

## CHAPTER 26

# CULTURE, RECREATION AND TRAVEL

This chapter is divided into three major sections:

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

## CULTURAL ACTIVITIES

### Cultural organisations and financial assistance for the arts

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

#### The Arts Council of Australia

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

#### Australian Elizabethan Theatre Trust

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

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

#### The Australia Council

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

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

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

**FEDERAL GOVERNMENT FUNDS ALLOCATIONS TO THE AUSTRALIA COUNCIL**  
(£ million)

Year	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
Budget	1.67	2.85	3.85	4.58	7.05	15.34	22.24	23.21	23.77

The budgets for 1968-69, 1969-70 and 1970-71 covered Support for the Performing Arts only, and did not include provision for administrative expenses. In those years the Council's administrative expenses budget formed part of the total administrative budget of the then Prime Minister's Department, and were not separately identifiable.

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

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

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

## The National Estate

### The Australian Heritage Commission

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

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

The Commission's responsibilities are to advise the Minister for Environment, Housing and Community Development on all matters related to the National Estate; to prepare a Register of National Estate places; to develop policies and programs for education, research, professional training and public interest and understanding in fields related to the national estate; and to administer any gifts and bequests made to the Commission.

### Australian National Trusts

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### **Historic Memorials Committee**

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

### **The performing arts**

#### **Festivals**

The number of festivals devoted solely or partly to the arts now totals about 400 a year. The two biggest are Adelaide's biennial and Perth's annual festivals, both of which last several weeks and present overseas artists as well as leading Australian companies. Victoria's large popular festival, 'Moomba', has a substantial arts program.

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

#### **Theatre**

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

#### **Opera**

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

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

#### **Ballet**

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

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

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

## Music

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

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

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

### Chamber Music

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

## Film

### Australian Film Commission

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

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

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

### Film and Television School

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

The School's principal activities are:

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

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

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

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

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

### Film Censorship

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## Art

### The Visual Arts Board

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

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

### The Australian National Gallery

With the proclamation of the *National Gallery Act* 1975 in June 1976, the Council of the Australian National Gallery was appointed to conduct the affairs of the Australian National Gallery, which is now a statutory authority. The foundation stone of the Gallery building in Canberra was laid in November 1973, and the building is due for completion in 1980.

The Gallery's collection will include Australian works of all periods; international modern fine and minor arts; graphic arts; ethnic art of Africa and the Pacific Basin; Asian and Far Eastern Art; and film, photographic, theatrical and fashion arts. Since Federation, more than 2,000 Australian works have been acquired.

### Other galleries

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

## Crafts

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

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

## Museums

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

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

## Literature

### The Literature Board

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

### National Literature Board of Review

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

### Book publishing

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

### AUSTRALIAN BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS PUBLISHED BY YEAR OF PUBLICATION

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

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

(a) Received by National Library to December 1976.

## Libraries

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

### Australian Government libraries

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

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

The provision of central cataloguing services is an important function of the National Library aimed at achieving cataloguing economies on a national scale. Established in 1967, the Australian Card Service makes available catalogue cards for titles listed in *Australian National Bibliography*. Since 1970, cards for overseas books have been available from the Overseas Card Service. Australian libraries with access to computer facilities can order machine-readable records for Australian and overseas books through the Australian MARC Record Service. The Library also operates the Australian Cataloguing in Publication Program whereby, as a result of the co-operation of many trade and academic publishers, books published in Australia are catalogued in advance of publication and the cataloguing data are printed in the books. These data also appear as preliminary entries in *Australian National Bibliography*, the Australian MARC Record Service and the Australian Card Service.

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

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

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

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

*Patent Office Library.* The library of the Australian Patent Trademarks and Designs Office in Canberra contains approximately 10,000 books and a wide variety of periodicals and other literature relating to science, technology, industrial property (patents, trademarks and designs), law and practice. Patent specifications of inventions are received from the principal countries of the world. Present holdings are over 14,500,000. An international index to the specifications is available on microfilm. The Library works in co-operation with the Patent Information Service. Australian Specifications and related material are also available at sub-offices in Brisbane, Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide and Perth.

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

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

*The Australian War Memorial Library, Canberra.* In the War Memorial library are preserved the documentary and pictorial records of Australia's participation in armed conflicts. Printed material includes over 80,000 volumes (books and bound periodicals); thousands of unbound periodicals; leaflets; souvenir and microfilm items; a large collection of military maps; newscuttings and newspapers; sound recordings; war posters; postage stamps; and currency. Official and personal records are housed in about 5,200 containers. Official war photographs covering the 1914-18, 1939-45, Korean and Vietnam wars number over 670,000, and there are about 1½ million metres of cinefilm. Facilities exist for reference and research.

