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CULTURE, RECREATION, ENVIRONMENT AND TOURISM

Culture is essential to a shared sense of quality of life, and takes many forms. At a national level these forms range across cultural heritage, creative and performing arts, film and video, radio and television, sports and games, language and religious practice, adult education, active attachment to custom and place, and activities around the conservation and enjoyment of the natural environment.

Tourism is closely bound to cultural life. Cultural venues and events attract visitors; events and institutions are linked both to tourist patronage and to support from local populations; while a general perception of cultural vitality is an important factor in drawing visits from overseas.

This chapter reviews cultural activity supported by the Commonwealth and its agencies, and by national non-government cultural organisations.

Statistics on travel and tourism, complementing the monitoring and promoting role of government, are also included.

CULTURAL HERITAGE

Australia's heritage is drawn from cultural environments, both built and natural, in all their aspects. The built environment includes Aboriginal sites of all types—from cave paintings to fish-traps and carved trees. Historic places such as old residential and commercial buildings, shipwrecks, parks and gardens are also included. The natural environment ranges from national parks, nature reserves, habitats of endangered species and wilderness areas, to outstanding geological features and landscapes. Sites and objects of scientific, archaeological and social importance are also included.

The functions of identifying, cataloguing, surveying, conserving and protecting the national heritage are shared between governments and statutory authorities, with assistance from community organisations, such as the National Trusts in each State, and individuals.

Consolidated statistics relating to cultural heritage are not available, although information on specific funding programs, such as the National Estate Grants Program, and discrete activity by individual organisations is published in various annual reports and, for broader sectors, through the reports of special inquiries.

The Register of the National Estate, compiled and maintained by the Australian Heritage Commission, is the national list of all those parts of Australia's natural, historic and Aboriginal heritage which should be kept for present and future generations.

Governments support delineation and conservation of heritage material through the funding of public collections, the establishment of statutory authorities charged with providing policy

advice and undertaking or sponsoring research, and administration of grants in support of heritage related activity.

While the Commonwealth Government works in partnership with State and Territory governments, it also undertakes heritage activities on its own account where implications of these actions go beyond State or local boundaries; for example the nomination of sites for world heritage listing, the protection of Aboriginal heritage and advice about proposals which might affect the National Estate. These functions are administered by, respectively, the Department of the Arts, Sport, the Environment, Tourism and Territories; the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Commission; and the Australian Heritage Commission.

Aboriginal Cultural Heritage

History

Aborigines have lived in Australia for at least 40,000 years. As pre-settlement Aborigines left no written records, deduction from archaeological and anthropological evidence is the principal process in amending and advancing new theories about their history.

Aborigines are generally thought to have originated on the south-east Asian mainland and to have come to Australia over an island network that existed during the last Ice Age. The sea was then much lower and the greatest distance between islands probably only 60 kilometres. The sea travel that was undertaken by these early migrants is believed to be the earliest evidence of sea navigation by humankind.

Some scientists suggest, on the findings of early human skeletal types, that there may have been two or more migrations of different peoples who eventually merged to become modern Australian Aborigines.

For tens of thousands of years Australia was isolated from the island archipelagos to its north. In this time the Aborigines developed a materially simple but highly complex culture.

Aborigines lived as hunter-gatherers, often moving in a seasonal pattern between permanent or semi-permanent encampments. The types of foods hunted and collected varied widely but studies of Aboriginal foods have concluded that traditional diets were often highly nutritious and well balanced.

Groups of people who spoke a common language held hunting rights and religious sanction over particular areas. The size of the pre-colonial Aboriginal population is not known with accuracy, but estimates range from 300,000 to more than one million. At the start of the colonial period there were about 200 languages and many more dialects.

Despite their linguistic diversity, Aborigines shared central themes in their traditions. They saw humankind as part of nature. They identified, in a variety of forms, great creatures, heroes of a creation era generally referred to as the Dreamtime, which travelled through the land giving it form.

Although groups were bound to their local environment by systems of belief expressed in oral tradition, art, songs, dance and social relationships there is evidence of long distance travel. Aborigines had disciplined societies with complex kinship structures. Authority within small groups was held by older people who had earned the right to enforce laws.

Archaeology

Governor Arthur Phillip was the supervisor of the first excavation in Australia in 1788 when he had an Aboriginal gravesite opened and presumed from the ashes found that Aborigines cremated their dead.

But the archaeology of Aboriginal Australia did not become established as an academic discipline until the 1960s and the appointment of John Mulvaney to the chair of prehistory at the Australian National University in Canberra.

Since that time there has been a vigorous growth in the amount of archaeological research carried out in Australia.

Evidence has led to the general acceptance that Australia has been occupied by humans for at least 40,000 years. A fossilised skull found in the Willandra Lakes area in South Australia has been dated, using the electron spin resonance (ESR) technique, as being between 30,000 and 50,000 years old.

Other claims have been made for an antiquity for human occupation in Australia in excess of 100,000 years, but the claims are not proven or widely accepted.

One of the more recent, is the claim of Dr Gurdip Singh from the Australian National University that a core from the bed of Lake George near Canberra, which shows a sudden increase in burning about 120,000 years ago, is evidence of human activity.

Dr Steve Webb of Bond University, who found a human skull fragment in the Lake Eyre region in 1988, has claimed that the fragment might be as old as 130,000 to 150,000 years. Analysis of the fluorine content of the bone fragment showed that it might be contemporary with extinct giant creatures which roamed Australia in the ice age.

Aboriginal people have been indicating for a long time that they wish to have control of their own heritage and a number of Aboriginals have conservation and ranger jobs. There are a growing number of Aboriginal students of museum studies, conservation and prehistory.

Australian archaeology is now taking its place on the world stage and its practitioners are increasingly being invited to participate in overseas publications, forums and conferences.

The contributions which Australian archaeologists are making are recognised as of relevance to global questions concerning human evolution, adaptation and cultural development. This is a far cry from 10 or 20 years ago when Australia was little more than a footnote in world prehistory.

Australian Institute of Aboriginal Studies

The Australian Institute of Aboriginal Studies was established by the Commonwealth Parliament in 1964. Its functions are to promote Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander studies in areas such as the arts, education, languages, health, history, archaeology, sociology and anthropology.

Based in Canberra with a staff of 57, the Institute's affairs are conducted by a 22 member council, while day to day business is directed by the Principal.

The Institute is now central to Aboriginal studies research. It is the largest library resource centre for information about the traditional and contemporary cultures and life styles of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people. Tapes, pictures and photographs which are unique records of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander culture are preserved in environmentally controlled vaults.

The Institute supports research through the provision of grants and the employment of research staff, including visiting research fellows, and publishes some of the works resulting from the research and material from other sources. It publishes books on all aspects of Aboriginal studies: microfiche, musical recordings on disc and cassette, a twice yearly journal, an annual bibliography of material accessioned into the library and an annual report.

The Institute's film unit has been responsible for producing or sponsoring a wide variety of ethnographic films. The unit has also expanded into video production.

Aboriginal heritage protection

The Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Commission has responsibility for the administration of the *Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Heritage Protection Act 1984*.

The Act preserves and protects places, areas and objects of particular significance to Aboriginal tradition. Initially enacted as interim legislation in June 1984, the Act was amended during 1986 to remove the clause relating to its expiration two years after enactment. The Act was amended in 1987 to incorporate provisions for the preservation of Aboriginal cultural heritage in Victoria.

The legislation complements existing State and Territory laws, and is intended to be used only as a last resort where those laws do not provide effective protection from injury or desecration for significant Aboriginal areas and objects.

Aboriginal art

Australian Aboriginal art represents possibly the oldest living continuous art tradition in the world and is the product of a culture which has developed over a period in excess of 40,000 years. Traditionally art was, and is, integrated with community life and the spiritual beliefs of Aboriginal people. The various forms of artistic expression, the visual arts, music, song and dance are inextricably connected and often serve to represent and enhance sacred stories and beliefs about the spirit ancestors who created and shaped the land and who gave to their descendants all sacred law, customs and ritual. *See also* Aboriginal Cultural Activity within this chapter.

National Estate

The Commonwealth Government, in conjunction with States and Territories, actively seeks the protection of Australia's national estate.

Australian Heritage Commission

The Australian Heritage Commission, established under the *Australian Heritage Commission Act 1975*, advises the Commonwealth Government on the protection of the National Estate. In summary, its responsibilities are to:

- prepare and maintain a register of national estate places;
- advise the Minister of the Arts, Sport, the Environment, Tourism and Territories on all matters relating to the national estate; and
- develop policies and programs for research, professional training and public education.

The Australian Heritage Commission consists of a part-time chairman and up to six part-time commissioners with interests in the natural and cultural environment. The Commission is supported by a secretariat located in Canberra.

In 1988–89, the Commission's appropriation was \$2.6 million, with a human resource allocation of 28 staff years.

Register of the National Estate

The Commission's major task is the development of the Register of the National Estate.

The term 'national estate' is a very broad-ranging concept. In the legislation, the national estate is defined as:

- ... those places, being components of the natural environment of Australia, or the cultural environment of Australia, that have aesthetic, historic, scientific or social significance or other special value for future generations as well as for the present generation.

It thus consists of all those places which have been identified as worth keeping and handing on to future generations. Such places include wildlife habitats, natural ecosystems, landscapes of great beauty, grand buildings and structures, humble dwellings, work places,

ruins, sites of historic events and Aboriginal places such as dreaming tracks, rock art sites, ceremonial and archaeological sites. Portable objects, such as paintings and works of art are not included.

At 30 June 1989, the number of places in the Register of the National Estate totalled 8,824. Another 232 places were included in the Interim List.

Advising the Federal Government

The Commission recommends to its Minister, currently the Minister for the Arts, Sport, the Environment, Tourism and Territories, possible action required where major national estate areas are threatened; and provides advice to other Federal Ministers and agencies inter alia:

- under Section 30 of the Act, where other Commonwealth agencies may be proposing actions which could have an impact on a place in the Register;
- on foreign investment proposals which could affect places in the Register;
- on the disposal of Commonwealth property where registered places could be involved;
- on environmental impact statements; and
- on other major national estate issues.

National Estate Grants Program

This Program is the Commonwealth Government's major financial contribution to the conservation of the National Estate and some \$44 million has been allocated to more than 3,200 projects since the NEGP was introduced in 1973. The Program is designed to help the States and Territories, and organisations within them, to conserve the national estate. It operates by means of agreements between the Commonwealth and each State and the Northern Territory.

The Program is coordinated by the Australian Heritage Commission which has regular contact with State and Territory authorities responsible for heritage matters. The Australian Heritage Commission uses consequent documentation in its compilation and maintenance of the Register of the National Estate.

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

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

A major undertaking during 1987-88 was the updating and refinement of the criteria upon which the Commission assesses nominations to the Register of the National Estate and decides whether or not to list them.

During the year, the Commission allocated almost \$200,000 under its own small research program, the Australian Heritage Research Program. It also spent \$250,000 on its community relations program which is designed to increase public awareness of National Estate issues. Activities under the latter program included educational resources, publications, film production, workshops and seminars, the establishment of a national bibliographical database, HERA, and the operation of a small specialised library.

Australian Heritage Research Program

In 1983, the Australian Heritage Commission established the Australian Heritage Research Program (AHRP) to fund major national surveys and deserving projects which directly assist the Commission to carry out its statutory role.

The objectives of the AHRP are to:

- increase understanding and further knowledge of the National Estate;
- identify and document places of national estate significance;
- improve documentation on places that are part of the National Estate;

- generate, through studies, nominations of places for entry in the Register of the National Estate;
- conserve, improve and present the National Estate; and
- further training, education and information exchange on national estate issues.

During 1988–89, the Commission allocated \$217,000 to projects under this Program.

National Trusts

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

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

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

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

The various Trusts have established heritage registers which collectively list more than 23,000 places throughout Australia including buildings, urban areas, landscapes and industrial sites.

Historic shipwrecks

Around Australia's coastline lie many old shipwrecks of historic value. The oldest recorded shipwreck in Australian waters is that of the *Tryall* (1622), an English whaling vessel which sank off Western Australia.

Vessels which navigated oceans to reach Australia for trade, commerce and transport carried all the necessities to sustain life for the voyage. Many such vessels were wrecked and have been preserved to a greater or lesser degree in the seabed environment and are thus time-capsules revealing the customs and skills of an earlier age.

Notable examples are the old Dutch wrecks off Western Australia, the *Batavia* (1629), *Gilt Dragon* (1656), *Zuytdorp* (1712) and *Zeewijk* (1727) and the British ships HMS *Sirius* (1790), wrecked off Norfolk Island and the *Pandora* (1791), wrecked on the Great Barrier Reef.

Shipwrecks provide direct evidence of the exploration of Australia, of the first industries such as sealing, whaling and trading, and of the perils facing convicts and migrants who voyaged to Australia. Relics of international maritime heritage are worthy of protection, conservation and study. Their importance for education, recreation and tourism is recognised by the Commonwealth *Historic Shipwrecks Act 1976* which applies to the coastal waters off all Australian States and Territories. Under this Act, any person finding the remains or relics of a previously unreported ship must notify its location to the Commonwealth Minister for the Arts, Sport, the Environment, Tourism and Territories. If the wreck is declared as being 'historic', the Minister is empowered to pay the finder a reward not exceeding \$50,000.

Protection of Movable Cultural Heritage

The *Protection of Movable Cultural Heritage Act 1986* provides safeguards for the retention of important elements of national cultural heritage by requiring export permits for all objects of cultural significance which owners wish to send or take out of the country.

One category of objects, the loss of which would cause irreplaceable damage to Australia's cultural heritage, will not be allowed to leave, namely objects of Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander heritage comprising bark and log coffins, human remains, rock art, and carved trees.

Objects that may be exported (temporarily or permanently) at the discretion of the Minister of the Arts, Tourism and Territories include:

- archaeological and ethnographic objects;
- Aboriginal heritage objects;
- objects of geological, scientific or technological interest;
- military objects;
- pieces of decorative art, fine arts, books, film and sound recordings;
- numismatic and philatelic objects;
- objects of social history.

National Collections

The Commonwealth has maintained extensive collections since Federation. The establishment of the Historic Memorials Committee in 1911 and the establishment of the Australian War Memorial and the Australian Institute of Anatomy in the mid 1920s signalled acceptance by the Commonwealth Government of its role to acquire, display and maintain national collections. The collections of the Parliamentary and National Libraries had a similar early start.

Almost all government institutions since Federation have maintained collections in recognition of the nation's development and cultural identity, and of the value which future generations would place on them. Even comparatively new institutions such as the Australian National Gallery, the National Museum of Australia and the National Film and Sound Archive have origins going back some considerable time.

Australian War Memorial

The Australian War Memorial commemorates Australian servicemen and women who died as a result of wars or war-like operations, from the Sudan campaigns to Vietnam. The Memorial building opened in Canberra in 1941.

The commemorative area includes the glass-mosaic Hall of Memory, cloisters containing bronze panels of the Roll of Honour bearing 102,000 names, and the courtyard in which there is a Pool of Reflection and the Eternal Flame. 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.

The Memorial also fulfils its commemorative role by being a significant museum, art gallery, and centre of research into Australian military history. It also houses one of Australia's finest military bookshops. The Memorial's vast and varied collections include over 50,000 war relics ranging from aircraft to commemorative badges, 25,000 works of art including oils, watercolours, drawings, sculptures and posters, as well as extensive valuable official and personal documents and audio-visual records. The Memorial houses 50 Victoria Crosses, the largest such collection in the world. The War Memorial and its surrounds were entered in the Register of the National Estate in 1981, and attract approximately one million visitors each year.

Australian National Botanic Gardens

The Australian National Botanic Gardens occupy a 90 hectare site on the lower slopes of Black Mountain in Canberra. Over 40 hectares of this site are developed at this stage. Officially opened in 1970, they comprise the largest living collection of Australian native

plants with over 6,000 species in cultivation. The associated herbarium houses over 193,000 specimens. An annexe of approximately 80 hectares was established at Jervis Bay in 1951 for research 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. There are over 400,000 visits to the Gardens each year.

An Information Centre containing displays, leaflets and a bookshop, educational facilities and the Banksia Centre, with its special garden and activity programs for disabled people, are part of the community services offered by the Gardens to international, interstate and local visitors.

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

The Australian Biological Resources Study (ABRS) which publishes the *Flora of Australia* and the *Fauna of Australia* is based at the Gardens.

Australian National Gallery

The Australian National Gallery in Canberra was established in 1975. The building was officially opened in 1982 and houses the National Collection which can be viewed in 11 main galleries over three levels.

The objective of the Australian National Gallery is to increase awareness, appreciation and understanding of the visual arts by developing and maintaining a National Collection of works of art in all media and across all geographic boundaries. The Australian National Gallery interprets that Collection and other collections to present a range of programs in the Gallery and elsewhere for the enjoyment, education and stimulation of all Australians.

It is the aim of the Australian National Gallery to acquire single works of art or collections of undisputed excellence. The Collection will, in the fullness of time, show Australian art against the art of the rest of the world. The Australian National Gallery seeks to make the National Collection accessible to all Australians.

Australian Art

This collection is comprehensive and represents the highest achievements of Australian Aboriginal artists and the continuing traditions of their art. It also represents the history of Australian art from the time of European settlement to present day. All major figures and movements including fine and applied arts, architecture and design, and folk art are represented.

Western Art

The collection of international art seeks to provide some experience of the greatest achievements of Western Art for the benefit of those Australians who may never see such works elsewhere.

Attention is given to works which mark moments of change, innovation or summation of artistic styles. The collection covers all media and places particular emphasis on documenting contemporary art (post 1930).

