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CHAPTER 26

NATIONAL ESTATE, CULTURE, RECREATION AND TRAVEL

This chapter is divided into four major sections:

- The national estate section consists of items relating to the Australian Heritage Commission, Australian National Trusts, Historical Memorials Committee and various groups in the field of environment and conservation.
- 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 and Environment 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 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.

THE NATIONAL ESTATE

The Australian Heritage Commission

The Australian Heritage Commission, established under the *Australian Heritage Commission Act 1975*, 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 and Environment on all matters related to the National Estate; to prepare and maintain a Register of National Estate places; to develop policies and programs for education, research, professional training and public interest and understanding in fields related to the National Estate; and to administer any gifts and bequests made to the Commission. On 29 April 1982, the Commission's report *The National Estate in 1981* was tabled in Federal Parliament. It is a review of the National Estate since 1974 and provides an outline for future conservation action.

To date approximately 7,100 places have been entered in the Register of the National Estate. They are places with National Estate significance, relating to the natural environment and to Aboriginal or European culture. The first 6,600 sites listed are described in the major publication *The Heritage of Australia—The Illustrated Register of the National Estate*, published in conjunction with Macmillan Company of Australia in September 1981.

Australian National Trusts

The Australian National Trusts were founded to further the conservation of lands, 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.

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

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. Donations to the Council and Trusts are tax deductible and the Commonwealth Government further supports the Council through an annual grant for administrative purposes.

Since 1973, the National Trusts have received Commonwealth grants 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 approaches 300. These include houses, nature reserves, gardens, two paddle steamers and an iron barque, an historic hamlet, and buildings which were formerly a telegraph station, a stock exchange, a powder magazine, a market, an inn, a police station, a court house, a gaol and a joss house.

The Trusts have established registers of more than 18,000 places including buildings, urban areas, landscapes and industrial sites 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 purposes 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 or other representations recording special events connected with the Commonwealth Parliament and, more recently, the High Court of Australia.

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 and Environment, Canberra.

Environment

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

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

The main avenue for national collaboration on environmental matters is through two Ministerial Councils: the Australian Environment Council and the Council of Nature Conservation Ministers and their expert committees. Other Councils, such as those concerned with minerals and energy, agriculture, water resources and transport, also facilitate national co-ordination of activities which relate to the environment.

The Commonwealth and each State has formal procedures for assessing the environmental implications of development proposals which could have significant environmental effects, and for taking these effects into account in the actions and decisions of the respective government. The procedures generally include provisions for the preparation of environmental impact statements by proponents, public comment on the statements and assessment by government.

A National Conservation Strategy is currently being developed by the Commonwealth in collaboration with the States, non-government conservation groups, industry and the community. The objective is to achieve a balance between sustainable development and conservation of Australian living resources and supporting ecosystems. The Strategy is considering the status of living resources, threats to these resources and actions which may be necessary to achieve their long-term sustainable use.

A National Tree Program, which commenced in mid-1982, aims to conserve, regenerate and establish trees, and generally to promote understanding of the value of trees. Tree loss has reached critical proportions in many areas of Australia, and it is often associated with problems of land degradation.

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

Current major projects of ABRS include preparation of a 50 volume *Flora of Australia*, compilation of the *Zoological Catalogue of Australia* and establishment of data base exchange systems for museums and herbaria.

The Australian National Parks and Wildlife Service has responsibility at Commonwealth level for management of national parks and wildlife, conduct of ecological studies and assessment of wildlife populations, with particular reference to endangered species. Each State has an agency which establishes and manages national parks and nature reserves, and manages wildlife populations within the State.

Special arrangements have been made for minimising the environmental impact of uranium developments in the Northern Territory. The Commonwealth has appointed a Supervising Scientist who has overall responsibility for protection and restoration of the environment in the Alligator Rivers Region from the effects of uranium mining.

Special measures have been taken to protect the Great Barrier Reef which has been entered on the world Heritage List. The Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Act provides for the establishment, control, care and development of a marine park in the Region and for the establishment of the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority to carry out these functions. The Marine Park is being progressively expanded through the successive proclamation of areas of the Reef. It is the policy of both the Commonwealth and Queensland Governments to prohibit any drilling on the reef, or drilling or mining which would damage the reef.

The Australian Ionising Radiation Advisory Council advises and makes recommendations to the Government on the various actual and potential sources of ionising radiation exposure on the Australian population and environment.

Other environment protection and conservation activities with which the Commonwealth is substantially involved, generally in association with the States, include control of imports and exports of flora and fauna, protection of cetacea, the notification and assessment of environmentally hazardous chemicals, development of codes of practice for radioactive materials, assessment of the quality of the marine environment, control of oil spills and dumping of wastes at sea, studies of the economics of pollution control, studies of environment energy interactions, assembly of environmental statistics, state of the environment reporting, and development of long-term strategies for the control of air pollution.

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 Australian Council, the Arts Council of Australia, and the Australian Elizabethan Theatre Trust.

The Australia Council

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

Crafts, Literature, Music, Theatre and Visual Arts. Each of the Council's specialist Boards has a membership between six and eight part-time members (except the Aboriginal Arts Board which has between eight and ten) who are required to be practising artists in that specific art form or closely involved with the arts. Reports on the activities of these Boards appear in the relevant sections following.

The Australia Council consists of a full-time Chairman, appointed in 1981, and thirteen part-time members including artist members, members from the community, two Government members (currently representing the Department of Home Affairs and Environment and the Department of Foreign Affairs), and not less than two Board Chairmen. Membership of the Council is intended to represent a broad cross-section of the arts community as well as to ensure access to knowledge and experience relevant to the work of the organisation.

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

<i>Year</i>	<i>1980-81</i>	<i>1981-82</i>	<i>1982-83</i>
Budget	28.10	30.30	33.60

ALLOCATION OF FUNDS FOR PROGRAMS, BOARDS AND ADMINISTRATION OF THE AUSTRALIA COUNCIL, 1982-83
(*\$'000*)

The Australian Ballet Foundation	1,772
The Australian Opera	3,692
The Australian Elizabethan Theatre Trust Orchestras	3,032
Council Programs	1,767
Aboriginal Arts Board	1,744
Community Arts Board	2,323
Crafts Board	1,341
Literature Board	1,942
Music Board	1,749
Theatre Board	7,597
Visual Arts Board	1,554
Administration	5,087
Total	33,600

The Arts Council of Australia

The Arts Council of Australia is an independent, non-government, incorporated body funded by State Government Arts Authorities and the Commonwealth Government through the Community Arts Board of the Australia Council. The Central Secretariat of the Council is in Sydney.

