

## CHAPTER 26

### CULTURE, RECREATION AND TRAVEL

This chapter is divided into three major sections:

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

### CULTURAL ACTIVITIES

#### Cultural organisations and financial assistance for the arts

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

#### The Australia Council

Established in March 1975, the Australia Council is a statutory authority which advises the Commonwealth Government on the arts and undertakes programs to sustain and promote the arts.

Apart from the Council itself, which has 19 members, there are seven specialist Boards: Aboriginal Arts, Community Arts, Crafts, Literature, Music, Theatre, and Visual Arts. The Boards each consist of between six and eight members, except for the Aboriginal Arts Board which has between eight and ten. The Boards are the main source of policy initiatives in their field. A more complete resumé of the activities of these Boards was published in Year Book No. 64. The Council also administers the Public Lending Right Scheme of payments to Australian authors and publishers.

Following further amendments to the Australia Council Act in 1980, the membership of the Australia Council will be reduced to a range of between 10 and 14 members, and responsibility for the Public Lending Right Scheme will be transferred to the Department of Home Affairs.

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

<i>Year</i>	<i>1977-78</i>	<i>1978-79</i>	<i>1979-80</i>	<i>1980-81</i>
<i>Budget</i>	<i>23.74</i>	<i>25.54</i>	<i>26.30</i>	<i>29.38</i>

**ALLOCATION OF FUNDS FOR PROGRAMS, BOARDS AND ADMINISTRATION OF THE AUSTRALIA COUNCIL, 1980-81**  
(S'000)

The Australian Ballet Foundation	1,456
The Australian Opera	3,034
The Australian Elizabethan Theatre Trust Orchestras	2,492
Public Lending Right Scheme	1,250
Council Programs	1,202
Aboriginal Arts Board	1,652
Community Arts Board	2,016
Crafts Board	1,228
Literature Board	1,623
Music Board	1,596
Theatre Board	6,495
Visual Arts Board	1,385
Administration	3,950
<b>Total</b>	<b>29,379</b>

### **The Arts Council of Australia**

The Arts Council of Australia was founded in 1947. (It should not be confused with the Australia Council already mentioned in this chapter, which is a national government agency for assistance to the arts).

The Arts Council of Australia is an independent non-government, incorporated body. It has a unique structure of volunteer and professional networks throughout Australia. Each State and Territory has an Arts Council Division which is autonomous and a professional office in each capital city (except Tasmania—Devonport). There are 250 local branches primarily, but not exclusively, in country areas.

The major functions of the Arts Council are: to tour the performing arts to school and adult audiences in country areas; to tour exhibitions; to run weekend and vacation workshops in all aspects of the arts; to stimulate and co-ordinate community arts activities.

During 1979, the Arts Council arranged 6,474 performances which reached a total audience of 1.3 million. Box office takings for 1979 amounted to \$1.8 million.

The Arts Council of Australia and its Divisions are funded by State Government arts authorities and the Community Arts Board of the Australia Council.

### **Australian Elizabethan Theatre Trust**

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

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

## **The National Estate**

### **The Australian Heritage Commission**

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

The Act to establish the Australian Heritage Commission was assented to in June 1975, and amended in 1976. The Commission consists of a part-time independent Chairman and six part-time Commissioners with various skills and interests in the natural and cultural environment. Research and secretariat services for the Commission are provided by a staff of professional and clerical officers permanently located in Canberra.

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

To date approximately 6,700 places have been entered in the Register of the National Estate. They are places with National Estate significance, relating to the natural environment or to Aboriginal or European culture.

#### **Australian National Trusts**

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

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

Membership of the National Trusts is open to all individuals and organisations. Total membership throughout Australia is approximately 65,000. The Trusts are financed by members' subscriptions and donations from individuals and commercial and industrial organisations; the proceeds of charges for entry to Trust properties; and the fund-raising activities of members, including inspections of historic buildings and towns, archaeological sites and places of natural beauty. Each State National Trust receives financial support from the Commonwealth Government in the form of an administrative grant-in-aid of \$30,000 each per annum, and each receives support from its State Government.

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

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

The number of properties owned or controlled by the Trusts exceeds 200. These include houses, nature reserves, gardens, two paddle steamers and an iron barque, an historic hamlet, and buildings which were formally a telegraph station, a stock exchange, a powder magazine, a market, an inn, a police station, a court house, a gaol and a joss house.

The Trusts have established registers of 18,000 places including buildings, urban areas, landscapes and industrial sites which they consider should be conserved as part of the national estate.

#### **Historic Memorials Committee**

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

The Committee comprises the Prime Minister (Chairman), the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the Vice President of the Executive Council, the Leader of the Opposition in the House of Representatives, and the Leader of the Opposition in the Senate. The Committee is advised on commissioning of portraits by the Visual Arts Board of the Australia Council. The Secretary to the Committee is provided by the Department of Home Affairs and Environment, Canberra.

### **The performing arts**

#### **Festivals**

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

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

### Theatre

Commercial theatre organisations and entrepreneurs present musicals and plays and bring to Australia overseas companies such as the Royal Shakespeare Company and the Moscow Circus.

### Opera

The Australian Opera was created in 1956 and, until late 1969 when it formed its own Board of Directors, was known as the Elizabethan Trust Opera Company. In September 1973, the Australian Opera opened its first season in the new Sydney Opera House. It employs a chorus of 50 singers and 36 principals on a permanent basis.