Prints and illustrated books

The Gallery is building a comprehensive collection of graphic art of the last 200 years.

Photography collection

This collection is divided into two parts of equal importance, Australian and International.

Arts of Oceania, Africa and the Americas

This collection is designed to show the characteristics of the art of Melanesia, Micronesia, Polynesia, Africa, Pre-Columbian America, the North American Indians and Inuit, to reveal an art different in scope, expression and feeling from the Western tradition and the traditions of Asian art.

Asian Art

This collection represents both the fine arts and tribal arts of Asian, the Middle-East, and South-East Asia.

National Museum of Australia

The National Museum of Australia was established under the *National Museum of Australia Act 1980*. In 1983 the developmental plan was accepted in principle by the Commonwealth Government which also selected a site of 88 hectares in Canberra. On current planning the museum is expected to open in 2001.

The Museum is a unique concept as a museum of national history which will have three main themes: the history of the Australian Aboriginal people; the history of non-Aboriginal people; and the interaction of people with the Australian environment. Planning of the Museum's long-term development and its exhibition and acquisitions programs in particular have reflected the essentially inter-related and complementary nature of these themes.

In September 1986 the Museum's Visitor Information Centre was opened to the public. A discovery trail has also been developed along a scenic part of Lake Burley Griffin adjacent to the Museum site.

For further details on the National Museum of Australia see the special article within *Year Book Australia* No. 72.

Australian National Maritime Museum

In June 1985 the Australian Government announced plans to establish a National Maritime Museum at Darling Harbour, Sydney. Its objective is to increase knowledge, appreciation and enjoyment of Australia's past and continuing involvement with the sea through the acquisition, preservation and presentation of Australian maritime history, including floating exhibits berthed at wharves:

- *Akarana*—An 1888 gaff rigged racing cutter and New Zealand's Bicentennial gift to Australia;
- *John Louis*—a pearling lugger;
- *Krait*, *Advance* and *Vampire*—a commando raider, patrol boat and a destroyer representing the RAN;
- *Hong Hai*—a Vietnamese 'boat people' fishing vessel.

At the Museum's opening in late 1990 there will be six exhibition themes: Discovery—the finding of Australia; Passengers—the long sea voyage; Commerce—the working sea; Navy—protecting Australia; Leisure—sun, surf and sails; and Australia/USA—linked by the sea.

National Science and Technology Centre

In 1980 Australia's first hands-on science centre—*Questacon*—was established in Canberra under the auspices of the Australian National University. It attracted a great deal of attention nationally and this eventually resulted in the establishment of the National Science and Technology Centre.

In 1984 the Australian Bicentennial Authority (ABA) submitted a proposal to the Government for the establishment of a national science centre and suggested that the Japanese nation be invited to consider, as its Bicentennial gift, contributing to its construction thus making it a joint Australia—Japan bicentennial project. The Japanese accepted the invitation and their Government contributed \$5 million towards the cost of the building and this was matched by a similar amount from the Japanese private sector. The total capital cost of the building was \$19.6 million.

In June 1985 the Government agreed to proceed with the establishment of a National Science and Technology Centre in Canberra. Construction commenced in June 1986 and the Centre was opened to the public in October 1988 with the official opening ceremony

held on 23 November 1988. The building is located in Canberra's Parliamentary triangle only a short distance from the new and old Parliament Houses. It stands close to the shores of Lake Burley Griffin near the National Library of Australia, the High Court and the Australian National Gallery.

In September 1988 Questacon closed its doors and its contents, goodwill and Explainer staff transferred to the new Centre. The Centre contains five galleries each of which currently contains a separate interactive exhibition. There is a 220 seat lecture theatre, large workshop for the construction and maintenance of exhibits, a science shop and a cafeteria.

During its first twelve months of operation the Centre has attracted approximately 500,000 visitors. In addition the Centre has reached a wider audience through the operations of the Questacon Science Circus—a travelling exhibition which began in 1985. Since then the Circus has travelled extensively around Australia.

The Centre has already demonstrated that it is a powerful tool for influencing public thinking about science and technology. The Centre has only just begun to make its presence felt both in the national capital and, more importantly, throughout Australia. Its role is to continue to provide entertaining and instructive ways of introducing people to scientific concepts through the medium of interactive exhibits. The Centre's philosophy is to show the relevance of scientific concepts by illustrating how they are used in our society.

Archives and Records

While general interest in archives in Australia was aroused following the celebration of the centenary of the colony of New South Wales in 1888, it was not until the twentieth century that measures were taken for the preservation, storage and servicing of original records. Initially, major libraries throughout Australia undertook the collection of historical records from both official and private sources. Today, archives and records organisations exist for government records at Commonwealth and State level. Some State and Territory archives were established, since 1961, as separate authorities (New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Tasmania and the Northern Territory). Others still operate broadly under State library control.

In addition, archives have been established by some churches, business corporations, universities and city councils. The Australian War Memorial collects private material concerning Australians at war and is also a custodian of certain official Commonwealth records relating to wars or war-like operations. Other corporate and private records continue to be collected by some of the State archives offices, libraries and universities.

Many of these bodies in the archives or records field are members of the Australian Council of Archives which provides a means of promoting cooperation on issues of common concern.

Australian Archives

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

Townsville. Services to government agencies and the public are available from this regional network. The central office of the Australian Archives is located in Canberra.

The *Archives Act 1983*, which came into effect on 6 June 1984, provides the Archives with a statutory basis for its operations and institutes arrangements for the management and proper disposition of the vast body of records created by Commonwealth agencies, past and present. The Act provides for the gathering and provision of information about Commonwealth agencies and their records; the means by which the disposal of records is authorised; and for the storage and preservation of records.

By providing a legislatively based system of public access covering Commonwealth records more than 30 years old, the Archives Act complements the provisions of the *Freedom of Information Act 1982*. Together, these two Acts provide a comprehensive system of public access covering all classes of Commonwealth records.

In 1987, following changes in Administrative Arrangements, the Australian Archives was placed within the Administrative Services portfolio. This change reflects the Australian Archives' role as a central service agency with responsibility for the Commonwealth government program concerning the management of all records generated by Commonwealth administration since Federation.

The Records Information Service (RINSE), a database of information about the structure and function of government agencies and their records, is held on the Australian Archives' computer and forms the basis of its finding aids. Information held on the database is accessible on-line (to Archives' staff) and in computer-output-microfiche format. The microfiche forms the body of the first part of the Australian National Guide to Archival Material (ANGAM I) which serves as the main public finding aid. A separate database, ANGAM II, covers the public access status of items held by the Australian Archives, the Australian War Memorial and other Commonwealth agencies. It is available on microfiche and on-line to the public for item and subject searches.

Work continued in 1988-89 on the loading of information about the War Memorial's holdings for presentation in the microfiche ANGAM III, which will complement ANGAM I. Investigations about the possible extension and enhancement of the database continued. In 1988-89 work also continued on the refinement of the computerised Physical Control System (PCS) implemented in 1987-88. PCS documents and provides a range of management information on the quantity, type, location, retrieval activity and destruction of records transferred to the Archives' custody.

At 30 June 1989 Australian Archives' holdings throughout Australia totalled 452,420 shelf metres of records, including 138,390 metres of permanent value material. In 1988-89, 2,325 official reference inquiries from agencies were received, 335,332 items were lent or returned to departments and authorities and 209,326 were consulted by officials in the repositories. During the same period 17,230 public reference inquiries were received and 27,897 items were consulted by the public in search rooms. The Australian Archives had an average staffing level of 383 for the year 1988-89.

National Film and Sound Archive—NFSA

The National Film and Sound Archive was established by the Commonwealth Government in April 1984 and is located in the former Institute of Anatomy building in Canberra. The NFSA collects and preserves the moving image and recorded sound heritage of Australia, and provides a range of access services to the media industry, researchers, educators and the public.

The NFSA collection includes: 500,000 radio and gramophone discs; 50,000 film and television productions; 800,000 posters, still photographs, documents and related items; 50,000 film, radio and television scripts; 19,000 phonograph cylinders; 30,000 audio tapes; 15,000 piano rolls.

LIBRARY SERVICES

The Commonwealth supports a range of library services in areas not otherwise served by State systems. These include a concentration of functions appropriate to the national reference, curatorial and bibliographic services provided by the National Library of Australia, and more specialised services provided from other government departments.

National Library of Australia

The National Library of Australia was formally established in Canberra in 1961 when, by Act of the Australian Parliament, it was separated from the Commonwealth Parliamentary Library. The objectives of the library are to increase awareness, appreciation and understanding of Australia's cultural heritage through the development, preservation and promotion of the national collection of library materials; and to support the information and reference needs of Australian society by providing equitable access to nationwide information services and by fostering the coordinated development of those services both nationally and internationally.

The collections

The National Library collects Australian and overseas material giving emphasis to areas of the world of major significance to Australia's own political, social, economic and technological development. The collection currently contains 4.389 million volumes, including microform equivalents, together with 199,172 serial titles; 39,742 paintings, drawings and prints; 508,234 photographs; 7,799 shelf metres of manuscripts; 140,922 music scores; 387,734 maps; 22,644 films and video cassettes; and over 44,100 oral history and folklore tapes.

The Library has notable Australiana collections, such as the Petherick collection acquired in 1911, the Cook manuscripts acquired in 1923, together with other significant collections including the Mathews ornithological collection, the Ferguson collection, the O'Neill collection of children's literature, plays and personal papers of playwright David Williamson, entertainer Robyn Archer, the poet A.D. Hope and the political papers of Dame Dorothy Tangney. The Esso Research Fellowship in the Performing Arts was funded in 1988 to establish the Archive of Performing Arts at the Library. The Library is a major partner in, and coordinator of, the Australian Joint Copying Project, which microfilms records relating to Australia, held in Great Britain and Europe.

A particular focus is given to the region, with Asian, South-East Asian and Pacific collections of world class. Other notable collections include the Harold S. Williams collection of western language material on the opening up of Japan, the McLaren/Hume collection on Korean history, the Luce collection on Burma, and the Tooley collection of rare maps of Australia and South-East Asia.

National bibliographic control

The Library is responsible for developing and maintaining the collection of printed material published in Australia, acquired under the deposit provisions of the Copyright Act 1968, and as the national bibliographic centre compiles and publishes the *Australian National Bibliography* (ANB). The Library is the Australian National Centre for the International Serials Data System (ISDS) which assigns International Standard Serial Numbers (ISSN) to Australian serials, and the Australian Agency for International Standard Book Numbers (ISBN). The Library's cataloguing-in-publication (CIP) program supplies Australian publishers with cataloguing data for inclusion in published works and provides for the early creation and dissemination of machine readable records.

National Bibliographic Database—NBD

The NBD is created on a cooperative basis with other libraries and is used to produce the range of national union catalogues published by the Library in microfiche form; these include NUC:D (*National Union Catalogue of Library Materials for the Disabled*), NUC:N (*National Union Catalogue of Non-Book Materials*), NUCOM4 (*National Union Catalogue of Monographs*) formerly *ABN Catalogue*, and NUCOS (*National Union Catalogue of Serials*).

Online information services

The Library provides online information services in the life sciences (especially medicine) and Australian social sciences and humanities. They are delivered through two networks: the Australian MEDLINE Network (operated in conjunction with the Department of Community Services and Health) and the OZLINE Network. The OZLINE Network runs the Library's databases APAIS (*Australian Public Affairs Information Service*), AGP (*Australian Government Publications*), and ANB. Other databases include MAIS (*Multicultural Australia Information*), supplied by the Office of Multicultural Affairs, and CINCH, supplied by the Australian Institute of Criminology.

Australian Bibliographic Network—ABN

ABN, the Library's principal resource sharing service, provides access to the National Bibliographic Database (NBD) of 6.2 million records, delivers cataloguing data to Australian libraries and enables libraries to share their cataloguing effort to achieve significant cost savings. ABN also provides online access to nationwide information about the location of library materials, and supports interlibrary loan management. In June 1989 ABN had 909 members of which 309 were contributing data to the system. ABN can be accessed internationally.

Interlibrary lending

The Library operates a film and video lending service to organisations in Australia and participates in national and international interlibrary lending schemes. It makes monographs available on loan and supplies photocopies of serial and some other paper-based material not normally eligible for loan.

International and national coordination

The Library provides national representation on a number of international library and information organisations. These include UNESCO, the International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions (IFLA), the Conference of Directors of National Libraries, and the International MEDLARS Policy Advisory Group. The Library, in cooperation with other institutions contributes actively to the development and coordination of library and information services in Australia, playing an important role in areas such as resource sharing, preservation, standards, equity of access, and services to special groups, including Aboriginal people, people with disabilities, multicultural communities, and remote users.

Australian Council of Libraries and Information Services—ACLIS

ACLIS is a peak council which represents the views of all types of libraries in Australia. It is governed by an elected National Council and is serviced by a secretariat provided by the National Library of Australia. The Director-General is an ex-officio member of the National Council. Its role will be to present to governments at all levels a unified view on the importance and value of library and information services in Australia. The body came into existence on 1 July 1988, and has taken over many tasks formerly carried out by the Australian Advisory Council on Bibliographic Services (AACOBS) and the Australian Libraries and Information Council (ALIC). Both of these bodies were formally disbanded by 30 June 1988, and their assets and ongoing commitments largely passed to ACLIS.

Other Commonwealth Libraries

Patent Office Library

The library of the Australian Patent, Trademarks and Designs Office in Canberra contains approximately 14,000 books and a wide variety of periodicals and other literature relating to science, technology, industrial property (patents, trademarks and designs), law and practice. The collection dates back to 1904, ensuring that its holdings of patent gazettes, journals and specifications are reasonably comprehensive. Patent specifications of inventions are received from the principal countries of the world. Present holdings are over 15 million with an estimated 600,000 patent specifications received annually. Document back-up is available through the sales centre.

Australian and some foreign specifications and related material are also available at sub-offices in Brisbane, Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide, Perth and Hobart.

Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation—CSIRO

The Information Services Unit (ISU), a component of the Corporate Services Department, was formed in 1988 by the amalgamation of the central library and information service with other information and communication services. Its objectives are to provide enhanced library, information and communication services for CSIRO scientists, and to contribute to improving the scientific and technical information services available in Australia.

The ISU complements and extends information programs in the CSIRO research divisions and is also the coordinating centre for the CSIRO library network of over 40 libraries in divisions located Australia-wide.

The activities of the ISU are reported with all other units in the Annual Report of the Corporate Services Department. This publication supersedes CILES' Report.

The Australian War Memorial Research Centre

The Centre preserves the documentary and pictorial records of Australia's participation in armed conflicts. Printed, audio and other 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; 500 hours of sound recordings; war posters; postage stamps; and currency. Official records and personal papers occupy 5,000 metres of shelving. Official war photographs covering World War I, World War II, the Korean and Vietnam wars number over 800,000, and there are about 600 kilometres of cinefilm. Facilities exist for reference and research.

Australian Heritage Commission Library

The Australian Heritage Commission operates a specialist library which aims to provide an information service, based primarily on published material, to the staff of the Commission and to those in the community interested in or working on heritage-related programs. Of special interest to educators is a small collection of videotapes.

The Library acquires and controls a collection of material, provides reference, current awareness and loan services, and provides bibliographic control of material through HERA (Heritage Australia Information System), a national, publicly accessible online database.

HERA aims to record all references to Australian heritage publications produced after 1986.

Particular emphasis is placed on reports written or commissioned by government and non-government heritage agencies through-out Australia. Among these are the reports prepared under the National Estate Grants Program (NEGP), the Commonwealth Government's major financial contribution to the protection of the National Estate. More than 600 NEGP reports are held in the Library, covering topics as diverse as geological monuments, wilderness areas, endangered fauna and flora, Aboriginal carved trees, contact sites, historic urban areas and buildings, mining history and abandoned settlements.

In addition to recording current material, attempts are being made to identify collections or parts of collections which will provide valuable retrospective additions to the database.

HERA will include books, journal articles, legislation, maps, resource kits, theses and reports in many forms. On-line search and retrieval services to HERA Database are available through AUSTRALIS—a CSIRO network.

Commonwealth Parliamentary Library

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

The Parliamentary Library also bears administrative responsibility for the Parliamentary Information Systems Office which is responsible for the design, implementation and maintenance of computer-based systems for the Parliament. The Office is also responsible for internal and, where appropriate, external sound and vision broadcast systems.

Australian Bureau of Statistics Library

The ABS Library in Canberra has a complete set of ABS publications published since Federation and many State and colonial official statistics. It also has a large collection of material on statistical methodology as well as year books, census reports and statistical bulletins from many countries and international agencies, covering periods in some cases from the turn of the century. Facilities in the Library are available to the public for reference and research. A smaller Library exists in each State office.

Departmental libraries

Each government department has a library or information unit to service its departmental needs. Some of these libraries are available for public use.

Other Libraries

State and municipal libraries

Most municipalities and shires have libraries funded by the local council with some State government assistance. A detailed description of libraries funded directly by the State is given in the respective 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. School libraries exist in many schools funded by State governments and by the efforts of parent and school bodies.

University and college libraries

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

CREATIVE ARTS

The arts in Australia receive considerable financial support from the Commonwealth Government. This support is complemented by State, Territory and local governments. Governments provide funds for virtually all aspects of creative artistic life. Major arts facilities have opened in Canberra, Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane, Perth, Adelaide and Darwin. The number of regional art museums and performing arts centres has increased in recent years. In the past decade the number of major international art exhibitions touring capital cities has increased. Community and folk arts have gained recognition, and the Australian film industry is emerging once again as a major contributor, in economic and artistic terms, to Australian cultural life.

