

CHAPTER 4

Indirect Commonwealth Assistance to Sport and Recreation

4.1 The previous chapters have focused on the various direct expenditures by the Commonwealth on sport and recreation. This chapter deals with the indirect assistance to sport and recreation provided by the Commonwealth through the regulatory and taxation systems and which is not comprehended by an examination of Commonwealth Budget outlays on sport and recreation. These forms of assistance can be considered as either complements of or substitutes for programs of direct government assistance being actually delivered by the private sector. In a number of instances, of course, Commonwealth laws and regulations and taxation provisions may restrict the level of private sector funding of sport and recreation.

4.2 The impact of Commonwealth activity on non-government outlays on sport and recreation is such a large and difficult subject that the Committee could not hope, with the time and resources available, to come to many firm conclusions. The Committee chose, instead, to limit its objectives to three:

- . to identify the forms and magnitude of non-government funding;
- . to specify the ways Commonwealth activity can impact upon these various forms of assistance; and
- . to assess the merits of a number of proposals designed to expand the level of non-government funding of sport, namely the extension of taxation concessions to sports persons and sporting organisations and a national sports lottery.

Measuring the Total Level of Non-Government Activity

4.3 An assessment of the overall size of sport and recreation activity is a difficult task; in large part because of the nature of the 'product'. Sport and recreation describes a spectrum of activity ranging from the highly organised and sustained to the unorganised and episodic. One can reasonably be sure that the greater part of the sport and recreation 'output' is not marketed but conducted by unpaid or voluntary labour.

4.4 Broadly speaking, there are three possible ways of assessing the level of non-government sport and recreation activity, by measuring:

- . the physically active proportion of the population from census and other social survey data;
- . the number and membership of organisations operating in the field (e.g. from the client records of Government departments); and
- . the share of national income spent on sport and recreation goods and services.

Since many of these goods and services are not traded, we may have to impute values based on such partial indicators as the outlays on sporting goods and equipment and from specific Commonwealth and State taxation revenues.

4.5 The Committee was continually disappointed by the paucity of such data for Australia. Information of sport population participation rates was meagre, dated and often based on small sample surveys. Many Government authorities, at all levels, neither collected nor had little ready access to more than the most basic details (i.e. numbers) of client individuals, groups and organisations. Finally, the collection of economic statistics is hampered by the lack of compulsory or uniform accounting procedures for the voluntary, not-for-profit organisations which dominate the provision of organised sport and recreation in Australia. The status of most of these organisations exempt them from income tax and hence they escape to taxation statistics collection 'net'.

Sources and Forms of Non-Government Assistance

4.6 Basically, there are three non-government sources of funds for sport and recreation: the participants (i.e. players, officials and other club members); the public at large; and business firms. Participants contribute both in kind by the provision of voluntary labour and the purchase of fares and sporting equipment, and in cash through fees and levies, purchases of pennants, badges, books, etc and donations. Sporting organisations derive revenue from the public at large through admission charges at sports events and from profits on the use of club assets, for example, club entertainment, hiring out facilities, etc. Financial support from the business community is earned from commercial sponsorship including, in a few cases, from the sale of broadcasting rights. No doubt the list of funding forms can be expanded but the above seems to include the major components.

4.7 As indicated in the previous section the Committee could acquire only a limited amount of information on the magnitude of the funding sources. The Department of Sport, Recreation and Tourism collects this kind of information from

national sporting organisations seeking financial assistance. However, the information is incomplete and is not easily retrievable and varying accounting standards and practices means that the data is not very useful.

The Contributions of Participants

Membership Fees

4.8 For many national associations fees and other memberships are the major source of funds. These charges can be levied on individual members or players (capitation fees) or on affiliated clubs. The Committee experienced considerable difficulty in obtaining extensive and comparable data on the revenue of sporting organisations. However, evidence was taken from a number of national organisations which suggested that membership fees varied greatly between sports; for instance, 20 cents in the case of the Australian Bowls Council to \$6 for the Men's Hockey Federation.¹ The Committee also noted evidence of membership fees increasing at a lesser rate than overall outlays.² The Committee attempted to ascertain whether other revenue sources (including government assistance) were being used to offset costs to members but found the task impossible because of the lack of good data. Sporting organisations have claimed that attempts to increase fees have encountered objections from members of affiliated organisations (who often have constitutional power to veto fee rises) and from players who feel their participation in the sport already imposes considerable costs. These factors greatly weaken the revenue base of national sporting organisations.

4.9 The question of the increasing availability to sporting organisations of Commonwealth financial assistance providing disincentives to self help was addressed in Chapter 3. The Committee had no way of ascertaining whether, overall, participants increasingly contributed less. It believed however that current Commonwealth grant provisions forced a substantial fund-raising effort on sporting organisations. The Committee recommends that:

43. grant conditions should continue to ask recipients for evidence of:
 - (a) self help, and
 - (b) a democratic decisionmaking process;
44. any Commonwealth assistance to sport and recreation should not discourage voluntary effort and organisation;

45. the National Sports Commission should, as soon as possible, enquire into the equity of the current revenue raising efforts of assisted sporting organisations bearing in mind the principle that all participants should be expected to make an appropriate contribution towards the cost of their sport whilst mechanisms are developed to ensure that the participation of the economically disadvantaged is not restricted.

In-Kind Assistance

4.10 The level of 'in kind' assistance given to the sport is, by definition, impossible to quantify. But an indication of its magnitude can be obtained by considering the large number of voluntary staffed organisations in the field and the relatively small budgets of all national sporting organisations in relation to numbers of players. In many cases organisations do offset the costs to players for equipment and travel, largely via government grants and corporate sponsorship. A number of witnesses drew attention to hardships imposed on players, especially juniors, by costs of equipment and travel (especially in isolated areas).³ It was suggested that the Commonwealth could do more to help reduce these costs by:

- (1) providing specific personal income taxation relief for
 - . participants in certain sports, and
 - . sports people in isolated regions; and
- (2) extending sales tax exemptions on sporting goods and equipment.⁴

4.11 With respect to taxation concessions for certain sportspeople, the Committee noted that the Sport and Recreation policy of the present Government includes a proposal to extend 'tax averaging' concessions to sportspeople with short careers in high contact sports. This proposal has been referred to the new National Sports Commission for examination and recommendation. Although the policy mentions high contact sports, the intent appears to be to cover all persons engaged in short-term sporting careers who cannot avail themselves of the opportunities for tax averaging available to people professionally engaged in such sports as tennis and golf. The cost of the proposal would be difficult to calculate although it can be assumed to be relatively small. The measure seems unlikely to provide a major inducement to talented players contemplating a professional career in such sports as football and cannot be seen as a major element in a sport policy. Rather the measure can be seen as attempting to remove a perceived inequity in the taxation system.

4.12 The proposals to extend other personal income tax concessions for sporting purposes, such as rebates for players or parents of junior players in isolated regions, also warrant more attention than the Committee was able to give. Although the proposals would lessen the disabilities faced by sportspeople in the more isolated regions of Australia, the Committee hesitated to recommend their adoption as an alternative or supplement to programs of direct assistance. As will be made clear below, the Committee considered that, as a general rule, direct expenditures were to be preferred to taxation concessions which entailed a cost to the Commonwealth in terms of revenue foregone (so called taxation expenditures). Direct expenditures; for example, grants to sportspeople in isolated areas for assistance with travel, could be more effectively targeted to specific areas of need and with considerably more equity than taxation concessions. As to supplementing existing programs of direct assistance to sport and recreation, the tax concession proposals would have to compete with similar proposals of assistance for education, health, housing, etc in the priorities of government. The Committee saw this aspect - the adequacy of the existing level of expenditure on sport and recreation - as outside its terms of reference.

4.13 A number of sporting organisations and sportspeople considered the level of sales tax on sporting goods and equipment to be working contrary to the Government's objectives for sport in Australia and suggested that the existing, limited exemptions be extended:

- . as a matter of principle; and
- . to directly benefit sportspeople and sporting organisations⁵

At present goods purchased 'to promote sport among students of universities and schools' are exempt from sales tax. The annual cost of this concession is not known.

4.14 The Committee in this and other inquiries has often encountered the view that some proportion of the revenue from a particular tax should be returned to the benefit of the particular group of taxpayers on whom the tax is levied. Neither the Committee nor successive Commonwealth governments have been inclined to accept the 'benefit' argument as a principle of taxation. Taxes have generally been levied on a range of sources according to 'ability to pay' and the resulting revenue pooled for allocation according to the objectives and priorities of government. Apart from restricting the budgetary flexibility of governments, an application of the benefit principle would entail injustices, for example, in the allocation of welfare spending.

4.15 The case for extending sales tax exemptions on sporting goods should be assessed on the relative merits of taxation expenditures and direct expenditures in achieving a particular policy objective. As will be made clear in the following section,

the Committee considered that, as a general rule, the disadvantages of taxation expenditures outweighed their advantages. In the specific case of sales tax exemptions, there were two further considerations:

- . the amount of subsidy given to a sporting organisation by the exemption depends on the amount of income derived by the organisation and not on any judgement as to the particular organisation's value to the wider community or its independent means; and
- . where commercial activities are pursued by such bodies in competition with taxpaying businesses, the latter are placed at a competitive disadvantage; this leads to inefficient allocation of resources and detracts from the equity of the tax system.⁶

4.16 The Committee decided therefore to recommend against the extension to existing sales tax exemptions on sporting goods and equipment or the introduction of income tax concessions for certain sports people as alternative measures to existing Commonwealth programs of assistance to sport. The Committee considered that the Government's sports policy objectives would be more effectively and more equitably served by direct government grants targeted to specific areas of need.

4.17 The Committee recommends that:

46. the existing sales tax exemptions in the sport and recreation field should not be extended and the current exemptions for schools and universities should be reviewed for their cost and effectiveness in increasing participation;
47. the National Sports Commission should be asked to report on:
 - (a) the effectiveness of a number of means, including taxation concessions, of reducing the costs of participation in sport and recreation to people living in isolated regions,
 - (b) the economic circumstances of professional sportspeople in Australia with a view to identifying any inequities in present taxation arrangements.

Donations

4.18 Donations refer to gifts in cash or in kind from individuals or firms made without any identifiable pecuniary benefit to the donor. This definition serves to distinguish it from commercial sponsorship where some identifiable pecuniary benefit is returned to the sponsor by the recipient of the assistance.

4.19 Under the general provisions relating to gifts in section 78 of the Income Tax Assessment Act, gifts of the value of \$2.00 and upwards to a range of institutions can be deducted from the donor's taxable income. The general gift provision applies to funds, authorities or institutions in areas such as social welfare, health, education, aid to developing countries and the arts. Although the coverage of the concessions has been extended in recent years, activities and organisations in the sport and recreation area are not covered by the provision. Many witnesses suggested that the general gift provision should be extended to sport, either to sporting organisations in general or to a specific 'Sports Aid Foundation' which would subsequently disburse the monies to the various sports.⁷ In support of these proposals these parties argued either that:

- . using the tax system to encourage more private sector activity was a more effective form of assistance to sport than direct government outlays; or
- . sport in these troubled economic times needed more support than government was able to provide; or
- . sport had just as much right as the arts, for instance, to the benefits of tax subsidised patronage.

4.20 The Committee considered that the question of using the tax system to benefit sport and recreation was a significant issue on which it, given its previous inquiry into taxation expenditures, might be able to make a substantial contribution. In the Committee's view the case for tax deductible gifts to sport, as well as other tax subsidies for sport, depended upon the answers to two questions:

- . would the tax subsidy (e.g. the value of the gift concession) induce an increase in the level of the subsidised activity greater than the revenue foregone (i.e. the taxation expenditure) and

- . even if so, might using the taxation system for this purpose conflict with other government policy objectives concerning, for example, the equity of the taxation system or minimising the opportunities for tax avoidance?

The Committee sought advice on these two questions from the Australian Taxation Office, the Treasury and the Department of Finance

4.21 On the first question, as the Department of Finance pointed out, 'the answers cannot be predicted with any assurance, although a description can be given of the factors which would determine the outcome'.⁸ The Taxation Office was inclined to a negative view while Finance and Treasury were uncertain. On the second question, all were of the firm opinion that overall the disadvantages of taxation expenditures outweighed their possible advantages.⁹

4.22 Empirical studies known to the Committee appeared to offer no guidance on the magnitude of the inducement effect of the tax subsidies. For a tax subsidy of a given size to encourage a greater increase in the level of subsidised activity would require:

- i some 'new' donors, i.e. taxpayers who would not have contributed if the donations had not been deductible;
- ii some existing donors making greater contributions in after tax terms than they would if the donation were not tax deductible, i.e. increasing their giving by more than the tax saving; and
- iii the size of these new and/or increased contributions to be greater than the tax savings 'pocketed' by other existing donors.

Other existing donors may either pocket the tax saving and give no more or 'share' the tax saving by giving more to the 'target body' up to the point where they are no more out of pocket than before. In the later case the level of subsidised activity is increased but the increase would be no greater than the size of the tax subsidy¹⁰

4.23 The Committee concluded that while effect (ii) was possible but improbable, effects (i) and (iii) were probable and hence the net impact of the extension of tax deductibility to donations for sport on the level of assistance to sport was likely to be favourable. The difficulties to be faced were the complete uncertainty about the magnitude of the increase in

assistance (and its attendant cost to revenue) and the distribution of the benefit between the target bodies within and without sport. The level of the increased assistance to sport and recreation obviously would depend upon the donors' generosity and their marginal rates of tax, while the distribution of that assistance would depend upon donors' preferences and the fund raising efforts of the target bodies themselves. The latter consideration was of particular concern to the Committee in the present inquiry. Tax subsidies may well tend to favour bodies with more public appeal or more adeptness at advertising, possibly at the expense of previously supported bodies outside sport and recreation.

4.24 The Taxation Office, Treasury and Finance pointed to a number of other general disadvantages with taxation expenditures vis a vis direct expenditures in addition to the lack of certainty in targeting and control over cost, namely:

- . tax expenditures have a similar impact on the overall budget outcome and the allocation of resources as direct outlays but have generally not been subject to the same detailed scrutiny in the budget processes as the latter;
- . while some progress has been made in recent years in upgrading the information provided on tax expenditures it has not yet been possible for various reasons to integrate information on tax expenditures into the Budget accounts;
- . the existence of tax expenditures can induce taxpayers to change their behaviour so as to avoid tax and thus receive benefits from the public revenue unrelated to their need or the purpose of the concession (the scope for similar occurrences on the outlay side is very much less);
- . tax expenditures may not be a cost effective method of encouraging particular objectives because it could well be that much of their cost does not support the intended objective but is lost in benefitting those making expenditure which would have taken place anyway;
- . taxation subsidies may distort the flow of assistance to a pattern which is biased in favour of the preferences of higher-income taxpayers as a result of their greater capacity to make donations and their

higher marginal tax rate. For instance, a taxpayer whose marginal rate of tax is, say 60% and who makes a gift of \$100 to an eligible body in effect gives only \$40 himself to the body and acts as an agent in the giving of a further \$60 from public funds - that is, from other people who may well be less able or willing to support such expenditure; and

- . extending existing tax concessions may give greater scope for tax avoidance. Sporting and recreation organisations might contemplate replacing or reducing membership fees and other fund-raising devices by tax deductible donations as a means of promoting their members' and their own financial interests. There may also be some scope under the existing general gift deduction provision for organisations which do not have tax deductibility status to make informal arrangements with bodies which are eligible so that donors may in effect channel contributions to an ineligible body through an eligible one.¹¹

4.25 The force of these objections however is not overwhelming. It needs to be borne in mind that donors to eligible bodies do not receive any tangible personal benefit. Some of the above equity objections may be overcome or qualified by placing various restrictions on the concession such as substituting a rebate for a deduction, placing a dollar limit on the allowable deduction or restricting eligible donations to a single target (the Sports Aid Foundation proposals). Finally, tax expenditures may be preferable to direct outlays on a number of efficiency grounds:

- . provision of assistance through the tax system can be less costly to administer than equivalent assistance in the form of direct grants, depending on such factors as the complexity of eligibility rules, the degree of verification required, enforcement and so on;
- . a tax expenditure provision allows the individual (or firm) to play a greater part in determining how much the particular activity should be supported and avoids the position where a government agency needs to decide in each case the precise level of support; and

- . a positive relationship between the extent of benefit provided and the income of the beneficiary as is frequently seen with tax concessions, may actually be desired in some circumstances, e.g. when the objective of a program of assistance is to concentrate assistance on the more successful of the organisations that might be eligible.¹²

4.26 The Committee concluded that, on balance, direct expenditures were likely to be a more effective instrument for achieving the government's objectives for sport and recreation. It did not dismiss the merits of particular concessions such as tax averaging for certain sportspeople nor did the Committee conclude that existing tax expenditures were necessarily unwarranted. Allowing tax deductibility for donations to art institutions may be justified if it is believed that any increase, however distributed, in the level of support for the arts is desirable. The situation regarding the level of overall support for sport and recreation may be less parlous and there may be other areas of need which have a higher priority for increased government support.