The 1980 budget for the Australian Opera was \$9,596,000. This does not include the cost of the orchestras. Of this total, approximately \$4,301,000 comes from State and Commonwealth subsidies or from donations from individuals or industry. The Commonwealth grant was \$2,800,000. The remainder was met from box office receipts and other earned income.

Attendance levels in Sydney are currently at very high levels (92% of capacity in the 1980 Sydney Summer Season, excluding seats of a very restricted view).

Co-operation with Queensland and Victorian authorities is geared towards the new arts centres in Brisbane and Melbourne, which are presently under construction.

### Ballet

The Australian Ballet Foundation was formed in 1961 by the Australian Elizabethan Theatre Trust and J. C. Williamson Theatres Ltd to establish a national ballet company, which gave its first performance on 2 November 1962. On 16 October 1970, the Australian Ballet Foundation was registered as a company limited by guarantee and a licence is held under section 24 of the *Victorian Companies Act* 1961 (as amended) to dispense with the use of the word "Limited".

The Australian Ballet receives subsidies from the Commonwealth Government (through the Australia Council), the six State Governments and major municipal bodies. It also receives support from private corporations and individuals. The Australian Ballet has its headquarters and studios in Melbourne. In fulfilment of its national commitments, the company gives more than 200 performances throughout the Commonwealth each year. It has undertaken eleven extensive international tours, the most recent being that to the People's Republic of China in June 1980.

The 1979 operating and other expenses of the Australian Ballet were \$5,278,000; of this amount \$1,354,000 was met by Commonwealth Government subsidy, \$292,000 by grants from State governments and \$43,100 from the Department of Foreign Affairs. This figure does not include the services of the Elizabethan Trust Orchestras which perform with the Ballet.

## Music

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

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

The ABC also controls a national training orchestra and organises about 750 concerts—both symphony and recital—each year. For further details of the Australian Broadcasting Commission see Year Book No. 61, pages 416–18 and 1013.

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

## Film

### Australian Film Commission

The Australian Film Commission, established by the *Australian Film Commission Act* 1975, assists Australian film and television producers with funds and services for the production, distribution and exhibition of Australian films and television programs within Australia and abroad. It also provides assistance to film organisations, film-makers co-operatives, media centres and film publications.

The Commission assists in the marketing of Australian films through overseas representatives in London and Los Angeles. Non-theatrical distribution in Australia is arranged with State film distribution agencies and through the National Library of Australia.

Film Australia, a branch of the Commission produces between sixty and seventy films annually with translations into as many as twenty-six languages. These films are made for Government Departments or are made in the national interest.

### Film and Television School

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

The School's principal activities are:

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

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

*Open programs*—providing, on an Australia-wide basis, training courses of shorter duration including workshops, seminars, lectures and refresher courses for people involved in various film and television crafts, to teachers and educational institutions, for people requiring education and practical training in sound broadcasting and to those in other areas who use or intend to use audio-visual media in their professional work as tools for education, information, documentation or research;

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

*Other Activities*—undertaking research to assess training needs and employment opportunities in the industry; the production of training films, sound and video tapes and printed publications; and the maintenance of an extensive collection of film, television, radio and other audio-visual library materials.

### Film Censorship

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

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

*Thirty-five mm feature films:* In 1979, 782 feature films (including 18 Australian films) totalling 1,268 hours running time were examined. Twenty-two feature films were rejected and 15 were cut. There were 8 appeals, all of which were dismissed. Of the 782 features, 108 were classified for General Exhibition ('G'), 167 Not Recommended for Children ('NRC'), 195 For Mature Audiences ('M') and 154 For Restricted Exhibition ('R'). One hundred and thirty six were registered subject to special conditions.

The principal suppliers were United States of America (223 films), Hong Kong (129 films), USSR (64 films), Italy (51 films), France (51 films) and United Kingdom (49 films).

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

*Sixteen mm feature films:* Excluding those imported for television use, 198 feature films (including 12 Australian films) totalling 316 hours were examined.

*Television films:* In 1979, 8,697 films for use on television were examined. These consisted of 4,144 sixteen mm films (totalling 2,887 hours) and 4,286 videotapes (totalling 2,658 hours). The principal suppliers were the United States (5,287 films) and United Kingdom (2,610 films). Of the total imports, 107 films were cut and 37 were classified as unsuitable for television.

## Art

### The Visual Arts Board

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

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

### The Australian National Gallery

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

The Australian National Gallery will contain the National Collection of Australian Art and representative collections of the arts of other cultures and times.

The National Collection of Australian Art will be the focus around which other collections will be assembled.

These collections will include:

- European Paintings and Sculptures before 1850
- European and American Paintings and Sculptures 1850-1950
- Contemporary Paintings and Sculptures
- Prints, Drawings and Illustrated Books from 1800
- Film, Video, Audio
- Photography
- Decorative Arts
- Arts of Asia and South-East Asia
- Primitive Art

Nineteen hundred and eighty saw good progress in accordance with the four-year programme submitted to the Government in 1979 to provide an orderly and progressive development of both staff and collections to allow the Gallery to open to the public in 1982-83. Government funding for Gallery operations totalled \$7,500,000 in 1979-80. The exhibition 'Aspects of Australian Art 1900-1940' completed its tour at Benalla, Victoria, in September 1980 after a record two and a half year nation-wide itinerary.