*The Australian Parliamentary Library.* The Library's special function is to provide an information and research service to the Commonwealth Parliament. The two main sections are the Legislative Research Service and the Library and Legislative Information Service. The Research Service comprises six groups staffed by subject specialists who prepare analyses and interpretations of specific issues with which the Parliament is or may be concerned. The Library and Legislative Information Service staffed by Librarians answers questions and provides information. The library collection is concentrated on topical material, supported by a wide collection of standard references; it totals 40,000 titles, including 8,500 serial titles. The library publishes the *Australian Parliamentary Handbook*, which is a standard reference work, occasional annotated reading lists and, in alternate fortnights, *Index to Current Information* and *Select Lists of Acquisitions*.

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

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

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

### State libraries

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



### Children's libraries and school libraries

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

### University and college libraries

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

## Archives

### Australian Archives

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

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

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

At 30 June 1977, its holdings throughout Australia totalled 252,000 shelf metres of records, including 93,000 metres of permanent value material. During 1976–77, 552 official reference inquiries were received and 276,000 items were issued to Government departments. Some 1,042 public reference inquiries were also received.

The Australian Archives maintains liaison with similar organisations overseas, and is a national member of the International Council on Archives, established under the auspices of UNESCO.

### State government archives

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

### Australian National University Archives of Business and Labour

The Australian National University Archives was established in 1954 when the records of the Australian Agricultural Company were acquired. In 1959 its collecting activities were expanded to include records of employer and employee organisations. The aim is to gather primary source material to support advanced research in economic history, history and political science. Records of over 100 businesses (164 deposits) and over 100 employer and employee organisations (256 deposits) are held.

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

### Business Archives Council of Australia

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

### Other Australian archives

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

### Botanical and zoological gardens

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

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

The Zoological Gardens at Taronga Park, on the northern side of Sydney Harbour, are administered by the Zoological Parks Board and occupy about 30 hectares including an aquarium. In 1976-77 paid admissions to the grounds were 885,086. During 1976-77, income of the Zoological Parks Board was \$2,032,000, while expenditure amounted to \$1,989,000. Exhibits at 30 June 1977 comprised 685 mammals, 1,575 birds, 387 reptiles, 121 invertebrates and 1,089 fish.

The open range Western Plains Zoo, occupying about 300 hectares and opened on 28 February 1977, is also under the administration of the Zoological Parks Board of New South Wales. Paid admissions were 66,274 to 30 June 1977, at which date there were 418 mammals and 251 birds which could be viewed in a natural environment.

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

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

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

The completion of the new botanic gardens in the foothills of Mount Coot-tha, about 5 kilometres from central Brisbane, is expected by 1980. The area being developed is approximately 75 hectares.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Tidbinbilla Nature Reserve covers 5,515 hectares of the Upper Tidbinbilla Valley about 40 kilometres from Canberra. It was declared a Nature Reserve under the Public Parks Ordinance in 1964. Attendances have risen from 42,700 in 1967 to 151,000 in 1976.

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

## RECREATION

The Department of Environment, Housing and Community Development was established in December 1975 and assumed responsibility for, among other things, co-ordinating such aspects of leisure as community recreation, fitness, sports development, and youth affairs.

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

### Community recreation

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

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

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

### Sports development

During 1977-78, national sporting organisations are to receive \$1 million in Commonwealth Government assistance through a sports development program. Assistance will be available in the following general categories: international competition; national coaching schemes; development projects for national sporting associations; and research and information dissemination.

In making these grants the Minister for Environment, Housing and Community Development is to be assisted by a six member Sports Advisory Council.

Since 1951, the Commonwealth Government has provided grants for both the Royal Life Saving Society and the Surf Life Saving Association of Australia. In 1977-78, the Government provided \$60,000 to the Royal Life Saving Society for administrative purposes and \$280,000 to the Surf Life Saving Association. Of this amount, \$140,000 was provided on a dollar for dollar subsidy basis for the purchase of rescue equipment for clubs, branches and State Centres; \$86,000 for administrative purposes; \$46,000 for special projects; and \$8,000 to assist needy clubs to purchase rescue equipment.

### Youth affairs

An Office of Youth Affairs has been established within the Department of Environment, Housing and Community Development.

