

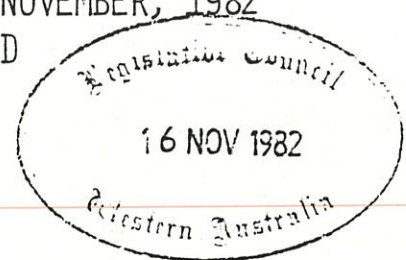
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WESTERN AUSTRALIA

REPORT OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE OF THE
LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL
ON
CULTURAL AND RECREATIONAL FACILITIES

LAI D ON THE TABLE OF THE
LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL ON TUESDAY, 16 NOVEMBER, 1982
AND ORDERED TO BE PRINTED



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RECOMMENDATIONS

3. STATE GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS

1. That the children's and youth functions of the Department of Youth Sport and Recreation be transferred to the Department of Youth Affairs.
2. That the Department of Youth Sport and Recreation be re-named the Department of Culture, Sport and Recreation and include responsibility for cultural affairs.
3. That there be within the department an Advisory Committee to the Minister in each of the following areas:
 - Culture,
 - Sport,
 - Recreation, and
 - General
4. That the position of Community Recreation Officer be re-named Community Arts and Recreation Officer.
5. That the positions created in Recommendation No. 4 be based in Local Government areas, or within a zone of local government areas.
6. That the officers created in Recommendation No. 4 be given the power to allocate grants up to \$500 subject to the availability of finance and following guidelines set down by both the Department of Culture, Sport and Recreation, and the Auditor General.

7. That the Department of Culture, Sport and Recreation be responsible for the normal budget allocations, the Sporting Facilities Fund, and the Regional Facilities Fund. It would also, through its advisory committee, make recommendations to the Minister on:
 1. Funding for State companies;
 2. Funding for recreational or cultural centres and multi-use buildings;
 3. Funding for the Festival of Perth; and
 4. Funding venues for State sport organisations.
8. That, as a consequence of Recommendation No. 2, the Western Australian Arts Council be incorporated into the new Department of Culture, Sport and Recreation.
9. That the existing Western Australian Arts Council form the culture advisory committee.
10. That suitable provision be made for any staff made redundant.
11. That some of the children's and youth functions of the Department of Community Welfare be transferred to the Department of Youth Affairs.
12. That more community use be made of existing Education Department facilities.
13. That departmental planning incorporate the principle of joint utility.
14. That flexible policies be developed to encourage the use of non teacher-trained specialists where available.
15. That the Rural Youth Movement be included within the Department of Youth Affairs.

16. That funds be provided to appoint a travelling curator to visit all museums and train staff in methods of conserving and preserving items of interest held therein.
17. That personnel be provided to catalogue all items contained within the State's local museums.
18. That a Department of Youth Affairs be established incorporating the children's and youth functions of the departments of:

Youth, Sport and Recreation;

Community Welfare;

Education.

(This new department would have a liaison function with the other three departments and assist in the child and youth programmes still provided by each.)

4. CULTURAL AFFAIRS

19. That the Department of Culture Sport and Recreation establish regional pools of art and craft equipment
20. That the Department of Culture Sport and Recreation establish a centre with low-rent premises for artists, writers and crafts-people.
21. That funds be provided by way of top-up grants to finance teachers of young musicians.
22. Assistance be given to major groups to provide adequate rehearsal facilities.
23. That printing subsidy grants be allocated to any publisher with literary or artistic works that are of value in Western Australia

5. SPORT

24. That a building be provided for sports administration at a State level for State sports bodies, and that this building should also house the "Sportsmen's Hall of Fame".
25. That children under 12 years of age be encouraged to avoid competitive sports and to participate in sports which develop motor skills.
26. That funding of the elite level of amateur sport becomes State/Federal Government responsibility.

6. RECREATION

27. That research be carried out to determine more economical methods of construction.
28. That specialised flooring be limited to playing areas where practicable.
29. That provision for disabled people be incorporated in all facilities.
30. That the community's needs be assessed and catered for in new facilities.
31. That new facilities use existing amenities where these are available in the same locality.
32. That grants for swimming pools be restricted to indoor pools.
33. That the feasibility of a plastic bubble transportable theatre/hall for use, by touring productions, in remote areas be investigated.

34. That the Kalgoorlie Town Hall be upgraded to allow a series of regional centres, including Albany, Esperance and Geraldton to be available for tour venues.
35. That Bunbury be added to this regional circuit.
36. That sub-regional centres be developed and encouragement given to local authorities to set up standardised lighting rigs in halls to enable productions to move from town to town with as little complication as possible.
37. That before any grant is made in the future the multi-use potential of the hall be examined.

7. FUNDING

38. That further provision to recreation should be made in the light of increasing usage levels.
39. That Councils should develop more effective policies for community participation in the decisions concerning its needs.
40. That responsibility to those individuals or organisations who attain top levels in their sport and are not catered for in recreation, should be accepted by the State Government (aided by the Federal Government).
41. That the bulk of departmental grants be made according to a priority list.
42. That procedures be simplified for grant applications of less than \$500.

8. STATE COMPANIES AND FESTIVALS

43. That the companies be joined together under one administration, retaining an artistic director for each area.
44. That the companies combine services such as workshops, storage, and wardrobe facilities.
45. That the State companies receive direct Government subsidy on a rolling triennium. This subsidy to be subject to regular review and the companies be required to give a set number of performances for schoolchildren each year.
46. That this subsidy be increased yearly in line with the C.P.I.
47. That the Australia Council be approached to rationalise the payment of moneys to isolated communities such as Perth.
48. That the Festival of Perth continue to be held annually, and that the participating organisations liaise with other States to ensure that the highest quality productions, over the greatest range, are provided.

10. OTHER FUNDING

49. That set percentages of the funds available from gambling sources be allocated to the separate areas of culture, sport, recreation, and other areas now serviced by the Lotteries Commission and the T.A.B.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Terms of Reference

The terms of reference for the Committee were:
To enquire into all aspects of the cultural and recreational facilities available to the people of this State. (See Appendix A.)

1.2 The Committee

The Committee comprised the Honorables A.A. Lewis (Chairman), P.H. Lockyer, and R.T. Leeson.
(See Appendix B.)

1.3 Meetings, Witnesses and Inspections

Your Committee met for the first time on Thursday 22 April, 1982, and has since met on 23 occasions. Following the first meeting, advertisements were placed in The West Australian and The Australian to advise interested persons of the Committee's appointment and to request those desiring to tender oral or written evidence to register that intention. The Committee released a press statement on 18 May, 1982 to 24 country and metropolitan newspapers. This press statement detailed the terms of reference of the Committee and its desire to receive submissions.

Your Committee has received evidence from a wide cross-section of the community, interviewed 224 witnesses, inspected many of the cultural and recreation facilities, in both this State and interstate, and had discussions with numerous people in both fields.

1.3.1 Interstate Inspections

The Committee visited and inspected facilities in:

Adelaide	Canberra
Mt. Gambier	Sydney
Hamilton	Newcastle
Ararat	Brisbane
Ballarat	Ipswich
Melbourne	Cairns
Geelong	Townsville
Albury	

1.3.2 Intrastate Inspections and Sitings

The Committee visited and/or took evidence in:

Bunbury	Esperance
Donnybrook	Kalgoorlie
Boyup Brook	Merredin
Albany	Northam
Ravensthorpe	Geraldton

The names of those who appeared before the Committee are listed in Appendix C. Those people and organisations that submitted evidence in writing are listed in Appendix D. Appendices E to I contain detailed information on matters referred to in this report.

1.4 Definitions

The Committee has not attempted to define the terms: cultural, recreational, or facilities. Several witnesses presented their own definitions of one or more of these terms; however, the Committee did not try and provide definitions for these terms as such definition may have tended to restrict or inhibit witnesses.

During deliberations, the Committee encountered difficulty in allocating various matters heard in evidence to clearly defined areas, as each of the areas have certain characteristics which overlap with those of other areas. For example, certain pursuits may for one person be cultural and for another person be recreational.

The subject matter in the sections of this report dealing with Culture, Sport and Recreation has been established rather arbitrarily and comments made in any one section could have application in another, according to the tenor of the report.

1.5 Committee's Viewpoint

The Committee has seen its work as a review of the past, and formulation of recommendations for future use.

While the Committee accepts that there is a need in Western Australia, as elsewhere in Australia, for the three tiers of Government - Federal, State and Local - to make a contribution to both recreation and culture, it is imperative that some guidelines be set down to co-ordinate both capital and recurrent expenditure.

With regard to past achievements, it is felt that great efforts have been made by all concerned to give the public of Western Australia the best possible facilities in line with world-wide trends. It would appear that this State is now at the cross-roads with regard to financing those areas covered by the Committee's

investigation. Community attitudes are rapidly changing as to the quantity and quality of facilities. International standards are also undergoing considerable change, for example, in regard to swimming pools. Heated indoor 25 metre pools are now regarded as economically viable, outdoor 50 metre pools are considered to be obsolete and of only limited use for competition.

2. GENERAL

The "user pays" principle has been looked at by the Committee in many areas, including:

libraries,
art galleries,
museums and
recreation centres.

The Committee visited and talked with the various funding bodies, and have made a number of recommendations with regard to these bodies.

The Committee has also made recommendations with regard to what it calls "the recreation gambling dollar".

The Committee feels that it did not need to inquire into details relating to individual cases such as:

parking fees at boat ramps,
fishing platforms,
difference between the fund of pools (25%)
and of recreation facilities, (33 $\frac{1}{3}$ %)
the need for lights at Perry Lakes Stadium, or
a major shooting area for archers.

Individual projects such as these are more properly the responsibility of the new department's advisory committees.

3. STATE GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS

The operations of several Government departments and authorities involved in servicing the areas of culture and recreation were reviewed by the Committee. Principal departments were:

Department of Youth Sport and Recreation,
Western Australian Arts Council,
Department for Community Welfare, and
Education Department.

Other departments' activities were brought to the Committee's attention, and these were:

Western Australian Museum,
Department of Tourism,
Library Board of Western Australia,
National Parks Authority, and
Local Government Authorities.

A study was made in this and other States of departmental structures in relation to both the cost and the effectiveness of grants made. Some comparative study was also made of the speed with which grant applications were processed.¹

A large overlap in the functions of the four main departments, and a serious lack of communication between them, has been revealed in evidence to the Committee. Evidence also indicates that there are other areas in which none of the departments are prepared to accept responsibility. This latter comment is particularly pertinent in the matter of Youth Affairs.²

1) Section 7: Funding

2) Section 3.6: Department of Youth Affairs

3.1 Department of Youth Sport and Recreation

The Committee considers that the Department of Youth Sport and Recreation should be re-structured and re-named the Department of Culture, Sport and Recreation. Youth sport and recreation functions do not sit well together and the department appears to be not providing any specific programme for youth. Sport and recreation are not limited to the age range of youth only and the department should not have the dual role of servicing youth in all its needs and the recreational sporting needs of the entire community.

Culture, sport and recreation are closely allied and have areas of overlap and cannot be clearly defined.³

It is the Committee's view that, in its effort to promote culture, sport and recreation, the Government has over the years set up too many committees or authorities to advise it or the Minister in charge with the consequent confusion of roles by these advisory organisations.

The Committee is of the opinion that if there was only one committee representing each of the areas of culture, sport and recreation the available funds would be spent more effectively.

Problems would still exist because some areas of activity do not readily come under one specific committee. The Committee therefore suggests that a general committee be set up comprising one or two members from each of the

3) Section 1.4: Definitions

advisory committees to look at proposals that fall into more than one category- for example, multi-purpose halls for culture and recreation. This would provide more flexibility in dealing with applications and prevent duplication of facilities.

The Committee believes that there should not be any limit on the number of sub-committees that each advisory committee may set up, but the final submission to the Minister should only be presented by one of the four advisory committees.

Some witnesses have suggested that a Department of Culture, Sport and Recreation would be dominated by sporting interests. The Committee rejects this suggestion as its inquiries reveal considerable interest in cultural affairs by those in the sport and recreation field, particularly in the area of community arts.

A major benefit the Committee sees for the amalgamation of culture, sport and recreation is that field staff provided by the department could also manage tour programmes of all types, this is now an item of considerable expenditure.

3.1.1 Department Logo

It is the Committee's opinion that there should be designed for the department a logo incorporating all sections of the Department of Culture, Sport and Recreation. Such a logo would be of benefit in the department's promotional work,

3.1.2 Agencies

The Committee believes co-ordination needs to be developed between the new department and the Australia Council. In the Committee's opinion the Australia Council has not performed to the benefit of W.A. and its attitude is one of an overlord rather than a facilitator. Problems could be overcome by the department becoming the Council's agent in W.A.

Recommendations:

1. That the children's and youth functions of the Department of Youth Sport and Recreation be transferred to the Department of Youth Affairs.
2. That the Department of Youth Sport and Recreation be re-named the Department of Culture, Sport and Recreation and include responsibility for cultural affairs.
3. That there be within the department an Advisory Committee to the Minister in each of the following areas:
 - Culture,
 - Sport,
 - Recreation, and
 - General
4. That the position of Community Recreation Officer be re-named Community Arts and Recreation Officer.
5. That the positions created in Recommendation No. 4 be based in Local Government areas, or within a zone of local government areas.

6. That the officers created in Recommendation No. 4 be given the power to allocate grants up to \$500 subject to the availability of finance and following guidelines set down by both the Department of Culture, Sport and Recreation, and the Auditor General.
7. That the Department of Culture, Sport and Recreation be responsible for the normal budget allocations, the Sporting Facilities Fund, and the Regional Facilities Fund. It would also, through its advisory committee, make recommendations to the Minister on:
 1. Funding for State companies;
 2. Funding for recreational or cultural centres and multi-use buildings;
 3. Funding for the Festival of Perth; and
 4. Funding venues for State sport organisations.

3.2 Western Australian Arts Council

This authority presently acts as an adviser to the Minister and allocates funding for cultural pursuits.

The Committee considers that the administration for allocation of funding to culture, sports and recreation does not need to be duplicated. As a consequence of the departmental re-organisation, outlined above⁴, the Western Australian Arts Council should be incorporated into the new Department of Culture, Sport and Recreation.

The Western Australian Arts Council members would then form the Culture Advisory Committee outlined above.⁵ Existing staff would be absorbed into the Department of Culture, Sport and Recreation. Any duplication of staff would need to be the subject of negotiation, for transfer to other departments, with the Public Service Board or be absorbed through natural wastage.

Recommendations:

8. That, as a consequence of Recommendation No. 2, the Western Australian Arts Council be incorporated into the new Department of Culture, Sport and Recreation.
 9. That the existing Western Australian Arts Council form the culture advisory committee.
 10. That suitable provision be made for any staff made redundant.
-
- 4) Section 3.1: Department of Youth Sport and Recreation.
 - 5) Ibid.

3.3 Department of Community Welfare

The Department of Community Welfare has traditionally had a great input into child and youth matters as a welfare component. It has funded vacation playgroups, camps and many other projects, such as OSCCA during the last 10 years, as well as looking after the children of client families.

It is the Committee's opinion that, because of the need in this area of youth for a co-ordinated approach, the Department of Youth Affairs, with all the others involved, could handle this vitally important area. This is covered in more detail in the section on the Department of Youth Affairs.⁶

Recommendation:

11. That some of the children's and youth functions of the Department of Community Welfare be transferred to the Department of Youth Affairs.⁷

6) Section 3.6: Department of Youth Affairs.

7) Ibid.

3.4 Education Department

Many of the witnesses brought forward the lack of co-operation by the Education Department in their particular field. The Committee felt that some of this may have been due to lack of communication between the groups and the department.

Evidence to the Committee indicates that the usage of school facilities by the community is not generally taking place. The Committee believes that because of the huge capital cost to the community of facilities, in both primary and secondary schools, much more use should be made of them. The Committee envisages that in future halls, sports grounds, gymnasiums and recreation centres will be built to an appropriate size for both the schools, and the community. The community must be involved in the planning, usage and management of these facilities. This would allow the Government to place school facilities where they are needed not only by students, but also by the general community. A graduated scale of halls and playing fields, relating to both school size and community size, could be developed and with joint funding of the capital costs the burden on both the Government and the community would be reduced. This should be one factor that Education Department planning takes into consideration when developing new schools or facilities. It should also take into consideration the needs of the community in the long-term and discuss with both local government and the local office of the Department of Culture, Sport

and Recreation the needs of the district and how these needs are best satisfied.

There are some examples of this type of development already existing; for example, the Shire of Kalamunda, the Library Board, and the Education Department combined to build the Lesmurdie Community Library; the Shire of Merredin, the Education Department and the Department of Youth, Sport and Recreation, through joint funding, built a gymnasium/hall/recreation centre.

Pooling of resources by the Education Department and local government, with assistance on some projects from the community will allow:

1. larger and better equipped complexes, or
2. an overall cost saving, allowing communities to build facilities which, without the joint approach, they would not be able to fund.

The Committee realises that under the present Local Government Act there are problems in the management of these joint projects, and it is recommended that changes be made to that Act to enable joint financing and joint management to proceed with greater ease. As this type of joint project develops, the problems cited in evidence to the Committee will disappear, operation and management methods will improve and procedures will be streamlined to give the greater benefit to the community.

As well as the use of buildings and other facilities, the Committee believes that there could be a rationalisation of equipment, particularly where the equipment is of a specialised nature. Weaving looms are one example of equipment being stored at one institution due to low class numbers and a nearby institution purchasing new equipment to commence a course.

The Committee believes that every effort should be made to ^{make} physical education officers appointed to primary schools; the section on Junior Sport deals with this in more detail.⁸

Where specialists are available within the areas of culture or sport the Education Department should develop a flexible policy to permit these people to visit and instruct schoolchildren in their particular field of excellence. The Committee considers that any lack of teaching skills would be overcome by the knowledge and enthusiasm of the instructor. The Committee understands that some move has been made in this direction in the field of gifted children, but believes that the principle should be extended to all schools.

3.4.1 Rural Youth Movement

The Rural Youth Movement is now funded through the Education Department and caters for the Rural Youth Federation which has a membership of approximately 800, and other youth groups located principally in the agricultural areas, which have a combined membership of 800 (total 1600). The per capita grant for the Rural Youth Movement is far higher than any other youth organisation. The Rural Youth Movement should be incorporated into the Department of Youth Affairs, so that all youth in the State can benefit from the existing funding.

8) Section 5.1: Junior Sport.

3.4.2 Technical and Further Education

TAFE, the new department of Culture, Sport and Recreation, and Youth Affairs should develop active and effective contact. TAFE has many courses and instructors available which could be used to advantage in programmes run for either youth or recreation.

Recommendations:

12. That more community use be made of existing Education Department facilities.
13. That departmental planning incorporate the principle of joint utility.
14. That flexible policies be developed to encourage the use of non teacher-trained specialists where available.
15. That the Rural Youth Movement be included within the Department of Youth Affairs.⁹

9) Section 3.6: Department of Youth Affairs.

3.5 Western Australian Museum

The Committee inspected the Western Australian Museum and several of the 141 local museums. Much of the material held by these local museums is of considerable interest to each community and some is of national interest.

The State's sesquicentennial (1979) brought to light large quantities of material of a historical nature. Much of this material and other valuable collections of Western Australian artefacts are deteriorating in many of these museums. In most cases voluntary museum staff have insufficient knowledge to either preserve or restore such artefacts. The same situation exists with regard to cataloguing and, as a result, museum personnel do not know exactly what articles are on hand in museums.

Action is required to conserve and catalogue these collections for the future generations of West Australians.

Recommendations:

- 16. That funds be provided to appoint a travelling curator to visit all museums and train staff in methods of conserving and preserving items of interest held therein.
- 17. That personnel be provided to catalogue all items contained within the State's local museums.

3.5 Western Australian Museum

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Action is required to conserve and catalogue these collections for the future generations of West Australians.

Recommendations:

16. That funds be provided to appoint a travelling curator to visit all museums and train staff in methods of conserving and preserving items of interest held therein.
17. That personnel be provided to catalogue all items contained within the State's local museums.

3.6 Department of Youth Affairs

The Committee sees a need for the consolidation of child and youth affairs and the organisations that are involved with all aspects of youth.

10

The four major departments have considerable overlap in servicing the needs of youth. There is a multiplicity of funding from the various sources with inter-department liaison as haphazard at best, and certainly not consistent. A major function for the Department of Youth Affairs would be to provide a co-ordination link.

3.6.1 Children's Affairs

It would seem that a children's officer could be of great value in publicising such matters as:

prevention of accidents to children,
playground construction, and
out of school activities

to example just a few. Evidence given to the Committee indicates that some 85,000 children are involved in accidents each year, with an average lay-up period of 4 days; 37% of these accidents occur in public places, such as playgrounds and parks.

3.6.2 Youth Affairs

Evidence presented to the Committee showed there was a great need for more help in the area of support for youth. The help needed was mainly in the form of human contact and of low-cost drop-in centres that could also be used for other community needs in addition to those associated with youth.

10) See Section 3: State Government Departments.

In some communities existing facilities, such as old houses and the like, could be used provided such youth groups have their own specific area. It is clear from evidence that many bodies can adapt themselves to premises that are not custom designed. Youth groups appear to the Committee to be flexible organisations that can adapt to premises provided, and at the same time cater for a great number of our youth.

The Committee's enquiries reveal that the more youth groups have the opportunity to work together in the same facilities the greater the effectiveness of both the individual groups and the total combination.

Recommendation:

18. That a Department of Youth Affairs be established incorporating the children's and youth functions of the departments of:

Youth, Sport and Recreation;

Community Welfare; and

Education.

(This new department would have a liaison function with the other three departments and assist in the child and youth programmes still provided by each.)

3.7 Library Board of Western Australia

Evidence to the Committee shows that the service provided in this State is the equal of any in Australia and, considering the size of the State, world class.

The suggestion that toy libraries be run in conjunction with the library service is not accepted by the Committee, which feels that any local authority may run a toy library from its own resources if it so wishes.