The activity of governments in encouraging and supporting culturally important activities is complemented by non-government sponsors, organisers, entrepreneurs and patrons of the arts. Private and corporate investment in the arts is being encouraged, and joint ventures between government and corporate sponsors for large scale events, tours or exhibitions are not uncommon.

National Activities

The Commonwealth Government formulates policy guidelines for the support of the arts generally and allocates funds annually to the national cultural institutions under its jurisdiction. Commonwealth-State consultation on cultural matters takes place through the Cultural Ministers Council.

Cultural Ministers Council

The Cultural Ministers Council is the ministerial forum on cultural activities in Australia.

The Council, established in 1984, provides a forum for the exchange of views on issues affecting cultural activities in Australia. It consists of the Commonwealth, State and Territory ministers responsible for the arts and cultural heritage. New Zealand and Papua New Guinea ministers with responsibility for the arts are invited to attend meetings as observers.

For the purposes of the Council, cultural activities are defined as: creative arts; performing arts; cultural heritage, including collecting institutions; libraries and information services; and film.

Working Groups have been established by the Council to undertake various studies, including the Statistical Advisory Group, Orchestras' Working Group, and working groups on heritage collections, rationalisation and key priorities.

Joint Committee of Cultural and Education Ministers—JCCEM

The JCCEM was established in 1985-86 by the Cultural Ministers Council and the Australian Education Council to examine ways to improve the status of arts education in Australia.

The function of the Committee is to encourage increased coordination and cooperation between education and cultural authorities throughout Australia. Areas of focus include support for the development of the arts; arts curriculum development; and the planning and operation of arts/education facilities.

Australia Council

The Australia Council is the Commonwealth Government's chief funding body and policy adviser for the arts. Established as a statutory authority in 1975, its responsibilities are detailed in the *Australia Council Act 1975*. Broadly speaking, the Council's brief is to formulate and carry out policies to help raise the standards of the arts in Australia, to enable and encourage more Australians to become involved in the arts and to enable

Australians and people in other countries to become aware of Australia's cultural heritage and achievements. Artists and arts' organisations are assisted financially by the Council through its specialist artform boards.

In May 1987, the Government announced changes to the structure of the Australia Council in response to the Report of the House of Representatives Standing Committee on Expenditure Inquiry into Commonwealth Assistance to the Arts (the *McLeay Report*), to revitalise arts support mechanisms and policies for the next decade. Under the new arrangements, the Council consists of fifteen members made up of the Chair of Council, all chairs of Boards, arts practitioners and representatives of the broad public interest, and Council's General Manager as an ex officio member. The number of artform boards has been reduced from eight to three, which cover literature, visual arts and craft, and the performing arts. A Design Committee of Council replaced the former Design Board, and the former Aboriginal Arts Board has been replaced by an Aboriginal Arts Committee pending a review of Aboriginal arts funding arrangements in 1990.

Community cultural development

A Community Cultural Development Unit was formed in July 1987 to elevate the Council's community arts focus and provide for integration with the activities of the artform boards. The functions and funding role of the former Community Arts Board were transferred to the new unit which has a broader brief to foster community cultural development. The Council now has ultimate responsibility for community arts development, and assists community involvement by encouraging the closer integration of arts practice into everyday life and growth of an independent culture that reflects the diverse composition of Australian society.

The Community Cultural Development Unit also administers programs in support of Multicultural Arts, Youth Arts, Touring and Access, and Art in Working Life.

**ALLOCATION OF FUNDS FOR PROGRAMS, BOARDS
AND ADMINISTRATION OF THE AUSTRALIA
COUNCIL, 1988-89
(\$'000)**

<i>Support for Artform Development</i>	
Aboriginal Arts	3,119
Community Cultural Development	4,765
Design	300
Literature	3,618
Performing Arts (a)	30,399
Visual Arts/Craft	5,616
Total	47,817
<i>Support for General Arts Activities</i>	
Public Affairs	297
General Council Programs	1,128
Policy and Research	280
Advocacy Program	180
Arts Information	102
Total Programs	1,987
Total Support for the Arts	49,804
Administration	8,382
Total appropriation	58,186

(a) Includes \$5,731,344 for The Australian Opera; \$2,470,125 for the Australian Ballet and \$2,395,253 each for the Sydney Philharmonic Orchestra and State Orchestra of Victoria.

Aboriginal arts

The Council's Aboriginal Arts programs support activities involving the preservation and continuation of traditional cultural practices and their associated artforms, as well as the generation of new artistic expression among Aboriginal people in urban and country areas.

Literature

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

Performing arts

The Performing Arts Board facilitates consideration of issues common to all the performing arts such as training, performance venues and administration. The board also continues to encourage and support the development of music in Australia and the promotion of Australian music and musicians overseas, and the development of performance, content and production of dance, drama, puppetry, mime and young people's theatre, which stem from and relate to the Australian experience.

Australia has eight fully professional orchestras managed by the Australian Broadcasting Corporation, namely a symphony orchestra in each State capital city and two orchestras, the Elizabethan Sydney Orchestra and the State Orchestra of Victoria, predominantly engaged in work with the Australian Opera (Sydney) and the Australian Ballet (Melbourne). The Board provides continuing support for some 80 drama, dance, puppetry, mime and youth companies, and provides opportunities for professional theatre people to develop their skills, encourages growth in theatre attendance and promotes community involvement in live theatre.

Visual arts/craft

The Visual Arts/Craft Board has been designed to link related, but distinct artforms. The Board provides assistance to individuals and organisations working across a wide spectrum of the visual arts in Australia, from painting and sculpture to musicology. 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.

In the area of crafts, the Board encourages continuing improvement in the quality of crafts practised in Australia, and provides greater opportunities for craftspeople to further their professional development. It fosters wider community access to the crafts and promotes an awareness of Australian crafts overseas and of work of other countries in Australia.

Other Commonwealth Schemes in Support of the Arts

Artbank

Artbank is a unit of the Department of the Arts, Sport, the Environment, Tourism and Territories, set up to encourage contemporary young Australian artists by acquiring their work, and to stimulate a wider appreciation of Australian art by making it available for display in public locations throughout Australia and in official posts overseas. Since its inception in 1980, the Artbank collection has grown to more than 6,000 works, including paintings, artists' prints, sculpture, photography, Aboriginal art, and craft. Approximately 1,800 artists are represented in the collection.

Taxation incentives for the arts

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

Historic Memorials Committee

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

Commonwealth indemnification of exhibitions

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

Fifty-seven exhibitions were indemnified by the Commonwealth between 1979 and 1989. During 1988 a special Bicentennial program of 18 exhibitions received Commonwealth indemnification. This program, including a number of historical Australian exhibitions specially curated for the Bicentenary and a range of exhibitions from overseas, toured State museums, art galleries and regional centres.

International Cultural Corporation of Australia Limited—ICCA

ICCA was established by the Commonwealth Government in 1980 as a non-profit public company, to arrange and manage cultural exhibitions and events.

Its principal activities are three-fold. Firstly, working in close collaboration with Australian and overseas galleries and museums, it manages significant exhibitions of artistic, cultural and historical interest. Secondly, it works with the Australian Government to send Australian exhibitions overseas. Thirdly, it offers consultancy and advice to Commonwealth, State and overseas governments, and to galleries and museums.

To date, the Corporation has managed 34 exhibitions and events, among them, 26 major touring exhibitions. Total audiences have exceeded 5 million.

The Australian Government provided seeding funds totalling \$1 million between 1980 and 1983, but since then the Corporation has been self-supporting. ICCA has attracted \$13.5 million of sponsorship support from 72 companies in the corporate sector and 16 public sector sources.

ICCA works closely with the Department of the Arts, Sport, the Environment, Tourism and Territories which is the manager of the Australian Government's indemnity scheme. ICCA also works with the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade and other government and cultural agencies in Australia and overseas. Its continuing contractual partners in exhibition activities are the Australian galleries and museums.

Exhibitions managed by ICCA have included *The Entombed Warriors* from China, *Philip Guston* from the United States, *Pop Art* from the Museum of Modern Art, New York, *Picasso* from Europe, *Gold of the Pharaohs* from Egypt, *Ancient Macedonia* from Greece, and *Golden Summers* and *The Great Australian Art Exhibition* from Australia.

Public Lending Right Scheme

The Public Lending Right Scheme, established by the Commonwealth Government in 1974, makes compensatory payments to Australian authors and their Australian publishers for the use of their books in public lending libraries. Eligible books must be created by Australian citizens and residents and meet certain eligibility criteria. The Public Lending Right Act 1985, placing the Scheme on a statutory basis, began operation on 1 July 1987.

In 1988–89 the government provided \$2.63 million for the administration of, and payments for the Public Lending Right. The scheme's 1988–89 payments totalled \$2.302 million. Payments to authors and publishers are based on annual sample surveys of book stocks of public lending libraries throughout Australia.

Other Arts Organisations

Arts Council of Australia

The Arts Council of Australia is a national federation of community arts based Arts Councils. Each State Division is funded through the Australia Council and their respective State Government.

The Arts Council of Australia is administered through the State office in which the Federal President resides. (For 1988–90 the Federal Office is with the Victorian Arts Council.)

The Council acts as a coordinating body for the activities of the States. These programs cover a wide range of community arts activities initiated by local Arts Councils, an extensive program of professional performances in schools and tours by major theatre companies to towns and cities outside the capitals.

There are now about 300 Arts Councils around Australia. Each local Arts Council initiates its own program of activities which are supported by the State Offices.

Australian Elizabethan Theatre Trust

The Australian Elizabethan Theatre Trust, established in 1954, was originally formed to present drama, opera, ballet and puppetry throughout Australia. Full autonomy has been accorded to most of the performing companies established by the Trust. The Trust's major function is to provide services to the arts community around Australia. In particular, the Trust has active programs of audience development (particularly tourists), business sponsorship advocacy and nurturing of developing talent. The Trust provides tax deductions for over 700 eligible arts organisations as well as providing an industry superannuation service, an industry insurance service and an industry advertising and marketing service.

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

The Australian Ballet

The Australian Ballet, established in 1961 as the national classical ballet company of Australia, first performed in Sydney on 2 November 1962 and was registered as an incorporated company in 1970.

Fifty-eight dancers perform on stage backed up by 42 artistic, music, production and theatre staff and 28 marketing, publicity, administrative and finance staff—a total of 128.

The Australian Ballet gives about 185 performances every year in the Australian cities of Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane, Adelaide and Perth and has toured overseas regularly:

1965	Royal Opera House, Covent Garden, London and Baalbeck, Lebanon
1967	North and South America
1968	South East Asia
1970–71	United States of America
1971	Singapore and Philippines
1973	USSR, Eastern Europe and London
1976	New York, Washington, London and Philippines
1978	Jakarta
1979	Greece, Israel and Turkey
1980	The People's Republic of China
1981	Mexico
1987	Japan and China
1988	USSR, London and Athens
1989	Taiwan, Thailand and Singapore

The Commonwealth and State governments of Australia provide yearly grants to the Australian Ballet, contributing 22 per cent of its total income, but its main source of revenue is ticket sales which bring in more than \$6 million. Many businesses and commercial organisations provide sponsorships which total in excess of \$1 million. Operating costs exceed \$10 million per annum. Orchestras for Australian performances are funded by government grants and conducted by the Australian Ballet's music director and guest conductors.

Festivals

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.

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

The Australian Opera

The Australian Opera is the largest performing arts organisation in Australia, employing more than 200 permanent staff including 31 principal artists and a chorus of 48. In addition it employs more than 500 casuals each year, including a number of celebrated international singers. The projected budget for the Opera in 1989, excluding the cost of orchestras, was more than \$23 million, derived mainly from the following sources—63 per cent box office and other earned income, 26 per cent Government subsidy and 11 per cent private contributions. The Opera, with headquarters in Sydney, tours annually to Melbourne and frequently visits other centres. In 1990 it will give 237 performances of 18 operas on Australian stages. Opera performances in the parks and television activities are used by the company to provide all Australians with access to opera.

Musica Viva

Musica Viva Australia is Australia's national chamber music entrepreneur. A non-profit company founded in 1946, it presents concerts mainly of chamber music but also of other types of fine music by Australian and overseas artists.

Musica Viva receives subsidies from the Performing Arts Board of the Australia Council and several State governments, with the balance of its income coming from ticket sales, sponsorship and donations.

It also manages tours by Australian artists overseas, often in association with the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade, operates an extensive program in education, and commissions new music from Australian composers. In 1989, Musica Viva presented over 2,000 concerts throughout Australia and overseas.

Film and Television

Encouragement of the Australian film and television industry is a firm policy objective of the Commonwealth Government. The following funds were allocated to film-related organisations in 1989-90:

- Australian Film Finance Corporation—\$54.8 million;
- Australian Film Commission appropriation—\$16.1 million. In addition, \$3.2 million expected from self-generated funds, giving a level of activity of \$19.0 million;
- Australian Film, Television and Radio School—\$8.9 million;
- Australian Children's Television Foundation—\$0.6 million.

Australian Film Commission

The Australian Film Commission is a statutory authority established in 1975. Its stated objectives are:

- to develop a stable and diverse Australian film and television production industry of quality;
- to encourage, by financial assistance or otherwise, the production, distribution and broadcasting of Australian programs;
- to promote the commercial potential and cultural outreach and benefits of Australian programs in Australia and overseas.

During 1988–89 national film production comprised 22 features, 8 telemovies and 16 mini-series for approximately \$107.5 million. (This does not include all non-10BA nor drama serials production.)

In 1988 cinema admissions amounted to 33.4 million attendances. Australian films claimed 17.3 per cent of the gross box office receipts.

Film Australia Pty Limited

Film Australia, the Government's film and video production body, formerly a division of the Australian Film Commission, has been re-established as a wholly Commonwealth-owned company to operate as far as practicable along commercial lines. The national film production house, now known as Film Australia Pty Limited, traces its roots back to 1911 when the Commonwealth Government appointed its first cinematographer. It was incorporated in the Australian Capital Territory on 24 May 1988 and commenced operations on 1 July 1988.

Film Australia's role in the community and film industry is to make films and videos which reflect aspects of the Australian way of life and Australia's relationship with the world. It also offers new filmmakers the opportunity for production experience in a professional environment, and allows established film makers the chance for experimentation and the practical development of ideas and techniques.

Film Australia produces approximately 100 film and video titles a year. It maintains the largest Australian stock-shot library in the world, with around two million metres of film, including archival material.

Australian Film Finance Corporation Pty Ltd

On 25 May 1988 the Government announced its decision to establish the Australian Film Finance Corporation. Officially incorporated as a company on 12 July 1988, and with a budget allocation covering the next four years, the Corporation is to invest in feature films, documentaries and television dramas, including mini-series and telemovies. Special attention will be given to children's television.

Taxation Incentives for Films Scheme

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

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

Australian Children's Television Foundation

The Australian Children's Television Foundation was incorporated in Victoria in March 1982. Its aim is to improve the quality and quantity of children's programs on Australian television. It has actively pursued this objective by investing in script development and program production and by undertaking related educational and informational activities. The Foundation receives assistance from Federal, State and Territory governments (with the exception of Queensland). In 1989-90, \$0.57 million was provided by the Commonwealth with a matching contribution sought from the other participating governments.

Film censorship

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

The Board is a full-time statutory body located in Sydney as part of the Office of Film and Literature Classification, created in April 1988. A regional Censorship Office is located in Melbourne.

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

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

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

Feature films

In 1988, 543 cinema feature films were processed. Nine feature films were refused registration. There were 9 appeals, of which 3 were dismissed. Of the 543 features, 31 were classified For General Exhibition ('G'), 141 Parental Guidance ('PG'), 276 For Mature Audiences ('M') and 44 For Restricted Exhibition ('R'). Permission to import for use at approved events including film festivals was granted to 120 films, and 69 were passed subject to special conditions.

The principal countries of origin were the United States of America (228 films), Hong Kong (65 films), the United Kingdom (55 films), Australia (54 films) and Italy (25 films).

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

Videotapes

The Board examined 2,262 video features for sale or hire in 1988. There were 5 appeals, 2 of which were upheld and 3 dismissed. 713 feature titles were classified 'G', 362 'PG', 656 'M', 247 'R' and 247 'X'. Thirty-seven were refused classification. The 'X' classification, which applies to videotapes containing non-violent explicit sexual material, is accepted only in the ACT and Northern Territory.

Professional Training in the Arts

Professional training in the arts in Australia covers a broad range of resources. Training is available through formal programs in TAFE, advanced education and university level courses. There are also a number of on-the-job training programs available in the arts and many organisations offer in-house training programs for their staff. The last decade has seen the development of multi-disciplinary tertiary arts training institutions in some States.

Arts Training Australia

This national organisation was established in 1986 to address vocational training needs in the arts industry. It is not a training organisation in itself, but aims to ensure that current training programs are meeting present and future needs of those involved in the arts.

Arts Training Australia represents a wide range of national employer organisations, unions and professional associations active in the industry. It undertakes research projects which examine the specific training needs of the differing industry sectors, ranging from architecture and design, performing and visual arts to writing and publishing, film, television, radio and heritage. It also assesses the relevance of non-accredited privately-run courses to the needs of the industry and coordinates national curriculum development programs.

Through its branch network the organisation liaises with State and Federal governments, educational institutions and others in policy making for arts training. It provides advice to government on the industry's training requirements, as well as participating in wide-ranging debates on industry training matters.

Arts Training Australia is one of 18 national industry training councils funded by the Commonwealth government through the Department of Employment, Education and Training. Additional funds are provided by industry as contributions to the administrative costs of the organisation as well as to specific research projects.

