules.

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

Australian Archives provides an advisory service to inquirers, both official and public. During 1973-74, 700 official reference inquiries were received and 344,000 items lent to government departments. Some 600 research inquiries were also received. Extension services, promoting the use of archives in the field of education, and displaying material of interest for public exhibition, are envisaged. These facilities will be greatly improved when the National Archives building for the National Capital is erected.

The headquarters of Australian Archives is in Canberra, and there are branches in Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane, Adelaide, Perth, Darwin, Hobart and Townsville. In 1973-74 record surveys were conducted in the Northern Territory and Papua New Guinea. Australian Archives maintains liaison with similar organisations in overseas countries and is a national member of the International Council on Archives, established under the auspices of UNESCO.

#### **State government archives**

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

#### **Australian National University Archives**

The Australian National University Archives was established in 1954 when the records of the Australian Agricultural Company were acquired, and in 1959 its collecting activities were expanded to include records of employer and employee organisations. The aim is to gather primary source material to support advanced research within the university in economic history, history and political science. Records of over 100 businesses (135 deposits) and over 100 employer and employee organisations (221 deposits) are held.

The University Archives include deposits which have been microfilmed and pamphlet collections of interest to research workers in political history.

#### **Business Archives Council of Australia**

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

#### **Other Australian archives**

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

### **Botanical and zoological gardens**

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

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

The Zoological Gardens at Taronga Park, on the northern side of Sydney Harbour, occupy about 30 hectares and contain an aquarium. In 1972-73 paid admissions to the grounds were 918,762. The receipts of the zoological department amounted to \$908,223 in 1972-73 and expenditure was \$934,774. Exhibits at 30 June 1973 comprised 1,030 mammals, 1,951 birds, 314 reptiles and 1,637 invertebrates and fish.

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

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

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

Initial development has started on a new botanic gardens in the foothills of Mount Coot-tha, about 5 kilometres from central Brisbane. The area being developed is approximately 81 hectares.

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

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

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

*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.

Privately owned wildlife sanctuaries and zoos, each with a few exotic animals, are situated at Granton near Hobart and at Punch Bowl near Launceston. The Launceston City Council keeps a small collection of animals and birds at City Park.

*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.

*Australian Capital Territory:* The Canberra Botanic Gardens, a 40 hectare site on the lower slopes of Black Mountain have been under development since 1950. The Gardens were opened for public inspection in 1967 and were officially opened in 1970.

The Tidbinbilla Nature Reserve covers 4,650 hectares of the Upper Tidbinbilla Valley, about 40 kilometres from Canberra. It was declared a Nature Reserve under the Public Parks Ordinance in 1971. Attendances have risen from 42,700 in 1967 to approximately 140,000 in 1973.

The Nature Reserve at Jervis Bay consists of 4,300 hectares of coastal area. Although the area has been managed as a reserve over a number of years, it was only officially declared a reserve on 7 October 1971.

## RECREATION

The Australian Department of Tourism and Recreation was established in December 1972 to co-ordinate all aspects of the development of recreation opportunities. In developing its policies, the Department has concentrated on the provision of five major aspects of leisure: community recreation, fitness, sports development, youth affairs, and tourism.

During the last four years, State governments have also established departments with special responsibilities for recreation. Some local government authorities are now employing recreation workers who are responsible for multi-purpose use of recreation facilities and for devising programs of community recreation.

### Community recreation

The Department of Tourism and Recreation has undertaken a preliminary study of community recreation needs as part of a national survey to produce an inventory of recreation facilities, both man-made and natural. It also organised a national seminar, which was held in Canberra in April 1974, to focus attention on the Australian Government's approach to community recreation.

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

#### Capital assistance program

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

In 1973-74, an amount of \$4 million was allocated under this program. A total of 118 projects for the development of single and multi-purpose sporting and recreation complexes were approved for assistance.