1981 saw major changes in the nature of the Arts Council's activities. The historical role of providing quality artistic experiences to country areas by way of centrally-organised tours had been diminishing over the last few years. In 1981 this change was deliberate and substantial. Due to a need to ensure that the current philosophy and policy of the Arts Council is relevant to the perceived needs of the communities which it serves, activities moved towards locally-initiated projects and the development of branches as autonomous organisations. The development of programmes such as Arts Access, Arts Roundabout, Country BLiPS and Access provided greater access to and participation in a much wider range of arts experiences—from traditional tours by State theatre, opera and ballet companies, to local festivals and workshops and from theatre-in-education teams to resident drama directors and community muralists.

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. 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, including tax deductibility for donations, for theatre organisations. In July 1982 the Trust presented the Australian Aboriginal Theatre Company's production *The Cake Man* at the World Theatre Festival in Denver, Colorado.

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

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

The aim of the Theatre Board of the Australia Council is to improve the quality of the content, performance and production of dance, drama, puppetry, mime and youth theatre and to ensure maximum public access to them. The Board provides opportunities for professional theatre people to develop their skills, encourages growth in theatre attendance and promotes community involvement in live theatre. It provides continuing support for some sixty six drama, dance, puppetry, mime and youth companies which attract audiences running into millions annually. General grants which constitute the Board's major outlay are given to professional organisations offering the highest standards of performance, training and production for a period of up to one year. The Board's objective is to support a sufficient number of properly subsidised non-commercial theatre companies offering a range of productions in the classic and contemporary repertoire. It regards of equal importance the funding of other professional companies especially those concentrating on the development and presentation of new theatrical styles, new writers and new choreographers.

Commercial theatre organisations and entrepreneurs present musicals and plays and arrange visits by overseas companies.

Opera

The Australian Opera (formerly the Elizabethan Trust Opera) is the largest performing arts organisation in Australia employing over 200 permanent staff including 40 principal singers and a chorus of 50. In addition, it employs over 500 casuals each year, including a number of celebrated international singers. The projected outlay for 1982 for the Australian Opera, excluding the cost of orchestras, was \$11,600,000 which would be financed partly by Commonwealth Government (through the Australia Council) and State Government subsidies (\$4,300,000) and donations from individuals or industry (\$900,000) with the balance from box office receipts and other earned income. The Opera, headquartered at the Sydney Opera House, has regularly toured Victoria, Queensland and the ACT but the extent of such touring is declining for economic reasons. Television, radio and other electronic media are being increasingly utilized by the Company to provide access to Australians in all parts of the country.

Ballet

The Australian Ballet Foundation, established as a national ballet company gave its first performance on 2 November 1962. The 1981 operating and other expenses of the Australian Ballet, excluding the services of the Elizabethan Trust Orchestras which perform for the ballet, were \$5,987,000. This was financed in part by Commonwealth Government subsidy (through the Australia Council) (\$1,344,000) and State, Territory and local Government grants (\$336,000).

Music

The Music Board encourages and supports the development of music in Australia and the promotion of Australian music and musicians overseas. It works to extend opportunities for musicians, to stimulate composition and to encourage diversity in music training. It helps to meet community music needs and fosters the exchange of information and resources between groups, both within Australia and internationally. The Board also provides subsidies for major performing and entrepreneurial organisations, such as The Australian Opera, the Australian Elizabethan Theatre Trust orchestras which support The Australian Opera and the Australian Ballet, and Musica Viva Australia. Financial assistance is provided by the Board for a range of musical activities grouped under four main headings; Composition, Performance, Education and Documentation.

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 organises about 750 concerts—both symphony and recital—each year.

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 manages approximately 800 concerts within Australia and overseas each year.

Film

Australian Film Commission

The Australian Film Commission (AFC) is an independent statutory authority established by Act of Parliament in 1975.

The AFC's functions are to encourage the production, distribution and exhibition of Australian films, and to produce films of national interest and for the Government's departmental needs.

Financial assistance is provided for script and project development and film and television production through the Project Development Branch and the Creative Development Branch (including the branch-administered Women's Film Fund). The Marketing Branch offers advice on marketing, loans for distribution and exhibition, representation at international festivals, and maintains offices in London and Los Angeles. The AFC's film production branch, Film Australia, produces 76 films per year (in over 26 foreign versions) for client government departments, and on issues of national interest for distribution in Australia.

Recent amendments to the income tax legislation have attracted private sector involvement in film production, with total annual expenditure at approximately \$50 million. As a result of these incentives, the AFC shifted its support into the areas of script and project development—expenditure not eligible for tax concessions. Where AFC production investment represented up to 50% of total production expenditure, this involvement is now curtailed to between two and three per cent.

The past 18 months have been highly successful for the industry, with 52 feature films completed, international success consolidated with films such as *Mad Max II* and the television series *A Town Like Alice*, and Australian films taking 20% of the Australian cinema box office—a dramatic improvement on the two to three per cent obtained in the past.

Australian Film and Television School

The Australian Film and Television School established as an independent statutory authority by Act of Parliament in 1973 is governed by a fifteen-member Council. It is responsible for advanced film, television, radio and audio-visual communications training throughout Australia.

The School has three principal training branches:

Full-time program—a three year full-time course providing practical and professional training for creative positions in the film and television industry. Graduates are awarded a Diploma of Arts, Film and Television.

—a full-time workshop course in screenwriting of up to one year for writers of proven ability.

Open program—provides, on an Australia-wide basis, training courses of shorter duration including workshops, seminars, 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 communication fields 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;

—operates an advisory service, through the Writers Centre, for scriptwriters at all levels of experience and throughout Australia.

—produces and distributes training films, video and audio tapes and publications.

National Graduate Diploma in Media—a one year (or part-time equivalent) Graduate Diploma in Media. This is intended to equip teachers with the knowledge and skills needed to design and implement media curricula and to increase expertise in the use of audio-visual teaching resources. The Scheme presently operates in Queensland, New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia and Western Australia;

In addition, the School undertakes, co-ordinates and disseminates research on the communications media and assesses training needs and employment opportunities in the industry, and maintains an extensive collection of film, television, radio and other audio-visual reference materials.