4.27 The Committee recommends therefore that:

48. the extension of the general gift provision of the Income Tax Assessment Act should not be extended to sporting organisations at the present time.

The Public at Large

User Charges

4 28 This heading covers revenue from admission tickets and hiring fees for sport and recreation facilities. User charges predominate in the commercial sector and appear to be used increasingly in amateur sport and recreation. Control over these revenues lies in the hands of the owners of these facilities, largely local sporting clubs and local government. The scope for Commonwealth action is limited to the conditions it can attach to any financial assistance made towards the construction or operation of sport and recreation facilities

4.29 A number of submissions suggested that Commonwealth assistance to sport and recreation should be restricted to those sports or sporting organisations which do not levy admission charges on the grounds that these organisations were less needy or that commercialism itself should be discouraged.¹³ The Committee considered that the levying of user charges was not a sufficient indication of lack of need or of commercialism. Given the widespread support of the principle of self help, the Committee considered that sporting organisations should be

encouraged to employ user charges to defray operating costs. As a general rule, inequities in the market allocation of rewards, including access to sport and recreation facilities, can be more effectively addressed by direct government assistance and not by holding down prices. The Committee recommends therefore that:

49. sport and recreation facilities which have received Commonwealth funding assistance should be encouraged to recoup from users operating costs wherever it is feasible.

Business Revenue

4.30 This category refers to profits from a range of trading activities conducted usually in an indirect association with sport and recreation activities; for example, the sale of food and alcohol and club entertainment. The special case of gambling revenue is considered separately below. The level of business revenue varies widely with the level and distribution of population and differences in local government building regulations and State Government licensing laws. The extent to which these trading activities benefit sport or recreation per se is open to question. Because of the apparent insignificance of business revenue to national sport and recreation organisations and the minimal scope for Commonwealth Government action, the Committee did not pursue this line of inquiry. However, the Committee recommends that:

50. the conditions attaching to grants of financial assistance to sport and recreation organisations should not discourage these organisations from exploiting what opportunities exist for trading revenue provided such revenue is used to the benefit of sport and recreation.

Gambling Revenue

4.31 Sport and recreation activities and organisations benefit from gambling both directly (from the net revenue of gambling operations from raffles to poker machines) and indirectly (from allocations from earmarked State gambling taxation revenues). This area has been historically the sole legislative and financial preserve of State governments. In 1979-80 the gambling taxation revenues of the six States (including the net revenue from State lotteries) totalled \$549.7 million. The revenue raising effort of the six States varied markedly.¹⁴

4.32 The reason for the Committee's interest in gambling revenue was the apparent widespread support expressed in submissions to the inquiry for a national (i.e. Commonwealth-run) sports lottery.¹⁵ It was believed that the proposal would elicit a substantial expansion in overall assistance to sport and recreation with a minimal cost to government. There are a variety of different types of national sports lotteries. The type the Committee chose to examine was the Prize Bond or Sportsbond Lottery recommended by the consulting firm Peat, Marwick, Mitchell Services in a feasibility study commissioned by the then Department of Home Affairs in 1979 and reported on in July 1980.¹⁶

4.33 Under the Peat Marwick, Mitchell Services Sportsbond proposal, interest payments on Commonwealth bonds purchased by participants would be pooled and prizes awarded in a routine lottery draw. Participants thus would not lose their 'stake money'. The consultant's report estimated that a Sportsbond lottery would produce more than \$500 million over ten years if interest payments were tax free. According to Peat, Marwick, Mitchell Services, the Sportsbond Lottery had the additional benefits of:

- . little adverse impact on State Lottery revenues; and
- . incentives to national saving.¹⁷

4.34 Although popular with a number of sporting organisations, the proposal has received an unenthusiastic response from State governments who consider that a national sports lottery, of whatever type, would inevitably erode their own lottery revenue bases. Net proceeds on State lotteries amounted to almost \$300 million in 1981-82.¹⁸ The negative response of the States is the major practical obstacle in the way of a national sports lottery. The Department of Finance made the following points in commenting on the proposal.

- . A national sports lottery conducted by the Commonwealth in the States would appear to need legislative backing. No provision in the Constitution appears to grant the Commonwealth the power to legislate with respect to lotteries or sporting matters as such. In the absence of a reference of power by the States a national sports lottery may not therefore be possible for constitutional reasons.
- . The feasibility of any Commonwealth initiated national sports lottery would crucially depend upon it having the support of all States and upon a formula

agreed between the Commonwealth and the States for controlling and apportioning funds generated.¹⁹

4.35 The Committee sought the views of the Departments of Finance and Sport, Recreation and Tourism on the merits of a national sports lottery including the Sportsbond Lottery. The Department of Finance considered a national sports lottery was fraught with problems. Apart from the likely lack of necessary co-operation from the States indicated above, Finance argued that, irrespective of the type of lottery proposed, the 'hypothecation' of funds from a revenue source for a particular purpose had the following drawbacks:

- . funds for sport would be determined by the quantum of subscriptions to the lottery, rather than actual needs of the community and the Government's own priorities;
- . such a proposal would, in effect put expenditure on sport in a preferred position vis-a-vis other expenditure proposals, especially at a time when, for major reasons of economic policy, the Government is committed to continuing restraint on public sector outlays;
- . since expenditure proposals for sport financed from lotteries would not be subject to normal budget scrutiny there would be the risk that some of them could, on an objective appraisal be considered unnecessary and even wasteful; and
- . there appear no compelling reasons why funds should be obtained in this way for sport as distinct from any other program. Moreover, hypothecation for expenditure on sport could set a precedent which could lead to pressures to hypothecate other revenues to particular expenditure programs.²⁰

4.36 The Committee concluded that a national sports lottery was not feasible without the support of the States. Even if the agreement of the States was forthcoming to a modified scheme such as the Sportsbond Lottery proposal, the Committee was not prepared to recommend such a scheme. The Committee could not bring itself to argue that sport and recreation had such a high priority or that the level of sport and recreation activity was so low as to warrant preferred treatment over other areas of need such as health and welfare. The Committee recommends therefore that:

51. a national sports lottery should not be introduced as either an alternative or as a supplementary form of assistance to sport and recreation.

The Corporate Sector

Commercial Sponsorship

4.37 By Commercial sponsorship, the Committee meant assistance in cash or in kind to sport and recreation organisations by business firms made in return for some tangible pecuniary benefit to the firm. The assistance can take a variety of forms, some of which restrict the use of the assistance while others allow considerable discretion to the recipient. Among the kinds of commercial sponsorship made available in Australia in recent years for sport and recreation are:

- . awards, trophies and prizes;
- . apparel and equipment;
- . travel and accommodation of participants;
- . contributions to the costs of promoting and staging events; and
- . specific grants, for example, for the employment of staff or for general administration.²¹

4.38 The benefits acquired by the sponsor can range from an exclusive right to the use of the activity for direct pecuniary reward (for example, the broadcasting of the event or the sale of food and drink at the venue) to various forms of advertising (for example, the public display of company 'logos', the naming of the event, or the use of sport or participant endorsement).

4.39 In addition to the pecuniary benefit of associated goodwill, advertising, sales promotion and sales rights, sports sponsorship might be seen as also attractive to business because the outlays involved are by and large accepted as deductible business expenses for income tax purposes (provided the expenditure is not capital or directed to the production of exempt income).²² As was pointed out previously, donations to sporting organisations are not tax deductible.

4.40 Because of the variety of forms of sponsorship, the overall magnitude of commercial sponsorship of sport and recreation is very difficult to measure. The Confederation of Australian Sport told the Committee that commercial sports sponsorship amounted to \$47 million in 1982. If advertising which used a sports theme were included then the amount would be about \$200 million according to the Confederation.²³ The

distribution of commercial sponsorship between sports and between the various levels of sport is also difficult to ascertain. The Committee heard a number of claims that commercial sponsorship was of limited usefulness to sport and recreation in general.²⁴ It benefited a small minority of sports or chiefly the elite level of sports. The Confederation of Australian Sport estimated that four or five sports accounted for about 20 per cent of the \$47 million of commercial sponsorship last year.²⁵ The Committee did not receive any evidence that commercial sponsorship had had an adverse impact on sport and recreation in general.

4.41 The Committee sought in correspondence and in hearings information on the size and pattern of commercial sponsorship of sport from the Australian Taxation Office, the Australian Broadcasting Tribunal and the Department of Sport, Recreation and Tourism. The Taxation Office collected no statistics on the amounts claimed by companies as deductions for sponsorship of sport while the Australian Broadcasting Tribunal held only data from secondary sources which it had collected in connection with its review of the regulation of tobacco and alcohol advertising in the electronic media.²⁶ The Department of Sport, Recreation and Tourism had recently completed a study of tobacco company sponsorship of sport and was able to provide valuable information to the Committee.²⁷ The Committee gave particular attention to the issue of tobacco company sports sponsorship and the matter is addressed separately in the following section.

4.42 The Committee concluded that commercial sponsorship provided clear benefits for sport at all levels in Australia. Nonetheless, given the commercial nature of that assistance, the benefits were distributed somewhat unequally. It was not surprising that the bulk of Commercial sponsorship should gravitate to the so called 'high profile' sports and in particular the elite within them since these have the highest attraction for the sponsors with the largest sponsorship budgets. Commercial sponsorship can be significant at the lower levels of sport (and recreation) because of the opportunities popular activities at this level provide for local business. Moreover, many national sponsors also provide assistance to juniors and to local sporting organisations. Sport and physical recreation have wide appeal in Australian society and hence offer a variety of opportunities for entrepreneurial activity, many of which can be used for the benefit of the broad mass of participants. The Committee believed that sport and recreation organisations receiving Commonwealth assistance should not be discouraged from seeking out and exploiting opportunities for commercial sponsorship according to the wishes of their members. The Committee recommends therefore that:

52. commercial sponsorship of sport is acceptable to the extent that it shows a clear benefit to the development of the sport.

4.43 Commercial sponsorship cannot be regarded as a complete alternative to Commonwealth (or other government) programs of assistance to sport and recreation. Some sports or sporting bodies will find it difficult to compete for or attract the available sports sponsorship dollar because of the small following or low spectator appeal of their sport or level of competition. It may be difficult also for certain kinds of sporting activity such as coaching or administration to attract commercial assistance. Many sponsors may prefer a more tangible or quicker return for their money. However, this is not always the case. Some companies provide sponsorship monies to sporting organisations to assist with their general administration. The assistance cannot, of course, be regarded as a gift. Finally, commercial sponsorship may be an unstable and short term form of assistance, varying in overall magnitude with the economic climate and likely to be abruptly discontinued with changes in the perceived benefit to sponsors.

Tobacco Company Sponsorship of Sport

4.44 Tobacco company sponsorship of sport is a sensitive issue in the sports community. The Anti-Cancer Council of Victoria claimed to the Committee that tobacco company sponsorship of sport helped to defeat a major purpose of Commonwealth assistance to sport and recreation, namely the encouragement of more healthy lifestyles among Australians.²⁸ The Council recommended that Commonwealth financial assistance be denied to sporting organisations which accepted tobacco company sponsorship. There was some dissension of opinion on this matter among sporting organisations who gave evidence to the Committee.²⁹ A number of sporting organisations took the view that they should be able to accept sponsorship from any legitimate source and that any restrictions on this source of assistance would prove detrimental to sport in general. Other sporting organisations had adopted a policy of either not accepting or not seeking tobacco company sponsorship. Some organisations extended this policy to cover other so-called health risk products such as alcohol.

4.45 Public health objectives are one set of a number of policy objectives for sport and recreation. Other objectives such as the improvement of the administration of sporting organisations may be served well by tobacco company sponsorship. The question facing government is whether the harm to public health or other policy objectives caused by continued tobacco company sport sponsorship outweighs these benefits to sporting organisations.

4.46 Commonwealth and State Health Ministers have recommended that tobacco company sponsorship of sport be restricted by disallowing so called 'indirect advertising' at sporting fixtures.³⁰ The Commonwealth Department of Health, in a submission to the Committee, recommended that the Committee heed the recommendation of the Senate Standing Committee on Social Welfare in its report on 'Drug Problems in Australia - An Intoxicated Society?' (1977):

'That the Commonwealth Government make any grants to sporting and cultural bodies conditional on their not accepting money from manufacturers and retailers of tobacco products and investigate the possibility of indemnifying such bodies for loss of revenue, at least in the short term'.³¹

4.47 The Commonwealth Government has not yet formulated a policy on tobacco company sponsorship of sport. The matter has been raised in discussions between the Ministers for Health and Sport, Recreation and Tourism. The Australian Broadcasting Tribunal released on 30 June 1983 for public comment draft guidelines for the electronic media on the broadcast of 'incidental advertising' by tobacco companies.³² (The Committee took evidence from the Australian Broadcasting Tribunal at the public hearings in Canberra on 17 August 1983). The Tribunal informed the Committee that the intention of the draft guidelines was to discourage possible circumvention of the 1976 amendments to the Broadcasting and Television Act which banned the advertising of cigarettes and cigarette tobacco from radio and television. The proposal did not constitute an attempt to ban tobacco company sponsorship of sport. However, it may serve to reduce the attractiveness of sports sponsorship to tobacco companies. A number of sporting organisations, concerned at a possible loss of sponsorship revenue, have made representations to the Tribunal about the draft guidelines.³³

4.48 The Committee considered that, to be effective, any eventual Commonwealth policy on tobacco company sponsorship of sport would need to address four questions:

- . Does tobacco company sports sponsorship constitute a deliberate advertising campaign in response to a loss of public image or government action?
- . Would the removal of tobacco company sponsorship have a significant effect wholly or in part on the level of tobacco consumption?
- . What would be the consequences for sporting organisations and sport generally of the withdrawal of tobacco company sponsorship?
- . Why should tobacco products, out of a number of alleged health risk products, be singled out for special attention?

4.49 The Committee felt that the sponsorship of sporting organisations by tobacco companies did amount, at least, to indirect product advertising. Whether its current size reflects

a deliberate circumvention of the 1976 ban on radio and television advertising is a matter for debate. Data on advertising expenditures for tobacco products indicates a switch to print media and outdoor advertising after 1976.³⁴ A good test of the proposition may be the behaviour of the level of tobacco company sports sponsorship following a promulgation of the proposed Australian Broadcasting Tribunal guidelines.