#### Education for recreation workers

The Department commissioned a study into the education of recreation workers to provide a basis for the development of recreation manpower policies. The study recommended the establishment of courses in recreation at diploma and graduate levels at colleges of advanced education. Two courses have been started—one at the College of Advanced Education, Nedlands, Western Australia and the other at the Footscray Institute of Technology, Victoria.

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

#### Voluntary workers

A program to assess the effectiveness of voluntary leader training and to recommend the best way of organising the education of volunteer recreation leaders in each State is being conducted in co-operation with State government departments. The Department of Tourism and Recreation also encourages part-time workers to provide innovative programs for special groups such as the handicapped, the aged, young people and women. The Department's advisory service provides voluntary workers with information, ideas and advice to enable them to develop more effective programs and to exchange information about their activities.

#### Outdoor recreation

A task force was appointed to advise on the preparation of guidelines for the Department's future outdoor recreation programs. In particular, the task force has considered: the physical components of an Australia-wide outdoor recreation system and their interrelationship; the more effective development of this system; and the roles to be played by governments in this field.

### Fitness

#### National fitness movement

The Australian Government initiated the National Fitness movement as a war-time measure to improve the standard of fitness of Australian youth. Under the *National Fitness Act* 1941, the Commonwealth Council for National Fitness advises the Minister on matters pertaining to national fitness. Various State National Fitness Councils, with the support of the Australian and State governments, administer national fitness activities catering for the total community. They are important in developing a comprehensive community recreation service throughout Australia.

In 1973-74, Australian Government assistance to the National Fitness movement, through the National Fitness Fund Trust Account, was increased from \$600,000 to \$1 million. Of this amount \$550,000 was directed to cover the operational expenditure of Commonwealth and State Councils and \$100,000 was provided as capital assistance on a \$1 for \$2 subsidy basis to improve national fitness facilities. An amount of \$300,000 was also provided to develop sports training facilities at national fitness camps and \$50,000 was allocated to conduct 'Fitness Australia'—a nation-wide fitness awareness campaign introduced on the recommendation of the Commonwealth Council for National Fitness.

## **Sports development**

### **Sports assistance program**

During 1973-74, national sporting organisations received more than \$370,000 in Australian Government assistance through a sports assistance program. The program subsidises the organisation of and participation in national sporting events and international events both within Australia and overseas.

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

### **Life saving movement**

Since 1951, the Australian Government has provided grants for both the Royal Life Saving Society and the Surf Life Saving Association of Australia. In 1973-74 each association received \$50,000 grant-in-aid for administration purposes. An additional grant on a dollar-for-dollar basis was made to the National Council of the Surf Life Saving Association mainly for the purchase of rescue equipment at club level. Three State centres, 10 branches and 139 clubs received assistance.

### **Australian Sports Council**

In August 1974, the Australian Government established an Australian Sports Council, consisting of 14 members, to give expert advice on the development of sport and physical recreation.

## **Youth affairs**

National youth organisations encourage young people to work with Aborigines, people in densely populated urban areas and with isolated groups in the outback. The Australian Government provides financial assistance to these organisations to enable them to better serve young people and the community in general. More than \$310,000 was awarded to national youth organisations in 1973-74.

The Department of Tourism and Recreation commissioned the National Youth Council of Australia to conduct a 'youth say' project to determine the recreational needs and aspirations of young people. The Department is also responsible for the operation, in Australia, of the Commonwealth Youth Program.

In co-operation with the Community Recreation Council of Western Australia, the Department of Tourism and Recreation conducted an experimental youth program to provide community services in Perth during January and February 1974.

## **Tourism**

Until 1972, emphasis on tourism had been within the context of international travel and its contribution to Australia's balance of payments. The establishment of the Department of Tourism and Recreation has fostered an appreciation of the part tourism plays in providing a major recreational outlet for Australians.

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

Regional studies have indicated that overseas visitors form only a small proportion of total visitor traffic. For example, of an estimated 2 million visitors to Queensland in 1969-70, only 6 per cent came from overseas.

