

This page was added on 03 December 2012 to included the Disclaimer below.  
No other amendments were made to this Product

#### DISCLAIMER

Users are warned that this historic issue of this publication series may contain language or views which, reflecting the authors' attitudes or that of the period in which the item was written, may be considered to be inappropriate or offensive today.

## CHAPTER 26

# CULTURE, ENVIRONMENT, RECREATION AND TRAVEL

In recent years public interest in quality of life issues—cultural affairs, heritage, environment—has increased markedly. The Commonwealth Government has accepted national responsibility for these matters and through its Department of Home Affairs and Environment and a range of statutory bodies undertakes many initiatives to protect Australia's heritage and environment and to promote the arts, national arts institutions and the film and television industries.

The Department has a policy rather than operational orientation, being responsible primarily for advice to the Government on the general direction of policies and programs in the areas it covers. The operational activities are conducted by the many statutory authorities and other bodies within the Home Affairs and Environment Portfolio. These cover a very broad and diverse spectrum and include the Australia Council, the Australian Film Commission, the Australian Heritage Commission, the Australian National Gallery, the Museum of Australia, the National Library of Australia, the Australian Bicentennial Authority and the Australian National Parks and Wildlife Service.

## CULTURAL ACTIVITIES

The arts in Australia receive considerable financial support from the Commonwealth Government. This support is complemented by State, Territory and Local Government funding mechanisms. These tiers of government now provide funds for virtually all aspects of artistic and cultural life—theatre, music, literature, painting, crafts, sculpture, Aboriginal arts, film, radio and television broadcasting and libraries, art museums and performing arts centres. Major arts facilities have opened in Canberra, Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane, Perth, Adelaide and Darwin. A significant growth in the number of regional art museums and performing arts centres has also occurred. In the past decade an increased number of major international art exhibitions have toured to capital cities, the importance of community arts has gained recognition and there has been a renaissance of the Australian film industry.

Governments in Australia have thus assumed the function of public patrons of the arts, justified on the grounds that many culturally important and socially enriching activities would not take place unless public funds were provided.

The Commonwealth Government formulates policy guidelines for the support of the arts generally and allocates funds annually to the national arts institutions under its jurisdiction. Commonwealth/State consultation on cultural matters takes place through such bodies as the Cultural Ministers Council, the Australian Libraries and Information Council and the Advisory Committee on National Collections.

## 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 art form Boards in Aboriginal Arts, Community Arts, Crafts, Design Arts, Literature, Music, Theatre and Visual Arts.

The Council also maintains several other programs in support of International Activities, Multicultural Arts, Education and the Arts, Youth Arts, Artists in the Community, and Working Life.

Membership of the Council is intended to represent a broad cross-section of the arts community as well as to ensure access to knowledge and experience relevant to the work of the Aboriginal Arts.

**ALLOCATION OF FUNDS FOR PROGRAMS, BOARDS AND ADMINISTRATION OF THE AUSTRALIA  
COUNCIL, 1984-85  
(\$'000)**

<b>Boards</b>	
Aboriginal Arts . . . . .	2,350
Community Arts . . . . .	3,080
Crafts . . . . .	1,850
Design Arts . . . . .	470
Literature . . . . .	2,590
Music . . . . .	10,530
Theatre . . . . .	11,650
Visual Arts . . . . .	2,060
<i>Total boards</i> . . . . .	<b>34,580</b>
<b>Programs</b>	
Arts and Information . . . . .	410
Inter-Arts . . . . .	410
International . . . . .	230
Policy/Research . . . . .	230
Touring and Access . . . . .	830
Incentive (Central) . . . . .	10
<i>Total programs</i> . . . . .	<b>2,120</b>
Total support for the arts . . . . .	36,700
Administration . . . . .	6,880
<b>Total appropriation</b> . . . . .	<b>43,580</b>

**Aboriginal Art**

The Aboriginal Arts Board supports activities involving the preservation and continuation of traditional cultural practices and their associated arts forms as well as the generation of new artistic expression among Aboriginal people in urban and country areas.

**Community Arts**

The Community Arts Board assists community involvement by encouraging the development of the closer integration of arts practice into everyday life and growth of an independent culture that reflects the diverse composition of Australian society.

**Crafts**

The Crafts 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.

**Design Arts**

The Design Arts Board, established in April 1984, encourages excellence in design in architecture, the performing arts, engineering, fashion and textiles, industry, interior design, landscape architecture and planning.

**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.

**Music**

The Music Board encourages and supports the development of music in Australia and the promotion of Australian music and musicians overseas. Financial assistance is provided by the Board for a range of musical activities grouped under four main headings: Composition, Documentation, Community Development and Music Education and Performance.

Australia has eight fully professional orchestras which include a symphony orchestra in each State capital city. They are managed by the Australian Broadcasting Corporation. The other two, the Elizabethan Theatre Trust Orchestras, are predominantly engaged in work with The Australian Opera (Sydney) and The Australian Ballet (Melbourne).

**Theatre**

The aim of the Theatre Board is to improve the quality of the content, performance and production of dance, drama, puppetry, mime and youth theatre and to ensure maximum public access to them.

The Board provides opportunities for professional theatre people to develop their skills, encourages growth in theatre attendance and promotes community involvement in live theatre.

It provides continuing support for some 66 drama, dance, puppetry, mime and youth companies which attract audiences running into millions annually.

#### **Visual Arts**

The Visual Arts Board provides assistance to individuals and organisations working across a wide spectrum of the visual arts in Australia, from painting and sculpture to museology. Its programs include grants to individuals, the commissioning and placing of works of art in public places, research and writing on the visual arts, support for artists in residence and the acquisition, exhibition and conservation of works of art.

### **Commonwealth Schemes in Support of the Arts**

#### **Artbank**

Artbank is a unit of the Department of Home Affairs and Environment set up to encourage Australian artists through the purchase and public display of their work, thereby complementing other Commonwealth art support schemes. Since its inception in 1980 the Artbank collection has grown to more than 3000 works, including painting, artists' prints, sculpture, photography, Aboriginal art, and craft.

#### **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 recording 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 art 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 Australian exhibitions travelling overseas, sponsored by the Australia Council, for which indemnity is not available from the host country and which without Commonwealth indemnity could not proceed.

Thirty exhibitions were indemnified by the Commonwealth between 1979 and 1984. They ranged from traditional Aboriginal artefacts through ancient Chinese and European archaeological finds to paintings, prints and drawings from a wide variety of countries, styles and schools.

#### **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 pagination requirements.

The Scheme aims to resolve the apparent conflict between providing a free library system and ensuring that Australian writers, editors and other creators receive a fair payment for the use of their books.

The Scheme's annual payments amount to approximately \$1,500,000. Payments to authors and publishers are based on annual sample surveys of bookstocks of public lending libraries throughout Australia.

#### **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.

Donations to approved institutions under the Scheme are valued by two or more approved valuers and the average of the valuations may then be claimed by the donor as a deduction on his taxation return of income for the year in which the gift was made.

By 30 June 1984, 96 institutions throughout Australia had benefited under the Taxation Incentives for the Arts Scheme. The value of donations made to them under the Scheme was \$15.7 million. Donations worth \$1.8 million were made during the 1983-84 financial year.

## Other Arts Organisations

### Arts Council of Australia

The Arts Council of Australia is a community based incorporated body funded through the Community Arts Board of the Australia Council and State Government arts authorities. The Central Secretariat of the Council is in Sydney, with Divisions in all States and Territories.

The Arts Council's historical role of providing quality artistic experiences mainly in country areas by way of centrally-organised tours has changed over the last few years. Access to and participation in a much wider range of arts experiences is provided through traditional tours by State theatre, opera and ballet companies, local festivals and workshops, theatre-in-education teams and artists-in-residence. The voluntary committees, which number about 250 throughout Australia, receive support, help and training from the nine professionally-staffed head offices.

The Arts Council also administers grants on behalf of other bodies such as the Australia Council, State arts authorities and other government departments.

### Australian Elizabethan Theatre Trust

The Australian Elizabethan Theatre Trust, established in the mid 1950s, was originally formed to present drama, opera, ballet and puppetry throughout Australia. Full autonomy has now been accorded to most of the performing companies established by the Trust. The Trust's major functions now are to administer the Elizabethan Trust Orchestras; to act as entrepreneur in the touring of theatre features from overseas and Australian sources; and to provide general services, including tax deductibility for donations, for theatre organisations. In 1982-83 the Trust presented national tours by the Peking Opera and Sadler Wells Royal Ballet.

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.

### Ballet

The Australian Ballet Foundation gave its first performance on 2 November 1962. The Company is now Australia's major classical ballet company, providing a balanced repertoire of full length classical ballet and new works. Based in Melbourne, the Company of 55 dancers, regularly tours to most State capital cities and has made several overseas tours.

### 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. Seminars, arts workshops and community participation programs are increasingly popular.

### Australian Opera

The Australian Opera is the largest performing arts organisation in Australia employing over 200 permanent staff including 40 principal singers and a chorus of 50. In addition, it employs over 500 casuals each year, including a number of celebrated international singers. The projected budget for the Opera in 1984, excluding the cost of orchestras, is over \$14 million. This is derived from the following sources—55% box office, 34% government subsidy, 11% private contributions. The Opera, headquartered in Sydney, tours annually to Melbourne, Brisbane and Canberra. Free opera performances in the parks and television and radio activities are increasingly being utilised by the company to provide all Australians with access to opera.

### Musica Viva

Musica Viva Australia, a non-profit society receiving financial support from the Music Board of the Australia Council and several State governments, seeks to increase the performance, knowledge and appreciation of chamber music through subscription concerts, festivals, workshops and education activities. Musica Viva presents concerts by distinguished overseas ensembles and by groups of leading Australian musicians and organises overseas commercial tours for Australia's leading ensembles. The Society manages approximately 800 concerts within Australia and overseas each year.

### International Cultural Corporation of Australia Ltd

The International Cultural Corporation of Australia Limited was established in 1980 by the Commonwealth Government to arrange and manage international exhibitions of art and culture.

The principal activities of the Corporation are three-fold. It brings to the Australian people significant overseas collections of art and antiquities, and other exhibitions of artistic, cultural and historical interest for display in galleries and museums. Secondly, on behalf of the Australian Government, the Corporation sends overseas Australian art and other important examples of national cultural achievements. Finally the Corporation offers expertise and assistance to Commonwealth, State and overseas governments and to galleries and museums.