'Genesis of a Gallery Part 2', the second of the Australian National Gallery's exhibitions providing a sample of its collections to major galleries in Australia, ended its two year tour in Sydney in December 1979.

The Gallery's major exhibition project of the year was the organisation of the Eugen von Guérard Exhibition. Also, a major exhibition of contemporary photography was assembled from the Gallery's extensive collection.

### Other galleries

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

## Museums

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

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

services attended by the Governor-General are held at the Stone of Remembrance in front of the building. Other wreath-laying ceremonies are also conducted at the Commemoration Stone in the Courtyard.

As well as the nation's Memorial, it is also a significant museum and art gallery, containing some 40,000 war relics ranging from aircraft to buttons and badges, and 12,000 works of art by leading Australian artists, including Nolan, Dobell, Streeton and Lambert. The Memorial's 24 Victoria Crosses are the largest such single collection in the world. The spacious galleries also display mosaics and antiquities dating from around the fifth century, sculptures, dioramas, photographs and documents. In addition, the Memorial contains an extensive library (detailed on page 685), and operates an Education Service providing study units for visiting student groups and information for teachers and students.

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

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

The Memorial building, opened in 1941 and extended in 1971, is being further extended and the galleries upgraded. A separate conservation and storage annex was opened in 1979.

## Literature

### National Literature Board of Review

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

### Book publishing

Statistics of book publishing are compiled and published by the National Library. The following table shows the number of books and pamphlets (including leaflets) published in Australia since 1972 and received by the National Library to December 1979, classified by State or Territory of publication and by class of publisher.

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

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

	Number of titles (a)							
	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
<b>State or Territory—</b>								
New South Wales	1,713	1,674	1,711	1,888	2,025	2,269	2,427	1,524
Victoria	1,299	1,147	1,321	1,495	1,725	1,914	2,132	1,318
Queensland	316	325	329	371	408	463	423	177
South Australia	379	466	482	637	696	1,051	961	341
Western Australia	277	337	313	353	416	505	344	137
Tasmania	66	107	83	100	135	179	184	49
Northern Territory	15	52	70	99	49	50	44	38
Australian Capital Territory	680	972	1,078	1,277	1,055	1,347	1,300	750
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,745</b>	<b>5,080</b>	<b>5,387</b>	<b>6,220</b>	<b>6,509</b>	<b>7,778</b>	<b>7,815</b>	<b>4,334</b>
<b>Publisher—</b>								
Commercial	1,902	1,777	1,917	2,220	2,375	2,708	3,206	2,324
Commonwealth Government	684	935	1,011	1,217	926	1,301	1,179	670
State Government	708	729	860	966	1,161	1,609	1,377	465
Local Government	29	42	21	26	31	30	36	18
Society, institution, company, private	1,423	1,597	1,578	1,791	2,016	2,130	2,017	857
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,745</b>	<b>5,080</b>	<b>5,387</b>	<b>6,220</b>	<b>6,509</b>	<b>7,778</b>	<b>7,815</b>	<b>4,334</b>

(a) Received by the National Library to December 1979.

## Libraries

### Australian Government libraries

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

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

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

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

Since 1969, the Library has operated a number of automated data bases which provide computer-produced bibliographies of recent and current material to users either in printed form or on-line. It also provides access through international links to data bases operated elsewhere.

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



The National Library's collection of Australian and overseas material contains more than 2 million volumes and 1.2 million volumes equivalent in microform; 31,000 paintings, drawings and prints; 303,000 photographs; 4,000 shelf metres of manuscripts; 43,000 motion picture film and video cassette titles; 206,000 motion picture stills and lobby cards; 256,000 maps; 500,000 aerial photographs; 52,000 music scores; 340,000 sound recordings and tapes; and more than 5,000 oral history tapes.

*Patent Office Library.* The library of the Australian Patent, Trademarks and Designs Office in Canberra contains approximately 10,000 books and a wide variety of periodicals and other literature relating to science, technology, industrial property (patents, trademarks and designs), law and practice. Patent specifications of inventions are received from the principal countries of the world. Present holdings are over 15,000,000. An international index to these specifications is available on microfiche. The Australian Patent Information Service works in co-operation with the Library. Its major function is to make Australian industry aware of the wealth of technological information held in the world collection of patent literature and assist them in accessing this information. Australian specifications and related material are also available at Sub-Offices in Brisbane, Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide and Perth and the State Library in Hobart.

*Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization (CSIRO).* The Central Library was brought into the newly formed CSIRO Central Information, Library and Editorial Section at the end of 1973. Its holdings cover the pure and applied sciences. In addition to the Central Library located in East Melbourne, each of the Divisions has specialised collections. The Library maintains a union catalogue of the holdings of all CSIRO libraries, and maintains the constantly-updated *Scientific Serials in Australian Libraries*. The Central Information Service publishes the *CSIRO Index* and *Australian Science Index*, and directories such as *Australian Scientific Societies and Professional Associations* and *Scientific and Technical Research Centres in Australia*. It also provides a question-and-answer service; operates the CSIRO Selective Dissemination of Information (SDI) System; and provides specialist numerical information services, for example, in crystallographic and mass spectral data.