The Committee investigated the application of the "user-pay" principle for the Library Service. When one considers that there are some 520,000 people - or 40% of the population - borrowing books in this State, a fee of \$10 per annum (equivalent to only 20 cents per week) would give the library service a great boost. This figure would have to be reduced to allow pensioners, students, and the like, free access to books but the resultant income would still be some \$2.6 million. Despite this, the Committee believes the service should remain free, but under continued review.

The burden on local government was also presented in evidence, and the 1980-81 figures show that the local government share has risen to 63.98% of the costs.¹¹ With ever-increasing wage levels, this would also be kept under review so that there remains some degree of parity between the costs to State and local government.

- 11) The original objective of the library scheme was for costs to be shared equally between the State Library Service and the participating local authorities.

4. CULTURAL AFFAIRS

Evidence received on cultural matters concerned community arts - particularly in the fields of crafts, and the performing arts. Ideas for artists-in-residence, the provision of workshops or working space, as well as a common area for discussion (especially for writers) have been investigated by the Committee. Many of the other topics relating to cultural affairs are covered under Funding.¹²

One area which the Committee feels is outside the terms of reference, but has considerable merit, is that of indirect subsidy or support from private enterprise. Publishers of State and regional newspapers and magazines are in a position to provide an indirect subsidy to writers in particular. The Committee believes this subsidy could be given by way of payment for the publishing of local writers' poems, articles, and short stories. This publishing of local shorter works could be developed to be a regular feature of the newspaper or magazine.

The Committee believes its recommendations in other parts of this report will cater for many of the needs, but sees opportunity for further improvement by the establishment of:

1. Regional art and craft equipment pools.
2. Subsidised/rented premises for young crafts-people.

4.1 Regional Art and Craft Equipment Pools

Pools of specialised art and craft equipment should be established along the lines of existing recreation equipment pools. Evidence shows a need for art and craft groups to have access to specialised equipment for which full-time use cannot be made.

12) Section 7: Funding.

Recommendation:

19. That the Department of Culture Sport and Recreation establish regional pools of art and craft equipment.

4.2 rental Premises for Young Crafts-people

The Committee inspected an excellent facility in Victoria - the Meat Market Craft Centre in Melbourne. This centre provides low-rental premises for young crafts-people so as to be able to establish a viable business in their particular craft. The subsidised rental period should not exceed 12 months and the premises must be such that they are integrated with other art and craft forms. Provision should be made for an artists'/writers' common room.

The need for office space and secretarial assistance was brought up by a number of groups, and the Committee's conclusions under Sports Administration¹³ with regard to the provision of a building, such as the old Hale School, applies to culture and youth groups too.

Recommendation:

20. That the Department of Culture Sport and Recreation establish a centre with low-rent premises for artists, writers and crafts-people.

4.3 Music

The Committee felt that despite the number of submissions commenting on the standard and effectiveness of the music teaching programme provided by the Education Department, it was unable to comment on the department's operation in this field.

Two other areas of concern presented to the Committee were:

1. Financing teaching staff, and
2. Rehearsal facilities.

4.3.1 Teaching Staff

Evidence from orchestral and other music groups showed problems exist in obtaining and retaining qualified teachers of music. The teaching of music is labour intensive and requires a high ratio of teachers to students. Young musicians are unable to afford the cost of tuition because of this high ration.

Recommendation:

21. That funds be provided by way of top-up grants to finance teachers of young musicians.

4.3.2 Rehearsal Facilities

Most groups involved in the playing and presentation of music had problems in obtaining adequate rehearsal facilities. The University of W.A. is to be commended for the assistance given to some groups. However, the University is not in a position to provide facilities for all music groups. The Committee believes that major music groups should be provided with adequate rehearsal facilities.

It is the opinion of the Committee that rehearsal venues may qualify for assistance from the Music Board of the Australia Council.

Recommendation:

22. Assistance be given to major groups to provide adequate rehearsal facilities.

4.4 Entrepreneurial

It is the opinion of the Committee that a grant-sponsored or subsidised bodies, such as the Festival of Perth and the Perth Theatre Trust, should not promote artist's shows in competition with private enterprise.

The Committee also believes that the department should consider closely all aspects of subsidies to country tours.

Perth based touring officers will not be required if the Committee's recommendation on Community Arts and Recreation Officers is adopted, as these regional officers will be in a position to co-ordinate touring in rural areas.

4.5 Printing and Publishing

The Committee is concerned with the conflict between Fremantle Arts Centre Press and other printers and publishers, in particular, Artlook. The Committee considers that no one printer or publisher should be subsidised to the extent of removing competition. The department should consider all requests for aid before making a recommendation to the Minister and such aid should not be granted solely to one printing house.

Recommendation:

23. That printing subsidy grants be allocated to any publisher with literary or artistic works that are of value in Western Australia.

5. SPORT

Many aspects under this heading are covered under Funding.¹⁴

5.1 Sports Administration

Many sporting bodies did not tender evidence to the Committee, but from those that did, it was obvious there is a strain on administration in many of them.

The Committee, while welcoming the Government's stated intention of creating a "Sportmen's Hall of Fame", believes that if this could be incorporated with an administration centre for sporting bodies, as is the Sports Hall in Sydney¹⁵, it would be of greater service. Many bodies rely on volunteers to do the majority of their administrative work, and the cross fertilisation of ideas between staff at a common administration centre would be of immense value to all concerned.

The camaraderie that this bringing together would engender would benefit all the participating associations. The Committee believes that for most sports organisations, an administration centre and "Hall of Fame" on the site of the old Hale School would be acceptable.

Recommendation:

24. That a building be provided for sports administration at a State level for State sports bodies, and that this building should also house the "Sportsmen's Hall of Fame".

14) Section 7: Funding

15) See Appendix E.

5.2 Junior Sport

The Committee believes that up to the age of 12 years children should be developing motor skills through participation, not through competition. They should not be competing in the same manner as adults because of the incidence of injury and long-term damage. In addition, too many young children are leaving sport because they have not achieved the "TEAM". The Committee feels that the pressures put on children under 12 years of age by parents and commercial sponsorship is not in the best interests of either children or sport.

The Committee believes that the Education Department should institute programmes to encourage children of up to 12 years of age to develop their motor skills, and to dissuade children from taking part in competitive sport before that age.

The Committee believes that if the programme recommended above is introduced, then in upper-primary and high schools a set of standards could be introduced to retain more interest in sport for children. These standards would lead to many more children being involved in faction sports, if the points from these standards went toward the faction shield competition. An example would be:

100 metres sprint:	Under 13	Time	15 secs	1 point
		Time	14 secs	2 points
High Jump:	Under 13	Height	66 cms	1 point
		Height	1 metre	2 points

The actual times and heights of course would need to be expertly calculated.¹⁵ Involvement of all children would be assured and their interest would be retained. Importantly, those children who may be slower in development of motor skills would not be lost to sport.

Recommendation:

25. That children under 12 years of age be encouraged to avoid competitive sports and to participate in sports which develop motor skills.

15) See Appendix F: Goals for Junior Sport.

5.3 Elite Level of Amateur Sport

Evidence presented shows the Committee's opinion that funding for sport at the elitist or higher level should be separated from the funding at the recreation level. Sport at the elite level should have priorities set to suit its particular needs; the priorities need to be set by the associate members. The need in many areas of water sports, such as rowing, water skiing¹⁷ of all types, swimming, and diving is for high quality training venues. Alternative venues are not available for exhibitions or competitions. Co-ordination and combination with either an existing or a new centre could be one way of providing a training venue for State gymnasts. The training area could be attached to an existing recreation centre and thus obviate the need to build change rooms, toilets, and the like. Limited spectator seating may be included, but major competitions should be held in larger rented venues¹⁸.

Recommendation

26. That funding of the elite level of amateur sport becomes State/Federal Government responsibility.

5.4 Travel for Interstate Competition

At all levels of sport and, in particular, for our top amateur sportsmen, the cost of travel to national or international competitions is a considerable problem. The Committee believes that this is best handled by the Federal Government giving equalisation grants to all States as part of their assistance to sport. The purpose of these

- 17) See also Section 6.1: Recreation Facilities General.
 18) See also Section 7: Funding.

equalisation grants is to place all State representatives on a similar basis by paying percentages of team or individual costs for travel to national or international competitions.

The aim of these equalisations is to allow participants in interstate competition to know in advance their degree of assistance from government sources. Grants would be on a scale variable with and in proportion to distance from the venue.

5.5 Protective Clothing

Although the Committee considers that it was not authorised to deal with the subject, it hopes that the department, in conjunction with the Education Department, would investigate methods of providing protective clothing for all sportspersons - in particular children. There could also be an opportunity to investigate means of reducing the high cost of this protective clothing.

6. RECREATION

Principally, the matters falling under the broad description of recreation are covered under either one of Culture, Sport or Funding.

6.1 Recreation Facilities - General

There appears within Australia a rapid expansion of indoor sports, water based sports and, to a lesser extent, wilderness recreation. It also appears that there is an increasing desire to use the natural environment while at the same time protecting and nurturing it. Australians appear to be moving away from highly organised activities and to ones catering more for the individual and the participant's own timetable and requirements. The Committee believes that this has come about because of more leisure time, and people now organising their time to suit themselves rather than an organisation or team.

The development of areas for recreation, such as walking or running, with or without dogs, should be provided throughout the State. There is some conflict as far as dog owners are concerned, but the Committee believes that with goodwill and a set of simple rules this conflict can be minimised.

Whilst dealing with different types of facilities, the Committee should mention the problems encountered by several groups. For example:

When water skiers wish to use PWD dams, or different parts of the Swan river they are confronted by a great deal of red tape. It is the Committee's view that with the help of DCSR there could be more liaison with the

departments controlling these waters and that more usage of these areas should be allowed.

There will also be need eventually for an international standard water sports area for skiers and rowers¹⁹, but the Committee believes that this will be covered in the list of priorities given to the Minister by his Sports Advisory Committee.

The need for a priority list to be established is apparent to the Committee. This would allow proper planning and consultation to take place and could include the replacement or refurbishment of present facilities.

The Committee finds there is a need for semi-regional facilities to be built. In rural areas 60 to 100 kilometres is not too far to travel to reach indoor basketball courts and other top quality indoor sports facilities.

The siting of any new recreation facilities next to existing toilets, change rooms on ovals or some other place where these are already established, is recommended. Building these wet areas into the new complex is far too expensive when serviceable amenities exist and could be reached via a covered way. The total cost of a new recreation/sports facility may be considerably reduced if a more flexible approach is taken to the inclusion of existing ablution blocks or any other existing services in the vicinity.

19) See Appendix G for a sample plan of an International Water Area.

The finish on facilities tends to be lavish, elaborate and, in many cases, too expensive. Much of this expense could be spared, for example, by the use of heavy insulation and nets on the walls. The Committee believes far more research into construction methods should be carried out. Evidence to the Committee shows that a built-up slab method could lower costs by anything up to 30%, and savings could be further increased by standardising doors and other fittings for new facilities.

Another area of potential saving is limiting playing surfaces to the playing area. The bulk of flooring costs are in the actual playing surface, but in many cases the surrounds are constructed of the same material. The Committee believes that the surrounds can be constructed of cheaper materials, thus lowering the overall cost of the centre.

The need for all concerned in the design or construction of buildings to remember the plight of the disabled is stressed by the Committee.

The Committee examined the provision and standard of facilities in depth.

Close consultation with potential users must be held in the design stage for any facility. Evidence indicated that many local government authorities did not investigate the need for or the type of facility required.

The Committee considers that very stringent conditions should be put on applications not only in the context of the venue being applied for, but also the proximity of similar venues, the recurrent and

capital cost factors, the viability of the centre, and if it will be used to its potential when completed. The Committee also recommends that no grant be made for a conventional outdoor 50 metre pool unless it can be shown to be viable.

The Committee also believes that indoor pools prove to be viable when built in association with another type of facilities.²⁰

For remote areas, and areas of smaller population, the provision of a plastic bubble²¹ must be investigated. This would allow the transport of a total theatre from place to place and for a minimal capital outlay allow those people in remote areas the opportunity to view various productions.

Plastic bubbles can be either a fabric roofed, flexible walled structure, supported by air - or, with an internal support system, fabric roofed with fabric or panelised walls. The building can be dismantled and re-erected without a crane. Air support bubbles are held up by air pressure supplied by fans. The air pressure inside is only about 3% higher than the outside pressure. Other forms of this type of transportable building have either an internal frame or external supports from which the roof is suspended. Internal frames are usually made of lightweight aluminium alloy.

Duplication of some facilities, quoted as examples in evidence to the Committee was caused by the provision of recreation complexes without stages, the provision of cultural complexes with a raked floor for seating, which prevents the playing of games in the auditorium. Whilst

20) See Appendix H.

21) See Appendix I.

understanding that in areas of large population specialist facilities can be viable, the Committee considers that in W.A. such facilities are the exception rather than the rule and every effort should be made to develop true multi-use centres.

Moveable, fold-away seating has been developed to such a standard that it can serve all the requirements of multi-use, and can be used for conventional theatre seating, theatre in the round, indoor and outdoor sporting events; it takes up only a limited space when not in use. This type of seating allows a flat floor in the body of the building, which can then be used for cultural presentations of a varied nature: indoor sports, such as tennis or basketball, cabarets and other activities. The Committee believes that the moveable seating could be adapted to fit rubber wheels, about 10 cm in size, instead of castors; the seating could then also be used for outside events where required.

Recommendations:

27. That research be carried out to determine more economical methods of construction.
28. That specialised flooring be limited to playing areas where practicable.
29. That provision for disabled people be incorporated in all facilities.
30. That the community's needs be assessed and catered for in new facilities.
31. That new facilities use existing amenities where these are available in the same locality.

32. That grants for swimming pools be restricted to indoor pools.
33. That the feasibility of a plastic bubble transportable theatre/hall for use, by touring productions, in remote areas be investigated.

6.2 Planning of Facilities

Planning on a regional or sub-regional basis is essential. Local government authorities, in both metropolitan and country areas together with the Government, by way of the Department of Youth, Sport and Recreation, are providing most of the money for construction, but much of this can be wasted if an overview of existing and planned facilities is not taken. The Committee recommends that the Department look very carefully at future grants, endeavouring at all times to provide for the widest range of activities within the facility for the available funds, and that facilities are not constructed so as to overlap draw radii

6.3 Facilities - Metropolitan

The problem of management of various centres has been brought before the Committee, and the following points should be noted:

1. Several of the buildings used for culture in the Metropolitan area, for example, the Concert Hall and His Majesty's Theatre, are not only used by the community for performances, but are city landmarks, and funds for upkeep should not be only based on the cultural activities performed in them
2. The original aim of including the Perth Entertainment Centre under the Perth Theatre Trust has not yet been realised.

Much evidence was provided to the Committee on the need for smaller theatres in suburban areas, and this subject has been dealt with under the heading Education.²⁰

The Committee believes that the Perth Theatre Trust should consider further the proposition that amateur organisations be allowed to provide programme sellers and usherettes from their own ranks when performing Trust controlled theatres.

There was a suggestion that when the Cultural Facilities Fund completes its work in country areas it should look at the same type of programme for the Metropolitan area, e.g., such as a venue for theatre organ and old films.

6.3.1 Entertainment Centre

An area that must be the subject of an investigation is the stage of the Entertainment Centre. The Committee believes that the capital outlay in making this hydraulic would save many organisations the \$3000 preparation fee, reduce the changeover time, and increase the flexibility of the Centre. The saving in recurrent expenditure would more than compensate for the capital cost.

6.3.2 Regal Theatre

The Regal Theatre serves the needs of those visiting productions which require an intimate theatre for presentation. It is also an alternative venue for local productions with limited seasons.

Funds should be made available by the Department for the upgrading of the Regal Theatre over a period of 5 years.

6.4 Facilities - Country

There was a great deal of evidence presented to the Committee on the needs of country areas.

Evidence from several centres indicated that if a regional circuit could be established more productions would be willing to tour.

The Kalgoorlie Town Hall has considerable architectural merit, is of a substantial size, being able to seat about 600 people, has a fly-tower, is centrally located with adequate parking areas nearby, and has ample stage areas. The Committee consider that the refurbishment of this hall as a theatre/hall has much more to commend it than the construction of a new theatre complex. Unlike Kalgoorlie, the town hall in Geraldton was completely unsuitable for use as a theatre because of its size, small stage area, lack of fly-tower, and inadequate parking areas. Esperance, on the other hand, did not have a town hall. The Kalgoorlie Town Hall because of its architecture could be restored and become the Goldfields' equivalent of His Majesty's Theatre in Perth.

Recommendations:

34. That the Kalgoorlie Town Hall be upgraded to allow a series of regional centres, including Albany, Esperance and Geraldton to be available for tour venues.
35. That Bunbury be added to this regional circuit.
36. That sub-regional centres be developed and encouragement given to local authorities to set up standardised lighting rigs in halls to enable productions to move from town to town with as little complication as possible.

37. That before any grant is made in the future the multi-use potential of the hall be examined.²²

6.5 Vandalism

The Committee considers that the problem of vandalism should be the subject of a detailed investigation. The cost of vandalism is such that there is need for a full investigation into the design of equipment, and preventative measures which may be instituted - especially as the estimate of vandal damage in this State is \$670,000 per annum.

6.6 Travel

Grants to delegates and participants travelling to conferences or competitions was also a major input to the Committee and the Committee believes the solution outlined under "Sport" could apply to all areas.

- 22) The Committee believes that, with only slight inconvenience, halls of the future can be designed to be truly multi-purpose. Some items which could be considered are:

moveable fold-away racked seating

modular stages

proscenium arch on wheels

This subject will also be discussed in recommendations for recreation facilities.

7. FUNDING

Many sports require training venues rather than a venue for spectators. The Entertainment Centre, for example, is of international standard for spectators. Evidence to the Committee shows that provision of spectator seating can treble the cost of a facility.

The department before granting any assistance must ensure that a balance is struck between the size of a sport venue's spectator seating and the frequency of use. When facilities of a high standard, which can be used for exhibitions, are available for rental the capital costs can be minimised.

Delays in allocating DYSR grants are causing cost escalations for projects between the time of application and commencement of building. The September 30th application date means construction cannot start until March because of the time the applications take to process and the Christmas holiday period. This brings purchase of materials for construction of the facility into the time when the biggest rise in building costs occurs each year (February and March).

Evidence was produced which showed cost escalations of up to 30% between the time of application and commencement of construction. This cost increase was not taken into account by the department when making the grant and had to be met by the local authority from its own funds.

The Committee believes that a priority system should be introduced for facility grants in the field of recreation. At least 80% of the money available for facilities should be allocated by way of this priority system. The Committee realises that at some stages the Department will need special funds quickly for flexibility, 20% has been left to be used in this manner.

The total complex, whether it be cultural or recreational, sporting, should be taken into consideration; ablution blocks, toilets, liquor serving areas, and all other factors should be included when assessing any grant. Alternate methods of providing the facility should be explored, such as joint funding and use. (See 3.4 Education Department for more detail.)

The Committee believes that all forms of funding should be flexible and that, dependant on the applicant's financial position, the use of low interest or interest free loans should be investigated, either instead of, or in addition to grants.

The Committee found that in a situation where a developing area requires a facility and the community is not of a size to entirely fund its share, a low interest loan could be made in addition to a grant. This approach would allow the building of a facility to suit the area's future needs and, at the same time, have the eventual users make a contribution to the establishment costs.

Although a Federal responsibility, the Committee sees tax incentives as a method to encourage sponsorship in all areas under review.

Evidence shows that the needs and expectations of the community are changing rapidly, from large high-priced complexes with considerable staff numbers to smaller, more intimate centres.

Smaller centres are required by smaller groups, which may be comprised of children, teenagers, married women wishing to get out of the house, or senior citizens. The problems that these groups have in obtaining funding has been highlighted in many submissions.

Considerable effort has been made by many of these groups to obtain assistance, but because their aims are not expressly covered by the guidelines of the various funding bodies, the groups are referred from one funding body to another, eventually giving up in despair.

Evidence shows that Local Government does not appear to take heed of community views as shown in surveys, and tends to pursue a predetermined course.

The feeling in Local Government authorities that a large complex will cater for the majority is rejected by the Committee, who feel that the need for small centres, in which all ages can feel at home, is essential.

The suggestion of one Shire, that information kits be made available from the Research & Planning Section of the department, finds favour with the Committee.

When a Metropolitan recreation facility is being built specialist sports organisations, such as the gymnasts or weightlifters, could have their training facility attached, using common change rooms and ablutions rather than building completely separate accommodation. Funding for these specialist sports facilities should be in the ratio of 2 parts from the department and 1 part from the local authority, in combination with the sport concerned.

The amount of time put in by applicants in preparing applications for small grants seemed to be unnecessary for the amount of money involved. The Committee investigated various methods to overcome this problem, amongst areas researched were suggestions that all grants under a certain figure be made by local officers of the department; that application forms for small grants be simplified.

The Committee also believes that the re-structured department will have an advantage, in that a far better audit can be made of organisations to whom moneys are granted. South Australia has instituted a system of audits to assess and control the expenditure of grant moneys. These audits would reduce the present unaccounted multiple source funding.

Recommendations:

38. That further provision to recreation should be made in the light of increasing usage levels.
39. That Councils should develop more effective policies for community participation in the decisions concerning its needs.
40. That responsibility to those individuals or organisations who attain top levels in their sport and are not catered for in recreation, should be accepted by the State Government (aided by the Federal Government).
41. That the bulk of departmental grants be made according to a priority list.
42. That procedures be simplified for grant applications of less than \$500.

8. STATE COMPANIES AND FESTIVALS

8.1 State Companies

For the purpose of this report, the State Companies referred to are the W.A. Ballet Company, W.A. Opera Company, The National Theatre, and the W.A. Arts Orchestra.

It has been suggested that, if W. A. was prepared to accept the proposition, we could have the Australian Opera Company put on a six-week season of opera every three years for the same amount paid as a subsidy to our own opera company. Another proposal is that the Opera Company join with the South Australian Opera; the Committee believes that this arrangement would run into the same cost problems. Additionally, disputes about the home of a combined company would create further problems, this is already noticeable in the case of the Australian Dance Company based in Adelaide.