### Film

Encouragement of the Australian film industry is a firm policy objective of the Commonwealth Government. The following funds were allocated to film-related organisations for 1984-85:

- Australian Film Commission—\$19.7m (includes \$5m for the special production funds)
- Australian Film and Television School—\$6.782m
- Australian Children's Television Foundation—\$0.5m
- National Film and Sound Archive—\$2.6048m

#### Australian Film Commission

The Australian Film Commission, a statutory authority established in 1975, encourages the production, distribution and exhibition of Australian films and television programs and produces films which are in the national interest and films to serve the needs of Government.

The Commission provides financial assistance for script and project development through the Project Development Branch and the Creative Development Branch which also administers the Women's Film Fund. The Marketing Branch offers advice on marketing, provides loans for distribution and exhibition, represents Australian films at international festivals and maintains service offices in London and Los Angeles. The Commission's production division, Film Australia, produces an average of 76 films per year in over 26 languages.

Twenty-two features and five mini-series were made in 1983-84 at a combined total cost of approximately \$58m. \$85m was secured for feature films and mini-series production in 1984-85.

Australian films continue to attract interest internationally. In the past year *BMX Bandits*, *Careful He Might Hear You* and *Phar Lap* have been successful. Television mini-series have become popular with Australian and foreign audiences with high ratings for *All The Rivers Run*, also successful overseas, as well as *Return to Eden*, *Bodyline* and *Waterfront*.

The domestic market for Australian films has changed significantly in the past year with video recorders reaching an estimated 30% of Australian households. The decline of cinema attendances has resulted in more adventurous cinema programming by exhibitors to attract audiences back to the cinemas. The introduction of domestic satellites next year will also change television services. As a result, the Government and industry is assessing the impact of the changes for filmmakers, audiences and programmers. Australian film and television makers are continuing to make quality programs, and audiences can look forward to mini-series such as *The Last Bastion*, *The Cowra Breakout* and *The Dunera Boys* and feature films such as *The Coolangatta Gold*, *The Coca Cola Kid*, *Robbery Under Arms* and *For Love Alone*.

#### Taxation Incentives in Support of Film

The Scheme was established in its present form in October 1980 to encourage private rather than public investment in Australian films as prescribed in the *Income Tax Assessment Act 1936*. It 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 Home Affairs and Environment.

Qualifying Australian films are feature films and films of a like nature for television; documentaries; and mini-series of television drama. Further they must be produced principally for public exhibition in cinemas or on television 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 educative and informational activities. The Foundation receives assistance from Federal, State and Territory Governments (with the exception of Queensland). In 1984-85 \$0.5m is to be provided by the Commonwealth with a matching contribution sought from the other participating governments.

The first production investment by the Foundation was in the telemovie *Fire in the Stone*, produced by the South Australian Film Corporation.

The Foundation has developed its own initiatives for children's programs most notably *Winners*, an anthology series of 8 stories for young adolescents. The series will be distributed world-wide. Programs being developed by the Foundation in conjunction with other organisations include a series aimed to introduce young children to art through action, comedy and fantasy.

### 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. Regional censorship officers, with limited powers and functions, are located in Canberra, Melbourne, Brisbane, Adelaide and Perth. The Board is administered by the Attorney-General's Department.

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 classifies imported television programs by virtue of a ministerial arrangement with the Australian Broadcasting Tribunal, as well as videotapes for sale/hire under the A.C.T. Classification of Publications Ordinance (since 1 February 1984) and the Victorian Films (amendment) Act 1983 (since 2 May 1984).

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.

Decision on all the above matters are determined by a majority vote.

*Thirty-five mm feature films.* In 1983, 745 feature films (including 18 Australian films) were processed. Sixteen feature films were refused registration and deletions made in 13. There were nine appeals, of which five were upheld and four dismissed. Of the 745 features, 60 were classified For General Exhibition ('G'), 153 Not Recommended for Children ('NRC'), 253 For Mature Audiences ('M') and 146 For Restricted Exhibition ('R'). Twenty-four were registered subject to special conditions. Permissions to import for use at film festivals were granted to 93.

The principal suppliers were United States of America (402 films), Hong Kong (160 films), France (61 films), Italy (47 films), West Germany (31 films) and USSR (27 films).

While the 'M', 'NRC' 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.

*Sixteen mm feature films.* Excluding those imported for television use, 155 feature films (including seven Australian films) were processed. These included 53 for which permissions to import for use at film festivals were granted. Seven were refused registration.

*Television Films.* In 1983, 11,749 items for use on television were processed, consisting of 3,529 sixteen mm films and 8,220 videotapes. The principal suppliers were the United States (6,054 items) and the United Kingdom (2,546 items). Of the total, deletions were made in 80 items and 29 were classified 'Not Suitable for Television'.

*Videotapes.* The increase in the number of videotapes noted in the two immediately preceding years continued in 1983. Those processed (other than those for television) comprised 100 cinema titles and 8,793 non-cinema titles.

*Eight mm films.* 280 films were processed during 1983.

*Advertising matter.* 4,055 items intended for use in the promotion of theatrical motion pictures were processed.

## Professional Training

### Australian Film and Television School

The Australian Film and Television School was established in 1973 as a Commonwealth statutory authority.

It is responsible for advanced film, television, radio, and audio-visual communications training throughout Australia. The School provides full-time, open and graduate courses.

The School undertakes, co-ordinates and disseminates research in connection with the production of programs and assesses training needs and employment opportunities in the industry it serves. It also maintains an extensive library collection of film, television, radio and other audio-visual reference topics.

A new building for the School is currently being constructed at Macquarie University, Sydney.

#### **National Institute of Dramatic Art**

The National Institute of Dramatic Art 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 entertainment industry by assisting students to develop craft skills, cultural background and personal discipline required for successful careers in their chosen field.

The Institute's student body numbers approximately 140 and it has a staff of 30 full and part-time teachers. Each year some 60 new students are enrolled from over 1500 applicants from throughout Australia. In 1985, after 25 years of operating out of tin sheds and wooden huts, the Institute will move into a new home especially designed for its purpose. The building, located on the campus of the University of New South Wales is being funded by the Commonwealth Government, with additional funds coming from private sponsorship for the internal fixtures and equipment.

### **National Collections**

#### **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. The Central Office of the Australian Archives is located in Canberra.

In October 1983, the *Archives Act* was passed and came into effect on 6 June 1984. The Act 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 all Commonwealth agencies, past and present.

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*. Together these two Acts provide a comprehensive system of public access covering all classes of Commonwealth records.

At 30 June 1984, Australian Archives' holdings throughout Australia totalled 367,521 shelf metres of records, including 149,656 metres of permanent value material. During 1983-84, 2,018 official reference inquiries were received and 303,137 items were lent or returned by departments. Some 3,446 public reference inquiries were also received and 172,443 items were consulted in repositories and search rooms.

#### **Australian National Gallery**

The Australian National Gallery in Canberra was established in 1975. The building officially opened in 1982. The Gallery's aim is to acquire, conserve, research and make accessible a national collection of works of art for the benefit and enjoyment of all people. The gallery is responsible for the national collection of Australian art and representative works of international art. To fulfil this aim the Gallery's acquisitions follow two key principles: Works of art are selected on the highest aesthetic standards; and, in its international collections, the Gallery always seeks to complement existing public collections in Australia.

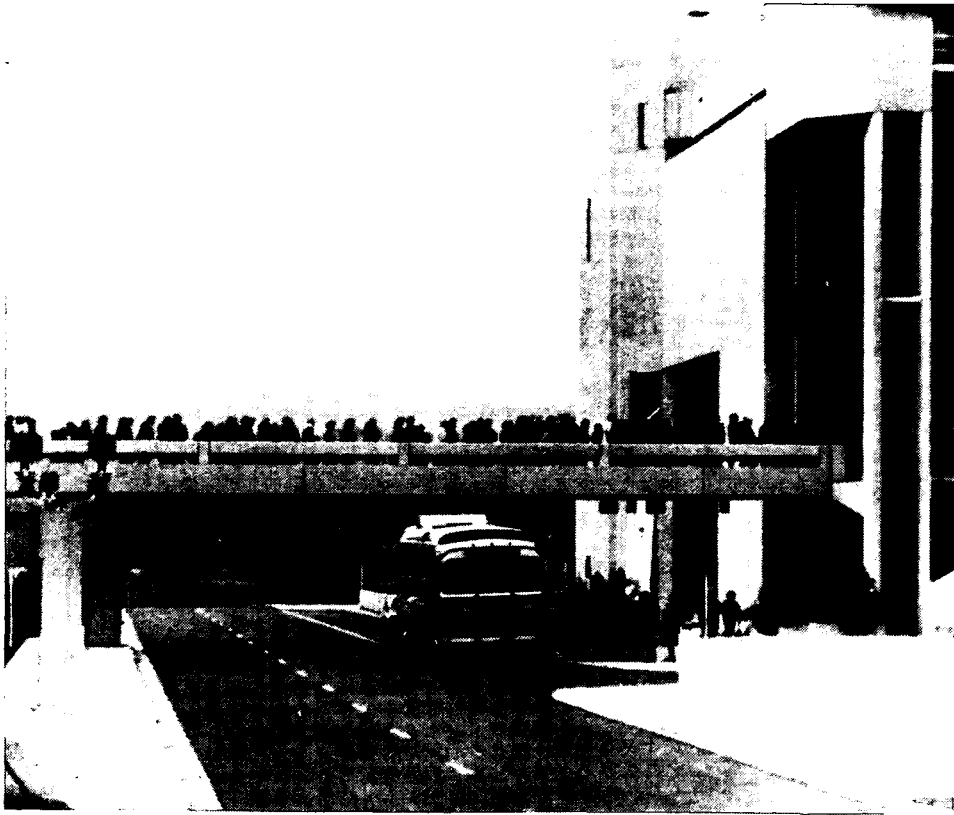
*Australian Art:* The entire upper floor of four galleries has a permanent display presenting the full history of Australian art. Spanning two hundred years, this unique display incorporates paintings and sculptures, decorative arts, illustrated books, prints, drawings, watercolours, photographs, mural decorations of monumental scale and Aboriginal art.



*International Art:* The Gallery began its collection of international art in 1972 and in a comparatively short period of time has acquired a range of masterpieces. They include Giambattista Tiepolo's *Marriage Allegory of the Cornaro Family*, Claude Monet's *Haystacks at Noon* and *Waterlilies*, Jean Batiste Houdon's *Bust of a Girl* and Joan Miro's *Landscape*.