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

*The Commonwealth Parliamentary Library.* The Library is 'an intellectual resource centre' providing information and research services to the Commonwealth Parliament through the Legislative Research Service and the Library and Legislative 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 and Legislative Information Service answers questions and provides information from printed sources. The library collection is concentrated on topical material, supported by a wide collection of standard references; it totals 40,000 titles, including 8,500 serial titles. The library publishes the Commonwealth Parliamentary Handbook, which is a standard reference work, occasional annotated reading lists, background papers, digests of bills and, in alternate fortnights, Index to Current Information and select Lists of Acquisitions.

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

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

The National Library conducts the Canberra Public Library Service to residents of the Australian Capital Territory. At 30 June 1980, 515,000 volumes were held.

### State libraries

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

### Children's libraries and school libraries

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

### University and college libraries

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

## Archives

### Australian Archives

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

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

- (i) to ensure the preservation of Commonwealth records of permanent value;
- (ii) to promote efficient and economic management of current Commonwealth records, including authorisation of destruction;
- (iii) to facilitate use of Commonwealth records by members of the public; and
- (iv) to administer official policy on access to Commonwealth records, most of which are available for consultation by the public when they are thirty years old.

At 30 June 1980, its holdings throughout Australia totalled 317,827 shelf metres of records, including 118,294 metres of permanent value material. During 1979–80, 1,201 official reference inquiries were received and 204,434 items were issued to Government departments. Some 2,411 public reference inquiries were also received, and 33,463 items were issued in the Public Search Rooms for consultation.

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

### State government archives

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

### Australian National University Archives of Business and Labour

The Australian National University Archives was established in 1954 when the records of the Australian Agricultural Company were acquired. In 1959 its collecting activities were expanded to include records of employer and employee organisations. The aim is to gather primary source material to support advanced research in economic history, history and political science. Records of 120 businesses and over 100 employer and employee organisations are held.

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

### Business Archives Council of Australia

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

### Other Australian archives

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

### Botanical and zoological gardens

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

The following is a summary of botanical gardens and reserves in the Northern Territory, Australian Capital Territory and the Commonwealth Territory of Jervis Bay.

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

*Australian Capital Territory:* The National Botanic Gardens (formerly Canberra Botanic Gardens) occupies a 40 hectare site on the lower slopes of Black Mountain. It was officially opened in 1970 and comprises the largest living collection of Australian native plants with over 4,000 species in cultivation. The associated herbarium houses over 100,000 specimens. An annexe of approximately 78 hectares was established at Jervis Bay in 1951 to cultivate frost tender plants under more favourable conditions than those prevailing in Canberra. Public education and horticultural research into native plants are important aspects of the Gardens activities.

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

The Gudgenby Nature Reserve (51,000 ha) occupies about 20% of the A.C.T. and contains an extensive tract of the wild highlands of south-eastern Australia. It covers the catchments of the Naas and Gudgenby Rivers and shares a common boundary with the Cotter River catchment (47,000 ha) in the A.C.T., and the magnificent Kosciuszko National Park (520,000 ha) in neighbouring N.S.W.

The topography and landscapes of the Reserve and consequently plant and animal communities are extremely varied. Habitat ranges from grassland of the valley floors through woodland and mountain forest to sphagnum bogs, heath swamps and alpine woodland. Several high peaks rise to between 1,700 metres and 1,800 metres above sea level. Other features of importance include a series of Aboriginal rock paintings, the only ones known in the A.C.T.

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

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

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

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

## **RECREATION**

The Department of Home Affairs and Environment has since December 1978 assumed responsibility for recreation, fitness and sports development.

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

### **Community recreation**

The "Life. Be in it" program will complete its third year as a national campaign in November 1980. The program has raised wide-spread awareness of the need for more active life-styles and has attracted both community and commercial support. A national evaluation of the programs effectiveness carried out in 1979, revealed that 36% of Australians had become more active over the previous twelve months, and one person in five attributed their increased activity to "Life. Be in it." 92% of Australians considered the program to be worthwhile and valuable. The Commonwealth Government co-ordinates national aspects of the program, and works in close co-operation with State and Territory Departments responsible for recreation. Commonwealth Government support for the program has been guaranteed to the end of the 1982-83 financial year.

A study to identify the future needs of voluntary recreation workers has been completed in co-operation with State Government departments. The first stage of the Tasmanian Recreation Land Use Study, funded by the Commonwealth, has been completed. Further work on specific issues and the implementation of recommendations is being funded by the Tasmanian Government.

### **Sports development and assistance**

The Sports Development Program administered by the Department of Home Affairs and Environment, is the Commonwealth Government's major contribution to national sporting activities and national sporting bodies. In 1979-80, the Government provided \$2.0 million under this program, an increase of \$0.7 million over that provided in 1978-79. This assistance was provided mainly to national sporting bodies to:

- improve the performance standards of Australian athletes;
- increase competition opportunities at home and abroad;
- support the administration of national voluntary sporting associations;
- upgrade the standard of Australian coaching and support sports development projects and research.

Advice on the allocation of grants and other sports matters generally is provided by the Sports Advisory Council which also determines the guidelines for the Sports Development Program.

#### **National Coaching Accreditation Scheme**

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

In 1978-79 the Commonwealth Government provided \$34,000 from the Sports Development Program to assist with the development of the Scheme.

The Australian Coaching Council and its Technical Committee are serviced by the Department of Home Affairs and Environment. The Council meets four times a year and the Committee, which examines applications for accreditation of national coaching schemes, meets as the work-load requires. Eighteen national sporting organisations have received ACC approval for their national coaching schemes, and a further 12 applications are under consideration by the Council.