4.50 The second question addressed the heart of the policy issue. The Committee considered three possible answers to the question.

- . Advertising does not influence the level of consumption of tobacco but the market share of the advertised product. The overall level of consumption is determined by other, less tractable factors.
- . Advertising does influence the level of consumption but only marginally. Banning advertising will have only an insignificant effect. Reliance should be placed on other measures.
- . Advertising influences the level of consumption significantly and banning advertising, provided it is total, can have a significant effect. Education programs may be a necessary adjunct of the ban.

The evidence available to the Committee suggested that a total ban may have some effect but it was not conclusive.³⁵ In Norway a total ban on tobacco advertising since 1975 has been associated with a significant reduction in tobacco consumption. On the other hand, the evidence of a more recent total ban in Singapore was not supportive.

4.51 It appeared reasonable to believe that a ban on tobacco company sports sponsorship itself will have an minor impact on the level of tobacco consumption in Australia. The reason for the attention being given to sports sponsorship rather than overall tobacco company advertising seemed to be (a) a moral repugnance at the deliberate association of a public good (sport) with a public bad (tobacco consumption) and (b) a 'gut feeling' that Government ought not to be seen to be saying something is bad and not be doing everything possible to stop it.

4.52 As with commercial sponsorship generally, the level of tobacco company sponsorship of sport is difficult to gauge. The Confederation of Australian Sport estimated tobacco company sports sponsorship at \$10.8 million in 1982 and the Tobacco Institute of Australia estimated it to be about \$13 million per

annum.³⁶ The basis of these estimates is uncertain but, if accurate they would account for around 25 per cent of total commercial sponsorship of sport in Australia. With respect to national sporting organisations which received Commonwealth financial assistance, the Department of Sport, Recreation and Tourism estimated that of approximately \$3.4 million in total commercial sponsorship reported by these organisations about \$1 million was accounted for by tobacco companies.³⁷ At first sight a withdrawal of the funding would appear to entail adverse consequences for the operations of sporting organisations in toto. In actual fact the consequences may not be that large or of uniform adversity. Many sporting organisations do not receive tobacco company sponsorship and other sponsors, including new sponsors, may fill the space vacated by the tobacco companies. However, in the short run at least, the 'pool' of commercial sponsorship funds will be reduced and in the ensuing increased competition for sponsorship dollars the lower profile sports are likely to lose revenue. This seems especially likely if the thesis outlined in paragraph 4.49 is correct. In the long run the resulting lower 'price' of sports sponsorship to sponsors may encourage more sponsors to sport.

4.53 Finally it needs to be made clear what characteristics of tobacco consumption warrant the priority given to the policy. A number of legal products entail health risks to varying degrees and in differing circumstances, some of which (alcohol in particular) are involved in sports sponsorship. As indicated previously, a number of sporting organisations have adopted policies of not accepting or not encouraging alcohol company sponsorship.

4.54 The Committee recognised that smoking was widely accepted as bad for health. Members believed that, tobacco advertising, when identified with sport, provided unsatisfactory role models and promoted a connection between the health and glamour of sport and cigarette smoking which was misleading. The Committee could not agree on a recommendation concerning the denial of Commonwealth assistance to sporting organisations which accepted tobacco company sponsorship. The Committee believed that such action taken in isolation would not be effective in significantly changing the level of cigarette smoking. It was agreed, however, that should action be taken at some stage to deny Commonwealth assistance to sporting organisations accepting tobacco company sponsorship, it should be based on a Government decision to have a broad program to actively reduce smoking and its implementation should be broadly based and have a number of interrelated programs of which the restriction of tobacco company sponsorship of sport would be one. The Committee therefore recommends that:

53. if the Commonwealth Government were to make it a condition of the granting of Commonwealth assistance that sporting

organisations not accept tobacco company sponsorship, the Commonwealth should offer compensation to those sporting organisations which were affected adversely.

The Committee further recommends that, irrespective of any such Commonwealth Government action:

54. the Commonwealth Government should not co-sponsor sporting events with tobacco companies;
55. the Australian Broadcasting Tribunal's draft guidelines with respect to incidental advertising by tobacco companies should be adopted.

CHAPTER 5

The Success and Future Development of Overall Commonwealth Involvement in Sport and Recreation

5.1 In this Chapter the Committee has sought to examine the third and fourth questions raised in the objectives of the inquiry:

- . how well do the existing programs taken together achieve the Commonwealth's overall aims for sport and recreation; and
- . is the Government's present role in sport and recreation consistent with community preferences and expectations?

The Success of Commonwealth Sports Assistance

5.2 The Committee, in addressing the first of these questions, was faced with the difficulty that there has been a change of Government and some change of policy direction since the inquiry began. There are, however, major areas of overlap between the objectives of the two Governments in this field and the Committee has sought, particularly, to examine the ability of continuing programs to meet the needs of these common objectives.

5.3 In 1977 the then Minister for Environment, Housing and Community Development, the Hon. Kevin Newman, said, in a speech to the Australian Olympic Federation:

'The Government remains conscious of the fact that the voluntary principle is the basic element of the Australian sports system and supports its expression through national sporting associations. Government assistance will reinforce the principle of self help manifested in the efforts of the sporting community itself....

The Commonwealth will become involved in those projects of national significance which, financially, are beyond the capacity of voluntary effort or which place unrealistic burdens on sporting bodies or individuals ...

Generally the Government sees itself as assisting in the following areas:

- . international competition

- . administration of national sporting associations
- . national coaching schemes
- . development projects for national sporting associations
- . research and information dissemination ...

The Government's role is to provide national leadership and co-ordination so that the sporting community can develop its own initiative and plan its activities in the most effective and efficient way ... We wish to see sport developed for all Australians, while at the same time, assisting those who have the capacity, potential and will to excel.'1

5.4 Although the present Government has endorsed several different objectives, particularly those associated with recreation, it has, in its statements and in the existing programs for which support was provided in the Budget, given de facto support for a number of the objectives outlined in the above statements. These areas of policy overlap can be described as:

- . support for voluntary associations;
- . commitment to the principle of encouraging self help for such organisations;
- . support for projects of national significance;
- . provision of assistance for participation in international competition;
- . promotion of standards of coaching;
- . provision of assistance for research and information dissemination;
- . provision of leadership and co-ordination at the national level;
- . development of sport for all Australians; and
- . special assistance for those with the capacity, potential and will to succeed.

5.5 In essence, these common objectives focus on promoting excellence in sport at the national level. Chapter 3 examined these programs individually to see if each of them achieved its own goals and found, despite some minor administrative and coordination difficulties and a disturbing lack of evaluation that the programs were generally well run and achieving many of their objectives. However, the cumulative effect of these programs, in the Committee's view has been relatively limited.

5.6 The Committee would not wish to suggest that the total program has not had some very significant successes in the sporting field. It has established a National Sports Centre which, when the current building program is completed, will rank as an important sporting facility. It has developed the Australian Institute of Sport which, when the National Training Program is in place and when additional sports are available, will be a significant asset to Australian sport as will the facilities built under the ISSF Program. Current policies have also strengthened the development of national sporting bodies by providing assistance for professional administration, expanded coaching opportunities and expanded opportunities for athletes to develop by providing an increased level of international competition for Australian athletes. Commonwealth assistance has also helped sportspeople in special population groups notably Aboriginals and the disabled. The program has maintained the basic voluntary structure of sports organisation and it has not unduly disturbed the principle of self help in these organisations. The Committee has commented on these issues in detail in Chapter 3.

5.7 From the evidence collected by the Committee, it would appear that the participation and success rates of individual Australian athletes and national teams have improved; opportunities for up-to-date coaching have increased; sports science and sports medicine techniques have been widened; there has been some increase in the international standard sports facilities available to athletes; and a national strata of professional sports administrators has begun to augment largely State-based voluntary associations. However, the striking feature of these achievements was that their effects have predominantly been limited to assisting athletes who have already achieved a high level of excellence in a particular sport: the major effect has been, in other words, to help athletes who are already outstanding to achieve at a higher level. The Commonwealth Government has not done a great deal to increase the proportion of Australians who have the opportunity to excel in their chosen sport nor has it directly encouraged a younger generation of Australians to commit themselves to achieving high levels of performance in sport.

5.8 The Department of Sport, Recreation and Tourism stated in its submission that it 'considered that assistance channelled towards the objective of the encouragement of excellence will

"spillover" to encourage participation ... by all Australians in sport to the best of their ability.' ²The Committee agreed that outstanding achievements by Australian athletes can have this effect. The desire to emulate Robert de Castella and the knowledge that a scholarship to the Australian Institute of Sport exist, may help a promising athlete to do this and, in turn, may lead to a larger number of higher standard Australian athletes in five or ten years' time. However, the Committee could not help but ask whether such incentives would be more effective if, for example, they were supported as one witness suggested to the Committee, by a Commonwealth funded scheme which paid in full or in part for professional coaches at local levels.³

5.9 The Committee agreed that the current program could increase the aspirations of, for example, young athletes but it was equally convinced that for all but a handful of the people whose aspirations were raised, existing Commonwealth programs provided little assistance in the achievement of a level of excellence in sport commensurate with ability. In attempting to promote wider and fuller opportunities for Australians to pursue excellence in sport the Committee believed that the existing package of Commonwealth Government programs had failed.

The Future Development of Sports Assistance

5.10 Two approaches to remedy this failure were seen as necessary by the Committee: the expansion and development of State and supporting regional institutes of sports so that these could provide an infrastructure to support the work of the Australian Institute of Sport at a level more accessible to promising athletes; and the redirection of some of the Commonwealth Government's expenditure on physical sporting facilities to human resources.

5.11 With respect to the first of these, the Committee has in Chapter 3 made recommendations regarding the development of State and supporting regional institutes of sport. The Committee believed that these measures will not only make the current work of the Institute more effective but will promote wider access and be more visible at the local level. The Committee noted that the South Australian Institute of Sport had been located at a tertiary education institution and had developed a high profile through several measures including television advertising. Such a model for a State institute of sport was attractive but the Committee agreed other models had potential for success and that it did not wish to make recommendations about the types of institutes most effective for States or regions. It did however make some recommendations about Commonwealth assistance which should be provided to these institutes. (see Recommendations 30, 31 and 32).

5.12 With respect to the question of balance in the existing package of Commonwealth Government sports assistance programs, the Committee noted that the Government had shown itself willing to commit very large sums of money to the provision of sporting facilities: over \$65 million to the National Sports Centre within a decade; and \$25 million over a three year period for the construction of international standard sports facilities. It was noted, further, that approximately 50 per cent of the \$25 million for international standard sports facilities would remain unspent at the end of the three year period. The Government has, however, shown itself unwilling to commit comparable amounts to the development of human resources. The Committee believed that there was a serious imbalance in this pattern of expenditure.

5.13 With the expansion in assistance to sport and recreation announced in the 1983-84 Budget, an opportunity has been provided to help reduce this imbalance. The Committee considered that the further expansion of the National Coaching Accreditation Scheme would help to remedy what it sees as a lack of talent development which, in the long term, will not only restrict the field of potential athletes and ensure that only a very narrow selection of people have the opportunity to achieve excellence in sport but also limit the opportunities for more broadly based participation in sport.

5.14 The Committee believed this initiative, if taken with the measures recommended in Chapter 3 to improve co-ordination and to improve information dissemination and research could significantly improve the opportunities for all Australians to excel in sport. It would, in doing this, widen the base from which potential high performance athletes could be chosen and, additionally, it would constitute one step towards Commonwealth involvement in an area where the Committee found a singular lack of activity: the provision of assistance for recreation, including competitive recreation. The Committee recommends therefore that:

56. the National Coaching Accreditation Scheme be expanded to strengthen coaching at the regional and local levels.

The Question of Recreation

5.15 Many witnesses before the Committee argued that the most significant gap in Commonwealth Government programming in this field was the absence of any form of assistance for recreation. ⁴Neither so-called 'active' recreation nor 'passive' recreation was seen to benefit under existing Commonwealth Government programs. Since the Committee conducted its public hearings for this inquiry, the present Commonwealth Government has announced that funding for recreation and fitness programs will be made available during 1983/84. The form that

these programs will take and the full extent of funds that will be available to them had not been announced when this Report was prepared. However, the Committee believed that a significant Commonwealth Government commitment to programs in the recreation area should be made.

5.16 The Committee, in coming to this view, paid particular attention to the work of Professor John Bloomfield who, in 1973 produced a report entitled 'The Role, Scope and Development of Recreation in Australia'. In that report he suggested the following definition should be used for recreation:

'Recreation is the creative use of leisure. It is the use of leisure for diversion, self-expression, and cultural enrichment, and the promotion of physical, mental and spiritual well-being'.⁵

5.17 He suggested that 'recreation in Australia should be fostered and promoted by the Federal Government in order to cater for the present and future needs of Australian society.' Professor Bloomfield went on to recommend the establishment of a national recreation program with these objectives:

- . the development of leisure skills and interests in order to cater for the increasing amount of leisure time in our society;
- . the promotion of dynamic health and fitness for all Australian citizens;
- . the encouragement of self-expression; and
- . opportunity for personal fulfilment.⁶

5.18 The Committee found that the goals set for a recreation program by Professor Bloomfield had a surprisingly high degree of relevance almost a decade later. During that decade the amount of non-work time available to particular segments of the Australian population has increased significantly and there is some evidence that it will continue to do so. For example, the Department of Immigration and Ethnic Affairs has recently estimated that 12 per cent of the population is aged 65 years or over but that by 2021, 16 per cent of Australians will be in this age group.⁷

5.19 Similarly, unemployment particularly among young people has increased during this period. The Committee would, of course, wish to see an early reduction of unemployment and would not suggest that development of leisure skills and interests could act as a substitute for employment opportunities.

Nevertheless, the Committee accepted that people of any age group who have developed leisure skills and interests and who have the capacity for self expression will contribute to the wider society in a more positive way, whatever their circumstances, than individuals whose personal fulfilment opportunities are more restricted.

5.20 As well as this, the Committee accepted the importance of recreation as a means to the promotion of health and fitness. Australian standards of fitness have, in several studies, been unfavourably compared to those in other Western countries.⁸ The Committee did not specifically collect evidence on general fitness levels but noted that community attitudes supported the view that moderate physical activity promoted health. For these reasons the Committee agreed that the Commonwealth Government should promote recreational opportunities for the Australian population in general. The Committee believed that, in concentrating on highly competitive organized sport, Commonwealth Government programs had not met the recreation needs of the vast majority of Australians.