*Touring Exhibitions:* The Great Impressionists Exhibition was undoubtedly the Gallery's most outstanding success for the year. One hundred masterpieces from the Courtauld Collection of Impressionist and Post-Impressionist paintings and drawings went on display at the gallery throughout June and July 1984. The Exhibition attracted more than 200,000 people.

The Proceeds from admission fees are used exclusively to purchase works of Australian Art.



**'The long wait'. Visitors waiting outside the Australian National Gallery to see the exhibition of French Impressionists. The pedestrian overpass spans the roadway between the National Gallery and the High Court of Australia.**

*The Canberra Times*

### Australian War Memorial

The Australian War Memorial commemorates Australian servicemen and women who died as a result of wars or warlike operations, from the Sudan (1885) to Vietnam. The 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 a water cascade symbolising eternal life. The names of the 30 main theatres of war in which Australian forces served are inscribed around the Courtyard. The national Anzac Day and Remembrance Day services attended by the Governor-General are held at the Stone of Remembrance in front of the building. Other wreath-laying ceremonies are also conducted at the Commemoration Stone in the Courtyard.

As well as the nation's Memorial, it is also a significant museum and art gallery, containing some 40,000 war relics ranging from aircraft to commemorative badges, and 12,000 works of art by leading Australian artists, including Nolan, Dobell, Streeton and Lambert. The Memorial's 33 Victoria Crosses are the largest such single collection in the world.

A program of major renovations to the Memorial galleries has begun as part of the Bicentennial program. Photographs of the *Gallipoli Gallery* opened in 1984, are a feature of this issue. The War Memorial and its surrounds were entered in the Register of the National Estate in 1981.

The Memorial is a major tourist attraction, receiving 1.3 million visitors each year.

### Museum of Australia

The Museum of Australia was established under the *Museum of Australia Act 1980*. An 88 hectare site at Yarramundi on the shores of Lake Burley Griffin in Canberra has been reserved for the Museum.

The Museum will be Australia's first national museum of history and will have three major themes: the history of Aboriginal Australia, the history of Australia since first European Settlement in 1788 and the interaction between people and the environment.

### National Film and Sound Archive

On 3 October 1984 the Prime Minister opened the National Film and Sound Archive in the former Institute of Anatomy Building in Canberra. The Archive is to preserve moving images and recorded sound, as part of Australia's 20th Century cultural heritage. Based on the existing film and sound archives located in the National Library of Australia, but with increased staff, funds and equipment, the Archive is to further develop film and sound archive functions, allowing more nitrate film to be preserved and more sophisticated conservation techniques to be undertaken.

The Archive is an Office within the Department of Home Affairs and Environment. The Archive will also open offices in New South Wales and Victoria to increase access by the public and the film industry.

Film holdings at 30 June 1984 were:

Film titles	67,070
Video titles	3,226
Film stills	253,998
Lobby cards	13,172
Posters	31,000
Scripts	5,555

Sound recording holdings at 30 April 1984 were:

Discs	469,127
Tapes	16,216
Cylinders	5,200
Piano rolls	2,000

### National Library of Australia

The National Library in Canberra is formally established under the *National Library Act 1960*. It was previously part of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Library. The National Library maintains and develops a national collection of library material in all subject fields and from all countries. It is also responsible for assembling a comprehensive collection of library material relating to Australia and the Australian people. In fulfilling its functions, the Library seeks to preserve books, periodicals, newspapers, government publications, pictures, prints, manuscripts, maps, music scores and other material. Under the deposit requirement of the *Copyright Act 1968*, a copy of all printed 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 Australiana in 1911, the Cook manuscripts in 1923, the Mathews ornithological collection in 1940, the Rex Nan Kivell collection of Australian and Pacific interest in 1959 and the Ferguson collection of Australiana in 1970. Cornelius Wytfliet's map of 1597; see Chapter 1 of this Year Book, formed part of the Petherick collection. The Library regularly presents exhibitions of paintings, prints and other historical material selected from its various collections.

The National Library's collection of Australian and overseas material contains more than 4 million volumes, including microforms; 38,300 paintings, drawings and prints; 410,500 photographs; 5,700 shelf metres of manuscripts; 321,900 maps; 550,700 aerial photographs; 106,000 music scores; 19,300 films and video cassettes and 11,800 oral history tapes.

The Library publishes the national bibliographies of books, periodicals and maps. In its provision of central cataloguing services, the Library achieves cataloguing economies on a national scale. The Australian Bibliographic Network, a national on-line shared cataloguing and inquiry system, was launched by the Library in 1981. Bibliographic records available from the Library for Australian and overseas books are widely used by libraries throughout Australia.

Co-operative bibliographical activity includes recording in the national bibliographic database and, in a series of union catalogues, the holdings of major Australian libraries. These catalogues are described in the Guide to the National Union Catalogue of Australia, 5th ed., 1984.

Through its *Library Services for the Handicapped* section, the Library, in co-operation with a number of institutions and agencies, provides library services to people with disabilities.

### Other Libraries

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

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

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

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

*The Commonwealth Parliamentary Library.* The Library provides comprehensive information and research services to the Commonwealth Parliament through the Legislative Research Service and the Library, Reference and Information Service. The Research Service comprises groups staffed by subject specialists who prepare analyses and interpretations of specific issues with which the

Parliament is or may be concerned. The Library, Reference and Information Service answers questions and provides information from printed and other published sources. 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, occasional annotated reading lists, general research papers from the Legislative Research Service, digests of bills and, in alternate fortnights 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.

*Other Commonwealth Government libraries.* Current and retrospective information is available in Australia's special libraries. For a detailed listing of the libraries see the *Directory of Special Libraries in Australia*.

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

The Department of Territories and Local Government conducts the Canberra Public Library Service for residents of the Australian Capital Territory.

### State libraries

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

### University and college libraries

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

## HERITAGE ACTIVITIES

The Commonwealth Government is an active partner with the States and Territories in protecting Australia's heritage, or national estate.

Under the *Australian Heritage Commission Act 1975*, 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 community".

Therefore Australia's heritage includes far more than historical buildings. It covers the natural and cultural environments in all their aspects. Natural environments range from national parks, nature reserves, habitats of endangered species, islands, rivers, wetlands, deserts and wilderness areas to outstanding geological features and landscapes. The cultural environment is equally diverse. Aboriginal sites of all types are included, from cave paintings to fish-traps and carved trees. Historic cultural places include old residential and commercial buildings, mining and industrial structures and their equipment, transport structures, shipwrecks, parks and gardens.

### National Estate Grants Program

The Program is designed to help the States and Territories, and organisations within them, to conserve our national estate. It is a Commonwealth Constitution 'Section 96' scheme operated under the provisions of the *Urban and Regional Development (Financial Assistance) Act 1974* and of agreements between the Commonwealth and each State and the Northern Territory.

The program is co-ordinated by the Department of Home Affairs and Environment in liaison with State and Territory authorities and the Australian Heritage Commission.

Under current arrangements, State and Territory governments have the primary responsibility for developing and administering their respective programs. Annual expenditure so far has been:

	\$m		\$m
1973-74	0.288	1979-80	2.0
1974-75	7.04	1980-81	2.2
1975-76	3.9	1981-82	2.2
1976-77	1.254	1982-83	2.2
1977-78	2.6	1983-84	2.77
1978-79	2.6	1984-85	2.908

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.

### **Australian Heritage Commission**

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

The Commission, established under the *Australian Heritage Commission Act 1975*, consists of a part-time independent Chairman and up to six part-time Commissioners, with various skills and interests in the natural and cultural environment.

To date approximately 7,300 places have been entered in the Register of the National Estate. They relate to the natural environment and to Aboriginal or European culture.

### **World Heritage List**

The World Heritage List contains areas which are of 'outstanding universal value', the disappearance or destruction of which would constitute a 'harmful impoverishment of the heritage of all nations of the world'. There are five Australian entries on the World Heritage List: the Great Barrier Reef (Queensland), Kakadu National Park (Northern Territory), the Willandra Lakes Region (New South Wales), the Lord Howe Island Group, and the Western Tasmanian Wilderness National Parks.

### **Aboriginal Heritage and Culture**

On 25 June 1984, the *Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Heritage (Interim Protection) Act 1984* received Royal Assent. The Act provides protection for significant Aboriginal areas and objects under threat of injury or desecration. Applications are examined initially to see whether protection under State or Territory legislation is effective, and if this is the case a declaration will not be made. It is essentially emergency protection pending the enactment of more comprehensive Aboriginal land rights and heritage protection legislation planned for introduction in 1985. The Act will lapse in June 1986.

### **Aboriginal Land Rights (Northern Territory) Act**

On Australia Day 1977, the *Aboriginal Land Rights (Northern Territory) Act 1976* was proclaimed. The Act gave legal recognition to Aboriginal land rights in the Northern Territory and was based on the recommendations contained in the second report of the Aboriginal Land Rights Commission (Woodward Report 1974).

In summary, the Act provides for:

- the creation of Aboriginal Land Trusts to hold title to Aboriginal land;
- the grant to Land Trusts of inalienable freehold title to Northern Territory Aboriginal reserves and some other land (about 19 per cent of the Northern Territory);
- Aboriginal Land Councils to act as agents for traditional Aboriginal owners in respect of land matters (currently the Central Land Council, Northern Land Council and Tiwi Land Council);
- an Aboriginal Land Commissioner to investigate and report on Aboriginal claims to unalienated Crown land and some other land made on the basis of traditional ownership. To date some 32 per cent of the Northern Territory has been successfully claimed while another 13 per cent under claim is yet to be decided;
- traditional Aboriginal owners to control mining and other activity on their land;
- negotiation by the Land Councils of terms and conditions of any mining or exploration to be carried out, and the appointment of an independent arbitrator if agreement cannot be reached in these negotiations;
- royalty equivalents from mining operations on Aboriginal land to be received by Aboriginals with a proportion (30 per cent) being paid to communities within the area affected, a proportion going to meet the general administration costs of the Land Councils (40 per cent) and the balance being available for the benefit of Aboriginals in the Territory (30 per cent).