Evidence given to the Committee indicates that within a few years it will be doubtful if the Australian Opera Company will be able to perform in any venue other than the Sydney Opera House. Although other companies are not so susceptible to increased costs, the same pressures are evident. Rising costs, such as transport and production, could soon exclude Western Australia from any interstate company's touring season. This is a risk W.A. cannot afford to take. To quote a witness W.A. needs "Not only isolation, but insulation". The insulation referred to is the fact that W.A. should make sure that we are not left without any company to perform, which can be done by ensuring that the State companies continue.

As far as isolation is concerned, the Committee feels that the Australia Council should take an objective look at its funding with regard to isolated areas such as W.A. While not denying that Australia should have a National Opera Company, we believe that some funds should be available to people who have no opportunity to see the Australian Opera Company. Capital cities of the other States are within a day's drive of the Sydney Opera House and thus it is possible for people in those cities to attend performances for a reasonable cost.

The Committee suggests that in the case of opera, ballet and orchestra the amount to be paid to W.A. companies be one half of the per capita amount paid to the National Company. This rate of suggested subsidy is arrived at after taking into account such factors as:

1. W.A. has the principal responsibility for the State companies.
2. W.A. has some commitment to the National companies.
3. W.A. people have limited opportunities to see the National companies' performances, and the need for W.A. people to be able to view quality performances.

The Committee believes that, within the administration of the State companies, there is considerable duplication. Administration services such as set/workshop, accounting, bookings, wardrobe and set storage, personnel section, management now exist separately for each of the companies.

Merging of these administrative functions, the Committee believes, would allow a considerable saving in this area. Evidence also indicated that at least one State company was unable to retain its sets for future productions because of the cost of storage, consequently the combination of the warehousing of these companies also has merit. Suitable storage could be arranged in a suburban location which would be able to cater for these companies at reasonable cost and, at the same time, serve the companies' needs.

The Education Department should contribute to these companies in both cash and kind in return for performances given to schoolchildren. Suitable appropriation should be made in the Education Department's budget for this purpose. The amount paid per performance would then be the subject of negotiation between the department and the State company concerned. These performances are in addition to those required as part of the base funding.

Evidence indicates that there is a feeling in the community of a limited acceptance of some new or contemporary works, but that acceptance does not extend to the degree that such works are now being presented. It is alleged that this concentration on the more radical works is because of subsidy guidelines. The Committee was unable to quantify or obtain an accurate assessment this funding factor has. Whilst acknowledging that the dramatic fall in audience numbers may be due to the economic conditions, the Committee feels that some of the programming may also be at fault.

Suggestions which are worthy of consideration, but on which the Committee was not prepared to make recommendations include:

1. Promotion of State companies by giving outdoor or free Sunday performances.
2. A set number of country performances be a condition of funding.
3. Use of volunteers for the chorus rather than payment of people primarily engaged in occupations outside the performing arts.
4. Using small numbers of principal performers for country tours, e.g., only 4 dancers.
5. The bulk of programmes presented should have more public appeal.

Recommendations:

43. That the companies be joined together under one administration, retaining an artistic director for each area.
 44. That the companies combine services such as workshops, storage, and wardrobe facilities.
 45. That the State companies receive direct Government subsidy on a rolling triennium. This subsidy be subject to regular review and the companies be required to give a set number of performances for schoolchildren each year.
 46. That this subsidy be increased yearly in line with the C.P.I.²³
 47. That the Australia Council be approached to rationalise the payment of moneys to isolated communities such as Perth.
- 23) The companies must establish a running cost figure, that is, all costs other than production costs, and the subsidy be based on this figure.

8.2 The Festival of Perth

Evidence to the Committee shows that a number of problems exist with the operation of the Festival. The Committee believes that the following should be investigated:

1. The visual arts section of the Festival is not representative of local artists of note.
2. A competition for the poster for the following year's Festival should be conducted each year as part of the Festival.
3. All events, if of sufficient artistic achievement, should come under the Festival banner.
4. The Festival organisations should do all in their power to spread the entertainment through the State.

Recommendation:

48. That the Festival of Perth continue to be held annually, and that the participating organisations liaise with other States to ensure that the highest quality productions, over the greatest range, are provided.

8.3 Other Festivals

The Festival of Perth is the principal festival for this State. Other festivals are generally of only limited or local significance and are funded by local interests.

The Committee therefore did not inquire further into any festivals other than the Festival of Perth.

10. OTHER FUNDING

A number of witnesses gave evidence concerning funding of the arts and sport from T.A.B. funds.

The Committee received evidence that in Victoria the Department of Sport receives T.A.B. moneys from a particular section of horse racing. Last year the Victoria department received \$9.6 million from the T.A.B. Figures supplied to the Committee show that for the four financial years ended 30 June, 1981 a total of \$48,871,498 was disbursed to racing, trotting and greyhound clubs in Western Australia from the T.A.B. No funds were allocated to the arts or general sport.

The Committee believes that the Government will be unable to exclude other sporting bodies access to some of these funds in the near future.

Between 40% and 46% of the West Australian T.A.B. turnover is generated by the community betting on events run outside Western Australia. The West Australian racing industry does not make any contribution to the generation of this portion of T.A.B. income, yet receives the distribution of profits from this source. West Australians have limited opportunities to gamble - the Lotteries Commission and the T.A.B. are the only legal avenues available. The T.A.B. and the racing industry therefore have a monopoly when it come to West Australians gambling on a competitive sport. No football pools or similar types of gambling are available. The racing industry should, therefore, not have sole claim to T.A.B. surplus funds as the moneys that comprise these funds would be directed to other sports if such avenues were available.

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The Committee is heartened by the efforts of the Government to introduce an instant lottery to assist sport and culture, but warns that for sport and culture to expect stability of income from that source is unrealistic. Evidence supplied to the Committee shows that the total of the "recreational gambling dollar" is reasonably predictable, but where those moneys may be spent is unpredictable. The shift of expenditure from one gambling form to another is creating considerable problems in other States and the same mobility of expenditure will apply here. To overcome the problem of fluctuating expenditure patterns within the recreation gambling dollar, those funds tied to any form of sport should be pooled. The pool of funds could then be allocated on a percentage basis to culture, sport and recreation. The allocation of funds should take into account the support that any activity has in the community by way of active members. The funds allocated to the racing industries should be reduced or adjusted to match the direct contribution the local industries make and not remain as is now a monopoly.

Recommendation:

49. That set percentages of the funds available from gambling sources be allocated to the separate areas of culture, sport, recreation, and other areas now serviced by the Lotteries Commission and the T.A.B.

10 . CONCLUSION

The Committee is of the opinion that the people have not yet felt the full impact of capital and recurrent expenditure on facilities. The taxpayer or ratepayer, who ultimately has to meet these expenses, would, the Committee believes, prefer to have fewer, well-spaced, serviceable venues.

The Committee realises that there are many areas in which some people would have wished recommendations made. The recommendations of the Committee are aimed at reducing unnecessary expenditure and directing the savings to areas of need in culture, sport and recreation. Rationalisation of both funding and operations in culture, sport and recreation has been a further aim of the Committee's recommendations.

11. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Committee has sat over a period of six months and received submissions from many people. All members of the Committee wish to express their thanks to those people who contributed their time and knowledge to this inquiry. Thanks are also extended to the Clerks and staff of the House, and to the Hansard staff - all of whom have responded and coped with every request during the course of this inquiry.

HON. A.A. LEWIS, M.L.C. (CHAIRMAN) *A.A. Lewis*

HON. R.T. LEESON, M.L.C. (MEMBER) *R.T. Leeson*

HON. P.H. LOCKYER, M.L.C. (MEMBER) *P.H. Lockyer*

A P P E N D I X

- A - TERMS OF REFERENCE

- B - THE COMMITTEE

- C - SCHEDULE OF WITNESSES BEFORE THE COMMITTEE

- D - SCHEDULE OF WRITTEN SUBMISSIONS

- E - DEVELOPMENT OF SPORTS HOUSE BY THE
N.S.W. GOVERNMENT

- F - GOALS FOR JUNIOR SPORT

- G - INTERNATIONAL WATER AREA : PLAN

- H - ASCOT VALE LEISURE CENTRE

- I - FLEXIBLE ROOFED TRANSPORTABLE BUILDINGS (BUBBLES)

EXTRACT FROM THE MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS
OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL FOR WEDNESDAY, 21 APRIL 1982

5. - Select Committee - Cultural and Recreational Facilities.

The HON. A. A. LEWIS, pursuant to notice, moved,

That a Select Committee be appointed to inquire into all aspects of the cultural and recreational facilities available to the people of this State.

Debate ensued.

Question - put and passed.

The HON. A. A. LEWIS moved,

That the HONS. P.H. LOCKYER, R.T. LEESON and the mover be appointed to serve on the Committee.

Question - put and passed.

The HON. A. A. LEWIS moved,

That the Committee have power to call for persons, papers and documents and to adjourn from place to place; that the Committee may sit on days over which the Council stands adjourned; and that the report be presented to the House on Tuesday, 15 November 1982.

Question - put and passed.

The Committee comprised the Honourables A.A. Lewis,
P.H. Lockyer and R.T. Leeson. The Honourable A.A. Lewis
was elected Chairman at the first meeting.

SCHEDULE OF WITNESSES

(in order of appearance)

Rick John PURSLOWE	20.7.1982	1 - 14
✓ Catherine DOHERTY	" "	15 - 31
✓ Peggy BUCKINGHAM	" "	32 - 39
✓ David EMERY	" "	40 - 50
✓ Joan Patricia DRIVER	" "	51 - 62
✓ David William DRIVER	" "	51 - 62
Neil Patrick DUNNE	" "	51 - 62
Michael BAILEY	" "	51 - 62
✓ Margaret Amelia Isabel SHEEN	" "	63 - 81
✓ Babs JENKINS	21.7.1982	82 - 92
Robyn HITCHCOX	" "	82 - 92
Joaquim Agapito Francis LOBO	" "	93 - 102
Genevive ERREY	" "	103 - 115
Colin MONTEFIORE	" "	103 - 115
Noreen Margaret KENNEALY	22.7.1982	116 - 132
✓ Edward George LEWENDON	" "	116 - 132
✓ Nigel Francis GUEST	" "	133 - 143
✓ James LAFFER	" "	144 - 152
✓ John Townley PHILLIPS	" "	153 - 168
✓ Donald Charles SANDERS	" "	169 - 180
✓ Dr. Michael Theo PARTIS	" "	181 - 186
Dr. Keith CURRIE	27.7.1982	187 - 198
Marjorie Alma GREEN	" "	187 - 198
Edward John LISLE	" "	199 - 221
Donald Thomas Arthur ROWE	" "	199 - 221
Gavan John TROY	" "	199 - 221

Henry William DETTMAN	27. 7.1982	222 - 247
John BLOOMFIELD	" "	222 - 247
Patricia Margaret BARBLETT	" "	222 - 247
Brian Victor HILL	" "	222 - 247
Noel DAWKINS	" "	248 - 263
Geoffrey MOOR	" "	248 - 263
Peter Harold FORREST	" "	264 - 285
Ronald Cuthbert HORNER	" "	264 - 285
Eyelyne May WARING	" "	286 - 293
Gwen CHESTER	28. 7.1982	294 - 309
Peter LE ROSSIGNOL	" "	294 - 309
Miss Flora MacCrae BUNNING	" "	310 - 320
Norma McNeel PATERSON	" "	310 - 320
Ronald Allen PATCHING	" "	321 - 343
Bruce Leonard PRANCE	" "	321 - 343
Samuel Kevin ATLAS	" "	344 - 359
Ian Neil TEMPLEMAN	" "	344 - 359
Joan Lawson POPE	" "	360 - 379
Carol Ann MASON	" "	360 - 379
Ann Joan McFARLANE	" "	360 - 379
Geffrey George GIBBS	" "	380 - 384
Peter Albert MANN	29. 7. 1982	385 - 390
Dawn PACCAGNELLA	" "	391 - 405
Dora HALL	" "	391 - 405
Helen SHEARER	" "	391 - 405
Berry Haworth DURSTON	" "	406 - 415
Craig Harry JAMES	" "	406 - 415
John Charles Herbert THORNTON	" "	416 - 434
Joanne SAMSON	" "	435 - 464
Raymond SAMPSON	" "	435 - 464

Julie LEWIS	29.7.1982	435 - 464
Margaret GILL	" "	435 - 464
John Kingsley BALDOCK	2.8.1982	465 - 476
Val NORRIS	" "	477 - 485
Roger Clement FOOT	" "	486 - 493
Alan Ernest BONDS	" "	494 - 505
Colin Clive IVERSEN	" "	494 - 505
Graham Edwin WOOD	" "	494 - 505
Sylvia BOX	" "	506 - 522
Garth WELCH	" "	506 - 522
Lindsay PARKHILL	9.8.1982	523 - 528
Eileen FRITH	" "	529 - 542
Ian Paul STAGLES	" "	543 - 555
Derrick Gordon TOMLINSON	" "	556 - 571
John HOOPER	" "	556 - 571
Barbara BUICK	" "	556 - 571
John Andrew WILSON	16.8.82	572 - 579
Anthony David JONES	" "	580 - 588
Maureen Dulcie MUNRO	" "	589 - 597
Peter Leonard HARRISON	" "	589 - 597
Diana WALDRON	" "	598 - 608
Michael Anthony LEWIS	" "	609 - 617
Sally Anne HASLUCK	" "	618 - 633
Lynnette STEVENSON	" "	618 - 633
Cliff RICKARD	" "	634 - 639
Pam ABBOTS	" "	634 - 639
Graham CHISHOLM	" "	640 - 658
Patrick Van ROOYEN	" "	649 - 658
Anthony Markham TRETOWAN	" "	640 - 658
Walter Stephen MUELLER	23.8.1982	659 - 663

Hugh Leslie SANDERSON	23.8.1982	664 - 673
Peter Jonathon MARJORAM	" "	664 - 673
Gary ARCUS	" "	674 - 680
Alexander LAWSON	" "	674 - 680
Gary AITKEN	" "	681 - 689
Jenny ZED	" "	690 - 699
Nigel Ian PRESCOTT	30.8.1982	700 - 714
Jake NEWBY	" "	715 - 730
Raymond OMODEI	" "	715 - 730
William Robert MASON	" "	715 - 730
Brian David BRAND	" "	731 - 737
Graeme Lindsay DWYER	" "	738 - 744
Raymond Gregory YORK	" "	738 - 744
John Gordon EVANS	" "	745 - 762
Charles Dartnell HARPER	" "	745 - 762
Christopher Dennis STOKES	" "	763 - 769
Helen BOYD	20.9.1982	770 - 779
Deborah KIRWAN	" "	780 - 796
Dorothy THOMAS	" "	780 - 796
Joanne WRAITH	" "	797 - 810
Christine BELCHER	" "	797 - 810
Greg MILLER	" "	797 - 810
Sonya VAN BREMEN	" "	797 - 810
Helen Margaret CREED	" "	811 - 814
Marilyn CRISPIN	" "	811 - 814
Tony TILENNI	" "	811 - 814
Eleanor MARWICK	" "	815 - 828
Eric Alexander LEOPOLDT	" "	829 - 836
Dorothy THOMAS	" "	829 - 836
Glen PHILLIPS	" "	837 - 851

Brian SIBBLE	20.9.1982	837 - 851
Anthony Van TOLL	" "	852 - 870
Vincent WARRENER	" "	852 - 870
Julian LITTON	24.9.1982	871 - 881
Terence John COLE	" "	871 - 881
Glen Charles COLES	" "	882 - 884
Carolyn Joy OZTURK	" "	885 - 892
Faye DAVIS	" "	893 - 913
Mary DILWORTH	" "	893 - 913
Jennifer KEMP	" "	893 - 913
Larry HUNTER	" "	893 - 913
Peter BIBBY	" "	893 - 913
Ruth ALLENDER	" "	914 - 922
Veritas Josephine BRYSON	" "	914 - 922
Zoe NEGUS	" "	914 - 922
Audrey FOLEY	" "	914 - 922
Joan Agnes AMBROSE	" "	923 - 932
Bruce LAWSON	" "	923 - 932
Thelma Maureen STRAUSS	27.9.1982	933 - 941
Kathleen WILKINSON	" "	942 - 945
Norman Peter FERSTAT	" "	946 - 962
Kevin ROACH	" "	946 - 962
William COACKLEY	" "	946 - 962
John Hale HAGAN	" "	963 - 967
Alistair MacKELLAR	" "	968 - 974
Colin RULE	" "	975 - 992
James CHRISTOU	" "	975 - 992
Harry BLUCK	" "	993 -1007
Robert Charles SHARMAN	11.10.1982	1008 -1016

Bruce LAWSON	8.11.1982	1017 - 1029
Alexander William Robinson	" "	1030 - 1050
Michael James CARREN	" "	1030 - 1050
John Spencer GRAHAM	" "	1030 - 1050
Robert Lyn VICKERY	" "	1051 - 1067
Patrick VAN ROOYEN	" "	1068 - 1075
Alross WHITTINGTON	" "	1076 - 1079

CULTURAL AND RECREATIONAL FACILITIES

SELECT COMMITTEE

SCHEDULE OF WITNESSES AT LOCATIONS OTHER THAN PERTH
(in order of appearance)

KALAMUNDA

Ena Rae PAPERFUS	5.8.1982	1 - 15
Elizabeth Kaye NEYLON	" "	1 - 15
Vivian Patricia ROBINSON	" "	1 - 15
Jenny BEAHAN	" "	16 - 29
John HARPER-NELSON	" "	30 - 39

BUNBURY

Alison Lorraine CUNNIFFE	30.8.1982	1 - 10
Arthur CUNNIFFE	" "	1 - 10
Jutyth Anne SALOM	" "	11 - 17
Celia Ann O'GRADY	" "	11 - 17
David Lawrence SMITH	" "	18 - 21

BOYUP BROOK

Anthony John Raymond DOUST	31.8.1982	1 - 6
Cecil Lewis MOORE	" "	1 - 6

DONNYBROOK

Kenneth Charlton FOWLER	31.8.1982	1 - 6
David Alwyn JONES	" "	1 - 6
David John BLEAKLEY	" "	1 - 6
William James LAWLER	" "	1 - 6
James William BOVELL	" "	7 - 12

ALBANY

Robert Burns McNAB	31.8.1982	1 - 7
John Reginald EDWARDS	" "	1 - 7
Kenneth Reginald MARSHALL	" "	8 - 19
Mary Frances SHEARER	" "	8 - 19
Moira JONES	" "	8 - 19
John Norman SHEARER	" "	19 - 25
William Colville WILSON	" "	19 - 25
Gino GARBELLINI	" "	19 - 25
Garry David BROWN	" "	26 - 32
Melvyn Godfrey CHEVERTON	" "	33 - 43
Harry Aubrey RIGGS	" "	33 - 43
Leonard Anthony DAVIS	" "	33 - 43
Norman SHEARER	" "	33 - 43
June Mary HODGSON	" "	44 - 49
Gordon John NORMAN	" "	44 - 49
William Peter MADIGAN	" "	44 - 49
Joe Morris LUBICH	" "	44 - 49

RAVENSTHORPE

Kevan Charles WILLIAMS	1.9.1982	1 - 18
Bevan Charles BURKIN	" "	1 - 18

ESPERANCE

David Henty REICHSTEIN	2.9.1982	1 - 6
Edward Leslie CHOWN	" "	1 - 6

KALGOORLIE

Raymond FINLAYSON	2.9.1982	1 - 3
Lorna MITCHELL	" "	4 - 17
Helen Ruth COTE	" "	4 - 15
Jill MOFFAT	" "	16 - 17

MERREDIN

Roy LITTLE	3.9.1982	1 - 8
John BEATON	" "	1 - 8

NORTHAM

Ivy Linda PENNIKET	3.9.1982	1 - 11
Morva June DAVEY	" "	1 - 11
Claude Ewald ROEDIGER	" "	1 - 11
Justin Richard WALSH	" "	1 - 11

SCHEDULE OF WRITTEN SUBMISSIONS RECEIVED BY THE COMMITTEE

Aitken, Gary
Albany Shire Council
Amateur Rowing Association of Western Australia (Inc.)
Archery Society of Western Australia Incorporated
Athletics Advisory Board of Western Australia
Australian Anglers' Association (W.A.) Division Incorporated
Australian Association for Dance Education
Australian Barefoot Water Ski Club
Australian Writers' Guild
Avon Valley Arts Society (Inc.)

Badgingarra Progress Association
Baldock, John
Bannister Street Workshops
Bassendean Town Council
Bayswater Shire Council
Beahan, Jenny
Blankendaal, R.L.
Blueh, Leanda
Busselton Arts Council (Inc.)

C.A.T.S.
Canning City Council
Carnarvon Shire Council
Carter, S.J.
Child Accident Prevention Foundation of Australia
Claremont Museum
Claremont Town Council
Coalfield Hockey Council Inc.
Cook, Keith V.

Dandaragan Community Recreation Club (Inc.)
Dandaragan Golf Club
Dandaragan Shire Council
Dardanup Shire Council
Davis, L.A.
Disabled Gardeners' Association
Donnybrook/Balingup Shire Council

Emery, David
Esperance Shire Council
Esperanto League of Western Australia (Inc.)
Exmouth Shire Council

Fellowship of Australian Writers - Hills Branch
Foundation for Radio for Print Handicapped (Inc.)
Fremantle Arts Centre
Fremantle Arts Centre Press
Frew, Richard

G.H.D. - Dwyer (W.A.) Pty. Ltd.
Gardiner, R.C.
Geraldton Town Council
Gifted and Talented Children's Association of Western Australia
Goldfields Arts Board
Gradusser, Anne
Grant, Michael
Gray, Erica
Great Southern Regional Development Committee
Guest, N.F.
Guild, U.W.A.

Harvey Shire Council
Heath, Sidney E.
Hole in the Wall Theatre
Hopetoun District Recreation Association Inc.
Hughes, Helen

Institute of Recreation
International Society for Krishna Consciousness
Interstar
Isolated Children's Parents Association

Johnston, D.A.
Jurien Bay Country Golf Club (Inc.)