5.21 A number of studies have indicated that Australians spend a considerable proportion of their private consumption expenditure on leisure pursuits and that these pursuits are diverse and place surprisingly little emphasis on outdoor organized sport. For example, a study in Western Australia conducted by the Western Australian Department of Youth, Sport and Recreation and the Australian Bureau of Statistics indicated that the participation rates in various leisure activities among a sample of Perth residents during a two-week period in October 1978 was as follows:

TABLE 15

1978 Perth Survey of Community Recreation Patterns
Participation Rates for Various Leisure Activities

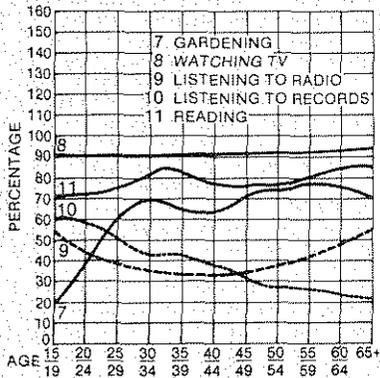
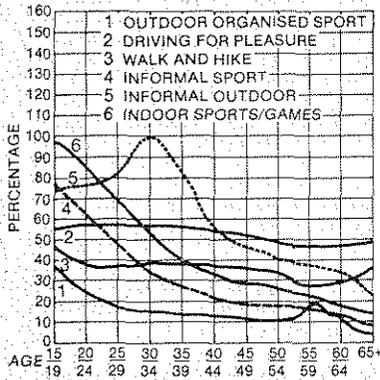
	% Sample
1. Television	94.5
2. Reading	79.0
3. Visiting friends	77.0
4. Gardening	61.5
5. Social	60.6
6. Home related	60.
7. Driving for pleasure	54.5
8. Informal outdoor	44.8
9. Shopping and show visit	44.5
10. Radio	43.6
11. Records	42.4
12. Spectator	40.9
13. Indoor sports and games	34.2
14. Walk and hike	33.3
15. Informal sport	23.1
16. Cultural	21.7
17. Service	18.7
18. Outdoor organized sport	13.6

Source: Western Australian Department of Youth, Sport and Recreation, Exhibit No. 34.

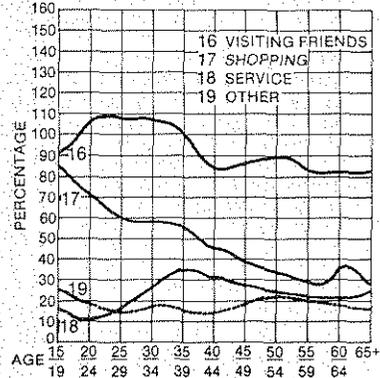
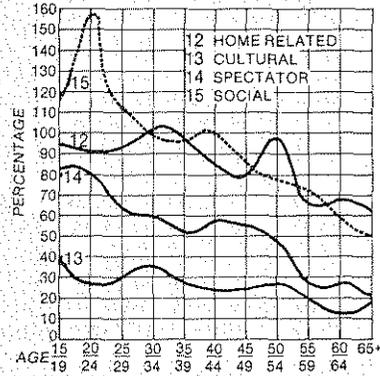
This data was further amplified in the Department of Youth, Sport and Recreation's 1979-80 Annual Report where the following graphs were presented.

Figure 4

1978 Perth Survey of Community Recreation Patterns
 Age-Specific Participation Rates for Various Leisure Activities



PERCENTAGE
 OF EACH
 AGE LEVEL
 INVOLVED
 IN ACTIVITY
 GROUPINGS



Source: Western Australian Department of Youth, Sport and Recreation, 1979-80 Annual Report.

The graphs indicate the way in which involvement in various types of recreation changes with age. Similarly, recreation patterns vary with sex, with income, with geographic location and, most importantly, with individual choice.

5.22 In examining the variety of recreational participation patterns, the Committee considered the factors which limited participation and those which promoted it. As part of this consideration, the Committee commissioned a paper from Dr Glen Watkins of the University of Western Australia. This paper is included in the published evidence included in separate volumes. Dr Watkins has brought into his paper a local government perspective on recreation which reinforces strongly the evidence received by the Committee, notably from representatives of State Departments with responsibility for recreation and from organizations such as the Australian Institute of Parks and Recreation but also from individuals.

5.23 Dr Watkins' paper, like the Perth data presented above, indicates that the leisure time of individuals is dominated by private pursuits such as the watching of television, reading, visiting friends and gardening. Only a small amount of recreational participation is devoted to outdoor organized sport where the major Commonwealth expenditure has been.

5.24 Obviously, the Committee did not believe it could argue, in the context of examining Commonwealth expenditure on sport and recreation, for increased Commonwealth involvement in the most private of recreational pursuits such as visiting or gardening. The Committee believed, however, that the Commonwealth Government could, and should, be involved in promoting recreational opportunities in categories other than organised outdoor sport, the least important of recreational preferences as ranked in the Perth study. Many of the recreational preferences indicated above can be exercised in public facilities. Informal outdoor activities, with a preference rating of 44.8 per cent, and walking and hiking (33.3 per cent) are likely to involve visits to local or State parks, the use of national parks or bike trails in the city, and perhaps excursions to picnic or barbeque facilities, or to children's playgrounds. Similarly, indoor sports and games (34.3 per cent) and informal sports (23.1 per cent) are often pursued in facilities provided by local government as well as in private commercial locations.

5.25 Factors which limit participation in recreation of this kind include the availability of the facilities themselves. Beyond this, however, participation may be limited by lack of knowledge of the facilities, by poor arrangements for access to them, by improper location of facilities or inadequate transport systems, and also by direct or indirect costs associated with the facilities. These factors will affect different groups within the population to a greater or lesser degree. For

example, older people, as a group, have a lower level of disposable income and are frequently more dependent on public transport than other population groups. Young people, particularly those who are unemployed, may be similarly affected. Some policies pursued by governments, such as user-pay financing of facilities or cut-backs in the maintenance of local parks and youth centres may have a significant limiting effect on recreational opportunities of people with low incomes and limited mobility. These effects will, therefore, be disproportionately greater for groups within the population who are already at a disadvantage.

5.26 The Committee, when considering sport, noted that people who were geographically isolated suffered disadvantages with respect to the availability of sporting opportunities. Similar recreational disadvantages existed for these people because recreational facilities, like sporting facilities, have been developed largely in areas of greatest population concentration. Some of Australia's more remote communities also lack access to the most popular forms of recreation such as television, radio and extensive libraries. An equally important restriction on participation noted by the Committee was the lack of knowledge about the availability of recreational opportunities. This, the Committee believed, reflected an imbalance between the provision of physical recreation facilities and human resources to help to promote the full utilization, even on an informal basis, of recreation facilities.

5.27 The Committee thus agreed that a number of factors which determined the level of access to recreational facilities could be isolated. These included:

- . the availability of recreation facilities;
- . the development of facilities such as national parks so that they were accessible;
- . the provision of 'human resources' so that information on available resources could be spread and so that facilities could be fully utilized;
- . the siting of new recreational facilities so that existing transport services were compatible with the provision of appropriate support services; and
- . the degree to which the costs of recreation opportunities, particularly those provided by governments, exacerbated the disadvantage experienced by some sectors of the population.

5.28 The questions of the most appropriate form of programming to promote the availability of recreation opportunities and the role that the Commonwealth should play were considered extensively by the Committee. It noted the views of the Recreation Ministers Council which said, in 1976, that, while it believed that recreation was primarily the responsibility of the States, some aspects, such as national co-ordination and the education of recreation workers, should be handled at the national level.⁹ However, a further statement by the Council in 1978 said that the Council 'believes that increased expenditure in the area of recreation will significantly assist the enhancement of the social well-being of the community and in the containment of the costs of health and welfare programs and therefore urges that all governments review their commitments and policies relating to recreation.'¹⁰

5.29 During the Committee's public hearings and in submissions to the inquiry, some State government departments with responsibility for sport and recreation argued strongly that the Commonwealth Government should be involved more directly in provision for recreation. For example, the Western Australian Department of Youth, Sport and Recreation stated that:

'it appears that the Federal Government has opted for a policy of financially assisting sport, mainly at the national association level, to the total exclusion of programs and services that would assist the general community in some sort of activity. However, it should be the responsibility of the Department of Sport, Recreation and Tourism to implement a balance between the sport and recreation programs offered especially when the unorganised silent majority has no lobby potential to affect program or policy changes... Federal Government sport and recreation responsibilities are far wider than the nation's sporting elite.'¹¹

5.30 The Committee accepted the view that the development of suitable recreation programs will no doubt be the most important challenge facing the Department of Sport, Recreation and Tourism. The Commonwealth Government's programs in recreation, as noted above have not yet been announced but the Australian Labor Party sport and recreation statement includes provision for making funds available for the construction of family leisure centres. The Committee, as indicated in Recommendation 24, agreed that, if funds for family leisure centres were to be made available, a thorough evaluation of projects funded under the earlier Commonwealth Assistance for Leisure Facilities Program (CALF) should first be carried out. CALF projects included leisure centres associated with schools and many

centres which offered innovative designs and combinations of facilities. The Committee would like to emphasise that it supported the development of a family leisure centre program and that it believed properly planned and run centres could make a most significant impact on the recreation needs of Australians.

5.31 It is in the area of funding for recurrent rather than capital recreation programs that the Commonwealth Government's intentions are unclear. The Committee was impressed by some of the recreation services provided by State governments, in particular the regional community recreational officers employed in some States. It agreed that such services were vital if existing community recreation facilities were to be fully utilised. This belief was consistent with the Committee's view expressed in the previous section that the Commonwealth Government's program of assistance to sport should be balanced by the provision of human resources as well as sporting facilities.

5.32 The Committee believed that the emphasis of the Commonwealth's new fitness and recreation program should be on the provision of human resources to identify gaps in recreation provision and use, to disseminate information on recreational opportunities and to encourage the use of the existing stock of physical recreation resources. The first step in this direction should be the extension and further development of the regional community recreation programs already provided in some States. The program would need to avoid the duplication of existing State programs and use the resources of existing State and local government structures. For areas disadvantaged in the provision of recreational facilities, the program should have access to small grants for innovative capital purposes. As discussed in the previous section, the program should be developed so that it is compatible with the expansion of the National Coaching Accreditation Scheme proposed under Recommendation 56. It is envisaged that under a Regional Recreation Catalyst Scheme the Commonwealth would provide grants to authorities for the employment of community recreation officers on a full-time basis. Where some States already have such schemes, the proposal would enable these schemes to be expanded. New schemes would be created in States which did not have them. Up to one hundred per cent of salary costs for a recreation officer would be provided by the Commonwealth government. State and local governments or regional authorities would be expected to meet office and support costs.

5.33 The Committee recommends therefore that:

57. the Commonwealth fund a Regional Recreation Catalyst Scheme in co-operation with State, local and regional authorities and with broadly based community organisations, and that

this scheme should involve the employment of regional recreation officers;

58. the Regional Recreation Catalyst Scheme should have access to an innovation program fund administered by the Department of Sport, Recreation and Tourism which would make available a limited number of small grants for innovative community recreation purposes with priority being given to disadvantaged areas.

5.34 An alternative option for recreation programs which was drawn to the Committee's attention in submissions and at hearings was that of a national recreation campaign or perhaps further development of the 'Life. Be In It' Program.¹² The Committee accepted that the 'Life. Be In It' Campaign had achieved some recognition but noted the doubts raised by some commentators about the effects of the campaign in actually increasing fitness levels rather than just establishing public recognition. These views have been summed up by Mr A W Robinson, Deputy Director of the Western Australian Department of Youth, Sport and Recreation in 'Leisure: A Priority', an address in 1980 to the Menzies Foundation, where he said:

'Previous experience and research indicates that most Australians are not attracted to physical fitness campaigns, as such. The 'Life. Be In It' research (Task Quantum Consultants, May 1975, "Attitudinal Study Fitness and Recreation in Victoria') showed that fitness was a non-issue for about 80 per cent of Australians. Research also shows that most Australians are not participating in highly structured competitive physical activities, except as spectators! Australians are, however, prepared to participate in the more informal sociable leisure activities, many of which, of course, have both physical and mental components.'¹³

5.35 In recent years these views have been reinforced by further studies and the Committee, as noted above, accepted the view that recreational and fitness related activities entered into by Australian people are highly diverse. Importantly, they are segmentalised to a considerable degree with activities varying greatly between age groups and between males and females. The Committee therefore believed that any recreation campaigns should be low key, localised, and aimed at particular segments of the population such as:

- . primary school children;
- . secondary school children;
- . people, particularly women, not in the paid workforce;
- . people in particular sections of the workforce;
- . older people, particularly those who have recently retired.

5.36 The Committee believed that States have and should continue to have the major responsibility for these programs but believed that the Commonwealth Government should share in this responsibility by co-ordinating information in the recreation and fitness field (see Recommendations 33, 34 and 35 regarding Commonwealth funds for ACHPIRST). The Committee recommends therefore that:

59. a worthwhile amount of Commonwealth Government funds provided for recreation purposes should be set aside for use as research grants to be administered by the Department of Sport, Recreation and Tourism.

5.37 One further aspect of recreation considered by the Committee was workplace recreation particularly that which promoted health and fitness. The subject was not canvassed extensively in submissions or in evidence received during the Committee's public hearings. Nevertheless, the Committee considered that it was within the Commonwealth Government's power to promote health and fitness by assisting work place related recreation programs provided by employers. The Committee recommends that:

60. the Department of Sport, Recreation and Tourism should investigate ways of encouraging employers to provide workplace related recreational opportunities which promote the health and fitness of their employees.

Conclusions

Sport

5.38 The Committee believed that the existing Commonwealth programs relating to sport have achieved a great deal. It agreed, however, that these achievements could be significantly expanded by:

- . an increased emphasis on widening the assistance for the development of new athletes;
- . developing a greater support network for the Australian Institute of Sport;
- . redressing, to some extent, the imbalance in Commonwealth Government funding which has, to date, favoured physical resources at the expense of human resources; and
- . providing funds for more local level rather than international level facilities.

Recreation

5.39 With respect to recreation, the Committee believed that existing Commonwealth programs in this area were inadequate and did not meet the needs or expectations of Australians. The Committee was particularly mindful of opinions and evidence which has typified Australia as a 'nation of spectators' and of the suggested national benefits of health promotion through recreation. It noted that funds for recreation and fitness programs were set aside in the 1983/84 Commonwealth Budget and had suggested some ends to which this new funding could be put.

5.40 The Committee's recommendations regarding recreation accepted that State and local governments will continue to have the most important governmental role in this area but envisaged greater Commonwealth commitment to:

- . co-ordination and dissemination of information on recreation;
- . recreation research;
- . innovative recreation programming; and
- . workplace recreation.

LEO McLEAY
Chairman

30 November 1983

ENDNOTES

Chapter 1

1. Budget Paper No. 1, 1982-83, pages 141, 142.
2. Department of Education and Youth Affairs, submission evidence, page 2539.
3. *ibid*, page 2541.
4. Commonwealth Schools Commission, Report of a Seminar on School and Community Facilities held at the University of New South Wales, 26 February 1981, submission evidence, pages 2542-2585.
5. Mr W.F.F. Lawson, Knox Grammar School, Sydney, submission evidence, page 280.
Mr David Jenkin, Phillip Institute of Technology, submission evidence, page 489.
Ms Cheryl McKinna, University of Melbourne, submission evidence, page 572.
Mr D.R. Ellis, Monash University, submission evidence, page 592.
Mr Forbes Carlile, Sydney, submission evidence, page 1011.
L. Eisenmenger, Brisbane, submission evidence, page 1551.
Mr H. McCredie, Australian Universities Sports Association, submission evidence, page 153.
6. Submission evidence, pages 489, 572, 592, 1553.
7. See Dr Glen Watkins, submission evidence, pages 2824 2825, 2846, 2847.
8. Mr E.T. Gleeson, Royal Australian Institute of Parkes and Recreation, submission evidence, page 288.
Department of Territories and Local Government, Canberra, submission evidence, page 1971.