Australian Film, Television and Radio School

The School was established in 1973 as an Australian Government statutory authority. It is responsible for providing advanced education and training for industry professionals, as well as the development, through its full-time and short courses, of new and emerging talent.

The School undertakes, coordinates and disseminates research in connection with the production of programs. Training needs are assessed and employment trends in the industry are evaluated. The School maintains an extensive library of print and non-print material related to film, television and radio. It also has an extensive publishing program and supplies educational resource material.

National Institute of Dramatic Art—NIDA

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

The Institute's students number approximately 130 and it has a staff of 30 full and part-time teachers. Each year, some 50 new students are enrolled from over 1,500 applicants from throughout Australia.

RECREATION, FITNESS AND SPORT

The Commonwealth Department of the Arts, Sport, the Environment, Tourism and Territories has a general responsibility in the national sphere for recreation, fitness and advice on sport policy.

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

National Activities

The Sport and Recreation Ministers Council (SRMC) provides the major mechanism for liaison between the Commonwealth, State and Territory governments on matters concerned with sport and recreation in Australia. The Council is a forum for consultation and cooperation between the respective governments, and its membership comprises the ministers with prime responsibility for sport and recreation. Both New Zealand and Papua New Guinea have observer status on the Council.

The SRMC is assisted by the Standing Committee on Recreation and Sport (SCORS). The Department provides secretariat support to the Council, the Standing Committee and its subcommittees.

Standing Committee on Recreation and Sport—SCORS

The Standing Committee comprises representatives from the Commonwealth, State and Territory departments or agencies responsible for sport and recreation. It has established two permanent subcommittees; the Subcommittee on Fitness and the Consultancy Fund Subcommittee.

The objectives of the Subcommittee on Fitness are to:

- provide a mechanism by which the Commonwealth, State and Territory departments can support and assist each other in developing fitness programs;
- provide advice to SCORS on:
 - matters relating to fitness;
 - areas of cooperation in planning, implementing and evaluating fitness programs, facilities and services;
- undertake specific tasks in the area of fitness as directed by SCORS;
- initiate, in conjunction with other agencies where appropriate, approved projects relating to fitness.

The Consultancy Fund Subcommittee is generally responsible for advising SCORS on the operation and management of the SRMC Consultancy Fund. The Consultancy Fund has been established jointly by the Commonwealth, State and Territory governments to enable the council to undertake, on a cooperative basis, projects of common interest.

The Consultancy Fund Subcommittee is responsible for:

- advising SCORS on an annual program to be funded from the SRMC Consultancy Fund;
- implementing projects in accordance with the approved funding program;
- monitoring the progress of projects and presenting reports and recommendations;
- advising SCORS on the dissemination and publication of the results of such projects.

Projects recently funded from the Consultancy fund include: the preparation of a management manual for recreation centres; a study into sport and recreation for people with disabilities; and the preparation of a publication on sports administration.

Community Recreation and Sporting Facilities Program

In August 1988 the Commonwealth Government announced the introduction of its Community Recreation and Sporting Facilities Program which provides financial assistance to supplement that provided by State, Territory and local government and community sources, to address high priority community recreation and sporting facility needs.

Projects given priority include those that address the needs of residents in inner urban or new suburban areas; youth; rural communities; communities with high unemployment; and communities with large migrant populations. The three-year program will distribute \$13 million for community level facilities in Australia. In 1988–89 a total of 734 applications seeking funds in excess of \$108 million were received. In June 1989 173 grants totalling \$6.05 million were offered by the Commonwealth.

Recreation and fitness program

In 1988–89, a total of \$2.172 million was allocated to the Government's recreation, fitness and water safety programs to enhance the opportunities for all Australians to participate in healthy, safe and satisfying leisure activities. Of this amount, \$609,500 was provided for a range of projects which aim to increase participation in safe recreation and fitness activities. In 1989–90 these amounts were increased to \$2.472 million and \$739,500 respectively.

Recreation projects

A major aim of the Commonwealth Government's Recreation and Fitness Program is to disseminate recreation and fitness information as widely as possible. Each year the Department of the Arts, Sport, the Environment, Tourism and Territories produces a revised edition of the *Australian Recreation Directory* and three editions of the newsletter *Participation* for national distribution.

Other recreation projects undertaken in 1988–89 included: the revision and reprinting of the booklet *What's age got to do with it?*; the inclusion of selected information from the booklet in 3 community languages pamphlets; the preparation of a booklet *You can beat the country blues* which suggests ideas for women living in rural areas who often face barriers to their participation in recreational activities; and the production of 2 videos, *What's age got to do with it?* and *Challenging age*, both designed to facilitate and encourage participation by older Australians in safe, satisfying recreational activities. A survey of recreation education at the tertiary level was also completed during the year and looks at the relationship between recreation courses offered by tertiary institutions and the requirements of employees.

A national strategy on fitness

In November 1988 the Department hosted the National Physical Activity and Lifestyle Conference aimed at providing a new focus for fitness and health promotion in Australia and to develop a national action plan to improve the fitness, health and well-being of the community.

Representatives involved in both the design and implementation of policies and programs from State and Federal governments, academic, commercial and professional fitness interests, special interest and community groups, were invited to participate to ensure that any initiatives arising from the conference could be introduced with support from both decision-makers and service deliverers.

As a result of the conference, the Department identified a number of areas for support, including research, but also seeding and establishment funding for the Australian Alliance for Physical Activity and Lifestyle. The Alliance has developed from a taskforce established at the conference, and is representative of the spectrum of the fitness community. Its aim is to raise the profile of the fitness and healthy lifestyle industry with the government, industry and the community, and to provide an authoritative voice on fitness matters.

Promotion of physical activity

In 1988–89 the Department continued to distribute a number of publications aimed at increasing opportunities for Australians to participate safely in a range of physical activities. These included a leaflet on back care called *Straight Facts about Backs* and a leaflet for older adults called *Safe Exercises for Older Adults*; an any-year fitness diary aimed at encouraging people to integrate exercise into their everyday life; the booklet and video *Fitness Testing—a Guide* designed to assist professionals in the accurate assessment of fitness levels and the design of appropriate exercise programs; and the workplace fitness package *Health and Fitness at Work—it Works*, designed to provide a step by step guide to establishing a workplace fitness and health program.

Additional publications in 1988–89 included translations of *Straight Facts about Backs* and *Safe Exercises for Older Adults* into eight community languages; the publication of *Doing it for ourselves—a rural women's guide to fitness and wellbeing*, a resource kit for women in remote and isolated communities designed to provide information and ideas to help them increase their fitness and general wellbeing.

Research

The Department completed a major consultancy project to examine how the media might be better used to promote physical activity, including specific approaches that could be used for different target groups. A manual to assist community and volunteer groups at State and local levels to maximise their effective use of the media is to be published as one outcome of the consultancy. Development of the national media strategy is continuing.

The Department commenced preliminary work on a major pilot survey of the physical fitness of adult Australians, which will provide baseline data on fitness levels and the effect of demographic and lifestyle factors on personal wellbeing. The results will provide policy makers and program delivery agencies with the first objective information of this kind.

The Department also provided support for two other research projects. The Australian Fitness Accreditation Council is undertaking an objective assessment of the quality, safety and effectiveness of commercially available exercise videos, with a view to publishing the report widely (and updating it regularly). The University of Sydney is undertaking a rigorous evaluation of the economic benefits of an employee health and fitness program, in the first project of its type in Australia.

Assistance for water safety organisations

In 1988–89 the Department provided financial assistance totalling \$1.335 million to the Surf Life Saving Association of Australia, the Royal Life Saving Society—Australia, and Austswim. These grants aid and encourage the development of safe water-based activity programs for many Australians.

Recreation and Aboriginal people

As part of the follow-up to a workshop held in June 1986, the Department held a seminar in February 1989 to determine the nature and extent of courses available for the training of recreation workers for employment within aboriginal communities. The seminar concentrated on issues relevant to Aboriginal youth, particularly in urban and rural/remote situations, as well as recreation issues affecting young Aboriginal women. Material is now being collected from tertiary institutions in order to produce a register of courses available for the training of recreation workers in Aboriginal communities.

Recreation for People with Disabilities

The National Committee on Recreation for People with Disabilities provides advice to the Minister for the Arts, Sport, the Environment, Tourism and Territories on matters relating to recreation for people with disabilities, and makes recommendations on the allocation of funds under the Program of Assistance for Recreation for People with Disabilities. In

1988-89, \$210,000 was allocated to organisations to conduct specific projects which provided opportunities for people with disabilities to participate in recreational activities of their choice. Organisations receiving grants for specific projects included State organisations for people with disabilities and local government authorities.

Australian Sports Commission—ASC

Following proclamation of the *Australian Sports Commission Act 1989* on 1 May 1989, the ASC and the Australian Institute of Sport (AIS) have now merged. The new ASC has the sole authority to plan and coordinate Federal Government sports funding. The Act, however, makes provision for the Commission to conduct its elite athlete programs under the guise of the AIS.

The ASC is a statutory authority providing leadership and long-term direction for Australian sports development. In 1989-90, the Commonwealth Government provided \$42.93 million for the Sports Commission's programs and administrative expenses to be allocated as follows:

ALLOCATION OF FUNDS FOR AUSTRALIAN SPORTS COMMISSION PROGRAMS, 1988-89 (\$'000)

Elite athletes	17,790
Sports science, sports medicine and applied research	2,850
Coaching	3,650
Community programs (AUSSIE SPORTS, youth sports)	3,110
Women in sport	270
Sport for the disabled	990
National sporting organisations	5,570
National sports information centre	590
Drugs in sport	800
Facilities	3,910
Other expenditure	3,400
Total	42,930

Elite sports programs

The residential sports program involves 18 sports including basketball, canoeing, cricket, cycling, diving, gymnastics, hockey, netball, rowing, rugby union, soccer, squash, swimming, tennis, track and field, volleyball, water-polo and weightlifting. The program headquarters are in Canberra. Units have been established in Perth (hockey), Brisbane (squash, diving and rugby union), Adelaide (cycling and cricket), Maroochydore (canoeing), and Melbourne (weightlifting). Athletes at the AIS are encouraged to undertake full-time employment or pursue secondary or tertiary education.

In June 1989 there were 323 scholarship holders and 58 coaches under the residential sports program. The Commission employs approximately 250 people, including coaches.

In addition to the residential sports program, the AIS also administers the National Sports Program which offers athletes the use of AIS facilities, resources and expertise. These are utilised for national selection trials, team training, talent development programs, coaches' seminars and workshops for sports officials. Over 2,000 athletes from more than 50 sporting organisations take part in the program each year.

The Sports Talent Encouragement Plan (STEP) provides direct financial assistance to world-ranked Australian individuals and teams and to athletes demonstrating a capacity to achieve world rankings. The assistance contributes towards training and competition expenses of athletes and coaches.

This year funding has been provided for the establishment of an Athlete Education and Employment Advisory Service which will assist elite athletes to gain employment and pursue educational opportunities. The service will be operated by the ASC.

Assistance to national sporting associations

The ASC provides financial assistance to national sporting associations. This includes employing national executive directors and coaching directors, contributing to international competitions, administrative support and development projects.

Applied Sports Research Program

The Commission provides funds under the Applied Sports Research Program which enables national organisations to utilise tertiary institutions to carry out research related to their sport.

Sport for all

The Commission has established the AUSSIE SPORTS and Youth Sports programs to improve the quality and variety of sports available to school-age children and young adults.

A Women's Sport Promotion Unit was established in 1987 to encourage women's participation and achievement in sport.

A Sport for the Disabled Program is also administered by the Commission with the objective of encouraging people with disabilities to participate in sport and to ensure they have the same opportunities as able-bodied people.

Drugs in sport

In response to recommendations contained in the report of the Senate Inquiry into Drugs in Sport, the Australian Sports Drug Agency was established in September 1989 with funding provided through the ASC. The Agency is responsible for educating the sporting and general community on the dangers of performance enhancing drugs and conducting independent sampling and testing of sportspeople at all levels. The Agency will carry out 1,000 tests this year rising to 2,000 tests next year.

Sports Information Centre

The ASC funds a National Sports Information Centre which maintains a comprehensive collection of sports literature and data for public usage.

Coaching support

Salary support is being provided for national coaches, their assistants and satellite program coaches as well as national directors of coaching to ensure top coaches are not lost to sport through the lack of a well-developed career structure. In addition, 15 coaching scholarships will be awarded this year and 10 overseas coaches are to be brought to Australia annually to share their expertise and methodology with local coaches. Master coach awards are being developed to further upgrade coaching at the elite level and 10 master coaches will be trained each year under the new award.

Australian Coaching Council

The Australian Coaching Council is responsible for the development of sports coaches in all sports throughout Australia. The Council's activities include the education and accreditation of coaches through the National Coaching Accreditation Scheme (NCAS). At October 1989 over 65,000 coaches nationally had received accreditation under the NCAS.

SOCIO-CULTURAL ACTIVITIES

Aside from organised or institutional forms of culture, there is a dimension of social practice which is cultural: most simply described as those activities or forms of activity which people undertake in their own time, unconstrained by immediate material need, social obligation or gain. Typically, these are activities which contribute to personal or social identity, which give meaning and focus to values that people hold, and which do not depend on outside subsidy or encouragement.

Language and religious practice, multicultural events, attitudes to and use of Aboriginal lands, and participation in adult education are all manifestations of socio cultural activity embedded in community life that have begun to attract interest from policy makers. They are indicators of attitudes to community identity in the wake of rapid changes to social composition, as well as simply mechanisms for cultural maintenance. They both anchor institutional forms of culture (which rely on commercial or governmental support) within the society, and provide a bridge to mutual understanding across culturally diverse groups.

Aboriginal and Islander Community

Impact of European settlement

The impact of British settlers from the end of the 18th century was disastrous for traditional Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander society. Although the official policy of the first settlers was to establish peaceful relationships with the Aboriginal inhabitants of the colony, the Aboriginals gradually fell victim to violent confrontations with the settlers.

Available evidence suggests that, before white settlement, Aboriginals led a healthy life. However, contact with other races led to the introduction and rapid transmission of infectious diseases against which the people had little or no immunity. These included measles, smallpox, tuberculosis, influenza, sexually transmitted diseases, leprosy, and parasitic diseases.

The loss of control over the land caused by the spread of European settlement had far-reaching consequences for Aboriginal health, in addition to the more acknowledged cultural, spiritual, social and economic implications of this loss. Many Aboriginal groups were unable to continue their traditional hunting and gathering life, leading to malnutrition and starvation. In many cases Aboriginal people were simply removed from their land and sources of food.

Many Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander groups and their languages died out, and the traditional ecological balance of Aboriginal life was destroyed.

By the end of the 19th century, special reserves, some run by church mission organisations, were set up in an attempt to protect Aboriginal people. The aboriginal population continued to decline during the 1920s and 1930s and governments were urged to take more positive action.

The government adopted a policy of assimilation based on the assumption that the European way of life was more desirable. There was increased government spending on health services, housing, education and training, and by the 1950s the population decline was reversed.

The 1960s marked a fundamental change of direction in Aboriginal affairs in Australia. This included rejection of the States' and Northern Territory's Native Welfare regimes, the development of the modern Aboriginal political movement and the establishment of concurrent Commonwealth responsibility with the States. This eventually led to the establishment of the Council of Aboriginal Affairs and the Office of Aboriginal Affairs.

The 1970s saw a realisation of some of the promise of the 1960s—Federal funding, including the establishment of the Commonwealth Department of Aboriginal Affairs, the Aboriginal Land Rights (Northern Territory) Act, important High Court decisions, the land rights movement and the growth of new national Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander social, political and cultural organisations.

In the 1980s government policy moved towards self-determination for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people. In practice this has meant the active participation of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people in the identification of needs, development of programs and delivery of services to their people.

People

At the 1986 Census, there were 227,645 Aboriginals and Torres Strait Islanders in Australia, or 1.5 per cent of the total population. Less than 25 per cent of them lived in cities of more than 100,000 people. One-third lived in rural areas, over twice the rural concentration of the population taken as a whole.

**ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER POPULATION:
URBAN/RURAL DISTRIBUTION, JUNE 1986**

<i>Section of State</i>	<i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Population</i>		<i>Total population</i>	
	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent
Major urban (cities with more than 100,000 people)	55,537	24.4	9,817,933	62.9
Other urban (towns and cities with 1,000 to 99,999 people)	95,879	42.1	3,499,012	22.4
Rural	76,229	33.5	2,285,211	14.6
Total	227,645	100.0	15,602,156	100.0

Government policies

The basis of Government policy is to maintain and support the cultural identity of the Aboriginal people and to enhance their dignity and general well-being. The long term objective is to achieve a situation of justice and equality where Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people have sufficient economic and social independence to enjoy their rights as Australian citizens.

Consultation

In December 1987 the Government announced a major restructuring of its Federal Aboriginal organisations.

Following extensive consultation with Aboriginal people the Government established the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Commission (ATSIC) to take over the role and functions of the Department of Aboriginal Affairs and the Aboriginal Development Commission. Aboriginal Hostels Limited and the Australian Institute of Aboriginal Studies will maintain their independence.

The new Commission will, for the first time, formally combine the consultative functions with the administrative functions undertaken by the Aboriginal Development Commission and the Department of Aboriginal Affairs.

Through rationalisation of resources, including field offices, the proposed Commission will result in a more streamlined, efficient and responsive administration of Aboriginal affairs than at any previous time.

Aboriginal Land

The view that secure land ownership is essential to providing Aboriginals with freedom of choice in life style and a means for preserving their traditions, known as 'land rights', has been supported by all major parties at the Federal level of Australian politics.