Kalamunda Community Learning Centre
Kalamunda Lapidary Club (Inc.)
Kalamunda Shire Council
Koorda Shire Council
Kulin Shire Council
Kununurra Swimming Pool Committee
Kwinana Town Council

Lantzke, I.R.
Leederville/Wembley Community Centre
Library Association of Australia
Library Board of Western Australia
Lobo, J.A. Francis
Lower Great Southern Men's Hockey Association (Inc.)

Macauley, J.L.
McKenzie, Duncan
Manjimup Shire Council
Marjoran, Peter
Melville City Council
Midland Art Student Council
Minister for Cultural Affairs and Recreation
Moora Shire Council
Mullewa Shire Council
Mundaring Sharing Centre
Museums Association of Australia
Musica Viva Australia

Narrogin Town Council
National Theatre Inc.
Nedlands City Council
Nedlands Music Association (Inc.)
Val Norris Christian College of Gymnastics Inc.
Northover, John
Nuick, Alby
Nungarin Shire Council

Out of School Child Care Activities Association of W.A.
Outreach Learning Centre

Paraplegic Quadriplegic Association of Western Australia
Pavlos, Sam
Perth City Ballet
Perth City Council
Perth Theatre Trust
Pioneer Community Centre Committee
Plantagenet Historical Society
Playgrounds on Demand
Praxis Incorporated

Quairading Shire Council

Residency Museum - York
Roebourne Shire Council
Colin Rule Christou & Associated
Rural Youth Movement Council

Sanders, Don
Sanderson, Hugh
Shackelton, Margaret
South-West Ballet Schools
Subiaco City Council
Swan Shire Council

Technical and Further Education
Tester, Gary
Theatre Organ Society of Australia Western Australian Division Inc.
Thomas, S.
Toodyay Shire Council

Victoria Park/Carlisle Youth Network
Victoria Park Residents' and Ratepayers' Association

Western Australian Academy of Performing Arts
Western Australian Amateur Swimming Association
Western Australian Arts Council
Western Australian Arts Orchestral Foundation Inc.
Western Australian Association of Toy Libraries
Western Australian Ballet Company (Inc.
Western Australian Council for Children's Affairs
Western Australian Dog Watch

Western Australian Field and Game Association (Inc.)
Western Australian Lawn Tennis Association
Western Australian Museum
Western Australian Opera Company (Inc.)
Western Australian Sports Federation (Inc.)
Western Australian Water Ski Association - Display Division
Western Australian Youth Orchestra
W.A. - see Western Australia at start of "W" section
Wagin Shire Council
Wanneroo Shire Council
Western Australian - see start of "W" section
West Kimberley Shire Association
West Pilbara Shire Council
Wilkinson, George
Wongan Hills Sports and Recreation Council (Inc.)
Wyndham East Kimberley Shire Council

Youth Affairs Council of W.A. (Inc.)
Youth Hostels Association of Western Australia Inc.
Youth Sport & Recreation Advisory Committee
Youth Sport & Recreation - Department for

DEVELOPMENT OF SPORTS HOUSE BY
NEW SOUTH WALES GOVERNMENT

BUILDING

Six storey building formerly Science House won Sulman award for architecture in 1932. Total floor space 28,392 square feet including caretakers flat.

Vacated as part of area resumed by Sydney Cove Redevelopment Authority (The Rocks Development area).

Rental determined each three years by Valuer General and paid to Authority. Term of lease is ongoing, (agreement by letter only).

SPORTS HOUSE ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Minister for Sport and Recreation created a Sports House Advisory Committee. Committee members were appointed personally by the Minister. Comprises Chairman, Mr. Michael Cleary, M.P., local member for Coogee and triple sporting international; Deputy Chairman, Mr. Phil Coles, Secretary, N.S.W. Olympic Council and triple Olympian; Mr. Monty Porter, Executive Officer, Sports Resources Centre as Secretary and eight other members prominent in sports administration, business and journalism. As the name implies, the Committee advises on the use, occupation, development and improvements at Sports House. (Inaugural meeting held 24.1.78).

REFURBISHMENT OF BUILDING

Done under supervision of Government Architect Branch of Department of Public Works. Entire interior was painted, including stained wooden doors, using private painter contractor. Public Works funds were available for painting. New carpet laid on five of the floors through Government Stores Department. Building completely rewired electrically by private contractor using Public Works and Sport and Recreation Funds. Plumbing repairs carried out where necessary by Department of Public Works.

USE OF BUILDING

Ground Floor

Auditorium to seat 150 with lecturing and film projecting facilities plus kitchen. Five other meeting rooms to cater for between 15 and 50 people.

First Floor

Hall of Champions.

Second, Third and Fifth Floors

Offices providing administrative headquarters of State controlling bodies of sport. Meeting room for use by all on each of these floors.

Fourth Floor

Sports Resources Centre.

Caretaker's flat above fifth floor.

OCCUPATION AND USE

Meeting Rooms Ground Floor

Auditorium and meeting rooms used extensively by Department and State sporting associations free of charge. Over 70 different associations both resident and non-resident at Sports House use meeting rooms for

SECOND FLOOR

Offices of sporting associations as follows:- Athletics, Shooting, Snow Skiing, Cycling, Orienteering, Volleyball, Basketball and Water Safety Council.

THIRD FLOOR

Offices of sporting associations as follows:- Auto Cycle Union, Yachting, Womens Cricket, Water Polo, Table Tennis, Paraplegics and Amputees, Olympic Council, Canoeing and Netball.

FIFTH FLOOR

Offices of sporting associations as follows:- Swimming, Polo, Showjumping, Water Skiing, Gymnastics, Judo, Sports Medicing, Mens and Womens Hockey, Ice Sports and Baseball.

SPORTS RESOURCES CENTRE

Occupies complete fourth floor. Department commenced occupation 9.1.78.

Contains general office, work room with photo copying and duplicating facilities, dignified meeting room, book library with approximately 11,000 books and film library with approximately 1,300 films.

Work, mainly typing and duplication, is carried out for State sporting associations mainly those without full time employment or offices at Sports House. Association staff mainly those with headquarters at Sports House use the duplicating machines as well as Departmental staff.

HALL OF CHAMPIONS (Officially opened 25.10.79).

Established on the first floor under the guidance of the Sports House Advisory Committee. The deeds of sporting champions from N.S.W. are acknowledged and perpetuated with action photographs and career summaries permanently displayed around the walls.

Artifacts such as Olympic medals, equipment used or uniforms worn in events of significance are also on display. The Hall is open between 1.00 p.m. and 4.00 p.m. week days and noon and 5.00 p.m. week-ends and public holidays.

Souvenir booklets, posters and post cards are on sale.

Layout of the Hall, the colour scheme, design of display cases etc. were carried out by a designer from the Government Architect Branch of the Public Works Department. It is air conditioned and under security alarm. Group visits, e.g. schools, pensioners, handicapped are catered for with screening of a sporting film if desired.

FURNISHING

Furniture was obtained from other Government Departments (discarded) and the Sports Resources Centre and the majority of offices were fitted with this furniture at no cost to the Department or the associations.

STAFF

The Sports Resources Centre has a staff of seven, viz. Executive Officer, Stenographer, two Typists, Book Librarian, Film Librarian and resident Caretaker/Museum Attendant. The Book Librarian has part time assistance three days per week.

Executive Officer,
Sports Resources Centre,

Sports House. 17th Oct 1982





realities they will face through life. It may also be regarded as a medium for developing lifelong patterns of physical activity, which may have, as by-products, fitness and health. It is also argued that sport for most participants, young and not so young, is just good fun. Perhaps this is the most important issue!

However, there are many critics of organized junior sport. The news media have enthusiastically publicized, sometimes nationally, the criticism that competitive sport for children places excessive physical and psychological demands on the participants. It has been said that junior sports are conducted primarily to satisfy parents and coaches, that children would benefit far more by being left alone to organize their own activities. The critics are concerned that children are participating in an adult game, rather than playing a child's version of that game, that the development of specific motor skills associated with that sport is being neglected and, because of the emphasis on winning, participating for the sheer enjoyment has been negated.

Unfortunately, neither side in the junior sport controversy has much solid scientific evidence to support its claims. Both sides frequently use extreme examples to justify their positions. I believe that organized sports are neither universally good nor universally bad for children. While some of the criticism appears to be well-founded and constructive, I am still convinced that sport for children has a tremendous positive potential. Whether this potential is realized depends on how the programmes are organized and supervised. The issue is not whether junior sports should exist (in my opinion they will continue to grow) but rather, how can we increase the likelihood of favourable outcomes?

GOALS FOR JUNIOR SPORT

This is where coaches and parents come in. I believe that the goals of junior sport should include:

- The development of specific motor skills associated with that sport as the priority.
- Provision of opportunities to practise wholesome competition, emphasising participation rather than outcomes. The game is a means of practising skills previously taught and the competition exists only to give the game purpose.
- Opportunity for social interaction.

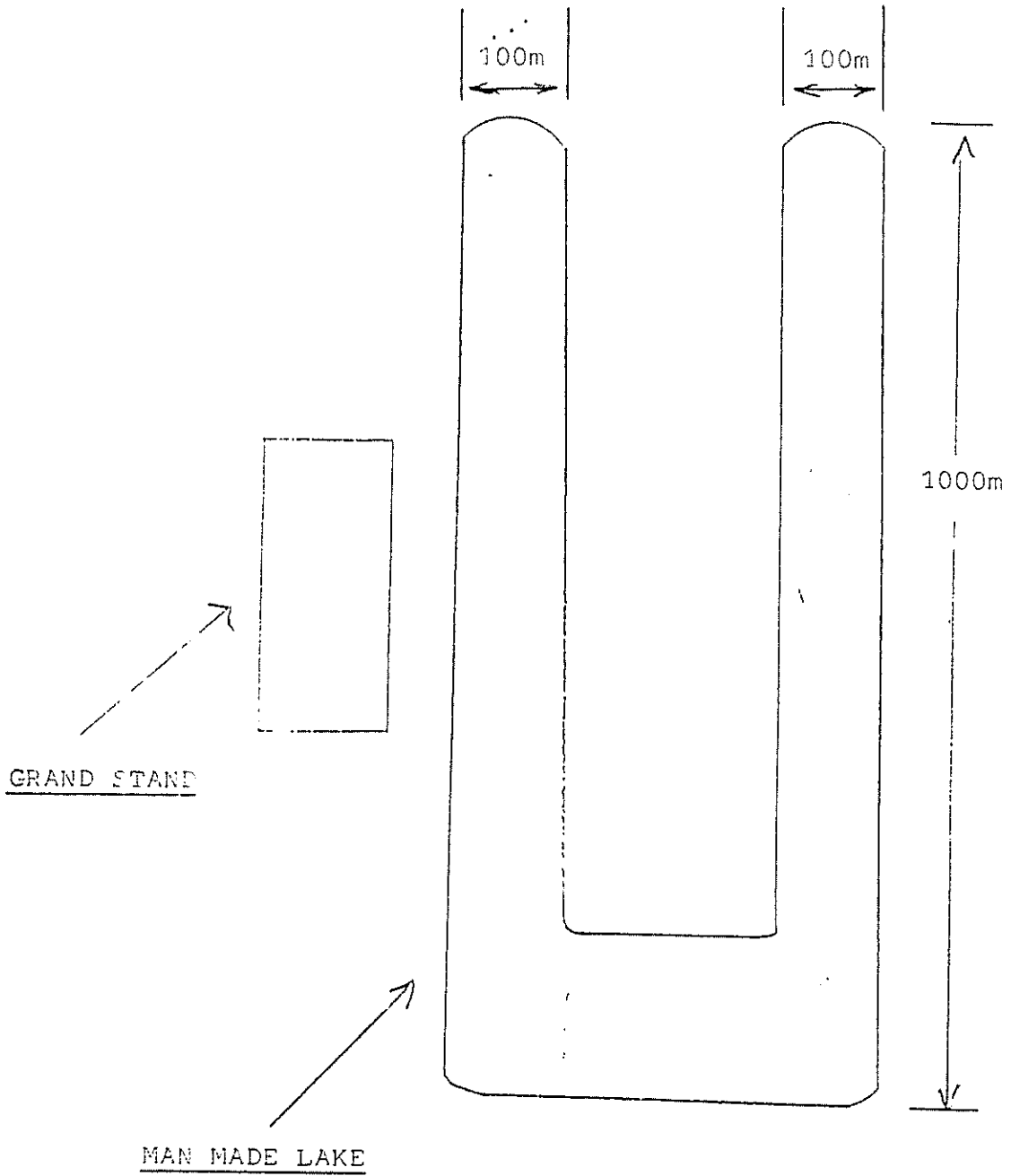
From observation over a long period in a number of junior sports competitions, these goals are not being realized because 'winning' has become the only end to strive for.

Both parents and coaches have an important responsibility to our children to provide competent guidance and instruction in the techniques and strategies of the sport, and to create a psychologically healthy situation in which they can derive the positive benefits of sports participation. By creating such an atmosphere, we can all be winners regardless of our win-loss record. What children carry away with them will endure for longer than the outcome of the game.

It is very easy to criticize junior sport and the 'problem parent and coach' and far more difficult to provide acceptable solutions. How we can educate the general population, whose cultural heritage is based on achievement, I'm really not sure. We may have reasonable access to our coaches, and influence them over a period of time through schemes of education and accreditation, but with parents it's far more difficult.



INTERNATIONAL WATER AREA

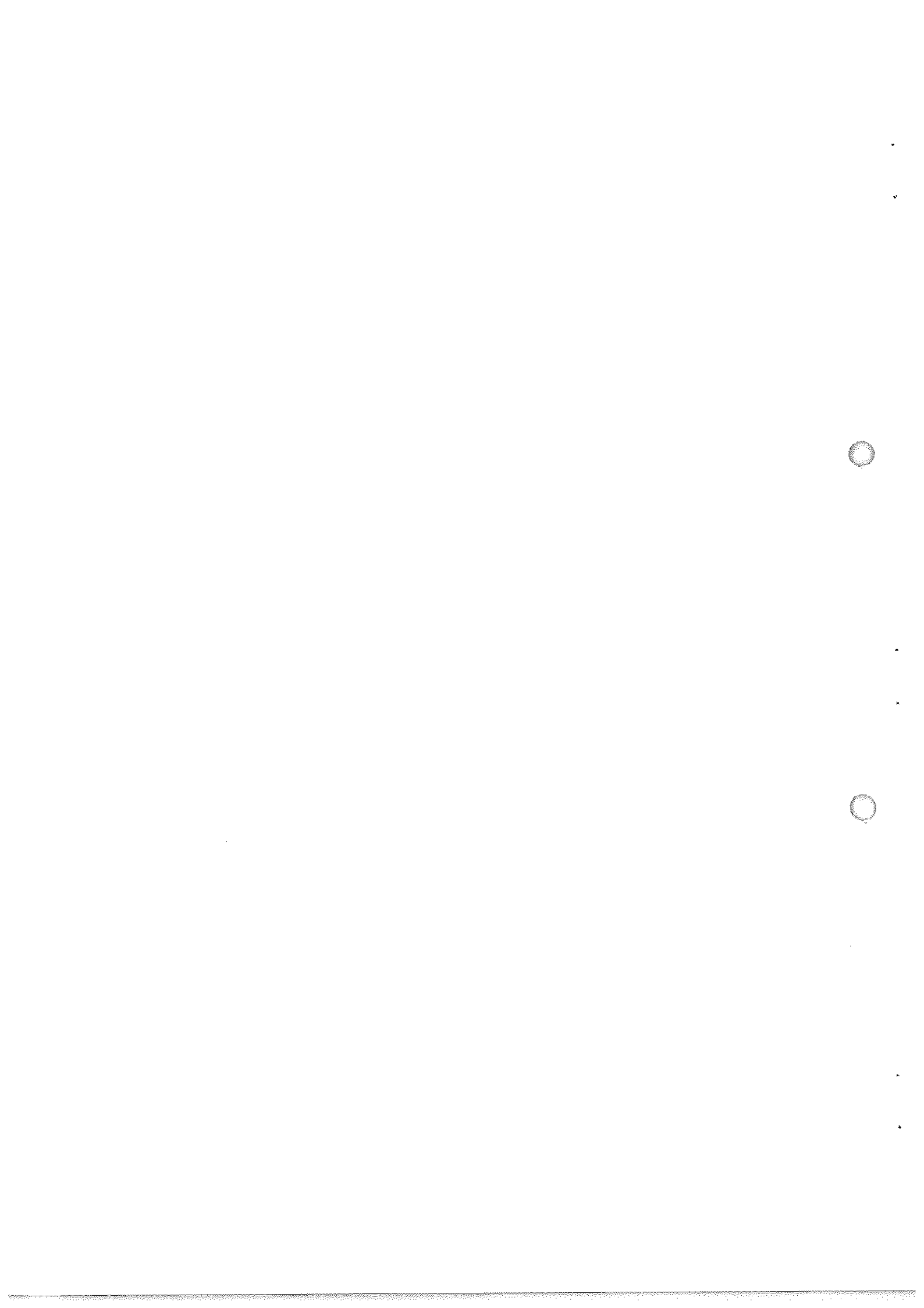




ASCOT VALE LEISURE CENTRE (611700) (Cont.)

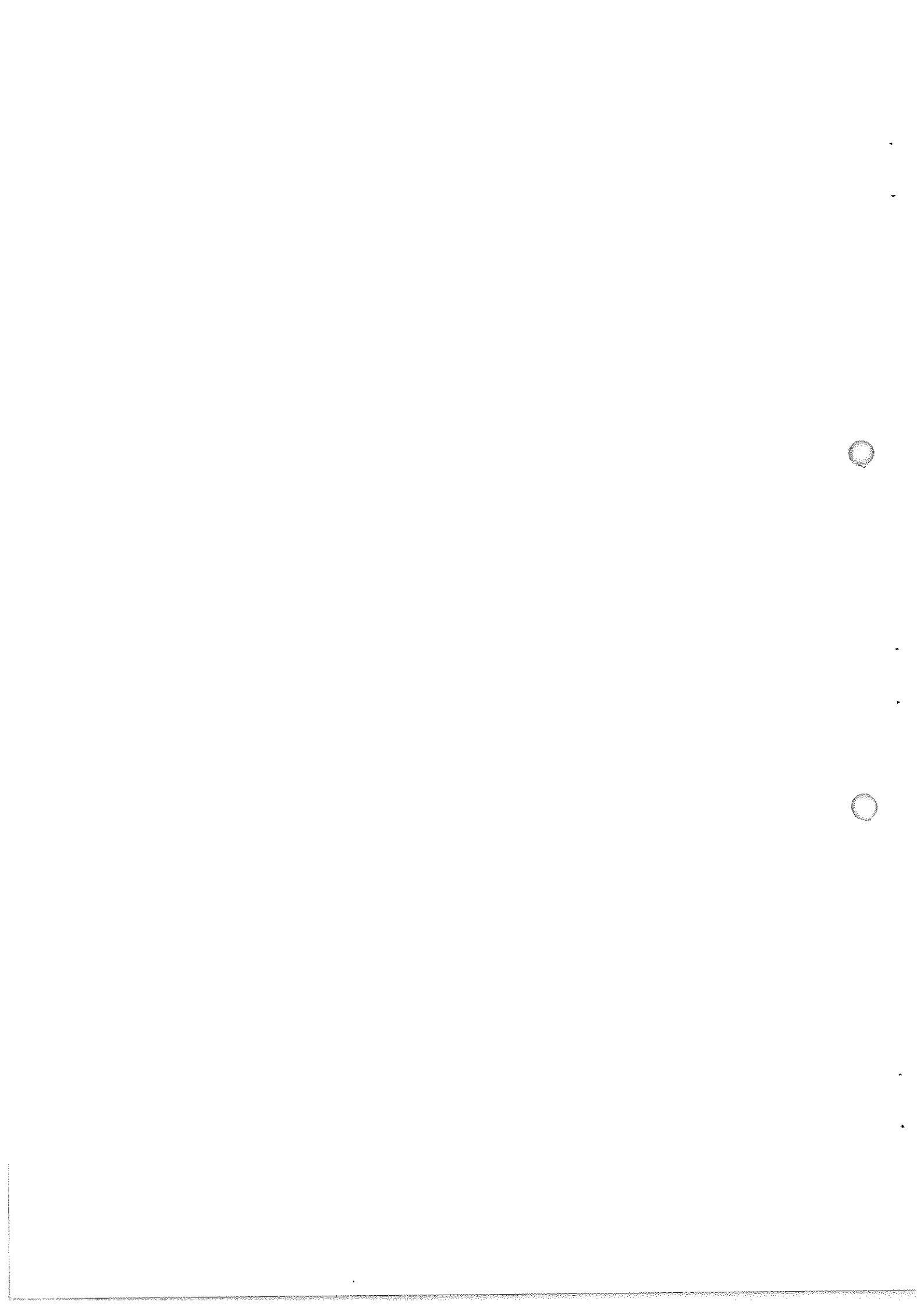
ESTIMATED INCOME FOR 1981/82

<u>(a) Swimming Pool and Associated</u>	\$
Adults - 93,000 @ 80c	74,000
Children - 75,000 @ 30c	22,500
School Groups - 47,000 @ 40c	18,800
Concession Cards - Senior and Jr	8,000
Swimming Lessons - 12,500	33,750
Spectators and Pensioners - 1,000	1,600
Essendon Swimming Club	750
Hire of Lockers	5,500
Towel Hire	1,500
<u>(b) Squash Courts</u>	
Peak and Off-Peak Court Hire	81,000
<u>(c) Gymnasium</u>	
Men's, Women's and School Gymnasium	117,000
<u>(d) Sauna</u>	
Sauna - 16,000 @ \$2.50	42,000
<u>(e) Miscellaneous</u>	
Red Phone	600
Machine	1,400
Kiosk Rental	2,250
<u>(f) Solarium</u>	13,500
<u>(g) Sports Hall</u>	
Rental and Activities	22,500
<u>(h) Tennis Courts</u>	
Peak, Off-Peak and Schools	33,000
<u>(i) Car Parking</u>	18,000
<u>(j) Equipment Hire</u>	7,000
<u>(k) Miscellaneous Sales</u>	14,500
<u>(l) Child Minding</u>	500
	<hr/>
	525,650
	<hr/> <hr/>



OPERATING COSTS ESTIMATE 1981/82

<u>(a) Wages and Salaries</u>	\$
Permanent & Part-Time Staff Instructors (Consultants)	259,305
<u>(b) Authority Payments</u>	
Gas and Fuel	30,000
S.E.C.	25,000
M.M.B.W.	1,000
Telecom	3,000
<u>(c) Maintenance</u>	
Pool & Plant, Equipment Repair and Replacement	20,000
<u>(d) Cleaning</u>	
Chemicals and Materials	4,000
<u>(e) Chemicals (Pool)</u>	6,000
<u>(f) Advertising & Promotion</u>	3,000
<u>(g) Office Expenses</u>	5,000
<u>(h) Medical Supplies</u>	1,000
<u>(i) Staff Uniforms (Summer & Winter)</u>	2,200
<u>(j) Swimming Pool Superintendents' Association of Aust.</u>	
Attendance for one person at Annual Seminar	350
<u>(k) Replacement of Hire Equipment</u>	2,500
<u>(l) Equipment for Resale</u>	9,000
<u>(m) Petty Cash</u>	1,000
<u>(n) Laundry</u>	750
<u>(o) Pool Superintendents' Course (Footscray Tech.)</u>	
Attendance for one staff member	150
<u>(p) Contracts</u>	
Rentakil	
A.W.C.	
Barlin-Scott	
Bernard Heath & Associates	
Albert Chantry	
Adler & Washua	
Air Tanks	2,000
<u>(q) Vehicle Running Costs</u>	1,500
<u>(r) Capital Equipment</u>	35,817
<u>(s) R.A.S.</u>	26,666
<u>(t) Loan</u>	
Principal - 22,879 plus Interest - 57,691	80,470
	<u>519,708</u>



RESPONSIBLE OFFICER: Ascot Vale Leisure Centre Manager

DESCRIPTION OF ACCOUNT: Operation of a community recreation centre in Ascot Vale providing facilities such as swimming, sauna, squash, gymnasium, etc.

