

CHAPTER 6

TOBACCO SPONSORSHIP

Introduction

6.1 The Minister for Community Services and Health in a letter to the Committee referred to the activities of the National Drug Offensive and the promotion of elite athletes as role models for healthy lifestyles. The Minister went on to state his commitment 'to the opposition of tobacco company sponsorship of sporting events and would encourage the investigation of alternative means of funding to replace such sponsorships' (Evidence, p. S1145).

6.2 Mr Herb Elliott, a prominent Australian athlete summed up the dilemma regarding tobacco sponsorship of sport.

In an ideal world I guess all of us would probably like to see products which are considered to be unhealthy not associated with sport. That would be in a situation where we had adequate funding. I have always believed that it is improper for an evangelist to impose upon people who are gutsing it out trying to make their sport work and who are desperately short of funds, ...

He went on to note:

Under the current scheme, whilst you are reluctant to see products which are unhealthy being used to sponsor sport, as far as I am aware, nobody has yet come up with an alternative to replace the money, except this Victorian health foundation which has taken steps in that direction (Evidence, p. 1166).

6.3 As noted in an earlier chapter, the tobacco industry will almost spend \$20 million on sport sponsorship in 1989, of which, an estimated \$12 million will go to the sports and \$8 million to promotion. The amount of sponsorship will vary from event to event and from sport to sport.

6.4 The following tables provided by the tobacco companies summarise the tobacco sponsorships at the national and state levels.

Table 4

Current Sponsorship Activities by Tobacco Companies

| Philip Morris Limited* | W.D. & H.O. Wills | Rothmans of Pall Mall (Australia) Ltd |
|---|--|--|
| National \$500 000+ . Motor Racing . Formula I Grand Prix To \$500 000 . Motorcycle Racing To \$100 000 . Rally Cars | National \$500 000+ . Cricket . Motor Racing To \$500 000 . Racing . Pacing To \$100 000 . Bocce . Skiing | National \$500 000+ . Rugby League . Speedway . Horse Racing \$200 000+ . Rugby Union \$100 000+ . Drag Racing . Motor Cycles To \$100 000 . Australian Rules Football . Harness Racing . Cycle Racing . Drag Racing . Fishing . Golf |
| Western Australia . Australian Rules Football . Golf | Western Australia . Racing . Agricultural Shows . Golf . Soccer/Netball . 8 Ball . Darts . Bocce . Harness Racing | Western Australia . Horse Racing . Speedway . Coursing (Dogs) . Rugby League . Drag Racing |

New South Wales

- . Motor Racing
- . Horse Racing
- . Speedway
- . Bridge

Victoria

- . Horse Racing
- . Australian Rules Football
- . Motor Racing
- . Hops & Timber Festival
- . Golf

Queensland

- . Motor Racing
- . Soccer
- . Rodeo
- . Bocce

Tasmania

- . Speedway
- . Agricultural Shows
- . Greyhound Racing
- . Horse Racing
- . Australian Rules Football
- . Golf

New South Wales

- . Cricket
- . Golf
- . Ethnic Sports
- . Bocce
- . OktoberFest
- . Harness Racing

Victoria

- . Racing
- . Hops & Timber Festival
- . 8 Ball
- . Ethnic Sports

Queensland

- . Surf Life Saving
- . OktoberFest
- . Agricultural Shows
- . Speedway

Northern Territory

- . Cricket
- . Greyhounds
- . Racing
- . Speedway

New South Wales

- . Rugby League
- . Rugby Union
- . Horse Racing
- . Golf
- . Speedway
- . Drag Racing
- . Indoor Bowls

Victoria

- . Horse Racing
- . Golf
- . Motor Cycle Racing
- . Australian Rules Football

Queensland

- . Rugby League
- . Rugby Union
- . Australian Rules Football
- . Speedway
- . Fishing

Northern Territory

- . Rugby League
- . Australian Rules Football
- . Horse Racing
- . Speedway

Tasmania

- . Horse Racing
- . Harness Racing (Pacing)
- . Cycle Racing

* Excludes Cultural and Artistic Sponsorship

Source:

Information provided by tobacco companies.

6.5 Not all sporting organisations have accepted, or even sought tobacco sponsorship. As noted earlier the ASC has a definite policy on tobacco sponsorship which it outlined at the public hearing.

Mr Crosswhite - It respects the right of sport to seek sponsorship from any legal source, but it does encourage sporting organisations to seek alternative forms of sponsorship from tobacco companies (Evidence, p. 958).

and,

Mr Harvey - ... any program of the Commission would not accept sponsorship from a tobacco company (Evidence, p 959).

6.6 It was noted that the AIS cycling unit had received assistance from an alcohol company.

6.7 A number of sporting organisations have adopted a policy regarding tobacco sponsorship or have declined such sponsorship.

Australian Netball Association:

... we have never had tobacco sponsorship and would not have accepted it in netball (Evidence, p. 1463).

Tennis Australia:

Many members of our council accept the argument - and as every day goes by they become more and more convinced - that tobacco is a health hazard. We are in the youth game, we are in the health game, we

are in the sport game, and we would prefer to have another type of sponsor; and so we switched to Ford. We have a track record of responsible self-regulation in the area of tobacco sponsorship. We do not have any current sponsorship, I might add, in terms of liquor (Evidence, p. 1314).

Womens Cricket Council:

Are any of your sponsors tied up with brewery companies or with cigarette companies?

... the answer to that is no (Evidence, p. 1256).

and,

... I think I am aware of the sensitivities of having women's sport tied into a cigarette company or, to another degree, a brewery (Evidence, p. 1256).

6.8 The Committee was also informed of the situation an approach by a potential tobacco sponsor to the National Basketball League.

Mr Crosswhite - ... A good example is that a very large national league sport, which is very popular, was approached by a tobacco company with something like \$2m or \$3m sponsorship and its people really agonised over it. They said no in the end, not from any pressure from government or anyone.

Mr McArthur - On the basis of community pressure?

Mr Crosswhite - I think so, and on the basis that they has never had any tobacco sponsors before and they did not want to start.

Mr Harvey - That was the National Basketball League with which I had some contact and it said no (Evidence, p. 963).

Public Opinion

6.9 The Committee received a substantial number of submissions with attached surveys and opinion polls on public attitudes to tobacco sponsorship of sport, which were quoted in support of the particular case.

6.10 The results of these surveys and polls were frequently quoted to support a particular view on tobacco sponsorship.

6.11 The Tobacco Institute claimed:

75 per cent of respondents favoured sporting bodies receiving support from tobacco sponsorships (Evidence, p. S326).

In contrast the Australian Council on Smoking and Health stated:

More than three quarters of the population support a ban on cigarette advertising (Evidence, p. S1259).

6.12 W.D. & H.O. Wills in their submission presented a survey conducted during September 1988 by the Roy Morgan Research Centre. The result found in this survey in response to the question:

Do you think tobacco companies should be allowed to sponsor sporting events, the arts and concerts, or not?

Was 74.8% said 'allow as now' (Evidence, p. S1289).

6.13 A telephone poll conducted by the Channel 9 'Wide World of Sports' program on 26 August 1989 attracted 72,000 responses to the question:

Should tobacco sponsorship of sports be banned?

The result was - Yes 42 % - No 58%
(Facsimile, 29 August 1989).

6.14 It should be noted, however, that there were some difficulties with responses from New South Wales because of a misallocation of telephone numbers for respondents in New South Wales.

State Surveys

6.15 The results of poll surveys were submitted by the Australian Cancer Society in a letter of 14 November 1989. The letter referred to surveys on New South Wales, Victoria and South Australia.

New South Wales

6.16 The New South Wales State Cancer Council submitted results of a poll undertaken by the Roy Morgan Research Centre. A representative cross section of 802 electors in all urban and country regions in New South Wales were interviewed by telephone between July 16 to 18, 1988.

6.17 In summary, the results showed that:

- . 70% of electors approve of a ban on all forms of cigarette advertising.
- . 52% of electors approve unconditionally of a ban on cigarette companies from sponsoring sport.

- . 67% of electors would conditionally approve if the government used money from an increased tobacco tax to replace the money cigarette companies now give to sport.

Victoria

6.18 The Roy Morgan Research Centre also undertook a survey for the Anti-Cancer Council of Victoria in June 1987. A representative sample of 1 136 adults (aged over 16 years) were interviewed at home.

6.19 The results in summary were that:

- . 63% would approve a ban on cigarette advertising.
- . 37% would unconditionally approve a ban on sponsorship of sport by tobacco companies.
- . 57% would approve a ban on sponsorship of sport by tobacco companies if sponsorship funding were replaced by money raised from tobacco taxes.

6.20 This survey also asked respondents for their reasons for opposing advertising bans. The most common reason that people gave for opposing an advertising ban was the belief that 'freedom, rights, democracy would suffer' (54%).

South Australia

6.21 For the South Australian Anti-Cancer Foundation, Morgan Gallup undertook a survey of 629 adults by telephone between December 18 and 21 1988. Of those surveyed:

- . 48% disapproved while a close 46% approved of a ban on tobacco sponsorship of sporting and cultural events.
- . 59% would approve a ban on tobacco sponsorship and cultural events if an exception were made to allow tobacco company sponsorship of major events such as the Grand Prix to continue.
- . 55% approved and 41% disapproved of an increased tax on cigarettes.

Western Australia

6.22 A different approach was undertaken by Donovan Research in their survey of Western Australians' attitudes to banning tobacco advertising and sport sponsorship for the Australian Council on Smoking and Health. The questions in their survey were directed at ascertaining ratings of 'phasing out' such advertising and sponsorship. From a sample of 512 people aged 18 and over interviewed from 16 to 19 August 1989 the major findings of the survey were:

- . 78.5% approved (and 18.6% disapproved) of phasing out cigarette advertising.
- . 61.9% approved (and 33.2% disapproved) of phasing out sports sponsorship by tobacco companies.

62.9% approved (and 31.1% disapproved) of phasing out sports sponsorship by tobacco companies if all the money were replaced by a special tax on tobacco for this purpose.

6.23 Mr Alexander, a representative from Rothmans, when appearing before the Committee on 7 September 1989, advised that Rothmans had commissioned Frank Small and Associates to conduct a survey in Western Australia. The results of that survey have not yet been received by the Committee.

So What?

6.24 It was obvious to the Committee that the surveys submitted provided no clear nor accurate guidance on public opinion of tobacco sponsorship. The conflicting survey results merely reinforced the Committee's view that there is no simple resolution to the tobacco sponsorship issue.

The Committee concludes that:

- (a) the surveys of public opinion on tobacco were of dubious value
- (b) it appears that the results of surveys could be contrived by variables such as the phrasing of the survey questions, the audience targetted and, indeed, the interests of the organisation commissioning the survey.

Why Tobacco?

6.25 A number of submissions were received about the impact of smoking on health. Dr Le Souef of the Non Smokers Movement of Western Australia suggested:

There is a wealth of medical evidence, as I am sure you are aware, on smoking being harmful at all sorts of levels. But I think the best evidence is that the accepted scientific estimate of deaths in Australia per year is about 20,000 caused by cigarettes alone, which far exceeds deaths by alcohol. (Evidence, p. 1118).

6.26 Many Australians make the choice to smoke. According to a submission from the Queensland Cancer Fund, in 1986 almost 4 million Australians were smokers and by smoking they made a contribution to the national revenue in excess of \$1 billion. A table from the Queensland Cancer Fund submission, is set out below shows the trend in smoking numbers.

Table 5

Number of Smokers in Australia, 1945-1986

| | 1945 | 1964 | 1986 |
|-------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Men | 2 004 509 | 2 273 674 | 2 014 349 |
| Women | 728 596 | 1 093 461 | 1 740 129 |
| Total | 2 733 105 | 3 367 135 | 3 654 478 |

6.27 The Australian Cancer Society noted that there are now four significant Australian Studies which show that children are influenced by tobacco advertising.

6.28 The impact of television sponsorship was commented on by the Australian Council on Smoking and Health which suggested 'to the children of Australia smoking is synonymous with test cricket' (Evidence, p. 1130).

6.29 The CAS claimed that each sport had the right to accept or reject sponsorship from any legal industry. Unless replacement funds are available sport cannot afford to have any legitimate legal sponsorship denied to it.

6.30 The Tobacco Institute referred to the tobacco industries contribution to sport and argued there was little support for any prohibition of sports sponsorship. The Institute went on to claim:

Tobacco companies in keeping with the spirit of private enterprise should be allowed the freedom to decide whether they wish to support sporting and other community activities through sponsorship (Evidence, p. S326).

Smoking and Children

6.31 One of the suggestions made during the inquiry is that tobacco sponsorship can encourage children to take up smoking. A number of those claims were referred to earlier in the report.

6.32 However, sport sponsorship is not the main factor as to why children take up smoking. The Non-smokers Movement of Western Australia referred to a University of Newcastle study of 5,616 children, their parents and their teachers. The study identified:

Smoking by parents, siblings and friends are identified as factors influencing children to smoke. Other factors were:

- . approval of cigarette advertising;
- . approval of smoking; and
- . having money to spend on cigarettes.

The submission went on to suggest:

Advertising is not the only reason why children start smoking, but it is an important one in persuading children that smoking is desirable, attractive and 'grown up' and it is the single factor which governments can easily control (Evidence, p. S1251).

6.33 The tobacco companies have definite policies regarding the promotion of tobacco to young children.

6.34 W.D. & H.O. Wills stated:

We do not associate the company and/or any of its brand with sporting sponsorships that have strong or evident appeal to children or adolescents (Evidence, p. 1280).

The voluntary agreements between the tobacco companies and the New South Wales, Tasmanian and Queensland Governments provide for self regulation and specific Clauses of the agreement deal with children's sport.

15. The Manufacturing Companies shall not enter into promotions or sponsorships of any sporting or cultural event where that event is confined to children or where the majority of persons to whom the event appeals are children.

6.35 The background to the agreement was raised with the New South Wales Government representative.

Chairman - To get it clear, clause 15 says that there is concern about children's sport. Obviously, that is a concern that they have that there perhaps is some link between cigarettes and sponsorship and perhaps the effect that that might have on children. Would that be correct?

Dr MacAvoy - That is correct (Evidence, p. 1332)

6.36 In relation to the voluntary agreements it was stated by Rothmans:

and a voluntary agreement is addressing the situation of sponsorship and children, and perceived - not factual - reasons as to why people start smoking. We have volunteered to do that, and we do not get involved in any sponsorship where the majority of people are under the legal smoking age. In fact, we have lifted it by two years to 18 years of age (Evidence, pp. 1564-1565)

6.37 Other witnesses referred to the cost to the community of tobacco related health problems which were estimated in an October 1987 Study by the Western Australian Department of Health to be of the order of \$2.5 billion per year. DCSH referred to hospital costs alone which were conservatively estimated at \$335 million.

6.38 Dr Adams, Chief Medical Adviser from DSCH, suggested while smoking is not a banned product there is a need to reduce the amount of harm it caused. He referred to medical evidence which suggests that smoking 'is one of our biggest health hazards' (Evidence, p. 941).

and,

Lung cancer studies show that 95 or more percent of lung cancers are directly attributable to smoking; 30 per cent of coronary heart disease is attributable to smoking; chronic bronchitis and emphysema, chronic lung disease are almost entirely attributable to smoking (Evidence, p. 941).

6.39 The smoking of tobacco has an impact on the economy through its impact on health costs. If for no other reason, it is a cause for concern. However, it is doubtful if a ban on the product would be successful or even acceptable because, as is noted earlier, almost 4 million Australians are tobacco smokers.