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

The Office works closely with both the voluntary and government sectors with the aim of enabling young people to communicate more easily with government.

Most specific youth activities and programs in Australia are provided by voluntary youth organisations, many of which are organised nationally. The Commonwealth Government provides financial assistance to some of these national organisations to enable them to better serve young people and the community in general. In 1976-77, \$154,000 was paid to youth organisations; a further \$155,000 has been set aside for this purpose in 1977-78.

### Tourism

The Department of Industry and Commerce is responsible for overseas and domestic tourism. The Department is involved in a range of policy, administrative and consultative activities designed to encourage the efficient development of tourism in Australia in co-operation with the industry and with Commonwealth and State government departments. Major functions of the department include: formulation of policy proposals, transmission of advice to the Minister on industry problems, administration of the *Australian Tourist Commission Act*, conduct of research into the tourist and travel industries, provision of secretarial support to the Tourist Ministers Council and Australian Standing Committee on Tourism and liaison with international tourism organisations.

On 1 December 1976 the Government established a Parliamentary Select Committee on Tourism. The Committee's terms of reference are to examine the nature of the industry, report on problems and recommend solutions. The Committee is expected to report during 1978.

#### Australian Tourist Commission

The Australian Tourist Commission was established in 1967 as a statutory body to encourage people from other countries to visit and travel within Australia. It has nine commissioners including representatives of the Commonwealth and State governments and the tourist industry. In 1977-78 its budget was \$2.8 million.

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

#### Tourist Accommodation

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

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

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

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

**TOURIST ACCOMMODATION (a) (b)**  
(number)

	<i>Licensed hotels with facilities(c)</i>	<i>Motels, etc.(c)</i>	<i>Licensed hotels, private hotels and guest houses without facilities(c)</i>	<i>Total</i>
June Quarter 1977—				
Establishments . . . . .	910	2,018	2,278	5,206
Guest rooms . . . . .	24,222	50,365	30,766	105,353
Bed spaces . . . . .	54,418	141,900	52,348	248,666

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

**TOURIST ACCOMMODATION (a) (b)**

		<i>June quarter 1976</i>	<i>September quarter 1976</i>	<i>December quarter 1976</i>	<i>March quarter 1977</i>	<i>June quarter 1977</i>
<b>LICENSED HOTELS WITH FACILITIES(c)</b>						
Room occupancy rates . . . . .	%	50.7	52.4	52.0	55.3	53.1
Bed occupancy rates . . . . .	%	34.7	36.2	34.6	38.5	35.5
Gross takings from accommodation . . . . .	\$'000	22,069	24,018	23,623	25,257	25,309
Employment at end of period—						
Full-time . . . . .	Persons	15,643	15,852	15,609	15,024	14,843
Other . . . . .	"	15,611	16,024	16,774	16,203	15,728
Total . . . . .	"	31,254	31,876	32,383	31,227	30,571
<b>MOTELS, ETC.(c)</b>						
Room occupancy rates . . . . .	%	59.0	60.3	57.3	61.3	59.6
Bed occupancy rates . . . . .	%	37.4	38.6	35.9	41.3	38.1
Gross takings from accommodation . . . . .	\$'000	48,426	51,592	49,836	57,068	55,417
Employment at end of period—						
Full-time . . . . .	Persons	9,869	10,112	9,890	10,311	10,457
Other . . . . .	"	9,743	10,171	10,196	9,986	9,559
Total . . . . .	"	19,612	20,283	20,086	20,297	20,016
<b>LICENSED HOTELS, PRIVATE HOTELS AND GUEST HOUSES WITHOUT FACILITIES(c)</b>						
Room occupancy rates . . . . .	%	30.2	30.3	29.7	31.0	29.4
Bed occupancy rates . . . . .	%	23.3	23.5	22.7	24.4	22.6
Gross takings from accommodation . . . . .	\$'000	7,213	7,450	7,315	7,574	7,081
Employment at end of period—						
Full-time . . . . .	Persons	11,881	11,578	11,436	10,992	10,644
Other . . . . .	"	11,400	11,510	11,943	11,463	10,624
Total . . . . .	"	23,281	23,088	23,379	22,455	21,268
<b>TOTAL</b>						
Room occupancy rates . . . . .	%	48.0	49.2	47.6	51.0	49.3
Bed occupancy rates . . . . .	%	33.6	34.6	32.6	37.0	34.2
Gross takings from accommodation . . . . .	\$'000	77,708	83,061	80,774	89,899	87,807
Employment at end of period—						
Full-time . . . . .	Persons	37,393	37,542	36,935	36,327	35,944
Other . . . . .	"	36,754	37,705	38,913	37,652	35,911
Total . . . . .	"	74,147	75,247	75,848	73,979	71,855

For footnotes see previous table.