Chapter 2

1. Hon. N. Robson, Tasmanian Government, submission evidence, page 94.
Mr B.J. Taylor, South Australian Department of Recreation and Sport, submission evidence, pages 628, 771.
Hon. M.J. Bryce, Western Australian Government, submission evidence, page 1566.
Hon. Marshall Perron, Northern Territory Government, submission evidence, page 1712.
Hon. Cain, Victorian Government, submission evidence, page 1925.
Hon. L.J. Ferguson, New South Wales Government, submission evidence, page 1960.
2. Alderman K.V. McElligott, Townsville City Council, submission evidence, page 40.
Mr J.R. Diffen, City of Coburg, submission evidence, page 141.
Ms Llois Cutts, Australian Council of Local Government Associations, submission evidence, page 1056.
Ms Robyn Saleh, City of Geelong West, submission evidence page 1664.
City of South Barwon, submission evidence, page 1751.
Department of Territories and Local Government, submission evidence, page 1971.
Mr Gary Storch, Darwin City Council, submission evidence, page 2768.
3. Department of Sport, Recreation and Tourism, submission evidence, pages 1119, 1120.
4. Confederation of Australian Sport, submission evidence, page 296.
5. See, for example,
Mr Peter Quire, Australian Clay Target Association, submission evidence, page 199.
Mr R. Staunton, Australian Basketball Federation, page 411.
Mr Leslie Martyn, Sports Advisory Council, page 533
6. See, for example,
Dr James McKay, submission evidence, page 100
Mr R.J. Clarke, submission evidence, page 273.
Miss S. Faram, Australian Women's Cricket Council, pages 666 - 668.
7. Mr S.H. Hogan, Australian Ice Hockey Association, submission evidence, page 192.
Dr J.W. Willey, Queensland Amateur Gymnastic Association, submission evidence, page 527.
Mrs Dorothy Brown, Australian Ladies Golf Union, hearings evidence, page 320.

Senator Jack Evans, Western Australian Sports Federation, submission evidence, page 781.
Mr B.J. Emery, Australian Soccer Federation, hearings evidence, pages 765, 766.

8. Confederation of Australian Sport, submission evidence, pages 291, 292 and see also submission evidence, pages 2132-2136.
9. See, for example,
Mr A.P. Millar, Institute of Sports Medicine, submission evidence, page 122.
Dr J.A. Miller, Cumberland College of Health Services, submission evidence, page 212.
10. Department of Sport, Recreation and Tourism, submission evidence, pages 1115, 1116.
11. *ibid*, page 1116.
12. *ibid*, Appendix E, pages 1176-1178.
13. *ibid*, page 1117.
14. *ibid*, pages 1119-1120.
15. *ibid*, pages 1117-1118.
16. *ibid*, pages 1118-1119.
17. Press Release, Minister for Sport, Recreation and Tourism, 13 September 1983.

Chapter 3

1. Department of Aboriginal Affairs, submission evidence, page 2587.
2. *ibid*, page 2586.
3. National Aboriginal Sports Foundation, submission evidence, pages 2376, 2377.
4. *ibid*, page 3278 and hearings evidence, pages 1042, 1043.
5. National Aboriginal Sports Foundation, hearings evidence, page 1042, 1046.
6. National Aboriginal Sports Foundation, submissions evidence, pages 2383-2425.
7. *ibid*, page 2378.
8. Department of Aboriginal Affairs, preliminary conclusions hearings evidence, pages 1508-1522.
9. National Aboriginal Sports Foundation, submission evidence, page 2378.
10. Department of Aboriginal Affairs, submission evidence, pages 2587, 2588.
11. *ibid*, pages 2591, 2592.
12. Mr J.D. Whitehouse, hearings evidence, pages 598, 599.
13. Mr M.A. Nunan, submission evidence, pages 375, 376 and hearings evidence, page 72.
14. Queensland Amateurs Gymnastic Association, submission evidence, page 527.
Australian Paraplegic and Quadraplegic Sports Federation, submission evidence, page 760.
Dr Frank Whitebrook, submission evidence, page 762.
Western Australian Sports Federation, submission evidence, page 781.
15. See, for example,
Australian Clay Target Association, submission evidence, page 13.
Riding for the Disabled Association, page 282.
Australian Gymnastic Federation, page 347.
Australian Amateur Fencing Federation, page 355.
Amputee Sporting Association of Australia, page 465.

- Australian Squash Rackets Association, page 469.
Amateur Athletic Union of Australia, page 540.
16. Department of Sport, Recreation and Tourism, hearings evidence, pages 1264, 1265.
 17. Department of Finance, submission evidence, pages 2796, 2797.
 18. *ibid*, pages 2797, 2798, 2805, 2806.
 19. See, for example,
Australian Clay Target Association, submission evidence, page 133.
Australian Gymnastic Federation, page 347.
All Australia Netball Association, page 662.
Dr Frank Whitebrook, page 762.
 20. Australian Squash Rackets Association, submission evidence, page 469
Australian Federation of Amateur Roller Skaters, page 605.
 21. See, for example,
Australian Amateur Fencing Federation, submission evidence, page 355.
Australian Aerobatic Club, page 393.
Australian Ladies' Golf Union, page 590.
Confederation of Australian Motor Sport, page 536.
 22. Department of Sport, Recreation and Tourism, submission evidence, pages 1254-1259, pages 1301-1308, pages 1350-1355.
 23. Australian Institute of Sport, hearings evidence, pages 1359-1362.
 24. Australia Games Foundation, hearings evidence, pages 805.
 25. *Ibid.*, page 805.
 26. *Ibid.*, page 822.
 27. Dr J.O. Miller, National Committee on Sport and Recreation for the Disabled, submission evidence, pages 212, 684.
Australian Paraplegic and Quadriplegic Sports Federation, submission evidence, page 757 and Exhibits 70, 71.
 28. See Dr J.O. Miller, hearing evidence, pages 1420, 1421.

29. Australia Sports Council for the Disabled, submission evidence, page 24..
Riding for the Disabled Association of Australia, page 282.
Amputee Sporting Association of Australia, page 465.
National Committee on Sport and Recreation for the Disabled, page 684.
Australian Association for the Mentally Retarded, page 2369.
30. See Australian Association for the Mentally Retarded, hearings evidence, pages 1486-1488.
Australian Paraplegic and Quadriplegic Sports Federation, submission evidence, page 761.
31. Confederation of Australian Motor Sport, hearings evidence, pages 365, 366.
South Australian Department of Recreation and Sport, hearings evidence, page 17.
32. Department of Sport, Recreation and Tourism, hearings evidence, page 1260.
33. Tasmanian Department of Education, Division of Recreation, hearings evidence, pages 552-554.
Northern Territory Department of Health, Youth, Sport and Recreation Division, hearings evidence, pages 1069-1072.
34. Tasmanian Department of Education, hearings evidence, page 554.
35. Australian Council of Local Government Associations, hearings evidence, pages 1386, 1387. See also submission evidence, pages 1066-1069.
36. Adelaide Pistol Club, submission evidence, page 519.
Australian Federation of Amateur Roller Skaters, page 605. Victorian Squash Rackets Association, page 681.
37. Australian Ladies Golf Union, submission evidence, page 590.
38. Australian Olympic Federation, submission evidence pages 1368, 1369 and hearings evidence, pages 1364, 1365.
39. Surf Life Saving Association of Australia, submission evidence pages 619, 620.
40. Australian Ski Patrol Association, submission evidence, pages 106-121, 2143-2299.

41. Australian Ski Patrol Association, hearings evidence, page 870.
42. *ibid*, page 873.
43. Department of Finance, submission evidence, page 2808.
44. Department of Sport, Recreation and Tourism, submission evidence, page 1148.
45. Surf Life Saving Association of Australia, hearings evidence, pages 837-839.
46. See, for example,
Surf Life Saving Association of Australia,
submission evidence, pages 619 and following.
47. Australian Institute of Sport, submission evidence, page 1944.
48. Australian Institute of Sport, hearings evidence, page 1319.
49. Australian Institute of Sport, submission evidence, page 1913.
50. Report of the Australian Sports Institute Study Group, Department of Tourism and Recreation, November 1975.
51. National Sports Training Institute to Open, News release by the Minister for Home Affairs, Mr Bob Ellicott, 25 January 1980.
52. & 53. See, for example,
Mr M. Nunan, Director, South Australian Sports Institute, hearings evidence, page 75.
Mr R.A. Elphinston, N.S.W. Department of Leisure, Sport and Tourism, hearings evidence page 632.
54. Information provided to the Committee by staff of the Australian Institute of Sport during an inspection of the Institute.
55. Ms F.J. Hegarty, Australian Clearinghouse for Publication in Recreation, Sport and Tourism, hearings evidence, page 497.
56. Department of Sport, Recreation and Tourism, submissions evidence, page .
57. John Brown, Minister for Sport, Recreation and Tourism, Press Release, August 1983.

58. John Brown, Minister for Sport, Recreation and Tourism, Press Release, September 1983.
59. Department of Territories and Local Government, submissions evidence, page 1971, hearings evidence, page 1299.

Chapter 4

1. Australian Bowls Council, hearings evidence, page 414.
Australian Hockey Association, hearings evidence page 306.
2. See for example,
Australian Hockey Association, submission evidence, page 583
Australian Gymnastic Federation, hearings evidence, page 290-291.
3. See for example,
Mr B. Smith, submission evidence, pages 4-7 and hearings evidence, page 1191-1211
Mrs N.J. Besgrove, hearings evidence, page 1212-1217.
4. For example,
Mr G. Hartung, submission evidence, pages 236-272.
Sportswomen's Association of Australia, submission evidence, pages 562-571.
Australia Games Foundation, submission evidence pages 669-677, and hearings evidence, pages 829-836.
Australian Amateur Rowing Council, submission evidence, pages 586-589.
Australian Women's Cricket Council, submission evidence, pages 666-668.
5. Australian Aerobatic Club, submission evidence, pages 393-410.
Australian Amateur Rowing Council, submission evidence, pages 586-589.
Australian Rugby Football Union, submission evidence, pages 629-633.
6. Department of Finance, submission evidence, page 2791.
7. For example,
Mr G. Hartung, submission evidence, pages 236-272.
Dr F. Whitebrook, submission evidence, pages 762-770.
8. Department of Finance, submission evidence, page 2784.
9. Ibid., page 2794
Department of Treasury, submission evidence, page 2799.
Australian Taxation Office, submission evidence, page 2775.

10. See Department of Finance, submission evidence, pages 2785-2788.
11. Ibid., pages 2789-2790.
12. Ibid., pages 2792.
13. Dr J. Mackay, submission evidence, pages 100-101.
Mr R.J. Clarke, submission evidence, pages 273-279.
14. Commonwealth Grants Commission, Report on State Tax Sharing Entitlements, 1981 Vol 11, Appendix B.
15. Mr G. Hartung, submission evidence, pages 326-272
Australian Rugby Football Union, submission evidence, pages 629-633.
Australian Paraplegic and Quadriplegic Sports Federation, submission evidence, pages 757-761.
Dr F. Whitebrooke, submission evidence, pages 762-770.
16. Copy of Peat, Marwick, Mitchell Services report was provided to Committee on a confidential basis.
17. News Release, Minister for Home Affairs, 27 November 1980.
18. Department of Finance, submission evidence, page 2799.
19. Ibid, page 2798.
20. Ibid., page 2799.
21. Australian Taxation Office, submission evidence, page 2778.
22. Ibid., page 2777.
23. Confederation of Australian Sport, hearings evidence, page 266.
24. For example,
Australian Council for Health, Physical Education and Recreation, hearings evidence, pages 62-67.
Australian Women's Cricket Council, hearings evidence, page 349.
Australian Clay Target Association, hearings evidence, page 469.
25. Australian Broadcasting Tribunal, submission evidence, pages 2666-2761.
27. Department of Sport, Recreation and Tourism, submission evidence, pages 1414-1533.

28. Anti-Cancer Council of Victoria, submission evidence, pages 297-303, and hearings evidence, pages 522-530.
29. Contrast for example,
Confederation of Australian Motor Sport, hearings evidence, pages 355-371.
AUSTSWIM, hearings evidence, pages 397-411.
30. Department of Health, submission evidence, pages 2763.
31. Ibid, page 2766.
32. Australian Broadcasting Tribunal, submission evidence, pages 2666-2761, Section 3, Attachment D.
33. Australian Broadcasting Tribunal, hearings evidence, pages 1437-1439.
34. Australian Broadcasting Tribunal, submission evidence, pages 2666-2761, Section 4, Attachments A. B.
35. Anti-Cancer Council of Victoria, submission evidence, pages 297-355.
36. Department of Sport, Recreation and Tourism, submission evidence pages 1414-1415.
37. Ibid., page 1415.

Chapter 5

1. Speech to the Australian Olympic Federation by the Minister for Environment, Housing and Community Development, the Hon. Kevin Newman, Melbourne, 18 August 1977.
2. Department of Sport, Recreation and Tourism, submission evidence, paragraph 8.7 page 1158.
3. Forbes Carlile, MBE, Co-Principal Forbes and Ursula Carlile Swimming Organization, submission evidence pages 2140 to 2142.
4. See, for example,
Mr John Miller, Executive Director Australian Council for Health, Physical Education and Recreation Inc., submission evidence pages 1820-5.
Ms Sally Jeavons and Ms Mary Jeavons, the Playgrounds and Recreation Association of Victoria, submission evidence pages 1817-19. Mr Bruce Mildenhall, Interim Community Recreation Council of Victoria, submission evidence pages 1646-50.
5. John Bloomfield, The Role, Scope and Development of Recreation in Australia, Department of Tourism and Recreation, Canberra, 1974, page 5.
6. Ibid., page 5.
7. Australian Population Forecasts: 1983-86 with Projections for Selected years to 2021, Department of Immigration and Ethnic Affairs, October 1983, page 39.
8. See, for example, the summary of such studies in Leisure and Recreation in Australia, David Mercer (ed.), Sonett 1977, page 13.
9. Department of Sport, Recreation and Tourism, submission evidence, page 1119
10. As reported in the West Australian newspaper.
11. Mr M.J. Bryce, Acting Premier of Western Australia, submission evidence, page 1568.
12. See, for example
Dr Ian Bennett, 'Life. Be In It' Company, submission evidence pages 1813-16.
13. Mr A.W. Robinson, Leisure: A Priority, address to the Menzies Foundation, 1980.

APPENDIX I

CONDUCT OF THE INQUIRY

Hearings and Inspections

The Committee resolved on 13 October 1982 to conduct an inquiry into Youth, Sport and Recreation. On 8 December 1982, a sub-committee comprising Mr Lusher (Chairman), Mr Braithwaite, Mr J.J. Brown, Mr R.J. Brown, Dr Edwards, Mr Hyde, Mr McLeay, Mr Peter Morris, Mr Mountford and Mr Porter was appointed to conduct the inquiry. The inquiry was advertised in the national and major metropolitan press on 5, 6, 12 and 13 November 1982. Reference to "Youth" was deleted from these and subsequent public statements about the inquiry and was removed from the inquiry terms of reference by a resolution of the Committee on 1 November 1983.

The House was dissolved on 4 February 1983 and the inquiry was suspended pending decisions by a new Parliament. The Committee was reappointed in the Thirty-third Parliament on 4 May 1983. The Committee resolved on 11 May 1983 to resume the inquiry. To assist the Committee with the inquiry, Ms Sue Harlow of the Commonwealth Tertiary Education Commission was appointed as specialist adviser. Ms Harlow assisted the Committee on a full-time basis for the period 8 June 1983 to 30 September 1983.

The inquiry was re-advertised in the press on 3, 4 June 1983. A sub-committee comprising Mr McLeay (Chairman), Mr Baldwin, Mr I.M.D. Cameron, Mr Free, Mr Goodluck, Mr Lusher, Mr A.A. Morris, Mr Mountford, Mr Tuckey and Mr I.B.C. Wilson was appointed to take evidence at hearings and inspections. Public hearings were conducted in Adelaide (5 July 1983), Perth (6 July 1983), Melbourne (13, 14 July 1983), Hobart (15 July 1983), Sydney (19, 20 July 1983), Brisbane (21 July 1983), Darwin (2 August 1983), Townsville (5 August 1983) and Canberra (16, 17 August 1983). In association with these hearings the Committee conducted inspections of sport and recreation facilities in Adelaide (6 July 1983), Perth (7, 8 July 1983), Brisbane (22 July 1983), Darwin (1 August 1983) and Canberra (18 August 1983).