### **Australian Institute of Sport**

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

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

The Institute will be located in Canberra, and will have access to a wide range of facilities such as the National Athletics Stadium and the National Indoor Sports Centre. Top national and international coaches will supervise the Institute's programs, and facilities will be available for research and technical work required in modern sports development.

As a general rule, any person granted admission will be encouraged to undertake some course of study by enrolling at schools or colleges, or by admission to general courses at tertiary level. A bachelor degree course in Sports Studies is to be introduced at the Canberra College of Advanced Education.

The Institute registered its first students early in 1981 and will concentrate on eight sports during the initial 4 year pilot period; basketball, gymnastics, netball, soccer, swimming, tennis, track and field athletics and weightlifting.

### **Youth affairs**

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

The primary functions of the Office are: to seek greater co-ordination and consultation between Commonwealth Departments on programs and proposals affecting youth; to seek greater co-ordination and consultation with State Governments, local government and non-government agencies in relation to Commonwealth programs affecting youth. Other functions of the Office are: to further develop the research and information capacity to increase the effectiveness of similar activities in other Commonwealth Departments; to advise on youth needs and aspirations and assist those designing specific and general programs and services for youth; to further develop channels for better communication between youth and government.

The Office pursues its functions through information services, liaison and consultation, and research and co-ordination.

It has issued a number of publications and has several in preparation. It has also issued two series of videotapes on unemployment and school/work transition. It also publishes a regular Newsletter.

The Office works closely with both the voluntary and government sectors with the aim of enabling young people to communicate more easily with the government. It acts as secretariat to the National Youth Advisory Group and to the Commonwealth's Task Group on Youth Affairs. It convenes regular meetings with State government youth agencies and peak organisations of national voluntary youth organisations.

The Office administers the Program of Assistance to Youth Organisations which provides grants for projects to assist national youth organisations to extend their services to more young people, broadcasting the direct involvement of young people in management and organisational decision making, and improving the overall quality and relevance of their activities.

### **Tourism**

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

On 13 September 1979, Australia became a full member of the World Tourism Organisation, an executive arm of the United Nations Economic and Social Council, whose activities cover all sectors of tourism on a world-wide basis. Australia is also vice-chairman of the Organisation's Regional Commission for East Asia and the Pacific.

**Australian Tourist Commission**

The Australian Tourist Commission was established in 1967 as a statutory body to encourage people from other countries to travel to and within Australia. It has nine commissioners including representatives of the Commonwealth and State governments and the tourist industry. Its 1980-81 budget was \$8.9 million. This includes \$300,000 for the second part of a two year domestic campaign costing \$500,000 in total.

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 and Tokyo.

**Tourist Accommodation**

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

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

Data relating to accommodation establishments have also been collected as part of the Census of Retail Establishments, 1979-80.

*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 1979	June quarter 1979	September quarter 1979	December quarter 1979	March quarter 1980	June quarter 1980
LICENSED HOTELS WITH FACILITIES(b)							
Establishments . . . . .	Number	928	929	932	935	936	923
Guest rooms . . . . .	"	25,144	25,337	25,188	25,128	25,400	25,066
Bed spaces . . . . .	"	57,242	58,104	58,007	58,133	59,179	58,243
Room occupancy rates . . . . .	%	55.6	53.1	55.0	54.0	56.0	54.4
Bed occupancy rates . . . . .	%	37.1	34.9	36.6	35.2	37.2	35.5
Gross takings from accom- modation . . . . .	\$'000	34,374	34,398	37,037	37,536	41,353	40,335
MOTELS, ETC.(b)							
Establishments . . . . .	Number	2,139	2,149	2,191	2,194	2,186	2,210
Guest rooms . . . . .	"	53,343	53,670	54,914	55,347	55,418	55,965
Bed spaces . . . . .	"	152,894	154,172	157,118	159,494	159,434	161,325
Room occupancy rates . . . . .	%	61.0	58.7	61.7	56.9	59.9	59.0
Bed occupancy rates . . . . .	%	39.7	36.8	38.8	34.8	38.8	36.8
Gross takings from accom- modation . . . . .	\$'000	72,219	71,215	80,293	75,346	82,239	83,540
TOTAL							
Establishments . . . . .	Number	3,067	3,078	3,123	3,129	3,122	3,133
Guest rooms . . . . .	"	78,487	79,007	80,102	80,475	80,818	81,031
Bed spaces . . . . .	"	210,136	212,276	215,125	217,627	218,613	219,568
Room occupancy rates . . . . .	%	59.3	56.9	59.6	56.0	58.7	57.6
Bed occupancy rates . . . . .	%	39.0	36.3	38.2	34.9	38.3	36.5
Gross takings from accom- modation . . . . .	\$'000	106,593	105,613	117,332	112,882	124,591	123,875
CARAVAN PARKS(b)							
Establishments . . . . .	Number	1,745	1,737	1,750	1,764	1,769	1,763
Powered sites . . . . .	"	122,346	122,590	123,150	125,014	125,961	126,149
Unpowered sites . . . . .	"	57,218	57,946	57,772	57,543	58,488	58,095
Cabins, flats, etc. . . . .	"	3,538	3,508	3,528	3,464	3,455	3,435
Total capacity . . . . .	"	183,102	184,044	184,450	186,020	187,904	187,679
Site occupancy rates . . . . .	%	31.7	21.3	20.4	22.4	30.7	21.6
Gross takings from accom- modation . . . . .	\$'000	21,440	15,605	15,940	19,052	24,095	18,082

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

## TRAVEL

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

### Holidays

At the Census of Population and Housing, 30 June 1976, a question on holidays was asked of each person. The question was: 'Has the person been away from home ON A HOLIDAY for a week or more since 30 June 1975?'