For a more detailed description of the surveys see the quarterly publication *Tourist Accommodation* (8635.0). Summary information on foreign ownership and control of tourist accommodation establishments is shown in Chapter 24. More detailed statistics are available in *Foreign Ownership and Control of Tourist Accommodation Establishments* (latest issue 1973-74) (5319.0).

## TRAVEL

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

### Internal travel

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

### Overseas travel

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

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

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

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

*Short-term movement* is defined as comprising visitors arriving and Australian residents departing temporarily with the intention of staying in Australia or abroad for less than twelve months, together with the departure of visitors and the return of Australian residents who have stayed in Australia or abroad for less than twelve months.

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

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

#### SUMMARY OF SHORT-TERM TRAVELLER STATISTICS

	<i>Overseas visitors</i>		<i>Australian residents</i>	
	<i>Arriving in Australia</i>	<i>Departing from Australia</i>	<i>Departing from Australia</i>	<i>Arriving in Australia</i>
Annual average—				
1951-1955 . . . . .	48,165	49,111	43,390	42,596
1956-1960 . . . . .	67,744	68,430	61,922	61,224
1961-1965 . . . . .	131,461	135,006	97,041	118,624
1966-1970 . . . . .	297,275	308,325	259,700	258,824
1971-1975 . . . . .	475,925	479,015	631,446	647,608
Year—				
1971 . . . . .	432,393	450,022	412,598	413,917
1972 . . . . .	426,403	441,320	490,962	504,519
1973 . . . . .	472,124	481,901	620,842	638,141
1974 . . . . .	532,683	515,378	752,218	769,650
1975 . . . . .	516,023	506,454	880,609	911,815
1976 . . . . .	531,868	512,468	968,265	973,799

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

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

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

**OVERSEAS VISITORS AND AUSTRALIAN RESIDENTS: SHORT-TERM ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES BY MONTH OF ARRIVAL OR DEPARTURE AND MODE OF TRANSPORT AUSTRALIA, 1976**

Month	Overseas visitors						Australian residents					
	Arriving			Departing			Departing			Returning		
	By sea	By air	Total	By sea	By air	Total	By sea	By air	Total	By sea	By air	Total
January	687	47,074	47,761	839	65,374	66,213	2,411	73,397	75,808	1,482	141,931	143,413
February	651	49,206	49,857	752	48,671	49,423	2,997	51,700	54,698	1,079	75,289	76,368
March	1,284	44,820	46,104	808	46,007	46,816	2,823	82,164	84,987	2,787	59,111	61,898
April	305	36,970	37,275	421	40,565	40,986	1,768	72,840	74,608	660	55,282	55,942
May	710	36,911	37,621	619	42,365	42,984	3,655	100,199	103,854	1,634	78,952	80,586
June	545	29,528	30,073	138	28,221	28,359	1,133	80,861	81,994	1,607	59,392	60,999
July	495	34,626	35,121	373	29,589	29,962	1,257	75,749	77,006	1,547	69,100	70,647
August	558	43,576	44,134	611	40,907	41,518	2,017	101,592	103,609	1,547	86,730	88,277
September	414	35,639	36,053	301	38,255	38,556	995	61,882	62,877	817	112,648	113,465
October	1,253	45,562	46,815	524	38,496	39,020	1,700	58,992	60,692	2,098	95,366	97,464
November	569	53,114	53,683	617	45,954	46,571	1,285	57,534	58,819	806	64,797	65,603
December	2,166	65,205	67,371	442	41,618	42,060	1,300	133,547	134,847	2,459	51,143	53,602
Total	9,637	522,231	531,868	6,445	506,022	512,468	23,341	950,458	973,799	18,523	949,742	968,265

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

**AUSTRALIAN RESIDENTS DEPARTING—SHORT-TERM MOVEMENT: STATED PURPOSE OF JOURNEY AND INTENDED LENGTH OF STAY, 1976**  
(Persons)