### **Uluru (Ayers Rock—Mount Olga) National Park (NT)**

On 11 November 1983, the Prime Minister announced that the Government had agreed to transfer title to Uluru (Ayers Rock—Mount Olga) National Park to the traditional owners. Under the terms of the transfer the traditional owners agreed to lease back the land to the Director of the Australian National Parks and Wildlife Service who will maintain it as a National Park. The terms and conditions

of the lease-back are the subject of negotiation between the Commonwealth, the Northern Territory Government and the traditional owners. Detailed arrangements for the transfer of title, including the introduction of the necessary legislative amendments into Parliament, will be settled following agreement on the lease-back conditions.

(For further information *See* under National Parks, page 624)

### 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 interest.

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 18,000 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 English *Trial* or *Tryal* sunk in 1622; the Dutch *Batavia* wrecked in 1629; *HMS Sirius*, the flagship of the First Fleet of settlement lost in 1790; the Bounty mutineer chaser *HMS Pandora* wrecked in 1791; sailing ships, whalers, cutters and steamships of all times and nationalities.

Shipwrecks in their hundreds 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. These survivals of international maritime heritage are worthy of protection, conservation and proper study. Their important educational, recreational and tourist applications are recognised and protected 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 Home Affairs and Environment. If the wreck is declared 'historic', the Minister is empowered to pay the finder a reward not exceeding the prescribed amount of \$50,000.

## Australian Anniversaries

### The Australian Bicentenary—1988

The Commonwealth Government has committed \$166 million (July 1982 prices) for the development of projects and events to celebrate and commemorate the Australian Bicentennial Year in 1988.

In April 1979 the Commonwealth established the Australian Bicentennial Authority (ABA) to develop, promote and implement a National Program of Projects and Events. The *Australian Bicentennial Authority Act 1980* established the ABA as a company, limited by guarantee. The ABA is governed by a Board of Directors appointed by the Commonwealth, the Prime Minister and the Leader of the Opposition, the States and the Northern Territory.

The ABA's national program of projects and events was announced by the Minister for Home Affairs and Environment on 23 July 1984. This program sets the framework for national Bicentennial projects and events and comprises activities in five general areas:

- Commemorative projects other than the Commonwealth/State commemorative program
- Education and information activities
- Community based activities
- Arts and entertainment activities
- Major events

Special consideration will be given to developing programs for disadvantaged people and special interest groups—Aboriginal programs, women's projects, a youth festival, multicultural events and projects involving the aged and the disabled. In announcing the national program, the Minister confirmed that 'Living Together' is the official theme for the Bicentenary.

Of the \$166 million commitment for the Bicentenary, \$48 million was set aside for the Commonwealth/State Bicentennial Commemorative Program. The States and Territories have agreed to at

least match their share of the Commonwealth funding under this program to provide lasting memorials for the Bicentenary, to be in place by the end of 1988. New South Wales, Queensland and Victoria have already nominated major projects under this program and the other States and Territories are expected to follow suit in the near future. The only project approved and announced by the Commonwealth to date is the Newcastle Foreshore Beautification Scheme.

Commonwealth Departments and Statutory Authorities are also involved in developing their own Bicentennial projects. Although these projects are in the early stages of development, a number of exciting proposals are expected, including the development of documentaries and dramas depicting our development, major art exhibitions and so on.

The Commonwealth has registered with the Bureau of International Expositions an exposition to be held in the year of the Bicentenary, 1988, in Brisbane. Expo 88 is primarily a Queensland Government initiative. It will have the theme, 'Leisure in the Age of Technology'.

#### **Australia Day**

Australia's national day is January 26th, although traditionally it has been celebrated by a holiday on the first Monday after that date. Thus for many Australians it is just the long weekend at the end of January, and for many there is little patriotism surrounding the occasion, or little knowledge of the event the holiday originally represented—the landing of the First Fleet in Port Jackson in 1788.

However the lack of enthusiasm surrounding Australia Day is changing. In 1979 the Commonwealth Government established the National Australia Day Committee to foster the observance of Australia Day. To facilitate the national co-ordination of Australia Day celebrations, the Committee has recently been upgraded to a Council and will include members nominated by State Premiers and the Chief Minister of the Northern Territory.

#### **Other Australian Anniversaries**

Victoria's 150th anniversary commenced in November 1984 and the Commonwealth provided a gift of \$5 million to develop anniversary projects chosen by the Victorian Government. These projects include the Westgate Park Project (the construction of the first major inner urban Melbourne Park for 40 years) and the development of a Gallery of Sport.

South Australia commences 150th Jubilee celebrations in 1986 and will use its Commonwealth gift of \$2 million to develop a Maritime Museum and Park at Port Adelaide; to purchase the historic schooner "Falie" and for other projects.

The City of Wollongong celebrated its 150th birthday in 1984. The Wollongong Festival Committee received a gift of \$50,000 from the Commonwealth to assist it with celebration activities.

## **ENVIRONMENT AND CONSERVATION**

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

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

#### **National Activities**

National collaboration on environmental matters is facilitated through Commonwealth, State Ministerial Councils and other advisory bodies, and through a variety of nationally co-ordinated activities and programs.

#### **Australian Environment Council**

The Australian Environment Council was established in 1972 by agreement between the Prime Minister and the State Premiers. Membership consists of 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.

The Council provides a forum for consultation, co-operation 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.

#### **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 Organisation. New Zealand and Papua New Guinea have observer status on the Council.

The Council provides a forum for developing co-ordinated policies for nature conservation, especially the reservation and management of adequate areas of land for this purpose, and for the conservation and management of Australia's wildlife. Specific matters considered by the Council have included trafficking in native animals and plants, commercial exploitation of wildlife, culling of population of native species, protection of endangered and threatened plants and animals, and the control of diseases affecting or likely to affect natural ecosystems in Australia.

#### **Australian Ionising Radiation Advisory Council**

The Australian Ionising Radiation Advisory Council advises and makes recommendations to the Government on the various actual and potential population and environment. The Council has been a source of independent expert advice on matters such as fallout 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 launching of the World Conservation Strategy in 1980, the Commonwealth Government, all States and the Northern Territory agreed to co-operate 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 and has established an Interim Consultative Committee to advise on its implementation.

#### **National Tree Program**

The National Tree Program, which commenced in mid-1982, aims to promote action by individuals, governments and the community generally, to conserve, regenerate, plant and maintain trees throughout the nation and to develop an awareness of the value of trees through education and information activities. Tree loss has reached critical proportions in many areas of Australia and it is often associated with problems of land degradation.

#### **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 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 50 volume *Flora of Australia*, a 10 volume *Fauna of Australia*, compilation of the *Zoological Catalogue of Australia* and establishment of data base exchange systems for Museums and Herbaria.

#### **Environmental Impact Assessment**

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

#### **Environment Studies**

The Department of Home Affairs and Environment undertakes studies in relation to economic of pollution control, conservation economics, cost-benefit analysis and environment-energy interactions. A major report on the state of the Australian environment is currently being prepared.



### Control of Environmental Contaminants

Various programs operate to control environmental contaminants. Final plans are being made for a national chemicals notification and assessment scheme which has been developed by the Australian Environment Council. The *Environmental Protection (Sea Dumping) Act* controls dumping of wastes in marine waters. The capacity for monitoring air pollution is being strengthened through a national monitoring program being implemented in conjunction with the States. Other activities cover codes of practice for radioactive materials, waste management, monitoring of the marine environment, oil spill control and air pollution control strategies.

### Statutory Authorities

*Australian National Parks and Wildlife Service (ANPWS)*. ANPWS is the principal adviser to the Commonwealth Government on national nature conservation and wildlife policies. It works in close co-operation with other Commonwealth Authorities and relevant State and Territory Agencies. Responsibilities include nature conservation, national park planning and management, creation of public awareness and involvement in conservation, preservation of the Australian national heritage and co-operation with Aborigines in protecting wildlife and natural features.

Under the *Wildlife Protection (Regulation of Exports and Imports) Act 1982*, ANPWS has administrative responsibility with respect to the export of flora and fauna.

*Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority*. The *Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Act 1975* provides for the establishment, control, care and development of a marine park in the region and for the establishment of the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority to carry out these functions. The Marine Park is being progressively expanded through the successive proclamation of areas of the reef. It is the policy of both the Commonwealth and Queensland Governments to prohibit any drilling on the reef, or drilling or mining which would damage the reef.

Eight Sections of the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park have been declared: the Capricornia, Cairns, Cormorant Pass, Far Northern, Central, Southern, Townsville and Inshore Southern Sections. The area of the Marine Park is approximately 345,000 square kilometres or about 99% of the Great Barrier Reef Region.

*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 protect and restore the environment of the Alligator Rivers Region in areas affected by uranium mining.

## NATIONAL PARKS, BOTANIC GARDENS AND NATURE RESERVES

### National Parks

#### Namadgi National Park—Australian Capital Territory

In June 1984 the former Gudgenby Nature Reserve (62,000 ha.) and part of the Cotter River Catchment (32,000 ha.) were combined to form a new National Park. It is known as Namadgi and covers 40 per cent of the Australian Capital Territory. Namadgi shares a common boundary with the magnificent Kosciuszko National Park (520,000 ha.) and other Reserves in neighbouring New South Wales.

The topography and landscapes of Namadgi National Park and, consequently, the plant and animal communities are extremely varied and include the only parts of the A.C.T. with a sub-alpine climate. Habitat ranges from grassland of the valley floors, through woodland and mountain forest to sphagnum bogs, heath swamps and alpine woodland.

Several high peaks rise to over 1,800 metres above sea level and include Mount Bimberi, the highest peak in the A.C.T.

#### Kakadu National Park—Northern Territory

The Park covers an area of 12,711 square kilometres in the East Alligator River Region approximately 200 kilometres east of Darwin. The management plan for the Kakadu National Park came into operation on 2 April 1981. Since that time management and development of the Park has proceeded in accordance with the prescription of the plan. Recently, a number of significant developments have taken place. Facilities for the protection and interpretation of the renowned art site at Ubirr (Obiri) in the north of the Park have been largely completed. These include a boardwalk above an archaeological site, interpretative signs and natural stone walkways. All have been installed in close consultation with traditional Aboriginal owners. New camp grounds have been provided with sealed road access near the East Alligator River and at Jim Jim Billabong. High priority monitoring of

saltwater crocodile and exotic water buffalo population has been introduced. A fire control plan, designed to give maximum protection and benefit, was introduced in 1983 after consultation with traditional owners of the Park. An estimated 59,000 persons visited the Park in 1983-84.