Almost half of the people who answered this question ticked the 'Yes' box.

The following table shows the results for Australia of the Census of Population and Housing, 30 June 1976.

	<i>Persons</i>	<i>%</i>
Yes (had a holiday) . . . . .	6,383,119	47.1
No (did not have a holiday) . . . . .	6,742,726	49.8
Not stated . . . . .	422,603	3.1
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>13,548,448</b>	<b>100.0</b>

### Internal travel

#### National Travel Survey

In 1977-78, the Bureau of Transport Economics (BTE) in Canberra conducted a survey of non-urban travel. This survey, known as the National Travel Survey (NTS), took the form of a postal survey over 12 months covering the whole of Australia. Households in the survey were asked to supply various details related to travel by members of these households in the month preceding the receipt of the questionnaire. In all, over 40,000 households responded to the survey. The travel covered by the NTS involved trips to destinations 100 km or more from home but specifically excluded travel to and from work. No limits were placed on trip durations, the intention being, for example, to cover single-day travel. In this respect the NTS differs from other non-urban travel surveys which cover travel involving at least one overnight stay. As well as information on travel characteristics, the survey gathered details on personal characteristics of household members and on the household characteristics of vehicle availability and income.

The methodology used for the NTS and the results obtained have been published in eleven publications produced by the Bureau of Transport Economics. In addition the data collected in the survey can be made available on magnetic tape to appropriate organisations wishing to carry out further analyses of the information. Details are available on request to the BTE.

#### National Monitor on Domestic Tourism (DTM)

A survey on the travel behaviour of Australian tourists was commissioned by the Australian Travel Research Council in respect of 1973-74. The Survey of Australian Travel obtained details for trips of between one night and three months duration, to a destination of at least 40 km from home. Details sought included income, education level, occupation, ownership of boat, type of accommodation and expenditure.

In 1977 the Australian Standing Committee on Tourism (ASCOT), which is a joint State, Territory and Commonwealth body with responsibility for advising Ministers on tourism, commissioned the Roy Morgan Research Centre to conduct a survey on domestic tourism similar to the Australian Travel Survey. The survey, known as the Domestic Tourism Monitor, began in April 1978 and is in its third year with two years of data now available to the tourist industry.

Approximately 1,000 householders throughout Australia are being interviewed each weekend. For all domestic trips taken by households of at least one night to destinations at least 40 km from the respondent's place of residence, details are recorded on the purpose of the trip, mode of transport, type of accommodation, length of stay, main destination and en-route stops. This type of information is cross-classified according to various characteristics such as age, sex, occupation, place of residence and income. Data are also available on the characteristics of non-travellers.



### Overseas travel

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

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

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

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

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

From October 1967 to December 1971, 276,885 United States troops came to Australia on rest and recreation leave. For statistical purposes they were classified as short-term visitors travelling by air for holiday purposes.

#### SUMMARY OF SHORT-TERM TRAVELLER STATISTICS

	<i>Overseas visitors</i>		<i>Australian residents</i>	
	<i>Arriving in Australia</i>	<i>Departing from Australia</i>	<i>Departing from Australia</i>	<i>Arriving in Australia</i>
Annual average—				
1961–65 . . . . .	131,461	135,006	97,041	118,624
1966–70 . . . . .	297,275	308,325	259,700	258,824
1971–75 . . . . .	475,925	479,015	631,446	647,608
Year—				
1974 . . . . .	532,683	515,378	752,218	769,650
1975 . . . . .	516,023	506,454	880,609	911,815
1976 . . . . .	531,868	512,468	968,265	973,799
1977 . . . . .	563,281	540,943	971,253	973,677
1978 . . . . .	630,594	597,123	1,062,234	1,029,482
1979 . . . . .	793,345	752,440	1,175,769	1,144,335

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

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

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

**OVERSEAS VISITORS AND AUSTRALIAN RESIDENTS: SHORT-TERM ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES  
BY MONTH OF ARRIVAL OR DEPARTURE, AUSTRALIA, 1979**

(Persons)

Month	Overseas visitors		Australian residents	
	Arriving	Departing	Departing	Returning
January . . . . .	54,576	85,324	83,054	154,967
February . . . . .	60,326	65,694	66,187	76,432
March . . . . .	65,346	64,646	101,698	72,159
April . . . . .	55,605	58,982	100,091	73,233
May . . . . .	54,451	59,811	120,076	97,272
June . . . . .	53,444	46,234	100,187	88,187
July . . . . .	70,156	55,208	96,962	89,463
August . . . . .	66,799	68,160	120,575	97,957
September . . . . .	57,972	60,602	88,423	130,537
October . . . . .	66,009	60,976	83,541	105,545
November . . . . .	80,006	69,643	73,222	93,021
December . . . . .	108,655	57,168	141,754	65,560
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>793,345</b>	<b>752,440</b>	<b>1,175,769</b>	<b>1,144,334</b>
Sea travellers as a percentage of Total . . . . .	2.00	1.54	1.49	1.23