In 1973-74, Australian Government grants of \$1,263,000 were awarded for the development of certain types of uniquely Australian tourism projects. Additional assistance of \$250,000 was provided for allocation to Youth Hostel Associations and similar organisations providing low-cost accommodation, as well as for regional surveys of tourist areas. An amount of \$320,000 was provided for the promotion of domestic tourism.

### **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 seven commissioners including representatives of the Australian and State governments and the tourist industry. In 1973-74 its budget was \$3 million.



Legislation was introduced in 1974 to increase the number of Commissioners to nine and to expand the traditional role of the Commission to include the promotion of more extensive travel by Australians within Australia.

In its overseas visitor promotion role, 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.

## 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 in a country abroad; this classification distinguishes between permanent and temporary movement.

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

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

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

- (i) *Short-term.* Those who intend to stay or have stayed in Australia (overseas visitors) or in a country overseas (Australian residents) for less than a year.
- (ii) *Long-term.* Those who intend to stay or have stayed in Australia (overseas visitors) or in a country overseas (Australian residents) for a year or more, but not permanently.

*Short-term* movement includes Australian troops, regardless of their length of stay abroad, and Australian residents who may be away for more than a year but whose actual or intended stay in any one country is less than a year. It excludes persons who arrive in and depart from Australia on the same ship's voyage or on the same flight (variously called direct transit or 'through' passengers) or who change flights without leaving the airport's transit area, passengers on pleasure cruises commencing and finishing in Australia (see page 1036), and all crew. However, it includes persons who pass through the Customs barrier and declare the purpose of their visit to Australia to be 'in transit'. Short-term visitors are more numerous than long-term visitors and have come to be regarded as 'tourists' by many users of the statistics.

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

#### TRAVELLER STATISTICS—SUMMARY, AUSTRALIA

Year	Overseas Visitors				Australian Residents			
	Short-term		Long-term		Short-term		Long-term	
	Arriving in Australia	Departing from Australia	Arriving in Australia	Departing from Australia	Departing from Australia	Returning to Australia	Departing from Australia	Returning to Australia
1969 . . .	361,277	372,747	26,867	15,602	288,805	288,990	59,027	38,308
1970 . . .	416,128	431,039	31,194	18,727	352,526	351,929	64,215	42,099
1971 . . .	432,393	450,022	30,500	21,433	413,917	412,598	67,699	47,782
1972 . . .	426,403	441,320	26,559	24,251	504,519	490,962	66,853	54,278
1973 . . .	472,124	481,901	27,370	21,506	638,141	620,842	64,964	65,021

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

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

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

**OVERSEAS VISITORS AND AUSTRALIAN RESIDENTS: SHORT-TERM ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES BY MONTH OF ARRIVAL OR DEPARTURE AND MODE OF TRANSPORT AUSTRALIA, 1973**

Month	Overseas visitors						Australian residents					
	Arriving			Departing			Departing			Returning		
	By sea	By air	Total	By sea	By air	Total	By sea	By air	Total	By sea	By air	Total
January	1,379	36,780	38,159	1,942	52,648	54,590	2,954	35,347	38,301	2,188	72,431	74,619
February	1,701	41,470	43,171	1,428	43,594	45,022	4,059	25,687	29,746	1,873	41,230	43,103
March	1,640	35,954	37,594	2,082	43,159	45,241	4,274	41,467	45,741	1,960	33,440	35,400
April	1,114	35,191	36,305	1,308	37,358	38,666	3,090	64,074	67,164	1,802	35,024	36,826
May	926	32,219	33,145	1,246	40,313	41,559	4,322	53,603	57,925	1,629	43,074	44,703
June	595	25,492	26,087	840	28,189	29,029	2,755	53,636	56,391	3,041	42,175	45,216
July	853	33,277	34,130	804	31,011	31,815	2,535	47,667	50,202	1,963	46,415	48,378
August	1,207	36,554	37,761	801	37,158	37,959	2,334	68,716	71,050	2,045	56,119	58,164
September	820	32,282	33,102	771	35,551	36,322	2,255	41,142	43,397	2,385	72,512	74,897
October	1,550	37,183	38,733	963	34,932	35,895	2,348	34,445	36,793	3,636	61,744	65,380
November	1,306	45,777	47,083	994	43,074	44,068	2,440	40,565	43,005	2,365	49,246	51,611
December	2,812	64,042	66,854	858	40,877	41,735	2,467	95,959	98,426	3,391	39,154	42,545
Total	15,903	456,221	472,124	14,037	467,864	481,901	35,833	602,308	638,141	28,278	592,564	620,842