Aboriginal Land Rights (Northern Territory) Act

The *Aboriginal Land Rights (Northern Territory) Act 1976* came into operation on Australia Day 1977. This legislation gives recognition to Aboriginal land rights in the Northern Territory and is based on the recommendations of the second report of the Aboriginal Land Rights Commission.

Under the Act, Aboriginal people have been granted title to former Aboriginal reserves and a mechanism has been established for the hearing of claims to unalienated Crown Land. Claims are heard by an Aboriginal Land Commissioner who determines whether there are traditional Aboriginal owners to land concerned and makes recommendations to the Government on the grant of their land. Land is granted under inalienable freehold title which ensures security of tenure for future generations of traditional Aboriginal owners as the land cannot be sold or mortgaged. Title is held by Land Trusts composed of traditional Aboriginal owners and/or Aboriginal residents of the area.

A total of 453,099 square kilometres of land (about 33 per cent of the Northern Territory) has been granted to Aboriginal people in the Northern Territory at 30 September 1989 under the provisions of the Act. Of this area 257,992 square kilometres of former Aboriginal reserves and certain other lands were granted under Schedule 1 of the Act while a further 195,107 square kilometres were granted as a result of 20 successful land claims.

The Act also provides for the establishment of Aboriginal Land Councils to act as agents for traditional Aboriginal owners on land matters. Presently, there are three Land Councils—the Tiwi Land Council (covering Melville and Bathurst Islands), the Northern Land Council (based in Darwin) and the Central Land Council (based in Alice Springs).

Provision is made under the Act for traditional Aboriginal owners to exercise substantial control over activities on their land, including mineral exploration and mining, and for them to benefit economically from the use of their land.

Where mining occurs on Aboriginal land, the Act provides that amounts equivalent to royalties received by the Northern Territory or the Commonwealth are paid from the Commonwealth's Consolidated Revenue Fund into the Aboriginals' Benefit Trust Account (ABTA). Thirty per cent of these moneys is for the benefit of Aboriginal communities affected by mining and 40 per cent is paid to the Land Councils to fund their administrative expenses. The remaining 30 per cent (less amounts needed for ABTA administration and supplementary payments to Land Councils for their administration) is available for the benefit of Aboriginal people throughout the Northern Territory.

National parks on Aboriginal land in the Northern Territory

In the Northern Territory a unique system is operating for certain national parks located on Aboriginal land. All of the land in the Uluru National Park and some of the land in the Kakadu National Park has been granted to appropriate Aboriginal land trusts, and then leased back to the Director, Australian National Parks and Wildlife Service (ANPWS) for use as national parks under the provisions of the *Aboriginal Land Rights (Northern Territory) Act 1976* and the *National Parks and Wildlife Conservation Act 1975*.

In Uluru National Park a Board of Management with an Aboriginal majority has been established to manage the Park in conjunction with ANPWS. Similar arrangements are being negotiated between the Northern Land Council (on behalf of traditional owners) and the ANPWS to apply in the Kakadu National Park.

In 1986 the Uluru (Ayers Rock–Mount Olga) National Park was nominated for world heritage listing by the Commonwealth with the support of the Northern Territory. The Park was inscribed on the World Heritage List in 1987. The second stage of the Kakadu National Park was also nominated for world heritage listing in 1987 and was inscribed on the World Heritage List the same year. The first stage of that Park had been listed in 1981.

On 10 September 1989 the Commonwealth presented title deeds to land in the Jawoyn (Katherine area) Land Claim, including part of the Nitmiluk (Katherine Gorge) National Park. These traditional owners signed an agreement leasing back the land in the Park to the Northern Territory Government to manage it as part of the National Park. The management arrangements for Nitmiluk (Katherine Gorge) National Park provide for significant involvement of Aboriginal people. The Board of Management for the Park has a majority of Aboriginal members.

Similar management arrangements exist in relation to the land in the Gurig National Park which was granted to the traditional Aboriginal owners in 1981 by the Northern Territory Government under the *Cobourg Peninsula Aboriginal Land and Sanctuary Act 1981*.

Aboriginal land in the States

The list below shows the areas of land that have been transferred to Aboriginal ownership or otherwise provided to Aboriginal people under secure title through the policies and programs operated by Commonwealth and State/Territory Governments.

Australian Capital Territory: In the Jervis Bay Territory the Commonwealth legislated to provide inalienable freehold title to 403 hectares of land at Wreck Bay for the Wreck Bay Aboriginal community. That legislation, the *Aboriginal Land Grant (Jervis Bay Territory) Act 1986*, came into effect on 16 January 1987. Title to that land was handed over in March 1987.

New South Wales: The *Aboriginal Land Rights Act 1983* created a three-tiered structure of local, regional and State Aboriginal Land Councils which hold freehold title to land totalling approximately 190 square kilometres. Land Councils may make claims to Crown lands that are not occupied and not needed for essential purposes.

The Act also provided for the payment into a fund of 7.5 per cent of the State land tax revenue over the ensuing 15 years. Half of this fund is set aside as capital for future years, with the balance meeting the costs of Land Council administration and land purchases.

Victoria: The *Aboriginal Land Rights Act 1970* vested title to the Lake Tyers and Framlingham Reserves (the only remaining Aboriginal reserves in Victoria) in trusts comprised of the Aboriginal residents.

In 1987, following a request from the Victorian State Government, the Commonwealth Government enacted legislation to grant freehold title over the Framlingham Forest and a former reserve at Lake Condah—1,153 hectares in all—to the local Aboriginal communities.

Queensland: Legislation passed in 1984 improved Aboriginal control over reserve lands without granting full title. Transfer of title under Deeds of Grant in Trust (a form of perpetual lease) to major Aboriginal and Torres Strait Island reserves took place during 1986 and 1987. The issuing of deeds to a large number of minor reserves is still under consideration.

Western Australia: Under the *Aboriginal Affairs Planning Authority Act 1972*, Aboriginal reserve land was vested in an Aboriginal Land Trust. In March 1986, following the defeat of an Aboriginal land bill in the Upper House of Parliament, the State Government announced a new program intended to grant Aboriginal communities secure title to land and to provide for services by administrative arrangement without the need for legislation.

Some of the measures included under this program are:

- the granting of 99-year leases to Aboriginal Land Trust land;
- the transfer of other reserves under the control of the State Department of Community Services to Aboriginal control; and
- facilitation of the excision from pastoral leases of living areas for Aboriginal people.

South Australia: The Aboriginal Land Trust of South Australia, established by an Act of Parliament in 1966, holds freehold title to former reserves (approximately 5,000 square kilometres). The Trust leases this land to Aboriginal communities.

The *Pitjantjatjara Land Rights Act 1981* vested freehold title to over 100,000 square kilometres, or 10 per cent of the State, in the north-west to the Pitjantjatjara people. In 1984, similar legislation provided for Aboriginal ownership of 76,000 square kilometres of the Maralinga lands in the far west of the State.

Tasmania: In 1986, the Commonwealth Minister for Aboriginal Affairs commissioned a report on Aboriginal land needs in Tasmania. The Tasmanian Government has agreed in 1989 to consider the transfer of two historically important areas, Oyster Cove and Wybalenna, to Aboriginal control.

ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER LAND TENURE AND POPULATION: 30 JUNE 1989

	Aboriginal population June 1986(a)	As % of total population	Total land area (sq km)	Aboriginal freehold (sq km)	As % of total land	Aboriginal leasehold(b) (sq km)	As % of total land	Reserve/ mission (sq km)	As % of total land
NSW and ACT(c)	60,231	1.1	804,000	507	0.0	842	0.1	—	—
Vic.	12,611	0.3	227,600	32	0.0	—	—	—	—
Qld	61,268	2.4	1,727,200	5	0.0	31,990	1.9	95	0.0
SA	14,291	1.1	984,000	183,649	18.7	508	0.1	—	—
WA	37,789	2.7	2,525,000	35	0.0	103,227	4.1	202,223	8.0
Tas.	6,716	1.5	67,800	2	0.0	—	—	—	—
NT	34,739	22.4	1,346,200	453,123	33.7	26,009	1.9	45	0.0
Australia	227,645	1.5	7,681,800	637,353	8.3	162,576	2.1	202,363	2.6

(a) 1986 Census. (b) Includes pastoral, special purposes, and local shire leases. (c) Includes Jervis Bay Territory.

Homeland centres and outstations

Since the early 1970s many Aboriginal people have made the decision to adopt a more independent and traditional way of life.

They have moved to remote areas where they have established small outstation communities. In the past year, approximately 130 outstations have been funded by the Department of Aboriginal Affairs. The majority of these communities are situated in the Northern Territory, Western Australia, South Australia and Queensland. The population of each outstation generally varies between 30 to 50 people. Funding for outstations over the past three years has been in excess of \$25 million.

Aboriginal Cultural Activity

While the past 200 years has seen the erosion of much of the traditional fabric of Aboriginal lifestyle, a large and rich body of artistic heritage has survived and in parts of Australia continues to develop in traditions unbroken for thousands of years. In many communities the arts remain an integral part of social and religious life but have also acquired the new emphasis of reinforcing Aboriginal identity and asserting traditional values in the face of an encroaching wider community. For many artists and craftspeople, the arts also provide an important and culturally relevant means of income.

The Aboriginal artists are perhaps still best known for a Northern Australian tradition of painting with natural ochres on prepared sheets of eucalyptus bark. However this is just one aspect of the rich and varied forms of expression in the visual arts and crafts which include ceremonial body decoration, ground painting and sculpture, wood carving and fibre crafts.

In recent years there has been increased adaptation and use of non-traditional media by Aboriginal artists in remote tribal communities as well as by a growing movement of urban and rural based artists. For example, paintings on board and canvas, print making and adapted batik techniques have become important media for expression in the visual arts for numbers of artists in Central Australian communities.

Similarly the traditional performing arts which include music, complex song cycles, dance and mime, vary considerably in form throughout Australia. However all the traditional arts present a unique spirituality which gives a distinctiveness to Aboriginal cultural expression.

Arts

A modern resurgence of Aboriginal arts continues rich traditions spanning tens of thousands of years, but incorporates many new forms.

Aboriginal artistic expression ranges across art, music, dance, oral and written literature, graphic design, video and film. Some artistic forms draw heavily on ancient traditions but present a vibrant and living heritage which remains relevant to Aboriginal Australians.

Aboriginal art varies greatly in style and form from one area of Australia to another but retains a spirituality which gives a distinctiveness and common strength to the work. Artists in the tropical north of Australia are well known for their painting with natural ochres on bark but artists from Papunya in Central Australia, for example, express the themes of traditional sand drawings with acrylic paint on canvas and board. In recent times large canvasses have been introduced which help the paintings to reflect the scale of traditional sand designs, and artists have developed their traditional themes with new materials and colours to provide immense contemporary impact. Considerable success is being enjoyed in exhibitions of these paintings in major art centres in Australia as well as in Europe and America.

Given the strong growth in market demand for Aboriginal visual arts and crafts in recent years, both in Australia and overseas, the Commonwealth Government commissioned a Review to inquire into and make recommendations upon ways in which the effectiveness and efficiency of the industry could be improved. The report on the Review is a most comprehensive document which analyses the current state of the industry and provides detailed recommendations for an Aboriginal arts and craft industry strategy. It was estimated that there are currently about 6,000 Aboriginal producers of arts and craft generating total retail sales of about \$18.5 million.

The Review report is being examined by the Government and implementation of its recommendations is under consideration.

Aboriginal musicians, whose music ranges from traditional song to rock and country music, are popular both in Australia and overseas. Aboriginal writers, poets and playwrights are also an emerging force in Australian literature.

The Aboriginal Arts Committee of the Australia Council offers a wide range of programs to assist Aboriginal initiatives. These include: the Aboriginal and Islander Skills Development Scheme (a theatre and dance school); Inada Holdings Pty Ltd (a commercial art and craft marketing company); the Centre for Aboriginal Studies in Music; and an association of Aboriginal writers, dramatists and people involved in oral literature.

Broadcasting and telecommunications

The Government has endorsed a strategy for the development of Aboriginal broadcasting and telecommunications which aims to ensure that appropriate broadcasting and communications services are available to the Aboriginal people, particularly the substantial Aboriginal population living in remote Australia.

This is a new and developing area of government responsibility, and policies in relation to it resulted from recommendations of a Task Force Report on Aboriginal and Islander Broadcasting and Communications titled *Out of the Silent Land*, published in 1984.

The policies were developed in consultation with Aboriginal broadcasters, the Department of Transport and Communications, the Australian Telecommunications Commission, the Australian Broadcasting Corporation and the Special Broadcasting Service.

The Government supports financially Aboriginal broadcasting resource groups in urban, rural and remote areas to enable them to produce radio and television material of relevance to local communities. Some of this material is being incorporated into programs for wider audiences, including metropolitan centres.

In 1986-87, more than 30 Aboriginal groups produced about 150 hours of public radio programming per week. In addition, the Central Australian Aboriginal Media Association broadcasts through the Australian Broadcasting Corporation high frequency inland service for up to 10 hours a day in four Aboriginal languages.

Implementation of the Broadcasting for Remote Aboriginal Communities Scheme (BRACS) is presently taking place. The Scheme resulted from recommendations of the Task Force Report on Aboriginal and Islander Broadcasting and Communications and was endorsed by the Government in October 1985. The BRACS program provides satellite reception and local re-broadcasting equipment for television and radio services and facilities for local organisation programs for remote Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities which do not receive any radio or television services.

Language Practices

In the 1986 Census people were asked whether they spoke a language other than English at home. Among those who stated that they did, 405,000 (21 per cent) spoke Italian and a further 267,100 (14 per cent) spoke Greek. These were the two most prevalent responses, with other responses each representing less than 10 per cent. Altogether over 2 million people, most of whom were born overseas, spoke a non-English language at home.

Within this group proficiency in English varied according to age and birthplace. Ninety-two per cent of 5-24 year olds spoke English well or very well, compared with 57 per cent of those aged 65 years and over. The influence of birthplace was evident in the consistently higher level of proficiency in English among those born in Australia: 94 per cent of this group spoke English well or very well, compared with 81 per cent overall.

**PERSONS (a) WHO SPOKE A LANGUAGE OTHER THAN ENGLISH AT HOME:
LANGUAGE BY SEX AND BIRTHPLACE, JUNE 1986**

<i>Language spoken</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>		<i>Australian born</i>
	'000	'000	'000	per cent	'000
Italian	206.0	199.0	405.0	20.6	158.7
Greek	135.2	131.9	267.1	13.6	111.7
Chinese	65.2	65.6	130.8	6.7	11.0
German	52.9	56.6	109.4	5.6	21.4
Arabic/Lebanese	55.2	50.9	106.0	5.4	31.1
Spanish	35.2	32.5	68.0	3.5	10.2
Serbian, Croatian	34.4	32.2	66.6	3.4	20.7
Other Yugoslav	35.5	32.5	68.0	3.5	16.1
Polish	32.6	33.6	66.2	3.4	9.6
Dutch	29.4	32.0	61.4	3.1	7.6
Vietnamese	34.1	25.3	59.4	3.0	1.6
Maltese	29.7	28.2	57.8	2.9	15.5
French	24.8	26.6	51.4	2.6	15.5
Macedonian	22.1	21.0	43.1	2.2	14.1
Aboriginal languages	18.4	18.6	36.9	1.9	36.7
Turkish	16.2	15.1	31.2	1.6	6.1
Hungarian	15.5	15.4	30.9	1.6	5.0
Russian	9.9	11.8	21.7	1.1	4.0
Other	141.7	140.9	282.7	14.4	61.5
Total (b) ('000)	1,022.4	1,000.5	2,022.8	100.0	568.2

(a) Excludes children aged under 5 years. (b) Includes language not stated responses.

**PERSONS WHO SPOKE A LANGUAGE OTHER THAN ENGLISH AT HOME: PROFICIENCY
IN ENGLISH BY BIRTHPLACE AND AGE, JUNE 1986**

<i>Proficiency in English</i>	<i>Age (years)</i>				<i>Total</i>
	<i>5-24</i>	<i>25-44</i>	<i>45-64</i>	<i>65 and over</i>	
	—per cent—				
Total population					
Speaks English:					
Well/very well	92.2	82.1	71.9	57.0	80.7
Not well	6.8	16.4	24.4	28.6	16.3
Not at all	1.0	1.6	3.7	14.4	3.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total (a) ('000)	647.0	667.4	504.2	170.3	1,989.0
Australian born					
Speaks English:					
Well/very well	95.6	94.2	86.1	74.4	94.4
Not well	3.9	5.1	11.6	17.7	4.8
Not at all	0.5	0.7	2.2	7.9	0.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total (a) ('000)	403.2	124.0	32.8	14.4	574.4

(a) Includes proficiency in English not stated but excludes language spoken not stated.

National Policy on Languages

Australia's National Policy on Languages was developed in response to a report of the Senate Standing Committee on Education and the Arts which recommended the development and coordination of language policies at the national level. A special consultant was appointed to coordinate their development. The Lo Bianco Report which resulted was endorsed by the Prime Minister on 26 April 1987 and tabled in the Senate on 4 May 1987.

The Government provided \$15 million in 1987-88, rising to \$28 million in 1988-89 and \$27.3 million in 1989-90, for the implementation of the Policy. These funds were used to introduce five new programs and supplement one existing program in key language areas, and for the establishment and operation of the Australian Advisory Council on Languages and Multicultural Education (AACLAME).

The new programs were the National Aboriginal Languages Program, the Australian Second Language Learning Program, the Adult Literacy Action Campaign, the Multicultural and Cross-cultural Supplementation Program, and the Asian Studies Program. The existing program which was supplemented was the New Arrivals element of the English as a Second Language Program.