Film Censorship

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

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

Thirty-five mm feature films: In 1981, 784 feature films (including 29 Australian films) were examined. Thirty four feature films were rejected and 31 were cut. There were 18 appeals, of which 6 were upheld, and 12 dismissed. Of the 784 features, 66 were classified For General Exhibition ('G'), 160 Not recommended for Children ('NRC'), 248 For Mature Audiences ('M') and 165 For Restricted Exhibition ('R'). One hundred and eleven were registered subject to special conditions.

The principal suppliers were the United States of America (232 films), Hong Kong (192 films), United Kingdom (53 films), France (37 films) and Italy (36 films).

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

Sixteen mm feature films: Excluding those imported for television use, 199 feature films (including 9 Australian films) were examined. Twenty nine were rejected.

Television films: In 1981, 10,200 items for use on television were examined. These consisted of 3,111 sixteen mm films and 7,089 videotapes. The principal suppliers were the United States (5,469 items) and the United Kingdom (2,123). Of the total imports, 146 items were cut and 52 were classified as unsuitable for television.

Videotapes: The increase in the number of non-television videotapes noted in 1980 continued in 1981. Those examined comprised 98 cinema titles and 5,048 non-cinema titles.

Eight mm films: 422 films were examined during 1981.

Advertising matter: 6,952 items intended for use in the promotion of theatrical motion pictures were examined.

Art

The Visual Arts Board

The Visual Arts Board aims to help the individual artist develop the highest levels of creative achievement and to foster a greater awareness of contemporary Australian artists and their work through the dissemination of ideas, advocacy, scholarship, art criticism and information. The Board provides assistance to individuals and organisations working across a wide spectrum of the visual arts in Australia, from painting and sculpture to museology. Its programs include grants to individuals, the commissioning and placing of works of art in public places, research and writing on the visual arts, support for artists in residence and the acquisition, exhibition and conservation of works of art.

The Aboriginal Arts Board

The aims of the Aboriginal Arts board are based on the right of the indigenous people of Australia to determine the future of their own cultural heritage. The Board's responsibility is to provide support to promote and develop activities which give expression to this basic right. This involves traditional cultural practices and their resultant art forms, the representation and preservation of Aboriginal culture generally and the generation of new forms of artistic expression among Aboriginal people in urban and country areas. All members of the Board are Aboriginals, selected from nominations made mainly by Aboriginal community organisations and are generally involved in arts and cultural programs in their own communities.

The Australian National Gallery

The Australian National Gallery contains the National Collection of Australian Art and representative collections of the arts of other cultures and times. These collections include:

- International art before 1850;
- International art from 1850;
- International prints and illustrated books;
- Photography;
- African, Oceanic and Pre-Columbian art; and
- Arts of Asia and South-East Asia.

In 1981-82 the Gallery moved from its temporary premises into the newly completed building. The gallery was ceremonially opened by Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II on 12 October 1982 and opened to the public the following day. The Gallery building is 23,000 square metres in area. This includes eleven exhibition galleries taking up 30 per cent of the floor space. The remainder accommodates a theatre and associated education facilities, a library, a conservation laboratory, administrative and workshop areas and collection storage. Full-time staff number 250.

Commonwealth Government funding for 1982-83 increased to \$15.4 million, of which \$4 million was provided for acquisitions of works of art and \$1.7 million for final display fitout and loose furniture.

The Gallery continued to make use of Melville Hall at the Australian National University as a gallery for contemporary art and mounted two exhibitions there: *How Formal Should I Go* and *Australian Art Of The Last Ten Years—The Philip Morris Arts Grant*.

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.

Community Arts and Crafts

Community Arts Board

The Community Arts Board's main responsibility is fostering the development of a wider participation in the arts. This responsibility also includes activities involving more than one art form such as arts centres, workshops and festivals. Support is also provided for organisations which serve the needs and interests of particular community groups, for example ethnic communities, outer suburban groups or people in disadvantaged and remote areas.

Crafts Board

The aims of the Crafts Board are to encourage continuing improvement in the quality of crafts practised in Australia, to provide greater opportunities for craftspeople to further their professional development and to earn a living from their crafts, to foster wider community access to the crafts and to create an awareness of Australian crafts overseas and of work of other countries in Australia. The Board emphasises the improvement of education and training in the crafts, giving priority to professional training and workshop experience and to the development of resource materials to meet educational needs at all levels.

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.

The Australian War Memorial

The Australian War Memorial commemorates Australian Servicemen and women who died as a result of wars or warlike operations, from the Sudan (1885) to Vietnam. The commemorative area includes the magnificent glass-mosaic Hall of Memory, Cloisters containing the bronze panels of the Roll of Honour bearing 102,000 names, and the Courtyard in which there is the Pool of Reflection and a water cascade symbolising eternal life. The names of the 30 main theatres of war in which Australian forces served are inscribed around the Courtyard. The national Anzac Day and Remembrance Day services attended by the Governor-General are held at the Stone of Remembrance in front of the building. Other wreath-laying ceremonies are also conducted at the Commemoration Stone in the Courtyard.

As well as the nation's Memorial, it is also a significant museum and art gallery, containing some 40,000 war relics ranging from aircraft to commemorative badges, and 12,000 works of art by leading Australian artists, including Nolan, Dobell, Streeton and Lambert. The Memorial's 28 Victoria Crosses are the largest such single collection in the world. The spacious galleries also display mosaics and antiquities dating from around the fifth century, sculptures, dioramas, photographs and documents. In addition, the Memorial contains an extensive documentary and audio-visual records centre (detailed on page 737), and operates an Education Service providing study units for visiting student groups and information for teachers and students.



National Gallery of Australia, viewed from the opposite shore of Lake Burley Griffin, Canberra.

The Memorial is a major tourist attraction, receiving about three-quarters of a million visitors each year, including foreign Heads of State, political and Service leaders. Free screenings of historic wartime films are given every weekend and during school holidays and Voluntary Guides are available to provide free conducted tours on weekdays, including special tours for the blind and visually-impaired.

The *Australian War Memorial Act* 1980 extended the Memorial's educative role, and upgraded the administration. The Memorial is administered by a Director and Council of up to 13 members and is now responsible directly to the Minister for Home Affairs and Environment.

The Memorial building, opened in 1941 and extended in 1971, is being further extended and the galleries upgraded. A conservation and storage annex was opened in 1979. The Memorial has begun a program of major renovations to the galleries with the creation of an Introductory Gallery which provides an overview of Australian military history since 1788. The War Memorial and its surrounds were entered in the Register of the National Estate in October 1981.