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

**AUSTRALIAN RESIDENTS DEPARTING TEMPORARILY BY STATED PURPOSE OF JOURNEY AND INTENDED LENGTH OF STAY, 1973**

(Persons)

Intended length of stay	Stated purpose of journey				Total
	Business	Holiday	Education	Other and not stated	
Short-term movement—					
Under 1 week	16,620	12,428	588	1,595	31,231
1 week and under 2 weeks	18,874	55,642	2,412	2,413	79,341
2 weeks and under 3 weeks	14,352	94,093	1,593	2,625	112,663
3 weeks and under 1 month	8,365	54,017	664	1,863	64,909
1 month and under 2 months	17,235	75,138	1,476	3,340	97,189
2 months and under 3 months	8,362	55,990	1,100	2,206	67,658
3 months and under 4 months	4,000	50,456	848	2,200	57,504
4 months and under 6 months	1,547	20,491	453	844	23,335
6 months and under 7 months	2,309	52,038	620	3,185	58,152
7 months and under 12 months	789	6,328	644	968	8,729
Not stated	3,025	24,348	662	9,395	37,430
Total short-term movement	95,478	500,969	11,060	30,634	638,141
Long-term movement—12 months and over	9,512	35,384	4,118	15,950	64,964
Total Australian residents departing temporarily	104,990	536,353	15,178	46,584	703,105

**OVERSEAS VISITORS ARRIVING, BY STATED PURPOSE OF JOURNEY  
AND INTENDED LENGTH OF STAY, 1973**

(Persons)

<i>Intended length of stay</i>	<i>Stated purpose of journey</i>					<i>Total</i>
	<i>In transit</i>	<i>Business</i>	<i>Holiday</i>	<i>Education</i>	<i>Other and not stated</i>	
<b>Short-term movement—</b>						
Under 1 week . . . . .	57,367	22,209	40,792	555	3,236	124,159
1 week and under 2 weeks . . . . .	3,438	22,235	48,319	883	3,292	78,167
2 weeks and under 3 weeks . . . . .	1,278	13,372	43,260	935	2,630	61,475
3 weeks and under 1 month . . . . .	381	4,405	31,166	354	1,518	37,824
1 month and under 2 months . . . . .	916	7,277	48,062	820	2,936	60,011
2 months and under 3 months . . . . .	..	2,232	23,465	848	1,517	28,062
3 months and under 4 months . . . . .	..	2,108	25,333	3,097	2,244	32,782
4 months and under 6 months . . . . .	..	550	5,840	848	703	7,941
6 months and under 7 months . . . . .	..	1,036	11,103	778	1,841	14,758
7 months and under 12 months . . . . .	..	406	1,634	4,332	988	7,360
Not stated . . . . .	9,694	1,151	5,476	1,280	1,984	19,585
<b>Total short-term movement . . . . .</b>	<b>73,074</b>	<b>76,981</b>	<b>284,450</b>	<b>14,730</b>	<b>22,889</b>	<b>472,124</b>
<b>Long-term movement—12 months and over . . . . .</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>2,793</b>	<b>7,780</b>	<b>3,783</b>	<b>13,014</b>	<b>27,370</b>
<b>Total overseas visitors arriving . . . . .</b>	<b>73,074</b>	<b>79,774</b>	<b>292,230</b>	<b>18,513</b>	<b>35,903</b>	<b>499,494</b>

The average intended length of stay abroad of Australian residents departing in 1973 for short-term visits abroad was 62 days. The average intended length of stay in Australia by short-term visitors from overseas was 46 days. Of course, statistics for Australian residents refer to their total time away from Australia; for overseas visitors they refer only to the Australian portions of their trips.