National Aboriginal Language Program—NALP

The NALP recognises the unique and important place of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander languages in Australia's linguistic heritage.

Funding for the program was \$0.5 million for 1987-88, rising to \$1 million for both 1988-89 and 1989-90. The funds are intended to support a range of language maintenance and learning projects such as:

- language resource centres;
- bilingual programs;
- translating and interpreting services;
- literacy programs.

Fifty-three projects were approved for funding in 1988-89 by the Minister for Employment, Education and Training. Some of the factors taken into account when selecting the projects included the state of the language concerned; the degree of Aboriginal support and involvement; and the degree of funding available to an organisation or community from other sources.

Australian Second Language Learning Program—ASLLP

The National Policy on Languages promotes the study of at least one language in addition to English as an expected part of the educational experience of all Australian students. ASLLP, funded under the National Policy on Languages, is intended to provide greater opportunities for this to occur. An amount of \$3.8 million was made available under the program in the 1987-88 budget. This funding, which increases to \$7.5 million in 1988-89 and 1989-90, is to be applied on a calendar year basis.

For 1988, education authorities were free to allocate funds among languages according to locally determined priorities and needs. Authorities were asked, however, to take note of the Federal Government's view that due emphasis should be placed on languages relevant to economic development, trade and tourism whilst recognising the need to improve provision for community languages.

ASLLP provided for activities such as curriculum and materials development; the professional development of teachers; the expansion of existing programs; the trialling of innovative techniques in second language teaching and learning; support for schools offering a specialist curriculum on language studies; and the application of distance technology to language learning, particularly for students in country areas.

Adult Literacy Action Campaign

Funding of \$1.97 million was provided in 1988-89 for the second and final year of the Adult Literacy Action Campaign. An interim evaluation of the campaign is being conducted on behalf of the National Consultative Council for International Literacy Year 1990.

Apart from \$0.25 million set aside for national-level projects, the funds were administered through State Government authorities for expansion of courses, curriculum and staff development.

Multicultural and Cross-cultural Supplementation Program—MACSP

In 1988-89 MACSP provided funds on a submission basis to tertiary institutions and approved organisations to support the introduction and extension of cross-cultural and community language elements within existing professional and para-professional courses and develop curriculum materials for use in such courses.

The professional or para-professional areas targeted by the program include medicine and health, law, accounting and commerce, industrial relations and management, teaching, social welfare, librarianship and archives administration, and tourism.

Asian Studies

The Asian Studies Council (ASC) administers funds of \$1.95 million which were allocated for 1987-88, 1988-89 and 1989-90 under the National Policy on Languages to boost the study of Asian languages and cultures in Australia. In addition \$1 million has been allocated for the next three years under New Policy for Asian Studies Teacher Education.

The ASC has negotiated a collaborating approach between State, Territory and non-government education authorities to the development of curriculum and teacher training, with one or more States taking prime responsibility for agreed projects. Project designs include processes to keep all parties informed of developments so that the final products will be mutually acceptable.

The ASC commissioned a major inquiry into the teaching of Asian languages and studies in higher education. The inquiry has identified programs to improve the quality and spread of Asian studies and languages courses.

ASIAN LANGUAGES: STUDENT NUMBERS IN 1988

	<i>Chinese</i>	<i>Indonesian</i>	<i>Japanese</i>	<i>Other</i>	<i>Total</i>
Primary	4,274	5,689	6,928	3,866	20,757
Secondary	6,692	17,814	31,832	2,437	58,775
Higher Education	1,597	793	5,237	n.a.	n.a.

In 1988 those taking Asian languages formed 3.17 per cent of all year 12 enrolments and 24.27 per cent of year 12 language course enrolments.

English as a Second Language in schools

The objective of the English as a Second Language Program is to assist schools and school systems to develop the English language competence of students of non-English speaking background (NESB).

The program has two elements:

- The *general support element* provides approximately \$44 million annually to assist schools and education authorities with the provision of specialist services specifically directed at improving the English language competence of NESB students resident in Australia (including those born in Australia).
- The *new arrivals element* provides \$2,248 per student for intensive English language programs for newly arrived NESB students.

In 1988, 14,500 new arrivals were catered for in intensive classes in government schools and special language centres and 2,244 in non-government schools. Details are not yet available for activities funded in 1988 under ESL program elements. Information in respect of 1987 shows that some 111,000 government school students and 77,000 non-government students benefited from activities funded through the general support element. Over 1,900 specialist teachers were funded under all elements in government schools and over 400 in non-government schools. Other major items of expenditure involved the salaries of ancillary staff (consultants, bilingual aides, counselling staff), curriculum and other materials and professional development.

Ethnic Schools Program

The major purpose of the Ethnic Schools Program is to help students of non-English speaking background maintain their relevant languages and cultures. A secondary aim is to provide further opportunities for all children to gain access to the different community languages and cultures within Australian society.

The Ethnic Schools Program assists some 600 ethnic community organisations to operate classes in the languages and cultures of their communities. These classes may be held either after formal school hours (after hours classes) or during formal school hours (insertion classes). 'Ethnic' in this context is used to denote languages and cultures other than those of English-speaking peoples. The Ethnic Schools Program does not apply to language and cultural studies provided by formal schools. This Commonwealth funding program has been operating since 1981, and since 1984, groups providing instruction in Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander languages and cultures have been eligible to receive funding under it.

In 1988, 207,697 students were funded with 64,998 of these being taught in classes outside regular school hours, the remainder in insertion classes in regular schools.

The number of languages funded in 1988 was 53 with the most popular being Italian (66 per cent of enrolments), Greek (11 per cent), Arabic (4.8 per cent), Chinese (5.0 per cent) and Vietnamese (2.4 per cent). Details of major languages funded and student enrolments in recent years are shown below.

ETHNIC SCHOOLS PROGRAM: ENROLMENTS BY TYPE OF CLASS

<i>Type of class</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1987</i>	<i>1988</i>
	—No. of students—		
After hours classes	82,745	71,056	64,998
Insertion classes	140,478	138,754	142,699
<i>Total</i>	<i>223,223</i>	<i>209,810</i>	<i>207,697</i>

ETHNIC SCHOOLS PROGRAM: FUNDING TO MAJOR LANGUAGES

<i>Language</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1987</i>	<i>1988</i>
	—per cent—		
Italian	60.9	64.8	66.3
Greek	12.6	11.6	11.0
Arabic	6.4	5.3	4.8
Chinese	5.0	5.1	5.0
Vietnamese	2.5	2.4	2.4
Spanish	1.6	1.4	1.2
Turkish	1.5	1.2	1.2
German	1.1	0.9	0.9
Croatian	1.2	0.8	0.8
Polish	0.9	0.7	0.8
Hebrew	0.8	0.7	0.7
Macedonian	0.7	0.7	0.7

Adult Education

Adult education is the most decentralised of the education sectors. Courses offered generally do not lead to a qualification. It provides many people with educational opportunities otherwise unavailable, and while it is considered a valuable starting point in encouraging people to go on to award studies in TAFE and higher education, it also fulfils many cultural and recreational roles. The range of providers is enormous: from commercial and private industry, church and cultural groups to professional bodies; from the YMCA, higher education institutions, TAFE and Workers Educational Associations, to various State government departments; from public libraries, museums and galleries to Commonwealth government funded programs.

The National Directory of Adult and Community Education Associations and Centres, published by the Australian Association of Adult and Community Education (AAACE) in 1989, has almost 900 entries.

Throughout the 1980s there has been a significant growth in non-government community based adult education run on a voluntary or semi-voluntary basis. These courses originate from the requirements, demands and initiatives of local communities and are offered by learning centres, community care centres, community schools, education centres (particularly in country areas), voluntary teaching networks, literacy groups, women's education programs, teachers' centres, ethnic networks, discussion centres and a variety of neighbourhood centres. Courses range from general interest, recreational and leisure activities, personal development, social awareness and craft through to vocational, remedial and basic education. Community based adult education constitutes a new trend in education. It is open to all, and non-formal characteristics demonstrate the capacity of the community to develop alternatives to institutionalised education. It is estimated that in 1987 there were nearly 200,000 participants in these courses.

The higher education sector plays an integral part in adult education through programs of continuing education in professional development, preparatory skills, and general education. These courses are offered by institutions in response to industry and government initiatives and are at a level consistent with the general teaching of the institutions. In 1984, enrolments in these programs exceeded 160,000.

The TAFE sector is the largest provider of adult recreational and leisure courses. 1987 enrolments in these courses were 510,457. TAFE also offers the largest program of vocational and remedial courses.

There is at present no statistical system to identify the entire scope and extent of adult education. In particular the number of courses run by associations and the private sector is unknown. However, the 1986-87 National Social Science Survey now gives a better basis for estimating participation rates in adult education. The survey found that about six out of every ten Australians (63 per cent) over the age of 18 have taken at least one course. Men and women are about equally likely to take courses. Overall it is estimated that more than one million Australians participate in adult education each year. If training in industry is added, this figure is well over three million (*see* Butler p.7).

Cultural and Community Activities

Multiculturalism

Australia's non-discriminatory immigration policy has resulted in a diverse society in which people of different ethnic and racial origins live together sharing a commitment to the language, laws, institutions and interests of Australia.

The domestic policies which successive Governments have adopted in response to Australia's migrant intake have changed dramatically in the post-war period.

The first of these was the assimilationist approach, which was based on the expectation that immigrants would be of British or Northern European origin and would readily embrace the dominant Anglo-Celtic values. By the mid 1960s, however, it was realised that assimilationist policies had not succeeded in sublimating the ethnic identity of immigrant groups, and was in fact creating areas of ethnic disadvantage.

In response the Government initiated a range of education and welfare assistance programs, including the establishment of the Council on Overseas Professional Qualifications and the introduction of English in the Workplace courses and the Telephone Interpreter Service.

The policy underwent further development during the early 1970s. The new approach focused on, amongst other things, social welfare and cultural retention issues and became known as 'multiculturalism'.

In 1978 the Galbally Report on Government Post-Arrival Programs and Services recommended an expansion of Government post-arrival services for immigrants. In particular it recommended that:

- all members of our society should have equal opportunity to realise their full potential and have equal access to programs and services; and
- every person should be able to maintain their culture without prejudice or disadvantage and should be encouraged to understand other cultures.

Office of Multicultural Affairs

The Office of Multicultural Affairs was established in 1987 within the Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet. The Office's responsibilities include promoting an understanding and appreciation of multiculturalism in the Australian community and advising on appropriate government responses to the needs of a multicultural society.

An Advisory Council on Multicultural Affairs was also established to provide advice to the Government and to act as a channel of communication between the Government and the community. The Council also assisted with the development of the National Agenda for a Multicultural Australia.

National Agenda for a Multicultural Australia

The Government's policies on multiculturalism are founded on three principles:

- cultural identity: the right of all Australians, within carefully defined limits such as the rule of law and parliamentary democracy, to express and share their individual cultural heritage, including their language and religion;
- social justice: the right of all Australians to equality of treatment and opportunity, and the removal of barriers of race, ethnicity, culture, religion, language, gender or place of birth; and
- economic efficiency: the need to maintain, develop and utilise effectively the skills and talents of all Australians, regardless of background.

The Government's policies on multiculturalism are set out in the National Agenda for a Multicultural Australia, launched on 26 July 1989. The Agenda defines multiculturalism as follows:

'In a descriptive sense multiculturalism is simply a term which describes the cultural and ethnic diversity of contemporary Australia. We are, and will remain, a multicultural society.

As a public policy multiculturalism encompasses government measures designed to respond to that diversity. It plays no part in migrant selection. It is a policy for managing the consequences of cultural diversity in the interests of the individual and society as a whole.'

The Agenda also includes a series of policy initiatives designed to meet both short term needs and long term objectives. The major initiatives contained in the Agenda are:

- new arrangements for assessing overseas skills and qualifications;
- a major community relations campaign, at a cost of \$5.7 million over three years, jointly coordinated by the Office of Multicultural Affairs, the Human Rights and Equal Opportunity Commission, the Department of Aboriginal Affairs and the Department of Immigration, Local Government and Ethnic Affairs;
- strengthening of the Government's Access and Equity strategy, designed to improve access to government services, and to overcome barriers of language, culture and prejudice;
- legislation to establish the Special Broadcasting Service as an independent corporation and extension of SBS television to Darwin and regional centres in Victoria, Queensland, South Australia and Tasmania;
- a package of English language measures including substantially increased resources for on-arrival courses and English in the Workplace;
- a firm government commitment to continued support for second language learning, and a 10 per cent increase in funding for ethnic schools; and
- reviews of the law and administrative decision making from a multicultural perspective.

Survey of Attitudes

A major attitudinal survey has shown that most Australians support the objectives of the Australian Government's policies on multiculturalism.

The survey showed a high rate of community approval for the eight goals of multiculturalism proposed by the Advisory Council on Multicultural Affairs and included in the National Agenda for a Multicultural Australia. Ninety-five per cent of respondents to the survey agreed that multiculturalism is a fact of life in Australia today; 85 per cent believed that multicultural policies help tourism and trade; and 62 per cent thought these policies promote a 'fair go' for all Australians.

Religious affiliation

According to the 1986 Census results, Australians were predominantly Christian. Catholics formed the largest group, representing 26 per cent of the total population, followed by Anglicans, 24 per cent. This reverses the situation in 1976 when the Anglican group dominated with 28 per cent. In 1986 the third largest group was the Uniting Church with 8 per cent. In all, 11.4 million Australians (73 per cent) referred to themselves as being of Christian denomination.

Affiliation with a non-Christian religion was claimed by 316,000 Australians (2 per cent of the population). This was an increase of almost 150 per cent on 1976 when less than 1 per cent claimed non-Christian affiliation. At that time the Jewish group was the largest with 53,000 people. By 1986 the main non-Christian religions were Muslim (110,000) and Buddhist (80,000), while those affiliated with the Jewish religion numbered 69,000.

Almost 2 million Australians (13 per cent of the total population) described themselves in 1986 as having no religion.

RELIGIOUS AFFILIATION, AUSTRALIA

Religion	1976		1986	
	('000)	(per cent)	('000)	(per cent)
Christian				
Catholic (a)	3,482.8	25.7	4,064.4	26.1
Anglican	3,752.2	27.7	3,723.4	23.9
Uniting (b)	—	—	1,182.3	7.6
Methodist—incl. Wesleyan	983.2	7.3	(c)	(c)
Presbyterian and Reformed	900.0	6.6	560.0	3.6
Orthodox	372.2	2.7	427.4	2.7
Lutheran	191.5	1.4	208.3	1.3
Baptist	174.2	1.3	196.8	1.3
Pentecostal	38.4	0.3	107.0	0.7
Churches of Christ	86.9	0.6	88.5	0.6
Salvation Army	63.3	0.5	77.8	0.5
Jehovah's Witness	41.4	0.3	66.5	0.4
Seventh Day Adventist	41.5	0.3	48.0	0.3
Latter Day Saints/Mormon	(d)	(d)	35.5	0.2
Brethren	20.7	0.2	23.2	0.1
Congregational	53.4	0.4	16.6	0.1
Oriental Christian	(d)	(d)	10.4	0.1
Other Protestant	206.2	1.5	199.4	1.3
Christian n.e.i.	236.9	1.7	346.4	2.2
Total	10,644.9	78.6	11,381.9	73.0
Non-Christian				
Muslim	45.2	0.3	109.5	0.7
Buddhist	(e)	(e)	80.4	0.5
Jewish	53.4	0.4	69.1	0.4
Hindu	(e)	(e)	21.5	0.1
Other non-Christian	30.4	0.2	35.7	0.2
Total	129.1	1.0	316.2	2.0
Other				
Non-theistic	(f)	(f)	4.9	—
Inadequately described	51.3	0.4	58.0	0.4
No religion (so described)	1,130.3	8.3	1,977.5	12.7
Not stated	1,593.0	11.8	1,863.6	11.9
Total	13,548.4	100.0	15,602.2	100.0

(a) Roman Catholic and Catholic (non-Roman). (b) The Uniting Church was formed in 1977 from the Methodist, Congregational and part of the Presbyterian churches. (c) People who responded Methodist in 1986 were coded to Uniting. (d) Included in Christian n.e.i. (e) Included in other non-Christian. (f) Not available.

ENVIRONMENT AND CONSERVATION

The Australian Constitution does not include a reference to environment or conservation. Commonwealth powers in environmental protection, nature conservation and related fields arise from, or are incidental to, other specified powers. These specific Commonwealth powers include the power to legislate with respect to Territories of the Commonwealth, overseas and interstate trade and commerce, external affairs, corporations, taxation, defence, quarantine and granting financial assistance to States. Effectively the powers relating to environment and conservation are divided among Commonwealth, State and local government. As a practical matter however, most decisions on environmental protection, nature conservation, land use and land management in the States are the responsibility of the State governments.

The *Environment Protection (Impact of Proposals) Act 1974* was the first piece of Commonwealth legislation to specifically address environmental issues. The Act defined environment as comprising 'all aspects of the surroundings of human beings, whether affecting them as individuals or in social groupings', and set up procedures to review the environmental impact of development proposals which involved Commonwealth Government decisions.

Since then, the Government has intervened on a number of occasions where environmental values were attracting broad community attention, notably the mining of Fraser Island in Queensland and the damming of the Franklin River in South West Tasmania. Through these and other actions, the Commonwealth Government has been drawn into areas of environmental policy, planning and management not adequately covered by existing State administrative arrangements.