#### **Uluru National Park—Northern Territory**

The Park covers an area of 132,550 hectares and is located west of Alice Springs, adjacent to the Petermann Aboriginal Reserve. It includes Ayers Rock and the Olgas. Capital expenditure in 1982-83 was approximately \$0.6m. The \$150m Yulara Tourist Resort, situated just outside the National Park boundary, will be fully operational by the end of 1984. An estimate of the number of visitors to the Park in 1983-84 was 110,000. (For further information *see* Heritage Activities, page 618).

### **Botanic Gardens**

#### **National Botanic Gardens**

**Australian Capital Territory:** The Australian National Botanic Gardens occupy a 44 hectare site on the lower slopes of Black Mountain in Canberra. It was officially opened in 1970 and comprises the largest living collection of Australian native plants with over 6,000 species in cultivation. The associated herbarium houses over 143,000 specimens. An annexe of approximately 78 hectares was established at Jervis Bay in 1951 to cultivate frost tender plants under more favourable conditions than those prevailing in Canberra, and to establish a collection of native plants representative of the flora of the Jervis Bay region.

An Education Centre with classrooms and the Banksia Centre with its special garden and activity programs for disabled people are part of the community services offered by the Gardens.

Horticultural 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.

A 40.5 hectare extension to the Gardens adjacent to the present site will be developed over the next 10 years to enable a greater number of species to be cultivated.

#### **Darwin Botanic Gardens**

**Northern Territory:** The Darwin Botanic 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 Darwin City Council who have recently commenced a \$600,000 redevelopment program which will include a rain forest, a typical top-end lagoon and a coastal salt-water development.

### **Nature Reserves (A.C.T.)**

#### **Tidbinbilla Nature Reserve**

The Tidbinbilla Nature Reserve (5,515 ha.) is located 43 km south-west of Canberra. The Reserve includes much of the Tidbinbilla Valley which ranges from 762 metres above sea level to 1,325 metres at Tidbinbilla Peak, the highest peak of the Tidbinbilla Range which forms the western boundary of the Reserve. As a consequence of the valley topography many habitats are represented and plant and animal wildlife is diverse. A system of wildlife enclosures and waterfowl ponds, 56 kilometres of nature trails and a comprehensive information service is provided for approximately 180,000 visitors per annum.

#### **Black Mountain Reserve**

The Black Mountain Reserve (521 ha.) adjacent to Lake Burley Griffin, is a significant focal point in the Canberra landscape and an essential component of the 'mountain and lake' concept of the Canberra scene. Black Mountain Reserve is unique in its setting within the inner boundary of a National Capital. In addition to broad scale scenic attributes, the Reserve has a varied complex of flora and fauna and is used extensively for recreation and nature study.

#### **Jervis Bay Nature Reserve**

The Jervis Bay Nature Reserve occupies two thirds (4,470 ha.) of the Commonwealth Territory of Jervis Bay which lies on the south-east coast of Australia. The Reserve is characterised by a substantially natural landscape and outstanding coastal scenery, high cliffs, ocean and bay beaches, sand dunes, woodland, forest and heath. A small island and part of the unspoilt marine environment of Jervis Bay and its foreshores are managed in sympathy with the Nature Reserve. Camping facilities are provided and are designed to complement the natural values of the area which attracts in the order of 400,000 visitors annually.

Management aims for all nature reserves in the A.C.T. and Territory of Jervis Bay are to:

- maintain natural ecosystems and landscapes and protect sites of prehistoric and historic significance;
- provide opportunities for recreational, scientific and educational use of these resources consistent with their protection.

## SPORT AND RECREATION

The Department of Sport, Recreation and Tourism has a general responsibility in the national sphere for recreation, fitness and advice on sports 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.

### Development and Assistance

In 1983-84 the Government introduced the Program of Assistance for National Recreation Organisations. This Program was allocated \$144,500 and paralleled the Sports Development Program closely in the areas assisted.

The Sports Development Program administered by the Department of Sport, Recreation and Tourism is the Commonwealth's major contribution to national sporting organisations. In 1983-84 the Government provided \$5.65m under this program. Grants are allocated to national sporting organisations for a range of purposes including the employment of administrative and coaching personnel, assistance for national coaching projects, travel expenses for Australian teams competing overseas, assistance towards conducting international sporting events in Australia and development projects. Particular programmes of interest are:

### National Coaching Accreditation Scheme

The National Coaching Accreditation Scheme (NCAS) has been developed as a means of upgrading and developing coaching standards at all levels of participation. It is a coach education program which increases the proficiency of coaches through the provision of courses at three levels. Each course contains material specific to the individual requirements of a particular sport.

The development and administration of the Scheme is the responsibility of the Australian Coaching Council (ACC) which was established in 1979 with the support of the (now) Sport and Recreation Ministers' Council. The ACC is a co-operative venture between Commonwealth, State and Territory Governments and sport.

In 1983-84 the Commonwealth Government provided \$65,000 from the Sports Development Program to assist with the development of the Scheme, including the employment of a full-time development officer.

The Council meets four times a year and is assisted by a Technical Committee, which examines applications from national sporting organisations for accreditation of national coaching schemes. Sixty-nine national sporting organisations have now received ACC approval for the conduct of courses under the Scheme.

### National Athlete Award Scheme

The National Athlete Award Scheme (NAAS) is a program which encourages high performance amateur sportspersons to maintain or improve performance levels. The Scheme provides direct assistance to athletes to offset the costs associated with competition and training.

To be eligible for assistance athletes or teams must be ranked in the top 16 in the world in their sport or must, by virtue of recent national or international performances, have demonstrated potential to achieve such a ranking.

In 1983-84, a total of \$513,500 was paid in the form of grants to 169 individual athletes and 16 national sporting teams.

### Life. Be In It

The Commonwealth resumed its financial support to Life. Be In It with a grant of \$150,000 during 1983-84 to support specific national projects and activities which were in accord with the Government's commitment to improve the sport and recreational opportunities of all Australians. The grant was specifically applied to the Fun 'n Free, Huff 'n Puff and Come 'n Try programs; the Local Life Kit, Libby League Competition Kit and Home Recreation Kit. Funding will continue during 1984-85 to enable continuation and completion of these projects.

### **Fitness of Australian Youth**

In February 1984 the Commonwealth Government made a grant of \$27,000 to the Australian Council for Health, Physical Education and Recreation (ACHPER) to support the development of strategies for implementation of a national survey of the fitness, health and physical performance of Australian school children during 1985. The survey will provide important data on the health and fitness of young Australians and will provide a benchmark against which the effectiveness of health and fitness programs can be measured.

### **Employee Fitness Programs**

Funding was made available in 1983-84 for the commencement of a range of projects associated with encouraging the adoption of fitness, health and lifestyle programs at the workplace. These included a study of the economic impact of low back pain and the role and effect of appropriate physical activity; the conduct of a pilot lifestyle program for public sector employees; and the production of a videotape promotion on employee fitness programs for small businesses in co-operation with Film Australia.

### **Australian Institute of Sport**

The Australian Institute of Sport (AIS) was established in 1980 to provide Australia's top level athletes with the opportunity to develop their sporting potential through first class coaching at international standard facilities and with access to sports science and sports medicine backup. It does this through the provision of scholarships to top sportspeople in 9 sports—basketball, gymnastics, hockey, netball, soccer, swimming, tennis, track and field and weightlifting. Sportsmen and sportswomen attending the Institute are also able to undertake secondary or tertiary education or obtain regular employment. The Institute was established as a private company limited by guarantee, incorporated in the A.C.T. The AIS Board of Management, appointed by the Minister responsible for sport is responsible for developing the overall directional policy of the Institute. At the end of June 1984, the AIS had a staff of 85, comprising 31 administrative staff, 35 sports coaches and 19 sports science/sports medicine personnel. The Institute is located at the National Sports Centre at Bruce in the A.C.T. In 1983-84 the Government provided \$5,560,000 to cover the operational and development costs of the Institute. In addition to the resident sports program, the Institute administers the National Training Centre Program, introduced in December 1982 to give primarily non-Institute sports an opportunity to use the AIS facilities, resources and expertise for national selection trials and team training, squad training, talent development programs, coaches' seminars and workshops for sports officials. Another program, introduced in October 1982, provides scholarships to the AIS for athletes and coaches from developing Commonwealth countries.

### **International Standard Sports Facilities**

Over the period 1980-81 to 1983-84 the Commonwealth expended \$16.5 million in conjunction with the States/Territories for the development of international standard sports facilities. The aim of the program is to encourage the States and Territories to construct a range of sporting facilities to give Australian athletes the opportunity to train and compete on a similar basis to their overseas counterparts and enable Australia to be more successful in attracting international competition. Funds available under the program were provided on a dollar for dollar basis for capital expenditure for those facilities which have been accorded the highest priority in the various States and Territories.

Facilities funded under the program include the State Indoor Sports Centre at Homebush Bay in New South Wales; the upgrading of Olympic Park and Sandown Motor Racing Circuit in Victoria; the upgrading of Belmont Rifle Range and QEII Stadium and the installation of lighting at the Chandler Velodrome in Queensland; the upgrading of the State Aquatic Centre—North Adelaide and the construction of the Parks Speed Roller Skating Circuit in South Australia; the Belmont Park Baseball Centre in Western Australia, the development of Lake Barrington International Rowing Course, Kate Reed Indoor Velodrome and the State Baseball Centre—Kingborough in Tasmania; and the construction of Marrara International Indoor Sports Stadium in the Northern Territory.

### **Major Events**

#### **1984 Olympic Games—Los Angeles, U.S.A.**

Australia is one of only three countries which has competed in all modern Olympics. Preparations for Australia's participation in the 14th Winter Olympic Games in Sarajevo, Yugoslavia (8-19 February 1984) and the 23rd Summer Olympic Games in Los Angeles, U.S.A (28 July-12 August 1984) increased significantly during 1983-84. Responsibility for the preparation, outfitting, assembly and participation of Australian teams in the Winter and Summer Olympics, in accordance with the Charter of the International Olympic Committee (IOC), rests with the Australian Olympic Federation (AOF).

The AOF receives Commonwealth Government financial assistance in two ways. An annual grant is provided from the Sports Development Program towards ongoing administrative costs of the Federation. In 1983-84, \$70,000 was allocated for this purpose. The Government also provides direct grants towards the preparation of the Australian Winter and Summer Olympic Games teams. For its 1984 Games preparations the AOF sought, and received, a Commonwealth financial commitment of \$1.4 million towards an overall team preparation budget approaching \$5 million. This commitment was approved for payment in two instalments as follows:

- In 1982-83 \$500,000 was provided towards the AOF's pre-games training budget totalling \$1.256 million;
- in 1983-84 the second and final instalment of \$900,000 was provided towards the AOF's projected budget of approximately \$3.8 million for team outfitting, assembly and participation costs.