A sub-committee comprising Mr McLeay (Chairman), Mr Free, Mr Goodluck, Mr A.A. Morris, Mr Mountford, Mr Tuckey and Mr I.B.C. Wilson was appointed to draft this report. The material presented in submissions and at hearings was analysed and a set of preliminary conclusions was formulated and circulated, on a confidential basis, to selected organisations. Comment was sought by submission and by discussion at an in-camera hearing in Canberra on 28 November 1983.

About 170 submissions were received over the course of the inquiry. A wide variety of interested individuals and organisations throughout Australia were given the opportunity to put their views on sport and recreation to the Committee. The Committee received evidence from Commonwealth, State and local government authorities, national, state and local sporting organisations, recreational organisations, individual sportspeople, academics and other private individuals.

APPENDIX II

WITNESSES

Dates of Appearance
Before Committee

COMMONWEALTH DEPARTMENTS AND AUTHORITIES

Australian Broadcasting Tribunal

Mr Leo Terence Grey, Principal Executive
Officer (Legislation) 17.8.83
Mr John Gerard Quaine, Director,
Program Services 17.8.83

Australia Games Foundation

Mr David Rodney Mazitelli, Federal Director 20.7.83

Australian Institute of Sport

Mr John Baines Cheadle, Member, Board
of Management 16.8.83
Mr John Devitt, Member, Board of Management 16.8.83
Mr Donald Malcolm Talbot, Executive
Director 16.8.83

Department of Aboriginal Affairs

Mr Geoffrey Frank Bissaker, Director
Welfare and Cultural Section 16.8.83
Ms Marisa Gerussi, Clerk 16.8.83

Department of Sport, Recreation and Tourism

Mr Paul Brettell, Acting Assistant
Secretary, Programs and Facilities
Branch 16.8.83
Mr Graham Dempster, Acting First
Assistant Secretary, Sport and
Recreation Division 16.8.83
Mr Herbert Bruce MacDonald, Secretary 16.8.83

Department of Territories and Local Government

Mr Rodney Andrew Lagle Bradford, Acting
Assistant Secretary, Policy
Co-ordination 16.8.83
Mr Raymond Donnellan, Assistant Secretary,
Community Relations and Facilities 16.8.83
Mr Gregory James Fraser, Assistant
Secretary, Local Government 16.8.83
Mr John Albert Turner, First Assistant
Secretary, Community Services 16.8.83

National Aboriginal Sports Foundation

Mr Brian Edward Dixon, Chairman 2.8.83

• STATE AND TERRITORY GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS AND AUTHORITIES

New South Wales Department of Leisure, Sport and Tourism

Mr Robert Alexander Elphinston,
Co-ordinator 19.7.83

Northern Territory Department of Health, Division
of Youth, Sport, Recreation and Ethnic Affairs

Mr Rhys Jones, Assistant Director, 2.8.83

Mr Raymond John Norman, Director, 2.8.83

South Australian Department of Recreation and Sport

Mr Brian John Taylor, Acting Director 5.7.83

Tasmanian Education Department, Division of Recreation

Mr Geoffrey Edward Frier, Senior
Superintendent, 15.7.83

Mr Robin Kenneth Hood, Principal
Recreation Officer (Sports Development), 15.7.83

Mr John Hubble, Senior Project Officer, 15.7.83

Victorian Department of Youth, Sport and Recreation

Mr Perry Rothrock Crosswhite, Director,
Recreation Development and Youth Affairs 13.7.83

Western Australian Department of Youth, Sport and Recreation

Mr John Franklyn Fuhrmann, Acting Deputy
Director 6.7.83

Mr Alexander William Robinson, Acting
Director 6.7.83

Mr James Ross Sharp, Acting Principal
Co-ordinator 6.7.83

• LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Australian Council of Local Government Associations

Ms Llois Cutts, Director 17.8.83

Mr Richard Charles Osborn, Project Officer 17.8.83

Darwin City Council

Mr Graeme Bruce Parsons, Community
Recreation Officer 2.8.83

Townsville City Council

Alderman Kenneth Victor McElligott, Deputy
Mayor 5.8.83

. SPORTING ORGANISATIONS

<u>All Australian Netball Association</u>	
Mrs Helen Edmund-Jones, National Executive Director	19.7.83
Mrs Moira Joan McGuinness, National Secretary	19.7.83
<u>Amateur Athletic Union of Australia</u>	
Mrs Joan Cross, Honorary Treasurer	21.7.83
Mr Richard Parnell, Executive Director	21.7.83
<u>Amateur Swimming Union of Australia</u>	
Mr Colin Barnes, National Executive Director	19.7.83
<u>Amputee Sporting Association of Australia</u>	
Mr Kenrick Douglas Bradford, National Secretary	21.7.83
<u>Australian Amateur Fencing Federation</u>	
Mr Endre Joseph Szakall, O.A.M., President	14.7.83
<u>Australian Amateur Rowing Council</u>	
Mr John Boulton, Honorary Secretary	20.7.83
<u>Australian Amateur Water Polo Association</u>	
Mr John Whitehouse, Honorary Secretary	15.7.83
<u>Australian Basketball Federation</u>	
Mr Kenneth John Madsen, Treasurer	21.7.83
<u>Australian Bowls Council</u>	
Mr John Moore Dobbie, Honorary Secretary	14.7.83
<u>Australian Council for the Teaching of Swimming and Water Safety</u>	
Mr John Thomas Kilpatrick, Victorian Delegate	14.7.83
Mr Leonard Walter Ernest Willmer, Council Member	14.7.83
<u>Australian Clay Target Association</u>	
Mr Ian Christopher Hill, Executive Director	14.7.83
<u>Australian Gymnastic Federation</u>	
Mr James Edward Barry, President	13.7.83
<u>Australian Hockey Association</u>	
Mr Keith Robert Murton, National Executive Director	13.7.83
<u>Australian Ladies Golf Union</u>	
Mrs Dorothy Brown, Executive Director	13.7.83

<u>Australian Olympic Federation</u>	
Mr Phillip Coles, Executive Board Member	17.8.83
Mr Kevan Gosper, Vice-President	17.8.83
Mr Julius Lockington Patching, Secretary-General	17.8.83
<u>Australian Soccer Federation</u>	
Mr Brian Emery, Executive Director	20.7.83
<u>Australian Sports Council for the Disabled</u>	
Commissioner Graham Ernest Pryke, President	5.7.83
<u>Australian Sports Medicine Federation</u>	
Mr Robert David Quimby, Executive Director	20.7.83
<u>Australian Squash Rackets Association</u>	
Mr Simon Laurentius Boegheim, National Executive Director	21.7.83
<u>Australian Swimming Coaches Association</u>	
Mr Paul James Quinlan, Honorary Secretary	21.7.83
<u>Australian Women's Cricket Council</u>	
Miss Sylvia Faram, President	13.7.83
Mr Raymond John Sneddon, Executive Director	13.7.83
<u>Australian Women's Soccer Association</u>	
Mrs Elaine Watson, President	21.7.83
<u>Australian Yachting Federation</u>	
Mr Anthony Joseph Mooney, Executive Director	19.7.83
<u>Confederation of Australian Motor Sport</u>	
Mr John Anthony Keefe, Chief Executive Officer	13.7.83
<u>Confederation of Australian Sport</u>	
Mr Garry Jeffery Daly, Executive Director	13.7.83
Mr Noel Jeffrey Southey, Administration Manager	13.7.83
<u>National Football League of Australia Ltd.</u>	
Mr Edward William Biggs, General Manager	14.7.83
<u>North Queensland Games Foundation</u>	
Mr Robert McCullough, Chairman	5.8.83
<u>Northern Territory Football Council</u>	
Mr Hunter Chris Harrison, Chairman	2.8.83
Mr Darryl Dean Window, Secretary	2.8.83
<u>Queensland Amateur Gymnastic Association</u>	
Dr John Wilby, President	21.7.83

<u>South Australian Olympic Council Inc.</u>	
Mr Richard John Rodda, Secretary	5.7.83
<u>South Australian Sports Institute</u>	
Mr Michael Nunan, Director	5.7.83
<u>Sports Federation of Victoria</u>	
Mrs Betty Butcher, Secretary	14.7.83
Mr Ken Oaten, Deputy Chairman	14.7.83
<u>Sportswomen's Association of Australia</u>	
Mrs Katherine Joy Dundon, President	5.7.83
<u>Surf Life Saving Association of Australia</u>	
Mr Barry Bede Staunton, National Executive Director	20.7.83
<u>Townsville City Netball Association</u>	
Mrs Joy Lake, Fixtures Officer	5.8.83
Mrs Narelle Schofield, President	5.8.83
<u>Townsville Rowing Club</u>	
Mr Paul Cosgrove, President	5.8.83
<u>Western Australian Sports Federation</u>	
Mr Gary Aitken, Executive Officer	6.7.83
Senator Jack Evans, President	6.7.83
Mr Charles Harper, Deputy President	6.7.83

OTHER ORGANISATIONS

<u>Anti-Cancer Council of Victoria</u>	
Ms Sharon Marie Willcox, Research Assistant to Director	14.7.83
<u>Australian Association for the Mentally Retarded</u>	
Ms Janet Bundy, Recreation Project Officer	17.8.83
Mr Harold Wilkinson, Executive Officer	17.8.83
<u>Australian Clearing House for Publications in Recreation, Sport and Tourism,</u>	
Ms Frances Joyce Hegarty, Co-ordinator	14.7.83
<u>Australian Council for Health, Physical Education and Recreation</u>	
Mr John Miller, Executive Director	5.7.83
<u>Australian Ski Patrol Association</u>	
Mr George Freuden, President	20.7.83
<u>Institute of Recreation (Western Australia)</u>	
Dr Glenn Gregory Watkins, Vice-President	6.7.83

Knox Grammar School

Mr William Francis Frederick Lawson,
Athletic Director 20.7.83

Life, Be In It, Company

Dr Ian Bennett, Chief Executive 13.7.83

Mr Arthur T. Smith, CARGO National
Co-ordinator 13.7.83

Menzies Foundation

Dr William Roy Johnson, Member, Executive
Committee 17.8.83

Mr Eric Clifford Wigglesworth, Executive
Officer 17.8.83

National Committee on Sport and Recreation for the Disabled

Dr Jeffrey Owen Miller, Chairman 17.8.83

Royal Australian Institute of Parks and Recreation

Mr Edward Thomas Gleeson, President elect 15.7.83

INDIVIDUALS

Mrs Nita Janice Besgrove, Kirwan, Queensland 5.8.83

Mr Graeme Thomas Brewer, South Coogee, New
South Wales 19.7.83

Mr Forbes Carlile, Ryde, New South Wales 20.7.83

Mr David Earnest Charles, M.P., Parliament House,
Canberra 14.7.83

Dr Richard Ian Charlesworth, M.P., Parliament
House, Canberra 6.7.83

Mr Robert John Clarke, Moonah, Tasmania 15.7.83

Mr Francis Ian Ford, Sans Souci, New South Wales 19.7.83

Mrs Jan Ford, Sans Souci, New South Wales 19.7.83

Mr David Clive Jenkin, Dept. of
Physical Education, Phillip Institute of
Technology 14.7.83

Mr Alan George Launder, Salisbury East, South
Australia 5.7.83

Mr Eamon John Lindsay, M.P., Parliament House,
Canberra 5.8.83

Miss Sally Methven, Fairview Park, South
Australia 5.7.83

Mr Denis David Molyneux, Skye, South Australia 5.7.83

Mr Jack Ernest Pollard, Wollstonecraft, New
South Wales 19.7.83

Mr John Edward Reeves, M.P., Parliament House,
Canberra 2.8.83

Mr Barry Smith, Mount Isa, Queensland 5.8.83

Mr Terence Edward Smith, M.L.A., Darwin,
Northern Territory 2.8.83

Dr Frank Charles Whitebrook, Wollongbar,
New South Wales 19.7.83

Mrs Myra Williams, Adelaide, South Australia 5.7.83

APPENDIX III

SUBMISSIONS

<u>Submission No</u>	<u>Persons/Organisations</u>	<u>Page No</u>
1.	Submission from Mr D.B. Walsh, National Coaching Director, Australian Amateur Cycling Federation, received 24 November 1982.	1
2.	Submission from Mr Barry Smith, Mt. Isa, Queensland, received 25 November 1982.	4
3.	Letter from Dr D.F. McMichael Secretary, Department of Home Affairs and Environment, received 30 November 1982.	8
4.	Submission from Mr W. McLuckie, North Bondi, N.S.W., received 18 November 1982.	10
4(a)	Further submission from Mr W. McLuckie, North Bondi, N.S.W., received 30 November 1983.	17
5.	Submission from Mr G.S. Miller, Launceston, Tasmania, received 30 November 1982.	19
6.	Submission from Commissioner G.E. Pryke, President, Australian Sports Council for the Disabled, received 14 December 1982.	24
7.	Submission from Mrs E. Watson, President, Australian Women's Soccer Association (Inc), received 14 December 1982.	29
8.	Submission from Mr Alan Bundy, Director, and Ms Fran Hegarty, Co-ordinator, ACHPIRST, Australian Clearing House for Publications in Recreation, Sport and Tourism, Footscray Institute of Technology Library, received 20 December 1982.	31

<u>Submission No</u>	<u>Persons/Organisations</u>	<u>Page No</u>
9.	Submission from Alderman K.V. McElligott, Deputy Mayor and Chairman, Recreation and Tourism Committee, Town Hall, Townsville, received 20 December 1982.	40
10.	Submission from Mr Forbes Carlile, Forbes and Ursula Carlile Swimming Organisation, Ryde, N.S.W. received 9 November 1982.	44
11.	Submission from Mr N. Robson, Acting Minister Responsible for Recreation, Hobart TAS., received 21 December 1982.	94
11(a)	Additional information, Tasmanian Department of Education, Division of Recreation, received 8 August 1983.	95
12.	Submission from Mrs Judy Bahrend, Secretary, Caloundra Amateur Swimming Club received 15 November 1982.	98
13.	Submission from Dr James McKay, Department of Human Movement Studies, University of Queensland, received 24 December 1982.	100
14.	Submission from Mr G. Brewer, Clovelly, N.S.W., received 23 November 1982.	102
15.	Submission from Mr R.L. O'Donnell, Secretary Australian Amateur Cycling Federation, received 10 November 1982.	103
16.	Submission from Mr George Freuden, President, Australian Ski Patrol Association received 12 November 1982.	106
17.	Submission from Mr A.P. Millar, OBE, Institute of Sports Medicine, Lewisham Hospital, Petersham, N.S.W., received 6 January 1983.	122
18.	Submission from Mr John Gregson, Chairman, Austswim, received 7 January 1983.	128
19.	Submission from Mr Ian Hill, Executive Director, Australian Clay Target Association, received 7 January 1983.	133