Museum of Australia

The Museum was established under the *Museum of Australia Act* 1980. The planning for the museum is being undertaken by an Interim Council appointed in December 1980.

The Museum will be Australia's first national museum of history, and will have three major themes: Aboriginal history, non-Aboriginal history, and the interaction between man and his environment.

Literature

Literature Board

The aim of the Literature Board is to encourage all forms of Australian creative writing through direct grants to writers and the subsidising and promotion of the resultant works. More than one half of the Board's annual expenditure goes in grants to writers, in the form of fellowships, general writing grants, special purpose grants to assist writers to meet travel, research and other expenses in connection with particular projects and emeritus fellowships (formerly literary pensions). The Board also assists a number of national literary organisations, festivals and seminars and encourages the overseas promotion of Australian literature. It also has a program to subsidise writers and playwrights-in-residence in conjunction with tertiary institutions and theatre companies.

Libraries

Australian Government libraries

National Library of Australia, Canberra. The National Library was formally established under the *National Library Act* 1960, which came into effect in March 1961. It was previously part of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Library. The National Library maintains and develops a national collection of library material in all subject fields and from all countries. It is also responsible for assembling a comprehensive collection of library material relating to Australia and the Australian people. In fulfilling its functions, the Library seeks to preserve books, periodicals, newspapers, government publications, pictures, prints, manuscripts, maps, moving picture films, music scores, sound recordings and other material. Under the deposit requirements of the *Copyright Act* 1968, a copy of all printed material published in Australia is delivered to the National Library (1,987 books, pamphlets, etc., were received in 1981). The library has also been enriched by the acquisition of such notable collections as the Petherick collection of Australiana in 1911, the Cook manuscripts in 1923, the Mathews ornithological collection in 1940, the Rex Nan Kivell collection of Australian and Pacific interest in 1959, 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.

The National Library's collection of Australian and overseas material contains more than 3 million volumes, including microfilms, 33,800 paintings, drawings and prints; 324,000 photographs; 4,560 shelf metres of manuscripts; 272,000 maps; 500,000 aerial photographs; 55,000 music scores, 400,000 sound recordings and tapes; and 8,000 oral history tapes. These materials may be used in the Library's reading rooms and in some cases are also available through the national inter-library loan system, in which the Library is a major participant. The Library is functionally oriented, with three main Divisions—Reference, Technical Services, and Co-ordination and Management, together with a Secretariat. Information about the activities of the Library's Divisions, including its publication program, may be found in the Library's Annual Reports.

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

system, was launched by the Library in November 1981. Bibliographic records for Australia and overseas books are available from the Library, both as catalogue cards and in machine-readable form. Under its Cataloguing-in-Publication program, the Library supplied cataloguing data to Australian publishers in advance of publication so that they may be printed in their books.

Co-operative bibliographical activity includes recording, in a series of union catalogues, the holdings of the major Australian libraries. Among these are the national union catalogue of monographs (published on microfilm), *Serials in Australian Libraries, Social Sciences and Humanities* (which compliments another catalogue, *Scientific Serials in Australian Libraries*, published by the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization), catalogues of manuscripts, newspapers, music and oriental language material and special library material for the handicapped. These are described in the *Guide to the National Union Catalogue of Australia*.

Other aspects of the National Library's role in the user community and as a research centre include its involvement in a project to microfilm records relating to Australia and held in Great Britain and elsewhere, its rapidly developing archives of films, sound recordings and oral history, its provision of the Australian MEDLINE Network and the use of overseas data bases in its reference services, and its special section on library services to the handicapped.

A particularly important contribution to the National Library's role in the library community is its support of two national consultative bodies. The Australian Advisory Council on Bibliographical Services is a co-operative association of libraries and other information agencies which seeks to encourage the development of their resources and services. The National Library provides the national secretariat and meets the administrative costs of the Council's standing committee. The National Library also provides the secretariat for the Australian Libraries and Information Council which advises Commonwealth and State Ministers on the nation-wide co-ordination of library and related information services.

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

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

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

The Australian War Memorial Documentary and Audio-visual Records Centre, Canberra. The Centre preserves the documentary and pictorial records of Australia's participation in armed conflicts. Printed material includes over 80,000 volumes (books and bound periodicals); thousands of unbound periodicals; leaflets; souvenir and microfilm items; a large collection of military maps; newscuttings and newspapers; sound recordings; war posters; postage stamps; and currency. Official records and personal papers occupy almost 2,000 metres of shelving. Official war photographs covering the 1914-18, 1939-45, Korean and Vietnam wars number over 670,000, and there are about 1.5 million metres of cinefilm. Facilities exist for reference and research.

The Commonwealth Parliamentary Library. The Library is 'an intellectual research centre' providing information and research services to the Commonwealth Parliament through the Legislative Research Service and the Library, Reference and Information Service. The Research Service comprises groups staffed by subject specialists who prepare analyses and interpretations of specific issues with which the Parliament is or may be concerned. The Library, Reference and Information Service answers questions and provides information from printed sources. The library collection is concentrated on topical material, supported by a wide collection of standard references; it totals some 100,000 titles, including 9,000 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. Current and retrospective information is available in Australia's special libraries. For a detailed listing of the libraries see the *Directory of Special Libraries in Australia*.

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

The National Library conducts the Canberra Public Library Service to residents of the Australian Capital Territory.

State libraries

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

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

Archives

Australian Archives

The Australian Archives, whose history dates from 1943 with the establishment of the War Archives Committee, 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 offices 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 when they are thirty years old.

At 30 June 1982, its holdings throughout Australia totalled 339,821 shelf metres of records, including 135,680 metres of permanent value material. During 1981-82, 1,697 official reference inquiries were received and 419,398 items were lent or returned by departments. Some 3,046 public reference inquiries were also received, and 27,353 items were consulted in the Search Rooms, and 360,947 items were consulted in the repositories.

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

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.

Business and Labour Archives

The main collecting centres for business and labour records are the Archives of the Australian National University, the University of Melbourne, and the University of New England. The Australian National University and University of Melbourne archives in particular have strong collections covering a wide range of business activity. Each is notable for its collections in particular fields; the Australian National University for its holdings of records of pastoral companies; the University of Melbourne for its holdings of mining companies' records. Both hold large collections of records of trade unions. The University of New England archives concentrates on records of rural industries. The Universities of Wollongong and Newcastle Archives also collect business and labour records, mainly in respect of their regions.