Commonwealth Responsibility for Environment and Conservation

In Commonwealth legislation, environment includes all aspects of human surroundings, whether affecting individuals or social groupings. Thus the environmental responsibilities of the Government relate to a broad range of activities bearing on the protection, conservation and enhancement of environmental quality and amenity. These responsibilities are shared among many agencies of government although a special focus is provided by the Ministry of the Arts, Sport, the Environment, Tourism and Territories.

The Commonwealth is responsible for the environment of the Territories other than the Northern Territory and the ACT, for the environmental impact of actions and decisions by its agencies operating in the States, and for contributing to international activities and standards for environmental management. The Commonwealth also plays a major role in the national coordination of environmental protection and conservation activities, and contributes substantively to environmental research, environmental education and information exchange.

Tasmanian World Heritage Area Ministerial Council

The *Tasmanian World Heritage Area Ministerial Council* was established in 1984 by agreement between the Commonwealth and the Tasmanian governments. The members of the Council are the Ministers responsible for environmental matters in both governments, as well as the Tasmanian Premier and the Commonwealth Minister for Justice.

The Council provides a forum to advise both Governments on broad policy, management and financial matters relating to the World Heritage Area. Specific matters considered by the Council have included progress on the preparation of plans of management for the World Heritage Area; studies on the monitoring and rehabilitation of erosion on the banks of the lower Gordon River; development of walking tracks; and the provision of accommodation and other public facilities.

National Activities

National collaboration on environmental matters is facilitated through Commonwealth and State ministerial councils and other advisory bodies, and through a variety of nationally coordinated activities and programs.

Australian and New Zealand Environment Council

The then Australian Environment Council was established in 1972 by agreement between the Prime Minister and the State Premiers. The members of the Council are the ministers responsible for environmental matters in each State, internal Territory and the Commonwealth Government. New Zealand and Papua New Guinea have observer status on the Council. In July 1989, New Zealand was formally given membership status where before it had been an observer. Papua New Guinea has observer status on the Council.

The Council provides a forum for consultation, cooperation and liaison on matters concerning environmental management and pollution control. These matters have included the control of emissions and noise from motor vehicles, the use and disposal of hazardous chemicals, noise control, water quality, air pollution, solid-waste management, the economics of pollution abatement policies and environmental impact assessment, coastal management, land use policy, biotechnology and climate changes induced by human activities.

Council of Nature Conservation Ministers

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

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

Australian Ionising Radiation Advisory Council

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

National Conservation Strategy for Australia

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

The Commonwealth Government endorsed the National Conservation Strategy for Australia in June 1984. The Northern Territory and most State governments have also endorsed the Strategy. Victoria and Western Australia have prepared State Conservation Strategies. In various ways, all governments have undertaken nature conservation activities consistent with the aims of the National Conservation Strategy.

Our Country Our Future

A statement on the Environment entitled *Our Country Our Future* was made by the Commonwealth Government on 20 July 1989. The Statement promised to deliver environmentally sustainable development via a mix of political commitment and community support.

As part of a package to support environmentally sustainable development the Government introduced many new programs, including:

- the development of a strategy comprising a coordinated research program on regional climate modelling and support for development of national and international responses to greenhouse issues;
- One Billion Trees Program to encourage the growth of an additional billion trees by the end of the century;

- Save the Bush Program which is aimed at ensuring the survival of remnant native vegetation;
- Endangered species Program which hopes to conserve the existing indigenous species in their natural habitat;
- the development of the Environmental Resources Information Network (ERIN) to draw together information on endangered species, vegetation types and heritage sites;
- the establishment of a Coastal Zone Management Working Group to prepare a strategy for cooperative integrated management of Australia's coastal areas;
- the development of a \$320 million package for Landcare which consists of the Year/Decade of Landcare starting in 1990, a review of rural policies and taxation arrangements related to land care issues, and an expansion of the existing National Soil Conservation Program which is administered by the Department of Primary Industries and Energy.

National Tree Program—NTP

The NTP aims to conserve and establish trees and associated vegetation for community and private benefit throughout Australia. The objectives of the program are to increase selectively rural tree cover, promote coordinated action by individuals, governments and the community generally to conserve, plant and regenerate trees, and to develop public awareness of the value of trees. The administration of the NTP and the One Billion Trees Program is through Greening Australia Ltd.

A national tree data base (TREDAT) has been established to monitor planting under the NTP and the One Billion Trees Program.

Rainforest conservation

The Federal Government agreed to provide \$22.5 million over the two years to 1987–88 for a National Rainforest Conservation Program which included, inter alia, studies of the tourism potential of certain rainforests and funding of interpretative and visitor facilities.

Australian Biological Resources Study

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

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

INFOTERRA

The Department of the Arts, Sport, the Environment, Tourism and Territories is the Australian national focal point for INFOTERRA. INFOTERRA is an international information network, developed by the United Nations Environment Programme, to assist organisations and individuals in locating the sources of environmental information. The Department is also the INFOTERRA regional service centre for South-East Asia and the South Pacific. Its function is to assist countries within the region and to improve their environmental information capability and service.

Control of environmental contaminants

Various programs are concerned with the control of environmental contaminants. Final plans are being made for a national chemicals notification and assessment scheme. The Environment Protection (Sea Dumping) Act controls dumping of wastes in marine waters.

National capacity for monitoring air pollution is being strengthened through a national monitoring, data acquisition and archiving program being implemented in conjunction with the States. Other activities cover codes of practice for activities involving radioactive materials, waste management, monitoring of the marine environment, environmental noise and air pollution control strategies.

Voluntary conservation organisations

The Commonwealth Government makes grants annually to voluntary conservation organisations to assist them in their environmental awareness and education campaigns.

Statutory Authorities

Australian National Parks and Wildlife Service—ANPWS

The ANPWS was established under the *National Parks and Wildlife Conservation Act 1975*. The ANPWS is the principal adviser to the Commonwealth Government on national nature conservation and wildlife policies. It works in close cooperation with other Commonwealth authorities and with relevant State and Territory agencies.

The ANPWS is responsible for management of parks and reserves declared under the Act. Most significant of these are Kakadu National Park and Uluru (Ayers Rock—Mount Olga) National Park in the Northern Territory. National parks are also declared on Norfolk Island and Christmas Island and four national nature reserves have been declared in Australian waters. Ningaloo Marine Park is declared jointly under the National Parks and Wildlife Conservation Act and Western Australian legislation.

Wildlife conservation and management programs include the regulation and control of trade in wildlife and wildlife products through the administration of the *Wildlife Protection (Regulation of Exports and Imports) Act 1982*; administration of the *Whale Protection Act 1980*; administration of certain international agreements; and cooperative programs with the States with an emphasis on rare and endangered species.

The ANPWS is also charged with the delivery of programs to enhance Aboriginal employment and development opportunities in nature conservation and land management related fields.

In addition the ANPWS carries out and supports research relevant to its charter and delivers public information and education programs on nature conservation issues.

Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority

This Authority was established by the *Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Act 1975*. The Authority's goal is to provide for the protection, wise use, understanding and enjoyment of the Great Barrier Reef in perpetuity through the development and care of the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park.

The Marine Park covers an area of 344,000 square kilometres representing 98.5 per cent of the region. The value of economic activity in the Marine Park has been estimated at \$1,000 million per annum.

Management of the Marine Park is a cooperative venture with Queensland Government agencies. The main strategy used in management of the Park is 'zoning'. Zoning plans separate potentially conflicting activities while allowing all reasonable uses and ensuring the long-term conservation of the Reef's ecosystem.

The Authority also operates the Great Barrier Reef Aquarium which features a living coral reef system. The Aquarium aims to enhance community understanding of the Great Barrier Reef and support for management of the Marine Park by providing a readily accessible coral reef environment onshore.

Supervising Scientist for the Alligator Rivers region

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

TRAVEL AND TOURISM

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: defined as comprising visitor arrivals and Australian resident departures where the intended stay in Australia or abroad is for a period of less than twelve months, together with departures of visitors and returns of Australian residents who have stayed in Australia or abroad for less than twelve months.

Short-term movement excludes persons who arrive in and depart from Australia on the same ship's voyage or on the same flight (variously called 'direct transit' or 'through' passengers), or who change flights without leaving the airport's transit area; passengers on pleasure cruises commencing and finishing in Australia; and all crew. However, it includes persons who pass through the customs barrier and declare the purpose of their visit to Australia to be 'in transit'. Short-term visitors are more numerous than long-term visitors and have come to be regarded as 'tourists' by many users of the statistics.

SUMMARY OF SHORT-TERM TRAVELLER STATISTICS

	<i>Overseas visitors</i>		<i>Australian residents</i>	
	<i>Arrivals in Australia</i>	<i>Departures from Australia</i>	<i>Departures from Australia</i>	<i>Arrivals in Australia</i>
<i>Annual average—</i>				
1971-75	475,900	479,000	647,600	631,400
1976-80	684,700	655,400	1,077,300	1,062,100
1981-85	998,600	966,600	1,337,600	1,306,000
<i>Year—</i>				
1983	943,900	928,900	1,253,000	1,219,700
1984	1,015,100	985,800	1,418,600	1,374,700
1985	1,142,600	1,096,500	1,512,000	1,494,700
1986	1,429,400	1,363,800	1,539,600	1,513,200
1987	1,784,900	1,701,200	1,622,300	1,586,300
1988	2,249,300	2,174,100	1,697,600	1,637,900

In addition to the basic classification of travellers shown above, certain other characteristics are ascertained. These are: sex, age, marital status, country of citizenship, country of birth, 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 or country 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.

In 1988 the majority of Australian residents departing for short-term visits abroad intended to stay for under one month, with 50 per cent intending to stay for under 3 weeks. The majority of short-term visitor arrivals to Australia intended to stay under three weeks, with 47 per cent intending to stay under 2 weeks.

Statistics for Australian residents refer to their total time away from Australia; for overseas visitors they refer only to the Australian portions of their trips.

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

SHORT-TERM MOVEMENT: ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES OF OVERSEAS VISITORS AND AUSTRALIAN RESIDENTS BY MONTH OF ARRIVAL OR DEPARTURE, AUSTRALIA, 1988
(persons)

Month	Overseas visitors		Australian residents	
	Arriving	Departing	Departing	Returning
January	161,300	207,700	113,200	196,400
February	180,400	175,200	94,400	112,200
March	185,200	176,600	138,600	107,600
April	160,500	172,400	132,400	121,000
May	157,100	182,500	129,200	104,000
June	163,800	143,400	165,700	118,800
July	203,300	171,900	153,300	162,400
August	196,900	200,300	141,900	136,900
September	179,600	181,600	170,300	160,600
October	207,300	192,500	127,800	188,400
November	208,000	198,200	124,100	128,600
December	245,800	171,800	206,700	101,200
Total	2,249,200	2,174,100	1,697,600	1,638,100
Sea travellers as a percentage of total	0.44	0.37	0.26	0.24

SHORT-TERM MOVEMENT—DEPARTURES OF AUSTRALIAN RESIDENTS: STATED PURPOSE OF JOURNEY AND INTENDED LENGTH OF STAY, 1988 (a)
(persons)

Intended length of stay	Main purpose of journey—						Total
	Visiting relatives	Holiday, accompanying business traveller(b)	Con-vention	Business	Employ-ment	Other and not stated	
Under 1 week	12,100	41,800	5,600	64,500	3,900	10,400	138,300
1 week and under 2 weeks	30,700	268,900	14,300	70,800	1,900	15,700	402,300
2 weeks and under 3 weeks	38,300	209,900	7,700	46,600	1,500	10,200	314,300
3 weeks and under 1 month	37,700	93,200	3,800	23,100	1,100	7,000	165,900
1 month and under 2 months	96,800	155,100	4,200	31,500	3,500	11,100	302,300
2 months and under 3 months	53,900	70,500	1,100	11,100	2,100	6,700	145,400
3 months and under 6 months	47,800	58,100	300	8,600	4,300	7,600	126,500
6 months and under 9 months	15,500	21,400	100	4,300	3,900	5,300	50,500
9 months and under 12 months	9,500	19,200	*	3,100	6,100	7,900	45,700
Not definite, not stated	1,100	2,600	100	800	100	1,600	6,300
Total	343,400	940,700	37,200	264,400	28,400	83,500	1,697,500

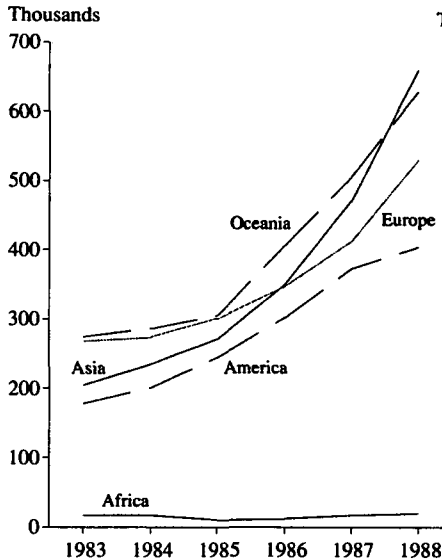
(a) Asterisk (*) denotes that figures are subject to sampling variability too high for most purposes. (b) Includes student vacation.

**SHORT-TERM MOVEMENT—ARRIVALS OF OVERSEAS VISITORS: STATED PURPOSE
OF JOURNEY AND INTENDED LENGTH OF STAY, 1988 (a)**
(persons)

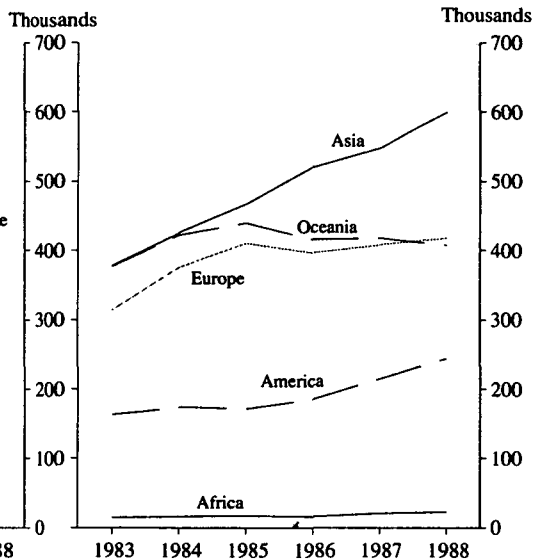
Intended length of stay	Main purpose of journey—							Total
	In transit	Visiting relatives	Holiday accompanying business traveller	Convention	Business	Employment	Other and not stated	
Under 1 week	88,300	23,600	271,700	8,300	83,900	1,500	17,900	495,200
1 week and under 2 weeks	200	50,700	391,400	24,600	73,900	1,600	25,400	567,800
2 weeks and under 3 weeks	200	68,100	225,200	15,800	36,100	1,000	17,000	363,400
3 weeks and under 1 month	*	56,200	101,100	3,800	9,400	500	6,900	177,800
1 month and under 2 months	*	118,500	129,100	3,100	14,800	2,100	12,100	279,500
2 months and under 3 months	*	46,100	39,700	400	4,700	1,400	6,900	99,300
3 months and under 6 months	*	45,400	42,700	200	5,200	4,200	12,700	110,300
6 months and under 9 months	*	31,600	41,500	100	3,000	5,700	15,300	97,300
9 months and under 12 months	*	6,800	13,700	100	2,400	8,400	17,500	48,900
Not definite, not stated	—	1,500	4,000	400	900	100	2,800	9,700
Total	88,700	448,500	1,260,000	56,700	234,300	26,600	134,400	2,249,300

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

**VISITOR ARRIVALS, SHORT TERM,
BY REGION OF USUAL RESIDENCE
AUSTRALIA**



**RESIDENT DEPARTURES, SHORT TERM,
BY REGION OF INTENDED STAY
AUSTRALIA**



**SHORT-TERM MOVEMENT: ARRIVALS OF OVERSEAS VISITORS AND DEPARTURES
OF AUSTRALIAN RESIDENTS BY COUNTRY OF RESIDENCE/INTENDED STAY AND
INTENDED LENGTH OF STAY, AUSTRALIA, 1988**