Australia's 24 medal (4 gold, 8 silver, 12 bronze) performance at the Los Angeles Olympics, placed us 10th overall in the number of medals won and 14th in the gold medal tally. This achievement was only surpassed by Australia's performance at the 1956 Olympic Games in Melbourne where Australian athletes won 13 gold, 8 silver and 14 bronze medals to finish 3rd in both the gold and overall medal tallies.

Performances at Los Angeles represented Australia's best ever performance at an Olympic Games overseas, surpassing our performance at the 1960 Rome Olympics where 22 medals were won.

Complementing Australia's 24 medals at the Games were the following achievements:

World Records	1
Olympic Records	2
Commonwealth Records	13
Australian Records	28
Personal Bests	26

Additionally 76 Australian team members reached the finals in their respective competitions or achieved an eighth placing or higher where finals were not conducted.

#### **Sport and Recreation for the Disabled**

The National Committee on Sport and Recreation for the Disabled (NCSRD) was established in 1981 to advise the Minister on matters relating to the development of sport and recreation for disabled people. Its primary function is to make recommendations to the Minister for Sport, Recreation and Tourism on:

- priority areas for the development of sport and recreation for disabled people; and
- allocation of funds provided to assist sport and recreation for disabled people.

The Department of Sport, Recreation and Tourism administers the Program of Assistance for Sport and Recreation for Disabled People (PASRDP) based on advice from the NCSRD. The program has the aim of assisting disabled organisations and provide sport and recreation opportunities for disabled people.

In 1983-84, which was the third year of operation of the Program, \$462,381 was allocated to various sport, recreation and community organisations and to individuals involved in the provision of sport and recreation services and programs, and in research associated with the participation of disabled people in sport and recreation.

The following table outlines the allocation of Program grants by category in 1983-84:

**GRANTS TO PASRDP, 1983-84**  
(dollars)

	<i>Administration</i>		<i>National championships</i>	<i>International travel</i>		<i>Research projects</i>	<i>Recreation/demonstration projects</i>	<i>Total</i>
	<i>General</i>	<i>Personnel</i>		<i>Competition</i>	<i>Meetings</i>			
Sport	\$ 12,330	58,800	15,000	125,250	14,748	3,500	5,200	234,828
Recreation	\$ 15,700					79,520	126,782	222,002
Nat Sem	\$						5,551	5,551
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 28,030</b>	<b>58,800</b>	<b>15,000</b>	<b>125,250</b>	<b>14,748</b>	<b>83,020</b>	<b>137,533</b>	<b>462,381</b>

#### **Australian Sports Commission**

On 13 September 1984, the Government announced the establishment of the Australian Sports Commission to operate as an advisory body to the Government, pending legislation to establish it as a statutory authority. The Commission will aim to increase the level of direct input by the sporting community to the process of defining needs and priorities and to generate additional funds from the private sector, through a Sports Aid Foundation, to supplement funds from the Federal Budget.

The Commission comprises 21 members and will be run on a day-to-day basis by an executive staff based in Canberra.

## TRAVEL

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

### Internal travel

#### Domestic Tourism Monitor (DTM)

The Domestic Tourism Monitor is an ongoing survey of the travel patterns of residents within Australia. The Survey is commissioned by the Australian Standing Committee on Tourism (ASCOT) and is funded jointly by the States and Territories.

The DTM collects information on the reasons for travel, the mode of transport, type of accommodation, length of stay and main destination. The data is then cross-classified according to traveller characteristics such as age, sex, occupation, place of residence and income.

The DTM commenced in April 1978 and is now in its seventh year of operations.

### Overseas travel

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

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

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

*Short-term movement* is defined as comprising visitor arrivals and Australian resident departures where the intention of staying 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>
Annual average—				
1966–70 . . . . .	297,300	308,300	258,800	259,700
1971–75 . . . . .	475,900	479,000	647,600	631,400
1976–80 . . . . .	684,700	655,400	1,077,300	1,062,100
Year—				
1978 . . . . .	630,600	597,100	1,062,200	1,029,500
1979 . . . . .	793,300	752,400	1,175,800	1,144,300
1980 . . . . .	904,600	874,100	1,203,600	1,194,800
1981 . . . . .	936,700	900,400	1,217,300	1,181,400
1982 . . . . .	954,700	921,500	1,286,900	1,259,600
1983 . . . . .	943,900	928,900	1,253,000	1,219,700

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

The categories shown in the previous table are cross-classified by various characteristics listed above and resulting statistics are shown in considerable detail in quarterly and annual publications.

Certain unpublished information is available on request. Selected traveller statistics are shown in the following tables.

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

**SHORT-TERM MOVEMENT: ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES OF OVERSEAS VISITORS AND AUSTRALIAN RESIDENTS BY MONTH OF ARRIVAL OR DEPARTURE, AUSTRALIA, 1983**

Month	(Persons)			
	Overseas visitors		Australian residents	
	Arriving	Departing	Departing	Returning
January . . . . .	80,900	110,300	88,400	151,000
February . . . . .	78,400	84,000	75,400	84,600
March . . . . .	75,700	81,400	111,200	85,100
April . . . . .	70,400	75,800	96,300	88,000
May . . . . .	58,500	70,100	114,600	98,000
June . . . . .	62,700	55,500	108,300	93,300
July . . . . .	84,000	66,300	113,400	102,800
August . . . . .	80,500	85,300	116,600	99,900
September . . . . .	63,100	71,900	103,400	126,500
October . . . . .	79,700	74,200	87,300	127,300
November . . . . .	92,300	78,200	88,200	90,700
December . . . . .	117,600	75,800	149,800	72,700
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>943,900</b>	<b>928,900</b>	<b>1,253,000</b>	<b>1,219,700</b>
Sea travellers as a percentage of Total . . . . .	0.60	0.44	0.62	0.50

**SHORT-TERM MOVEMENT—DEPARTURES OF AUSTRALIAN RESIDENTS: STATED PURPOSE OF JOURNEY AND INTENDED LENGTH OF STAY, 1983 (a)**

Intended length of stay	(Persons)					
	Main purpose of journey					
	Visiting relatives	Holiday, accompanying business traveller(a)	Con-vention	Business	Employ-ment	Other and not stated
Under 1 week . . . . .	3,800	18,000	2,500	28,100	1,700	4,000
1 week and under 2 weeks . . . . .	13,800	180,800	10,500	36,100	1,500	9,700
2 weeks and under 3 weeks . . . . .	22,000	199,800	5,700	26,600	1,000	8,800
3 weeks and under 1 month . . . . .	25,800	90,300	2,900	16,000	900	6,100
1 month and under 2 months . . . . .	71,800	123,500	3,700	22,600	2,500	10,000
2 months and under 3 months . . . . .	39,300	54,600	900	8,300	1,100	4,500
3 months and under 6 months . . . . .	36,700	49,900	400	5,100	2,900	6,000
6 months and under 9 months . . . . .	12,800	19,400	100	2,900	3,000	3,800
9 months and under 12 months . . . . .	7,800	14,500	100	2,000	4,900	5,800
Not definite, not stated . . . . .	3,000	8,100	200	1,200	500	3,000
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>236,600</b>	<b>759,000</b>	<b>27,000</b>	<b>148,900</b>	<b>19,900</b>	<b>61,600</b>

(a) Includes Student vacation.

**SHORT-TERM MOVEMENT—ARRIVALS OF OVERSEAS VISITORS: STATED PURPOSE OF JOURNEY AND INTENDED LENGTH OF STAY, 1983 (a)**

Intended length of stay	(Persons)						
	Main purpose of journey						
	In transit	Visiting relatives	Holiday, accompanying business traveller	Con-vention	Business	Employ-ment	Other and not stated
Under 1 week . . . . .	62,000	9,300	81,800	2,600	39,000	1,000	6,800
1 week and under 2 weeks . . . . .	100	23,100	100,000	6,400	39,300	400	7,000
2 weeks and under 3 weeks . . . . .	*	35,900	70,400	4,600	20,000	300	5,900
3 weeks and under 1 month . . . . .	*	36,100	38,000	1,400	5,800	400	2,800
1 month and under 2 months . . . . .	*	80,900	59,200	1,200	9,800	800	6,500
2 months and under 3 months . . . . .	*	30,900	18,400	100	3,200	700	3,800
3 months and under 6 months . . . . .	*	32,600	19,900	100	2,800	2,000	6,700
6 months and under 9 months . . . . .	*	14,500	14,400	*	1,400	2,100	3,400
9 months and under 12 months . . . . .	*	2,900	3,600	*	1,300	3,600	8,200
Not definite, not stated . . . . .	*	2,000	2,500	200	1,100	300	1,900
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>62,300</b>	<b>268,300</b>	<b>408,200</b>	<b>16,700</b>	<b>123,800</b>	<b>11,600</b>	<b>53,000</b>

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

The average intended length of stay abroad of Australian residents departing in 1983 for short-term visits abroad was 53 days. The average intended length of stay in Australia by short-term visits from overseas was 45 days. Of course, statistics for Australian residents refer to their total time away from Australia; for overseas visitors they refer only to the Australian portions of their trips.