**AUSTRALIAN RESIDENTS DEPARTING—SHORT-TERM MOVEMENT: STATED PURPOSE OF JOURNEY AND INTENDED LENGTH OF STAY, 1979**

(Persons)

Stated purpose of journey									
Intended length of stay	Con- vention	Business	Accom- panying business traveller	Visiting relatives	Holiday	Employ- ment	Edu- cation	Other and not stated	Total
Under 1 week	1,480	20,500	1,082	3,891	9,245	1,662	351	4,026	42,237
1 week and under 2 weeks	9,219	25,089	2,725	12,067	105,809	1,307	2,410	9,983	168,610
2 weeks and under 3 weeks	6,526	22,787	2,426	19,134	164,699	814	1,679	12,570	230,635
3 weeks and under 1 month	3,212	13,430	1,625	23,109	87,906	720	861	7,271	138,135
1 month and under 2 months	3,516	22,643	3,779	68,699	115,024	1,837	1,695	12,066	229,259
2 months and under 3 months	1,265	8,464	2,064	43,068	57,498	858	862	7,385	121,466
3 months and under 6 months	431	5,483	1,527	44,090	58,455	2,354	1,243	7,901	121,486
6 months and under 9 months	82	2,730	1,590	20,776	30,530	2,704	1,171	4,686	64,269
9 months and under 12 months	28	1,828	2,251	7,309	11,872	4,324	2,025	8,873	38,508
Indefinite, not stated	355	1,631	608	3,853	10,113	462	224	3,920	21,167
Total	26,115	124,586	19,678	245,997	651,150	17,042	12,522	78,681	1,175,769

**OVERSEAS VISITORS ARRIVING—SHORT-TERM MOVEMENT: STATED PURPOSE OF JOURNEY AND INTENDED LENGTH OF STAY, 1979**

(Persons)

Stated purpose of journey										
	In transit	Con- ven- tion	Busi- ness	Accom- panying business travel- ler	Visiting rela- tives	Holi- day	Em- ploy- ment	Edu- cation	Other and not stated	Total
Under 1 week	67,374	2,554	32,071	1,774	7,763	50,497	1,041	465	8,178	171,716
1 week and under 2 weeks	259	5,415	32,269	2,550	19,029	75,871	416	1,050	7,256	144,215
2 weeks and under 3 weeks	389	3,137	16,539	1,427	29,261	52,490	512	716	5,476	109,947
3 weeks and under 1 month	26	782	5,193	408	28,888	30,448	220	310	3,180	69,456
1 month and under 2 months	112	805	9,074	938	66,380	42,003	963	1,103	6,031	127,410
2 months and under 3 months	25	128	2,633	274	27,629	14,115	734	892	3,977	50,407
3 months and under 6 months	97	72	2,741	1,018	32,900	15,994	2,553	3,664	3,562	62,601
6 months and under 9 months	52	20	1,028	722	10,508	8,472	3,708	868	1,610	26,988
9 months and under 12 months	5	7	824	659	1,905	3,405	4,977	2,581	4,667	19,031
Indefinite, not stated	..	241	1,376	264	2,751	3,464	794	282	2,403	11,575
Total	68,339	13,161	103,848	10,034	227,013	296,760	15,918	11,931	46,342	793,345

The average intended length of stay abroad of Australian residents departing in 1978 for short-term visits abroad was 55 days. The average intended length of stay in Australia by short-term visitors from overseas was 41 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.

**OVERSEAS VISITORS ARRIVING BY COUNTRY OF RESIDENCE AND INTENDED LENGTH OF STAY, AND  
AUSTRALIAN RESIDENTS DEPARTING BY COUNTRY OF INTENDED STAY AND INTENDED LENGTH OF STAY,  
AUSTRALIA, 1979**