6.40 In todays world of rapid communications and new developments in technology it must be extremely difficult to ensure that only one part of a market has access to information about a product. A voluntary restriction which refers to 'where the majority of persons to whom the event appeals are children' cannot guarantee that it will not create an awareness in some children.

Incidental Advertising

6.41 The Broadcasting Act, while prohibiting the advertising of tobacco:

- Subsection 100(5a) states;

"A licensee shall not broadcast an advertisement for, or for the smoking of, cigarettes or cigarette tobacco."

However,

- Subsection 100(10) states;

"A reference in submission ... (5a) ... to the broadcasting of an advertisement shall be read as not including a reference to the broadcasting of an advertising character as an accidental or incidental accompaniment of the broadcasting of other matter in circumstances in which the licensee does not receive payment or other valuable consideration for broadcasting the advertising matter"
(Letter, DCSH, 13 December 1989).

6.42 Tobacco sponsorship of sport is one way in which tobacco companies are still able to achieve some coverage on television through incidental or accidental advertising.

6.43 DCSH expressed concern at the operation of the broadcasting legislation with respect to such incidental or accidental advertising.

One of the reasons that we have particular concern about it is that it is being used to circumvent the Government's decision to ban advertising on television of tobacco products, which was taken in 1976. Within that Act there is a provision for accidental or incidental advertising. That is to cover people who might walk past, I suppose (Evidence, p. 937).

Further it was claimed:

... But it has been taken to extremes by the tobacco companies who have deliberately placed the names of their products, where they legally can do, on sportsfields, but right in line of the cameras. So they have, in effect, circumvented a piece of Federal legislation (Evidence, pp. 937-938).

6.44 Canberra Ash claimed:

Since the 1976 ban on tobacco advertising in the electronic media, tobacco companies have directed more of their resources into sport to circumvent the bans. Sporting organisations have, with the acceptance of tobacco funds, become locked into advertising tobacco products. Sporting grounds and facilities have advertisements placed on billboards, scoreboards, signs around the perimeter of the grounds and on the grounds. These advertisements are easily seen on telecasts of major sporting events (Evidence, p. S1116)

6.45 There can be no doubt that the tobacco companies have been astute in the use of the legislation, or rather the provisions. As stated in evidence:

We, the Australian Council on Smoking and Health, investigated a Benson and Hedges cricket series, a one day match, Australia versus England, played at the Sydney Cricket Ground on Wednesday 11 February 1987. Of the total playing time of five hours and 20 minutes - 320 minutes - cigarette advertisements were visible and recognisable for one hour and 43 minutes - 103 minutes. In other words, cigarettes were advertised for 32 per cent of the total televised playing time, furthermore cigarette advertisements by way of brand name or logo appeared on the screen not less than 1,143 times during the match (Evidence, p. 1132).

6.46 The Committee acknowledges that the tobacco companies have made efforts to avoid targetting children in their advertising, but is concerned at the obvious adoption of cigarette smoking by children. The Committee considers that advertising directed at or promoting socially desired attitudinal changes, is preferable to banning the advertising of products perceived by some to be undesirable.

The Committee concludes that:

a complete ban on the accidental or incidental televising of cigarette advertisements is not realistic. Producers of news bulletins and other television programs would have a heavy onus of ensuring that in all broadcasts there was no advertising in the background, however oblique, which could lead to their being challenged in the Australian Broadcasting Tribunal.

As noted later, para 6.67, the Committee was advised by DCSH that outdoor or billboard advertising is considered a matter more appropriate for state regulation.

Situation in Other Countries

6.47 It was suggested that Australia would lose out on a number of major sporting events if tobacco sponsorship was banned. One particular instance was the Motorcycle Grand Prix, referred at paragraphs 5.47 and 5.48. The situation in Russia was referred to by the Tobacco Institute:

In Russia, for instance, where there is no advertising and no sponsorship at all, there is a 70 per cent incidence of smoking (Evidence, p. 1364).

6.48 There were also a number of references to the advertising ban in Norway which came into force in 1975. The VHPF suggested:

that some 20 countries and states have banned tobacco advertising (Evidence, p. 1633).

and in the submission stated:

By the end of 1986, 58 countries had restrictions on advertising. Of these, 20 had banned tobacco advertising completely. The number of countries/states introducing restrictions is increasing every year (Evidence, p. S1512).

6.49 The DCSH agreed with the Victorian assessment. It advised that the Department informally monitors the overseas experience through journals, conferences and by staff based overseas.

6.50 The situation in relation to Australia and overseas countries is a changing one. The measures are taken in other countries are of interest to Australia and to the Australian Parliament. Because there are so many claims about legislation in other countries, the Committee considers it would be valuable for the Parliament, to be informed on a regular basis of the status of tobacco advertising and sponsorship in other countries.

Why Tobacco And Not Alcohol?

6.51 It is suggested that the campaign against tobacco was merely the first step in a campaign by zealots intent on forcing what they consider to be a healthy lifestyle for all Australians. Once the aims of the tobacco campaign have been achieved and cigarettes are no longer available the campaign might then turn

to alcohol and in turn chocolate and caffeine. The Committee considered the difference between the impact of cigarettes on health when compared with alcohol and other substances. The DCSH advised:

... that the consumption of tobacco at any level is harmful to your health, whereas the consumption of alcohol in moderation is okay. However, we take a fairly strong view about the association of success, particularly sporting success, with alcohol consumption. Fairly recently we participated in the review of the voluntary codes on alcohol advertising, which have now been rewritten to eliminate that association in advertising (Evidence, p. 936).

The Committee is disturbed by recent advertisements which feature prominent Australian sportspersons and imply that sporting success, a good time and alcohol consumption are the ingredients of a rewarding lifestyle. The Committee does not accept such an association and while the consumption of alcohol may be a feature of the celebrations which accompany sporting achievements it is not a feature which should be encouraged.

6.52 This was supported by Dr MacAvoy, Director of the NSW Directorate of the Drug Offensive:

It is a little different with alcohol. I think it needs to be stated that you really cannot define a safe level of tobacco consumption, but you can define a safe level of alcohol consumption. So we do not hold the same view with such vigour when it comes to alcohol (Evidence, pp. 1335-1336).

6.53 Dr Le Souef of the Non-Smokers Movement of Western Australia said:

The case against cigarettes is much stronger in terms of the numbers of deaths they cause than it is for alcohol. So if one really does want to do something about alcohol, the best way to start is to do something about cigarettes (Evidence, p. 1122).

Table 6

Drug Caused Deaths for 1986 and 1987

| Number of Deaths | 1986 | 1987 |
|------------------|--------|--------|
| Alcohol | 6 381 | 6 617 |
| Tobacco | 17 849 | 18 000 |
| Opiates | 259 | 323 |
| Barbiturates | 92 | 85 |
| All other drugs | 263 | 301 |
| Total | 24 844 | 25 326 |

Source:

Budget Related Paper, No. 8.4.A, Community Services and Health Portfolio, p. 19.

6.54 The statistics produced are open to conjecture since they do not take into account the indirect costs of the alcohol and tobacco consumption. The anti-social costs of excessive consumption of alcohol would have a far greater impact, not only on the personal lives of the consumers, but on those who are in contact with them and on the environment.

6.55 Such conduct is in visble evidence to those who take the time to observe or get caught up in the alcoholic rituals of the sports fan the party goer or the solitary drinker. Included in the 1987 deaths as a result of alcohol are 805 from road injuries, 237 from falls, 512 suicides 131 assults and 2 child abuse incidents.

6.56 A most disturbing feature in relation to alcohol caused deaths is the age of death. Of the 805 road deaths due to alcohol 571 were under 35 years of age as were 204 of the 512 suicides.

6.57 Dr MacAvoy did however acknowledge that the consumption of alcohol in Australia is also a cause for concern.

6.58 It is probably too high for the community to bear.

We certainly would not want to see the level of consumption increase and we would certainly look at any avenues we could to decrease consumption. If that meant attacking or banning the promotion of sporting success in association with an alcohol product, I think we would look at that pretty seriously (Evidence, p. 1336).

6.59 The representative of the VHPF considered that the breweries had a more responsible attitude than the tobacco companies:

You asked us last time why we have a different attitude and we went through addiction rates which is also in here. But one of the major reasons we have a different attitude is that brewers lie alongside .05. There is none of this having to be away from outside television shots. They actually pay for 'Don't drink drive' ads. They are delighted to cosponsor with us in any form (Evidence, p. 1651).

It was acknowledged by the VHFP:

It is very smart and it has the effect of responsibility because kids and adults take their message very seriously. So it actually has the effect of having a good health outcome (Evidence, p. 1651).

and,

The main point we would still make is that, from our observations, the brewers especially are starting to really look ahead and become very smart marketers. You can call it smart and you can even call it cynical but the impact of it is effective. Melbourne Cup day is a very good example (Evidence, p. 1653).

6.60 The Melbourne Cup promotion involved the provision of free rail travel to the Melbourne Cup. The Committee concedes such an approach was 'smart' as it probably took the drunks off the road, and put them into the trains. It probably encouraged others to drink more than the recommended limit, secure in the knowledge that they would not have to face the breathlyser. The promotion probably meant more sales for the breweries and more alcoholics, and hangovers in the community. It may have been 'very smart' but was not very responsible.

6.61 The consumption of alcohol, particularly to excess, is also a concern to the community.

The Wider Issues

6.62 The Parliamentary Joint Committee on the National Crime Authority in a recent report Drugs, Crime and Society recommended that so far as it is within its constitutional power to do so the Commonwealth Government 'ban all advertising of alcohol and tobacco products on radio, television, in cinemas and print'. Four members of the Committee dissented from the recommendation, they supported a ban on tobacco advertising but were not satisfied that a ban on the advertising of alcohol products is justified.

6.63 During the course of the inquiry the members of the Committee received representations supporting a ban on tobacco advertising. The charter of the Committee during the course of the inquiry is an alternative to tobacco sponsorship of sporting events. The members are concerned however, at the impact of tobacco and alcohol consumption on the health of the community. The Committee would not support the repeal of any of the measures enacted to discourage the consumption of tobacco and alcohol.

6.64 The Council on Smoking and Health made particular reference to the advertising in women's magazines.

Because of the very high level of promotion. I do not know how long it is since you looked in Cleo, Cosmopolitan or Women's Weekly, but there is a very high level of promotion targeted at young women. Those magazines for girls are a bible, and 10 pages of glossy cigarette ads in each of those publications ensures a very, very high courtship of the smoking habit (Evidence, p. 1142).

6.65 The Council also referred to advertisements which could be used as posters by children.

Here is another advertisement, which is very appealing to kids who are into horses, about the Winfield Perth Cup.

One of the reasons I object to this one is that this is the sort of thing kids get out of the paper and stick up in their bedroom - kids love them (Evidence, p. 1148).

6.66 A ban on the advertising of tobacco products in the print media is proposed by legislation passed by the Senate on 7 December 1989. The legislation has yet to be considered by the House of Representatives. The Smoking and Tobacco Products Advertisements (Prohibition) Bill uses the corporations power of the Constitution.

6.67 In regard to a ban on advertising on billboards, boardings, cinemas, walls and audio visual announcements, DCSH advised:

... the Government believes that advertising via these means can be effectively dealt with by the States and Territories. Some States, such as Victoria and South Australia, have already legislated to prohibit these other forms of advertising and similar restrictions are currently under consideration by the Parliament of West Australia (Letter, DCSH, 13 December 1989).

6.68 It is unlikely that the concerns of the members could be overcome by a ban on either or both products. Such a prohibition is unlikely to be accepted by the Australian community. The community should however be aware of the concerns expressed by medical experts. They should also be concerned about the indirect costs of the anti-social behaviour that results from the excess consumption of alcohol. Australians must be persuaded not to rather than be prevented from smoking tobacco and drinking alcohol in excess.

6.69 The members were not able to agree on a package of measures to discourage consumption. All members were in agreement, however, that sport should not suffer if the funds available through tobacco sponsorship, which are of the order of \$12 million per annum, were no longer available. Such a withdrawal of funds would reduce the total sponsorship funds available. The resultant increased competition for the already limited sponsorship funds would have a dramatic impact on Australian sport.

6.70 The measures suggested and considered by the Committee were:

- . a ban on advertising in the print media
- . a ban on outdoor advertising, eg billboard
- . a ban on cinema advertising
- . no change to the existing situation.

The Committee notes the proposal to ban the advertising of tobacco in the print media. The proposal has the support of some Members, while others have reservations about the proposal.

Summary

The Committee concludes:

The consumption of tobacco by Australians, particularly young Australians, is a cause for concern as is the consumption of alcohol.

6.71 It is a concern not only because of the damage that the consumer inflicts on themselves but also on others and the community.

6.72 The Committee would not support the repeal of any of the measures enacted to discourage the consumption of tobacco or alcohol.

6.73 Sponsorship of sporting events is an avenue whereby companies can draw attention to their product. Such sponsorship also provides sporting organisations with funds.

The Committee recommends that:

if funds are no longer available to sporting organisations as a result of the banning by Governments of certain sponsorships then funds should be provided from other sources.

6.74 Such a comment does not commit the Federal Government to replace each or every tobacco sponsorship that is lost. However, the Government can, through the ASC, encourage other corporate sponsors. Table 8 sets out the sporting sponsorships taken up by the Drug Offensive. One of those sponsorships, that of the National Soccer League, is an example of what can happen.

CHAPTER 7

A POSITIVE APPROACH

Commonwealth Involvement

7.1 In a statement provided to the Committee, the DCSH referred to steps that have been taken at the Commonwealth level to discourage smoking by Australians.

In 1976, the Commonwealth banned the advertising of cigarettes on television and radio and in 1988 extended this ban to all tobacco products. In 1987, a ban on smoking on domestic airline flights and commuter services commenced. In 1988, smoking was banned in the Australian Public Service, Commonwealth buildings and Commonwealth-controlled hospitals (Exhibit, No. 43 p. 2).

7.2 The Department went on to refer to:

The National Campaign Against Drug Abuse, the joint Commonwealth-State program which aims to reduce the harm caused by drugs in the Australian community, has seen an expansion of State-based anti-smoking strategies, particularly in the area of school education programs and 'Quit' media and information projects, as well as the development by the Commonwealth of innovative and complementary activities to discourage use of tobacco and other drugs (Exhibit, No. 42 p. 3).

7.3 The National Campaign Against Drug Abuse was provided with a budget of \$30 million in 1989-90 of which \$18.8 million has been allocated to provide matching grants to the States. A feature of the drug offensive was:

We have used the sponsorship of sporting activities and sports men and women as a component of the strategy of the drug offensive (Evidence, p. 935).

The current tobacco excise will raise over \$1 billion in 1988-89. In 1989-90 it is estimated that it will raise \$1 236 million. The excise represents \$0.90 on a typical packet of 25 cigarettes. According to the Treasury the taxes are to discourage consumption of tobacco as well as to recover some of the social costs.

7.4 The submission from Canberra Ash contained a number of statistics on tobacco expenditure at the national level.

The Australian National Accounts published by the Australian Bureau of Statistics, for the December 1988 quarter, showed that in 1987/88 \$3,247 million was spent on cigarettes and tobacco in Australia (Evidence, p. S1113).

And, at the level of the household:

The Australian Household Expenditure Survey in 1984 showed that an average of \$5.37 per week was spent on tobacco products in each household (Evidence, p. 1113).

A Commonwealth Foundation?

7.5 It was suggested to the Committee that a Commonwealth Foundation be established similar to State Health Foundations. A federal levy of 5 cents for a packet of cigarettes could produce significant funds for the promotion of sport. The Committee sought comments from the Commonwealth Treasury on the proposal which acknowledged that a 5 cents per packet federal levy would raise approximately \$68 million in a full year.