<u>Staffing Level</u>	1980/81	1981/82	
<u>Full-time</u>			
Manager	1	1	
Assistant Managers	3	3	
Cashier	2	2	
Pool Attendants	2	2	
Cleaner	1	1	
<u>Part-time</u>			
Cleaner - morning	1	1	
Cleaner - night	1	1	
Cleaner - weekend	1	1	
Pool Attendant Night	1	1	
Pool Attendant Weekend	4	4	
Cashier Day	1	1	
Cashier Night	1	1	
Baby Sitting	2	2	
Cashier Weekend	4	4	
<u>Consultants</u>			
Swimming	7	7	
Gymnasium (men)	3	3	
Gymnasium (women)	5	5	
Jazz Ballet	1	1	
Fitness Classes	-	2	
Swimming Co-ordinator	1	1	
Sunday Night Manager	-	1	
Weekend Manager	1	1	
<u>Expenditure</u>			
	Estimate 1980/81	Estimated Actual 1980/81	Estimate 1981/82
Wages/Salaries	210,000	247,329	259,305
Maintenance/Cleaning & Adm. Requirements/ Authority Pay.	105,149	111,010	144,116
Loan Redemption	67,107	80,573	80,470
Capital Equipment	70,221	51,221	35,817
	<u>453,477</u>	<u>490,133</u>	<u>519,708</u>
<u>Income</u>			
Fees (440030)	449,850	476,287	520,000
	<u>3,627</u>	<u>13,846</u>	<u>342</u>
	<u><u>453,477</u></u>	<u><u>490,133</u></u>	<u><u>519,708</u></u>

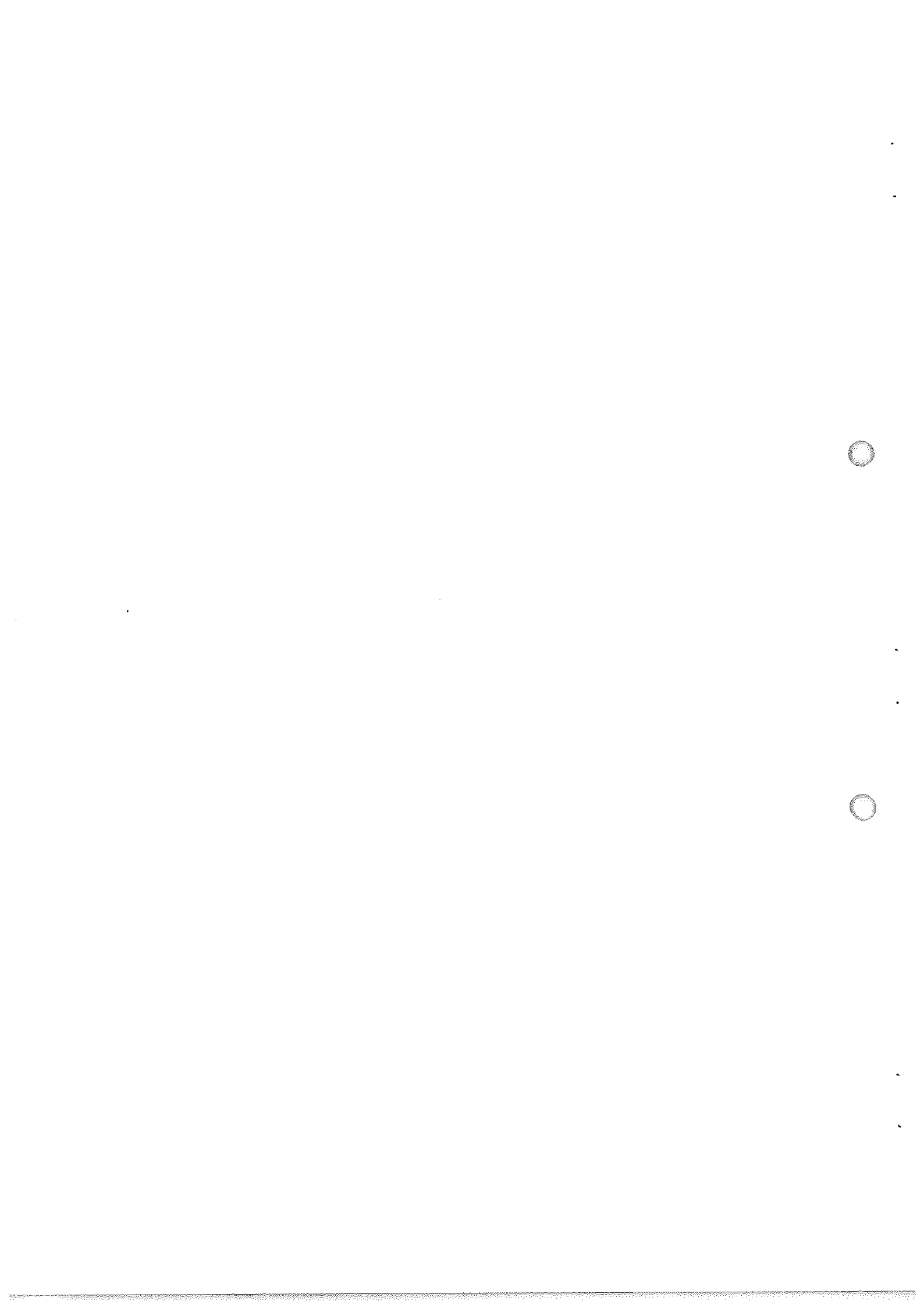
Net Surplus: 1342.



ASCOT VALE LEISURE CENTRE (611700) (Cont.)

CAPITAL EQUIPMENT REQUIREMENTS FOR 1981/82

<u>Cash Register</u>	\$
1 Tylo Sauna Unit & Replacement Tubes	1,000
1 Cortina Station Wagon - \$6,500	
Less Trade-in - \$3,700	2,800
Air Conditioners (Creche and Offices)	4,967
Landscape and Water-Feticulation Lawn Area	12,000
Supply and Installation of Heating in Meeting Room	400
Planter Boxes and Indoor Plants & Seating	2,500
Super-Tank Security Safe	500
Instal S.E.C. Meter for Kiosk	800
<u>Women's Gymnasium</u>	
1 AB - AD Machine	1,800
Alterations and additional miscellaneous equipment	1,000
2 Tunturi Exercise Bikes	1,000
<u>Men's Gymnasium</u>	
2 Tunturi Exercise Bikes	1,000
1 Seated Incline Bench	200
Additional Weights	500
<u>Sports Hall</u>	
36 Individual Mats	750
1 Movable Stand	600
	<hr/>
	35,817
	<hr/> <hr/>



ASCOT VALE LEISURE CENTRE

cnr. Epsom & Longs Roads,
ASCOT VALE, Vic.
Phone: 375 3011

swimming pool
games hall
gymnasium
squash
tennis
sauna
solarium

crèche
MANAGER
Bruce Armstrong

ASSISTANT MANAGERS
Graeme Dyke, Michael Ryle, Joe Benson

GAMES HALL

-basketball-volleyball
-netball -badminton
-rhythmic exercise

BASKETBALL - Sunday 6.00 pm - 11.00 pm
Men & Ladies A.V.L.C.B.A. Competition
NETBALL - Wednesday 6.00 pm - 11.00 pm
A.V.L.C.B.A. Ladies Competition

Hire of Court - Basketball & Netball
Peak - \$10.00 per hour + .20¢ each
Off Peak - \$9.00 per hour + .20¢ each
VOLLEYBALL - 2 COURTS
Mixed competitions held Monday nights
6.30 - 10.30 pm

Hire of Court
One Court
Peak - \$5 per hour + .20¢ player
Off Peak - \$3.50 per hour + 20¢ player
Two Courts
Peak - \$10 per hour + .20¢ player
Off Peak - \$6 per hour + .20¢ player

TABLE TENNIS - 4 COURTS
Mixed competition held TUESDAY
nights 7.30 - 11 pm

Hire of Courts
One Court
Peak - \$3.50 per hour
Off Peak - \$2.50 per hour
Four Courts
Peak - \$10.00 per hour + .20¢
Off Peak - \$6.00 per hour + .20¢

BODY PHYSIUM
Monday - 5.30pm
Tuesday - 10.30am, 5.45pm & 6.30pm
Thursday - 11am, 5.45pm, 6.30pm & 7.30pm
Saturday - 12 Noon
Cost - \$3 per session (Non-Members)
 \$25 for 10 sessions
 \$1 per session (Members)
Bookings not required.



HEATED SWIMMING POOL

SWIMMING
 Adults .00
 Children .30
 Spectators & Pensioners .20
 Lockers (.30¢ dep. incl.) .50
 Travel Hire (\$1 dep. incl.) 1.50

CONCRETE POOL
 Children \$5 for 25 visits
 Adults \$16 for 25 visits

CHILDREN LEARN TO SWIM CLASSES (5 & over)
 Tuesday } - 4.30 pm - 6 pm
 Wednesday }
 Thursday } - 8.30 am - 12 noon
 Saturday }
 Cost: \$2.00 per half hour lesson

ADULT LEARN TO SWIM CLASSES
 Wednesday } 8.00 pm - 9.00 pm
 Thursday }
 Cost: \$1.70 per lesson

ADULT LEARN TO SWIM TRAINING
 Monday & Tuesday 8.00 pm - 9.00 pm
 Cost: \$2.70 per hour lesson

NOTE: Patrons are asked to leave the pool 20 minutes prior to closing.

HOURS
 Monday to Friday - 6.00 am - 10.00 pm
 weekends and Public Holidays 8 am - 8 pm

PEAK HOURS
 4.30 pm - 10.00 pm weekdays
 weekends and public holidays.

OFF PEAK HOURS
 6.00 am - 4.30 pm weekdays.

CLOSED: Christmas Day and Good Friday

MEMBERSHIP HIGH SWIMMING

MEMBERSHIP FOR LADIES AND JUNIORS
 12 month course \$200 or \$115 deposit and \$5 for 17 weeks
 6 month course \$115 or \$25 deposit and \$5 for 8 weeks
 3 month course \$50 or \$10 deposit and \$5 for 6 weeks

Membership includes:
 - Gymnasium and equipment
 - Programming and instruction
 - Sauna and swimming pool
 - Locker hire
 - Use of croche

Concession rates:
 - Squash and Tennis off Peak Only \$2.00 per half hour
 - Solarium - 12. terms. \$3 per session
 \$25 for 10 sessions.

SOLARIUM:
 Dr. Korma - \$5 per session
 or - \$50 for 10 sessions.

GYMNASIUM

Separate Gymnasium for men and women.
MEMBERSHIP INSTRUCTIONS
 Monday to Friday 5.00 pm - 10.00 pm

LADIES GYMNASIUM INSTRUCTIONS
 Monday to Friday 9.00 am - 12 noon
 Monday to Thursday 5.00 pm - 10.00 pm

Casual Gymnasium and sauna - \$1.50
 Casual Gymnasium - \$1.00
 Casual sauna - \$2.50

CROCHE

HOURS
 Monday to Friday 9.00 am - 1.00 pm
 Cost: .30¢ per child

The croche is available for patrons using facilities other than swimming pool.

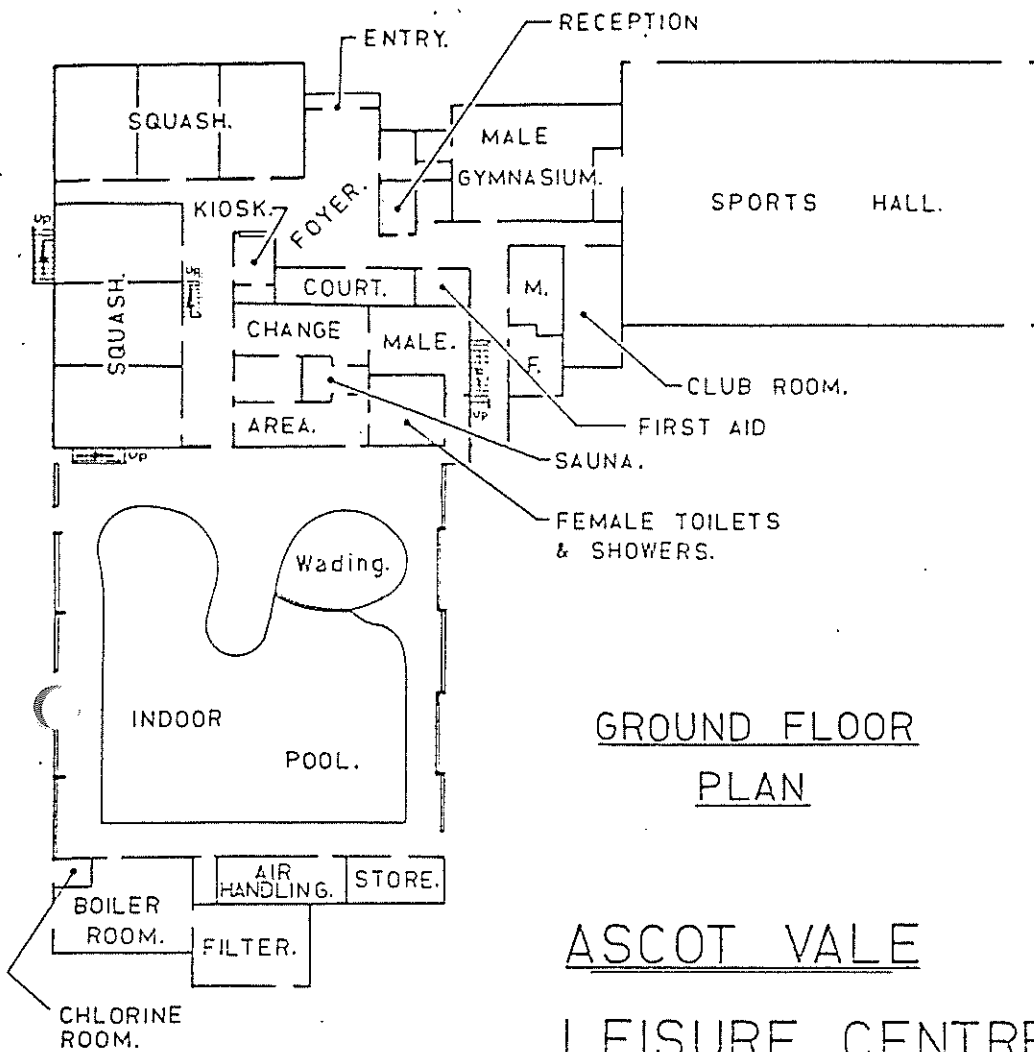
BOUNCE

6 courts
 Peak - \$3.50 per half hour
 Off Peak - \$3.00 per half hour

TENNIS

3 courts
 Peak with lights - \$3.50 per half hour
 Peak - \$3.00 per half hour
 Off Peak - \$2.50 per half hour
 Coaching: Enquire at reception.