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

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

**OVERSEAS VISITORS ARRIVING BY COUNTRY OF RESIDENCE AND INTENDED LENGTH OF STAY, AND AUSTRALIAN RESIDENTS DEPARTING BY COUNTRY OF DISEMBARKATION AND INTENDED LENGTH OF STAY: AUSTRALIA, 1973**

<i>Country of residence (visitors) and country of disembarkation (residents)</i>	<i>Overseas visitors arriving—intended length of stay</i>						<i>Australian residents departing—intended length of stay</i>					
	<i>Under 1 week</i>	<i>1 week and under 1 month</i>	<i>1 month and under 3 months</i>	<i>3 months and under 12 months</i>	<i>Indefinite, not stated etc.</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Under 1 week</i>	<i>1 week and under 1 month</i>	<i>1 month and under 3 months</i>	<i>3 months and under 12 months</i>	<i>Indefinite, not stated etc.</i>	<i>Total</i>
<b>Africa—</b>												
Commonwealth countries	832	650	748	480	195	2,905	34	350	1,097	484	120	2,085
South Africa . . . . .	1,401	1,257	1,059	787	263	4,767	44	871	3,302	2,714	411	7,342
Other . . . . .	276	205	240	151	51	923	3	13	23	38	..	77
<b>America—</b>												
Canada . . . . .	2,366	6,993	3,518	1,770	688	15,335	10	746	1,070	943	196	2,965
Other Commonwealth countries	129	246	186	65	28	654	..	9	68	37	8	122
United States of America—												
excluding Hawaii	28,250	39,026	8,224	3,704	1,495	80,699	208	8,407	10,302	6,222	1,614	26,753
Hawaii . . . . .	608	9,007	8,195	3,037	905	21,752	608	9,007	8,195	3,037	905	21,752
Other . . . . .	745	1,000	546	393	115	2,799	12	357	839	498	124	1,830
<b>Asia—</b>												
Bangladesh, India, Pakistan, Sri Lanka . . . . .	913	907	638	648	231	3,337	30	673	1,463	1,298	195	3,659
Hong Kong . . . . .	2,399	2,902	1,764	942	446	8,453	1,291	9,571	18,725	14,267	2,452	46,306
Malaysia and Singapore . . . . .	3,509	4,767	3,429	3,187	1,048	15,940	2,505	48,834	27,456	24,099	7,028	109,922
Other Commonwealth countries	46	116	98	145	28	433	..	9	127	501	114	751
Japan . . . . .	7,514	7,771	1,594	907	614	18,400	214	2,234	4,679	619	358	8,104
Other . . . . .	4,733	4,471	3,122	2,605	759	15,690	1,410	13,043	10,160	10,407	2,670	37,690
<b>Europe—</b>												
United Kingdom and Ireland . . . . .	12,533	15,476	20,631	15,010	3,635	67,285	124	4,966	25,072	25,029	3,194	58,385
Other Commonwealth countries	85	93	283	303	37	801	..	..	9	684	127	820
Greece . . . . .	298	334	368	2,091	219	3,310	4	583	3,160	11,303	1,938	16,988
Italy . . . . .	1,010	1,163	1,488	2,391	380	6,432	40	1,072	6,138	17,596	2,833	27,679
Netherlands . . . . .	1,624	1,091	2,050	1,896	534	7,195	3	620	4,428	3,350	346	8,747
Other . . . . .	8,831	6,840	5,571	5,987	1,278	28,507	28	1,066	7,265	11,528	2,129	22,016
<b>Oceania—</b>												
Fiji . . . . .	1,907	2,207	1,302	2,215	317	7,948	5,355	28,561	2,913	1,271	1,332	39,432
New Zealand . . . . .	35,012	67,045	14,737	7,222	5,320	129,336	11,863	102,401	20,124	8,557	5,724	148,669
Papua New Guinea . . . . .	6,124	9,004	12,600	7,987	1,069	36,784	5,527	10,865	5,982	1,989	2,649	27,012
Other Commonwealth countries	1,226	996	832	956	248	4,258	1,011	7,408	693	162	446	9,720
Other . . . . .	2,396	2,906	3,045	999	587	9,933	907	5,247	1,557	1,087	517	9,315
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>124,159</b>	<b>177,466</b>	<b>88,073</b>	<b>62,841</b>	<b>19,585</b>	<b>472,124</b>	<b>31,231</b>	<b>256,913</b>	<b>164,847</b>	<b>147,720</b>	<b>37,430</b>	<b>638,141</b>