7.6 The Treasury suggested that the specific allocation of money raised from a tobacco levy to sports sponsorship was not in accordance with Government policy.

Hypothecation of budget revenues for specific programs is not an accepted tool of budgetary policy. Hypothecation reduces the Government's flexibility in targetting budgetary outlays to changing priorities, and can therefore impede the efficient and effective allocation of Government expenditures (Evidence, p. S1498).

7.7 Treasury went on to suggest:

The Government already provides significant funding for sport and health promotion. Any proposal for additional expenditure would have to be considered in the context of overall Budgetary priorities. This is best achieved where all programs, including sport funding and health promotion, are scrutinised through the Expenditure Review Committee process (Evidence, p. S1498).

7.8 The Committee is not attracted to the proposal to establish such a foundation. Foundation funding would depend on tobacco consumption for funds. It would not provide a definite appropriation or an amount each year for sport.

7.9 Such a proposal combines two issues, a tax on tobacco to discourage consumption and a campaign against consumption which is dependent for funding on that consumption. If the Foundations are successful and the consumption of tobacco falls so do the funds available to the Foundations for sport sponsorship. It would also duplicate much of the work of the Drug Offensive.

7.10 The Committee does not support the establishment of a Commonwealth Health Foundation funded by a tax on cigarette sales.

The States Responsibility

7.11 The question of tobacco sponsorship falls, according to the DCSH, primarily within the jurisdiction of the states. It went on to note:

South Australia and Victoria have already legislated to eliminate all this kind of sponsorship and have set up alternative funding mechanisms to ensure that funds continue to be made available to sporting organisations after tobacco sponsorship ceases. Queensland is also considering a similar program (Exhibit, No. 43 p. 8).

7.12 The VHPPF was established under the Tobacco Act in 1987.

1.3 The purpose of the Tobacco Act 1987 is to prohibit certain sales or promotion of tobacco products and the establishment of the Victorian Health Promotion Foundation. While the sales and promotion of tobacco products is an essential feature of the legislation, it is the establishment of the Health Promotion Foundation

that has significant implications for sport in terms of financial assistance. A consequence of the Act is the placement of a Health Promotion levy on the sales of tobacco products. The revenue generated by this levy is paid into a fund that is administered by the Health Promotion Foundation. Since 30 per cent of the monies paid into the fund must be paid out to sporting bodies it has been estimated that in excess of \$7 million will be available annually to fund various sponsorship promotions (Evidence, p. S1136).

And, the VHPF claimed:

Four times more went into sport than when tobacco sponsorship was there (Evidence, p. 1634).

7.13 The VHPF saw its role in sport sponsorship as an interim one.

It is not our wish to be the sole sponsor of all Victorian sport. The object of our exercise is to replace tobacco sponsorship and if we can help introduce other sponsors to the sport that is all the better (Evidence, p. 1196).

and,

... it is an opportunity for the Foundation to introduce new sponsors; sponsors who perhaps could not replace a tobacco sponsorship initially, because of the funds needed. It is possible, in a partnership situation, to introduce another sponsor at a lower level: if they can work at it and make it successful, who knows? You can have a new sponsor in a sport: they can take it over, we can drop out, and the funds can be used elsewhere (Evidence, p. 1214).

7.14 Foundation South Australia, the South Australian Sports Promotion Cultural and Health Advancement Trust has an obligation under its charter:

... to replace previously existing tobacco company sponsorships and also makes available funding for new initiatives. The provision of funds is subject to the sole approval of the Foundation.

During the year (ended 30 June 1989), the Foundation approved 101 applications for sponsorships. To 30 June, sponsorship payments in respect of 59 of the approved applications totalled \$1.6 million and included payments to principal recipients of \$875 000 (Foundation SA Annual Report, 1989-90).

7.15 It was suggested to the Committee that reaction to the establishment of the campaign has been positive.

The sporting organisations which had previously been receiving approximately \$1m in this State from tobacco companies had very mixed views. They believed they were going to be disadvantaged, et cetera. The beauty of the legislation that exists in this State, I think, and the approach that has been taken, has caused a reverse situation in the sporting community. They are very positive to the legislation and the impact that that legislation has had both in a direct manner, in terms of the money and associated matters, and in the fact that from their own perspective they would prefer to promote a more health-oriented subject than tobacco (Evidence, pp. 1500-1501).

7.16 A significant concession in the South Australian legislative program is the provision allowing certain exemptions to the tobacco sponsorship ban. Both the Australian Grand Prix and Benson and Hedges Cricket have been granted exemptions.

The legislation provides for certain exemptions to be granted and creates a mechanism for exemptions to be granted. The take-up rate of applying for exemptions has been relatively low and in many cases where exemption has been sought the exemption has not been necessary ultimately because the Foundation set up to administer and distribute the funds has been able to provide alternative sponsorship in any case (Evidence, p. 1508).

7.17 And in response to a question on specifics:

Chairman - Yes, but I can put to you that there was no need to specifically put exemptions on cricket and the Grand Prix, and that would have embraced all sport in this State.

Mr Beltchev - Except that in both of those areas there would have been a significant disadvantage to South Australia.

Chairman - We are going round in circles on that.

Mr Beltchev - It may have been that we would not have had test cricket or the Grand Prix here, which is a significant disadvantage (Evidence, p. 1508).

7.18 It was also suggested to the Committee by DCSH that the foundations were not seen as long term sponsors of sport but rather:

I think the strategy that is being adopted by the Victorian Health Promotion Foundation - not that I can speak on its behalf - is first of all to engage in tobacco sponsorship buy-out activities and demonstrate the viability of the sponsorship of the particular activity to other interests, which will then come in. In the longer term the Health Promotion Foundation will gradually ease itself out of those sorts of sponsorships, having encouraged involvement by sponsors not involved in tobacco (Evidence, p. 936).

7.19 The tobacco companies were not enthusiastic about the foundations. It was suggested that the entry of foundations into the sponsorship arena meant that sports were still dependent on tobacco funds.

They are buying out tobacco sponsorship for inflated prices, not for market prices (Evidence, p, 1356).

... raised the ante by 150 percent (Evidence, p. 1360).

They are offering the sporting body more money, not because their sponsorship is worth more but because they can outbid the tobacco company (Evidence, p. 1356).

7.20 In one particular project, the Victorian Raceway, it was contended that the sport did not benefit, rather it was the owner of the raceway. Comments were sought from the VHPF which advised that it did not provide full details of the buy-outs.

The sum I believe was in the region of \$4m-\$5m over three years.

That was to prohibit all tobacco advertising and all cars sponsored by tobacco companies from racing at that particular track (Evidence, p. 1360).

7.21 In relation to the Australian Capital Territory the Committee was advised of a proposal to establish an Australian Capital Territory foundation. The foundation would be financed by increasing the tobacco licence fee which would raise revenue of \$1.1 million. An undertaking would be sought from sporting organisations not to display tobacco products or signage at grounds leased from the Australian Capital Territory Administration. There would however, be exemptions:

We do, however, envisage having to make some exemptions down the track with the Winfield Cup coming to Canberra, with the Raiders moving to Bruce Stadium next year. The Prime Minister has also sought assistance in ensuring that the Prime Minister's XI game, sponsored by Benson and Hedges company, will proceed without the necessary bans. I foresee that in our program of assistance of sport, like other States, we will also allow people, on particular occasions, to move away from the general rule (Evidence, p. 1545).

7.22 There was also a proposal for a foundation in New South Wales.

... an earlier stage when we were developing the idea of restricting advertising and marketing of tobacco products as a public health measure. Part of that package was the placement of a levy or hypothecation tax on cigarettes in order to create

a health promotion foundation similar to the one Victoria has. However, the Government was not of that view and chose instead to place the money raised by that levy into health in general, or into consolidated revenue, but to target that money for health (Evidence, p. 1329).

New South Wales did not proceed with the proposal but decided to adopt an agreement on voluntary regulation.

7.23 The establishment of the foundations have provided a new dimension in the funding of sport, in which an appointed group have been provided with significant funds to promote a healthy lifestyle. Such groups are, and must continue to be held accountable for the funds appropriated by the respective Parliaments. Mr Shipton remained unconvinced that the Foundation approach to sports funding had proved itself.

National Campaign Against Drug Abuse

7.24 In 1989-90 the Commonwealth has allocated \$30 million to the National Campaign Against Drug Abuse. Of that \$18.8 million is allocated to the States on a dollar for dollar basis.

Table 7

National Drug Programs

| | \$m |
|---------|------|
| 1988-89 | 26.6 |
| 1989-90 | 30.0 |
| 1990-91 | 31.5 |
| 1991-92 | 32.8 |
| 1992-93 | 34.1 |

Source:

Budget Paper I, 1989-90, p.3.107.

7.25 The Treasury acknowledged that the taxes on cigarettes are designed in part to discourage the use of tobacco products. Such measures need to be considered together with an awareness of the impact of tobacco on health, rather than merely recovering the cost afterwards.

7.26 The campaign includes a Media Public Education Campaign Against Drug Abuse, the Drug Offensive.

We have used the sponsorship of sporting activities and sports men and women as a component of the strategy for the drug offensive, both to promote healthier attitudes to health enhancing behaviour, health promotion behaviour, and to create a negative association with drug abuse through that sort of activity. We have been involved in a range of activities, although not in a major way in terms of financial contribution, and we think they have delivered us a reasonably good response to assess the feedback of young people involved. An example would be the sponsorship of the Socceroots, for instance (Evidence, pp. 934-935).

7.27 The Campaign referred to sports it had been involved with:

surfing, soccer, basketball, hockey, quite a range of activities, because there seems to be quite a willingness of sports men and women out there to endorse the campaign and endorse campaign messages (Evidence, p. 935).

7.28 The VHPF has however, adopted a national sponsorship, that of the National Soccer League.

The Foundation's involvement with soccer is an example of a successful national replacement of tobacco (Evidence, p. S1515).

The Drug Offensive has also become involved in the sponsorship.

And,

The national replacement was structured by the Foundation facilitating contributions from other sources of funds such as from Foundation South Australia, and from the Commonwealth Department for Community Services and Health - National Campaign Against Drug Abuse. Next year, the newly developing Foundations in Western Australia, the ACT and Tasmania, will in all probability also contribute to the national levels of soccer (Evidence, p. S1515).

Sponsorship of Sport by the Drug Offensive

7.29 The Drug Offensive is concerned with more than just sport sponsorship, it has campaigns against the misuse of heroin, alcohol and medicine. It targets young people and promotes anti-drug messages.

7.30 Sponsorship of sport by the Drug Offensive is limited. In 1988-89 \$110,500 was spent on sponsorship of sport and in 1989-90 a national amount of \$350,000 has been provided. The ASC suggested that it would be able to give a significant contribution to the National Campaign Against Drug Abuse.

You had the people from Community Services and Health in before. You can look at their budget and see how much they spend on the drug offensive and what they do with it and then look at our budget (Evidence, p. 984).

7.31 Details of the 1988-89 sponsorship and the proposed 1989-90 sponsorships are set out below.

Table 8

Drug Offensive Sports Sponsorship

1988-89 - \$110,500

| | |
|--|-----------|
| AIS Drug Offensive track and field series | \$ 24 000 |
| Australian Secondary Schools football championships | \$ 6 000 |
| 'Superpower' basketball series USSR v Australia | \$ 18 174 |
| Seoul Olympic track and field team | \$ 5 000 |
| Australian Basketball Federation basketball/drug education clinics | \$ 40 000 |
| Australian Women's Soccer Association Oceania Cup | \$ 7 000 |
| Coca Cola/MBF Headstart Surfing Classic Celebrity Breakfast | \$ 7 500 |
| Canberra Half Marathon | \$ 3 000 |
| Australian Wheelchair Sports Federation | \$ 5 000 |
| Red Cross Murray River Canoe Marathon | \$ 700 |
| Australian Water Polo | \$ 1 326 |
| | <hr/> |
| TOTAL | \$110 500 |

1989/90 - notional amount \$350,000*

Amounts already committed or expanded

| | |
|--|-----------|
| Australian Socceroos and Australian Soccer | \$150 000 |
| AIS/Drug Offensive track and field series | \$100 000 |
| Australian Swimming | \$ 52 000 |
| Commonwealth Cup, volleyball | \$ 4 000 |
| Budget Marathon, Melbourne | \$ 5 000 |
| Surfing, Mandurah and Geraldton | \$ 5 000 |
| JJJ international junior surfing contest | \$ 2 000 |
| | <hr/> |
| Total | \$318 000 |
| Funding remaining from notional allocation | \$ 32 000 |

* It should be noted that the \$350 000 is a notional allocation only and may be supplemented from other Campaign funds to meet emerging requirements.

7.32 The Offensive could follow the lead of the VHPF and sponsor national competitions as well as specific athletic meetings.

7.33 The ASC representatives suggested that sport is a very therapeutic activity in the community. A possible promotion could be run on a direct health education basis which would be aimed not only at tobacco usage but also obesity.

7.34 The Committee, in its earlier report, referred to Australia's elite athletes as role models for young people. Some of those elite athletes have been involved in the National Campaign for Drug Abuse. The Department of Community Services and Health advised:

A Drug Offensive function associated with the major surfing titles staged at Manly last month saw world champion surfers, Sydney Kings basketballers, Olympic swimmers and world champion walker Kerry Saxby sign the Sports Against Drugs Register. The athletes not only joined in a public stand against drugs, but also articulated anti-drugs messages in media interviews which received major exposure. This sort of co-operation enables the Drug Offensive to present outstanding sportswomen and men as role models for Australian youth (Exhibit, No. 43 p. 5).

7.35 This type of endorsement by Australia's elite athletes should be encouraged.

The Committee concludes that:

- (a) the Australian Sports Commission could contribute to the National Drug Offensive
- (b) the increased sponsorship of sporting events could be a feature of the National Drug Offensive Campaign.

The Committee recommends that:

- (a) the Australian Sports Commission be involved in the planning of the National Campaign Against Drug Abuse
- (b) the sponsorship of sporting events play a part in the Campaign
- (c) Australia's elite athletes continue to feature in the Campaign.

7.36 The Committee has earlier in the report commented on the consumption of tobacco and alcohol. What is of concern to the Committee is the standards of convenience or hypocrisy which have been adopted in the discussion.

Hypocrisy

7.37 The Committee is most concerned that some of the philosophies and activities of the health foundations could be regarded as hypocritical.

7.38 First, the Committee was disturbed by the Health Foundations being so adamant about banning all tobacco advertising (and some anti-smoking groups even lobbying for banning of tobacco consumption), while maintaining a complacent attitude towards alcohol advertising and consumption.

7.39 Secondly, the Committee was dismayed that the Health Foundations while purporting to be unrelenting advocates of the tobacco sponsorship ban, were prepared to succumb to ban exemptions. Such exemptions appear to have been granted to sports activities perceived to be the more popular. This appeared to the Committee to be a case of 'when a ban is not a ban'.

7.40 While the Committee does not support prohibition, it would have preferred a more even-handed approach to deterring consumption of tobacco and other drugs.

7.41 As pointed out in the Report by the Parliamentary Joint Committee on the National Crime Authority, Drugs, Crime & Society:

Why, as one submission put it, do we give social recognition to manufacturers of wine and tobacco products but put growers of cannabis in gaol for lengthy periods? As has already been mentioned tobacco caused 17,000 deaths in 1986 yet we do not regard the owner of the corner store as a drug 'pusher' even if we know that he sells children cigarettes in contravention of the law. A very obvious double standard prevails in respect of drug use in our society (Evidence, p. 87).