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

**SHORT-TERM MOVEMENT: ARRIVALS OF OVERSEAS VISITORS AND DEPARTURES OF AUSTRALIAN RESIDENTS BY COUNTRY OF RESIDENCE/INTENDED STAY AND INTENDED LENGTH OF STAY, AUSTRALIA, 1983**

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					
				3 months and under 12 months	Not definite, not stated, etc.				3 months and under 12 months	Not definite, not stated, etc.		
	Under 1 week	1 week and under 1 month	1 month and under 3 months			Total	Under 1 month	1 month and under 3 months			Total	
Africa												
South Africa	2,100	3,200	4,500	1,500	100	11,400	1,800	3,600	1,400	100	7,000	
Other	1,000	1,300	2,200	1,200	100	5,800	1,800	3,500	2,100	100	7,300	
Total, Africa	3,100	4,500	6,700	2,700	200	17,200	3,600	7,100	3,500	200	14,300	
America—												
Canada	4,100	13,900	8,900	5,900	200	33,000	3,000	7,500	3,300	200	14,300	
U.S. America	36,600	70,500	22,500	9,200	800	139,700	71,400	45,200	10,300	1,500	133,400	
Other	1,000	1,800	900	1,500	200	5,300	6,000	6,800	3,300	300	16,100	
Total, America	41,700	86,200	32,300	16,600	1,200	178,000	80,400	59,500	21,900	2,000	163,800	
Asia—												
Hong Kong	2,900	11,400	4,300	2,000	200	20,900	67,800	7,300	3,000	700	78,900	
India	1,100	1,600	1,500	1,200	100	5,400	3,900	6,000	2,700	200	12,800	
Indonesia	3,400	5,300	3,000	1,400	200	13,300	68,600	7,800	3,100	800	80,200	
Japan	41,000	24,400	2,900	3,100	600	71,800	18,700	4,000	1,500	100	24,300	
Malaysia	3,500	11,900	6,200	5,800	300	27,700	25,100	9,400	3,700	500	38,900	
Philippines	1,800	1,900	1,400	1,500	100	6,700	16,700	7,400	1,800	300	26,200	
Singapore	6,400	16,200	5,000	2,100	100	29,700	45,000	6,800	2,500	500	54,900	
Thailand	1,100	2,100	1,100	600	100	5,000	12,500	3,100	900	200	16,900	
Other and unspecified	6,700	7,800	5,000	4,100	200	24,000	17,900	13,600	13,600	800	45,300	
Total, Asia	67,900	82,600	30,400	21,800	1,900	204,500	276,200	65,400	32,800	4,100	378,400	
Europe—												
France	2,600	3,400	2,500	1,500	100	10,000	2,100	4,900	2,500	100	9,700	
Germany(a)	4,800	9,300	13,900	6,300	400	34,600	3,700	10,300	4,300	200	18,700	
Greece	400	300	1,000	2,400	100	4,200	1,900	7,700	14,500	700	25,000	
Ireland(b)	400	900	2,200	1,300	*	5,000	500	2,300	1,100	100	4,000	
Italy	1,300	3,300	4,000	3,400	200	12,000	4,400	17,500	13,000	800	35,600	
Netherlands	1,400	3,300	7,200	2,800	100	14,900	1,900	6,100	3,000	200	11,200	
Switzerland	1,700	3,000	3,900	3,100	100	11,600	1,300	3,200	1,000	100	5,600	
United Kingdom	14,900	40,400	61,600	30,300	800	147,700	20,500	93,400	45,700	1,800	161,500	
Yugoslavia	100	300	1,200	2,200	100	3,900	600	5,300	7,400	200	13,500	
Other and unspecified	3,100	7,200	6,600	6,100	400	24,200	3,700	14,500	11,500	300	29,500	
Total, Europe	30,700	71,400	104,100	59,400	2,300	268,100	40,600	165,200	104,000	4,500	314,300	
Oceania—												
Fiji	2,800	3,100	2,100	1,400	200	9,400	74,500	2,600	800	1,100	79,100	
New Caledonia	2,700	2,700	2,400	400	100	8,500	18,800	500	100	200	19,900	
New Zealand	44,800	136,300	29,600	1,300	1,400	225,000	168,300	33,500	7,200	2,500	211,700	
Papua New Guinea	6,000	8,000	6,000	2,800	200	23,000	14,200	4,800	6,200	300	25,500	
Other	2,300	2,500	1,700	1,300	100	7,800	37,200	2,600	1,400	700	41,200	
Total, Oceania	58,600	152,600	41,800	18,900	2,000	273,700	313,000	44,000	15,700	4,800	377,400	
Other	500	500	400	500	400	2,200	2,700	1,300	500	300	4,700	
Total	202,500	398,000	215,800	119,600	7,900	943,900	716,300	342,500	178,200	16,000	1,253,000	

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

(b) Includes Republic of Ireland and Ireland, undefined.

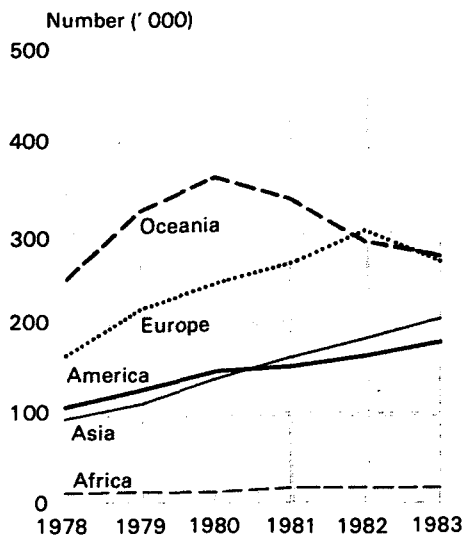
### Survey of International Visitors (IVS)

A survey on the travel behaviour and attitudes of international visitors to Australia was commissioned by the Australian Tourist Commission, and conducted by the Roy Morgan Research Centre, for the years 1979-80 and 1981. Commencing in 1983 the survey is being conducted on an annual basis.

Details contained in the survey include the arrival statistics, profile, 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).

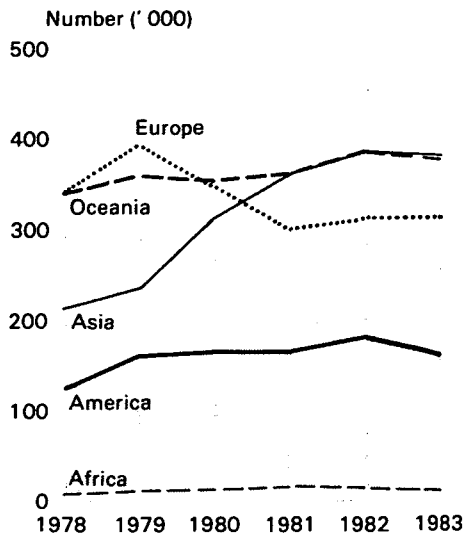


**VISITOR ARRIVALS, SHORT TERM,  
BY USUAL RESIDENCE,  
1978 TO 1983**



**PLATE 49**

**RESIDENT DEPARTURES, SHORT  
TERM, BY REGION OF INTENDED  
STAY, 1978 TO 1983**



**PLATE 50**

### Tourism

The Department of Sport, Recreation and Tourism 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/Territory government departments. Major functions of the department include: formulation of policy proposals, transmission of advice to the Minister on industry issues, administration of the *Australian Tourist Commission Act*, conduct of research into the tourist and travel industries, provision of secretariat support to the Tourist Ministers' Council, the Australian Standing Committee on Tourism and the Tourism Advisory Council and liaison with international tourism organisations.

Australia has been a full member of the World Tourism Organization (WTO) since September 1979. The WTO is an intergovernmental technical body examining all sectors of tourism on a world wide basis. Australia is Chairman of the Organization's Regional Commission for East Asia and the Pacific (CAP).

Australia is also a member of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development Tourism Committee. The Committee promotes co-operation between member countries in the field of tourism, through examination of issues such as transportation, energy, accommodation, employment, investment and profitability in the light of changing economic conditions. For further information on Tourism in Australia see Special Article at the end of this chapter.

#### Australian Tourist Commission

The Australian Tourist Commission was established in 1967. It is a statutory body whose purpose is to encourage travel to and within Australia. It has twelve commissioners including representatives of the Commonwealth, State and Territory governments and the tourist industry. Its 1983-84 budget was \$19.5 million.

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

#### Tourist Accommodation

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

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

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

#### TOURIST ACCOMMODATION (a)

		March quarter 1983	June quarter 1983	September quarter 1983	December quarter 1983	March quarter 1984	June quarter 1984
LICENSED HOTELS WITH FACILITIES(b)							
Establishments . . . . .	Number	1,055	1,046	1,039	1,050	1,052	1,045
Guest rooms . . . . .	"	31,369	31,468	31,471	31,800	31,910	32,172
Bed spaces . . . . .	"	75,467	76,012	75,894	76,775	77,601	78,445
Room occupancy rates . . . . .	%	48.6	47.2	51.8	50.8	52.0	52.2
Bed occupancy rates . . . . .	%	31.4	29.7	33.3	31.9	33.0	32.6
Gross takings from accommodation . . . . .	\$'000	62,643	61,644	70,978	71,141	75,025	74,213
MOTELS, ETC.(b)							
Establishments . . . . .	Number	2,695	2,722	2,733	2,766	2,774	2,796
Guest rooms . . . . .	"	69,176	69,968	70,281	71,148	71,590	72,474
Bed spaces . . . . .	"	203,571	205,457	206,589	209,337	211,270	213,832
Room occupancy rates . . . . .	%	54.2	53.3	57.4	53.0	55.5	54.9
Bed occupancy rates . . . . .	%	34.7	32.8	35.7	32.3	35.5	33.9
Gross takings from accommodation . . . . .	\$'000	122,037	121,017	137,213	127,114	138,055	138,878
TOTAL							
Establishments . . . . .	Number	3,750	3,768	3,772	3,816	3,826	3,841
Guest rooms . . . . .	"	100,545	101,436	101,752	102,948	103,500	104,646
Bed spaces . . . . .	"	279,038	281,469	282,483	286,112	288,871	292,277
Room occupancy rates . . . . .	%	52.4	51.4	55.7	52.3	54.4	54.1
Bed occupancy rates . . . . .	%	33.8	31.3	35.0	32.2	34.8	33.6
Gross takings from accommodation . . . . .	\$'000	184,680	182,661	208,191	198,255	213,080	213,091
CARAVAN PARKS(b)							
Establishments . . . . .	Number	1,922	1,856	1,867	1,875	1,876	1,870
Powered sites . . . . .	"	141,741	136,786	138,426	139,763	139,914	139,849
Unpowered sites . . . . .	"	62,174	59,799	60,593	61,876	62,251	62,538
Cabins, flats, etc. . . . .	"	3,749	3,631	3,622	3,802	3,809	3,935
Total capacity . . . . .	"	207,664	200,216	202,641	205,441	205,974	206,322
Site occupancy rates . . . . .	%	32.0	21.6	21.1	23.5	30.4	22.3
Gross takings from accommodation . . . . .	\$'000	36,587	25,497	27,240	31,704	38,041	29,290

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

## BIBLIOGRAPHY

### ABS Publications

Census of Retail Establishments and Selected Service Establishments, Details of Operations by Industry Class, Australia, 1979-80 (8622.0)  
 Tourist Accommodation, Australia (8635.0)

### Other Publications

Additional information relating to this chapter is available in the annual reports and other publications of the Departments and Organisations referred to.