Other 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 and some firms have established their own archives services. 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 major 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. A \$600,000 redevelopment program has recently commenced, which will include a rain forest, a typical top-end lagoon and a coastal salt-water development.

Australian Capital Territory: The National Botanic Gardens occupy a 44 hectare site on the lower slopes of Black Mountain in Canberra. It was officially opened in 1970 and comprises the largest living collection of Australian native plants with over 5,000 species in cultivation. The associated herbarium houses over 100,000 specimens. An annexe of approximately 78 hectares was established at Jervis Bay in 1951 to cultivate frost tender plants under more favourable conditions than those prevailing in Canberra, and to establish a collection of native plants representative of the flora of the Jervis Bay region. Education and horticultural research into native plants are important aspects of the Gardens activities.

During 1980-81, approval was given to extend the Gardens by 40.5 hectares adjacent to the present site. This extension which will enable a larger number of species to be cultivated, will be developed progressively over the next 10 years. A special garden and activity centre for disabled people interested in horticulture was completed as a major Commonwealth Government initiative for the International Year of Disabled Persons. The facility is known as the Banksia Centre.

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 ha) 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. The Reserve is characterised by a substantially natural landscape and outstanding coastal scenery, high cliffs, ocean and bay beaches, sand dunes, woodland, forest and heath. A small island and part of the unspoilt marine environment of Jervis Bay and its foreshores are managed in sympathy with the Nature Reserve. Camping facilities are provided and are designed to complement the natural values of the area which attracts 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 and Environment has responsibility in the national sphere 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 employing recreation workers who are responsible for planning the use of recreation facilities, and for devising recreation programs.

Sports development and assistance

The Sports Development Program administered by the Department of Home Affairs and Environment, is the Commonwealth Government's major contribution to national sporting activities and national sporting bodies. In 1982-83, the Government provided \$3.2 million under this program. Grants under this program are allocated to national sporting organisations for a range of purposes including the employment of administrative and coaching personnel, assistance for national coaching projects, travel expenses for Australian teams competing overseas and assistance towards conducting international sporting events in Australia.

Advice on the allocation of grants and other sports matters generally is provided by the Sports Advisory Council. In 1982-83 the Commonwealth Government provided \$200,000 to assist and encourage disabled people to participate in sport and recreation.

National Coaching Accreditation Scheme

The Australian Coaching Council (ACC), which is a national body representing sport through the Confederation of Australian Sport, the Australian Olympic Federation, and Commonwealth and State Governments, was established in July 1979 to co-ordinate the establishment of the Scheme which aims to increase the standard of coaching expertise in Australia and the performance levels of Australian athletes.

In 1981-82 the Commonwealth Government provided \$35,000 from the Sports Development Program to assist with the development of the Scheme.

The Australian Coaching Council is serviced by the Department of Home Affairs and Environment, while the Council's Technical Committee is serviced by the Confederation of Australian Sports Coaches Assembly. The Council meets four times a year and the Committee, which examines applications for accreditation of national coaching schemes, meets as the work-load requires. Fifty one national coaching schemes have received ACC approval, and a further 6 schemes are under consideration by the Council.

Australian Institute of Sport

The Australian Institute of Sport has been established to give Australians the opportunity to pursue their sporting interests, without necessarily sacrificing their education and careers. The aims of the Institute are to:

- provide specialist coaching/training for elite athletes while offering them complementary education and career training opportunities;
- support these athletes with world class facilities, and sports science and medicine back-up.

The Institute is located in Canberra, and has access to a wide range of facilities at the National Sports Centre. Top level coaches supervise the Institute's programs, and facilities are available for research and technical work required in modern sports development.

Persons granted admission to the Institute are encouraged to undertake some course of study by enrolling at schools or colleges, or by admission to general courses at tertiary level. A number of people training at the Institute are also undertaking a bachelor degree course in Sport Studies, which has been introduced at the Canberra College of Advanced Education.

The Institute, which registered its first students early in 1981, offers training in eight sports—basketball, gymnastics, netball, soccer, swimming, tennis, track and field athletics and weightlifting.

International Standard Sports Facilities

In September 1980, the Prime Minister announced that over the next three years the Commonwealth Government would provide \$25 million, on a dollar for dollar basis with States and Territories, for the development of international standard sporting facilities. The aim of this program is to encourage the States and Territories to construct a range of sporting facilities to give Australian athletes the opportunity to train and compete on a similar basis to their overseas counterparts and enable Australia to be more successful in attracting international competition.

Funds available under this program are for capital expenditure for those facilities which have been accorded the highest priority in the various States and Territories. To September 1982 the Government had agreed to provide funds to New South Wales for the development of an indoor sports centre; to Victoria for the development of facilities for hockey, equestrian sports, and the upgrading of Olympic Park; to Queensland for the upgrading of Belmont Rifle Range and the QE II Stadium and for the installation of lighting of the Chandler Velodromes; to South Australia for the construction of an indoor aquatic centre; to Western Australia for a baseball centre and to the Northern Territory for the construction of an indoor sports centre. Some States are preparing additional proposals for consideration.

1982 Commonwealth Games

The XII Commonwealth Games, held in Brisbane from 30 September to 9 October 1982, was the most significant sporting event held in Australia for twenty years. Participants from 55 Commonwealth countries competed in the sports of archery, athletics, badminton, bowls, boxing, cycling, shooting, swimming, weightlifting and wrestling.

Responsibility for the Australian team's preparation for the Games rested with the Australian Commonwealth Games Association, while the organisation and conduct of the event was entrusted to the XII Commonwealth Games Australia (1982) Foundation Ltd.

The costs of staging the Games were met by the three tiers of government, i.e. Local, State and Commonwealth and from corporate funding obtained through the Games Foundation's marketing program. The Commonwealth's contribution to the Games was approximately \$40 million, provided towards facility development, host Broadcaster services, essential Games operations and team preparation.

Youth affairs

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

The primary functions of the Office are:

- to seek greater co-ordination and consultation between Commonwealth Departments, State and Local Governments and non-government agencies in relation to policies and programs affecting young people;
- to undertake research and information programs;
- to advise on youth needs and aspirations; and
- to develop channels for better communication between young people and government.