7.42 The Committee shares the concern of many Australians about the consumption of alcohol and tobacco. Whether the concerns can be overcome by prohibition or persuasion is a matter for debate. The decision on whether to drink or smoke is made by the individual aware of the damage to oneself and possibly others.

CHAPTER 8

FACILITIES AND ADMINISTRATION

Facilities

8.1 The ASC in its second submission referred to the marked changes in the diversity and quality of sport over the past twenty years and claimed:

Most Australians now enjoy better sports facilities than 20 years ago (Evidence, p. 1412).

8.2 It went on to note that while local government has been the dominant feature in the provision of these facilities, there has also been a spectacular growth in the commercial sector.

The commercial sector has provided funds for high quality, and generally multi-purpose facilities, attractive programs, and effective management (Evidence p. 1412).

8.3 Mr Brian Tobin of Tennis Australia in his evidence to the Committee referred to the recreational facilities of Australia.

... one of the things that hits me because I do travel quite a lot and I see a lot of other countries' sports facilities and programs, is that we have got more recreational facilities in Australia than I have seen anywhere else in the world. If you go through any country town, small or large, you will always find a footy ground, a cricket ground, the bowling club, the golf club,

the tennis club and a few others. Nowadays you will find also a swimming pool. Australians are so spoiled in terms of the facilities that are available to them and the prices of using those facilities (Evidence, p. 1319).

Local Facilities

8.4 It is this availability of facilities which represents the Australians commitment to sport. These facilities are generally provided by local government in response to the demands of ratepayers. As noted earlier in this report, local government accounts for over 73 per cent of the \$900 million spent by government on sport and recreation.

8.5 According to the DASETT study:

Local government spending was directed primarily to the operation and maintenance of facilities for community use, in particular municipal swimming pools, indoor and outdoor sporting facilities (e.g. indoor sports complexes, tennis courts, golf courses, football and cricket grounds etc.) and recreational areas such as parks, playgrounds and gardens (Letter, DASETT, 28 November 1989).

8.6 The Committee during the course of the inquiry inspected sports facilities in a number of cities. A feature of these inspections was a visit to the Deception Bay Sports Club in South Queensland. The club provides a venue for some 13 sports which share facilities. It is understood that such an arrangement has resulted in an improved use of facilities. This arrangement stands in contrast to other venues with each sport establishing its own facilities often resulting in a club house and an oval in close proximity and in some cases adjoining. The Deception Bay model has much to commend it.

8.7 As part of the visit to Melbourne the Committee inspected the Templestowe Recreation Centre and later received a submission from Loxton Recreation Consultants the developers of the centre. Loxton contend the indoor recreation centres can

provide for extremely large numbers of people as well as a broad range of activities, thus spreading the opportunities for success. Young people who are actively involved in worthwhile pursuits are less inclined to become involved in anti-social behaviour.

and,

The late 1980's have seen a rebirth of the growth of such centres as sporting and recreation groups have again realized that such centres can pay their capital and operating costs. However the growth is restricted again by lack of security to raise loans and a lack of knowledge as to how to run these centres effectively (Evidence, p. S1534).

8.8 One of the achievements referred to in the Loxton submission was that of the NSW Basketball Association. The Association formed a Facilities Development Committee which arranged for the construction of 16 courts in five locations. In with respect to one of those centres:

Penrith is the only Centre completed in 1989 which has established a performance record. Prior to opening, the Penrith Association played in local school and community halls. Since opening, the number of junior teams has increased from 40 to 240 and Senior teams from 43 to 170. The centre is used for netball and volleyball and a large and growing use by schools during school hours.

It is financially successful meeting its full loan repayments and operating at a large surplus. This surplus will be used to contribute to the on-going development programme (Evidence, p. S1537).

8.9 The Association has programmed the construction of 26 courts in seven locations during 1990. Two of the locations will include gymnastic centres.

8.10 The aim of the program is to construct five major new centres per annum. A feature of the program is the emphasis on indoor sports. The initiatives which have been undertaken by the NSW Basketball Association could serve as an example to other sporting organisations.

8.11 The ASC made specific reference to the dual and multiple use of school facilities:

Many communities lack sports facilities, especially gymnasiums. Yet the local secondary school often has underutilised facilities (Evidence, p. 1413).

8.12 It went on to suggest that while there may be a policy of dual usage of the facilities this does not happen in practice. There are clearly benefits for all in the multiple use of school sports facilities. Such facilities should be accessible to the community of which the school is a part. The ASC suggested that relevant Commonwealth funding programs should support multiple use whenever possible. The Committee endorses that suggestion.

8.13 The Community Recreation and Sport Facilities Program was introduced in the 1988-89 Budget. The program had a budget allocation of \$13 million to be spent over three years. The program generated applications totalling over \$108 million. Of the \$4 million allocated for 1988-89 only \$322,000 had been spent. The shortfall in spending has been carried forward and the 1989-90 appropriation is \$8,825,000. Grants totalling more than \$6.5 million were announced on 7 December 1989. The announcement covered just over 200 of more than 1,100 applications received.

8.14 The number of applications compared to the funds available is indicative of the unmet demand for sporting facilities by the community. As noted earlier the program aims at encouraging community facilities and there is a matching contribution from the other levels of government.

8.15 The Committee considers that the program should be part of a continuing commitment to the development of sport in the community. It should not facilitate the erection of monuments but rather reduce the back log in the communities requirements for appropriate sports facilities.

8.16 The program aims to encourage the provision of community facilities and funding is to match State/Territory or local funding. The Commonwealth program for the development of community recreation facilities provides the facilities for increased participation in co-operation with the other levels of government. As noted earlier, the demand for funds is far in excess of those available, so careful consideration needs to be given to the distribution of funds. Preference should be given to those facilities which can be utilised by a number of sporting organisations.

The Committee recommends that:

- (a) in the distribution of grants for community sporting facilities preference be given to the construction of facilities which will be used by a number of sporting organisations
- (b) the Community Recreation and Sports Facilities Program be continued and that it be provided with an annual appropriation of funds.

8.17 Such a procedure would allow for the more efficient use of the facilities by the community.

International Sports Facilities

8.18 A program was introduced in 1984-85 which aimed at to develop international standard sports facilities in Australia. To date \$26.0 million has been provided under the program and funds are provided on a matching dollar for dollar basis with the States and Territories.

8.19 The allocation under the program was \$1.8 million in 1988-89 which allowed the completion to a transparent squash court in Victoria and a gymnastics centre in Queensland. The remaining facility under construction is the Victorian State Baseball/Softball Centre and \$797,000 has been provided in the 1989-90 budget. This will complete the program.

8.20 A list of the facilities constructed under the program is set out below:

Table 9

Facilities Constructed Under the International Sports Facilities Program

New South Wales:

| | |
|-------------------------------------|--------|
| Cumberland Oval | \$7.5m |
| State Hockey Centre, Homebush | 1.6m |
| Winter Sports Centre | 0.1m |
| Mount Panorama Motor Racing Circuit | 0.25m |

Victoria:

| | |
|------------------------------------|-------|
| Transparent Squash Court | 0.1m |
| State Water Sports Centre | 2.08m |
| State Baseball/Softball Centre | 1.65m |
| Olympic Park No. 2 - Warm-up track | 0.8m |
| State Gliding Centre | 0.14m |

Queensland:

| | |
|---------------------|-------|
| Hockey facility | 1.5m |
| Gymnastics facility | 0.75m |

Western Australia:

| | |
|-------------------------------|-------|
| Equestrian Centre Brigadoon | 1.4m |
| Shooting Centre Whiteman Park | 1.13m |
| WACA Ground - Perth | 1.1m |

South Australia:

| | |
|---------------------------------------|-------|
| Aquatic Centre | 1.05m |
| State Hockey Stadium | 1.88m |
| Olympic Sports Ground Athletes' Track | 0.38m |

Tasmania:

| | |
|------------------|-------|
| Hockey Facility | 1.0m |
| Netball Facility | 0.64m |

Northern Territory:

| | |
|-----------------|-------|
| Hockey Facility | 0.48m |
|-----------------|-------|

Australian Capital Territory:

| | |
|--------------------|-------|
| Water Ski Facility | 0.26m |
| Softball Facility | 0.2m |
| AIS Canoeing Unit | 0.3m |

Source:

DASETT Explanatory Notes, Budget Related Paper, No. 8.2,
p. 54(xv)

8.21 This list represents only some of the facilities that have been constructed in Australia.

8.22 The Committee in its first report recommended the publication and regular updating of an inventory of international standard sporting facilities. Such an inventory would assist decision makers in planning future facilities. The Committee again makes that recommendation.

AIS Facilities

8.23 The AIS has available to it a range of facilities. The National Sports Centre facilities at Bruce consist of an indoor stadium, swimming and tennis centre, gymnastics hall, synthetic hockey/soccer pitch, Stewart Training Facility (including indoor soccer, basketball, netball, volleyball and a theatre), the national outdoor stadium/warm-up track and related facilities (Budget Related Paper, No. 8.2, p. 54 (iii)).

8.24 These facilities are available not only to the AIS residential sports but to national sporting organisations and local residents.

sports can apply through their national sports plan each year to use the Institute facilities, either their people or the actual facilities themselves (Evidence, p. 1164).

8.25 In 1988-89 \$3.9 million was provided from the budget and revenue of \$1,072,000 was received. In 1989-90 the budget is \$5,240,000 after allowing for receipts of \$1,093,000. The development of facilities at the AIS or National Sports Centre will continue to require a commitment of Commonwealth funds.

8.26 One of the objectives of the Facilities Branch of the ASC is:

to continually improve operational efficiency and where possible reduce costs (Budget Related Paper, No. 8.2, Explanatory Notes, p. 5 (iii)).

8.27 The Committee endorses that objective.

Summary

8.28 Appropriate facilities are very important in the development of sport in Australia. The commitment of funds to facilities cannot dominate spending on sport and the spending must be considered as part of the total sports funding. Such facilities must be accessible to, and utilised by, the community.

8.29 There should be an inventory of international standard facilities and that inventory should be regularly updated. Multi-use facilities provide for a much better utilisation of the facilities and the construction of such facilities should, where possible, be encouraged.

Administration

8.30 In the first report the Committee suggested that:

It would appear that in general the administration of Australian sport has not kept pace with the development of modern coaching and competition (Going For Gold, para 8.6.1).

8.31 The ASC in its second submission suggested that administration is vital to the future of sport.

Administration in all its aspects - coaching, promotion, umpiring, officiating and management is vital to the future of sport (Evidence, p. 1407).

8.32 The ASC then went on to refer to the contribution of the volunteer administrator.

Full time professionalism will complement, but will never replace the volunteer (Evidence, p. 1407).

8.33 The Economic Impact Study by DASETT included a paper, Technical Paper No. 3, which made a number of findings regarding the voluntary sector.

Major findings of the voluntary sector paper indicated that an estimated 1.45 million people provided 165.5 million hours of voluntary work to sport and recreation organisations during 1986/87 valued at \$1.7 million. By comparison, the paid sport and recreation workforce over the same period numbered just 73,000 and worked 150.7 million hours valued at \$1.5 million. As the voluntary sector contributed, at no cost, over half of all hours worked in the provision of sport and recreation goods and services, it was responsible for significant savings for individual sport and recreation participants. The saving per household was estimated at \$330 per annum (Letter, 28 November 1989).

8.34 This contribution by the voluntary sector is to be commended as it represents a real commitment to sport, it also represents a commitment by many families to one of its members. The lack of volunteers was commented on by the ASC.

Many sports administrators report that the greatest single impediment to servicing increased participation is simply the lack of volunteers

and,

sporting bodies throughout Australia report severe strains in attracting, training and retraining volunteers (Evidence, p. 1407).

8.35 It is not just the number of volunteers that is of concern, it is also the skills and the enthusiasm they bring. It is for the full-time professional administrators to pass on the skills and generate the enthusiasm for the benefit of sport. It is unlikely that those skills can be obtained over the kitchen table. They must be learn't.

8.36 Senator Richardson in his statement on sports funding of 21 November 1989 referred to the role of sports administrators:

Administrators not only have to balance the books, but they must give their sport a future, by implementing dynamic development plans, by attracting sponsorship and by ensuring competition.

8.37 He went on to suggest that there is a need for a core of full-time experts to provide specialised administrative skills. The subsidy provided to National Sporting Organisations for the employment of National Executive Directors would be, if justified increased so that the sports could attract high calibre administrators.

8.38 High calibre administrators must be trained not all skills can be learned on the job. A 1987 report on the Professional Development Needs of Sports Administrators in Australia was presented to the ASC by Mr David Hogg. The report discussed the rising standard of sports administration and the fragmented nature of assistance available. In relation to academic training, it suggested:

Educational institutions, particularly some Colleges of Advanced Education and Colleges of Technical and Further Education, are becoming increasingly involved in sports administration. The Canberra College of Advanced Education is currently the only institution offering full degree courses

(at Bachelor and Master level) in sports administration. The Brisbane College of Advanced Education offers an Associate Diploma in Sports Studies, with the option of specialising in administration, and is seeking accreditation for a proposed degree course. Some other institutions offer administration units within sports studies courses.

The role of TAFE Colleges in running courses in sports administration is increasing. In Brisbane, courses for voluntary club administrators are run by the TAFE College on behalf of the Queensland Recreation Council, and in Victoria the possibility of offering such courses through the Victorian TAFE Off-Campus Network is being investigated (Exhibit, No. 87)

8.39 Mr Mahoney of the Bowater Faculty of Business in a paper provided to the Committee (Exhibit No. 96) identified:

eight institutions in the country that have recognisable administration strands or sports management units, but they are clearly not business degrees, specialising in sports management, nor do they claim to be bachelor of applied science degrees or bachelor of arts degrees in sports management. (Evidence, p. 1623).

8.40 According to Mr Mahoney, the course which would be offered by the college did not duplicate an existing course, it is a course in sports management. The response to the course had been encouraging, there were 636 requests for application forms for the 30 places available. Of those requests the majority (70 per cent) were from year 12 students.

8.41 The Australian Society of Sports Administrators has undertaken a number of initiatives to enhance sports administration in Australia.

ASSA produces a National Journal 'Sportsnetwork'; provides an Academic Scholarship and promotes professional development at all levels of sport administration. In addition, each state chapter serves its members by producing state newsletters and conducting courses and seminars to suit specific local needs (Evidence, p. S1458).

8.42 The initiatives taken by ASSA are most welcome, as they should assist administrators to keep up to date on developments. As a further service the ASSA could provide, on a regular basis, details of the courses available on sports administration and perhaps an assessment of them. In any such assessment both the CAS and the ASC should be involved.

The Committee recommends that:

the Australian Sports Commission in co-operation with the Confederation of Australian Sport and the Australian Society of Sports Administrators publish and regularly update details of sports administration courses.

CHAPTER 9

ACCOUNTABILITY

Introduction

9.1 The Committee in its first report recommended increased funding for sport. That recommendation has been accepted. The increase in funding is not without constraints, with that funding comes accountability, accountability to the Australian taxpayer who provides those funds.

9.2 This was acknowledged by Mr Phil King in his concluding comment to the subcommittee:

I think accountability has to become an issue
(Evidence, p. 138).

National Sporting Organisations

9.3 In his 21 August 1989 statement, the Minister referred to the role of National Sporting Organisations (NSO's) and announced that assistance to such NSO's would be increased by \$12.6 million over the four years. In 1988-89 \$7.2 million had been provided and this is to be increased to \$11.1 million for 1989-90. Funds are provided for:

- . employment of personnel - administrative and coaching
- . coaching development projects

- . travel to international competition overseas
- . hosting of international competition in Australia
- . attendance at international meetings
- . development projects, especially for children and women
- . elite training projects

(DASETT Explanatory Notes, p. 48).