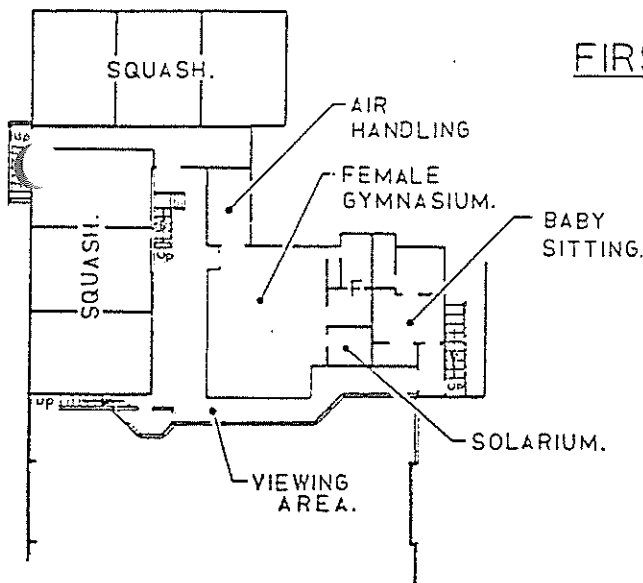


GROUND FLOOR
PLAN

ASCOT VALE

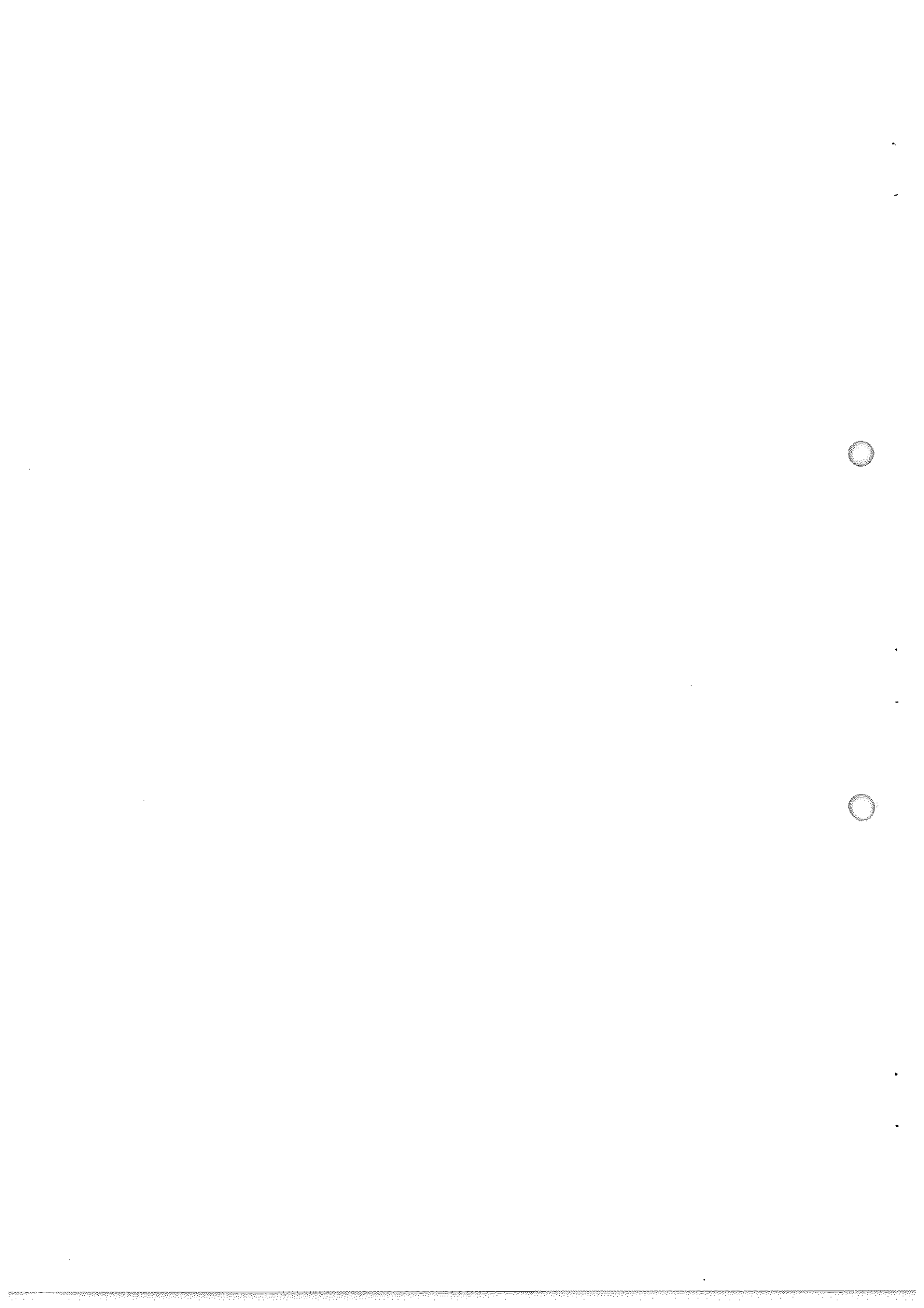
LEISURE CENTRE

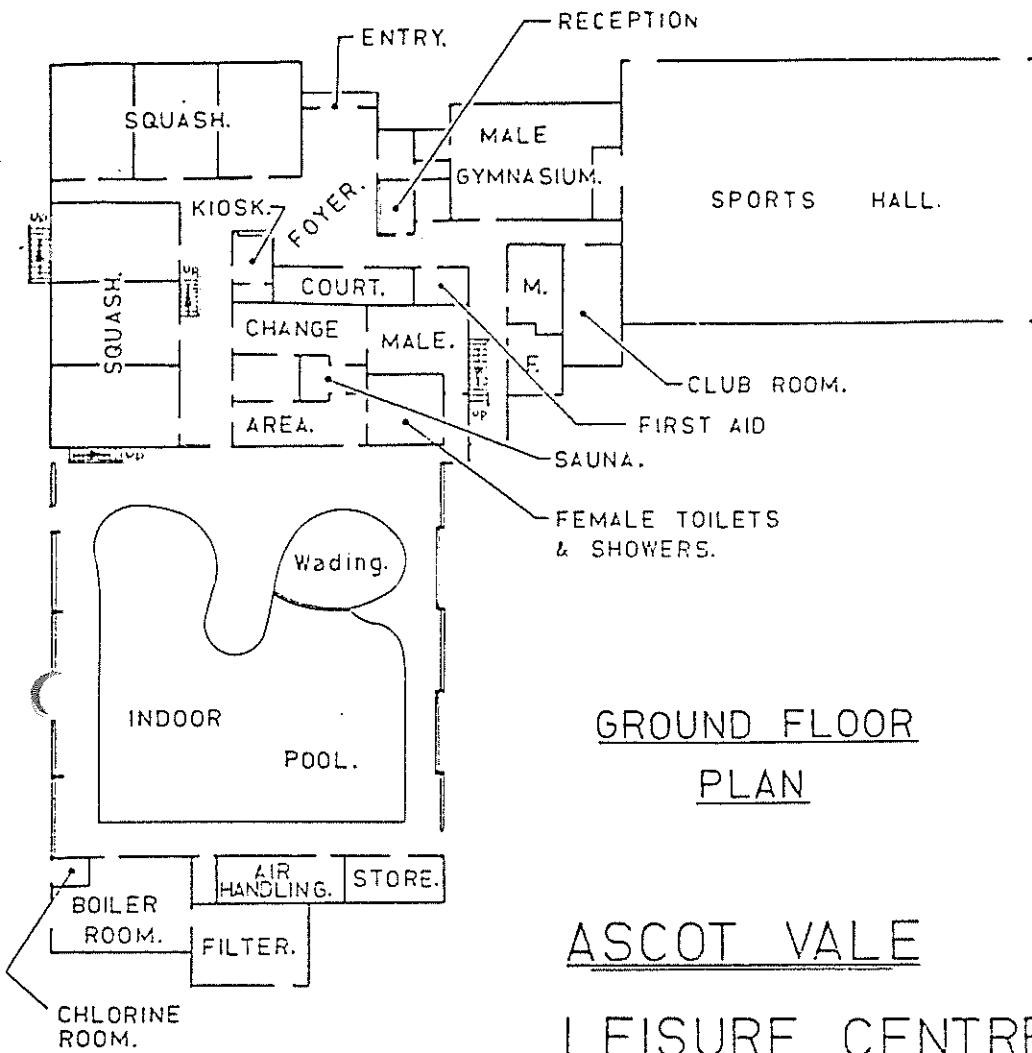
Scale 1:500



FIRST FLOOR
PLAN

	sq.m
TOTAL AREA	<u>3975</u>
POOL HALL	1097
SPORTS HALL	748
SQUASH COURTS	434
CHANGE ROOMS	304
HALLWAYS	240
PLANT	236
FIRST FLOOR VIEWING	194
FOYER	133
GYMNASIUMS - MALE	132
- FEMALE	120
RECEPTION ADMIN	54
CHILD MINDING	53
CLUB ROOMS	50
SOLARIUM & SAUNA	32
KIOSK	18
FIRST AID	14



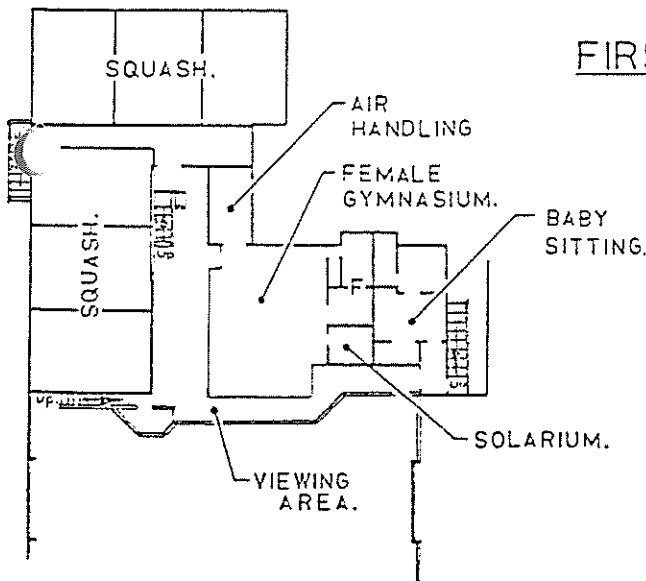


GROUND FLOOR
PLAN

ASCOT VALE

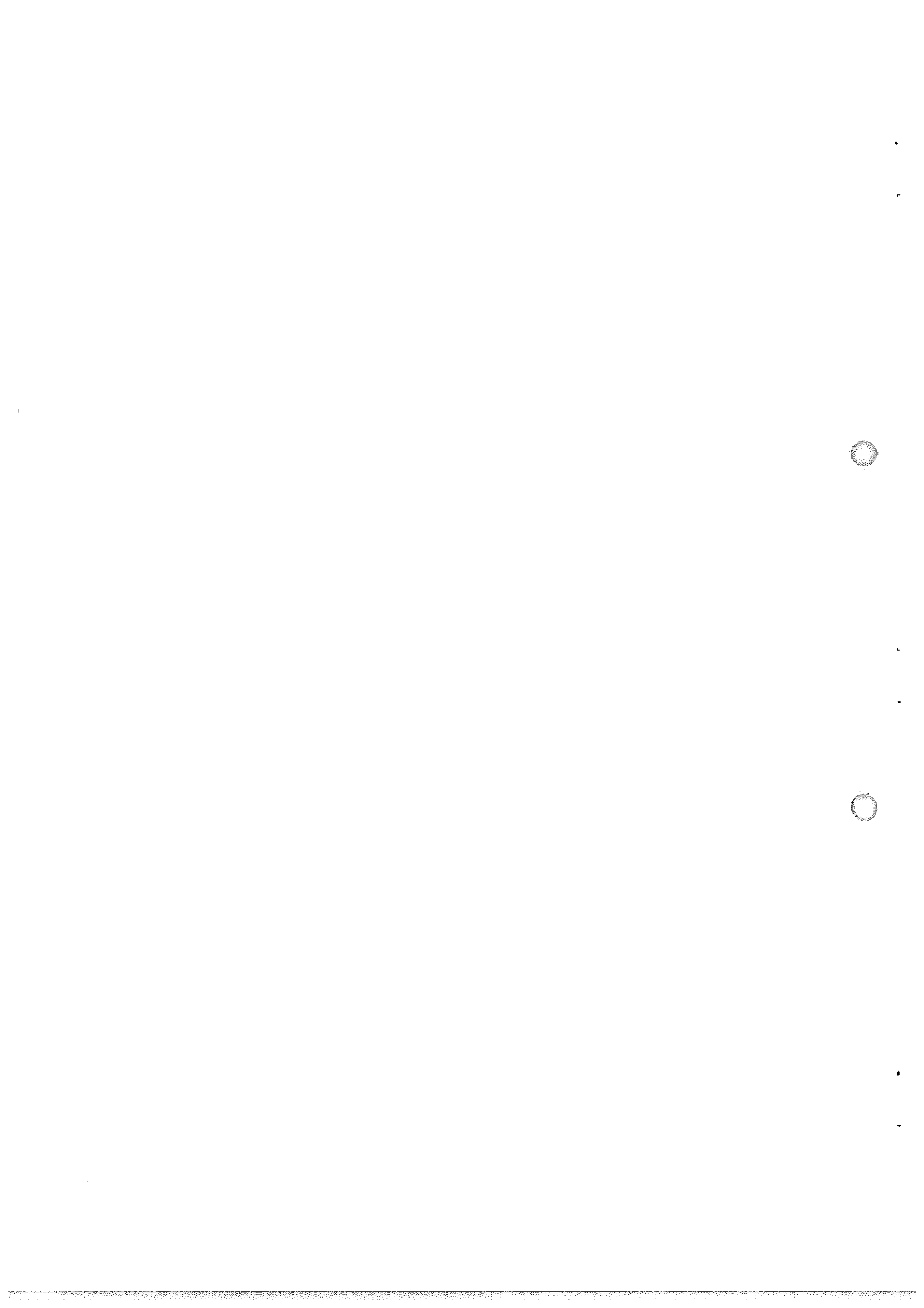
LEISURE CENTRE s.o.

Scale 1:500



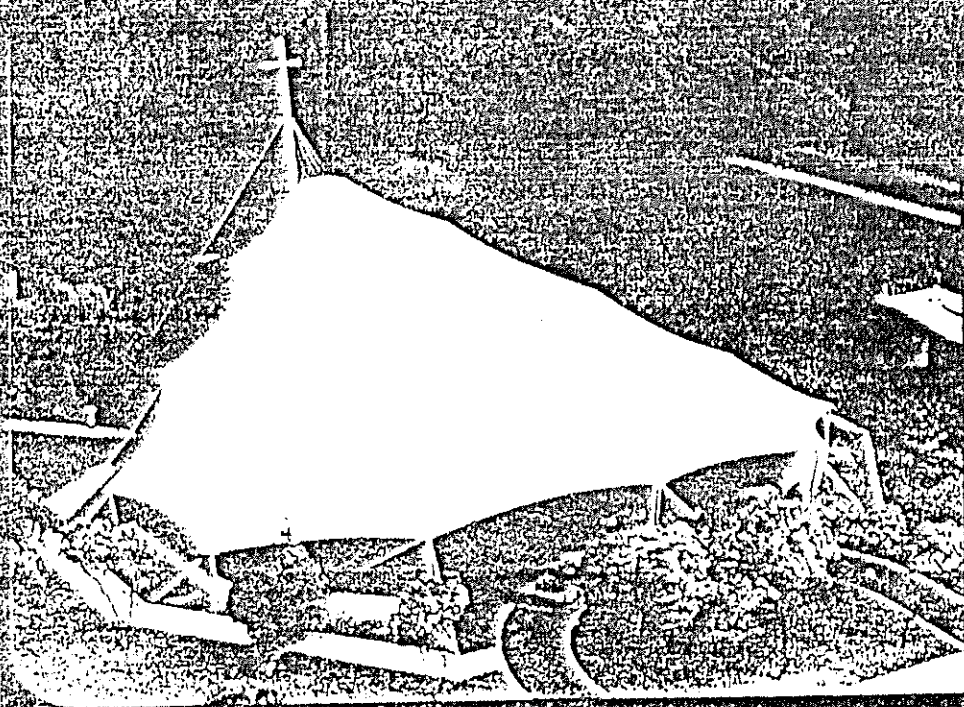
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ENVIRONMENTAL STRUCTURES (AUST.) PTY. LTD.

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE APRIL 20th 1981



STANNES CHURCH SEAFORD, VICTORIA

A new and exciting development in permanent fabric architecture will be the feature of a new church due to be completed at Seaford near Melbourne in September, 1981.

Using SHEERFIL[®] fibreglass fabric coated with Teflon fluorocarbon resin in combination with FABRASORB[®] thermal-acoustical lining, the fabric tension roof will provide a unique internal environment with sweeping external form.

For this application architect Dennis Payne selected a low translucency material (18%) to obtain the desired light quality. Fabrics with up to 38% translucency are available.

The roof will be fabricated by the Birdair Structures Division of Chemical Fabrics Corporation (CHEMFAB) and shipped to site ready for installation.

Architect: Dennis Payne, Seaford Vic.

Consulting Engineers: B. J. O'Neill & Associates, Melbourne.

Builder: S. W. & J. Gardiner Pty Ltd, Frankston Vic.

For information write to:

Les Thorogood

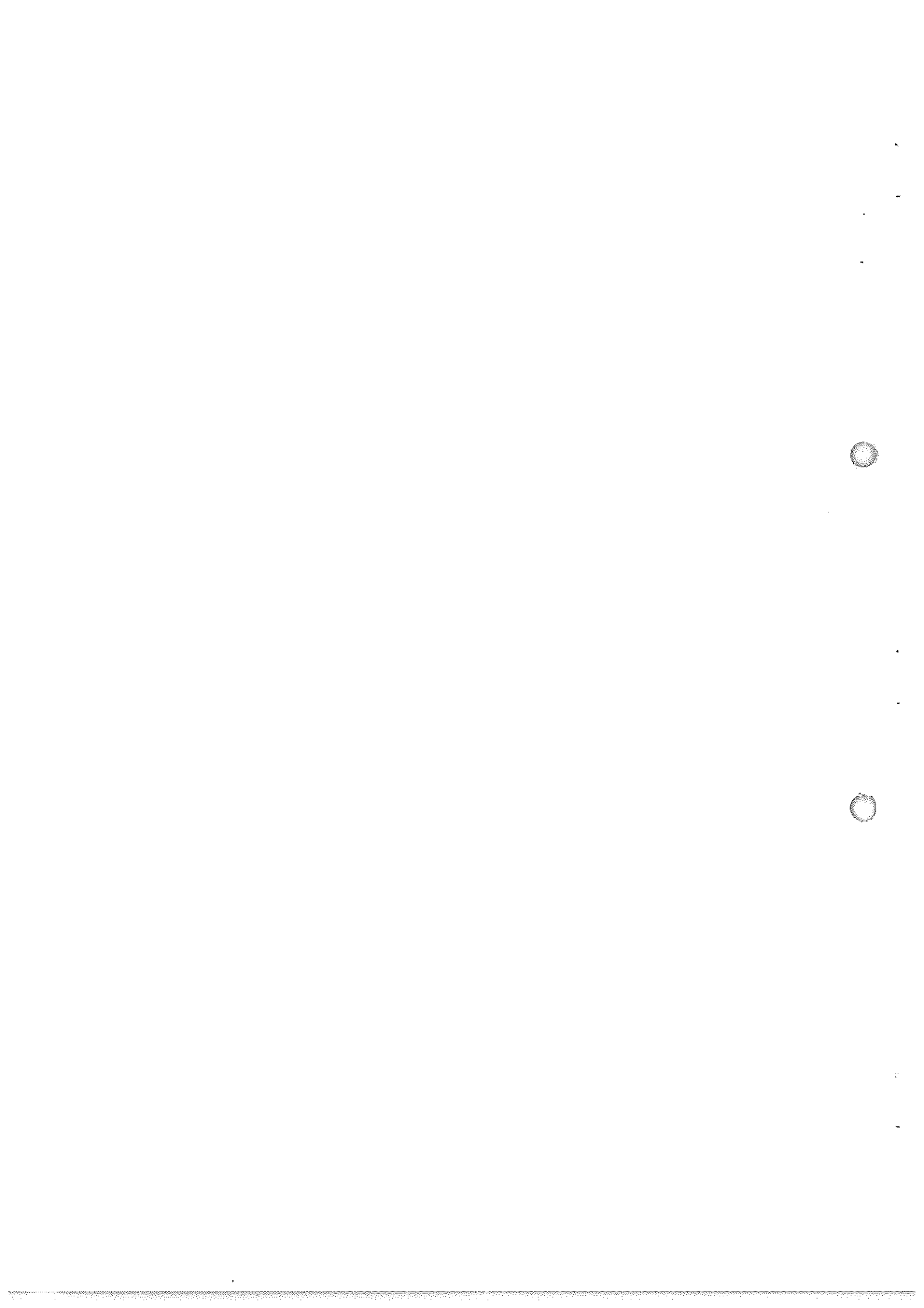
Managing Director

Environmental Structures (Aust.) Pty. Ltd.

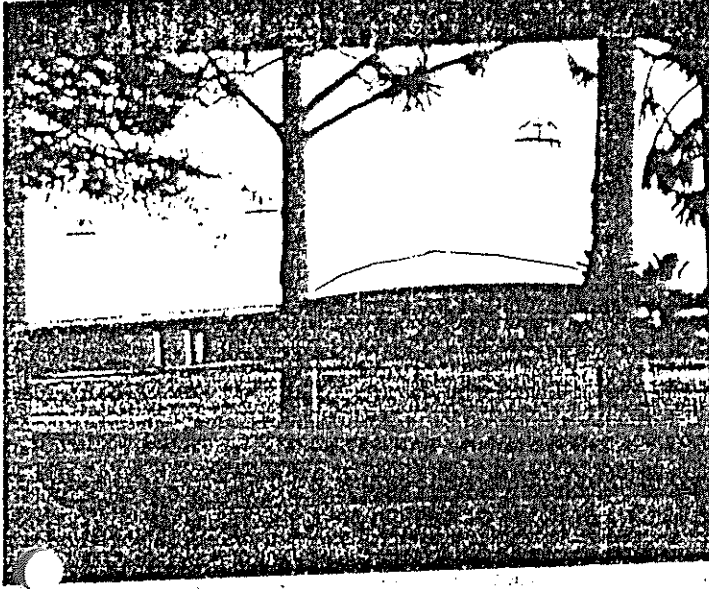
West Street

North Sydney, NSW 2060

Telephone: (02) 920 5060



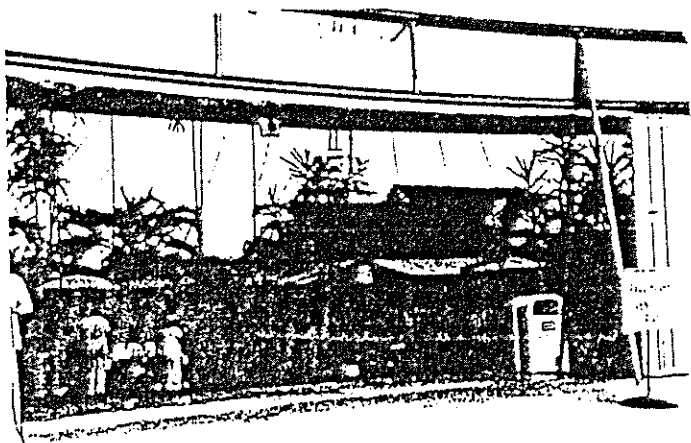
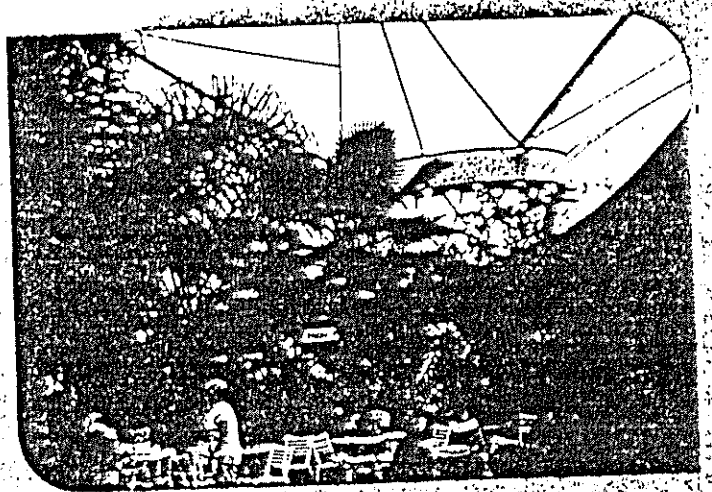
ENVIRONMENTAL STRUCTURES (AUST.) PTY. LTD.



CHEMFAB developed a grade of SHEERFILL® having solar transmission properties of 18%, allowing a beautiful diffused natural light into the structure – virtually an outdoor environment indoors and eliminating the need for artificial lighting during daytime.

Unlike conventional materials, SHEERFILL® fabrics reflect between 68% and 75% of incident sunlight. The combination of high reflectivity and modest heat absorption makes the structures easy to air condition.

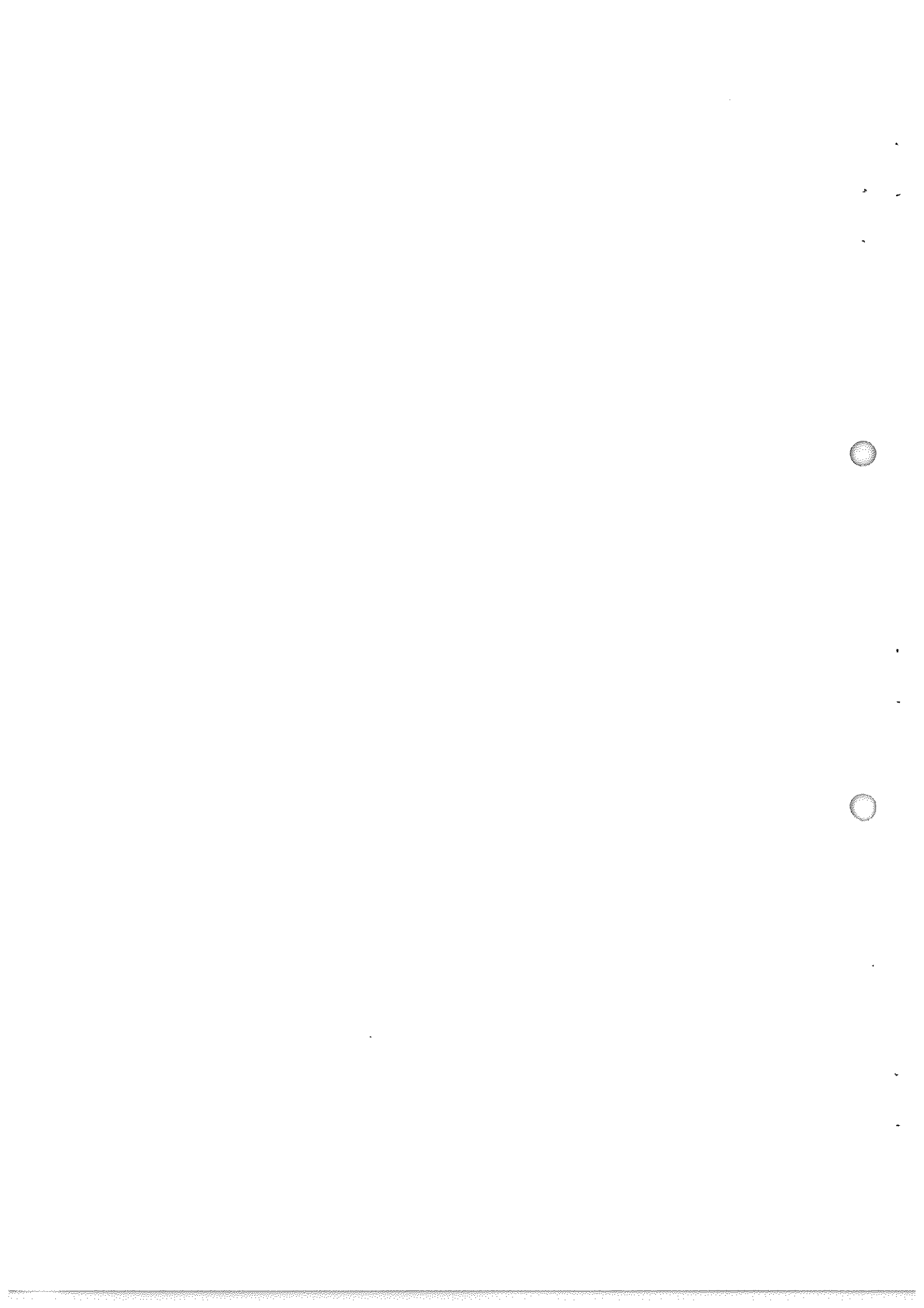
SHEERFILL® fabrics have low shading coefficients and admit light with little heat generation. SHEERFILL® structures create particularly effective shade.