<u>Submission No</u>	<u>Persons/Organisations</u>	<u>Page No</u>
20.	Submission from Mr J.M. Dobbie, Secretary/Treasurer, The Australian Bowls Council, received 10 January 1983.	137
21.	Letter from Mr J.R. Diffen, City Manager, City of Coburg, received 10 January 1983.	141
21(a)	Submission from Mr J.R. Diffen, City Manager, City of Coburg, received 28 October 1983.	142
22.	Submission from Mr S.H. Hogan, National Secretary, Australian Ice Hockey Federation, received 10 January 1983.	192
23.	Submission from Mr Jim Sheedy, Figtree, N.S.W. received 11 January 1983.	194
24.	Submission from Mr G.R. Findlay, Hon. Secretary, Corio Bay Rowing Club, Victoria, received 12 January 1983.	196
25.	Submission from Mr Peter Quire, National Coaching Director, Manager, Australian Clay Target Association, received 12 January 1983.	199
26.	Submission from Mr Roger C. O'Neil, North Parramatta, N.S.W., received 12 January 1983.	202
27.	Submission from Mrs Betty Butcher, Secretary, Sports Federation of Victoria, received 12 January 1983.	207
27(a)	Further submission, Mrs Betty Butcher, Sports Federation of Victoria, received 11 August 1983.	210
28.	Submission from Mr J.O. Miller, Principal, Cumberland College of Health Sciences, received 12 January 1983.	212
28(a)	Further submission from Dr J.O. Miller, Cumberland College of Health Sciences, received 7 September 1983.	230
29.	Letter from Mr J.D. Whitehouse, Hon. Secretary, Australian Amateur Water Polo Association, received 12 January 1983.	235

<u>Submission No</u>	<u>Persons/Organisations</u>	<u>Page No</u>
30.	Submission from Mr Greg Hartung, The Daily Telegraph, Sydney, received 17 January 1983.	236
31.	Submission from Mr R.J. Clark, Moonah, Tasmania, received 13 January 1983.	273
32.	Submission from Mr W.F.F. Lawson, Senior Master (Athletic Director) Knox Grammar School, Wahroonga, N.S.W., received 14 January 1983.	280
33.	Submission from Ms Wendy Maplestone, Riding for the Disabled Association of Australia, received 14 January 1983.	282
34.	Submission from Mr A.J. Mooney, Executive Director, Australian Yachting Federation received 14 January 1983.	285
34(a)	Additional information from Mr A.J. Mooney, Australian Yachting Federation received 20 July 1983.	287
35.	Submission from Mr E.T. Gleeson, Convenor, Royal Australian Institute of Parks and Recreation received 14 January 1983.	288
35(a)	Further submission from Mr E.T. Gleeson, Royal Australian Institute of Parks and Recreation received 15 July 1983.	289
36.**	Submission from Miss V. Schaeffer, Hon. Secretary Australian Women's Hockey Association received 14 January 1983 (Confidential)	-
37.	Submission from Mr Garry J. Daly, Executive Director, Confederation of Australian Sport, received 14 January 1983.	290
38.	Submission from Ms Sharon Willcox, Research Assistant to Director, Anti-Cancer Council of Victoria, Victoria, received 14 January 1983.	297
38(a)	Additional information from Sharon Willcox, Anti-Cancer Council of Victoria, received 22 July 1983.	304

<u>Submission No</u>	<u>Persons/Organisations</u>	<u>Page No</u>
39.**	Submission from Mr Robert D. Quimby, Executive Director, Australian Sports Medicine Federation, received 14 January 1983. (Confidential)	-
39(a)	Additional information from Mr Robert D. Quimby, Australian Sports Medicine Federation, received 22 August 1983.	336
40.	Submission from Mr H.C. Harrison, Chairman Northern Territory Australian Football Council, received 14 January 1983.	343
41.	Submission from Miss Peggy Browne, Executive Director, Australian Gymnastic Federation, received 14 January 1983.	347
42.	Submission from Mr Endre J.V. Szakall O.A.M. President, Australian Amateur Fencing Federation, received 14 January 1983.	355
42(a)	Additional information from Mr E.J.V. Szakall, Australian Amateur Fencing Federation, received 12 September 1983.	359
43.	Submission from Mr M.A. Nunan, Director, South Australian Sports Institute, received 14 January 1983.	371
43(a)	Additional information from Mr M.A. Nunan, South Australian Sports Institute, received 20 July 1983.	379
44.	Submission from Ms Manuela Yager, Secretary, The Gliding Federation of Australia, received 14 January 1983.	380
45.	Submission from Mrs Virginia Kruse, Hon. National Secretary, Australian Aerobic Club, received 14 January 1983.	393
46.**	Submission from Mr R. Staunton, Executive Director, Australian Basketball Federation, received 14 January 1983. (Appendices not authorised for publication).	411
46(a)	Additional information from Australian Basketball Federation Inc., received 5 September 1983.	439

<u>Submission No</u>	<u>Persons/Organisations</u>	<u>Page No</u>
47.	Submission from Mr E.W. Biggs, General Manager, National Football League of Australia Limited, received 13 January 1983.	441
47(a)	Additional information from Mr E.W. Biggs, National Football League of Australia, received 4 August 1983.	456
48.	Submission from Mr D.K. Bradford, Secretary, Amputee Sporting Association of Australia, received 21 January 1983.	465
49.	Letter from Mr R.J. Rodda, Hon. Secretary, South Australian Olympic Council, received 17 January 1983.	468
50.	Submission from Mr G.T. Taylor, National Executive Director, The Australian Squash Rackets Association, received on 13 January 1983.	469
51.	Submission from Mr C.A. Phillips, Executive Director, Australian Golf Union, received 18 January 1983.	474
52.	Submission from Mrs Clio Wallace, President, the Australian Association of Occupational Therapists, received on 13 January 1983.	476
53.	Submission from Mr David Jenkin, Phillip Institute of Technology, School of Physical Education & Leisure Studies, received 21 January 1983.	489
53(a)	Additional information from Mr David Jenkin, Department of Physical Education, Phillip Institute of Technology, received 14 July 1983.	493
53(b)	Additional information from Mr David Jenkin, Department of Physical Education, Phillip Institute of Technology, received 29 July 1983.	513
54.	Submission from Mr Landon Courtenay, Melbourne, Victoria, received 21 January 1983.	515

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55.	Submission from Mr Iain McLean, Executive Director, Professional Golfers' Association of Australia, received 21 January 1983.	517
56.	Submission from Mr Don Spackman, President, Adelaide Pistol Club Inc., received 21 January 1983.	519
57.	Submission from Mr Colin G. Barnes, Executive Director, Amateur Swimming Union of Australia, received 21 January 1983.	520
58.	Submission from Mr B.M. Marfleet, President, Society for Underwater Historical Research, received 17 January 1983.	524
59.	Submission from Dr J.W. Wilby, President, Queensland Amateur Gymnastic Association, received 18 January 1983.	527
59(a)	Additional information from Dr J.W. Wilby, Queensland Amateur Gymnastic Association, received 21 July 1983.	529
60.	Submission from Mr Leslie J. Martin, Chairman, Sports Advisory Council, received on 13 January 1983.	533
61.	Submission from Mr J.A. Keeffe, Chief Executive Officer, Confederation of Australian Motor Sport, received 24 January 1983.	536
62.	Submission from Mrs Joan M. Cross, Hon. Treasurer, Amateur Athletic Union of Australia, received 18 January 1983.	540
62(a)	Additional information from Australian Amateur Athletic Union, received 16 September 1983.	553
63.	Submission from Mrs Joy Dundon, A.M., National President, Sportswomen's Association of Australia, received on 17 January 1983.	562
64.	Submission from Ms Cheryl McKinna, Director, Sport and Physical Recreation, University Recreation Grounds Committee,	

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	University of Melbourne, received 17 January 1983.	572
65.	Submission from Mr George E. Gilmour, Hon. Secretary, Tennis Coaches Association of Victoria, received 17 January 1983.	575
66.	Submission from Mr Len Willmer, Director of Planning and Development, Victorian Amateur Swimming Association, received 17 January 1983.	579
67.	Submission from Mr Keith Murton, National Executive Director, Australian Hockey Association, received 17 January 1983.	581
68.	Submission from Mr John Boulton, Hon. Secretary, Australian Amateur Rowing Council Inc., received 17 January 1983.	586
69.	Submission from Mrs Dorothy Brown, Executive Director, Australian Ladies' Golf Union, received 18 January 1983.	590
70.	Submission from Mr D.R. Ellis, Deputy Warden of the Union, Monash University Sports and Recreation Association, received 18 January 1983.	592
71.	Submission from Mr J.D. Foley, Hon. Promotions Officer, Australian Amateur Diving Association, received 18 January 1983.	594
72.	Submission from Mr Con Galtos, President, Australian Federation of Amateur Roller Skaters, received 17 January 1983.	605
73.	Submission from Mr Russell de Groot, Liasion Officer, Professional Association of Diving Instructors, received 17 January 1983.	616
74.	Submission from Mr Gus B. Staunton, M.B.E., National Executive Director, Surf Life Saving Association of Australia, received 17 January 1983.	618
75.	Submission from Mr B.J. Taylor, Director, South Australian Recreation and Sport Department, received 17 January 1983.	623

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75(a)	Additional information from Mr B.J. Taylor, SA Recreation and Sport Department, received 20 July 1983.	628
76.	Submission from Mr John D. Dedrick, Executive Director, Australian Rugby Football Union, received 17 January 1983.	629
77.	Submission from Mr D.D. Molyneux, et al, Department of Recreation, South Australian College of Advanced Education received 17 January 1983.	634
77(a)	Further submission. Mr D.D. Molyneux, et al, S.A. College of Advanced Education, received 4 August 1983.	639
78.**	Submission from Mr S.T. Green, National President, Australian Bowhunters Association received 19 January 1983. (Confidential)	-
79.	Submission from Mrs M.J. McGuinness, M.B.E., National Secretary/Treasurer, All Australia Netball Association, received 24 January 1983.	648
79(a)	Further submission, Mrs Moira J. McGuinness, All Australia Netball Association, received 18 August 1983.	662
80.	Submission from Miss S. Faram, President, Australian Women's Cricket Council, received 25 January 1983.	666
81.	Submission from Mr David Mazitelli, Federal Director, Australia Games Foundation, received 25 January 1983.	669
82.	Submission from Mr Ron Finneran, President, Australian Disabled Skiers Federation, received 25 January 1983.	678
83.	Submission from Mr Aldo J. Montalto, State Executive Director, Victorian Squash Rackets Association, received 2 February 1983.	681
84.	Submission from Dr J.O. Miller, Chairman, National Committee on Sport and Recreation for the Disabled, received 1 February 1983.	684

<u>Submission No</u>	<u>Persons/Organisations</u>	<u>Page No</u>
84(a)	Additional documentation provided by Dr J.O. Miller, National Committee on Sport and Recreation for the Disabled, received 1 September 1983.	710
84(b)	Statistical information provided by Dr J.O. Miller, National Committee on Sport and Recreation for the Disabled, received 1 September 1983.	747
85.	Submission from Dr John M.F. Grant, President, Australia Paraplegic & Quadriplegic Sports Federation, received 20 January 1983.	757
85(a)	Further submission from Mr John F. Grant, President, Australian Paraplegic and Quadriplegic Sports Federation, received 9 September 1983.	760
86.	Submission from Dr Frank Whitebrook, Wollongbar, NSW received 4 February 1983.	762
87.	Further submission from Mr B.J. Taylor, Director, S.A. Department of Recreation & Sport, received 4 February 1983. (See submission no. 75).	771
88.	Submission from Mr Anthony A de Fina, Federal President, Australian Underwater Federation (Victorian Branch), received 7 February 1983.	774
89.	Submission from Mr Ern Knoop, Secretary-Treasurer, The Judo Federation of Australia, received 10 February 1983.	778
90.	Submission from Mr Cedric Baxter, Administrative Secretary, Australian Badminton Association, received 10 February 1983.	780
91.	Submission from Senator Jack Evans, President, and others, Western Australian Sports Federation Inc., received 5 May 1983.	781
92.	Submission from Mr John D. Hickey, Pascoe Vale, Victoria, received 8 June 1983.	834

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93.	Submission from Mr H.G. Hammond, Collingwood, Victoria received 10 June 1983.	838
94.	Submission from Mrs Jocelyn D. Boyanton, N.T. State Commissioner, Pee Wee League Baseball, received 14 June 1983.	841
95.	Submission from Mr I.D. Robertson, Head, Youth Sport Institute, South Australian College of Advanced Education, Salisbury East, S.A., received 14 June 1983.	843
96.	Further submission from Mr Landon Courtenay, Frankston, Victoria, received 15 June 1983. (see submission no. 54)	1000
97.	Submission from Mrs H. Woodward, Farnborough Heights, N.S.W., received 15 June 1983.	1001
98.	Submission from Mr David N. Hocking, Canberra, ACT, received 17 June 1983.	1003
99.	Further submission from Mr Forbes Carlile, Ryde, N.S.W., received 17 June 1983 (see submission no. 10).	1011
100.	Submission from Ms Edna Walker, Secretary, Women in Sport Foundation, Woollahra, N.S.W. received 21 June 1983.	1030
101.	Submission from Mr Robert Talbott, Co-ordinator, Junior Disabled Sport, Beverly Hills, N.S.W., received 23 June 1983.	1031
102.	Submission from Mr Jack Pollard, Wollstonecraft, N.S.W. received 24 June 1983.	1032
103.	Submission from Mr Klaus Schiller, A.C.T. Equestrian Association, received 24 June 1983.	1033
104.	Submission from Mr Michael J. Kent, Hon. Secretary, Australian Bridge Federation, received 27 June 1983.	1042

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105.	Further submission from Australian Amateur Rowing Council Incorporated, signed by John D. Coates, President, received 27 June 1983.	1048
106.	Submission from Mr David B. Lee, Beecroft, N.S.W., received 27 June 1983.	1050
107.	Submission from Mr John Burgess, Lecturer in Economics, Mitchell College of Advanced Education, School of Business and Public Administration, Bathurst, N.S.W., received 27 June 1983.	1052
108.	Submission from Ms Llois Cutts, Director of Secretariat, Australian Council of Local Government Associations, Canberra, ACT, received 27 June 1983.	1056
108(a)	Additional information from Australian Council of Local Government Associations, received 15 August 1983.	1070
109.	Submission from Ms Susan Bell, Lenah Valley, Tasmania, received 30 June 1983.	1073
110.	Submission from Mr Joe H. Lamb, Woodville, S.A., received 30 June 1983.	1091
111.	Submission from Mr H. B. McDonald, Secretary, Department of Sport, Recreation and Tourism, Canberra, ACT, received 30 June 1983.	1094
111(a)	Amendments to submission. Department of Sport, Recreation and Tourism, received 16 August 1983.	1400
111(b)	Additional information from the Department of Sport, Recreation and Tourism, received 17 October 1983. (Appended copy of Report of a Feasibility Study of a National Sports Lottery not authorised for publication).	1410
112.	Submission from Mr Allan R. Thurbon, National President, Native Fish Australia, received 30 June 1983.	1534

<u>Submission No</u>	<u>Persons/Organisations</u>	<u>Page No</u>
113.	Submission from Mr S. Tremtiaczy, Maroubra, N.S.W., received 30 June 1983.	1542
114.	Submission from L. Eisenmenger, Bulimba, Qld, received 1 July 1983.	1551
115.	Submission from H. McCredie, President, Australian Universities Sports Association, received 1 July 1983.	1553
116.	Submission from Mr George F. Whitty, Essendon, Victoria, received 1 July 1983.	1557
117.	Submission from Dr W.W. Ewens, Head, Health, Physical Education and Recreation Department, St George Institute of Education, Sydney College of Advanced Education, received 1 July 1983.	1559
118.	Submission from Mr Brian J. Emery, Executive Director, Australian Soccer Federation, received 1 July 1983.	1563
118(a)	Additional information from Mr B.J. Emery, Australian Soccer Federation, received 19 July 1983.	1565
119.	Submission from Mr M J Bryce, Acting Premier of Western Australia, received 1 July 1983.	1566
120.	Submission from Mr Paul Quinlan, Honorary Secretary, Australian Swimming Coaches Association, received 1 July 1983.	1612
120(a)	Additional information from Mr Paul Quinlan, Australian Swimming Coaches Association, received 21 July 1983.	1615
121.	Submission from Mr Julius L. Patching, Secretary-General, Australian Olympic Federation, received 1 July 1983.	1621
122.	Submission from Mr J.E. McGill, Bassendean, W.A., received 1 July 1983.	1642
123.	Submission from Mr Bruce Mildenhall, Executive Officer, Interim Community	