9.4 In the statement the Minister also referred to efficiency reviews to be undertaken by the Sports Commission of the organisational structure and management of national sporting organisations. The Minister went on to announce that where necessary independent management consultants would be involved and key sports will be targeted initially.

9.5 A number of the sporting organisations that appeared before the Committee referred to the difficulties in the national organisations.

It may be argued that, in the past, many sporting organisations have been operated in an amateurish and unproductive way (Evidence, p. S691).

Some are close to bankruptcy and others are quite well off (Evidence, p. 823).

9.6 The ASSA referred to the need for careful monitoring of government funding. It suggested:

Such monitoring procedures need to be directed at both public institutions and individual sporting organizations. The current practice of the ASC staff undertaking brief interviews with NSOS (sometimes 1 hour or less), and not actively pursuing sparse or incomplete Development Plans from NSOS should be reviewed and become more thorough (Evidence, p. S1457).

The Committee would expect that the proposed reviews should be more than one hour interviews.

9.7 The Committee supports the proposal to conduct the efficiency reviews. Such reviews could also provide useful information and guidance to other sports.

The Committee recommends that:

the results of the efficiency reviews of the national sporting organisations be included in the annual report of the Australian Sports Commission.

9.8 The Committee acknowledges the contribution each athlete is making to his or her own chosen sport, not only to ones own participation but also to the development of the sport. There has been some discussion about the contribution of capitation fees in comparison with government grants.

we found from closer examination of annual financial statements and so on, that all the money was doing was allowing capitation fees to stay at the same rate as three, four or five years ago. So the impact of those moneys going in at the participation level was quite questionable in terms of a limited resource allocation from our Department (Evidence, p. 491).

9.9 In an assessment for Commonwealth funding consideration needs to be given to the extent to which sportspeople are prepared to make a financial commitment to their own sport through capitation fees. The Government can make a contribution but it must not be the only nor dominant contribution.

The Committee recommends that:

the Australian Sports Commission in considering grants to the National Sporting Organisations take into account the amount contributed by way of capitation fees and unless there are special circumstances any increase in Australian Sports Commission grants be matched by an increase in the capitation fee.

The Australian Sports Commission

9.10 The objectives of the ASC are set out in the Act which established the combined former Institute of Sport and Sports Commission. The extracts from the Act are set out below:

Objects

6. (1) The objects of the establishment of the Commission are:

- (a) to provide leadership in the development of sport in Australia;
- (b) to encourage increased participation and improved performance by Australians in sport;
- (c) to provide resources, services and facilities to enable Australians to pursue and achieve excellence in sport while also furthering their educational and vocational skills and other aspects of their personal development;
- (d) to improve the sporting abilities of Australians generally through the improvement of the standard of sports coaches;
- (e) to foster co-operation in sport between Australia and other countries through the provision of access to resources, services and facilities related to sport; and
- (f) to encourage the private sector to contribute to the funding of sport to supplement assistance by the Commonwealth
(Australian Sports Commission Act, 1989).

9.11 The explanatory notes for DASETT to the 1989-90 budget papers summarises the ASC objective as:

To assist the efficient and effective development of sport at all levels via an uniform sports system (DASETT Explanatory Notes, p. 39).

And notes that the ASC seeks to achieve its objectives through a broad program structure. The proposed outlays and staffing for each program are set out in the table below.

Table 10

Australian Sports Commission -

Resources Summary 1989-90

| | 1989-90 | |
|--|---------|-------------|
| | \$m | Staff years |
| Sports - Australian Institute of Sport | 32.8 | 41.4 |
| - Sports Development and Participation | | |
| Sports Science, Medicine and Research | 3.7 | 26.8 |
| Facilities | 5.2 | 34.0 |
| Marketing and Public Relations (including Australian Sports Foundation) | (0.1) | 8.8 |
| National Sports Information Centre | 0.7 | 7 |
| National Sports Facilities Program | 0.8 | 0 |
| Corporate Services | 2.8 | 57.1 |

Source:

DASETT Explanatory Notes, 1989-90, p. 40

9.12 Each of the seven programs has set objectives against which performance can be measured. The Sports Development and Participation Program is in turn made up of eight program elements. There is an outline of each program element a comment on program performance for 1988-89 and the outlook for 1989-90. The outlook for 1989-90 indicates the priority areas.

9.13 The explanatory notes provide a great deal of information on the ASC, its past performance and future objectives. How well it has performed is dependent on how performance is measured. The issue of performance indicators was raised at the Senate Estimates hearing on 28 September 1989. At those hearings it was acknowledged that satisfactory indicators have not been developed.

I think it is probably fair to say we have not developed very satisfactory indicators to date (Estimates Hansard, p. D17).

and,

There are a range of indicators that are being used at the moment, but we need to organise the information in a more categorised and systematised way (Estimates Hansard, p. D17).

9.14 In response to a question on what was meant by sporting excellence, it was suggested that 'excellent sportsmen tend to be winners' and:

... being successful at the higher level, at the elite athlete level, and winning medals, if you like. At the lower level it means encouraging the greater participation at the highest level possible (Estimates Hansard, p. D19).

9.15 The ASC will be assessed by the general public on the success of the athletes identified with it, and by its programs. For particular athletes it will probably be a world ranking, while for programs aimed at participation, the participation rate.

9.16 The ASC has objectives set out in its Act; and is accountable to the Parliament for the funds allocated to it to achieve those objectives. The progress in achieving those objectives should be recorded in the Annual Report of the ASC.

The Committee recommends that:

the Australian Sports Commission include in its Annual Report the progress made in achieving its objectives as set out in the Australian Sports Commission Act.

Model for Sport Development

9.17 The Committee in its first report adopted the accepted model of sport development. The model is set out at page 3 of the report. In commenting on the model, Mr Nunan of the South Australian Sports Institute (SASI) suggested:

it is very difficult to give accountability to a Government unless you have some sort of base model and therefore some base measurement to use to suggest that the dollar and cent that we put in from a government perspective is having some or creating some impact (Evidence, p. 490).

9.18 The Committee considers that the model could also be applied to the ASC and that any assessment of performance could be based on that model.

9.19 The SASI made specific reference to the model in its determining of funding. SASI focus is on the levels above participation. It found:

a lot of the activities ... all of a sudden find that there is not much happening above the level of participation in their activity. The consequence is that instead of the Government supporting some 70 odd in this state, we find ourselves focusing in on - a much smaller number. At the moment the focus is approximately 26 (Evidence, p. 491).

9.20 Earlier at paragraph 5.10 the Committee referred to comments by Mr H Elliott on his efforts to reduce the number of sports receiving grants. Australian Swimming Inc. claimed:

the Government, perhaps, is trying to spread itself too thin, trying to do too much for too many sports, instead of targeting those sports that can be successful, giving them an opportunity to be successful (Evidence, p. 697).

9.21 By contrast, Mr Hartung of the CAS suggested:

In my view the taxpayer gets a darned good return in many respects for his or her subsidisation of the sporting community (Evidence, p. 824).

9.22 There is little doubt that many Australians would agree with all of those sentiments. Many Australians share in the achievements of Australia's elite athletes and benefit from a healthy lifestyle. However, there are accountability requirements for the government funds and sport is not exempt from them.

9.23 The objectives of the ASC are set out in the 1989 Act. In its Annual Report it must set out the resources it has committed to each objective, the results expected to be achieved from commitment of those resources and in turn the results achieved. Just as each athlete is judged on performance so will the Australian Sports Commission be held accountable for its performance in meeting its objectives.



Stephen Martin, MP
Chairman

December 1989

APPENDIX I

LIST OF SUBMISSIONS

| Submission No | Person/Organisation/Date | Evidence Page No |
|---------------|--|------------------|
| 1 | Mr J Sheedy J&K Sheedy Sports Consultants 14 November 1988 | S 2 |
| 2 | Mr R Menzies undated | S 23 |
| 3 | Mr J R Moore 14 November 1988 | S 27 |
| 4 | Doctors R D Traill & J R Clough Canberra College of Advanced Education 16 November 1988 | S 28 |
| 5 | Mr D Huxley undated | S 29 |
| 6 | Ms B Lamb Public Communications Consultant Women's Sport Promotion Unit Australian Sports Commission 16 November 1988 | S 32 |
| 7 | Mr P Riggs Director of Programs and Resources The Australian Council for Health, Physical Education and Recreation Inc (ACHPER) 16 November 1988 | S 36 |
| 8 | Australian Sports Commission/ Australian Institute of Sport 21 November 1988 | S 38 |
| 9 | Ms J D Harrison Assistant Secretary Sport and Recreation Branch Department of the Arts, Sports, the Environment, Tourism and Territories 21 November 1988 | S 81 |

| Submission No | Person/Organisation/Date | Evidence Page No |
|---------------|---|------------------|
| 10 | Mr P Markey 18 November 1988 | S 88 |
| 11 | Mr R Masters Chairman Children in Sport Australian Sports Commission/ Australian Institute of Sport 17 November 1988 | S 89 |
| 12 | Mr R J Hopper Executive Director Sports Federation of Victoria Inc 22 November 1988 | S 90 |
| 13 | Mr P Shinnick Chief Executive Officer Little Athletics Association of NSW 16 November 1988 | S 99 |
| 14 | Doctors R D Traill & J R Clough Canberra College of Advanced Education undated | S 102 |
| 15 | Mr T L Sanders National Executive Director Australian Sports Medicine Federation Ltd 21 November 1988 | S 108 |
| 16 | Mr K B Giles November 1988 | S 116 |
| 17 | Mr D Cameron Assistant Coach Water Polo Program Australian Institute of Sport 28 November 1988 | S 126 |
| 18 | Mr G Mitchell National Development Manager Australian Rugby Football League Ltd 21 November 1988 | S 140 |
| 19 | Mr G May Honorary Secretary New South Wales Junior Hockey Association 21 November 1988 | S 144 |
| 20 | Ms Janice Crosswhite 28 November 1988 | S 146 |

| Submission No | Person/Organisation/Date | Evidence Page No |
|---------------|--|------------------|
| 21 | Ms A Isaacs ACT Co-ordinator AUSSIE SPORTS Program Australian Sports Commission 1 December 1988 | S 148 |
| 22 | Mr G Hartung 2 December 1988 | S 152 |
| 23 | Dr A D Roberts National Vice-President ACHPER 29 November 1988 | S 161 |
| 24 | Mr P A Tahmindjis 4 November 1988 | S 172 |
| 25 | Mr W Johnson General Secretary Federation of Parents and Citizens Association of NSW 1 December 1988 | S 175 |
| 26 | Mr K Eadie 29 November 1988 | S 180 |
| 27 | Dr I Bennett Chief Executive 'Life. Be in it' Australia 28 November 1988 | S 181 |
| 28 | Dr A D Roberts Head, Centre for Sports Studies Canberra College of Advanced Education 5 December 1988 | S 183 |
| 29 | Mr R J P Marks 2 December 1988 | S 198 |
| 30 | Mr M Aitken Executive Director West Australian Pistol Association Inc 2 December 1988 | S 203 |
| 31 | Mr Forbes Carlile, MBE Master Coach (Swimming) Forbes and Ursula Carlile Swimming Organisation 4 December 1988 | S 206 |

| Submission No | Person/Organisation/Date | Evidence Page No |
|------------------|---|---------------------|
| 32 | Mr D Robertson National Executive Director Softball Australia 6 December 1988 | S 217 |
| 33 | Ms B Simmons Executive Director ACHPER (NSW) 9 December 1988 | S 221 |
| 34 | Dr I Bennett Secretary, Executive Committee Australian Alliance for Physical Activity and Lifestyle 7 December 1988 | S 232 |
| 35 | Ms N Dix National Executive/Administrative Officer All Australia Netball Association Ltd 9 December 1988 | S 234 |
| 36 | Mr L Rauert Executive Director Australian Schools Sport Council 8 December 1988 | S 238 |
| 37 | Mr R Aggiss Head Coach Mens Hockey Australian Institute of Sport 1 December 1988 | S 242 |
| 38 | Mr P L Brettell Director of Coaching and Technical Services The Jubilee Sports Centre, Hong Kong 24 November 1988 | S 245 |
| 39 | Mr N FitzGerald NSW AUSSIE SPORT Co-ordinator 12 December 1988 | S 266 |
| 40 | Ms B Hosking Executive Officer ACHPER (SA) 15 December 1988 | S 269 |
| 41 | Mr P Riggs Director, Programs and Resources ACHPER 14 December 1988 | S 272 |

| Submission No | Person/Organisation/Date | Evidence Page No |
|------------------|---|---------------------|
| 42 | Mr K Kirby President Australian Korfball Association Inc undated | S 304 |
| 43 | Mr B H Durston Honorary Secretary Amateur Rowing Association of Western Australia December 1988 | S 305 |
| 44 | Ms S Markham 4 January 1989 | S 308 |
| 45 | Mr A Hurley Head Basketball Coach Australian Institute of Sport 22 December 1988 | S 310 |
| 46 | North Eastern BOCCE Association 28 December 1988 | S 321 |
| 47 | Mr F Potts 3 January 1989 | S 322 |
| 48 | Mr B L Hunt Chief Executive Officer Tobacco Institute of Australia Ltd 10 January 1989 | S 324 |
| 49 | Mr O M White Management Consultant for Advance Australia Sport 1 January 1989 | S 335 |
| 50 | Mr A E Dyster Secretary Rothmans Foundation 16 December 1988 | S 363 |
| 51 | Mr R Pannell General Manager Australian Athletic Union 9 January 1989 | S 367 |
| 52 | Brisbane City Council undated | S 370 |
| 53 | Queensland State Government undated | S 389 |

| Submission No | Person/Organisation/Date | Evidence Page No |
|---------------|--|------------------|
| 54 | Dr I Jobling University of Queensland | S 413 |
| | Mr D Keating Queensland Manager Australian Institute of Sport undated | S 413 |
| 55 | Mr L and Mrs B Armstrong undated | S 419 |
| 56 | The Illawarra Academy of Sport 17 January 1989 | S 428 |
| 57 | New South Wales Department of Sport, Recreation and Racing January 1989 | S 442 |
| 58 | Mr H R Ritchie Assistant Secretary Australian Sport Aviation Council January 1989 | S 456 |
| 59 | Mr B McMillian and Mr M Daws Tennis Australia 13 January 1989 | S 503 |
| 60 | Ms A Dwyer 10 January 1989 | S 505 |
| 61 | Mr M Aitken Executive Director Western Australian Sports Federation 17 January 1989 | S 507 |
| 62 | Mr F C Horsley 4 January 1989 | S 526 |
| 63 | Mr W R Puckering 5 January 1989 | S 529 |
| 64 | Mr G Brien Executive Director Queensland Cancer Fund 9 January 1989 | S 532 |
| 65 | Mr I Chesterman Director SPORTCOM Sports Marketing Consultants 6 January 1989 | S 534 |

| Submission No | Person/Organisation/Date | Evidence Page No |
|---------------|--|------------------|
| 66 | Dr B Elliott Chairman Western Australian Institute of Sport 13 January 1989 | S 536 |
| 67 | Ms C J Roe Honorary Secretary Non-Smokers Movement of Western Australia Inc 22 January 1989 | S 554 |
| 68 | Ms M Little President The Australian Sport and Recreation Association for People with an Intellectual Disability (AUSRAPID) undated | S 564 |
| 69 | Mr G R Clack President/Parents for Gymnastics Inc 25 January 1989 | S 570 |
| 70 | Dr A Coles Chairman Executive Australian Alliance for Physical Activity and Lifestyle 12 January 1989 | S 581 |
| 71 | Hon D Dale, MLA Minister for Health and Community Services Northern Territory Government 30 December 1988 | S 583 |
| 72 | Mr M Stewart-Weeks 23 January 1989 | S 599 |
| 73 | Mr J Fuhrmann Acting Director Ministry of Sport and Recreation Western Australian Government 2 February 1989 | S 607 |
| 74 | Mr R C Hemery, JP Honorary Secretary/Treasurer Western Australian Olympic Council 2 February 1989 | S 630 |
| 75 | Mr R Poke National Executive Director Australian Rowing Council Inc 31 January 1989 | S 636 |