The Office acts as secretariat to the National Youth Advisory Group and convenes meetings with State government youth agencies and peak organisations of national voluntary youth organisations.

A register of young people who wish to serve on Government advisory and consultative bodies is kept by the Office and applicants up to 30 years of age may submit their personal details for inclusion in the register. To date young people have been appointed to a number of such bodies, including the Bureau of Labour Market Research Advisory Committee, the National Training Council, the Community Youth Support Scheme State Advisory Committees, the Sports Advisory Council, the Australian Ethnic Affairs Advisory Council and the Theatre Board of the Australia Council.

To facilitate the development of activities for the United Nations International Youth Year—1985—a Secretariat has been established to co-ordinate plans and ideas for the Year and consult with relevant agencies on how activities for the Year might best be co-ordinated and organised.

The Program of Assistance to Youth Organisations provides grants to national youth organisations to enable them to extend their services to more young people, and to broaden the direct involvement of young people in management and organisational decision making. A total of \$640,000 was allocated to the Program during 1982–83 from which grants were made to 32 national youth organisations.

The International Youth Exchange Program was introduced in September 1980 and consists of:

- a Government to Government sponsored program of international youth exchanges in the Asian/Pacific region; and
- assistance to Australian-based voluntary agencies in promoting and negotiating exchanges.

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*, conducting of research into the tourist and travel industries, provision of secretariat 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.

Australia has been a full member of the World Tourism Organisation (WTO) since September 1979. The WTO, an executing agency of the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), covers all sectors of tourism on a world wide basis. Australia is vice-chairman of the Organisation's Regional Commission for East Asia and the Pacific (CAP).

Australian Tourist Commission

The Australian Tourist Commission was established in 1967. It is a statutory body whose purpose is to encourage travel to and within Australia. It has ten commissioners including representatives of the Commonwealth, State and Territory governments and the tourist industry. Its 1982–83 budget is \$9.7 million.

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

Tourist Accommodation

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

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

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

TOURIST ACCOMMODATION (a)

		March quarter 1981	June quarter 1981	September quarter 1981	December quarter 1981	March quarter 1982	June quarter 1982
LICENSED HOTELS WITH FACILITIES(b)							
Establishments	Number	959	952	999	1,007	1,027	1,037
Guest rooms	"	25,900	25,884	27,002	27,282	27,741	27,853
Bed spaces	"	60,455	60,515	63,522	65,256	65,407	65,878
Room occupancy rates	%	55.9	54.9	56.8	54.3	53.8	51.6
Bed occupancy rates	%	36.9	35.5	37.4	34.6	36.3	33.2
Gross takings from accom- modation	\$'000	47,340	47,650	54,043	52,504	54,757	53,500
MOTELS, ETC.(b)							
Establishments	Number	2,290	2,320	2,409	2,462	2,499	2,521
Guest rooms	"	58,239	59,263	60,426	62,426	63,729	64,534
Bed spaces	"	169,150	171,689	176,849	182,054	186,525	188,906
Room occupancy rates	%	62.0	60.2	62.9	57.7	60.2	57.4
Bed occupancy rates	%	39.8	37.4	39.3	35.1	38.5	35.3
Gross takings from accom- modation	\$'000	98,497	100,075	113,037	107,633	117,461	115,835
TOTAL							
Establishments	Number	3,249	3,272	3,408	3,469	3,526	3,558
Guest rooms	"	84,139	85,147	87,852	89,708	91,470	92,387
Bed spaces	"	229,605	232,204	240,071	246,310	251,932	254,784
Room occupancy rates	%	60.1	58.6	61.0	56.7	58.3	55.7
Bed occupancy rates	%	39.0	36.9	38.8	34.9	37.7	34.8
Gross takings from accom- modation	\$'000	145,836	147,724	167,082	160,135	172,218	169,334
CARAVAN PARKS(b)							
Establishments	Number	1,818	1,803	1,883	1,852	1,855	1,912
Powered sites	"	131,481	130,362	136,239	135,263	135,629	139,626
Unpowered sites	"	59,022	59,124	59,452	58,537	58,572	60,072
Cabins, flats, etc.	"	3,520	3,598	3,543	3,629	3,639	3,676
<i>Total capacity</i>	"	<i>194,023</i>	<i>193,084</i>	<i>199,234</i>	<i>197,429</i>	<i>197,840</i>	<i>203,374</i>
Site occupancy rates	%	31.3	22.5	22.0	24.6	32.4	23.8
Gross takings from accom- modation	\$'000	27,623	20,741	22,861	26,921	32,295	25,828

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

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
Total	13,548,448	100.0

Internal travel

National Travel Survey

In 1977-78, the Bureau of Transport Economics (BTE) in Canberra conducted a survey of non-urban travel known as the National Travel Survey (NTS) details are available on request from the BTE.

National Monitor on Domestic Tourism (DTM)

A survey on the travel behaviour of Australian tourists was commissioned by the Australian Travel Research Council for the year 1973-74. The survey obtained details for trips between one night and three month's duration, to a destination 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, Territory and Commonwealth body with responsibility for advising Commonwealth and State/Territory Tourism Ministers, commissioned the Roy Morgan Research Centre to conduct a survey of domestic tourism similar to the Australian Travel Survey. The survey, known as the Domestic Tourism Monitor, began in April 1978 and is in its fifth year. State and Territory tourism authorities also provide details relating to their areas.

Approximately 1,100 householders throughout Australia are being interviewed each weekend. For all domestic trips taken by Australian households of at least one night to destinations at least 40 km from the respondent's place of residence, details are recorded of the purpose of the trip, mode of transport, type of accommodation, length of stay and main destination.

This type of information is cross-classified according to various characteristics such as age, sex, occupation, place of residence and income. Data are also available on the characteristics of non-travellers.

Overseas travel

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

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

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

Short-term movement is defined as comprising 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.

SUMMARY OF SHORT-TERM TRAVELLER STATISTICS

	<i>Overseas visitors</i>		<i>Australian residents</i>	
	<i>Arriving in</i>	<i>Departing from</i>	<i>Departing from</i>	<i>Arriving in</i>
	<i>Australia</i>	<i>Australia</i>	<i>Australia</i>	<i>Australia</i>
Annual average—				
1966-70	297,275	308,321	258,824	259,700
1971-75	475,925	479,015	647,608	631,446
1976-80	684,718	655,413	1,077,331	1,062,097
Year—				
1976	531,813	512,467	973,799	968,224
1977	563,282	540,943	971,253	973,677
1978	630,594	597,123	1,062,234	1,029,482
1979	793,345	752,440	1,175,768	1,144,334
1980	904,558	874,090	1,203,603	1,194,768
1981	936,727	900,376	1,217,299	1,181,387

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

The categories shown in the previous table are cross-classified by various characteristics listed above and resulting statistics are shown in considerable detail in quarterly and annual publications. Certain unpublished information is available on request. Selected traveller statistics are shown in the following tables.