Intended length of stay	Stated purpose of journey									Total
	In transit	Con-vention	Business	Accompanying business traveller	Visiting relatives	Holiday	Employment	Edu-cation	Other and not stated	
Under 1 week	..	1,029	15,737	842	3,244	11,359	1,134	110	3,605	37,062
1 week and under 2 weeks	..	3,940	17,081	1,820	6,989	80,185	1,100	1,500	6,766	119,383
2 weeks and under 3 weeks	..	4,231	16,298	2,249	12,346	165,413	678	811	9,575	211,601
3 weeks and under 1 month	..	2,510	9,546	1,165	17,209	73,676	413	532	5,240	110,292
1 month and under 2 months	..	296	21,996	2,982	44,453	91,276	1,472	802	9,229	172,508
2 months and under 3 months	..	..	9,181	1,773	31,517	46,109	988	441	6,154	96,167
3 months and under 6 months	..	..	4,636	1,396	36,390	56,673	1,908	720	6,421	108,141
6 months and under 9 months	..	..	2,149	1,323	20,513	39,828	2,084	461	5,043	71,398
9 months and under 12 months	..	..	1,578	1,776	5,790	12,483	3,423	985	4,087	30,120
Indefinite, not stated	..	..	1,165	635	2,703	8,516	515	146	3,449	17,129
Total	..	12,007	99,364	15,962	181,152	585,520	13,715	6,508	59,571	973,799

## OVERSEAS VISITORS ARRIVING—SHORT-TERM MOVEMENT: STATED PURPOSE OF JOURNEY AND INTENDED LENGTH OF STAY, 1976

(Persons)

Intended length of stay	Stated purpose of journey								Total	
	In transit	Con- ven- tion	Busi- ness	Accom- panying busi- ness travel- ler	Visit- ing rela- tives	Holi- daying	Em- ploy- ment	Other and not stated		
Short-term movement—										
Under 1 week . . . . .	62,834	1,323	23,591	1,195	5,996	39,470	1,426	206	7,539	143,578
1 week and under 2 weeks . . . . .	2,582	3,109	20,320	1,570	10,054	39,825	437	203	4,572	82,674
2 weeks and under 3 weeks . . . . .	731	1,934	12,475	1,020	14,031	26,869	303	239	3,629	61,231
3 weeks and under 1 month . . . . .	316	750	4,559	353	16,369	15,688	122	95	2,193	40,442
1 month and under 2 months . . . . .	..	..	7,389	604	36,004	26,478	458	303	5,388	76,623
2 months and under 3 months . . . . .	..	..	2,192	142	17,147	9,887	516	498	1,877	32,256
3 months and under 6 months . . . . .	..	..	2,028	492	23,670	11,192	1,743	3,355	3,767	46,250
6 months and under 9 months . . . . .	..	..	852	382	11,316	6,382	2,529	866	2,121	24,448
9 months and under 12 months . . . . .	..	..	864	699	1,194	2,640	4,731	4,370	1,963	16,459
Indefinite, not stated . . . . .	..	..	957	228	1,558	2,228	454	216	2,263	7,904
Total . . . . .	66,462	7,116	75,228	6,685	137,343	180,661	12,717	10,351	35,308	531,868

The average intended length of stay abroad of Australian residents departing in 1976 for short-term visits abroad was 68 days. The average intended length of stay in Australia by short-term visitors from overseas was 52 days. Of course, statistics for Australian residents refer to their total time away from Australia; for overseas visitors they refer only to the Australian portions of their trips.

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



**OVERSEAS VISITORS ARRIVING BY COUNTRY OF RESIDENCE AND INTENDED LENGTH OF STAY, AND AUSTRALIAN RESIDENTS DEPARTING BY COUNTRY OF INTENDED STAY AND INTENDED LENGTH OF STAY: AUSTRALIA, 1976**