| Submission No | Person/Organisation/Date | Evidence Page No |
|------------------|---|---------------------|
| 76 | Mr C McLatchey Executive Director Australian Swimming Inc 30 January 1989 | S 647 |
| 77 | Ms D Edman Women in Sport Program Coordinator Australian Sports Commission 2 February 1989 | S 717 |
| 78 | Miss P Browne Executive Director Australian Gymnastic Federation 31 January 1989 | S 730 |
| 79 | Mr C Rose 26 January 1989 | S 744 |
| 80 | Ms A O'Byrne Convenor National Women's Consultative Council January 1989 | S 746 |
| 81 | Mr P Bowman Coordinator of Track and Field Australian Institute of Sport undated | S 748 |
| 82 | Mr P Crosswhite Secretary Australian Sports Commission/ Australian Institute of Sport 6 February 1989 | S 752 |
| 83 | Mr T Naar National Technical Director Australian Volleyball Federation undated | S 776 |
| 84 | Mr P Corcoran, OAM Chairman Australian Coaching Council 3 February 1989 | S 810 |
| 85 | Ms M Nagel Executive Officer ACHPER (QLD) 2 February 1989 | S 818 |

| Submission No | Person/Organisation/Date | Evidence Page No |
|------------------|--|---------------------|
| 86 | Mr A T Shaw President Northern Territory Football League Inc 3 February 1989 | S 819 |
| 87 | Mr E W Biggs General Manager National Football League of Australia Ltd 10 February 1989 | S 822 |
| 88 | Mr C A Phillips Executive Director Australian Golf Union Inc 13 February 1989 | S 835 |
| 89 | Hon R T Gray, MHA Premier Tasmanian Government February 1989 | S 837 |
| 90 | Mr B Roe General Manager 1990 World Rowing Championships 14 February 1989 | S 857 |
| 91 | Mr K M Brown Director Department of Sport, Recreation and Racing NSW State Government 9 February 1989 | S 865 |
| 92 | Mr J Fuhrmann Acting Director Ministry of Sport and Recreation Western Australian Government 3 February 1989 | S 883 |
| 93 | Mr J Purnell Manager, Marketing and Public Relations Australian Institute of Sport 9 February 1989 | S 900 |
| 94 | Mr J F Pilbeam Administrator Australian Deaf Sports Federation Ltd 16 February 1989 | S 927 |

| Submission No | Person/Organisation/Date | Evidence Page No |
|---------------|---|------------------|
| 95 | Mr A Mitchell National Coaching Director Australian Yachting Federation Inc 17 February 1989 | S 932 |
| 96 | Mr M Soust Australian Executive Director Australian Ski Federation 17 February 1989 | S 935 |
| 97 | Ms S O'Dea Senior Mistress Physical Education Gawler High School (Mother of Lisa Martin) 30 January 1989 | S 940 |
| 98 | Mr J C Ostermeyer National Executive Director Australian Table Tennis Association Inc 31 January 1989 | S 945 |
| 99 | Mr K M Brown Director Department of Sport, Recreation and Racing 27 February 1989 | S 988 |
| 100 | ACHPER (ACT) January 1989 | S 1010 |
| 101 | Ms Julie Draper National Sports Research Co-ordinator National Sports Research Program Australian Sports Commission February 1989 | S 1013 |
| 102 | Mr R J Fordham Executive Director Australian Football Union Ltd 1 March 1989 | S 1017 |
| 103 | Mr Ron Balnave A/Head Department of Biological Sciences Cumberland College of Health Sciences 8 March 1989 | S 1072 |
| 104 | Mrs B Slotemaker de Bruine National Coaching Director Australian Squash Rackets Association Inc 3 April 1989 | S 1077 |

| Submission No | Person/Organisation/Date | Evidence Page No |
|------------------|---|---------------------|
| 105 | Mr Roy Cornell President Australian Modern Pentathlon Union 7 April 1989 | S 1091 |
| 106 | Philip Morris (Australia) Limited April 1989 | S 1094 |
| 107 | Mr Raymond Cher BOCCE Federation of Australia 13 March 1989 | S 1103 |
| 108 | Dr Alan Shroot President Canberra ASH Inc 23 May 1989 | S 1105 |
| 109 | Hon J Cain, MP Premier of Victoria 31 May 1989 | S 1131 |
| 110 | Hon Dr N Blewett, MP Minister for Community Services and Health 5 April 1989 | S 1145 |
| 111 | Mr Graeme Brien Executive Director Queensland Cancer Fund 28 June 1989 | S 1148 |
| 112 | Mr Peter Markey 4 July 1989 | S 1199 |
| 113 | Ministry of Sport and Recreation Western Australia 5 July 1989 | S 1240 |
| 114 | Ms C J Roe Honorary Secretary Non Smokers Movement of Western Australia Inc 27 June 1989 | S 1246 |
| 115 | Australian Council on Smoking and Health Western Australia July 1989 | S 1258 |
| 116 | National Heart Foundation of Australia Western Australian Division 5 July 1989 | S 1267 |

| Submission No | Person/Organisation/Date | Evidence Page No |
|---------------|---|------------------|
| 117 | Mr David Bacon Manager, Public Affairs W D & H O Wills (Australia) Limited June 1989 | S 1270 |
| 118 | Mr W R Clark General Manager, Corporate Affairs AMATIL Limited 27 June 1989 | S 1323 |
| 119 | Mr Frank Gardner Benson & Hedges Racing June 1989 | S 1345 |
| 120 | Mr Jeff Barrow Director Coaching Victoria Water Polo Inc 16 May 1989 | S 1374 |
| 121 | Mr Noel J Southey Confederation of Australian Motor Sport 21 July 1989 | S 1350 |
| 122 | Mr P Francis Corporate Affairs Director Philip Morris (Australia) Limited | S 1366 |
| 123 | Ms Josephine V Anwin President ACHPER (VIC) 25 July 1989 | S 1380 |
| 124 | Mr Alan J Vessey General Secretary Australian Soccer Federation 29 May 1989 | S 1384 |
| 125 | Mr Ian H Granland Chief Executive NSW Australian Football League 17 July 1989 | S 1387 |
| 126 | Mr William R Widerberg Chairman Australian Associated Brewers 27 July 1989 | S 1390 |

| Submission No | Person/Organisation/Date | Evidence Page No |
|---------------|---|------------------|
| 127 | Alcohol Advisory Council of Western Australia Inc (and Alcohol Advisory Council Research Fund) 27 June 1989 | S 1395 |
| 128 | Mr Perry Crosswhite Acting Executive Director Australian Sports Commission 1 August 1989 | S 1400 |
| 129 | Ms Heather Reid National Executive Director Australian Women's Soccer Federation 1 August 1989 | S 1428 |
| 130 | Mr Dean Moore Executive Director Confederation of Australian Sport 3 August 1989 | S 1435 |
| 131 | Mr John D Dedrick, OAM Managing Director John Dedrick Pty Ltd 28 July 1989 | S 1449 |
| 132 | Mr Ray Norman Secretary Department of Health and Community Services August 1989 | S 1452 |
| 133 | Ms Karin Sheedy Acting Secretary Australian Society of Sports Administrators 14 August 1989 | S 1457 |
| 134 | Mr J G Busch Executive Director Ministry of Sport and Recreation Western Australian Government 11 August 1989 | S 1461 |
| 135 | Ms Sue Brodie QLD AUSSIE SPORTS Co-ordinator August 1989 | S 1463 |
| 136 | Mr P Alexander Director of Industry Affairs Rothmans of Pall Mall (Australia) Limited 17 August 1989 | S 1469 |

| Submission No | Person/Organisation/Date | Evidence Page No |
|---------------|--|------------------|
| 137 | Mrs Maxine Crouch Executive Officer Loddon Campaspe Sports Assembly Inc 28 August 1989 | S 1480 |
| 138 | Dr T J Bergin National Executive Director The Australian Recreational and Sport Fishing Confederation 4 September 1989 | S 1483 |
| 139 | Mr Carl Vagg 8 September 1989 | S 1491 |
| 140 | Mr G R Potts Acting First Assistant Secretary Taxation Policy Division Department of Treasury 24 October 1989 | S 1498 |
| 141 | Mr Henry Daigle Sports Administrator Auto Cycle Council of Australia 23 October 1989 | S 1500 |
| 142 | Mr D L Richards Chief Executive Australian Cricket Board 8 November 1989 | S 1501 |
| 143 | Professor Sir Gustav Nossal Chairman Victorian Health Promotion Foundation November 1989 | S 1511 |
| 144 | Mr E Banks Executive Director MLC Junior Sports Foundation 3 November 1989 | S 1520 |
| 145 | Mr I H Loxton Loxton Recreation Consultants Pty Ltd 14 November 1989 | S 1531 |
| 146 | Mr Jeff Martin 69 Kent Street ASCOT VALE | |

| Submission No | Person/Organisation/Date | Evidence Page No |
|------------------|--|---------------------|
| 147 | Mr S Arnaudon Assistant Secretary Sport and Recreation Branch Department of the Arts, Sport, the Environment Tourism and Territories 28 November 1989 | |
| 148 | Mr T Slater First Assistant Secretary Health Advancement Division Department of Community Services and Health 6 December 1989 | |
| 149 | Mr J Arthur Director Drugs Policy Section Department of Community Services and Health 13 December 1989 | |

APPENDIX II

LIST OF WITNESSES

| Names of Witnesses | Date(s) of Appearance | Page No of Transcript |
|--|----------------------------------|-----------------------|
| All Australia Netball Association | | |
| Ms N C Dix National Executive Director | 2 August 1989 | 1455-1474 |
| Mrs M Pewtress President | 2 August 1989 | 1455-1474 |
| Mrs L G Waugh Treasurer | 2 August 1989 | 1455-1474 |
| Australian Athletic Union | | |
| Mr R Pannell General Manager | 7 February 1989 | 716-741 |
| Australian Associated Brewers | | |
| Mr J L Stock Executive Director | 2 August 1989 | 1401-1417 |
| Mr W R Widerberg Chairman | 2 August 1989 | 1401-1417 |
| Australian Capital Territory Administration | | |
| Mr P Conway Manager Office of Sport, Recreation and Racing | 7 September 1989 | 1543-1556 |
| Mr T Morris Executive Office of Sport, Recreation and Racing | 7 September 1989 | 1543-1556 |
| Australian Commonwealth Games Association Inc | | |
| Mr A Tunstall Secretary-General | 18 January 1989 2 August 1989 | 431-451 1475-1482 |

| Names of Witnesses | Date(s) of Appearance | Page No of Transcript |
|---|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| Australian Council for Health, Physical Education and Recreation Inc | | |
| Dr A Colvin Vice-President | 1 February 1989 | 507-523 |
| Mr L Cowell National Executive Director | 1 February 1989 | 507-523 |
| Dr E M Murphy National President | 1 February 1989 | 507-523 |
| Ms H Oldenhove National Physical Education Coordinator | 1 February 1989 | 507-523 |
| Australian Council on Smoking and Health | | |
| Ms R E Shean Director | 5 July 1989 | 1128-1150 |
| Australian Cricket Board | | |
| Mr G Halbish General Manager | 9 November 1989 | 1595-1617 |
| Mr D L Richards Chief Executive | 9 November 1989 | 1595-1617 |
| Australian Hockey Association | | |
| Mr C Davies Captain National Hockey Team | 2 February 1989 | 557-586 |
| Australian Institute of Sports/Australian Sports Commission | | |
| Mr R J Aggiss Head Coach Mens Hockey (WA) | 2 February 1989 | 557-586 |
| Mr S Bannan Assistant Coach Cycling (SA) | 1 February 1989 | 524-547 |

| Names of Witnesses | Date(s) of Appearance | Page No of Transcript |
|---|--|--|
| Mr P J Bowman Coordinator Track and Field | 7 February 1989 | 792-809 |
| Mr P Crosswhite Acting General Manager | 21 November 1988 18 January 1989 8 February 1989 16 June 1989 | 18-57 404-430 830-872 957-986 |
| Mr D J A Clark Head Coach Rugby (QLD) | 16 January 1989 | 316-329 |
| Mr M D D'arcy Acting Manager Sports Participation Section | 7 February 1989 16 June 1989 | 761-777 957-986 |
| Ms D Edman Secretary of the Women's Sport Promotion Unit | 7 February 1989 16 June 1989 | 777-791 957-986 |
| Mr S N Foley Head Coach Diving (QLD) | 16 January 1989 | 316-329 |
| Mr B Flynn Administration Manager (SA) | 1 February 1989 | 524-547 |
| Mr B Glencross Head Coach Australian Women's Hockey (WA) | 2 February 1989 | 557-586 |
| Mr R G Harvey Deputy Chairman | 21 November 1988 8 February 1989 16 June 1989 | 18-57 830-872 957-986 |
| Mr E A Harris Chairman | 18 January 1989 | 404-430 |
| Mr R Hobson Assistant Director Corporate Services | 21 November 1988 8 February 1989 | 18-57 830-872 |
| Mr G Hunt Head Coach Squash | 21 November 1988 | 18-57 |
| Mr A Hurley Head Coach Basketball | 21 November 1988 | 18-57 |

| Names of Witnesses | Date(s) of Appearance | Page No of Transcript |
|--|-------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Mr D Keating Manager (QLD) | 16 January 1989 | 316-329 |
| Mr R J Masters Board Member | 7 February 1989 | 761-777 |
| Mr S J McGlede Olympic Cyclist (SA) | 1 February 1989 | 524-547 |
| Mr G M Neiwand Olympic Cyclist (SA) | 1 February 1989 | 524-547 |
| Mr K N Norris Acting Manager Sport Development Section | 16 June 1989 | 957-986 |
| Ms H Oldenhove Program Consultant Sports Development Section | 16 June 1989 | 957-986 |
| Mrs M Pewtress Commissioner | 7 February 1989 | 777-791 |
| Mr J Potter Head Coach Cricket (SA) | 1 February 1989 16 June 1989 | 524-547 965-986 |
| Dr R Smith Acting Director | 21 November 1988 8 February 1989 | 18-57 830-872 |
| Mr P R Spence Assistant Coach Cricket (SA) | 1 February 1989 | 524-547 |
| Dr R Telford Principal Sports Scientist (SA) | 21 November 1988 | 18-57 |
| Mr D B V Walsh Head Coach Cycling (SA) | 1 February 1989 | 524-547 |
| Ms Y L Williams Program Manager Aussie Sports Program | 16 June 1989 | 957-986 |

| Names of Witnesses | Date(s) of Appearance | Page No of Transcript |
|---|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| Australian Olympic Federation | | |
| Mr J D Coates Vice President | 25 November 1988 | 61-89 |
| Mr P Coles Secretary-General | 25 November 1988 | 61-89 |
| Mr G J Henke Vice President | 25 November 1988 | 61-89 |
| Mr J F Howson Executive Member | 25 November 1988 | 61-89 |
| Australian Rowing Council Inc | | |
| Mr R A Poke Executive Director | 7 February 1989 | 742-760 |
| Australian Rugby Football League Ltd | | |
| Mr R A Abbott General Manager | 2 August 1989 | 1418-1440 |
| Mr G J Mitchell Development Manager | 2 August 1989 | 1418-1440 |
| Australian Rugby Football Union | | |
| Mr R J Fordham Executive Director | 2 August 1989 | 1441-1454 |
| Mr L J Howard Honorary Treasurer | 2 August 1989 | 1441-1454 |
| Australian Sport and Recreation Association for People with an Intellectual Disability | | |
| Mrs M T Little President | 1 February 1989 | 548-554 |