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	Recreation Council of Victoria, received 1 July 1983.	1646
124.	Submission from Mrs Jan Ford, Sans Souci, N.S.W., received 1 July 1983.	1651
124(a)	Additional information from Mrs Jan Ford, received 19 July 1983.	1653
125.	Submission from Mr E.T. Coady, Immediate Past President, Australian Amateur Fencing Federation, North Caulfield, Victoria, received 1 July 1983.	1655
126.	Submission from Mr J.D. Humphreys, Immediate Past Executive Vice-President, Australian Amateur Fencing Federation, Ferny Hills, Queensland, received 1 July 1983.	1656
127.	Submission from Dr Robin Tait, Neutral Bay, N.S.W., received 4 July 1983.	1661
128.	Joint submission from: Ms Heather Phillips President Victorian Climbing Club Mr Neville Byrne President Ski Touring Association of Victoria received 4 July 1983.	1663
129.	Submission from Ms Robyn Saleh, Community Services Officer, City of Geelong West, received 4 July 1983.	1664
130.	Submission from Mr G. McMahon, Kenmore, Queensland, received 4 July 1983.	1665
131.	Submission from Mr M.H. Grose, Boating Industry Association of South Australia, received 5 July 1983.	1696
132.	Submission received from Mr John Wakely, Lota, Queensland, received 5 July 1983.	1697
133.	Submission from Mr Tony Benson, Mt Helen, Victoria, received 5 July 1983.	1698

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134.	Submission from Mr Marshall Perron, Acting Chief Minister of the Northern Territory received 5 July 1983.	1712
134(a)	Additional information from the Northern Territory Department of Health, Youth, Sport and Recreation Division, received 5 October 1983.	1715
135.	Submission from Mr J.J. Gouldson, Regional Physical Education Officer, Queensland Department of Education, Toowoomba, Queensland, received 5 July 1983.	1740
136.	Submission from the Council of the City of South Barwon, Belmont, Victoria, received 5 July 1983.	1751
137.	Submission from Mr Gary Pringle, Chippendale, N.S.W., received 6 July 1983.	1773
138.	Submission from Mr M.G. Winter, President, and Mr A. Basford, Secretary, New South Wales Institute of Freshwater Fishermen, received 8 July, 1983.	1783
139.	Further submission from Mr J.D. Foley, Hon. Promotions Officer, Australian Amateur Diving Association, received 8 July 1983. (See Submission No.71).	1793
140.	Submission from Mr Keiron A. Bourke, Mosman, N.S.W., received 8 July 1983.	1809
141.	Submission from Mr Paul Weir, Kaleen, A.C.T., received 8 July 1983.	1810
142.	Submission from Dr Ian Bennett, Chief Executive, 'Life. Be In It' Company, South Yarra, Victoria, received 11 July 1983.	1813
143.	Submission from Ms Sally Jeavons, Member of Executive Committee and Ms Mary Jeavons, Office Manager, The Playgrounds and Recreation Association of Victoria, received 11 July 1983.	1817

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144.	Submission from Mr John Miller, Executive Director, Australian Council for Health, Physical Education and Recreation Inc., received 5 July 1983.	1820
145.	Submission from the Hon. John Cain, Premier of Victoria, received 12 July 1983.	1925
145(a)	Additional information from Victorian Department of Youth, Sport and Recreation, received 25 July 1983.	1839
146.	Submission from Mr Don Talbot, Executive Director, Australian Institute of Sport, received 12 July 1983.	1913
146(a)	Additional information from Australian Institute of Sport, received 19 September 1983.	1943
147.	Submission from Jess Cahill, Secretary, Junior Motor Cycle Council of Australia, received 13 July 1983.	1946
148.	Submission from Mr Neil Bennett, The Institute of Recreation (Vic), received 13 July 1983.	1948
149.	Submission from Mr V. Foley, Frankston, Victoria, received 14 July 1983.	1956
149(a)	Further submission from Mr V. Foley, Frankston, Victoria, received 19 August 1983.	1957
150.	Submission from the Hon L.J. Ferguson, Acting Premier of New South Wales, received 13 July 1983.	1960
150(a)	Additional information from the N.S.W. Department of Leisure, Sport and Tourism, received 24 October 1983.	1965
151.	Submission from Mr John Watkins, Executive Director, New South Wales Gymnastic Association, received 25 July 1983.	1969

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152.	Submission from Mr J.D. Enfield, Secretary, Department of Territories and Local Government, Canberra, A.C.T., received 25 July 1983.	1971
152(a)	Amended table from Department of Territories and Local Government, received 16 August 1983.	2095
153.	Submission from Professor Sir Edward Hughes, C.B.E., Chairman, The Menzies Foundation, East Melbourne, Victoria, received 25 July 1983.	2096
154.	Further submission from Mr Gary J. Daly, Executive Director, Confederation of Australian Sport, received 25 July 1983. (See submission No.37).	2132
155.	Further submission from Mr Jack Pollard, Woolstonecraft, N.S.W., received 19 July 1983. (See submission No.102).	2137
156.	Further submission from Mr Forbes Carlile, Forbes and Ursula Carlile Swimming Organisation, Ryde, N.S.W., received 20 July 1983. (See submissions Nos. 10,99).	2140
157.	Further submission from Mr George Freuden, President, Australian Ski Patrol Association, received 20 July 1983. (See submission No.16).	2143
158.	Submission from Mr Allan Hogg, President, Sylvania Heights Community and Youth Club, Miranda, N.S.W., received 26 July 1983.	2300
159.	Submission from Mr Harold Wilkinson, Executive Officer, Australian Association for the Mentally Retarded Inc., received 28 July 1983.	2369
160.	Submission from Mr Brian Dixon, Chairman, National Aboriginal Sports Foundation, received 2 August 1983.	2374
161.	Submission from Mr Robert McCullough, Chairman, North Queensland Games Foundation, received 5 August 1983.	2471

<u>Submission No</u>	<u>Persons/Organisations</u>	<u>Page No</u>
162.	Submission from Mr John Riddell, Acting Assistant Director, Programs Branch, Office of Youth Affairs, Department of Education and Youth Affairs, received 4 August 1983.	2488
162(a)	Additional information from the Department of Education and Youth Affairs, received 23 September 1983.	2539
163.	Submission from Department of Aboriginal Affairs, received 15 August 1983.	2586
163(a)	Additional information from the Department of Aboriginal Affairs, received 18 October 1983.	2590
164.	Submission from Australian Broadcasting Tribunal, received 16 August 1983.	2666
165.	Submission from Mr P.W. Moyle, Assistant Director-General, Social Health Branch, Commonwealth Department of Health, received 25 August 1983.	2762
166.	Letter from Mr Gary Storch, Town Clerk, Darwin City Council, received 5 September 1983.	2768
167.	Submission from Dr H.J. Williamson, Dean, School of Education, Chisholm Institute of Technology, Frankston, Victoria, received 12 September 1983.	2771
168.	Submission from the Commissioner of Taxation, Canberra, received 12 August 1983.	2775
168(a)	Additional information from the Commissioner of Taxation, received 5 October 1983.	2777
169.	Submission from the Department of the Treasury, Canberra, received 19 September 1983.	2779
170.	Submission from the Department of Finance, Canberra, received 8 September 1983.	2782

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170(a)	Additional information from the Department of Finance, received 16 September 1983.	2795
170(b)	Additional information from the Department of Finance, received 10 October 1983.	2801
171	Paper by Dr Glenn Watkins, "Recreation of the Local Government Level and Its Implication for Federal Government Intervention".	2811

APPENDIX IV

EXHIBITS

<u>EXHIBIT NO</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>
1	Amateur Swimming Union of Australia 72nd Annual Report, Season 1980-81
2	Amateur Swimming Union of Australia 73rd Annual Report, Season 1981-82
3	"Australian Record Fishes 1982," published by the Game Fishing Association of Australia
4	Australian Clearing House for Publication in Recreation, Sport and Tourism (ACHRIRST). Miscellaneous Pamphlets
5	"A Proposal for the establishment of ACHPIRST" by A.L. Bundy, Chief Librarian, Footscray Institute of Technology
6	"A Proposal for the establishment of an Australian Sport Informtion Resource Centre" by A.L. Bundy, Footscray Institute of Technology Library
7	"Ways and Means of Organizing a System for the Standardized Collection of Documentation in Physical Education and Sport" by Dr J. Broekhoff, University of Oregon, U.S.A.
8	"Information for Sport and Recreation in Australia: Problems and Solutions - Proceedings of a National Seminar," Footscray Institute of Technology Library
9	Confederation of Australian Sport, 1982 Annual Report and Financial Statements
10	Confederation of Australian Sport, 1979 Sport Australia Forum
11	Notes on U.S. Courses for Sports Medicine Professionals by Martha Peterson, Madison, Wisconsin, U.S.A.
12	Australian Journal of Sports Medicine, Vol.14, No.1 1982
13	Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Gliding Federation of Australia

EXHIBIT NODESCRIPTION

- 14 1982 National Basketball League Guide
- 15 Australian Basketball Federation, Australia vs. New Zealand, Australian Team Report 1982
- 16 Australian Basketball Federation, 1982 Oceania Women's Championship World Qualification Series - Australia vs. New Zealand
- 17 Australian Basketball Federation, Zadar (Yugoslavia) vs. Australia
- 18 Australian Basketball Federation, China vs. Australia
- 19 Australian Basketball Federation, IX World Men's Basketball Championship - Cali, Columbia 1982
- 20 Australian Basketball Federation, Iona College Basketball Team Tour
- 21 Professional Association of Diving Instructors, Miscellaneous Correspondence
- 22 Professional Association of Diving Instructors Annexure to submission
- 23 Australian Women's Soccer Association, - Proposal for an International Standard Sporting Facility
- 24 Surf Life Saving Australia 1981-82, 75th Annual Report
- 25 Surf Life Saving Association - Application for Australian Government Grant in Aid, 1982
- 26 "The Economic Benefits of Participation in Regular Physical Activity" - A Study for the Recreation Ministers Council of Australia by A.D. Roberts, et. al., Ballarat C.A.E.
- 27 Australian Olympic Federation, "Team Up Australia"
- 28 Sports Research in Australia, Equipment, Facility and Personnel Directory 1982, by M.W. Thompson
- 29 The Australian Journal of Sport Sciences, Volume 3, Number 1
- 30 ACHPER (Australian Council for Health, Physical Education and Recreation) Product and Publication Catalogue, Autumn, 1983
- 31 ACHPER, "Daily Physical Education," - Produced for ACHPER by the Physical Education Branch of the Education Department of South Australia

EXHIBIT NODESCRIPTION

- 32 The Parks Community Centre, Brochures
- 33 Western Australian Department of Youth, Sport and Recreation - "A summary of services to the community - July 1983"
- 34 W.A. Department of Youth, Sport and Recreation - Survey of Recreation Participation Rates, Perth, 1978
- 35 W.A. Department of Youth, Sport and Recreation, 1979-80 Annual Report
- 36 W.A. Department of Youth, Sport and Recreation, Annual Report - 1981-82
- 37 Western Australian Baseball League, Camel Australian Baseball Championship
- 38 Tasmanian Government Tourist Bureau, "Tasmania's 'Life. Be In It' Holidays"
- 39 Life. Be In It Company, Submission for Funding Assistance from the Australian Government of National 'Life Be In It'
- 40 Life. Be In It Company, Confederation of Australian Recreation Groups Organizations.
- 41 Life. Be In It Company, A 'Life Be In It' Discussion Paper, prepared for the Recreation Minister Council
- 42 Australian Women's Cricket Council - Annual Report 1982
- 43 Austswim, Annual Report 1981-82
- 44 ACHPIRST - First Annual Report 1982
- 45 Footscray Institute of Technology Library, "Information and Documentation for the design of Recreational Facilities in Australia" by A.L. Bundy
- 46 ACHPIRST - Australian Leisure Index 1982
- 47 Anti-Cancer Council of Victoria, position paper on Sponsorship by the Tobacco Industry of Sporting and other Community Events
- 48 South Australian Sports Institute - First Annual Report 1982-83
- 49 Confederation of Australian Sport, A proposal for a National Sports Plan

EXHIBIT NODESCRIPTION

- 50 Confederation of Australian Sport, The Fitsport Survey of the Confederation of Australian Sport - Final Report
- 51 Sport Health Official Gazette of Australian Sports Medicine Federation, Vol.1, No.1, 1983
- 52 Transactions of the Menzies Foundation Vol.1, 1978, Vol.2 1981, Vol.3, 1981, Vol.4, 1982
- 53 Australian Labor Party (Northern Territory) Policy Statement, Sport Policy - Terry Smith, Shadow Minister
- 54 N.T. Football League, Proposal for relocation and Development of Northern Territory Football League Headquarters at Marrara - A preliminary evaluation
- 55 Victorian Department of Youth, Sport and Recreation, Annual Report 1981-82
- 56 Victorian Department of Youth, Sport and Recreation, Migrant Womens' Recreation Study
- 57 Education Department of Tasmania, Division of Recreation, "Recreation and Tourism Land use Planning in Australia - an information manual"
- 58 Life. Be In It Company, "Wild about Tasmania, Your Guide to 150 Tasmanian Parks and Reserves"
- 59 Education Department of Tasmania, Division of Recreation, Tasmanian Outdoor Recreation Land Use Policies and Practices, May 1979
- 60 Education Department of Tasmania, Division of Recreation, Tasmanian Outdoor Recreation Land Use, Problems and Issues, April 1979
- 61 Education Department of Tasmania, Division of Recreation, Tasmanian outdoor Recreation, Participation and Land Usage, March 1979
- 62 Education Department of Tasmania, Division of Recreation, Tasmanian Strategic Outdoor Recreation Land Use Planning, an Interim Report, May 1979.
- 63 Education Department of Tasmania, Division of Recreation, Tasmanian Recreation Land use Study, Proceedings of a National Seminar held in Hobart on 22, 23 May 1980
- 64 Education Department of Tasmania, Division of Recreation, State Land Inventory of Designated and Proposed Recreation Reserves

EXHIBIT NODESCRIPTION

- 65 Australian Soccer Federation - Annual Report, 1982
- 66 The Parks Community Centre - First Annual Report - 1981-82
- 67 W.A. Department of Youth, Sport and Recreation, Recreation Programmes for Older People in Care, April 1983
- 68 Australian Sports Medicine Federation, 1983 National Lecture Series, Patterns of Drug Use in Australian Sport
- 69 Australian Association for the Mentally Retarded Inc. - Recreation information series
- 70 Australian Paraplegic and Quadraplegic Sports Federation, Proposal to stage 1988 Olympic Games for the Disabled in Canberra
- 71 Australian Paraplegic and Quadraplegic Sports Federation, The Case for Australia Hosting the 1988 Olympic Games for the Disabled
- 72 Prime Minister's Speech to Sports Writers Association, 29 July 1983
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