# TOURISM IN AUSTRALIA

*(This special article has been contributed by the Department of Sport, Recreation and Tourism)*

## Introduction

Australia is a country rich in tourism resources. However it is only in recent times that the full potential of these resources has been realised by Government, industry and the public.

## Economic and social importance of tourism

The contribution of the tourism industry to economic growth and employment is now being recognised although, in international terms, Australia still lags well behind in tourism receipts. In 1982, Australia's relative share of the market represented only 1.4 per cent of the OECD total, placing Australia on a par with countries such as Sweden and Portugal but eight to ten times below the level of the United States, Italy or France.

A 1981-82 survey on the economic significance of tourism by the Bureau of Industry Economics (BIE), showed that tourism makes a considerable contribution to both national income and employment and warranted more recognition as a growth industry. The BIE study estimated that tourism contributes 4.8 per cent to Australia's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and is responsible for employing 340,000 people or 5.2 per cent of the workforce. By way of comparison, tourism's contribution to GDP and employment is equivalent to the combined textile, clothing and motor vehicle industries.

During the 12-month period of the survey, it was estimated that the total gross expenditure by both domestic and international tourists in Australia was \$12.7 billion. After deducting transfers, imports and indirect taxes, the expenditure amounted to \$7 billion, 15 per cent of which was due to international visitor expenditure. The BIE report also estimates that on average \$1 million of international visitor expenditure creates, directly or indirectly, 34 jobs.

Some insights are provided by the BIE report into characteristics of employment in the tourism industry. Most of the expenditure generated by tourism, for example, is channelled into industries with a high degree of labour intensity. These include the restaurant and catering trade, hotels and motels, transport and storage, and retail trading. Tourism also makes a major contribution to the provision of employment opportunities for some disadvantaged groups. While women hold only 36.7 per cent of jobs in the workforce as a whole, they hold 40.3 per cent of jobs in the tourism industry. There is also a notable level of unskilled and semi-skilled employment in the industry. Tourism has proved to be a large supplier of part-time work (defined as less than 35 hours per week) and in particular, of short weeks consisting of 24 hours or less. The industry therefore has considerable potential for providing employment for those groups which find more conventional working hours unsuitable.

During the period of the BIE's survey, Australians undertook 52.3 million trips of one night or more away from home in Australia. The average expenditure per trip was estimated as \$156 per person. In addition, there were a further estimated 89 million day trips taken with an average expenditure per person per trip of \$20. At the same time, estimates by the Australian Tourist Commission indicate that 936,700 foreign visitors arrived in Australia and spent an average \$1,121 per person per trip. The average duration of these trips was 31 days.

Since the BIE's survey the levels of both domestic and international travel have increased. For the twelve months ended December 1983, a total of 54 million domestic trips were recorded while international visitors for the year totalled 943,900. The number of Australian residents departing for overseas trips in the same period was 1.25 million with an average expenditure of \$1360 per trip.

The largest share of visitors to Australia has traditionally been from its closest neighbour, New Zealand. Currently, visitors from New Zealand account for around one quarter of all arrivals; other major markets include the United Kingdom and Ireland, the United States, Japan, Central Europe and the Asian region.

Both the large number of departures from Australia and the fact that Australians on average spend more on overseas trips than inbound tourists, account for the negative tourism balance of payment. Recent trends, however, indicate that the gap between travel credit and debit is narrowing.

## Allocation of tourism responsibilities within the public sector

The Department of Sport, Recreation and Tourism was created in March 1983 in recognition of the importance of tourism to the Australian economy and the role of Government in providing support to

the Australian Tourist Commission and the industry. In broad terms the Commonwealth Government is responsible for international aspects of tourism development and the formulation and implementation of relevant national policies. The State and Territory governments, in conjunction with local governments, bear responsibility for the provision of public infrastructure and facilities, and other more specific, localised services and regulations. Certain responsibilities with broad implications or significance are shared between Federal, State and Territory governments.

#### **Role of the Commonwealth Government**

The Federal Government's stated objectives are to formulate a long-term national policy on tourism in co-operation with the States and Territories as well as the tourist industry. Also to encourage State and Territory governments to assume major responsibility for the promotion of tourism within Australia.

Specific mechanisms exist to achieve these objectives through consultation and liaison. These include the following:

- The Tourist Ministers' Council (TMC), which was established in 1959 and comprises the Commonwealth, State and Territory Ministers responsible for tourism.
- The Australian Standing Committee on Tourism (ASCOT) which comprises representation from the Department of Sport, Recreation and Tourism, the Australian Tourist Commission and the State and Territory Directors of Tourism or their equivalent. The Tourism Research Committee (TRC), which undertakes research as directed by ASCOT, comprises research officers from the Department of Sport, Recreation and Tourism, Australian Tourist Commission and the State and Territory authorities responsible for tourism.
- The Tourism Advisory Council (TAC) which is chaired by the Minister for Sport, Recreation and Tourism and includes senior representatives from the tourism industry and trade unions; and
- The National Tourism Industry Training Committee (NTITC), a tripartite body of representatives from industry, union and government, concerned with promoting, developing and co-ordinating training in tourism.

The Department is also responsible for Australia's bilateral and multilateral tourism relations and maintains a high international tourism profile through Australia's membership of the following:

- The World Tourism Organization (WTO)—an executing agency of the United Nations Development Program (UNDP). Australia is Chairman of WTO's Regional Commission for East Asia and the Pacific (CAP).
- The Tourism Committee of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD).
- The Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP).

Australia hosted the 13th Meeting of WTO/CAP in Canberra on 11 and 12 October 1984. The meeting was preceded by a two day seminar on 'Development of Human Resources to Meet Tourism Training Needs'. This topic was of special relevance to the Asia-Pacific area, given prevailing high tourism growth and increasing awareness of the importance of tourism in countries' economies.

#### **National tourism awards**

As a way of heightening awareness of the Australian tourism product and to encourage excellence in the industry, the Department inaugurated an annual series of National Tourism Awards. These awards were presented on 26 September 1984, the eve of World Tourism Day. Major winners were Paul Hogan for his part in tourism promotion activities and Alan Bond for the awareness of Australia created by the Americas' Cup victory.

#### **Australian Tourist Commission activities**

The Australian Tourist Commission (ATC) plays a crucial role as Australia's national tourism promotion agency. The Commission has received a budget increase of 128 per cent from 1983-84 to 1984-85 to take advantage of a heightened awareness of Australia as a holiday option both by Australians and overseas tourists.

Major initiatives which the ATC's increased funding in 1983-84 made possible included:

- Enhanced awareness advertising in several markets, and in particular on the west coast of the United States where television commercials generated over 70,000 phone responses from consumers requesting further information.
- The successful west coast campaign has been extended to the east coast where interest is running high following the much publicised campaign launch by the ATC and Paul Hogan in September 1984 at the New York Yacht Club.
- Expanded overseas representation.
- Australian Bandwagon (mobile display van) introduced in Japan and Europe.

The ATC launched a major domestic tourism campaign in March 1984. This national marketing campaign, in conjunction with the States, Territories and Industry, included intensive television advertising and the production of 2 million copies of an 'Australian Made Holidays' booklet distributed through the written media and the travel trade generally.

### **The Tourism Industry**

The tourism industry incorporates a wide range of activities, these include the transport, accommodation, food and hospitality sectors, as well as many other sectors. Details of the major components, transport and accommodation are shown below.

#### **Transport**

Government initiatives in this vital area are summarised below:

- **Airport development**

Major airport upgrading projects estimated to cost \$33 million have been approved in the 1984-85 Budget for future Townsville terminal area redevelopment, construction of additional taxiways at Sydney airport and Canberra airport facility improvements.

In addition to these new civil works, major projects already underway include Brisbane airport redevelopment, Perth airport new international terminal and Darwin airport redevelopment work. These projects will expect to take total expenditure on related airport development to \$111 million in 1984-85.

Cairns international airport was opened on 31 March 1984 accompanied by a special promotional fare for inaugural Qantas flights between Cairns and the United States west coast.

- **Air Routes**

A number of new international air routes were established during 1983. They include Brunei-Darwin, Brisbane-Noumea, Melbourne-Noumea, Adelaide-London and Melbourne/Sydney-Manchester.



**The first commercial jet, a Boeing 737, lands on the new airstrip at Hamilton Island, the largest island resort in Australia.**

- **Airfares**

In February 1984 the Independent Airfares Committee (IAFC), which has the authority to approve domestic airfares, approved new touring airfares for international visitors to Australia for the two major domestic airlines. A similar fare structure for domestic tourists was approved in March 1984.

- **Roads**

More than 80 per cent of domestic tourist trips occur by private motor vehicle, bus or coach. The 1984-85 Federal Budget provided \$1,245 million to the States and Northern Territory for highway upgrading projects.

- **Bass Strait ferry**

A replacement vessel for the Bass Strait ferry service between Melbourne and Devonport is to be introduced in March 1985. The new vessel and associated terminal works, to the value of \$26 million, will substantially boost the passenger and vehicle capacity of this service.

### **Accommodation**

The accommodation sector is also a key component of the tourism industry. In June 1984 tourist accommodation establishments employed 70,954 people, an increase of 5.5 per cent on the same quarter in 1983.

The value of proposed tourist related developments as at the end of the June quarter 1984 was \$7,066 million including 16 new international hotels. Tourist accommodation and tourist resort projects commenced during the June quarter are valued at \$171 million, and will provide 2560 rooms or units. These include the Intercontinental in Sydney (545 rooms), the Menzies (250) and Hyatt (480) in Melbourne, the Orchard (200) in Perth, the Beaufort (250) in Darwin and the Paradise Centre (406) and Jupiters' Casino (622) on the Gold Coast.

A similar upsurge of construction activity is occurring in the man-made tourist attractions sector. Figures provided by State and Territory Government departments indicate that as at 30 June 1984 new tourist attractions to the value of \$175 million were firmly committed throughout Australia.

### **Tourism—A growing industry**

As a country Australia offers a variety of tourism experiences. Its natural features of tropical forests, mountain ranges and beaches provide a sharp contrast to the isolated outback, desert regions and attractions of historical nature.

In the wider context the Australian Tourism Industry has been identified by all Australian governments as a growth area, offering attractive opportunities for investment in tourism development projects.