| Names of Witnesses | Date(s) of Appearance | Page No of Transcript |
|---|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| Australian Swimming Inc | | |
| Mr J T Devitt Coordinator Overseas Planning Committee | 7 February 1989 | 688-715 |
| Mr T Gathercole, AM Coaching Coordinator Board Member | 7 February 1989 | 688-715 |
| Mr C McLatchey Executive Director | 7 February 1989 | 688-715 |
| Mr D M Talbot, OBE Swimming Coach | 7 February 1989 | 688-715 |
| Australian Women's Cricket Council | | |
| Ms L A Morling Director | 25 July 1989 | 1248-1265 |
| Mr R J Sneddon National Executive Director | 25 July 1989 | 1248-1265 |
| Auto Cycle Council of Australia | | |
| Mr D W Hiddle Councillor | 9 November 1989 | 1578-1594 |
| Australian Women's Hockey Association | | |
| Mrs E C Clement Vice Captain Australian Women's Hockey Team | 2 February 1989 | 557-585 |
| Mrs S L Patmore Player Australian Women's Hockey Team | 2 February 1989 | 557-585 |
| Bowater Faculty of Business Victotria College | | |
| Mr J W Deane Project Coordinator | 9 November 1989 | 1618-1631 |
| Mr D Mahoney Dean | 9 November 1989 | 1618-1631 |

| Names of Witnesses | Date(s) of Appearance | Page No of Transcript |
|--|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| Brisbane City Council | | |
| Mr F C Smith Director of Recreation | 16 January 1989 | 268-275 |
| Canberra College of Advanced Education | | |
| Dr J R Clough Principal Lecturer School of Education | 28 November 1988 | 202-221 |
| Dr R D Traill Head School of Education | 28 November 1988 | 202-221 |
| Confederation of Australian Sport | | |
| Mr J E Barry President | 25 November 1988 | 90-113 |
| Mr G J Daly Director | 25 November 1988 | 90-113 |
| Mr G J Hartung Vice President | 31 August 1989 | 1517-1540 |
| Mr D A Moore Executive Director | 31 August 1989 | 1517-1540 |
| Confederation of Australian Motor Sport | | |
| Mr N J Southey Commercial Manager | 25 July 1989 | 1233-1247 |
| Department of the Arts, Sport, the Environment, Tourism and Territories | | |
| Ms J Harrison Assistant Secretary Sport and Recreation Branch | 21 November 1988 | 3-17 |
| Ms E A Reynolds Director Sports Policy and Research Section | 21 November 1988 | 3-17 |

| Names of Witnesses | Date(s) of Appearance | Page No of Transcript |
|---|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| Department of Community Services and Health | | |
| Dr T Adams Chief Medical Adviser | 16 June 1989 | 931-956 |
| Mr T Carroll Acting Deputy Campaign Manager The Drug Offensive | 16 June 1989 | 931-956 |
| Ms J M Ross Acting Assistant Secretary Drugs of Dependence Branch | 16 June 1989 | 931-956 |
| Illawarra Academy of Sport | | |
| Mr G Anderson Administrative Director | 17 January 1989 | 334-354 |
| Mr T F Penrose Deputy Chairman | 17 January 1989 | 334-354 |
| Dr F Pyke Board Member | 17 January 1989 | 334-354 |
| Mr I Richardson Treasurer | 17 January 1989 | 334-354 |
| Mr E W Tobin Chairman | 17 January 1989 | 334-354 |
| Mr B Weir Vice-President | 17 January 1989 | 334-354 |
| 'Life. Be in it' Australia | | |
| Dr I C Bennett Chief Executive Officer | 25 July 1989 | 1172-1185 |
| National Football League of Australia | | |
| Mr E B Biggs General Manager | 25 July 1989 | 1289-1308 |
| Mr T A Sullivan National Co-ordinator | 25 July 1989 | 1289-1308 |
| Mr R J Warren National Director of Coaching | 25 July 1989 | 1289-1308 |

| Names of Witnesses | Date(s) of Appearance | Page No of Transcript |
|---|----------------------------------|-----------------------|
| National Motorcycle Consultants Pty Ltd | | |
| Mr J E Butler Ex-Director | 9 November 1989 | 1664-1674 |
| Mr D K Codognotto Director | 9 November 1989 | 1664-1674 |
| New South Wales Department of Health | | |
| Dr M MacAvoy Director Directorate of the Drug Offensive | 2 August 1989 | 1323-1344 |
| New South Wales Department of Sport, Recreation and Racing | | |
| Mr K M Brown Director | 18 January 1989 2 August 1989 | 377-403 1323-1344 |
| Mr J Stathers Deputy Director | 18 January 1989 2 August 1989 | 377-403 1323-1344 |
| Non-Smokers Movement of Western Australian Inc | | |
| Dr P N Le Souef Representative | 5 July 1989 | 1109-1127 |
| Ms C J Roe Honourary Secretary | 5 July 1989 | 1109-1127 |
| Northern Territory Department of Health and Community Services | | |
| Mr R J Norman Secretary | 4 July 1989 | 988-1018 |
| Mr P B Ritchie Program Manager Major Events Office of Sport and Recreation | 4 July 1989 | 988-1018 |
| Mr S G Whitten Facility Development Officer Office of Sport and Recreation | 4 July 1989 | 988-1018 |

| Names of Witnesses | Date(s) of Appearance | Page No of Transcript |
|---|-----------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Northern Territory Football League | | |
| Mr H C Harrison Director | 4 July 1989 | 1036-1057 |
| Philip Morris (Australia) Ltd | | |
| Mr R A Ellis Corporate Relations Manager | 25 July 1989 | 1266-1288 |
| Mr P Francis Director Corporate Affairs | 25 July 1989 | 1266-1288 |
| Mr McGrath Public Affairs Manager | 25 July 1989 | 1266-1288 |
| Private Citizens | | |
| Mr L J & Mrs B A Armstrong Mansfield (QLD) | 16 January 1989 | 276-289 |
| Professor J Bloomfield (WA) | 2 February 1989 | 586-600 |
| Mr H Elliott Black Rock (VIC) | 25 July 1989 | 1154-1171 |
| Mrs D Flintoff-King Moorooduc (VIC) | 25 November 1988 | 114-138 |
| Mr K B Giles Hall (ACT) | 28 November 1988 | 180-201 |
| Mr G N Hartung 24 Farrer Street Braddon (ACT) | 8 February 1989 31 August 1989 | 812-829 1517-1576 |
| Miss M Holland Penshurst (NSW) | 18 January 1989 | 452-474 |
| Mr M Hurst Cladesville (NSW) | 18 January 1989 | 452-474 |
| Mr D Huxley Macgregor Street Deakin (ACT) | 28 November 1988 | 161-179 |

| Names of Witnesses | Date(s) of Appearance | Page No of Transcript |
|--|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| Dr I Jobling St Lucia (QLD) | 16 January 1989 | 316-329 |
| Mr G H Kenny Minyama (QLD) | 16 January 1989 | 300-315 |
| Mr H L Kenny Maroochydore (QLD) | 16 January 1989 | 300-315 |
| Mr P R King Moorooduc | 25 November 1988 | 114-138 |
| Mrs B A Lamb Garran (ACT) | 28 November 1988 | 222-243 |
| Mr M H Lavarch, MP Lawnton (QLD) | 16 January 1989 | 300-315 |
| Mr L V Markham Bellambi (NSW) | 17 January 1989 | 355-364 |
| Miss S Markham Bellambi (NSW) | 17 January 1989 | 355-364 |
| Mr P E Markey Ludmilla (NT) | 4 July 1989 | 1019-1035 |
| Mr R T Powell Auchenflower (QLD) | 16 January 1989 | 290-299 |
| Mr B S Roe Devonport (TAS) | 15 February 1989 | 917-927 |
| Queensland Department of Education, Youth and Sport | | |
| Mr G W Gilbert Director of Sport | 16 January 1989 | 247-267 |
| Rothmans Foundation | | |
| Mr A K Davidson, AM, MBE Executive Director | 2 August 1989 | 1366-1381 |

| Names of Witnesses | Date(s) of Appearance | Page No of Transcript |
|---|-----------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Rothmans of Pall Mall (Australia) Ltd | | |
| Mr P Alexander Director of Industry Affairs | 7 September 1989 | 1557-1576 |
| Mr J D Dedrick Consultant | 7 September 1989 | 1557-1576 |
| Mr J Gonczi Solicitor | 7 September 1989 | 1557-1576 |
| Sports Federation of Victoria Inc | | |
| Mr T Forsyth Finance Director | 25 November 1988 | 139-157 |
| Mr R J Hopper Executive Director | 25 November 1988 | 139-157 |
| Mr K Oaten Deputy Chairman | 25 November 1989 | 139-157 |
| South Australian Department of Recreation and Sport | | |
| Mr G Beltchev Chief Executive Office | 1 February 1989 23 August 1989 | 477-506 1484-1513 |
| South Australian Health Commission | | |
| Ms J L Treadwell Chief Project Officer Public and Environmental Health Division | 23 August 1989 | 1484-1513 |
| South Australian Sports Institute | | |
| Mr M Nunan Director | 1 February 1989 23 August 1989 | 477-506 1484-1513 |
| South Coast Amateur Athletics Association | | |
| Mr R Lautier Branch President | 17 January 1989 | 365-373 |
| Miss V Loomes Regional Director of Coaching | 17 January 1989 | 365-373 |

| Names of Witnesses | Date(s) of Appearance | Page No of Transcript |
|---|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| Tasmanian Department of Sport and Recreation | | |
| Mr M A Peters Assistant Director | 15 February 1989 | 875-895 |
| Mr D Williams Director | 15 February 1989 | 875-895 |
| Tasmanian Institute of Sport | | |
| Professor T Dwyer Chairman | 15 February 1989 | 896-916 |
| Mr R C Mitchell Director | 15 February 1989 | 896-916 |
| Tennis Australia | | |
| Mr M J Daws Administration | 25 July 1989 | 1309-1320 |
| Mr B McMillan Tennis Manager | 25 July 1989 | 1309-1320 |
| Mr B R Tobin President | 25 July 1989 | 1309-1320 |
| Tobacco Institute of Australia | | |
| Mr B Brady Deputy Chief Executive Officer | 2 August 1989 | 1345-1365 |
| Victorian Department of Sport and Recreation | | |
| Dr P J Frost Assistant Director General | 25 July 1989 | 1186-1232 |
| Ms D Parsons Consultant on Women's Issues | 25 July 1989 | 1186-1232 |
| Mr P R Wright Co-ordinator of Sports Development | 25 July 1989 | 1186-1232 |

| Names of Witnesses | Date(s) of Appearance | Page No of Transcript |
|---|---------------------------------|------------------------|
| Victorian Health Promotion Foundation | | |
| Mr R P Casey Board Member | 25 July 1989 | 1186-1232 |
| Ms R Galbally Chief Executive Officer | 25 July 1989 9 November 1989 | 1186-1232 1632-1663 |
| Dr N G Gray Deputy Chairman | 25 July 1989 | 1186-1232 |
| Mr R Oakley Chairman Victorian Football League | 9 November 1989 | 1632-1663 |
| Mr S Papasavas Chairman National Soccer League | 9 November 1989 | 1632-1663 |
| Ms M Scollo Executive Director Victorian Smoking and Health Program | 9 November 1989 | 1632-1663 |
| Hon G G Weideman Board Member | 25 July 1989 9 November 1989 | 1186-1232 1632-1663 |
| W D & H O Wills (Australia) Limited | | |
| Mr D J Bacon Manager Corporate Affairs | 2 August 1989 | 1382-1400 |
| Mr A A Chown Director of Marketing | 2 August 1989 | 1382-1400 |
| Western Australian Institute of Sport | | |
| Dr B C Elliott Chairman | 2 February 1989 | 662-685 |
| Mr W J Foreman Director | 2 February 1989 | 662-685 |

| Names of Witnesses | Date(s) of Appearance | Page No of Transcript |
|---|--------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Western Australian Ministry of Sport and Recreation | | |
| Mr G Brimage Member Coaching Review Committee | 2 February 1989 | 615-626 |
| Mr J G Busch Executive Director | 5 July 1989 | 1061-1092 |
| Mr B Cook Member Coaching Review Committee | 2 February 1989 | 615-626 |
| Mr D Foster Chairman Coaching Review Committee | 2 February 1989 | 615-626 |
| Mr J F Fuhrmann Assistant Director | 2 February 1989 5 July 1989 | 640-661 1061-1092 |
| Mr A H Pereira Consultant Member Coaching Review Committee | 2 February 1989 | 615-626 640-661 |
| Mr P Sharp Senior Consultant Programs | 5 July 1989 | 1061-1092 |
| Western Australian Sports Federation | | |
| Mr M J Aitken Executive Director | 2 February 1989 | 601-614 |
| Mr T Hoad President | 2 February 1989 | 601-614 |
| Mr B Rourke Executive Director | 5 July 1989 | 1093-1108 |
| Western Australian Olympic Council Inc Western Australian Division Australian Commonwealth Games Association Inc | | |
| Mr R C Hemery Hon Secretary-Treasurer | 2 February 1989 | 627-639 |