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

OVERSEAS VISITORS AND AUSTRALIAN RESIDENTS: SHORT-TERM ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES
BY MONTH OF ARRIVAL OR DEPARTURE, AUSTRALIA, 1981
(Persons)

<i>Month</i>	<i>Overseas visitors</i>		<i>Australian residents</i>	
	<i>Arriving</i>	<i>Departing</i>	<i>Departing</i>	<i>Returning</i>
January	69,566	105,006	88,936	143,403
February	78,701	75,118	77,148	84,177
March	84,300	88,095	109,014	90,105
April	67,803	75,032	103,973	86,786
May	63,119	72,212	113,049	98,220
June	72,592	57,060	99,061	97,233
July	81,198	69,023	104,455	93,372
August	74,985	78,293	109,416	96,102
September	62,782	67,150	92,937	113,606
October	80,276	71,390	88,653	111,638
November	88,346	78,285	90,467	97,412
December	113,059	63,714	140,191	69,312
Total	936,727	900,376	1,217,299	1,181,387
Sea travellers as a percentage of Total	0.49	0.33	0.58	0.48

AUSTRALIAN RESIDENTS DEPARTING—SHORT-TERM MOVEMENT: STATED PURPOSE OF JOURNEY AND INTENDED LENGTH OF STAY, 1981 (a)

(Persons)

<i>Intended length of stay</i>	<i>Stated purpose of journey</i>								<i>Total</i>
	<i>Con- vention</i>	<i>Business</i>	<i>Accom- panying business traveller</i>	<i>Visiting relatives</i>	<i>Holiday</i>	<i>Employ- ment</i>	<i>Edu- cation</i>	<i>Other and not stated</i>	
Under 1 week	2,093	24,294	1,464	3,181	12,620	1,805	212	3,362	49,031
1 week and under 2 weeks	10,163	34,036	3,388	14,168	167,539	1,319	2,026	8,522	241,160
2 weeks and under 3 weeks	5,317	26,140	3,171	20,367	198,811	1,743	1,427	7,864	264,840
3 weeks and under 1 month	2,968	16,618	1,928	24,505	87,286	839	1,031	4,457	139,633
1 month and under 2 months	3,535	23,674	3,545	65,749	109,737	2,689	1,577	7,752	218,259
2 months and under 3 months	922	7,910	1,431	38,682	52,288	1,190	944	3,970	107,337
3 months and under 6 months	534	4,942	1,374	35,567	46,497	2,645	1,217	4,297	97,072
6 months and under 9 months	*	2,570	1,789	13,993	19,637	2,313	745	3,113	44,242
9 months and under 12 months	*	2,089	2,527	6,870	11,802	4,753	1,913	4,027	34,000
Not definite, not stated	390	1,321	806	3,010	8,736	497	361	6,603	21,726
Total	26,022	143,593	21,423	226,090	714,955	19,794	11,452	53,970	1,217,299

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

OVERSEAS VISITORS ARRIVING—SHORT-TERM MOVEMENT: STATED PURPOSE OF JOURNEY AND INTENDED LENGTH OF STAY, 1981 (a)

(Persons)

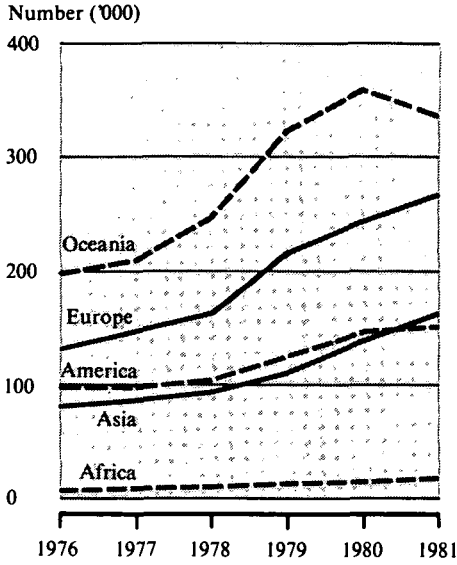
<i>Intended length of stay</i>	<i>Stated purpose of journey</i>								<i>Total</i>	
	<i>In transit</i>	<i>Con- ven- tion</i>	<i>Busi- ness</i>	<i>Accom- panying business travel- ler</i>	<i>Visiting rela- tives</i>	<i>Holi- day</i>	<i>Em- poy- ment</i>	<i>Edu- cation</i>		<i>Other and not stated</i>
Under 1 week	62,598	2,650	36,191	1,986	8,231	59,356	963	436	7,271	179,682
1 week and under 2 weeks	*	6,525	38,659	2,909	23,851	90,305	493	1,061	7,702	171,584
2 weeks and under 3 weeks	*	3,387	20,282	1,954	35,475	72,702	571	856	5,972	141,216
3 weeks and under 1 month	*	837	5,836	479	35,290	39,954	226	246	2,971	85,858
1 month and under 2 months	*	1,045	11,092	919	82,389	56,409	612	1,232	6,334	160,053
2 months and under 3 months	*	174	2,862	519	31,250	18,277	576	1,495	2,589	57,754
3 months and under 6 months	*	131	3,060	1,287	34,254	20,213	2,556	3,789	3,444	68,741
6 months and under 9 months	*	*	1,339	623	13,292	9,745	3,211	1,440	2,267	31,944
9 months and under 12 months	*	*	1,380	953	3,961	6,421	7,110	4,279	2,708	26,829
Not definite, not stated	*	344	1,540	352	3,435	3,896	622	386	2,488	13,063
Total	62,772	15,117	122,241	11,983	271,430	377,278	16,938	15,221	43,746	936,727

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

The average intended length of stay abroad of Australian residents departing in 1981 for short-term visits abroad was 54 days. The average intended length of stay in Australia by short-term visitors from overseas was 49 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.

