

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 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 between ten and fourteen 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 *Australia Council Act 1975*, was amended in 1976 and again in 1980. As a result of the 1980 amendment, responsibility for the Public Lending Right Scheme was transferred to the Department of Home Affairs and Environment with effect from 1 October 1980.

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

Year	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Budget	25.54	26.30	28.10	29.30

ALLOCATION OF FUNDS FOR PROGRAMS, BOARDS AND ADMINISTRATION OF THE AUSTRALIA COUNCIL, 1981-82
(S'000)

The Australian Ballet Foundation	1,602
The Australian Opera	3,337
The Australian Elizabethan Theatre Trust Orchestras	2,741
Council Programs	1,739
Aboriginal Arts Board	1,610
Community Arts Board	1,967
Crafts Board	1,178
Literature Board	1,571
Music Board	1,548
Theatre Board	6,314
Visual Arts Board	1,358
Administration	4,343
Total	29,308

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 234 local branches primarily, but not exclusively, in country areas.

The major functions of the Arts Council are: to take 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 1980, the Arts Council arranged 6,127 performances which reached a total audience of 820,000. Box office takings for 1980 amounted to \$1.4 million. The 40 Council exhibitions during 1980 attracted almost 400,000 visitors.

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

In April 1981, the Central Secretariat of the Council moved premises to The Rocks, Sydney.

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 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.

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 and 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 or other representations recording special events connected with the Commonwealth Parliament and, more recently, the High Court of Australia.

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

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 arrange visits by overseas companies.

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 then new Sydney Opera House. It employs a chorus of 50 singers and 36 principals on a permanent basis.

The 1980 outlay for The Australian Opera was \$9,517,000. This does not include the cost of the orchestras. Of this total, \$4,514,300 came 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 usually 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) and the six State Governments. 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 twelve extensive international tours, the most recent being that to Mexico in May 1981.

The 1980 operating and other expenses of the Australian Ballet were \$6,197,000; of this amount \$1,344,000 was met by Commonwealth Government subsidy, \$295,000 by grants from State governments, \$55,000 from the Department of Foreign Affairs and \$105,000 from the Australia-China Council. 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.

Australian Film and Television School

The Australian 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 has three principal training branches:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Film Censorship

The Commonwealth Government's film censorship powers under the Customs Act extend only to imported films and imported advertising matter. Under that Act the Customs (Cinematograph Films) Regulations provide for the appointment of a nine-member Film Censorship Board whose function is to register films and approve advertising matter unless they fall into certain defined categories. Importers may appeal against decisions of the Film Censorship Board to the Films Board of Review. A report on the activities of the Film Censorship Board was published for the first time during 1980.

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 1980, 827 feature films (including 19 Australian films) totalling 1,358 hours running time were examined. Nineteen feature films were rejected and 37 were cut. There were 7 appeals, of which 3 were upheld, and 4 dismissed. Of the 827 features, 79 were classified For General Exhibition ('G'), 180 Not Recommended for Children ('NRC'), 223 For Mature Audiences ('M') and 162 For Restricted Exhibition ('R'). One hundred and sixty-four were registered subject to special conditions.

The principal suppliers were United States of America (223 films), Hong Kong (176 films), United Kingdom (60 films), France (45 films) and Italy (42 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' rating films.

Sixteen mm feature films: Excluding those imported for television use, 200 feature films (including 16 Australian films) totalling 317 hours were examined.

Television films: In 1980, 8,521 items for use on television were examined. These consisted of 3,930 sixteen mm films (totalling 2,806 hours) and 4,591 videotapes (totalling 3,290 hours). The principal suppliers were the United States (5,093 items) and the United Kingdom (2,404 items). Of the total imports, 155 items were cut and 40 were classified as unsuitable for television.

Videotapes: During 1980, there was a significant increase in the number of non-television videotapes examined. Those examined comprised 47 theatrical feature titles (70 hours) and 781 non-theatrical titles (714 hours).

Eight mm films: 376 films totalling 152 hours were examined during 1980.

Advertising matter: 5,878 items intended for use in the promotion of theatrical motion pictures were examined.

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 a theatre and theatrette, 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:

- International art before 1850
- International art from 1850
- International prints and illustrated books
- Photography
- Theatre arts
- Fashion and textiles
- African, Oceanic and Pre-Columbian Art
- Arts of Asia and South-East Asia

During 1980-81, progress towards opening the Gallery to the public in 1982-83, continued in line with the four year programme introduced in 1979. This progress was assisted by increased Government funding, to \$11,065,000 in 1980-81, and increased staff ceilings. The 1980-81 ceiling of 115, has enabled the Gallery to appoint several important curatorial staff, and to form two new departments: Education and Exhibitions.

Acquisition programmes were again keyed to the Gallery's proposed opening exhibitions.

Two exhibitions were mounted under the Gallery's ANG at ANU programme during 1980-81. These were; Photography: The Last Ten Years, and Landscape—Art: Two Way Reaction.

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 commemorative badges, and 12,000 works of art by leading Australian artists, including Nolan, Dobell, Streeton and Lambert. The Memorial's 28 Victoria Crosses are the largest such single collection in the world. The spacious galleries also display mosaics and antiquities dating from around the fifth century, sculptures, dioramas, photographs and documents. In addition, the Memorial contains an extensive 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, including special tours for the blind and visually-impaired.

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

The Memorial building, opened in 1941 and extended in 1971, is being further extended and the galleries upgraded. A separate conservation and storage annex was opened in 1979. The War Memorial and its surrounds were entered in the Register of the National Estate in October 1981.

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)					
	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
State or Territory—						
New South Wales	1,888	2,025	2,271	2,624	2,906	1,469
Victoria	1,495	1,725	1,916	2,304	2,395	1,151
Queensland	371	408	465	467	408	262
South Australia	637	696	1,051	1,042	730	317
Western Australia	353	416	505	407	383	119
Tasmania	100	135	179	240	135	42
Northern Territory	99	49	50	57	75	6
Australian Capital Territory	1,277	1,055	1,347	1,385	1,456	567
Total	6,220	6,509	7,784	8,526	8,488	3,933
Publisher—						
Commercial	2,220	2,375	2,710	3,287	3,617	2,276
Commonwealth Government	1,217	926	1,301	1,304	1,381	534
State Government	966	1,161	1,610	159	1,281	411
Local Government	26	31	30	42	58	11
Society, institution, company, private	1,791	2,016	2,133	2,299	2,151	701
Total	6,220	6,509	7,784	8,526	8,488	3,933

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

Libraries

Australian Government libraries

National Library of Australia, Canberra. The National Library was formally established under the *National Library Act* 1960, which came into effect in March 1961. It was previously part of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Library. The National Library maintains and develops a national collection of library material 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. 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 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.

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

The provision of central cataloguing services by the National Library achieves cataloguing economies on a national scale. In August 1981 the Commonwealth Government approved the development by the Library of the Australian Bibliographic Network, a national on-line shared cataloguing system. Bibliographic records for Australia and overseas books are available from the Library, both as catalogue cards and in machine-readable form. Under its Cataloguing-in-Publication program, the Library supplied cataloguing data to, Australian publishers in advance of publication so that it may be printed in their books.

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

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

A particularly important contribution to the National Library's role in the library community is its support of the Australian Advisory Council on Bibliographical Services; it provides the national secretariat and meets the administrative costs of the Council's standing committee. In September 1981 the Commonwealth Government announced the establishment of an Australian Libraries and Information Council, which will advise Commonwealth and State Ministers on the co-operative development of library and related information services.

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 *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, covering chemical 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 some 60,000 titles, including 9,000 serial titles. The library publishes the Commonwealth Parliamentary Handbook, which is a standard reference work, occasional annotated reading lists, background papers, digests of bills and, in alternate fortnights, Index to Current Information and select Lists of Acquisitions.

Other Commonwealth Government libraries. 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 operates three public libraries in Darwin, and one each in Alice Springs, Katherine, Tennant Creek and Nhulunbuy. Since November 1980, the Service also operates the State Reference Library of the Northern Territory. At 20 September 1981, book stocks totalled 204,477 volumes, and 1728 films were available in the film library. A country borrower programme is operated to service isolated areas.

The National Library conducts the Canberra Public Library Service to residents of the Australian Capital Territory. 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* (4208.0).

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 offices in all State capitals and in Darwin and Townsville. In relation to the Government's records management programme, its responsibilities are:

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

At 30 June 1981, its holdings throughout Australia totalled 330,665 shelf metres of records, including 126,423 metres of permanent value material. During 1980-81, 1,516 official reference inquiries were received and 196,803 items were issued to Government departments. Some 2,651 public reference inquiries were also received, and 42,891 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 the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO).

State government archives

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

Business and Labour Archives

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

The Australian National University Archives of Business and Labour was established as the Australian National University Archives in 1954, when records of the Australian Agricultural Company were acquired. Its collecting activities were expanded in 1959 to include records of employer and employee organisations. Its aim is to gather primary source material to support advanced research in economic history, history and political science. The Archives contain records of 120 businesses, and over 100 employer and employee organisations (some of which are maintained on microfilm), including pamphlet collections of interest to research workers in political history.

In April 1981, the Archives moved into a large new repository and office on the University campus.

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 and some firms have established their own archives services. State and local historical societies help to preserve regional, local and private historical material.

Botanical and zoological gardens

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

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

Northern Territory: The Darwin Botanical Gardens occupy 30 hectares and feature 12 hectares of tropical plants of both native and overseas origin. Two hectares are used for an amphitheatre and contain a number of native and exotic plants. The Gardens are controlled by the Corporation of the City of Darwin. A \$600,000 redevelopment program has recently commenced, which will include a rain forest, a typical top-end lagoon and a coastal salt-water development.

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

During 1980-81, a decision for a 40 hectare extension to the Gardens was announced. This extension, which will enable a larger number of native species to be cultivated, will be undertaken progressively over the next ten years. As a Commonwealth Government initiative for the International Year of the Disabled, a special activity garden was commenced during the year.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

RECREATION

The Department of Home Affairs and Environment in 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.

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 1980–81 the Commonwealth Government provided \$50,000 from the Sports Development Program to assist with the development of the Scheme.

The Australian Coaching Council is serviced by the Department of Home Affairs and Environment, while the Council's Technical Committee is serviced by the Confederation of Australian Sports Coaches Assembly. The Council meets four times a year and the Committee, which examines applications for accreditation of national coaching schemes, meets as the work-load requires. Thirty-nine national sporting organisations have received ACC approval for their national coaching schemes, and a further 6 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 is located in Canberra, and has access to a wide range of facilities including the National Athletics Stadium and the National Indoor Sports Centre. Top level coaches supervise the Institute's programs, and facilities are available for research and technical work required in modern sports development.

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

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

International Standard Sports Facilities

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

Funds available under this program are for capital expenditure for those facilities which have been accorded the highest priority in the various States and Territories. To September 1981 the Government had agreed to provide funds to New South Wales for the development of an indoor sports centre and associated athletics and hockey facilities; to Victoria for the development of facilities for hockey, equestrianism and soccer; to Queensland for the upgrading of a rifle range; and to South Australia for the construction of an indoor aquatics centre. Other projects are currently being considered.

1982 Commonwealth Games

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

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

The costs of staging the Games are being met by the three tiers of government, i.e. Local, State and Commonwealth and from corporate funding obtained through the Games Foundation's marketing program. The Commonwealth's contribution to the Games to September 1981 was \$32.4m, provided towards facility development, host Broadcaster services, essential Games operations and team preparation.

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 develop further 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 develop further 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 and publishes a regular Newsletter. In 1981 the Office commissioned a report on the education and training of youth workers in Australia.

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 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 to national youth organisations to enable them to extend their services to more young people, and to broaden the direct involvement of young people in management and organisational decision making. A total of \$500,000 was allocated to the Program during 1980-81, from which grants were made to 32 national youth organisations. The Office also administers the International Youth Exchange Program. This program, which was introduced in September 1980 consists of:

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

Tourism

The Department of Industry and Commerce is involved in a range of policy, administrative and consultative activities designed to encourage the efficient development of tourism in Australia in co-operation with the industry and with Commonwealth and State government departments. Major functions of the department include: formulation of policy proposals, transmission of advice to the Minister on industry problems, administration of the *Australian Tourist Commission Act*, 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. In April 1981, the Department organised the first National Tourism Outlook Conference. It is probable another National Conference will be held in 1984.

Australia has been a full member of the World Tourism Organisation (WTO) since September 1979. The WTO is 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. It is a statutory body whose purpose is to encourage travel to and within Australia. It has ten commissioners including representatives of the Commonwealth, State and Territory governments and the tourist industry. Its 1981-82 budget is \$9.2 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 and Tokyo and will shortly be establishing a presence in South-East Asia by the opening of an office in Singapore.

Tourist Accommodation

Census of Retail Establishments and Selected Service Establishments. Data relating to accommodation establishments have been collected as part of the 1979-80 census. For detailed statistics see *Census of Retail Establishments and Selected Service Establishments, Summary of Operations (Preliminary) by Industry Groups, Australia, 1979-80* (8613.0) for preliminary results. (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 1980	June quarter 1980	September quarter 1980	December quarter 1980	March quarter 1981	June quarter 1981
LICENSED HOTELS WITH FACILITIES(b)							
Establishments	Number	936	923	926	932	959	952
Guest rooms	"	25,400	25,066	25,273	25,839	25,900	25,884
Bed spaces	"	59,179	58,243	59,038	59,428	60,455	60,515
Room occupancy rates	%	56.0	54.4	57.9	54.6	55.9	54.9
Bed occupancy rates	%	37.2	35.5	38.3	35.2	36.9	35.5
Gross takings from accom- modation	\$'000	41,353	40,335	45,153	44,220	47,340	47,650
MOTELS, ETC.(b)							
Establishments	Number	2,186	2,210	2,203	2,229	2,290	2,320
Guest rooms	"	55,418	55,965	55,993	56,998	58,239	59,263
Bed spaces	"	159,434	161,325	161,988	164,443	169,150	171,689
Room occupancy rates	%	59.9	59.0	62.9	58.2	62.0	60.2
Bed occupancy rates	%	38.8	36.8	39.4	35.5	39.8	37.4
Gross takings from accom- modation	\$'000	82,239	83,540	91,833	88,278	98,497	100,075
TOTAL							
Establishments	Number	3,122	3,133	3,129	3,161	3,249	3,272
Guest rooms	"	80,818	81,031	81,266	82,387	84,139	85,147
Bed spaces	"	218,613	219,568	221,026	223,871	229,605	232,204
Room occupancy rates	%	58.7	57.6	61.4	57.1	60.1	58.6
Bed occupancy rates	%	38.3	36.5	39.1	35.4	39.0	36.9
Gross takings from accom- modation	\$'000	124,591	123,875	136,987	132,500	145,836	147,724
CARAVAN PARKS(b)							
Establishments	Number	1,769	1,763	1,770	1,789	1,818	1,803
Powered sites	"	125,961	126,149	127,179	129,197	131,481	130,362
Unpowered sites	"	58,488	58,095	57,736	58,134	59,022	59,124
Cabins, flats, etc.	"	3,455	3,435	3,545	3,603	3,520	3,598
Total capacity	"	187,904	187,679	188,460	190,934	194,023	193,084
Site occupancy rates	%	30.7	21.6	21.0	23.5	31.3	22.5
Gross takings from accom- modation	\$'000	24,095	18,082	18,442	21,873	27,623	20,741

(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
Total	13,548,448	100.0

Internal travel

National Travel Survey

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

National Monitor on Domestic Tourism (DTM)

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

In 1977 the Australian Standing Committee on Tourism (ASCOT), which is a joint State, Territory and Commonwealth body with responsibility for advising Ministers on tourism, commissioned the Roy Morgan Research Centre to conduct a survey of domestic tourism similar to the Australian Travel Survey. The survey, known as the Domestic Tourism Monitor, began in April 1978 and is in its fourth year with three years of data now available to the tourist industry. Each Department of Tourism also issued a companion volume providing more details relating to that State.

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 of 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.

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—				
1966-70	297,275	308,321	258,824	259,700
1971-75	475,925	479,015	647,608	631,446
1976-80	684,718	655,413	1,077,331	1,062,097
Year—				
1975	516,022	506,455	911,815	880,609
1976	531,813	512,467	973,799	968,224
1977	563,282	540,943	971,253	973,677
1978	630,594	597,123	1,062,234	1,029,482
1979	793,345	752,440	1,175,768	1,144,334
1980	904,558	874,090	1,203,603	1,194,768

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, 1980

(Persons)				
<i>Month</i>	<i>Overseas visitors</i>		<i>Australian residents</i>	
	<i>Arriving</i>	<i>Departing</i>	<i>Departing</i>	<i>Returning</i>
January	65,975	98,925	87,708	150,541
February	82,207	82,483	82,720	88,120
March	86,795	87,622	105,982	90,930
April	61,767	76,133	103,929	82,531
May	60,662	65,944	121,038	99,729
June	69,732	57,770	98,811	95,171
July	77,331	68,786	96,866	94,188
August	69,956	72,184	115,446	99,787
September	60,873	64,048	87,512	118,286
October	71,886	65,937	86,494	110,680
November	84,787	75,491	81,826	97,902
December	112,587	58,766	135,269	66,904
Total	904,558	874,090	1,203,603	1,194,768
Sea travellers as a per- centage of Total . . .	0.50	0.44	0.74	0.53

AUSTRALIAN RESIDENTS DEPARTING—SHORT-TERM MOVEMENT: STATED PURPOSE OF JOURNEY AND INTENDED LENGTH OF STAY, 1980 (a)

(Persons)

<i>Intended length of stay</i>	<i>Stated purpose of journey</i>							<i>Other and not stated</i>	<i>Total</i>
	<i>Con- vention</i>	<i>Business</i>	<i>Accom- panying business traveller</i>	<i>Visiting relatives</i>	<i>Holiday</i>	<i>Employ- ment</i>	<i>Edu- cation</i>		
Under 1 week	1,822	23,352	1,653	3,656	10,556	1,911	281	3,355	46,587
1 week and under 2 weeks	9,890	29,833	3,207	13,769	147,136	1,293	1,708	8,498	215,333
2 weeks and under 3 weeks	5,925	24,650	2,777	20,350	178,904	1,439	1,476	7,080	242,600
3 weeks and under 1 month	2,945	13,812	2,189	23,527	89,076	574	600	5,175	137,899
1 month and under 2 months	4,421	22,775	3,672	69,163	120,268	1,823	1,453	7,880	231,455
2 months and under 3 months	1,521	7,719	1,696	38,508	58,470	1,127	853	4,211	114,104
3 months and under 6 months	544	5,233	1,529	38,968	52,936	2,212	1,637	4,012	107,070
6 months and under 9 months	*	2,410	1,602	16,402	25,387	2,847	817	3,084	52,641
9 months and under 12 months	*	2,134	2,410	7,170	13,085	4,788	1,975	3,843	35,471
Not definite, not stated	540	1,496	762	3,613	10,497	524	273	2,737	20,442
Total	27,768	133,415	11,497	235,127	706,313	18,537	11,072	49,875	1,203,603

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

OVERSEAS VISITORS ARRIVING—SHORT-TERM MOVEMENT: STATED PURPOSE OF JOURNEY AND INTENDED LENGTH OF STAY, 1980 (a)

(Persons)

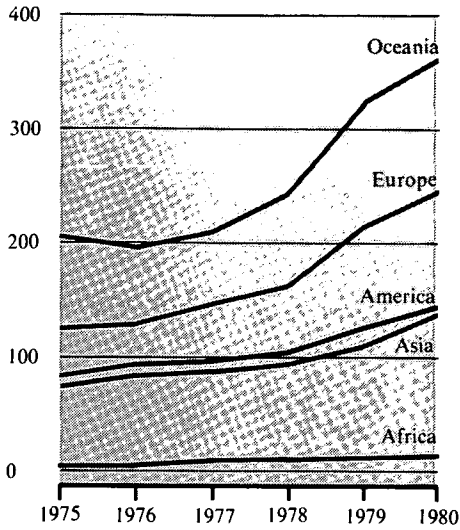
<i>Intended length of stay</i>	<i>Stated purpose of journey</i>							<i>Other and not stated</i>	<i>Total</i>
	<i>In transit</i>	<i>Con- vention</i>	<i>Busi- ness</i>	<i>Accom- panying business travel- ler</i>	<i>Visiting rela- tives</i>	<i>Holi- day</i>	<i>Em- ploy- ment</i>		
Under 1 week	67,068	3,034	33,329	2,115	8,524	62,006	885	499	7,614
1 week and under 2 weeks	*	7,412	35,642	3,113	24,397	95,786	460	1,006	7,068
2 weeks and under 3 weeks	*	4,077	19,191	1,724	36,375	68,758	328	870	5,911
3 weeks and under 1 month	*	1,392	5,333	599	34,633	35,473	290	292	3,051
1 month and under 2 months	*	1,109	9,825	978	78,652	47,935	919	1,163	5,911
2 months and under 3 months	*	172	2,560	303	29,854	16,535	845	794	2,437
3 months and under 6 months	*	*	2,833	753	34,093	16,749	2,167	3,523	3,477
6 months and under 9 months	*	*	1,193	632	11,507	8,101	3,187	1,347	1,678
9 months and under 12 months	*	*	1,229	862	2,819	4,746	6,030	3,832	2,324
Not definite, not stated	*	254	1,582	206	3,005	4,143	617	343	2,753
Total	67,270	17,576	112,717	11,285	263,858	360,231	15,726	13,669	42,226

(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 1980 for short-term visits abroad was 59 days. The average intended length of stay in Australia by short-term visitors from overseas was 47 days. Of course, statistics for Australian residents refer to their total time away from Australia; for overseas visitors they refer only to the Australian portions of their trips.

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

**VISITOR ARRIVALS, SHORT TERM,
BY USUAL RESIDENCE,
1975 TO 1980**



**RESIDENT DEPARTURES, SHORT TERM
BY REGION OF INTENDED STAY,
1975 TO 1980.**

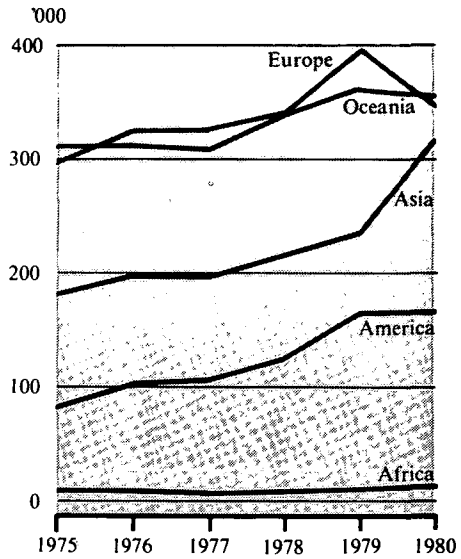


PLATE 50

**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, 1980 (b)**

Country of residence (visitors) and country of intended stay (residents)	Overseas visitors arriving—intended length of stay						Australian residents departing—intended length of stay					
	Under 1 week	1 week and under 1 month	1 month and under 3 months	3 months and under 12 months	Not definite, not stated, etc.	Total	Under 1 week	1 week and under 1 month	1 month and under 3 months	3 months and under 12 months	Not definite, not stated, etc.	Total
Africa—												
South Africa	1,998	3,007	3,148	1,164	*	9,387	100	2,382	3,724	1,106	120	7,432
Other	985	1,165	1,418	820	112	4,500	111	1,823	3,370	1,757	112	7,173
Total, Africa	2,983	4,171	4,567	1,983	182	13,885	211	4,206	7,094	2,863	232	14,605
America—												
Canada	3,611	12,102	8,050	4,396	326	28,485	*	2,900	6,843	3,072	241	13,108
U.S. America	30,236	53,957	17,962	8,098	1,147	111,400	1,911	71,950	51,779	15,762	2,682	144,084
Other	1,699	1,562	1,345	1,263	262	6,129	*	993	4,102	2,932	123	8,162
Total, America	35,546	67,621	27,357	13,755	1,734	146,014	1,972	75,844	62,725	21,767	3,046	165,354
Asia—												
Hong Kong	2,633	7,707	3,394	1,016	162	14,913	3,134	44,405	6,801	2,672	907	57,918
India	976	1,197	1,239	705	132	4,248	190	2,667	4,812	1,318	151	9,138
Indonesia	4,764	4,750	1,873	973	306	12,665	2,110	52,135	8,168	3,241	789	66,442
Israel	172	408	834	646	*	2,124	*	672	2,652	1,355	160	4,859
Japan	27,594	16,350	2,136	2,140	593	48,813	1,031	10,598	3,049	788	176	15,643
Malaysia	1,822	6,806	4,904	2,661	204	16,397	860	19,539	7,155	3,004	327	30,885
Philippines	1,272	1,837	985	663	144	4,901	451	19,357	4,868	1,435	512	26,623
Singapore	3,234	8,126	3,604	1,250	207	16,420	4,252	44,863	6,582	2,274	758	58,729
Thailand	838	2,014	898	526	174	4,450	420	8,370	2,581	971	140	12,483
Other and unspecified	4,314	4,399	2,562	2,053	440	13,768	303	11,929	8,194	11,643	675	32,745
Total, Asia	47,620	53,593	22,428	12,632	2,426	138,699	12,771	214,537	54,861	28,704	4,596	315,469
Europe—												
Austria	510	716	1,402	606	*	3,321	*	663	2,281	954	*	3,979
France	2,343	2,439	2,035	1,162	140	8,118	*	1,712	4,407	2,039	211	8,408
Germany(a)	6,544	9,183	13,513	5,514	624	35,379	160	3,612	11,429	4,977	331	20,509
Greece	493	454	1,072	2,187	170	4,375	140	1,801	8,529	19,998	990	31,458
Italy	1,644	2,240	4,472	3,508	428	12,291	110	3,133	17,360	17,529	832	38,965
Netherlands	1,809	3,641	9,300	3,313	200	18,262	*	1,718	7,407	3,686	180	13,011
Switzerland	1,180	2,412	2,492	1,547	100	7,730	*	1,162	2,594	1,111	*	4,907
U.K. and Ireland	11,619	31,856	56,815	30,003	1,163	131,459	555	19,683	107,784	57,415	2,877	188,317
U.S.S.R.	152	152	135	196	*	668	*	131	501	221	*	882
Yugoslavia	351	512	1,632	2,813	140	5,448	*	461	5,191	7,752	181	13,645
Other and unspecified	3,405	4,062	4,308	4,433	486	16,688	*	1,710	11,976	10,799	531	25,055
Total, Europe	30,049	57,666	97,172	55,279	3,572	243,739	1,125	35,786	179,462	126,480	6,284	349,137
Oceania—												
Fiji	3,100	3,287	1,930	1,100	229	9,645	2,111	56,479	2,514	1,233	1,186	63,523
New Caledonia	2,824	3,088	2,544	729	358	9,542	877	17,940	455	213	377	19,862
Papua New Guinea	6,798	7,852	5,883	3,376	426	24,336	3,416	11,455	4,312	4,735	609	24,527
New Zealand	52,600	192,962	35,698	22,344	3,508	307,114	21,185	155,183	30,674	7,241	3,456	217,740
Norfolk Island	478	620	261	*	*	1,458	1,681	9,794	471	123	260	12,330
Vanuatu	373	320	246	188	*	1,143	192	4,402	172	167	*	5,028
Other	2,230	1,189	1,392	1,211	122	6,145	781	7,887	1,525	983	*	11,271
Total, Oceania	68,402	209,317	47,955	29,000	4,706	359,381	30,245	263,140	40,124	14,695	6,077	354,282
Other	473	940	569	576	282	2,840	263	2,321	1,295	671	205	4,756
Total	185,073	393,307	200,048	113,225	12,903	904,558	46,587	595,832	345,559	195,182	20,442	1,203,603

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

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