Country of residence (visitors) and country of intended stay (residents)	Overseas visitors arriving—intended length of stay						Australian residents departing—intended length of stay					
	Under 1 week	1 week and under 1 month	1 month and under 3 months	3 months and under 12 months	Indefini- te, not stated, etc.	Total	Under 1 week	1 week and under 1 month	1 month and under 3 months	3 months and under 12 months	Indefini- te, not stated, etc.	Total
Africa—												
South Africa . . . . .	1,062	1,280	963	653	39	3,997	1,131		2,082	1,091	67	4,371
Other . . . . .	749	509	948	568	66	2,837	862		2,202	1,102	112	4,278
Total, Africa . . . . .	1,809	1,789	1,911	1,221	105	6,834	80	1,913	4,284	2,194	179	8,650
America—												
Canada . . . . .	2,862	6,978	5,024	2,385	156	17,401	130	2,580	5,413	2,848	218	11,190
U.S. America . . . . .	26,508	33,362	10,047	5,022	749	75,687	1,199	39,088	33,259	11,053	1,327	85,926
Other . . . . .	981	865	754	683	177	3,461	1,095		2,818	1,866	136	5,915
Total, America . . . . .	30,351	41,204	15,823	8,090	1,082	96,549	1,373	42,721	41,489	15,766	1,681	103,030
Asia—												
Hong Kong . . . . .	2,662	4,193	2,433	961	185	10,433	2,451	30,997	4,125	1,495	640	39,708
India . . . . .	1,146	1,003	704	683	90	3,624	130	1,718	3,312	761	124	6,045
Indonesia . . . . .	1,765	2,037	1,455	949	120	6,324	796	19,751	5,747	2,414	446	29,154
Israel . . . . .	82	235	496	345	31	1,188	320		2,505	1,057	82	3,956
Japan . . . . .	15,156	8,564	1,665	1,130	346	26,860	550	13,452	3,231	675	251	18,159
Malaysia . . . . .	1,883	2,951	2,100	3,140	126	10,198	771	12,938	4,105	1,891	287	19,988
Philippines . . . . .	789	909	491	355	58	2,602	480	6,175	1,962	550	128	9,295
Singapore . . . . .	2,238	3,936	2,111	847	114	9,245	2,944	34,724	3,425	1,264	581	42,938
Thailand . . . . .	650	929	567	478	58	2,680	450	6,728	1,557	371	110	9,217
Other and unspecified . . . . .	1,922	1,943	1,674	1,807	272	7,634	270	6,122	4,581	6,794	351	18,020
Total, Asia . . . . .	28,292	26,700	13,693	10,692	1,410	80,787	8,852	132,903	34,553	17,176	3,000	196,480
Europe—												
Austria . . . . .	387	200	342	476	30	1,434	290		1,851	1,296	77	3,516
France . . . . .	1,486	1,403	955	715	87	4,646	80	960	2,968	1,872	114	5,994
Germany(a) . . . . .	3,087	2,897	3,273	2,848	232	12,337	100	1,774	8,729	5,750	261	16,612
Greece . . . . .	557	456	953	2,023	114	4,102	100	1,469	5,826	23,277	858	31,530
Italy . . . . .	1,395	1,651	2,193	3,046	220	8,505	220	1,982	10,949	22,763	674	36,586
Netherlands . . . . .	1,732	1,565	2,833	2,728	70	8,929	124	973	6,532	4,504	190	12,322
Switzerland . . . . .	1,132	1,062	894	623	48	3,758	..	531	1,701	929	55	3,215
U.K. and Ireland . . . . .	11,356	15,049	24,517	22,270	672	73,862	1,072	13,607	85,942	65,525	2,603	168,747
U.S.S.R. . . . .	306	244	308	184	38	1,080	..	310	760	314	16	1,400
Yugoslavia . . . . .	180	239	530	2,006	81	3,036	..	190	3,201	11,259	286	14,937
Other and unspecified . . . . .	2,459	2,619	2,103	2,755	231	10,162	150	1,571	12,033	16,513	699	30,970
Total, Europe . . . . .	24,075	27,383	38,899	39,673	1,823	131,851	1,867	23,636	140,488	154,007	5,833	325,829
Oceania—												
Fiji . . . . .	2,658	2,917	1,462	870	89	7,996	3,647	42,161	1,636	758	777	48,977
New Caledonia . . . . .	2,348	1,769	2,160	629	133	7,036	1,409	10,549	379	217	218	12,771
Papua New Guinea . . . . .	8,100	6,647	8,944	5,107	280	29,078	3,050	7,554	5,084	4,443	475	20,603
New Hebrides . . . . .	219	265	420	188	29	1,119	110	2,752	217	105	63	3,248
New Zealand . . . . .	38,583	69,215	21,527	17,049	1,734	148,108	13,755	153,947	31,833	9,128	3,147	211,808
Norfolk Island . . . . .	312	431	80	72	24	917	609	8,484	270	111	202	9,676
Other . . . . .	1,838	907	749	940	53	4,496	653	3,092	1,009	530	101	5,393
Total, Oceania . . . . .	54,057	82,153	35,341	24,854	2,342	198,750	23,234	228,539	40,429	15,291	4,983	312,475
Other . . . . .	4,991	5,123	3,213	2,625	1,142	17,096	1,657	11,566	7,433	5,226	1,453	27,334
Total . . . . .	143,578	184,347	108,879	87,157	7,904	531,868	37,062	441,276	268,675	209,659	17,129	973,799

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