Country of residence (visitors) and country of intended stay (residents)	Overseas visitors arriving—intended length of stay						Australian residents departing—intended length of stay					
	Under 1 week	1 week and under 1 month	1 month and under 3 months	3 months and under 12 months	Indefin- ite, not stated, etc.	Total	Under 1 week	1 week and under 1 month	1 month and under 3 months	3 months and under 12 months	Indefin- ite, not stated, etc.	Total
<b>Africa—</b>												
South Africa . . . . .	2,068	2,946	3,158	1,087	71	9,330	30	2,172	3,627	1,316	113	7,258
Other . . . . .	866	702	1,557	838	74	4,036	90	1,314	3,085	1,713	135	6,338
<b>Total, Africa . . . . .</b>	<b>2,934</b>	<b>3,648</b>	<b>4,715</b>	<b>1,925</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>13,366</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>3,486</b>	<b>6,712</b>	<b>3,029</b>	<b>248</b>	<b>13,597</b>
<b>America—</b>												
Canada . . . . .	3,274	9,214	6,765	3,734	253	23,238	10	2,425	5,718	2,993	190	11,335
U.S. America . . . . .	25,509	44,926	18,026	7,357	1,186	97,005	1,626	72,598	52,150	16,349	2,270	144,993
Other . . . . .	1,600	1,473	1,110	744	262	5,190	30	900	3,775	2,425	296	7,426
<b>Total, America . . . . .</b>	<b>30,383</b>	<b>55,613</b>	<b>25,901</b>	<b>11,835</b>	<b>1,701</b>	<b>125,433</b>	<b>1,666</b>	<b>75,923</b>	<b>61,643</b>	<b>21,767</b>	<b>2,756</b>	<b>163,754</b>
<b>Asia—</b>												
Hong Kong . . . . .	2,577	5,616	2,149	906	125	11,373	2,723	32,968	6,036	2,581	834	45,141
India . . . . .	1,073	1,001	1,246	655	123	4,098	100	2,704	5,122	1,238	186	9,350
Indonesia . . . . .	3,532	3,098	1,336	716	185	8,867	1,123	30,844	6,800	2,651	687	42,106
Israel . . . . .	321	454	716	563	68	2,124	50	921	2,854	1,627	135	5,588
Japan . . . . .	23,786	13,712	1,883	1,583	673	41,636	821	7,390	2,749	779	175	11,916
Malaysia . . . . .	1,443	3,964	2,926	1,920	140	10,393	722	11,534	4,229	2,409	270	19,163
Philippines . . . . .	1,568	1,517	756	275	102	4,218	971	15,649	3,630	802	351	21,403
Singapore . . . . .	3,252	5,414	2,819	988	128	12,601	2,802	32,408	4,618	2,457	721	43,006
Thailand . . . . .	803	1,207	955	420	91	3,475	331	6,885	1,708	663	82	9,668
Other and unspecified . . . . .	3,553	3,536	2,816	1,932	398	12,237	361	9,898	8,642	10,698	540	30,138
<b>Total, Asia . . . . .</b>	<b>41,908</b>	<b>39,519</b>	<b>17,602</b>	<b>9,958</b>	<b>2,033</b>	<b>111,022</b>	<b>10,004</b>	<b>151,201</b>	<b>46,388</b>	<b>25,905</b>	<b>3,981</b>	<b>237,479</b>
<b>Europe—</b>												
Austria . . . . .	507	479	924	623	50	2,583	10	522	2,673	1,171	135	4,512
France . . . . .	2,274	2,346	1,776	985	94	7,475	70	1,062	4,022	2,148	198	7,500
Germany (a) . . . . .	5,528	6,946	11,178	4,607	538	28,798	144	3,352	12,129	5,930	367	21,924
Greece . . . . .	401	388	1,314	1,964	193	4,260	111	1,611	8,396	24,547	1,017	35,682
Italy . . . . .	1,455	2,210	3,375	3,247	342	10,629	180	2,744	16,978	19,553	682	40,137
Netherlands . . . . .	2,045	2,782	7,988	3,254	196	16,265	10	1,441	8,019	4,262	329	14,060
Switzerland . . . . .	1,431	1,797	1,997	1,285	100	6,610	30	950	2,135	1,132	50	4,298
U.K. and Ireland . . . . .	10,560	28,018	49,086	28,886	926	117,475	707	21,217	121,348	71,814	3,307	218,393
U.S.S.R. . . . .	189	320	377	203	21	1,109	—	210	802	245	6	1,264
Yugoslavia . . . . .	401	516	1,598	2,835	131	5,480	40	381	6,076	10,430	275	17,201
Other and unspecified . . . . .	3,208	3,889	3,809	3,773	434	15,115	20	2,051	12,469	13,224	640	28,402
<b>Total, Europe . . . . .</b>	<b>27,999</b>	<b>49,691</b>	<b>83,422</b>	<b>51,662</b>	<b>3,025</b>	<b>215,799</b>	<b>1,322</b>	<b>35,542</b>	<b>195,048</b>	<b>154,456</b>	<b>7,006</b>	<b>393,373</b>
<b>Oceania—</b>												
Fiji . . . . .	2,855	2,818	1,472	710	166	8,020	2,476	58,646	1,855	1,003	1,552	65,534
New Caledonia . . . . .	3,167	2,921	2,354	761	248	9,452	834	10,832	633	279	394	12,973
Papua New Guinea . . . . .	6,404	7,296	6,087	3,586	306	23,679	3,331	11,803	4,173	4,660	429	24,396
New Hebrides . . . . .	561	328	310	116	32	1,346	347	8,109	302	161	194	9,112
New Zealand . . . . .	53,225	159,759	34,128	23,686	3,609	274,407	19,705	161,706	31,395	7,247	4,038	224,089
Norfolk Island . . . . .	268	564	217	137	73	1,259	1,592	10,225	341	119	201	12,477
Other . . . . .	1,670	965	869	1,013	73	4,589	544	8,549	1,429	871	199	11,589
<b>Total, Oceania . . . . .</b>	<b>68,149</b>	<b>174,652</b>	<b>45,435</b>	<b>30,010</b>	<b>4,508</b>	<b>322,753</b>	<b>28,828</b>	<b>269,870</b>	<b>40,128</b>	<b>14,340</b>	<b>7,007</b>	<b>360,171</b>
<b>Other . . . . .</b>	<b>343</b>	<b>495</b>	<b>741</b>	<b>3,228</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>4,973</b>	<b>297</b>	<b>1,358</b>	<b>806</b>	<b>4,765</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>7,395</b>
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>171,716</b>	<b>323,618</b>	<b>177,817</b>	<b>108,620</b>	<b>11,575</b>	<b>793,345</b>	<b>42,237</b>	<b>537,380</b>	<b>350,725</b>	<b>224,261</b>	<b>21,167</b>	<b>1,175,769</b>

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