In contrast to relatively short life P.V.C. coated fabrics, the high reflectivity of SHEERFILL® is maintained over the full life of the structure because the brilliant white surface protected by *Teflon resists stains and sheds dirt with each rain.

The first fabric tension building using SHEERFILL® was completed at LaVerne College in California in 1973. The membrane as expected is in 'as new' condition with no sign of deterioration.

SHEERFILL® and FABRASORB® conform to all building codes (under Australian test conditions).



The designer of a permanent fabric structure deals with shapes and textures that have no comparison in conventional buildings.

Our contemporary built environment consists of an interplay of rectilinear forms suggesting mass and surface. In contrast, the fabric structure is characterized by doubly-curved surfaces molded into an architectural form that meets programmatic requirements. The anti-clastic forms of tension structures and the synclastic forms of air-supported structures are the two basic forms on which this new design language is based. In place of opaque, textured surfaces is a smooth, luminous expanse that provides diffuse natural interior lighting.

The Importance of Surprise

Good buildings are often surprising. They deliver the unexpected to a public conditioned to expect the traditional in architecture.

Fabric structures provide such opportunities to surprise, to excite the buildings' users. From a distance, a fabric structure can be astonishing. Its unexpected form and unbroken expanse of brilliant white in harmony with its surroundings surprises us. Our experience does not prepare us to encounter such objects in the landscape.

Inside, the structure is equally surprising. The space is shadowless. Color is accurate. Light comes from everywhere. Often the interior space is vast, unobstructed and seemingly unsupported.

The Significance of "Different"

In the built environment, fabric structures often have an effect far beyond that predicted by size alone. Among conventional buildings, a small fabric structure's shape, smooth texture and uniform color are significantly different. When a fabric structure attains the urban scale as a megastructure enclosing or adjoining other buildings, it becomes the "background" for those buildings. And the uniform luminosity of the fabric envelope makes adjacent construction take on greater significance.

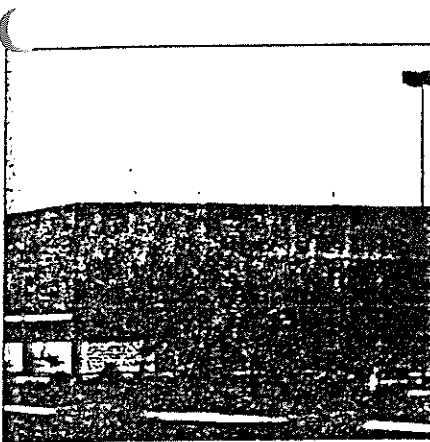
The Strict Integration of Form and Structure

In fabric architecture there exists a strict integration of form and structure which is both a constraint and an opportunity. To the designer, the imperatives of structure are balanced with programmatic requirements. To the user, the interrelationship makes the building immediately understandable.

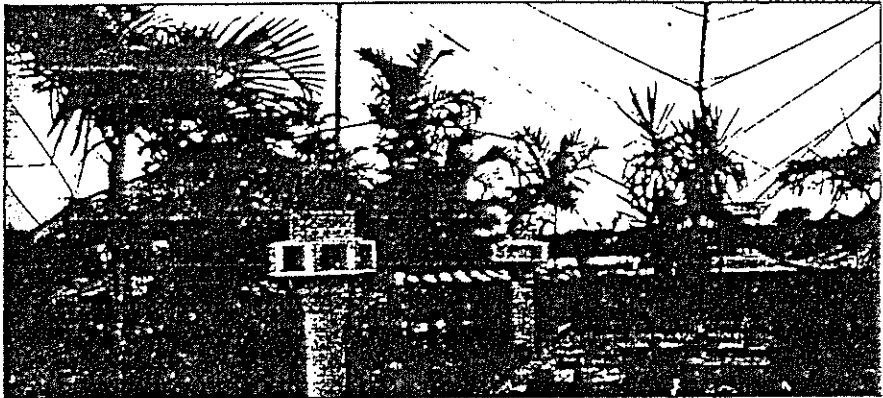
The characteristic double curvature of fabric architecture offers considerable design freedom. The fabric structure provides an opportunity to introduce curved forms into the built environment. These curved forms can billow, or they can flow from a central point or series of points. There is a powerful attraction in the way a well designed fabric structure honestly reveals its close relationship between structure and form.

Birdair's Interactive Graphics Computer

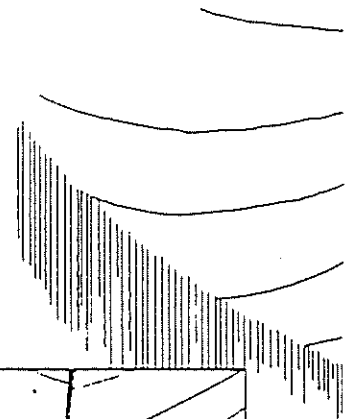
Birdair's interactive graphics computer system allows the designer to view a structure under design from all perspectives, inside and out, and to alter its form instantly while maintaining its structural validity. Birdair engineers can further assist the designer by injecting structural, fabrication and erection considerations into the design process in order to optimize a structure that is at once functional, buildable and beautiful.



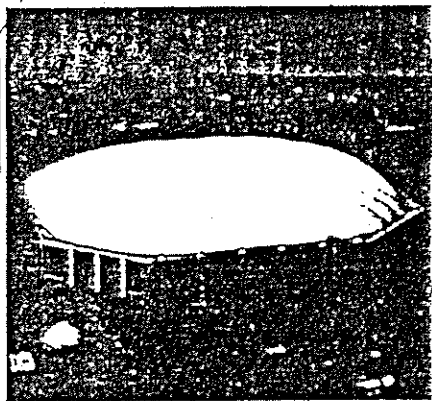
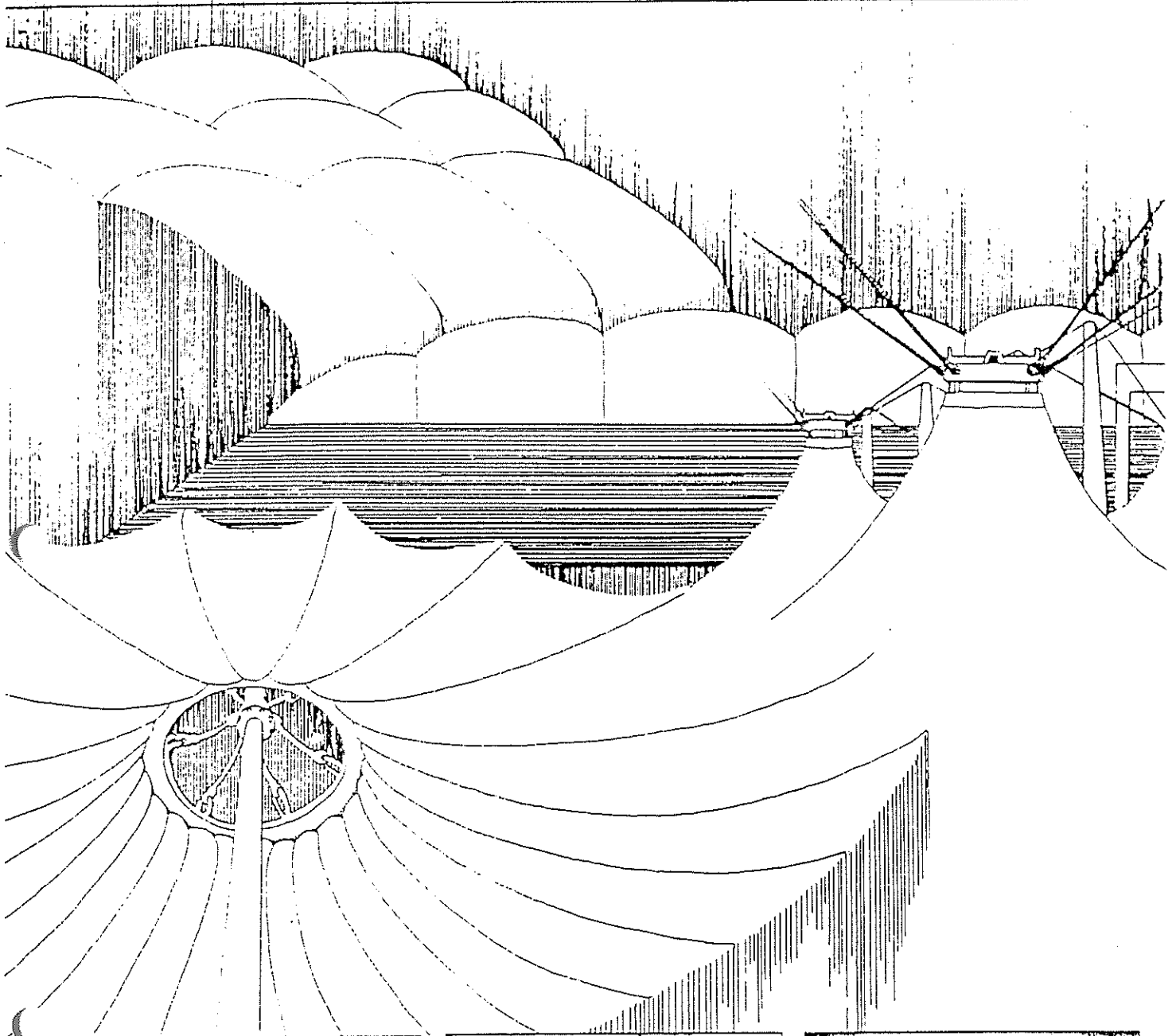
The small tension roof inset on Bullock's San Jose store has an enormous impact on the store's appearance.



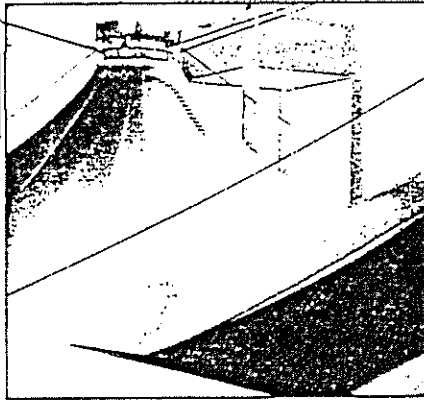
The evenly translucent SHEERFILL roof at Florida Festival provides a subdued backdrop for interior activities.



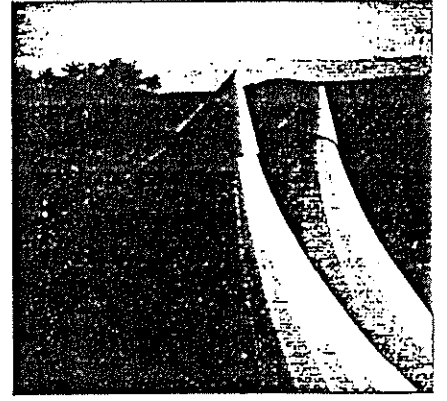




The massive curves of the Carrier Dome are harmonious with adjacent buildings at Syracuse University



The smooth texture and even color of the Haj Terminal Facility emphasize the purity of its form.



Fabric cones of the La Verne College Student Center suggest their supporting structure.



hen Fabric Works Best

SHEERFILL fabric structures are the best solution to every design program. However, they can have advantages over conventional buildings when the design requires long clearspans, when a structure is to be used in warm sunny climates, or when a unique architectural statement is required.

Cost Advantage for Long Clearspans
Fabric structures typically cost less than conventional buildings when clearspans exceed 100-150 feet (30-45 meters). One reason: the weight and cost of the supporting structure. The unit plan area of the roof, do not increase with the roof's clearspan, as conventional construction. A further cost advantage occurs because the fabric envelope performs the function of several conventional building components, including: roof deck, insulation, structure, wall cladding, waterproofing, acoustical absorber, interior finish and natural light source.

Energy Efficiency

SHEERFILL fabric structures can be more energy efficient than conventional buildings. SHEERFILL is unique in that the translucency of the fabric membrane allows sunlight to illuminate the interior. At the same time, the high reflectivity of the SHEERFILL reflects excessive heat and light, thus reducing solar heat gain.

Aesthetic Impact

Fabric structures are visually unique. And the designer has the opportunity of creating a dramatic object in a street enclosure.

Fabric must be held purely in tension to perform as a structural element. Fabric as structure creates a form whose purity is enhanced by the smooth even surface of the material, gleaming white from the outside and evenly translucent from within. The flowing, doubly-curved form of a fabric structure in the built environment complements the angular, textured surfaces of conventional buildings.

Special Considerations

The use of additional insulating materials to minimize heat loss has expanded the climatic range of fabric structures. However, special consideration must still be given to cold climate applications.

Fabric structures often require individual engineering and sophisticated support systems. Larger structures tend to be more cost effective per unit of plan area than smaller structures.

The interface between the fabric and conventional construction is especially important, particularly in retrofit. The resultant forces in a supporting structure arising from live loads on, and the pre-tensioning of, a fabric canopy frequently exceed those loads for which a conventional building may have been designed.

Inherent Advantages

Prefabrication of the fabric elements allows on-site work to proceed quickly. A structure designed and fabricated in a high technology environment can be shipped even to remote sites for erection with little dependence on local resources.

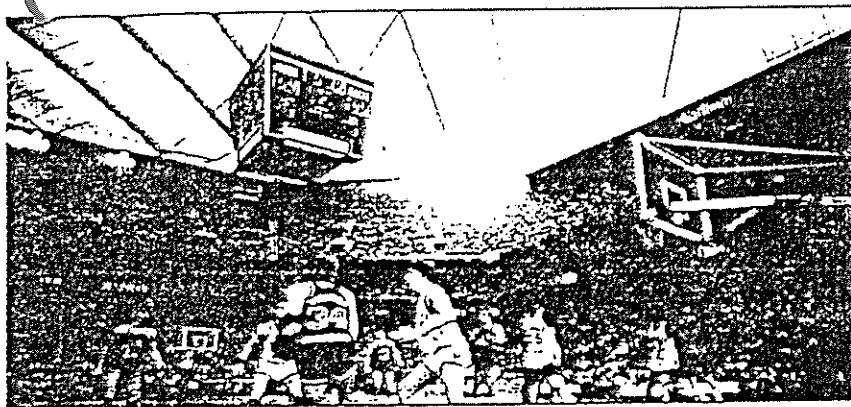
SHEERFILL fabrics, made of a glass fiber substrate coated with Teflon[®], are firesafe and acceptable to code authorities for even the largest fire-resistant buildings. SHEERFILL is a Fire-Retardant Roof Covering and a Class I Interior Finish.

Because of the nonstick coating of Teflon, SHEERFILL is self-cleaning and maintains a bright white surface throughout its life span.

A SHEERFILL fabric structure can be repaired quickly on site with a heat sealing technique that preserves the original integrity of the structure.

Proven Applications

- Stadiums and fieldhouses — because of the cost advantages when clearspans exceed 150 feet.
- Department stores and shopping centers — because the fabric permits natural interior light for merchandise display, reduces daytime lighting costs and attracts customers to the store.
- Recreational, entertainment or amusement facilities — because of fabric's translucency, cost efficiency and visual impact.
- Shade and form — because of the reflectivity of the fabric and the structure's double curves.
- Airports and other public transportation terminals — because long clearspans are required.



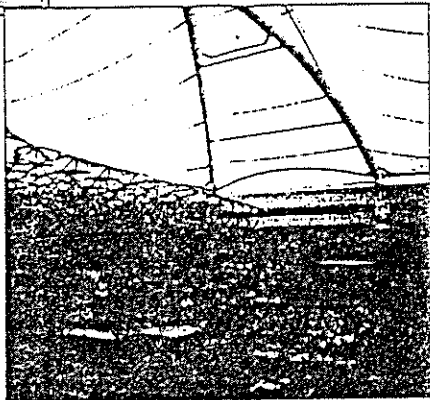
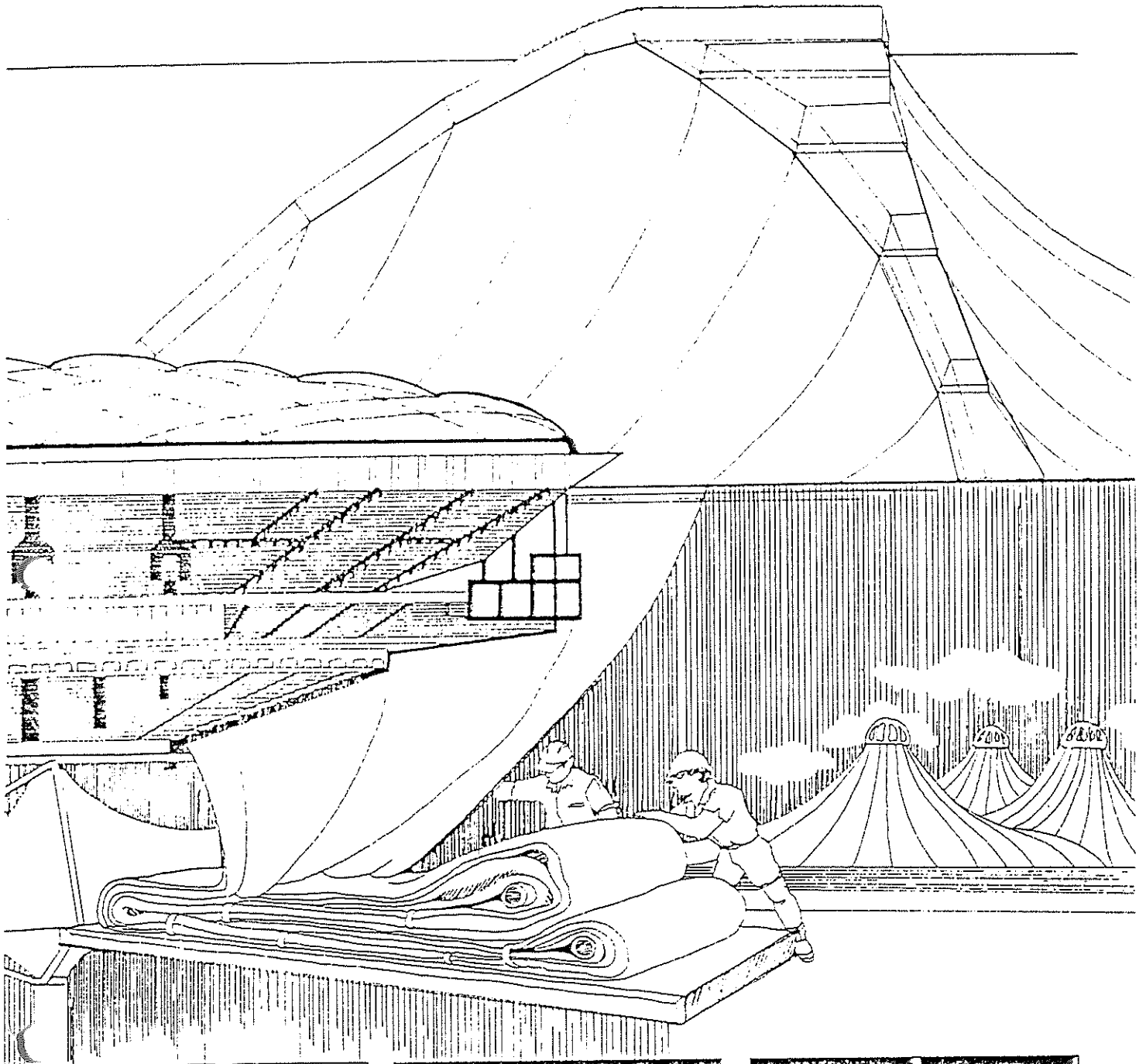
The Pontiac Silverdome's air-supported roof has clearspan dimensions of 722' by 522' (220m by 159m).



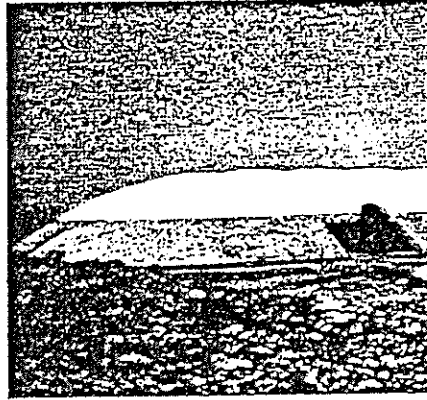
The luminous surface of Florida Festival attracts customers to the recreation and restaurants inside.