APPENDIX III

LIST OF EXHIBITS

| Exhibit No | Description |
|---------------|--|
| 1 | Document received from the Little Athletics Association of NSW Inc., entitled '18th Annual Report and Financial Statement 1987/88'. |
| 1A | Document received from the Australian Olympic Federation, in Melbourne on 25 November 1988, entitled 'The Olympic Movement'. |
| 2 | Document received from the Australian Olympic Federation, in Melbourne on 25 November 1988, entitled 'Summary of Interviews Forward Planning Commission Proposed Grants - 1989'. |
| 3 | Document received from the Australian Olympic Federation, in Melbourne on 25 November 1988, entitled 'Forward Planning Grants to Sports Olympiads of 1980, 1984 and 1988'. |
| 4 | Document received from the Australian Olympic Federation, in Melbourne on 25 November 1988, entitled, 'Annual Report 1987'. |
| 5 | Document received from the Australian Olympic Federation, in Melbourne on 25 November 1988, entitled 'The Second Session of the Oceania Olympic Academy in Australia - Australian Institute of Sport Canberra, Australia, January 3-7 1988'. |
| 6 | Document received from the Australian Olympic Federation, in Melbourne on 25 November 1988, entitled 'The Australian Olympian - December 1987'. |
| 7 | Document received from the Australian Olympic Federation, in Melbourne on 25 November 1988, entitled 'The Australian Olympian - September 1988'. |
| 8 | Document received from the Australian Olympic Federation, in Melbourne on 25 November 1988, entitled 'Olympic Games '84 - Los Angeles/ Sarajevo - Official Report and Complete Results'. |

| Exhibit No | Description |
|---------------|---|
| 9 | Document received from the Australian Olympic Federation, in Melbourne on 25 November 1988, entitled 'Strategic Plan for the Participation of the Australian Team at the 1988 Olympic Games in Seoul, South Korea'. |
| 10 | Press clipping received from Doctors Traill and Clough, in Canberra on 28 November 1988, entitled 'Elitism in sport is not cost effective, says NZ expert', Canberra Times dated 27 November 1988. |
| 11 | Document received from Ms B. Lamb, in Canberra on 28 November 1988, entitled 'Suggested bibliography'. |
| 12 | Document received from Ms B. Lamb, in Canberra on 28 November 1988, entitled 'National Sports Registrations'. |
| 13 | Document received from Ms B. Lamb, in Canberra on 28 November 1988, entitled 'Public Communications Strategy'. |
| 14 | Press release received from Ms B. Lamb, in Canberra on 28 November 1988, entitled '\$1m campaign to get more women into sport', British Sports Council dated 17 May 1988. |
| 15 | Document received from Mr P. Brettell, 'Participation to Excellence - An Australian Experience', paper presented by Mr P. Brettell, Director of Coaching and Technical Services, Jubilee Sports Centre to Seminar for Sports Leaders dated Saturday 5 March 1988. |
| 16 | Document received from Mr O. White, 'The Lombardo Foundation Booklet' (attachment to Submission No. 49). |
| 17 | Documents received from the Queensland State Government, in Brisbane on 16 January 1989, entitled 'Sports Assistance in Queensland' and 'Report on the Activities of the Division of Sport - Department of the Arts, National Parks and Sport for the year ended 30th June 1987'. |
| 18 | Document received from the Illawarra Academy of Sport, in Wollongong on 17 January 1989, entitled '1988 Annual Report'. |
| 19 | Document, 'Report to the Minister for Sport, Recreation and Tourism - Interim Committee for the Australian Sports Commission' dated March 1984. |

| Exhibit No | Description |
|---------------|--|
| 20 | Document received from Mr H. Ritchie (attachments to Submission No. 58). |
| 21 | Video tape received from Ms Marie Little, AUSRAPID, in Adelaide on 1 February 1989 entitled 'A Slice of the Action, Sport for People with Disabilities'. |
| 22 | Document received from Ms Marie Little, AUSRAPID, in Adelaide on 1 February 1989, entitled 'World Championships for Mentally Handicapped Persons in Athletics and Swimming'. |
| 23 | Document received from Professor Bloomfield, Chairman AIS, in Perth on 2 February 1989, entitled 'A Case for Additional Funding to Further Develop Sport in Australia'. |
| 24 | Document received from Mr D. Foster, Chairman, Coaching Review Committee, in Perth on 2 February 1989, entitled 'Overview Statement', dated October 1988. |
| 25 | Document received from the Western Australian State Government, in Perth on 2 February 1989, entitled '1987-1988 Annual Report for the Department for Sport and Recreation - Western Australian Government'. |
| 26 | Video tape and brochure received from the Western Australian State Government, in Perth on 2 February 1989, entitled 'Sport Just for Fun'. |
| 27 | Document received from the Western Australian Institute of Sport, in Perth on 2 February 1989, entitled 'Alternative Sporting Models'. |
| 28 | Document received from the Australian Athletic Union, in Canberra on 7 February 1989, entitled 'Government Grants'. |
| 29 | Document received from the Australian Rowing Council, in Canberra on 7 February 1989, entitled 'A Model of Excellence for Australian Rowing'. |
| 30 | Document received from the Australian Rowing Council, in Canberra on 7 February 1989, entitled '1989-1992 Selection Policy'. |

| Exhibit No | Description |
|---------------|---|
| 31 | Sport Promotion Pack received from the Women's Sport Promotion Unit, in Canberra on 7 February 1989. |
| 32 | Australian Sports Science Directory November 1986, received from the ASC on 2 March 1989. |
| 33 | National Sports Research Program, Sports Research Needs 1989, received from the ASC on 2 March 1989. |
| 34 | Second Report on the National Sports Research Program August 1986-June 1988, received from the ASC - 2 March 1989. |
| 35 | <u>Sport and Recreation Act 1972 (Vic.)</u> , Reprinted 4 June 1986 (No. 2) incorporating amendments up to Act No. 42/1986. |
| 36 | <u>Professional Boxing Control Act 1985 (Vic.)</u> , No. 10183. |
| 37 | Professional Boxing Control Regulations (Vic.), Statutory Rules 1986 No. 117. |
| 38 | <u>Martial Arts Control Act 1986 (Vic.)</u> , No. 72 of 1986. |
| 39 | <u>Tobacco Act (Vic.)</u> No. 81 of 1987. |
| 40 | Victorian Health Promotion Foundation 1988 , Annual Report. |
| 41 | Victoria Playing to Win, Sport and Recreation Industries Strategy - Economics initiatives and opportunities for the 1980s, Statement by the Hon. Neil Trezise, MP, Minister for Sport and Recreation. |
| 42 | Victorian Sports Achievement Scheme 1988/89, Application Form, Sport and Recreation Victoria. |
| 43 | Statement by the Department of Community Services and Health dated June 1989. |
| 44 | Health or Tobacco. Publication by NZ TOXIC Substances Board dated May 1989. |
| 45 | Economic Impact of VCFL Football, 1988. |

| Exhibit No | Description |
|---------------|--|
| 46 | Survey of Aboriginal Communities in Northern Territory in relation to their Involvement in Australian Rules Football and Possible Future Developments dated January 1984. |
| 47 | New South Wales Minister of Health Agreement with Philip Morris (Australia) Limited, Rothmans of Pall Mall (Australia) Limited, W.D. & H.O. Wills (Australia) Limited and R.J. Reynolds Tobacco (Australia) Inc. in relation to the Marketing of Tobacco Products. |
| 48 | 16 Country Study of the Perceived Role of Advertising and other Factors Bearing on Juvenile Smoking Initiation. |
| 49 | Tobacco Advertising Bans and Consumption in 10 Countries - International Advertising Association 1986. |
| 50 | Coca Cola 1989 Goldpin Classic brochure. |
| 51 | 'Drive to Survive' by Frank Gardiner, Published by Drive Publishing Pty Ltd - reprinted 1984. |
| 52 | Victorian Health Promotion Foundation background material folder. |
| 53 | Victorian State Government - Victorian Institute of Sport paper. |
| 54 | Victorian State Government - Sport and Recreation Victoria paper - Summary of Memberships and Grants. |
| 55 | Addendum - Advertising Regulation of Tobacco Products - Philip Morris (Australia) Limited. |
| 56 | National Football League - Australian Coaching Council - List of Sports. |
| 57 | Victorian Football League 92nd Annual Report 1988. |
| 58 | Geelong Football Club Ltd, Annual Report and Balance Sheet - Season 1988. |
| 59 | Economic Impact of Victorian Country Football League Report - Street Regan and Associates Pty Ltd, 1988. |

| Exhibit No | Description |
|---------------|---|
| 60 | Letter from the Victorian Football League to the National Football League regarding Promotion and Development - Funding by VFL dated 24 July 1989. |
| 61 | Press article from The Age dated Saturday 8 July 1989 entitled 'VFL Can't Lure Clubs to Altar'. |
| 62 | Copy of Hansard extract from House of Representatives dated 5 November 1987 - Prime Minister's Overseas Visit - Irish/Australian Footballers. |
| 63 | National Football League of Australia Ltd - National Competition Feasibility Study dated 23 November 1985. |
| 64 | National Football League of Australia Manuals - Administration (February 1982), Sports Trainers (February 1984), Umpires and Level One Coaches (December 1988). |
| 65 | NFL Conference - Aussie Footy - Summary of Discussion dated 23 November 1988. |
| 66 | Australian Women's Cricket Council - A Profile (January 1988), Souvenir Program of Jubilee Test Series, Souvenir Program of Shell Bicentennial World Cup (1988), The Shell Report - Gas Export Project to Proceed (November 1985). |
| 67 | <u>Agreement</u> between the Minister for Health of the Government of New South Wales & Philip Morris (Australia) Limited, Rothmans of Pall Mall (Australia) Limited, W.D. & H.O. Wills (Australia) Limited & R.J. Reynolds Tobacco (Australia) Incorporated in relation to the Marketing of Tobacco Products dated April 1989. |
| 68 | Discussion Paper (No. 8708) - 'Social Cost and Benefit as a Basis for Industry Regulation with Special Reference to the Tobacco' - by Alan Woodfield - Department of Economics and Operations Research, University of Canterbury. |
| 69 | 'The International Laws of the Game and Notes on the Laws' - Australian Rugby League Football Limited - Official 1988. |
| 70 | National Coaching Scheme - 'A Guide to the International Laws of Rugby League' - by Peter Corcoran - Australian Rugby League Football Limited - 1988-89 Edition. |

| Exhibit No | Description |
|---------------|--|
| 71 | National Coaching Scheme - 'Assessment of Rugby League Players Following Muscle or Joint Injury' - by N. Champion and Peter Corcoran - Australian Rugby League Football Limited - 1988. |
| 72 | 'Rugby League Laws of Modified Games' - by Peter Corcoran - Australian Rugby League Football Limited - 1989 Edition. |
| 73 | National Coaching Scheme - 'Instructional Courses for Coaches, Officials, Teachers and Players' - Australian Rugby League Football Limited in association with Rothmans Foundation National Sport Division. |
| 74 | National Coaching Scheme - 'I'll Coach Theme' (A simple outline of the basic guidelines for proper coaching) - by Gordon Treble and Peter Corcoran - Australian Rugby League Limited in association with Rothmans National Sport Foundation. |
| 75 | National Coaching Scheme - 'Skills Manual' - Australian Rugby League Limited in association with Rothmans National Sport Foundation. |
| 76 | National Coaching Scheme - 'Level 1 (Grade 3) Coaching Certificate Course, A Review and Revision Outline' - Australian Rugby League Limited in association with Rothmans National Sport Foundation. |
| 77 | National Coaching Scheme - 'Level 2 Grade 3 (Advanced) Coaching Certificate Course' - Australian Rugby League Limited in association with Rothmans National Sport Foundation. |
| 78 | National Coaching Scheme - 'Coaching Rugby League: Level 1 Coaching Certificate Course' - Australian Rugby League Football Limited in association with Rothmans National Sport Foundation. |
| 79 | Contact Diary 1989 - Australian Rugby League Football League Limited. |
| 80 | Video - 'Mini Footy and Mod League' - produced and presented by Peter Corcoran, the Game's Originator and Rugby League's National Director of Coaching - Australian Rugby League Limited. |

| Exhibit No | Description |
|---------------|---|
| 81 | Document received from Rothmans of Pall Mall (Australia) Limited - 'Why Do Juveniles Start Smoking?' published November 1987. Appendix B to Submission No 136. |
| 82 | Document received from Rothmans of Pall Mall (Australia) Limited - Media Council of Australia's Cigarette Advertising Code effective 1 June 1989. Appendix C to Submission No. 136. |
| 83 | Document received from Loddon Campaspe Sports Assembly - Information Pamphlet. Attachment to Submission No. 37. |
| 84 | Document received from ACT Office of Sport, Recreation and Racing - 'ACT Academy of Sport - Sports Performance Development in ACT' prepared by Interim Board of Management March 1989. |
| 85 | Document received from ACT Office of Sport, Recreation and Racing - Sport Loans Interest Subsidy Scheme application form and explanatory notes. |
| 86 | Document received from ACT Office of Sport, Recreation and Racing - Extract from 1989 ACT Budget Statement relating to levy on tobacco products. |
| 87 | Document received from ACT Office of Sport, Recreation and Racing - ACT Sports Registrations as at 22 August 1989. |
| 88 | Document received from Confederation of Australian Motor Sport [CAMS] - Relationship between the Adelaide Formula 1 Grand Prix and traffic accidents - prepared by the Policy and Research Branch Road Safety Division, Department of Transport (October 1987). Working Paper No. 6/87. |
| 89 | Report received from Australian Society of Sport Administrators - Professional Development Needs of Sport Administrators in Australia - Report to the Australian Sports Commission and Standing Committee on Recreation and Sport - prepared by David Hogg (December 1987). |

| Exhibit No | Description |
|---------------|--|
| 90 | <p>Two documents received from The Australian Associated Brewers:</p> <p>Consumption and Advertising of Alcoholic Beverages in Australia, 1969-1982 - prepared by D.I. Smith (Research Psychologist) and S.Y. D'Amelio (Research Psychologist), WA Alcohol and Drug Authority (September 1984).</p> <p>Report No. 4 Advertising. Consumers have their Say. Published by the Australian Advertising Industry Council (June 1989).</p> |
| 91 | <p>Document received from South Australian Health Commission - National Health Policy on Alcohol in Australia - presented to the Ministerial Council on Drug Strategy (adopted 23 March 1989).</p> |
| 92 | <p>Document received from Bowater Faculty of Business, Victoria College, Course Content Sheet - Bachelor of Business, Sports Management.</p> |
| 93 | <p>Letter from Chairman of the Victorian Health Promotion Foundation, Sir Gustav Nossal to members of the Victorian Parliament.</p> |
| 94 | <p>Document received from Victorian Smoking and Health Program - QUIT Campaign (Sponsorship).</p> |
| 95 | <p>Document received from International Road Racing Teams Association - 1990 Australian Motor Cycle Grand Prix dated 25 September 1989.</p> |
| 96 | <p>Documents received from Victorian College, Bowater Faculty of Business - Course Planner - Bachelor of Business - Sports Management.</p> |
| 97 | <p>Document received from Victorian Health Promotion Foundation - Funding Guidelines - Sport.</p> |
| 98 & 99 | <p>Posters - Souvenirs - Australian Grand Prix.</p> |
| 100 | <p>Document received from National Motorcycle Consultants - Quit for Life - magazine attached - 'Two Wheels' dated October 1989.</p> |
| 101 | <p>Letter to The Premier, Hon. John Cain from the National Motorcycle Consultants dated 8 August 1989 with attached media release entitled 'Won By Wayne - Lost by Cain'.</p> |

Exhibit
No

Description

102

Documents received from the Environment Protection Authority, Ministry for Planning and Environment - Notice to the National Motor Cycle Consultants Pty Ltd, Letter to the National Motor Cycle Consultants Pty Ltd dated 23 March 1989 and attached schedule of requirements.

APPENDIX IV

TABLE 2 - GOING FOR GOLD

| | Year Sport Introduced FY | 1986/87 \$'000 | 1987/88 \$'000 | 1988/89 \$'000 |
|----------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Total Appropriation | | 12 455.0 | 13 447.0 | 13 625.0 |
| | | ACTUAL | BUDGET | PROPOSED |
| 1. Basketball | 1980/81 | 551 142 | 523.8 | 554.0 |
| 2. Gymnastics | 1980/81 | 532 150 | 484.8 | 430.0 |
| 3. Netball | 1980/81 | 362 466 | 369.9 | 394.0 |
| 4. Soccer | 1980/81 | 254 947 | 287.0 | 355.0 |
| 5. Swimming | 1980/81 | 601 946 | 621.5 | 635.0 |
| 6. Tennis | 1980/81 | 448 284 | 479.1 | 470.0 |
| 7. Tack and Field | 1980/81 | 636 837 | 624.9 | 708.0 |
| 8. Weightlifting | 1980/81 | 321 363 | 297.9 | 240.0 |
| 9. Hockey | 1983/84 | 544 614 | 500.0 | 560.0 |
| 10. Diving | 1984/85 | 224 005 | 197.0 | 200.0 |
| 11. Squash | 1984/85 | 241 981 | 247.0 | 250.0 |
| 12. Rowing | 1984/85 | 497 798 | 536.9 | 590.0 |
| 13. Water Polo | 1984/85 | 252 368 | 269.0 | 305.0 |
| 14. Cycling | 1986/87 | 132 954 | 218.9 | 270.0 |
| 15. Cricket | 1987/88 | | 229.0 | 195.0 |
| 16. Canoeing | 1987/88 | | 150.0 | 145.0 |
| 17. Rugby Union | 1987/88 | | 15.0 | 195.0 |