**AUSTRALIAN RESIDENTS DEPARTING TEMPORARILY  
BY OCCUPATION AND SEX: AUSTRALIA, 1973**

<i>Occupational group</i>	<i>Short-term movement</i>			<i>Long-term movement</i>		
	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>
Professional, technical and related workers	53,217	34,317	87,534	5,404	5,206	10,610
Administrative, executive, and managerial workers .. .. .	71,703	8,378	80,081	1,733	232	1,965
Clerical workers .. .. .	20,679	40,650	61,329	2,217	6,275	8,492
Sales workers .. .. .	15,766	6,492	22,258	1,050	668	1,718
Farmers, fishermen, hunters, timber getters, and related workers .. .. .	9,608	894	10,502	519	24	543
Miners, quarrymen, and related workers .. .. .	1,086	..	1,086	191	..	191
Workers in transport and communication	12,071	1,979	14,050	938	258	1,196
Tradesmen and production-process workers	48,126	5,511	53,637	6,413	752	7,165
Labourers (a) .. .. .	16,130	..	16,130	3,377	..	3,377
Service (protective and other), sport, and recreation workers .. .. .	14,775	9,572	24,347	926	1,163	2,089
Occupation inadequately described or not stated .. .. .	4,784	810	5,594	543	120	663
Persons not in the labour force—						
Children and students .. .. .	51,828	50,773	102,601	8,471	8,015	16,486
Other .. .. .	18,587	140,405	158,992	819	9,650	10,469
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>338,360</b>	<b>299,781</b>	<b>638,141</b>	<b>32,601</b>	<b>32,363</b>	<b>64,964</b>

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

### Sea cruises from Australia

The foregoing statistics exclude passengers on pleasure cruises commencing and finishing in Australia on ships not then engaged in regular voyages, and to which modified documentation requirements apply. Until 13 June 1972 such cruises were restricted to a period not exceeding 30 days and to ports in the South-West Pacific. On that date the period was extended to 6 weeks and the ports visited to those adjoining the Pacific or Indian oceans but excluding those on the east coast of Africa or the west coast of the Americas. The numbers of cruises and cruise passengers during the last three years are shown in the following table.

#### SHORT PLEASURE CRUISES IN THE SOUTH-WEST PACIFIC AUSTRALIA, 1971 TO 1973

<i>Duration of cruise in days(a)</i>	<i>1971</i>		<i>1972</i>		<i>1973</i>	
	<i>Cruises</i>	<i>Passengers</i>	<i>Cruises</i>	<i>Passengers</i>	<i>Cruises</i>	<i>Passengers</i>
Less than 7 .. .. .	2	1,672	..	..	1	1,284
7 and less than 10 .. .. .	3	3,443	6	6,604	7	3,838
10 and less than 13 .. .. .	7	6,568	14	12,574	22	18,225
13 and less than 16 .. .. .	31	28,195	30	20,999	34	24,038
16 and less than 19 .. .. .	20	2,542	8	4,359	6	4,661
19 and less than 22 .. .. .	2	1,742	2	740	6	2,547
22 and less than 31 .. .. .	..	..	3	1,509	2	1,983
31 and over .. .. .	..	..	1	249	7	3,412
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>44,162</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>47,034</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>59,988</b>

(a) The duration of a cruise is the period during which the ship is absent from Australia.