**VISITOR ARRIVALS, SHORT TERM,
BY USUAL RESIDENCE, 1976 TO 1981**



**RESIDENT DEPARTURES, SHORT TERM,
BY REGION OF INTENDED STAY, 1976 TO 1981**

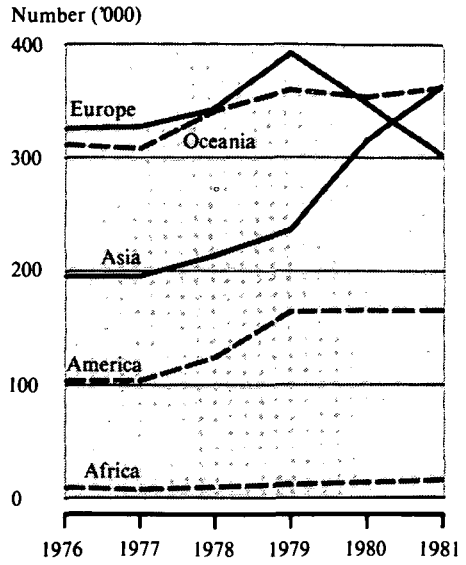


PLATE 49

**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, 1981 (b)**

Country of residence (visitors) and country of intended stay (residents)	Overseas visitors arriving—intended length of stay						Australian residents departing—intended length of stay					
	Under 1 week	1 week and under 1 month	1 month and under 3 months	3 months and under 12 months	Not definite, not stated, etc.	Total	Under 1 week	1 week and under 1 month	1 month and under 3 months	3 months and under 12 months	Not definite, not stated, etc.	Total
Africa -												
South Africa	2,336	3,719	4,176	1,528	140	11,897	*	2,176	4,025	1,555	*	7,871
Other	1,102	1,779	2,340	1,010	156	6,390	190	2,847	3,329	2,140	151	8,656
Total, Africa	3,438	5,498	6,516	2,538	296	18,287	240	5,023	7,354	3,695	216	16,527
America—												
Canada	3,404	13,215	8,783	5,167	379	30,948	*	3,744	6,914	3,021	172	13,902
U.S. America	28,388	53,899	20,646	9,422	1,609	113,964	2,205	72,930	51,052	15,626	1,641	143,454
Other	1,881	2,003	1,306	1,435	363	6,987	*	1,202	3,717	3,041	220	8,189
Total, America	33,673	69,117	30,735	16,024	2,351	151,899	2,265	77,876	61,683	21,688	2,033	165,545
Asia												
Hong Kong	2,501	9,269	3,632	1,502	193	17,095	4,159	50,703	6,739	3,056	743	65,401
India	1,298	1,366	1,247	794	104	4,810	*	3,075	5,516	2,270	181	11,123
Indonesia	4,862	6,549	2,230	1,128	304	15,074	2,124	69,530	7,595	2,960	874	83,083
Israel	156	365	853	504	*	1,906	*	640	2,605	1,173	*	4,509
Japan	29,475	18,747	2,085	2,520	872	53,699	999	13,138	3,621	1,129	325	19,211
Malaysia	2,749	7,954	5,189	3,904	244	20,040	1,094	21,832	8,790	3,513	522	35,749
Philippines	1,738	2,357	1,548	1,105	232	6,980	781	18,073	6,501	1,358	299	27,013
Singapore	3,559	10,524	3,773	1,535	231	19,621	6,596	51,026	7,795	2,755	1,048	69,220
Thailand	1,002	2,467	1,230	697	136	5,531	290	9,321	2,312	900	210	13,033
Other and unspecified	4,083	5,767	3,839	3,138	476	17,306	382	13,112	9,422	10,679	406	34,001
Total, Asia	51,423	65,365	25,626	16,827	2,820	162,062	16,506	250,450	60,896	29,793	4,698	362,343
Europe -												
Austria	457	726	1,266	650	132	3,230	*	730	1,984	872	*	3,718
France	1,627	2,749	2,364	1,545	*	8,376	*	2,244	4,959	1,797	101	9,173
Germany(a)	5,916	9,377	16,175	7,008	580	39,055	*	3,614	9,836	4,389	219	18,129
Greece	498	540	1,094	2,680	196	5,007	*	1,841	7,465	17,160	591	27,127
Italy	1,198	2,622	4,128	3,821	387	12,154	100	3,374	16,260	13,040	770	33,545
Netherlands	1,655	4,173	8,728	3,295	160	18,010	*	1,598	6,544	2,958	100	11,221
Switzerland	1,410	2,355	2,979	2,271	108	9,121	*	1,134	2,403	1,133	*	4,762
U.K. and Ireland	12,130	37,788	61,378	33,302	1,360	145,957	632	20,138	57,051	45,810	2,067	155,697
U.S.S.R.	130	*	142	181	*	569	*	291	451	112	*	874
Yugoslavia	271	423	1,728	2,839	116	5,376	*	560	6,027	7,833	280	14,730
Other and unspecified	3,345	5,073	5,055	5,358	418	19,260	*	2,066	10,554	9,675	372	22,729
Total, Europe	28,637	65,922	105,037	62,950	3,569	266,115	1,152	37,590	153,534	104,779	4,650	301,705
Oceania												
Fiji	3,424	3,115	2,798	1,105	192	10,633	1,917	68,292	2,527	1,105	1,098	74,940
New Caledonia	1,614	2,891	2,845	621	261	8,231	896	19,306	508	220	466	21,395
Papua New Guinea	6,514	7,610	7,017	3,175	341	24,657	3,171	11,625	4,032	5,447	516	24,792
New Zealand	48,166	176,427	34,743	22,198	2,837	284,372	19,918	151,604	31,082	6,753	3,013	212,371
Norfolk Island	342	516	256	*	*	1,160	1,558	8,621	415	*	140	10,822
Vanuatu	250	248	170	177	*	857	236	3,900	169	104	100	4,510
Other	1,748	1,191	1,466	1,196	152	5,755	742	8,456	1,904	1,039	202	12,340
Total, Oceania	62,058	191,998	49,295	28,517	3,795	335,665	28,438	271,804	40,637	14,756	5,535	361,170
Other	453	757	598	658	233	2,699	430	2,889	1,492	604	4,594	10,009
Total	179,682	398,658	217,807	127,514	13,063	936,727	49,031	645,633	325,596	175,314	21,726	1,217,299

(a) Comprises the German Democratic Republic and the Federal Republic of Germany. (b) Asterisk (*) denotes that figures are subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes.