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Chapter Twelve

**Culture and  
Leisure**

<b>Contents</b>	<b>Page</b>
<b>CULTURAL AND NATURAL HERITAGE</b>	<b>353</b>
National Estate	353
Australian Heritage Commission	354
Aboriginal heritage protection	356
Australian Council of National Trusts	357
Protection of movable cultural heritage	358
National collections	358
National Film and Sound Archive	358
Australian National Maritime Museum	358
National Science and Technology Centre	359
Other collections	359
<b>LIBRARIES AND ARCHIVES</b>	<b>359</b>
National Library of Australia	360
Other Commonwealth libraries	360
Archives and records	360
Australian Archives	360
<b>CREATIVE ARTS</b>	<b>361</b>
Government support	361
Cultural Ministers Council	362
National Culture/Leisure Statistics	362
Australia Council	362
Aboriginal Arts Board	363
Literature Board	363
Performing Arts Board	363
Visual Arts/Craft Board	363
Community Cultural Development Committee	363

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<b>Contents</b>	<b>Page</b>
Other Commonwealth schemes in support of the arts	364
Art Exhibitions Australia Limited	364
Public Lending Right Scheme	364
Other schemes	364
Other arts organisations	365
Arts Council of Australia	365
Australian Elizabethan Theatre Trust	365
The Australian Ballet	365
Festivals	366
The Australian Opera	366
Musica Viva	366
Arts and crafts — participation and purchasing	366
Participation	366
Purchasing	367
Film and television	368
Australian Film Commission	368
Film Australia Pty Ltd	368
Australian Film Finance Corporation Pty Ltd	369
Taxation incentives for films scheme	369
Australian Children's Television Foundation	369
Film and videotape censorship	369
Professional training in the arts	370
Arts Training Australia	370
Australian Film, Television and Radio School	371
National Institute of Dramatic Art	371
Attendance at cultural venues	371
<b>SOCIO-CULTURAL ACTIVITIES</b>	<b>372</b>
Aboriginal and Islander community, land and cultural activity	372
Multiculturalism	373

<b>Contents</b>	<b>Page</b>
Languages	373
National policy on languages	373
English as a Second Language in schools	373
Ethnic Schools Program	374
Adult education	374
Religious affiliation	374
<b>RECREATION, FITNESS AND SPORT</b>	<b>376</b>
Government support	376
Sport and Recreation Ministers Council	377
Community Cultural, Recreation and Sporting Facilities Program	377
Recreation and Fitness Assistance Program	377
The Recreation Industry	377
Sports Participation	378
Assistance for water safety organisations	378
Other recreation projects	378
Australian Sports Commission	378
Elite sports programs	379
Assistance to national sporting organisations	379
Applied Sports Research Program	379
Sport for all	379
Sports Information Centre	379
Coaching support	379
Australian Coaching Council	380
Drugs in sport	380
<b>BIBLIOGRAPHY</b>	<b>380</b>



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

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

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

## **CULTURAL AND NATURAL HERITAGE**

Australia's heritage is drawn from its cultural and natural environments. The cultural environment includes historic places such as old residential, commercial and industrial buildings, streetscapes, towns and gardens, and Aboriginal sites. The natural environment encompasses places which can range from wilderness areas and extensive stretches of coast, forest, wetland and desert, outstanding geological features and landscapes, to smaller sites which may be important habitats for native flora and fauna.

The functions of identifying and conserving Australia's national heritage are shared between all levels of government. The voluntary conservation movement, including National Trusts and other conservation bodies in each State, as well as academic and professional bodies and concerned individuals, have played a major role in alerting governments to conservation needs.

Consolidated statistics relating to heritage are not available, although information on specific funding programs, such as the National Estate Grants Program, and discrete activity by individual organisations, is published in various

annual reports and in reports of some special inquiries into heritage.

Governments support delineation and conservation of heritage by establishing statutory authorities charged with providing policy advice and by undertaking, or sponsoring, research and by administering grants for heritage related activities.

While the Commonwealth Government works in partnership with State and Territory Governments, it also undertakes some national heritage activities on its own account. Some examples include the nomination of sites for World Heritage Listing, the protection of Aboriginal heritage and advice about proposals which might affect the National Estate. These functions are administered respectively by the Department of the Arts, Sport, the Environment and Territories, the Australian Heritage Commission, and the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Commission.

### **National Estate**

Australia's National Estate comprises those natural, Aboriginal and historic places which Australians want to keep for present and future generations.

In the Australian Heritage Commission Act the National Estate is defined as:

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

Both publicly and privately owned places form part of the National Estate. It encompasses places which are important to local communities, as well as those which are of regional or State significance, and others which have national, and sometimes international significance.

The National Estate includes broad stretches of coastline, desert or forest, and national parks, as well as isolated geological monuments and small areas which might provide habitats for endangered plant or animal species. It can cover whole villages and suburbs, streetscapes, single mansions, cattlemen's huts, railway yards and other reminders of Australia's industrial heritage. And it includes places of

Aboriginal significance such as rock engravings, galleries of rock art, fish traps, carved trees and reminders of a post-European existence such as mission stations.

### Australian Heritage Commission

The Australian Heritage Commission, established under the *Australian Heritage Commission Act 1975*, is the Commonwealth Government's adviser on the National Estate.

To fulfil its statutory responsibilities, the Commission:

- Advises the Commonwealth Minister responsible for the environment (currently the Minister for the Arts, Sport, the Environment and Territories) on all National Estate matters.
- Advises Commonwealth Ministers and authorities on Commonwealth Government proposals which might affect the National Estate.
- Identifies the National Estate and maintains an inventory of these places — The Register of the National Estate.
- Develops policies and programs for public information, education, research and professional training on the National Estate.

- Develops policies and programs for public information, education, research and professional training on the National Estate.
- Coordinates the National Estate Grants Program, a program of financial assistance for the identification and conservation of national estate places, and administers its national component.

One of the Commission's main tasks is compiling and maintaining the Register of the National Estate.

At June 30 1991 there were 9,961 natural, Aboriginal and historic places throughout Australia in the Register and 354 places on the Interim List of the Register. The Interim List includes those places which meet the criteria for entry in the Register, and are awaiting a period of up to three months for any public objections, based on national estate values prior to listing.

The following table summarises the 7,850 historic places across States and Territories listed on the Register of the National Estate at June 1991, 2,311 of these being residential houses.

**HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT PLACES IN THE REGISTER OF THE NATIONAL ESTATE  
AT 30 JUNE 1991**

	NSW	Vic.	Qld.	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT(a)	Ext. Terr.	Total
Number listed(b)	2,616	1,912	510	693	813	1,101	95	104	6	7,850
Types of place										
Residential houses	644	770	113	134	177	441	11	20	1	2,311
Commercial buildings (shops, offices, etc.)	228	120	42	53	114	84	2	2	—	645
Hotels, motels, inns	133	71	28	26	50	74	2	4	—	388
Banks and financial institutions	62	53	17	18	14	9	—	—	—	173
Government functions										
Government buildings (parliaments, customs, town halls, etc.)	32	21	12	18	18	14	1	3	—	119
Courthouses, police stations, prisons	195	63	19	46	35	23	8	1	—	390
Libraries, hospitals, civic structures, etc.	105	55	14	19	19	11	6	4	—	233
Military barracks, bases, fortifications	41	22	10	5	7	14	10	3	—	112
Scientific research facilities	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	7
Places of recreation (theatres, halls, race courses, etc.)	65	77	21	21	36	28	—	5	—	253
Transport and communications										
Rail, road and air transport places	52	24	12	13	15	7	8	—	—	131
Harbour facilities, ports, piers, docks, etc.	8	6	1	3	2	2	1	—	—	23

For footnotes see end of table.

**HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT PLACES IN THE REGISTER OF THE NATIONAL ESTATE  
AT 30 JUNE 1991 — continued**

	NSW	Vic.	Qld.	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT(a)	Ext. Terr.	Total
Lighthouses	24	10	3	16	6	13	2	1	—	75
Post offices, telegraph stations, etc.	66	29	14	14	22	15	5	—	—	165
Bridges	85	60	32	38	6	18	1	1	—	241
Shipwrecks	—	3	—	6	43	1	1	—	—	54
Primary industry(agricultural, pastoral, processing, etc.)	155	189	31	52	63	141	7	17	2	657
Towns, precincts, conservation areas	207	46	15	34	27	27	4	8	1	369
Industrial sites and buildings	26	21	5	19	11	9	1	3	—	95
Mines and mineral processing works	9	8	21	15	4	2	2	—	—	61
Churches and other places of religion	202	152	58	83	58	99	4	9	1	666
Schools and places of education	138	57	11	25	37	32	1	7	—	308
Monuments and memorials	23	7	10	7	9	2	—	3	—	61
Cemeteries and graves	20	5	5	2	15	12	6	3	—	68
Parks and gardens	66	28	10	16	17	13	4	9	—	163
Historic and miscellaneous places	27	12	6	10	8	10	8	—	1	82

(a) Australian Capital Territory figures include Jervis Bay. (b) Includes both registered places and places on the interim list.

Source: *Australian Heritage Commission Annual Report 1990-91*.

The table below summarises the 1,698 natural places listed in the Register of the National Estate at June 1991. National parks (546), Other Reserves (616) followed by Landscapes

(426) were the three largest categories of natural places protected under the National Estate Register.

**NUMBER OF NATURAL PLACES LISTED IN THE REGISTER OF THE NATIONAL ESTATE  
JUNE 1991**

Category	NSW	Vic.	Qld.	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Ext. Terr.	Total
Number listed(a)	368	187	257	358	212	213	60	27	16	1,698
Category (number of places)										
National parks	65	42	171	154	47	45	19	2	1	546
Other reserves	170	87	44	73	134	74	22	5	7	616
Wilderness areas	22	13	25	22	5	20	5	2	—	114
Marine regions	7	6	16	22	13	18	3	—	3	88
Geological monuments	60	12	26	65	13	28	9	9	2	224
Wetlands	57	25	47	69	45	30	10	1	—	284
Arid regions	7	2	9	80	59	—	17	—	—	174
Alpine regions	1	3	—	—	—	18	—	1	—	51
Endangered species	55	23	23	67	27	56	14	5	3	273
Landscapes	186	44	46	50	36	52	6	3	3	426
Miscellaneous	18	10	6	19	15	3	16	8	—	95

(a) Includes both places on the register and on the interim list. Note that individual sites may be represented in more than one category.

Source: *Australian Heritage Commission Annual Report 1990-91*.

Listing in the Register alerts planners, decision makers, researchers and the community at large to the heritage value of places. Under section 30 of the Australian Heritage Commission Act it also obliges the Commonwealth Government to inform the Commission of any Commonwealth action which might significantly

affect a place in the Register. If a place is in the Register or the Interim List, the Commonwealth Government is obliged to seek 'feasible and prudent' alternatives to actions that will damage a place in the Register and, if no such alternatives exist, to minimise any damage. Listing does not impose any direct

legal constraints on the way private, or State or local government owners manage places in the Register.

### Aboriginal heritage protection

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

The Act preserves and protects places, areas and objects of particular significance to Aboriginal

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

As can be seen from the table below, almost 37,000 Aboriginal sites are present on the registers of the Australian Heritage Commission and the State Aboriginal Sites Authorities.

#### ABORIGINAL SITES ON REGISTERS, 1986(a)

<i>Registered with</i>	<i>Number of sites</i>
Australian Heritage Commission	15,894
New South Wales National Parks and Wildlife Service	14,000
Victorian Archaeological Survey	7,700
Queensland Department of Community Services	2,600
Western Australian Museum	10,000
South Australia Department of Environment and Planning	4,000
Tasmanian National Parks and Wildlife Service	3,500
Northern Territory Museum and Art Gallery	2,000
Northern Territory Aboriginal Sacred Sites Authority	4,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>36,894</b>

(a) Components do not add to total as any one site may be listed on more than one register.

Source: Australian Heritage Commission, *Sites and Bytes-Recording Aboriginal Places in Australia*, 1989.

The following table provides a summary of the types of Aboriginal sites listed on the Register of the National Estate. In 1991, 767 Aboriginal sites were listed on the National Estate register. The two major site types protected under the

National Estate, namely Aboriginal art sites (184) and Aboriginal site complexes (101) accounted for a total of 37.2 per cent of all sites listed on the register.

**ABORIGINAL SITES IN THE REGISTER OF THE NATIONAL ESTATE AT JUNE 1991**  
(number)

<i>Types of place</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic.</i>	<i>Qld.</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>Tas.</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>ACT(a)</i>	<i>Total</i>
Aboriginal occupation site	16	8	17	4	9	20	3	2	79
Aboriginal shell midden	10	15	5	14	—	12	—	—	56
Aboriginal fish/eel trap	3	3	6	4	1	—	1	—	18
Aboriginal hunting hides/traps	—	—	3	—	1	—	—	—	3
Aboriginal grinding grooves	6	8	—	2	—	—	—	2	18
Aboriginal quarries	3	7	10	7	3	5	—	1	36
Aboriginal wells	1	3	4	3	—	—	—	—	11
Aboriginal modified trees (scarred and carved)	22	8	2	4	2	—	—	1	39
Aboriginal art sites	64	16	38	19	25	6	14	2	184
Aboriginal stone arrangements	9	4	7	25	3	3	—	1	52
Aboriginal ceremonial sites	5	3	—	10	—	—	—	—	18
Sites of spiritual or mythological significance	20	—	10	9	8	—	33	—	80
Aboriginal burials/cemeteries/graves	11	12	1	2	1	1	1	—	29
Aboriginal historic/contact sites	15	9	6	2	6	1	4	—	43
Aboriginal site complexes	18	4	15	15	14	12	23	—	101
<b>Total of Aboriginal places listed(b)</b>	<b>203</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>767</b>

(a) Australian Capital Territory figures include Jervis Bay. (b) Includes registered places and places on the interim list.

Source: *Australian Heritage Commission Annual Report 1990-91*.

### Australian Council of National Trusts

The Australian National Trust movement is the major organisation promoting the conservation of Australia's cultural heritage. The Australian Council of National Trusts serves the national interests of the eight State and Territories Trusts.

Since the inception of the National Trusts in Australia, they have played a leading role in identifying those parts of our natural, Aboriginal and historical environment which are historically, aesthetically or scientifically

significant and which are worthy of preservation.

Historic registers established by the Trusts in Australia include buildings, urban areas, landscapes and industrial sites.

The Trusts own a wide variety of properties, including historic buildings, nature reserves, gardens and two paddle steamers. All properties are open for the enjoyment of Australians and international visitors alike. The National Trusts are community organisations with membership open to everyone.

### AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL TRUSTS

<i>State/Territory</i>	<i>Number of Trusts members 1990-91</i>	<i>Number of volunteers</i>	<i>Properties classified/listing by National Trusts</i>	
			<i>1990-91</i>	<i>Total</i>
New South Wales	29,000	1,500	100	14,000
Victoria	24,590	2000	129	3,973
Queensland	5,729	175	24	1,432
Western Australia	2,371	300	75	2,300
South Australia	6,759	2000	(a)	(a)
Tasmania	4,500	1000	29	2974
Northern Territory	516	80	28	358
Australian Capital Territory	1,200	200	12	201

(a) Function of S.A. State Heritage Branch since 1 January, 1991.

Source: *Australian Council of National Trusts*.

## Protection of movable cultural heritage

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

As a general rule objects of Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander heritage comprising bark and log coffins, human remains, rock art, and carved trees are not allowed to be sent or taken out of the country.

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

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

## National collections

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

### National Film and Sound Archive

The National Film and Sound Archive is a national body for collecting and preserving Australia's moving image and recorded sound heritage. Its collection of film, television, radio, sound recordings and related documentation ranges from the 1890s to the present day.

During 1991, the Archive engaged in a major reorganisation of its massive collection, which resulted in services to the public being cut back with most of the collection being made inaccessible for the duration of the project. A very limited service is still being offered by State Offices and access centres.

### Australian National Maritime Museum

The Australian National Maritime Museum, at Darling Harbour, Sydney, has been established by the Commonwealth Government to increase knowledge, appreciation and enjoyment of Australia's past and continuing involvement with the sea. After several years of planning and preparation, it opened on 30 November 1991.

Four galleries house the permanent exhibitions, including the largest, the ANZ Tall Gallery, and the United States of America Gallery which is funded by a \$US5 million Bicentennial gift from the USA.

The building also includes a gallery for temporary and visiting exhibitions, a 200-seat theatre, the Cunard Members Lounge, and other tourist facilities.

The Museum presents its exhibitions on six themes:

- Discovery — the finding of Australia;
- Passengers — the long sea voyage;
- Commerce — the working sea;
- Navy — protecting Australia;
- Leisure — sun, surf and sails; and
- Australia-USA — linked by the sea.

The Museum's National Maritime Collection comprises more than 12,000 items ranging in size from historic vessels to tunic buttons.

In front of its building the Museum has two 90-metre long finger wharfs to moor a fleet of 15 vessels. These are: *Thistle* — a Victorian cota fishing boat (1903); *Carpentaria* — a Commonwealth lightship (1916); *John Louis* — a Broome pearling lugger (1957); *Akarana* — a racing cutter (1888) and New Zealand's Bicentennial Gift to Australia; *Sekar Aman* — an Indonesian trading perahu; *Tu Do* — a Vietnamese refugee boat; *Krait* — a World War II Commando boat; *HMAS Vampire* — a former RAN Daring class destroyer; *HMAS Advance* — a former RAN attack class patrol boat (1968); *Bareki* — a working tugboat (1962);

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*Epic Lass* — a former RAN launch (1937); *Waratah* — an historic Sydney tugboat (1902); *Lady Hopetoun* — an early 20th century steam launch; *Gretel II* — Australia's 1970 challenger for the America's Cup; and *Boomerang* — an elegant Edwardian schooner.

### National Science and Technology Centre

The National Science and Technology Centre was built as part of a joint Australia-Japan Bicentennial project and was opened on 23 November, 1988. It is located on the foreshores of Lake Burley Griffin in the Parliamentary Triangle in Canberra. It is an interactive centre for learning about science and technology — a place where the visitor becomes part of the exhibits, where participation is essential to the learning process, and where people, particularly students, are encouraged to think of science and technology as viable careers.

The National Science and Technology Centre's formal objective is to advance the cultural and economic wealth of the country by promoting in all Australians confidence, understanding and a positive attitude towards science and technology. Its goals are to provide world class programs that popularise science and technology, to address contemporary issues, and to provide a resource for the better teaching of science.

Outreach programs which travel to schools and communities throughout Australia are another part of the Centre's programs. These include the Shell Questacon Science Circus and the Starlab program. This latter program consists of portable inflatable planetariums which can fit into an average school classroom and provide hands-on workshops in astronomy, deep space and space probes. The National Science and Technology centre's portable exhibitions (Dinosaurs Alive!, IBM Mathematics, ICI Microcosm and Double 0 Double 1) travel throughout Australia and New Zealand.

Australian Science and Technology Centres have now been established in Sydney (at the Powerhouse Museum and the Sydney Children's Museum); Newcastle (Supernova at the Newcastle Regional Museum); Wollongong (at the Science Centre of the University of Wollongong); Melbourne (Scienceworks); Brisbane (Sciencentre); Perth (Scitech

Discovery Centre); and Adelaide (The Investigator Science and Technology Centre).

### Other collections

For information about other institutions such as the Australian War Memorial, the Australian National Botanic Garden, the Australian National Gallery and the National Museum of Australia, refer to *Year Book Australia 1991*.

## LIBRARIES AND ARCHIVES

Australia has an extensive and well-utilised system of libraries, and a growing number of archives. A concentration of library functions appropriate to the national reference, curatorial and bibliographic services, and the national archival service for the Commonwealth administration, are provided by the National Library of Australia and the Australian Archives, respectively.

The National Library, the six State and two Territory library services are responsible for the acquisition and conservation of copies of all significant publications originating in the country or State. They also provide advice and support, inter-library loans and other extension services to other libraries; and research, information, and reference facilities and services to the public.

A public library system operates in each State, funded by local councils with some State assistance, and is accessible to all. More specialised libraries are associated with higher educational institutions, government departments and agencies, and commercial, learned and professional organisations. Children have access to libraries at each level of schooling, funded by State Governments and supported by the efforts of parents and school bodies.

Estimates of book reading and borrowing activities were contained in *Year Book Australia 1991*.

Archives are institutions whose primary function is the permanent preservation of unique records selected because of their administrative, financial, legal or other information value, and which are generally no longer required for the conduct of current activities by government agencies, non-government organisations or private

individuals. While much archival work is an adjunct to other activity, a growing number of archival bodies, funded by governments and privately and employing specialist staff, can be identified, serving legal, administrative and research needs of individuals and organisations.

### National Library of Australia

A detailed description of the National Library and its holdings, the National Bibliographic Control System, the National Bibliographic

Database, the Australian Bibliographic Network, the Australian Council of Libraries and Information Services, the National Libraries Online Information and Interlibrary Lending Services, and the international and national coordination roles of the National Library can be found in *Year Book Australia 1991*.

Details of National Library holdings for the last three years are shown below.

#### NATIONAL LIBRARY HOLDINGS

	1989	1990	1991
Collection volumes(a) (million)	4,389	4,534	4,625
Serial titles	197,172	204,279	200,503
Paintings, drawings and prints	39,742	40,125	40,490
Photographs	508,234	511,520	513,649
Manuscripts (in shelf metres)	7,799	8,104	8,560
Music scores	140,922	150,415	153,817
Maps	387,734	400,419	408,375
Films and video cassettes	22,644	23,263	23,966
Aerial photographs	563,843	563,843	563,843
Oral history and folklore tapes (approx.)	44,100	45,565	57,625

(a) Includes microform equivalents.

Source: *National Library of Australia*.

### Other Commonwealth libraries

Other Commonwealth libraries are located in government organisations including the Patent Office, Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation, The Australian War Memorial Research Centre, the Australian Heritage Commission, the Commonwealth Parliament, the Australian Bureau of Statistics and the Antarctic Division. For more detailed information relating to these library services see *Year Book Australia 1991*.

### Archives and records

While general interest in archives in Australia was aroused following the celebration of the centenary of the colonisation of New South Wales in 1888, it was not until the twentieth century that measures were taken for the preservation, storage and servicing of original records. Initially, major libraries throughout Australia undertook the collection of historical records from both official and private sources. Today, archives and records organisations exist for government records at Commonwealth and State levels. Since 1961, some State and Territory archives have been established as

separate authorities (New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Tasmania and the Northern Territory). Others still operate broadly under State library control.

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

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

### Australian Archives

In 1961 the Archives Division of the Commonwealth National Library was reconstituted as a separate agency known as

the Commonwealth Archives Office, which was renamed the Australian Archives in 1974. The *Archives Act 1983* provides a statutory basis for its operations and institutes arrangements for the management and proper disposition of the vast body of records created by Commonwealth agencies, past and present.

The Records Information Service is a database of descriptive information about the structure and workings of Commonwealth Government, Commonwealth agencies since 1901 and the nature, contents and whereabouts of their

records. Information held on the database, which includes Commonwealth records in the Australian War Memorial's custody, is available to the public and agency officials on-line and in printout and computer-output-microfiche formats. The microfiche report forms the first part of the Australian National Guide to Archival Material (ANGAM I). A separate database, ANGAM II, covers the public access status of items held by the Australian Archives, the Australian War Memorial and other Commonwealth agencies. It is available on-line to the public for item and subject searches.

#### AUSTRALIAN ARCHIVES: HOLDINGS AND ENQUIRIES

Year	Total holdings shelf metres	Official reference inquiries no.	Public reference inquiries no.
1988-89	452,420	2,325	2,287
1989-90	470,180	2,184	2,648
1990-91	479,725	2,248	3,469

Source: Australian Archives.

## CREATIVE ARTS

### Government support

The Commonwealth Government formulates policy guidelines for the support of the arts generally and allocates funds annually to the national cultural institutions under its jurisdiction.

The arts in Australia receive considerable financial support from the Commonwealth Government both in the form of direct grants and through the provision of taxation benefits. This support is complemented by State, Territory and local governments. Governments provide funds for virtually all aspects of creative artistic life. There are major performing arts facilities in the following capital cities — Canberra, Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane, Perth, Adelaide and Darwin. The number of regional art museums and performing arts centres is increasing each year.

In the past decade the number of major international art exhibitions touring capital cities has increased. Community and folk arts have gained recognition, and the Australian film industry is once again a major contributor, in economic and artistic terms, to Australian cultural life.

The total outlays of the three levels of government for 1989-90 are included in the table below. A total of over \$1,600 million in current and capital outlays was provided to organisations in the cultural industry. A further table on total government outlays over the last five years is also included. Further explanation of terms used in the public finance statistical system is contained in the chapter on Public Finance. The ABS publication *Classification Manual for Government Finance Statistics, Australia* (1217.0) contains a description of the classifications used for government finance statistics.

**TOTAL OUTLAYS ON CULTURE BY COMMONWEALTH, STATE  
AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS, 1989-90**  
(\$ million)

<i>Purpose</i>	<i>Commonwealth</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>Local</i>	<i>Total</i>
Libraries	29	83	243	354
Broadcasting and film production	685	11	—	696
Cultural facilities/services(a)	171	319	72	560
<b>Total</b>	<b>885</b>	<b>413</b>	<b>315</b>	<b>1,610</b>

(a) Includes outlays for the creative and performing arts, museums and art galleries.

Source: Unpublished ABS data.

**TOTAL GOVERNMENT OUTLAYS ON CULTURE**  
(\$ million)

	<i>1985-86</i>	<i>1986-87</i>	<i>1987-88</i>	<i>1988-89</i>	<i>1989-90</i>
Libraries	285	322	335	329	354
Broadcasting and film production	626	567	59	582	696
Cultural facilities/services(a)	485	601	688	676	560
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,396</b>	<b>1,490</b>	<b>1,082</b>	<b>1,587</b>	<b>1,610</b>

(a) Includes outlays for the creative and performing arts, museums and art galleries.

Source: Unpublished ABS data.

### Cultural Ministers Council

The Cultural Ministers Council was established in 1984 to provide a forum for the exchange of views on issues affecting cultural activities in Australia. It currently comprises Australian Commonwealth, State and Territory, and New Zealand government Ministers responsible for arts and cultural heritage. The corresponding Minister from Papua New Guinea participates with observer status.

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

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

### National Culture/Leisure Statistics

In 1991, as a result of a joint initiative of the Statistical Advisory Group of the Cultural Ministers Council and the Australian Bureau

of Statistics it was agreed to form a National Culture/Leisure Statistical Unit within the ABS to:

- develop a statistical framework for culture/leisure statistics;
- coordinate ABS' (and other organisations', where possible) statistical activity towards the fulfilment of the framework; and
- draw together the results of culture/leisure statistics work to present results in accordance with the framework, for public release and use in policy and evaluation of culture/leisure programs.

The unit is located in the Adelaide office of the ABS.

### Australia Council

The Australia Council is the Commonwealth Government's arts funding and advisory body. Established as a statutory authority in 1975, its responsibilities are detailed in the *Australia Council Act 1975*. Broadly speaking, the Council's brief is to formulate and carry out policies to foster a strong artistic life throughout the nation by promoting excellence in and development of the arts. It also actively encourages involvement in the arts by all Australians and nurtures a culturally diverse

national identity. The Australia Council comprises fourteen members.

Two important principles guide the work of Council. It operates at arms length from government which ensures that decision making on specific grants is made independently of the political process. It also operates under the principle of peer review by which decisions on policy, priorities and grant selections are made by professional peers of the applicants.

The Council is divided into five Boards and major Committees — Aboriginal Arts, Literature, Performing Arts, Visual Arts/Craft and Community Cultural Development. Their roles are to implement policy, devise support programs, monitor grants and advise the Council on broader issues of arts policies and needs. Another unit, Strategic Development, monitors trends in the arts industry, advises Council on future planning and supports initiatives to develop the arts industry nationally.

#### **Aboriginal Arts Board**

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

#### **Literature Board**

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

#### **Performing Arts Board**

The Performing Arts Board develops and implements policies which assist professional

performing artists to develop a distinctive national culture accessible to all Australians. It facilitates consideration of issues common to all the performing arts such as training, performances, venues and administration. The Board also continues to encourage and support the development of music in Australia and the promotion of Australian music and musicians overseas, and the development of performance, content and production of dance, drama, puppetry, mime and young people's theatre, which stem from and relate to the Australian experience.

#### **Visual Arts/Craft Board**

The Visual Arts/Craft Board links related but distinct art forms. The Board provides assistance to individuals and organisations working across the spectrum of the visual arts and crafts in Australia. Programs include grants to individuals, the commissioning and placing of works of art in public places, research and writing on the arts, support for artists in residence and the exhibition of art and craft in Australia and internationally.

#### **Community Cultural Development Committee**

The Community Cultural Development Committee encourages the closer integration of arts practice into everyday life and the growth of an independent culture that reflects the diverse composition of Australian society.

The staff of the Community Cultural Development Unit advises the Committee on the implementation of its priority areas of Art and Working Life and Arts for a Multicultural Australia. The development of strategic partnerships with national organisations representing local government, migrant groups, the union movement and those responsible for the planning of our cities is a key aspect of the Community Cultural Development Committee's work.

**ALLOCATION OF AUSTRALIA COUNCIL FUNDS, 1989-90 AND 1990-91**  
(\$'000)

	1989-90	1990-91
Support for art form development		
Literature	3,919	4,518
Performing arts	32,583	28,075
Visual arts/craft	6,650	6,636
Total	43,152	39,229
Support for general arts activities		
Aboriginal arts	3,370	3,325
Community cultural development	5,158	5,174
Strategic development	2,137	2,824
Total	10,665	11,323
Total support for the arts	53,817	50,552
Administration	7,528	8,193
<b>Total appropriation</b>	<b>61,345</b>	<b>58,745</b>

Source: Australia Council.

## Other Commonwealth schemes in support of the arts

### Art Exhibitions Australia Limited

Art Exhibitions Australia Limited (AEAL), previously International Cultural Corporation of Australia Limited (ICCA), was established by the Commonwealth Government in 1980 as a non-profit public company to arrange and manage cultural exhibitions and events.

The Australian Government provided seeding funds totalling \$1 million between 1980 and 1983, but since then the Corporation has been self-supporting. Since it commenced as ICCA, AEAL has attracted a total of \$15 million of sponsorship support from 72 companies in the corporate sector and 16 public sector authorities; over \$24 million in total from admissions to exhibitions, more than \$14 million from merchandising and over \$4 million from investments and grants.

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

To date, the AEAL has managed 38 exhibitions. Total audiences have exceeded 7 million. Exhibitions managed by AEAL have included The Entombed Warriors from

China, Philip Guston from the United States, Pop Art from the Museum of Modern Art, New York, Picasso from Europe, Gold of the Pharaohs from Egypt, Ancient Macedonia from Greece, The Age of Sultan Suleyman The Magnificent from Turkey, Flowers and Nature: Brueghel to Van Gogh from the Netherlands, Golden Summers and The Great Australian Art Exhibition (the latter two from Australia).

### Public Lending Right Scheme

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

In 1990-91 the Government provided \$3.32 million for payments and administration. The Scheme's 1990-91 payments to eligible claimants totalled \$3.03 million. Payments to authors and publishers are based on annual sample surveys of book stocks of public lending libraries throughout Australia.

### Other schemes

For details of other Commonwealth Support Schemes for the Arts, namely, Artbank, Historic Memorials Committee, Taxation Incentives and Commonwealth Indemnification of Exhibitions see *Year Book Australia 1991*.

## Other arts organisations

### Arts Council of Australia

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

The Arts Council of Australia is administered through the State office in which the Federal President resides. (For 1991-92 the federal office is with the Northern Territory Arts Council.)

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

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

### Australian Elizabethan Theatre Trust

The Australian Elizabethan Theatre Trust was originally formed in 1954 to present drama, opera, ballet and puppetry throughout Australia. The Trust's revenue is obtained from subscriptions, donations and its own activities. At the end of March 1991 the Trust went into provisional liquidation. However, as at November 1991, the provisional liquidators were working on a scheme of arrangements to enable the Trust to continue but on a much smaller scale.

### The Australian Ballet

The Australian Ballet was established in 1961 as the nation's classical ballet company. The company now performs in Australian capital cities every year and regularly tours overseas. The Australian Ballet has an international reputation as one of the top ballet companies in the world. It is based at The Australian Ballet Centre, South Melbourne, in the Arts City precinct, has an office in Sydney and representatives in London and New York.

## THE AUSTRALIAN BALLET: PERFORMANCE AND EMPLOYMENT

	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
PERFORMANCES					
Theatres in Australia					
Victoria	70	58	60	61	64
New South Wales	81	80	87	84	82
South Australia	12	—	12	7	10
Queensland	—	10	—	10	12
Western Australia	—	—	7	—	—
Australian Capital Territory	—	6	6	—	6
Other venues in Australia					
Myer Music Bowl, Melbourne	—	1	1	1	—
ABC TV-FM simulcasts	—	1	2	1	—
Performances overseas	20	37	14	22	—
<b>Total performances</b>	<b>183</b>	<b>192</b>	<b>188</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>175</b>
EMPLOYMENT					
Dancers	54	60	60	60	60
Staff					
Artistic	6	6	8	7	8
Music	4	5	4	5	4
Production and theatre	32	30	29	27	29
Marketing and publicity	9	10	15	11	11
Administration and finance	19	21	20	21	20
<b>Total employment</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>132</b>

Source: *The Australian Ballet*.

## Festivals

Festivals devoted solely or partly to the arts now total about 300 a year. Amongst the biggest are Adelaide's biennial and Perth and Sydney's annual festivals, both of which last several weeks and present overseas artists as well as leading Australian companies.

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

## The Australian Opera

The Australian Opera is the largest performing arts organisation in Australia, employing more than 200 permanent staff including

30 principal artists and a chorus of 50. In addition it employs more than 500 casuals each year, including celebrated international singers. In 1990 it paid \$13.7 million (\$11.6 million in 1989) in salaries and wages. Total revenue in 1990 was \$28.3 million (\$23.8 million in 1989). By far the largest part of this revenue (62.9%) was box office and self-earned income. Government funding accounted for 27.6 per cent of total revenue, with the balance (9.5%) coming from private and corporate contributions. During 1990, the Australian Opera presented 18 operas by 13 composers in four capital cities (Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide and Perth). The following table shows performance details and funding sources for the past three years.

THE AUSTRALIAN OPERA: PERFORMANCES, ATTENDANCES AND SOURCES OF INCOME

	1988	1989	1990
Performances	232	233	236
Attendances	274,782	296,477	307,656
Box office, donations and other income (\$ million)	9	18	20
Government grants (\$ million)	(a)7	6	8

(a) Includes \$1.5 million bicentennial year special project grants.

Source: *The Australian Opera*.

## Musica Viva

Musica Viva is Australia's national chamber music entrepreneur. A non-profit company founded in 1945 with headquarters in Sydney, Musica Viva has a Board drawn from all over Australia, a State Committee structure and branch offices in all capital cities.

Musica Viva derives income from ticket sales, mainly through subscriptions from corporate sponsorship and individual donations as well as receiving subsidies from the Performing Arts Board of the Australia Council and several State governments.

As well as its international subscription series in Brisbane, Newcastle, Sydney, Canberra, Melbourne, Hobart, Adelaide and Perth, Musica Viva also conducts an extensive country touring program. In addition, Musica Viva operates an extensive Schools' Performance program in New South Wales, Victoria, Tasmania and Western Australia. It commissions new music from Australian composers and manages tours by Australian

artists overseas, often in association with the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade.

## Arts and crafts — participation and purchasing

A survey of participation in arts and crafts and the purchasing of arts and crafts products was conducted throughout Western Australia in October 1990 by the Australian Bureau of Statistics. The results of the survey are summarised below.

### Participation

In the period April to October 1990, over 38 per cent of adults 15 years and over in Western Australia participated in art/craft as a leisure activity. A further 15 per cent of adults had not participated during the eligible period but were interested in participating.

The most popular type of art/craft was handicrafts (52%). Next most popular were photography (20%), music making (19%), and drawing/painting and sculpting (16%).

## PERSONS PARTICIPATING: TYPE OF ART ACTIVITY, OCTOBER 1990

<i>Type of activity</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Type as a per cent of total</i>
	no.	no.	no.	%
Handicrafts	28,287	220,194	248,481	52.4
Drawing/painting/sculpting	30,140	44,725	74,865	15.8
Music making	45,321	42,829	88,149	18.6
Writing	16,248	25,154	41,401	8.7
Photography	52,349	41,110	93,459	19.7
Other art or craft	17,465	31,044	48,509	10.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>160,768</b>	<b>313,299</b>	<b>474,068</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Note: The totals may not equal the sum of their respective component items as a person may have participated in more than one art activity.

Source: *Arts and Crafts: Purchasing and Participation, Western Australia (4111.5)*.

The level of participation increased with age, from 28 per cent for 15–19 year olds to 69 per cent for those 70 years and over. Participation in drawing/painting/sculpting tended to decrease as age increased.

Most commonly people participated in art/craft activities by themselves and the most popular place for engaging in these activities was at a private house. The most popular reason for doing art/craft was for enjoyment or relaxation (71% to 88% depending upon the type of activity undertaken). The next most popular reasons were to make or produce something and to learn/develop skills. The relative importance of the latter reasons varied somewhat with the type of art activity. For example, to make or produce something was an important reason for doing handicrafts (60%) and to learn/develop skills was an important reason for music making (38%).

### Purchasing

As at October 1990, over 57 per cent of households in Western Australia had purchased

a finished art/craft product within the previous six month period. The proportion of households that had made purchases of art/craft products was similar within the metropolitan areas of the State.

The table below indicates that the majority of households had purchased record/tape/compact discs (69%) or books (67%) during the period April to October 1990. The remaining categories of art/craft were purchased by only a minority of households (11% to 18%). The pattern of types of art/craft purchases was very similar for all categories of gross annual household income except that handmade pottery was purchased more frequently by households with an income of more than \$50,000.

With the exception of paintings/prints the most common amount expended on art/craft purchases by a household was less than \$50.

## ART/CRAFT PURCHASES BY HOUSEHOLDS, OCTOBER 1990

<i>Types of art purchases</i>	<i>Households</i>	
	<i>Total</i>	<i>Per cent</i>
Record/tape/compact disc	229,390	68.7
Books (excluding text books)	223,890	67.1
Handmade pottery	61,675	18.5
Painting/print	45,613	13.7
Handmade jewellery	37,803	11.3
Other art/craft product	38,557	11.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>333,859</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Note: The totals do not equal the sum of their respective component items as a household may have purchased an item from more than one category.

Source: *Arts and Crafts: Purchasing and Participation, Western Australia (4111.5)*.

## Film and television

The Commonwealth Government provides direct and indirect support to the Australian film and television production industry. The following funds were allocated to film-related organisations in 1990-91:

- Australian Film Finance Corporation — \$66 million;
- Australian Film Commission — \$16,073,000. In addition, \$3,175,000 was expected from self-generated funds, giving a level of activity of \$19,248,000;
- Australian Film, Television and Radio School — \$10,368,000. In addition, \$1,402,000 self-generated income provided a total activity level of \$11,770,000; and

- Australian Children's Television Foundation — \$1,163,000.

### Australian Film Commission

The Australian Film Commission is a statutory authority established in 1975. It is the primary development agency for film and television in Australia. Its stated objectives are to foster a stable and diverse Australian film and television production industry of quality, encourage the production and distribution of Australian programs and promote the commercial potential, cultural diversity and benefits of Australian programs both domestically and internationally. Over half the organisation's budget is invested in the production of innovative film and television projects.

### AUSTRALIAN FILM INDUSTRY: NUMBER AND VALUE OF AUSTRALIAN TITLES

Type of film	1988-89		1989-90		1990-91	
	Number	\$ million	Number	\$ million	Number	\$ million
Features	21	47.1	33	136.8	26	113.2
Telemovies	9	5.8	16	2.7	2	1.0
Mini-series	17	68.8	16	64.7	14	62.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>121.7</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>204.2</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>176.5</b>

Source: Australian Film Commission.

### AUSTRALIAN FILM INDUSTRY: ADMISSIONS, CINEMA SCREENS AND BOX OFFICE RECEIPTS(a)

	1988	1989	1990
Admissions ('000)	37,366	36,631	40,912
Number of cinema screens (incl. drive-ins)	712	772	851
Gross box-office receipts(b) (\$m)	223.8	241.7	270.2

(a) Statistics cover all feature films exhibited irrespective of the country of manufacture. (b) Estimated gross box-office for feature films exhibited in Australia.

Source: Motion Picture Distributors Association of Australia.

### Film Australia Pty Ltd

Film Australia, the nation's film and television production house, was incorporated in 1988. It is a proprietary limited company, fully government owned but autonomous in its business and creative decisions. Its board of directors is drawn from the world of arts and business. Film Australia is the largest non-broadcast production house in the country with a 7,000 square metre studio complex in Sydney. It is a company committed to meeting the changing needs of markets both

internationally and at home without losing its courage to experiment with ideas and formats that may not yet be commercially viable.

Film Australia has built an enviable reputation both nationally and internationally for its documentaries, drama, children's programs and feature films taking the Australian 'message' to television screens and cinemas in over 100 countries.

The mainstay of Film Australia's work is the National Interest Program in which 20 programs

are made each year that deal with matters of national interest to Australia. This renewable three-year contract with the Federal Government is presently worth \$18 million.

Film Australia's catalogue of 2,000 titles has won it more than 500 awards worldwide. Every year Film Australia is invited to screen in major film festivals throughout the world. In 1991 44 of its programs screened in 60 international film festivals.

### **Australian Film Finance Corporation Pty Ltd**

The Government established the Australian Film Finance Corporation (AFFC) as an incorporated company in 1988, with a budget allocation covering the next four years. The Corporation invests in feature films, documentaries and television dramas, including mini-series and telemovies. Special attention is given to children's television.

From the commencement of its operations until 30 June 1991, the AFFC received 331 applications for funding of which 166 were approved by its Board — 45 feature films, 22 television dramas, 70 documentaries, 12 co-productions and 17 items specifically for children's television since its inception. At 30 June 1991, the AFFC had committed a total of \$199.8 million to 142 projects with a production slate of \$411.92 million. In addition, the AFFC has committed \$39.25 million on print and advertising loans, enhancement loans, licence fees and distribution advances.

### **Taxation incentives for films scheme**

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

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

### **Australian Children's Television Foundation**

The Australian Children's Television Foundation was incorporated in Victoria in March 1982. Its aim is to improve the quality and quantity of children's programs on Australian television. It has actively pursued this objective by investing in script development and program production and by undertaking related educational and informational activities. The Foundation receives assistance from the Commonwealth Government, and all State and Territory Governments. In 1990–91, \$1.163 million was provided by the Commonwealth with \$711,000 from the other participating governments on a pro rata basis.

### **Film and videotape censorship**

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

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

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

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

The Board's State functions in relation to cinema films, including classification, are performed by virtue of formal agreements with the various States. Decisions on matters arising under the Regulations and on classification under State or Territory legislation may be appealed to the Film and Literature Board of Review. The Censorship Board also classifies

sale-hire videotapes pursuant to State or Territory legislation. These decisions may likewise be appealed to the Film and Literature Board of Review.

In 1990, 864 cinema feature films were examined. Of the 864 features, 88 were classified For General Exhibition ('G'), 160 Parental Guidance ('PG'), 331 For Mature Audiences ('M') and 45 For Restricted Exhibition ('R'). Another 237 films were registered subject to special conditions. Three feature films were refused registration. There were 13 appeals, of which 11 were dismissed. Permission to import for use at approved events including film festivals, was granted to 381 films.

The principal countries of origin were the United States of America (259 films), Australia (117 films), Hong Kong (102 films),

France (34 films), Japan (21 films), the United Kingdom (19 films) and USSR (14 films).

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

The Board also examines video features for sale or hire. In the videotape area there is an 'X' classification which applies to videotapes containing non-violent explicit sexual material. However the 'X' classification only applies in the Australian Capital Territory and Northern Territory. 'X' rated films are not permitted to be sold or rented elsewhere in Australia. Details of the videotapes classified by the Board over the last three years are set out in the table below.

VIDEOTAPES CLASSIFIED BY THE FILM CENSORSHIP BOARD, 1988 TO 1990

<i>Board activity</i>	<i>1988</i>	<i>1989</i>	<i>1990</i>
Videotapes			
Processed	2,262	3,071	3,868
Refused registration	37	35	76
Classification appeals	5	3	—
Appeals dismissed	3	1	—
Classifications given			
General exhibition 'G'	713	924	1,424
Parental guidance 'PG'	362	496	584
Mature audiences 'M'	656	749	766
Restricted exhibition 'R'	247	270	184
Non-violent explicit sexual 'X'(a)	247	597	832
Special conditions	—	—	2

(a) 'X' classification is only accepted in the Australian Capital Territory and the Northern Territory.

Source: Film Censorship Board.

## Professional training in the arts

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

### Arts Training Australia

This national organisation was established in 1986 to address vocational training needs in the arts, media and entertainment industries. It is not

a training organisation in itself, but aims to ensure that current training programs are meeting present and future needs of those involved in the arts, media and entertainment industries.

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

and coordinates national curriculum development programs.

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

### **Australian Film, Television and Radio School**

The Australian Film, Television and Radio School is the national training centre for the film and broadcasting industries. The School was established in 1973 as an Australian Government statutory authority as part of the Federal Government's strategy to expand training in the arts.

The School offers full-time training in film and video directing, producing, screenwriting, cinematography, editing, sound and production design, and in commercial radio production. It provides advanced education and training for industry professionals across the country in all States through short and part-time courses. Postgraduate media courses and a selection of overseas training in the Asian-Pacific region

are also carried out. The School maintains an extensive library of print and non-print material related to film, television and radio. It also has an extensive publishing program and supplies educational video resource material.

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

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

The Institute's students number approximately 135 and it has a staff of 30 full and part-time teachers.

### **Attendance at cultural venues**

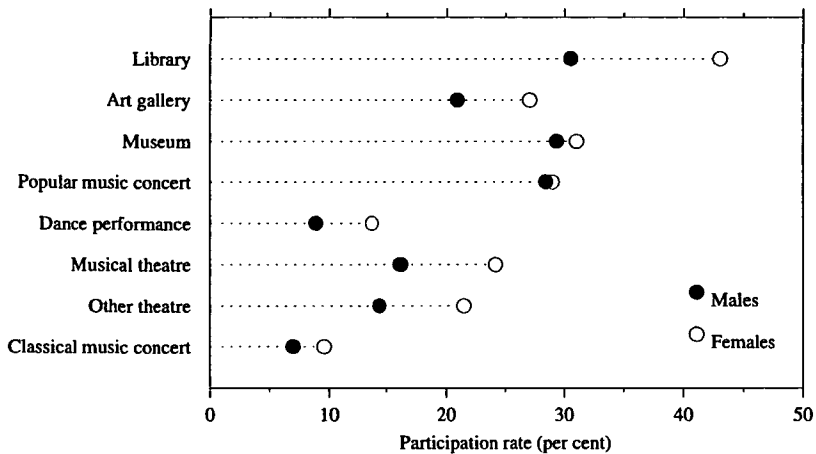
A survey conducted by the ABS in June 1991 revealed the following estimates of attendances by people aged 18 years and over at selected cultural venues and activities in Australia in 1990-91.

**PERSONS ATTENDING SELECTED CULTURAL  
VENUES/ACTIVITIES, 1990-91  
('000)**

<i>Venue</i>	<i>Persons</i>
Library	4,442.5
Art gallery	2,886.8
Museum	3,632.9
Popular music concert	3,456.4
Dance performance	1,349.4
Musical theatre	2,427.4
Other theatre performance	2,151.3
Classical musical concert	985.9

*Source: Attendance at Selected Cultural Venues, Australia (4114.0).*

PARTICIPATION RATES BY SEX, 1990-91



Source: *Attendance at Selected Cultural Venues, Australia, June 1991 (4114.0).*

## SOCIO-CULTURAL ACTIVITIES

Aside from organised or institutional forms of culture, there is a dimension of social practice which is cultural: most simply described as those activities or forms of activity which people undertake in their own time, unconstrained by immediate material need, social obligation or gain. Typically, these are self-motivated activities which contribute to personal or social identity, and which give meaning and focus to values that people hold.

Language and religious practice, multicultural manifestation, attitudes to and use of Aboriginal lands, and participation in adult education are all examples of cultural activity embedded in community life that have begun to attract interest from policy makers. They can be seen, simply, as mechanisms for cultural maintenance, or as adaptations by individuals and by groups to social change. They both anchor institutional forms of culture (which rely heavily on commercial or government support) within society, and provide a bridge to mutual understanding across culturally diverse groups.

## Aboriginal and Islander community, land and cultural activity

Detailed descriptions of activities on the following topics will be found either in *Year Book Australia 1990* or *1991*:

- Aboriginal and Islander Community (including the impact of European settlement, a statistical profile of the location of the community throughout Australia as at June, 1986, a brief statement on government policies toward the community, and consultative arrangements);
- Aboriginal Land (including information on the Aboriginal Land Rights (Northern Territory) Act);
- national parks on aboriginal land in the Northern Territory;
- Aboriginal land in the States and the Australian Capital Territory and homeland centres and outstations; and
- Aboriginal Cultural Activity (including art, broadcasting and communications).

## Multiculturalism

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

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

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

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

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

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

For a description of the Office of Multicultural Affairs see *Year Book Australia 1991*.

## Languages

Details of the languages spoken in Australia, obtained from the 1986 Population Census, are contained in *Year Book Australia 1990*, pages 365–366.

## National policy on languages

English is the national language. But Australia's cultural vitality is also a product of other languages spoken in the community. These include the indigenous languages of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander citizens, as well as European and Asian languages.

The goals of the national policy on languages encompass proficiency in spoken and written English for all Australians, the learning of languages other than English, and the maintenance, and, where appropriate, recording of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander languages as well as addressing the needs of children and adults, of those in work, of those unemployed or not in the labour force, and of Australians from different ethnic backgrounds.

The Federal Government proposes to spend more than \$280 million in 1991–92 alone to implement the policies and strategies designed to achieve the goals of the policy.

### English as a Second Language in schools (ESL)

The ESL program aims to improve the educational participation and outcomes for English as a Second Language (ESL) students by:

- developing their English language competence; and
- facilitating their participation in mainstream education activities.

The school ESL Program comprises two elements: New Arrivals and General Support. In 1991, the New Arrivals element provided \$2,446 per student (\$2,398 in 1990) for up to 12 months of intensive English tuition for eligible students newly arrived in Australia. In 1991 the General Support element provided \$48.3 million to assist schools to provide additional English tuition to, and adapt existing teaching practices for, ESL students (including those born in Australia) who have reached a sufficient level of English competence to participate in mainstream classes.

The provisions of the New Arrivals element were extended in 1990 to cover students enrolling in the first formal year of primary school who had arrived in Australia up to eighteen months previously (as compared with the six months which applied in earlier years).

This change was introduced to take account of the limited exposure to English of many preschool-age children arriving in Australia.

In 1990, 14,640 new arrivals were catered for in intensive classes in government schools and special language centres and 2,415 in non-government schools. This represents a decrease of 0.1 per cent over 1989. In 1989 the staff provided included 810 specialist and advisory teachers and 217 support staff in government schools, and 169 specialist/advisory teachers and 9 support staff in non-government schools.

Under the General Support element, in 1989 over 105,000 government school students and 74,000 students in non-government schools were assisted. Staff provided included 1,418 specialist and advisory teachers and 220 support staff in government schools, and 436 specialist and advisory teachers and 10 support staff in non-government schools.

In total, 3,289 full-time equivalent staff were employed under both elements of the program in 1989.

### **Ethnic Schools Program (ESP)**

The objectives of the Program are:

- To maintain the relevant languages and cultures among students of non-English speaking background.
- To increase the awareness and understanding for all children of the different community languages and cultures within Australian society.

The Ethnic Schools Program assists over 500 community organisations to operate classes in languages and cultural studies

relevant to their community. For these purposes, the term 'ethnic' embraces all cultures which are not English speaking and eligibility for funding extends to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander groups. Classes may be held either during or after formal school hours.

More than 500 organisations teaching 49 languages were covered under the program in 1990.

### **Adult education**

There are many adult education courses which fulfil the cultural, recreational and social needs of the community — *see* the chapter on Education. *See* also the Workplace Literacy Program in the chapter on Labour.

### **Religious affiliation**

In every national census taken in Australia, a voluntary question on religious affiliation has been asked. Until the 1933 Census the voluntary nature of the question was not referred to on the census form however instructions for writing 'object to state' were given. Since 1933, the voluntary nature of the religion question has been specifically stated. In 1971, the instruction 'if no religion, write none' was introduced.

The following table provides a summary of the major religious affiliations at each census since 1911. At the 1986 Census, 73 per cent of the population stated a Christian religion compared with 95.9 per cent in 1911.

In 1947, 39.0 per cent of the population stated an Anglican religion. This proportion has since steadily declined to reach its lowest recorded figure at the 1986 Census (23.9%).

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## MAJOR RELIGIOUS AFFILIATIONS, CENSUS YEARS

Census year	Anglican	Catholic	Other Christian	Total Christian	Non-Christian	No religion	Religion not stated	Other(a)	Total '000
								Per cent	
1911	38.4	22.4	35.1	95.9	0.8	0.4	(b)2.7	0.2	4,455.0
1921	43.7	21.7	31.6	96.9	0.7	0.5	(b)1.7	0.2	5,435.7
1933	38.7	19.6	28.1	86.4	0.4	0.2	12.8	0.1	6 629.8
1947	39.0	20.9	28.1	88.0	0.5	0.3	10.9	0.2	7,579.4
1954	37.9	22.9	28.5	89.4	0.6	0.3	9.5	0.2	8,986.5
1961	34.9	24.9	28.4	88.3	0.7	0.4	10.5	0.2	10,508.2
1966	33.5	26.2	28.5	88.2	0.7	0.8	10.0	0.3	11,599.5
1971	31.0	27.0	28.2	86.2	0.8	6.7	6.0	0.2	12,755.6
1976	27.7	25.7	25.2	78.6	1.0	8.3	11.0	0.4	13,548.4
1981	26.1	26.0	24.3	76.4	1.4	10.8	10.9	0.5	14,576.3
1986	23.9	26.0	23.0	73.0	2.0	12.7	11.9	0.4	15,602.2

(a) Comprises non-theistic affiliation and religion inadequately described. (b) Includes 'object to state'.

Source: Census 86 — Religion in Australia (2510.0).

The following table shows the breakdown of religious groupings by the number and percentage of affiliates within each at the 1976 and 1986 Censuses. The number of Catholics increased by 581,600 in the 10 year

period overtaking the number of Anglicans (who decreased by 28,800) to become the most dominant religious group in Australia for the first time.

## RELIGIOUS AFFILIATION: 1976 AND 1986

Religion	1976		1986	
	'000	Per cent	'000	Per cent
Christian				
Catholic(a)	3,482.8	25.7	4,064.4	26.1
Anglican	3,752.2	27.7	3,723.4	23.9
Uniting(b)	—	—	1,182.3	7.6
Methodist-including Wesleyan(c)	983.2	7.3	n.a.	n.a.
Presbyterian and Reformed	900.0	6.6	560.0	3.6
Orthodox	372.2	2.7	427.4	2.7
Lutheran	191.5	1.4	208.3	1.3
Baptist	174.2	1.3	196.8	1.3
Pentecostal	38.4	0.3	107.0	0.7
Churches of Christ	86.9	0.6	88.5	0.6
Salvation Army	63.3	0.5	77.8	0.5
Jehovah's Witness	41.4	0.3	66.5	0.4
Seventh Day Adventist	41.5	0.3	48.0	0.3
Latter Day Saints/Mormons	n.a.	n.a.	35.5	0.2
Brethren	20.7	0.2	23.2	0.1
Congregational	53.4	0.4	16.6	0.1
Oriental Christian(d)	n.a.	n.a.	10.4	0.1
Other Protestant n.e.i.	206.2	1.5	199.4	1.3
Christian n.e.i.	236.9	1.7	346.4	2.2
Total	10,644.9	78.6	11,381.9	73.0
Non-Christian				
Muslim	45.2	0.3	109.5	0.7
Buddhist	n.a.	n.a.	80.4	0.5
Jewish	53.4	0.4	69.1	0.4
Hindu	n.a.	n.a.	21.5	0.1
Other non-Christian n.e.i.	30.4	0.2	35.7	0.2
Total	129.1	1.0	316.2	2.0

For footnotes see end of table.

RELIGIOUS AFFILIATION: 1976 AND 1986 — *continued*

Religion	1976		1986	
	'000	Per cent	'000	Per cent
Other				
Non-theistic	n.a.	n.a.	4.9	—
Inadequately described	51.3	0.4	58.0	0.4
No religion (so described)	1,130.3	8.3	1,977.5	12.7
Not stated	1,593.0	11.8	1,863.6	11.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>13,548.4</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>15,602.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>

(a) Roman Catholic and Catholic (non-Roman). (b) The Uniting Church was formed in 1977 from the Methodist, Congregational and part of the Presbyterian churches. (c) People who responded Methodist in 1986 were coded to Uniting. (d) Includes Armenian, Assyrian, Coptic and Syrian denominations.

Source: Census 86 — *Religion in Australia* (2510.0).

## RECREATION, FITNESS AND SPORT

### Government support

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

All State Governments have also established agencies with special responsibilities for recreation and sport. Many local government authorities employ recreation workers who are responsible for planning the use of recreation facilities, and for devising recreation programs. Local government also complement the

Commonwealth Government and State Governments in the provision of recreation facilities to the community.

The total outlays of the three levels of government for 1989-90 are included in the table below. A total of over \$1,900 million in capital and current outlays was provided to the recreation industry. A further table follows on total government outlays over the last five years. Further explanation of terms used in the public finance statistical system is contained in the chapter on Public Finance. The ABS publication *Classification Manual of Government Finance Statistics, Australia* (1217.0) contains a description of the classifications used for government finance statistics.

### TOTAL OUTLAYS(a) ON RECREATION BY GOVERNMENTS, 1989-90 (\$ million)

Purpose	Commonwealth	State	Local	Total
Public halls and civic centres	—	3	115	118
Swimming pools and beaches	—	-1	92	91
National parks and wildlife	6	265	—	271
Recreation facilities/services n.e.c.(b)	67	733	628	1,428
<b>Total</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>835</b>	<b>1,908</b>

(a) Outlays are expenditure net of offsetting receipts. (b) Includes estimates of outlays that can not be assigned to one of the preceding classes

Source: *Unpublished ABS data*.

**TOTAL GOVERNMENT OUTLAYS(a) ON RECREATION, BY PURPOSE**  
(\$ million)

	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90
Public halls and civic centres	72	93	77	107	118
Swimming pools and beaches	72	72	78	80	91
National parks and wildlife	189	199	207	250	271
Recreation facilities/services n.e.c.(b)	1,052	1,305	1,490	1,073	1,428
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,385</b>	<b>1,669</b>	<b>1,852</b>	<b>1,510</b>	<b>1,908</b>

(a) Outlays are expenditure net of offsetting receipts. (b) Includes estimates of outlays that can not be assigned to one of the preceding classes.

Source: Unpublished ABS data.

The activity of governments in encouraging and supporting recreation and sporting activities is complemented by non-government sponsors, organisers and entrepreneurs.

### **Sport and Recreation Ministers Council**

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

The SRMC is assisted by the Standing Committee on Recreation and Sport (SCORS), which comprises representatives from the Commonwealth, State and Territory departments or agencies responsible for sport and recreation. A number of Sub-Committees and working groups have been established by SRMC and SCORS to consider particular sport and recreation issues. This includes the sub-committee on Fitness, the Consultancy Fund Sub-Committee, the Sub-Committee on Women in Sport and Recreation and the Tobacco Working Group.

### **Community Cultural, Recreation and Sporting Facilities Program**

The Community Cultural, Recreation and Sporting Facilities Program was introduced in the 1991-92 Commonwealth Budget. The Program aims to provide financial assistance to State/Territory and local government authorities and other community groups to supplement that available from other sources for the development of high priority community recreation and sporting facilities.

Over the next three years \$30 million is to be allocated through this program, of which \$8 million is to be available in 1991-92. It is an application-based Program which has generated widespread community interest.

### **Recreation and Fitness Assistance Program**

The Recreation and Fitness Assistance Program (RFAP) provides for the development of programs, resources and the collection and dissemination of information that will assist the provision of safe and satisfying recreation and fitness opportunities. In 1990-91, \$2.627 million was allocated to the Government's recreation, fitness and water safety programs to enhance the opportunities for all Australians to participate in healthy, safe and satisfying leisure activities. Of this amount, \$1.575 million was provided for a range of projects which aim to increase participation in safe recreation and fitness activities. Major projects funded through this Program in 1990-91 are described below.

### **The Recreation Industry**

In 1988 DASET commissioned the Recreation Industry Study to develop an industry definition and statistical framework, and to commence the collection of data on employers and employees in the Australian recreation, sport and fitness industries.

The preliminary results of the survey have demonstrated that the Australian recreation industry is made up of more than 20,000 establishments. 'Sport' is the industry sector with the largest number of establishments (42%), followed by 'Community and Government', 'Outdoor Recreation', 'Fitness', 'Gambling Services', 'Attractions' and 'Heritage and Museums'.

Based on the survey, the total number of people employed full time and part time in the industry is approximately 280,000. Nearly one-third (31%) of people with jobs in the recreation industry are employed in the 'Community and Government Activities' sector. 'Sport' is the next biggest employer (66,500 employees or 24% of total employment), followed by 'Gambling Services' (57,800 or 21%).

### Sports Participation

A Sports Participation Survey was conducted by the Australian Bureau of Statistics throughout Victoria in October, 1989. The survey covered not only participation in sporting activities and attendance at sporting events but also asked for reasons for non-participation. The survey collected a range of information from persons in Victoria aged 15 years and over and covered the twelve month period ending October, 1989.

During this twelve month period a total of 1.378 million persons (41.7%) participated in sport. The ratio of male/female participation was considerably higher for males (824,100 or 50.7%) than for females (554,200 or 33.0%).

The ten main sports participated in were golf (11.0%), tennis (10.2%), squash (5.7%), netball (4.8%), basketball (4.2%), ten pin bowling (4.2%), Australian Rules football (4.0%), billiards/snooker/pool (3.8%), indoor cricket (3.3%) and cricket (3.3%).

#### MAIN SPORTS PARTICIPATED IN VICTORIA OCTOBER 1989

<i>Sport</i>	<i>Number</i>
Golf	364,400
Tennis	338,400
Squash	189,600
Netball	159,000
Basketball	139,800
Ten pin bowling	139,400
Australian Rules football	130,900
Billiards/snooker/pool	125,400
Indoor cricket	110,600
Cricket	107,500

Source: *Participation in Sports, Victoria (4118.2)*.

Australian Rules football dominated sport attendance where an admission fee was charged (974,000 persons). Cricket (251,000), basketball (246,100) and tennis (147,700) were the next highest. For sports where no admission was charged, netball displaced tennis

from the top four. Attendance figures were 274,400 for Australian rules football, 183,400 for cricket, 177,200 for netball and 149,700 for basketball.

### Assistance for water safety organisations

In 1990-91 DASET provided financial assistance totalling \$1.525 million to the Surf Life Saving Association of Australia, The Royal Life Saving Society-Australia, and Austswim. In addition, funds totalling \$30,000 were also provided to the Australian Underwater Federation and the Australian Recreation and Sport Fishing Confederation. These grants aid and encourage the development of safe water-based activity programs for many Australians.

### Other recreation projects

A video and teaching material have been produced to overcome the shortage of appropriate resource material for use in the training of recreation workers in Aboriginal communities. This material will be distributed to tertiary education institutions, agencies employing recreation workers for short in-service courses, and volunteer agencies which administer community-based programs.

During 1990-91 five recreation projects for people with disabilities were funded at a cost of \$200,800. The aims of the projects were to promote recreation opportunities for people with disabilities.

### Australian Sports Commission

The Australian Sports Commission, established under the *Australian Sports Commission Act, 1989*, is the sole authority for planning and coordinating Federal Government sports funding. Incorporating the Australian Institute of Sport (AIS), the Commission conducts elite sports programs and also provides leadership and long-term direction for community sports. In support of these efforts, the Commonwealth Government provided \$54.2 million in 1990-91 for the Australian Sports Commission's programs and administration. The Commission allocated funds in this year across the following programs: elite athletes, sports development, sports participation, sports science, sports medicine and research facilities, the National Sport Information Centre, the Australian Sports Drug Agency and corporate services.

### **Elite sports programs**

The scholarship sports program involves 18 sports — basketball, canoeing, cricket, cycling, diving, golf, gymnastics, hockey, netball, rowing, rugby union, soccer, squash, swimming, tennis, track and field, volleyball and water-polo. While many programs are at the AIS headquarters in Canberra, units have been established in Perth (hockey), Brisbane (squash, diving), Adelaide (cycling, cricket), Gold Coast (canoeing), Sydney (volleyball) and Melbourne (golf).

In June, 1991 there were 520 scholarship holders under the scholarship sports program. Athletes at the AIS are encouraged to undertake employment or to pursue secondary or tertiary education. In addition to the scholarship sports program, the AIS also administers the National Sports Program which offers athletes the use of AIS facilities, resources and expertise. These are utilised for national selection trials, team training, talent development programs, coaches' seminars, and workshops for sports officials. Over 5,000 athletes and officials from more than 50 sporting organisations took part in the program in 1990-91.

The Sports Talent Encouragement Plan (STEP) provides direct financial assistance to world-ranked Australian individuals and teams, and to athletes demonstrating a capacity to achieve open world rankings. Assistance is also provided to junior athletes who achieve world ranking in Olympic and AIS sports. The assistance contributes towards training and competition expenses of athletes. At June 1991, 227 individuals and 34 teams were receiving funds through the elite, potential and junior categories of the STEP program.

A program to assist elite athletes to gain employment and to pursue educational opportunities has been established by the Commission. This, the 'Lifestyles for Elite Athletes' Program, had by September 1991 already involved dozens of Australian companies and established a register of over 400 athletes willing to fill positions.

### **Assistance to national sporting organisations**

The Australian Sports Commission provides financial assistance to national sporting organisations through its Sports Development Program. Funding goes towards the

employment of national executive directors, coaching directors and development officers, administrative support, international meetings, coaching, officiating and development seminars and projects, costs associated with bidding for and hosting international events in Australia, costs associated with attending major competitions overseas, and high performance athlete development programs (talent identification programs, National Leagues, and elite programs).

### **Applied Sports Research Program**

The Commission provides funds under the Applied Sports Research Program to enable national organisations to employ tertiary institutions to conduct research related to their sport.

### **Sport for all**

The Commission has established the AUSSIE SPORT programs, including Sport for Kids, Sportstart, Sportsfun, and the Challenge, Achievement and Pathways in Sport Program — a sports leadership development program for young people. The Women and Sport Unit, established in 1987, encourages women's participation and achievement in sport, through television and print campaigns, award schemes, seminars, conferences and workshops. Aussie Able is the Sports Commission's program to encourage people with disabilities to participate in sport and to ensure that they have opportunities to play.

### **Sports Information Centre**

The Sports Commission's National Information Centre is Australia's premier information resource centre for sport and its related disciplines. Its services include manual and computerised reference services, current awareness publications, print and video loans, translations, information packages, and access to research dissertations on sport. These services are available to athletes, coaches, officials, students, libraries and outside enquirers.

### **Coaching support**

Salary support is provided through the Australian Sports Commission for national coaches, their assistants and satellite program coaches, as well as for directors of coaching, to ensure that top coaches are not lost to sport through the lack of a well-developed career structure. In addition, coaching

scholarships are awarded each year and overseas coaches are brought to Australia annually to share their expertise and methodology with local coaches. High performance coach awards have been developed to further upgrade coaching at the elite level and 17 high performance coaches are currently working towards this award, with more to be included next year.

### **Australian Coaching Council**

The Australian Coaching Council is responsible for the development of sports coaches in all sports throughout Australia. The Council's activities include the education and accreditation of coaches through the National Coaching Accreditation Scheme. As at

September 1991, over 85,500 coaches had received accreditation nationally under the scheme.

### **Drugs in sport**

The Australian Sports Drug Agency was established in 1989 with funding provided through the Australian Sports Commission and is now a separate statutory authority. The Agency is responsible for educating the sporting and general community on the dangers of performance-enhancing drugs and conducting independent sampling and testing of sports participants at all levels.

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**FOR MORE INFORMATION**

The ABS has a far wider range of information on Australia than that contained in the *Year Book*. Information is available in the form of regular publications, electronic data services, special tables and from investigations of published and unpublished data.

For further information contact ABS Information Services at one of the addresses listed on the page facing the Introduction to the *Year Book*.

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