Country of residence (visitors) and country of intended stay (residents)	Arrivals of overseas visitors— intended length of stay					Departures of Australian residents— 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	Total (a)	Under 1 month	1 month and under 3 months	3 months and under 12 months	Total (a)	
Africa—										
South Africa	1,100	3,200	3,600	1,400	9,400	2,100	4,700	1,400	8,300	
Other	1,600	3,600	3,700	1,800	10,800	5,400	6,500	2,700	14,600	
Total, Africa	2,800	6,800	7,400	3,200	20,300	7,500	11,200	4,100	22,900	
America—										
Canada	8,200	32,200	16,500	9,500	66,700	8,000	10,600	5,100	23,700	
United States	68,300	193,300	42,100	17,300	322,300	118,400	56,900	20,700	196,300	
Other	2,800	7,100	3,000	2,400	15,400	9,500	10,100	4,200	23,900	
Total, America	79,300	232,600	61,600	29,200	404,400	136,000	77,500	30,000	243,900	
Asia—										
Hong Kong	8,600	29,200	7,300	4,100	49,400	81,000	16,100	7,200	104,700	
India	1,600	4,200	2,500	2,400	10,700	6,800	9,000	3,300	19,300	
Indonesia	6,000	14,000	5,300	4,000	29,600	120,200	9,900	3,000	133,600	
Japan	154,300	175,400	9,300	11,500	352,300	22,800	4,000	3,000	30,100	
Malaysia	9,700	24,600	9,500	8,000	52,100	33,300	10,100	4,800	48,400	
Philippines	2,300	5,300	2,600	3,100	13,400	22,400	10,500	2,600	35,700	
Singapore	15,800	35,700	7,300	3,500	63,500	81,500	8,200	3,200	93,400	
Thailand	3,700	6,800	2,300	3,000	15,800	49,200	8,000	2,300	59,800	
Other	16,500	26,400	10,900	19,100	73,400	34,600	23,700	16,300	74,900	
Total, Asia (b)	218,400	322,600	57,000	58,600	660,300	451,800	99,600	45,700	599,900	
Europe—										
France	4,600	8,200	5,300	2,800	21,000	4,800	8,500	3,000	16,300	
Germany (c)	8,900	20,700	26,100	9,800	65,900	8,000	13,400	5,400	26,900	
Greece	800	1,400	2,500	3,300	8,100	3,700	12,500	17,300	33,600	
Ireland (d)	700	2,800	4,300	5,300	13,100	1,600	4,900	1,500	8,100	
Italy	3,400	9,600	7,300	4,600	25,200	6,200	19,500	13,500	39,300	
Netherlands	2,200	7,000	9,300	3,800	22,400	2,800	6,900	3,000	12,700	
Switzerland	3,300	7,300	9,400	5,900	26,000	2,300	4,000	1,800	8,100	
United Kingdom	21,900	87,700	90,800	58,900	260,300	40,500	115,500	56,300	213,400	
Yugoslavia	300	700	1,700	4,000	6,800	1,300	6,700	7,900	16,000	
Other	8,800	28,500	21,000	21,800	80,900	7,400	20,900	14,000	42,500	
Total, Europe	54,900	173,900	177,600	120,200	529,600	78,600	212,800	123,900	416,900	
Oceania—										
Fiji	4,000	4,600	5,800	4,800	19,300	67,500	3,700	1,700	73,200	
New Caledonia	3,200	11,300	1,600	900	17,200	9,600	400	200	10,300	
New Zealand	114,400	331,000	55,800	32,700	534,300	208,000	29,600	8,700	247,100	
Papua New Guinea	12,400	15,800	6,600	2,700	37,800	19,300	7,500	5,800	32,700	
Other	5,100	7,400	3,900	3,200	19,800	38,600	3,300	1,800	43,800	
Total, Oceania	139,100	370,300	73,600	44,200	628,200	343,000	44,600	18,200	407,100	
Other	800	2,800	1,700	1,100	6,600	4,000	1,900	1,000	6,900	
Total	495,300	1,109,000	378,900	256,500	2,249,300	1,020,800	447,600	222,800	1,697,600	

(a) The difference between the sum of the components and the total comprises 'not definite, not stated, etc.' (b) Asia includes countries which are frequently regarded as 'Middle East' countries, for example Iraq, Lebanon, Syria, etc. This inclusion is based on United Nations' classification of world regions. (c) Comprises the German Democratic Republic and the Federal Republic of Germany. (d) Includes Republic of Ireland and Ireland, undefined.

International Visitor Survey—IVS

Surveys of the travel pattern and attitudes of international visitors to Australia have been conducted on behalf of the Australian Tourist Commission for a number of years (annually between 1983 and 1986). No survey was conducted for 1987 but it was reintroduced for 1988, under the administration of the Bureau of Tourism Research.

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

Domestic Travel

Information about domestic travel patterns of residents within Australia in 1987-88 was collected in the Domestic Tourism Monitor, administered by the Bureau of Tourism Research. The survey results show that the main purposes of trips were holiday or pleasure (45 per cent), visiting friends and relatives (26 per cent), and conference, seminar, business (15 per cent). The main mode of transport used was private vehicle (77 per cent). The mean length of a trip by domestic tourists was 4.6 nights in 1987-88.

The following tables contain data obtained from the survey.

SUMMARY OF PERSON TRIPS AND NIGHTS AWAY, 1987-88

State of origin	Estimated population	Person trips	Person trips per person	Nights	Nights	Nights away
	year ending June 1987 (a)			away by person	away per person	per person trip
	'000	'000		'000		
New South Wales	4,442.2	15,058	3.4	69,914	15.7	4.6
Victoria	3,335.6	11,712	3.5	53,410	16.0	4.6
Queensland	2,109.7	8,899	4.2	43,711	20.7	4.9
South Australia	1,112.9	3,774	3.4	17,452	15.7	4.6
Western Australia	1,184.9	4,564	3.9	20,424	17.2	4.5
Tasmania	343.5	1,172	3.4	4,664	13.6	4.0
Northern Territory	111.4	236	2.1	2,215	19.9	9.4
Australian Capital Territory	207.4	1,310	6.3	5,107	24.6	3.9
Total	12,847.6	46,725	3.6	216,897	16.9	4.6

(a) For persons aged 15 years and over.

Source: Bureau of Tourism Research, Domestic Tourism Monitor 1987-88.

NUMBER OF NIGHTS SPENT IN STATE OF MAIN DESTINATION BY MAIN PURPOSE OF TRIP, 1987-88 (^{'000} nights)

State of main destination	Main purpose of trip				Total
	All business	Pleasure/ Holiday	Visiting friends/ relatives	Other	
New South Wales	7,814	38,444	17,455	8,590	72,303
Victoria	4,610	20,345	9,592	4,499	39,046
Queensland	5,587	32,254	10,767	7,063	55,671
South Australia	2,352	7,604	3,458	2,023	15,437
Western Australia	3,313	10,108	4,399	3,308	21,128
Tasmania	627	2,920	1,163	725	5,435
Northern Territory	923	2,098	747	591	4,359
Australian Capital Territory	690	1,266	1,046	484	3,486
Not stated	0	32	0	0	32
Total	25,916	115,071	48,627	27,283	216,897

Source: Bureau of Tourism Research, Domestic Tourism Monitor 1987-88

Tourism

Over the last twenty-five years, world tourist arrivals have increased four-fold and tourism is expected to become the world's number one export industry by the year 2000.

While growth in overseas visitors to Australia over the last five years has averaged over three times the international growth rate, Australia's share of world tourism is still small, accounting for only 0.58 per cent of total international arrivals.

This suggests that for Australia, tourism is an industry with considerable potential for future growth. It is an industry for the 21st century, capable of playing a key role in the process of structural adjustment currently taking place within the economy. It is a labour intensive industry, providing job opportunities across a range of skill levels. It is also a non-smoke stack, low pollutant industry which, if properly managed, can contribute to the enhancement of the environment and the protection of our heritage. The industry's growth is favourably influenced by:

- our reputation as a politically safe and stable destination relatively free from crime, political unrest and international terrorism;
- our unique natural attractions and cultural heritage, the industry's diverse produce range and a growing sophistication in commercial developments which has enhanced our competitiveness;
- our close proximity to the rapidly expanding and increasingly affluent Japanese and Asian markets;
- our increasing appeal to European long-haul markets with the advent of more efficient and less costly transportation;
- the multicultural nature of Australian society and its capacity to lure visitors world-wide;
- an increasing ageing and affluent local population with greater propensity to travel; and
- increased opportunities for leisure world-wide through the introduction of early retirement schemes, reduced and more flexible working hours, longer holidays and the effects of increased productivity through technological innovations.

As a way of heightening awareness of the Australian tourism product and to encourage excellence in the industry, the Government inaugurated an annual series of National Tourism Awards in September 1984. Responsibility for the organisation and administration of the Tourism Awards was handed over to the Australian Tourism Industry Association in 1989.

A summary of the allocation of tourism responsibilities within the public sector is provided in the 1989 *Year Book Australia*.

Economic and social importance

Tourism is one of Australia's most rapidly expanding and important industries. Its growth has generated increased employment opportunities, encouraged substantial private investment and enhanced the nation's balance of payments position.

It is estimated that tourism contributed 6 per cent to the Gross Domestic Product in 1988-89 and accounted for some 450,000 jobs (or 6 per cent of the workforce). Total expenditure derived from tourism was around \$23 billion.

Growth in inbound tourism has been particularly strong. In 1988 overseas visitor arrivals increased by 25 per cent for the third year in succession to reach a record 2.25 million. This is more than double the number of overseas visitors in 1984.

Australia recorded a 30 per cent real increase in international tourist receipts in 1988, the greatest increase of any OECD country. In 1988-89, international tourism to Australia surpassed wool as the nation's number one export earner, generating foreign exchange earnings of \$6.5 billion.

Growth in inbound tourism has coincided with a steady growth in domestic tourism in recent years averaging around 3 per cent per annum. In 1987-88, Australian residents aged 14 and over undertook 46.7 million trips of at least one night's duration and spent 217 million nights away from home while in Australia.

Investment in the industry has flourished and tourism has been a major inducement to the inflow of foreign capital. Over the three years to June 1989, the value of major tourism projects under construction or firmly committed has tripled to around \$19.6 billion.

Australian Tourist Commission

The Australian Tourist Commission (ATC) was established in 1967. Following a wide ranging review, the ATC was restructured in 1987 and a new Act, the *Australian Tourist Commission Act 1987*, was passed by Parliament. The ATC is a statutory authority. Its role is to increase the number of visitors to Australia, to maximise the benefits to Australia from overseas and to ensure that Australia is protected from adverse environmental and social impacts of international tourism. The ATC had a staff of 114 world wide, with 11 in key overseas markets and its head office in Sydney. The ATC's Budget allocation was \$38.2 million in 1988-89.

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, and market research. These activities are carried out in cooperation with the States and the Australian and overseas travel industries. Advertising designed to promote Australia as a friendly, exciting but safe tourist destination, provides a marketing umbrella for States, Territories and industry, and is placed in various tourist source markets at times selected to gain maximum awareness of Australia as a travel destination. Overseas offices of the ATC are located in London, Frankfurt, Los Angeles, New York, Chicago, Toronto, Singapore, Tokyo, Osaka, Hong Kong and Auckland.

Vocational training

The Commonwealth Government has accorded higher priority to the issue of training within the tourism and hospitality industry in recent years. A number of major reports have been prepared and a major National Conference on Training for the Hospitality Sector was held in March 1989. Action to implement recommendations from the reports and conference is largely completed. A labour force survey has been undertaken by BTR to quantify the future needs of the industry for trained personnel and significant funding is being provided to expand capacity in TAFE and other educational establishments. Industry is also being encouraged to commit more resources to training.

Tourism shopping

In November 1987 a Committee of Inquiry into Tourism Shopping was established under the chairmanship of Mr Bevan Bradbury AO. It reported to the Minister in September 1988.

The Report estimated that \$2 billion (in 1988 values) could be spent by overseas visitors alone by the year 2000, with the number of persons employed in the wholesale/retail industry to service this market expected to double to 25,000. The Report took into account the results of a survey of visitor satisfaction and expenditure related to tourism shopping, undertaken by the Bureau of Tourism Research. The survey was conducted by adding a number of additional questions to the International Visitors Survey for 8 weeks from 19 March to 13 May 1988. The Report presented a range of recommendations to improve the availability and quality of goods and services. The single most important issue identified by the Committee was that Australia lacks the image of a tourism shopping destination and needs to develop one as an attraction to overseas tourists. The principal areas for attention which emerged most clearly were the need for education and training, promotion, improved access, better research and the manufacture and supply of higher quality, uniquely Australian goods.

The Report also recommended that an implementation committee be established to oversee the implementation of the Committee's recommendations. The formation of the Tourism Shopping Implementation Committee was announced by the Minister on 22 March 1989. The Department is providing the secretariat for the Implementation Committee, which is required to report to the Minister by the end of 1989.

Tourist accommodation

Services industries surveys

Data relating to accommodation enterprises have been collected as part of the 1986-87 surveys. Results were published in *Hotels and Accommodation—Details of Operations, Australia* (8656.0). See also Chapter 18 for details of hotels and accommodation and other related service industries.

Surveys of tourist accommodation establishments

Quarterly accommodation surveys were commenced in the September quarter 1975 and data published from these surveys include room 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)

		June quarter 1988	September quarter 1988	December quarter 1988	March quarter 1989	June quarter 1989
LICENSED HOTELS WITH FACILITIES (b)						
Establishments	Number	1,116	1,126	1,169	1,159	1,164
Guest rooms	"	45,183	46,860	48,037	48,177	50,583
Bed spaces	"	116,034	121,130	125,282	125,502	131,836
Room occupancy rates	%	54.0	58.9	56.4	53.2	49.6
Bed occupancy rates	%	33.0	36.8	34.7	33.6	29.1
Gross takings from accommodation	\$'000	208,021	244,164	252,222	230,718	226,198
MOTELS, ETC (b)						
Establishments	Number	3,239	3,264	3,408	3,400	3,438
Guest rooms	"	86,327	87,381	91,282	91,138	92,079
Bed spaces	"	262,959	266,099	278,039	277,160	280,648
Room occupancy rates	%	56.0	62.2	56.3	56.5	52.3
Bed occupancy rates	%	33.8	39.2	34.3	35.9	30.6
Gross takings from accommodation	\$'000	245,008	292,676	277,084	275,516	260,519
TOTAL HOTELS AND MOTELS ETC. (b)						
Establishments	Number	4,355	4,390	4,577	4,559	4,602
Guest rooms	"	131,510	134,241	139,319	139,315	142,662
Bed spaces	"	378,993	337,229	403,321	402,662	412,484
Room occupancy rates	%	55.3	61.0	56.3	55.4	51.4
Bed occupancy rates	%	33.5	38.5	34.4	35.2	30.1
Gross takings from accommodation	\$'000	453,029	536,840	529,306	506,234	486,717

For footnotes see end of table.

TOURIST ACCOMMODATION (a)—continued

		June quarter 1988	September quarter 1988	December quarter 1988	March quarter 1989	June quarter 1989
CARAVAN PARKS (c)						
Establishments	Number	2,652	2,640	2,660	2,659	2,656
Powered sites	"	199,853	199,909	200,933	201,736	201,611
Unpowered sites	"	71,955	71,122	71,106	71,010	70,616
Cabins, flats etc.	"	7,882	8,079	8,539	8,839	9,049
Total capacity	"	279,690	279,110	280,578	281,585	281,276
Site occupancy rates	%	31.4	34.4	33.8	40.1	32.9
Gross takings from accommodation	\$'000	65,876	74,523	77,220	91,441	69,578
HOLIDAY FLATS, UNITS AND HOUSES (b)						
Letting entities	Number	1,303	1,328	1,351	1,328	1,333
Flats, units etc.	"					
One bedroom	"	6,693	6,844	7,180	7,236	7,184
Multiple bedroom	"	22,840	23,844	24,358	24,015	23,828
Total flats units etc.	"	29,533	30,689	31,538	31,251	31,012
Bed spaces	"	124,484	128,790	133,799	131,816	131,215
Unit occupancy rates	%	48.6	63.7	55.7	59.9	44.0
Gross takings from accommodation	\$'000	56,649	84,959	76,616	85,811	56,480

(a) For the purpose 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). (c) Includes long-term caravan parks. For definitions see *Tourist Accommodation, Australia* (8635.0)

Domestic tourism monitor

The 1987-88 Domestic Tourism Monitor, which covers travel by Australians, indicated that the most frequently used accommodation was the home of friends or relatives (44 per cent of visitor nights), followed by hotels or motels (17 per cent) and caravan parks or camping grounds (17 per cent). The following table classifies the types of accommodation used for all visitor nights by the main purpose of the trip.

**NUMBER OF VISITOR NIGHTS IN ALL ACCOMMODATION, BY
MAIN PURPOSE OF TRIP, 1987-88**
(*000 visitor nights)

All accommodation used	Main purpose of trip				Total
	All business	Pleasure/ holiday	Visiting friends/ relatives	Other	
Hotel/motel with facilities	10,065	18,353	2,135	3,049	33,602
Hotel/motel without facilities	889	1,267	265	338	2,758
Friends'/relatives' house	4,311	37,861	42,129	10,526	94,827
Caravan/tent/cabin/camping	2,407	28,959	1,329	3,495	36,189
Rented house/flat	1,622	12,139	587	1,429	15,777
Own holiday home/flat	635	8,004	504	961	10,103
Guest house/private hotel	509	2,444	468	393	3,813
Farm	881	1,072	637	831	3,421
Boat/cabin cruiser	122	1,115	1	450	1,688
Hostel	592	471	75	1,107	2,244
Other/not stated	3,884	3,388	497	4,706	12,475
Total	25,916	115,071	48,629	27,281	216,897

Source: Bureau of Tourism Research, Domestic Tourism Monitor, 1987-88

Tourist attractions

As part of the 1986–87 Services Industries surveys, data were collected from selected tourist attractions in each State and Territory. The following table gives a brief summary. Further details of type of attraction (e.g. museums and art galleries, amusement and theme parks, zoos, wineries, mines and factories, natural attractions, historic attractions) are given in *Tourist Attractions* (8661.0)

TOURIST ATTRACTIONS: SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS, 1986–87

State	Number of attractions		Number of visitors(a)	Persons employed	Income from admission charged	Expenses	Net capital expenditure
	Admission charged	Admission not charged					
	no.	no.	'000	no.	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
New South Wales	233	224	20,372	5,541	47,400	192,803	37,510
Victoria	214	131	15,893	3,265	29,854	106,287	22,429
Queensland	220	91	15,930	3,194	80,779	128,960	29,935
South Australia	135	220	9,618	1,342	6,974	44,595	3,352
Western Australia	144	118	10,939	1,259	13,265	42,441	11,061
Tasmania	78	33	2,191	507	6,279	14,441	1,738
Northern Territory	16	15	1,471	330	5,143	14,070	6,914
Australian Capital Territory	12	15	3,961	724	1,694	26,054	4,920

(a) Excludes visitors to national parks. Persons visiting more than one attraction counted for each.

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