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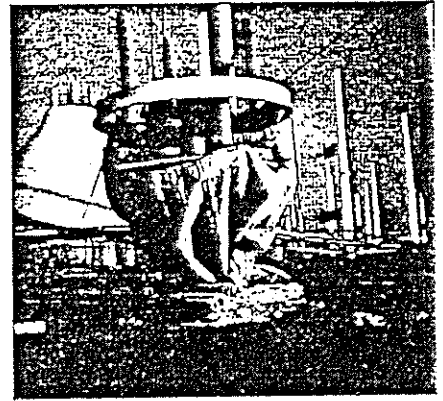




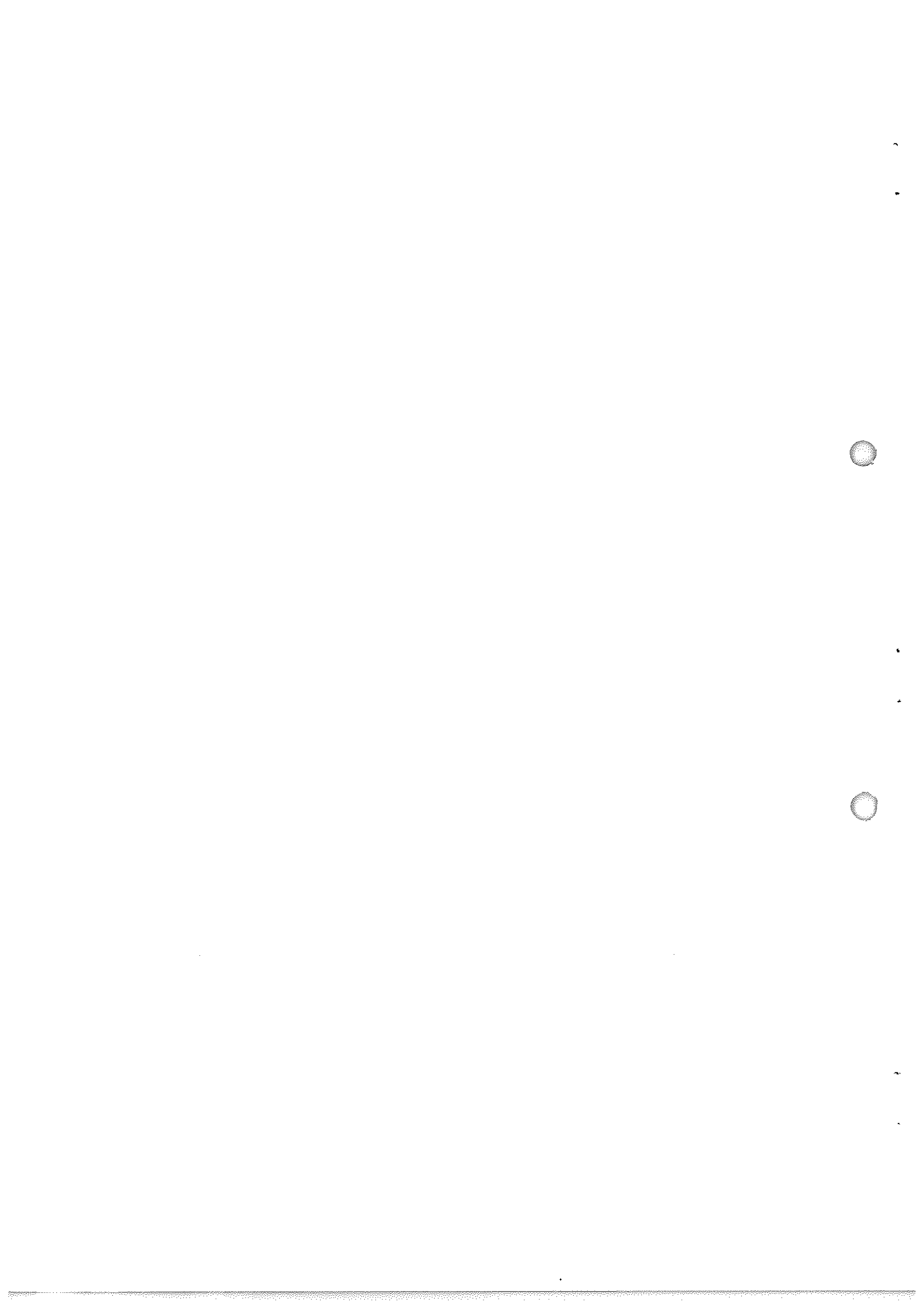
The natural daylighting of Bullock's San Jose store saves energy and displays merchandise to its best advantage



The University of Riyadh's Fieldhouse is easy to air-condition: SHEERFILL fabric reflects 75% of the direct sunlight.



The 105-acre Haj Terminal is constructed of 210 half-acre prefabricated elements.



Fabric must be held in tension to be structurally stable. This is accomplished in one of two ways: by applying internal air pressure (air-supported structure) or by mechanically pre-tensioning the fabric from a mast or a frame (tension structure).

In both air-supported and tension structures, curvature of the fabric surface is necessary to translate applied loads into tension forces and to insure stability of the fabric envelope. Curves are therefore a distinctive feature of fabric architecture. Tension structures employ a double curvature that is anti-clastic (in opposite directions). An air-supported structure also has double curvature, but the curves are synclastic (in the same direction).

How an Air-Supported Structure Works

In an air-supported structure, the interior pressure is increased by about 1% to inflate and post-tension the fabric roof, permitting it to resist applied live loads. Once inside the structure, people do not notice the slight increase in pressure.

A network of cables across the roof relieves stress in the canopy fabric by transferring wind lift and inflation loads to the ground or walls. A compression ring on the ground or walls resists the anchor loads of the cables. Doors are airtight and small fans are operated continuously to maintain interior air pressure.

The Air-Support Advantage: Wide Clearspans

With today's materials there is no practical limit to how large an area an air-supported structure can enclose. In conventional construction, cost per square foot increases dramatically as clearspan distances increase. This cost penalty does not apply to an air-supported structure; in fact, the cost per square foot actually decreases in many cases.

How a Tension Structure Works

Fabric in a tension structure is mechanically pre-tensioned into stable, anti-clastic shapes. Structural stability derives from the resulting double curvature. An applied load from any direction is resisted by a modified stress field in the fabric canopy. In this way the fabric skin itself becomes one of the main load carrying components, stress-relieved by cables in larger structures.

Tension structures are supported by masts, arches, cables or edge beams, which react to tensile stresses in the fabric.

The Tension Advantage: Dramatic Shapes and the Potential for an Open Structure

Tension structures typically create a more striking visual form than air-supported structures because they allow endless variations of shape and form. Unlike air-supported structures, tension structures can be open to the outside because internal air pressure is not required for stability.

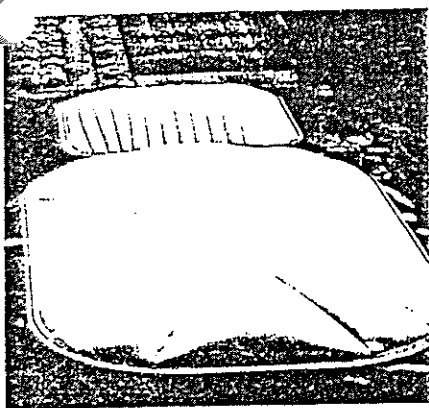
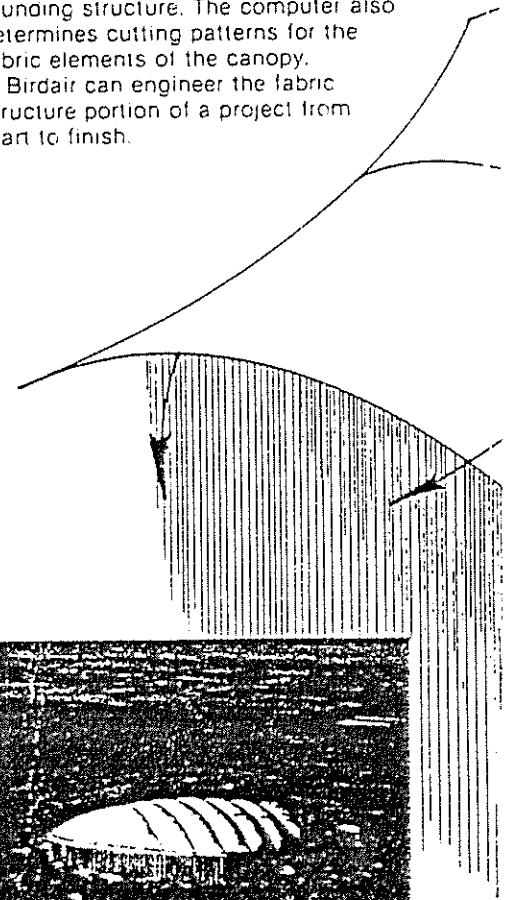
Snow, Wind and Seismic Loads

SHEERFILL fabrics are produced with strip tensile strengths up to 1,000 pounds per lineal inch. By pre-tensioning the fabric in a way that prevents live loads from relaxing the canopy to a zero stress level — and by reinforcing the canopy with steel cables — a fabric structure can be engineered to withstand any snow, wind or seismic load *required by code*.

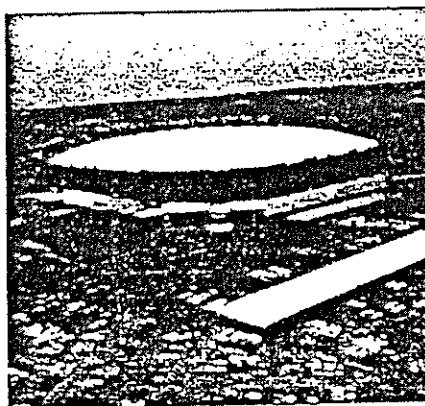
Birdair Assistance

Based on the design requirements of the project, Birdair offers assistance in selecting the most efficient realization of the suggested form. Birdair has developed an advanced computer system using non-linear, large deflection finite element methods to calculate stresses within the fabric canopy and predict loads on the surrounding structure. The computer also determines cutting patterns for the fabric elements of the canopy.

Birdair can engineer the fabric structure portion of a project from start to finish.



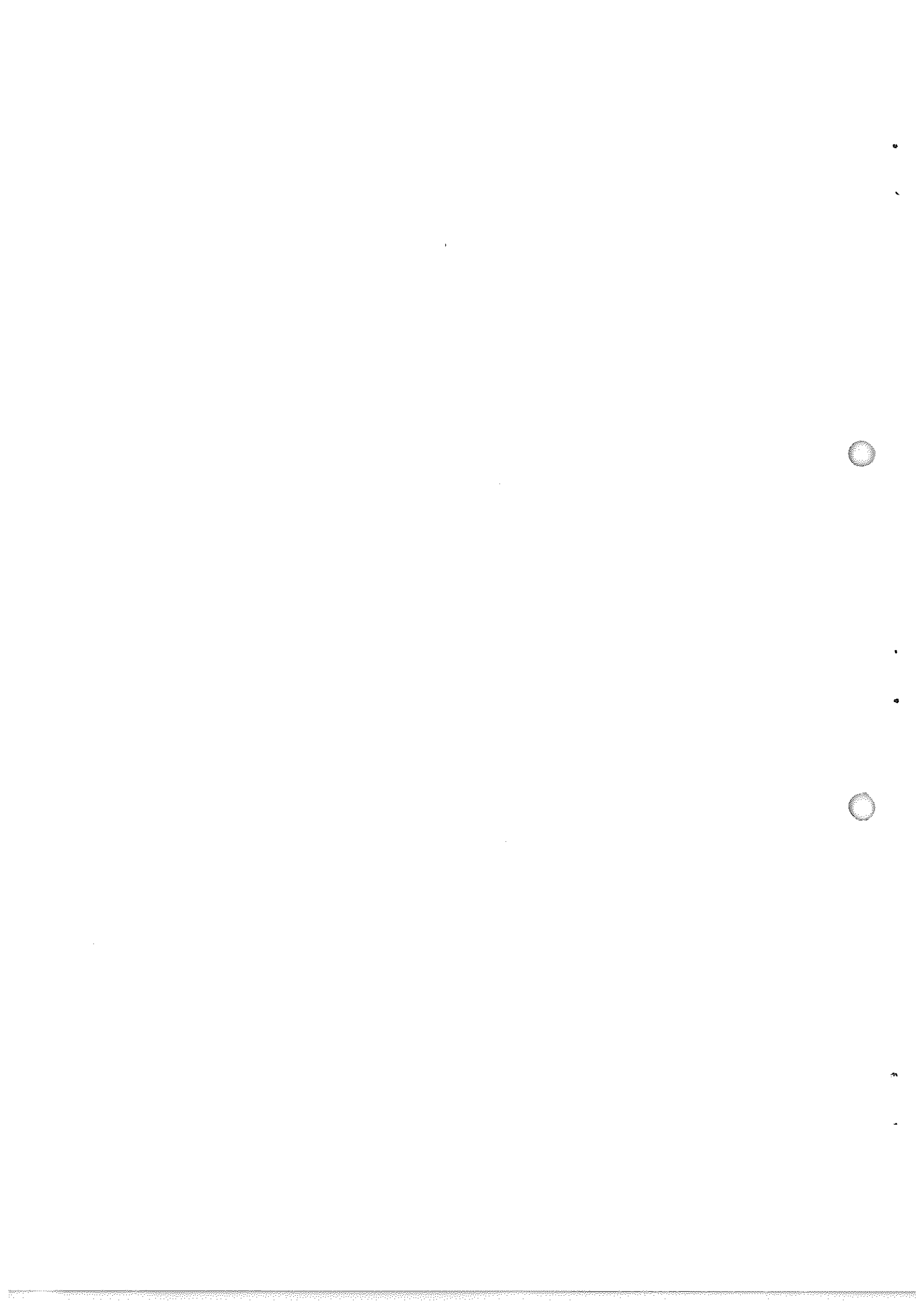
The air-supported gym at the University of Santa Clara clearly shows its synclastic forms.



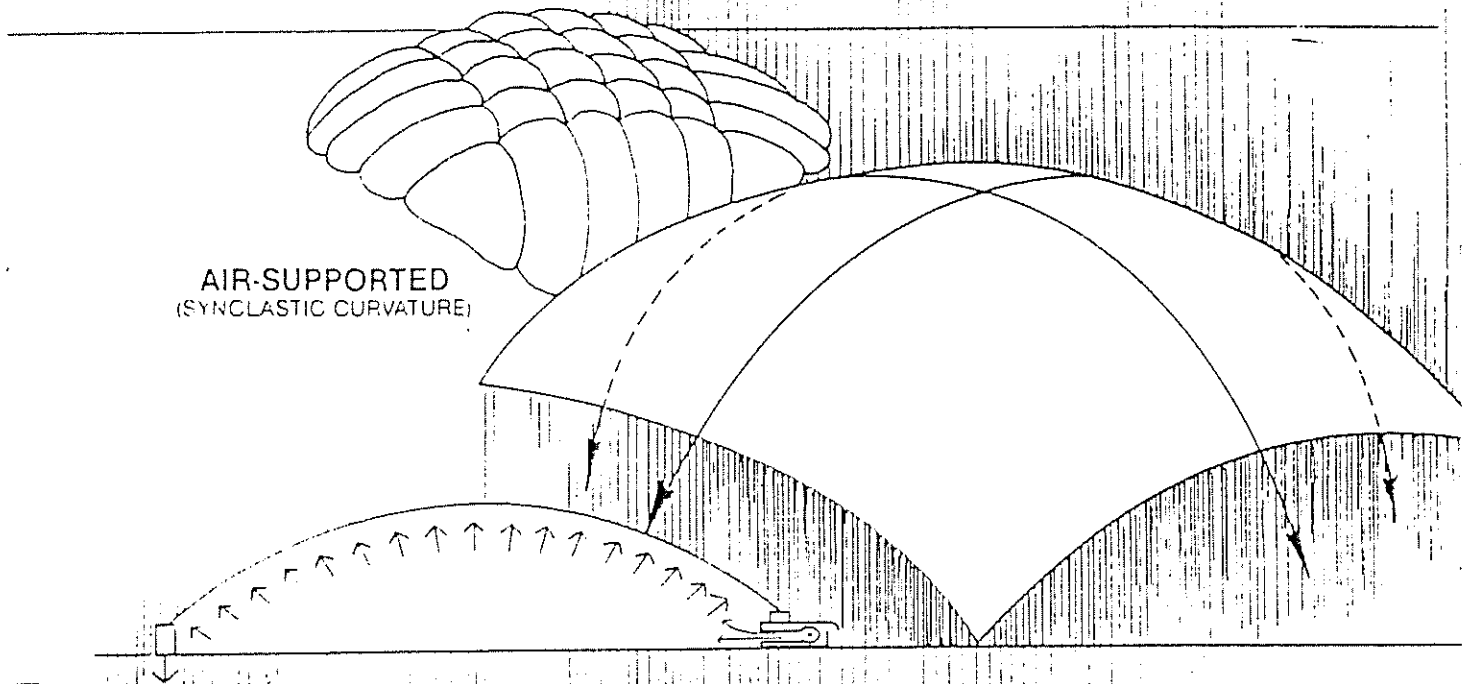
The financial success of the Pontiac Silverdome has convinced other cities to build air-supported stadiums.



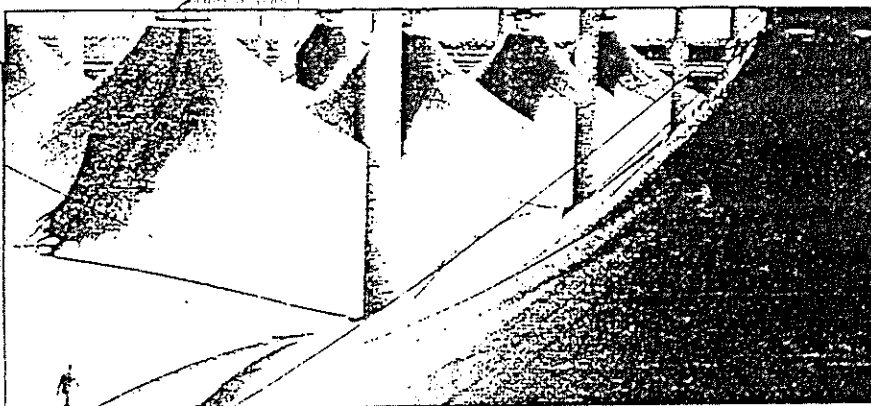
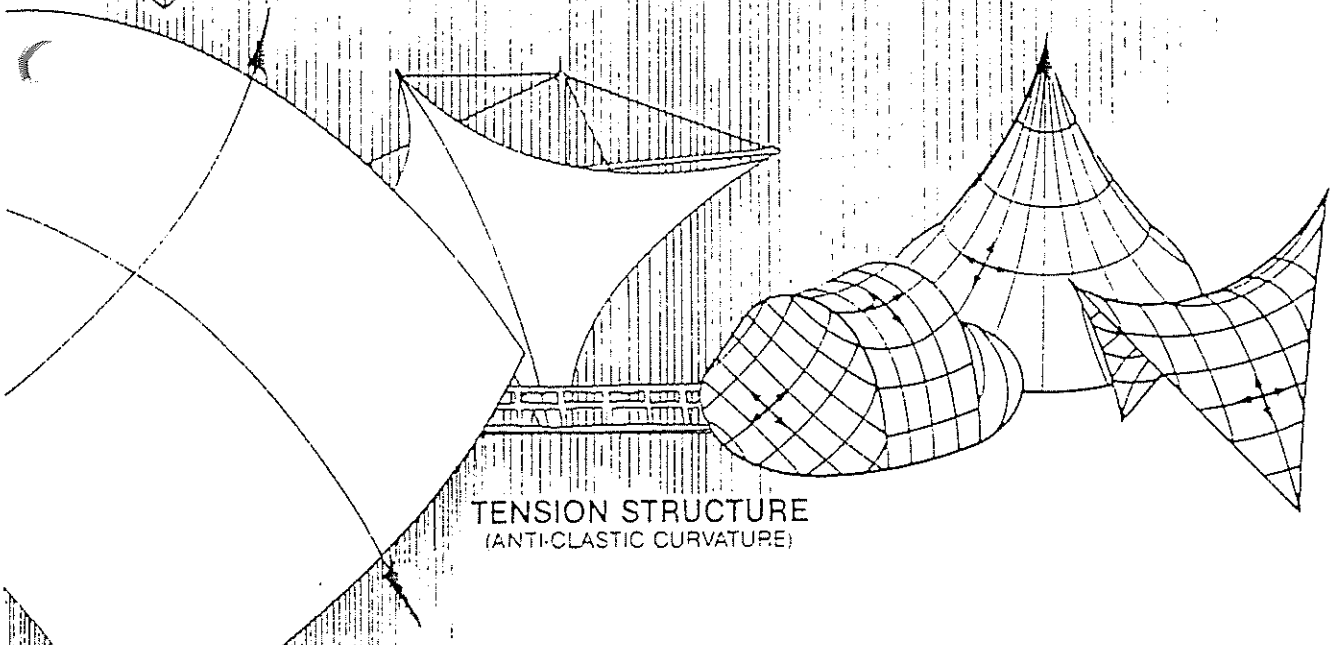
The economy of air-supported structures is demonstrated by the UNI-Dome covered sports stadium. Total cost: \$7 million.



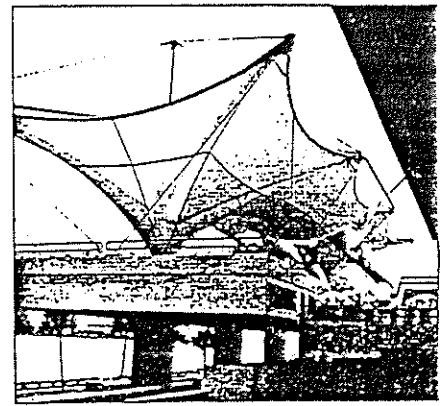
AIR-SUPPORTED
(SYNCLASTIC CURVATURE)



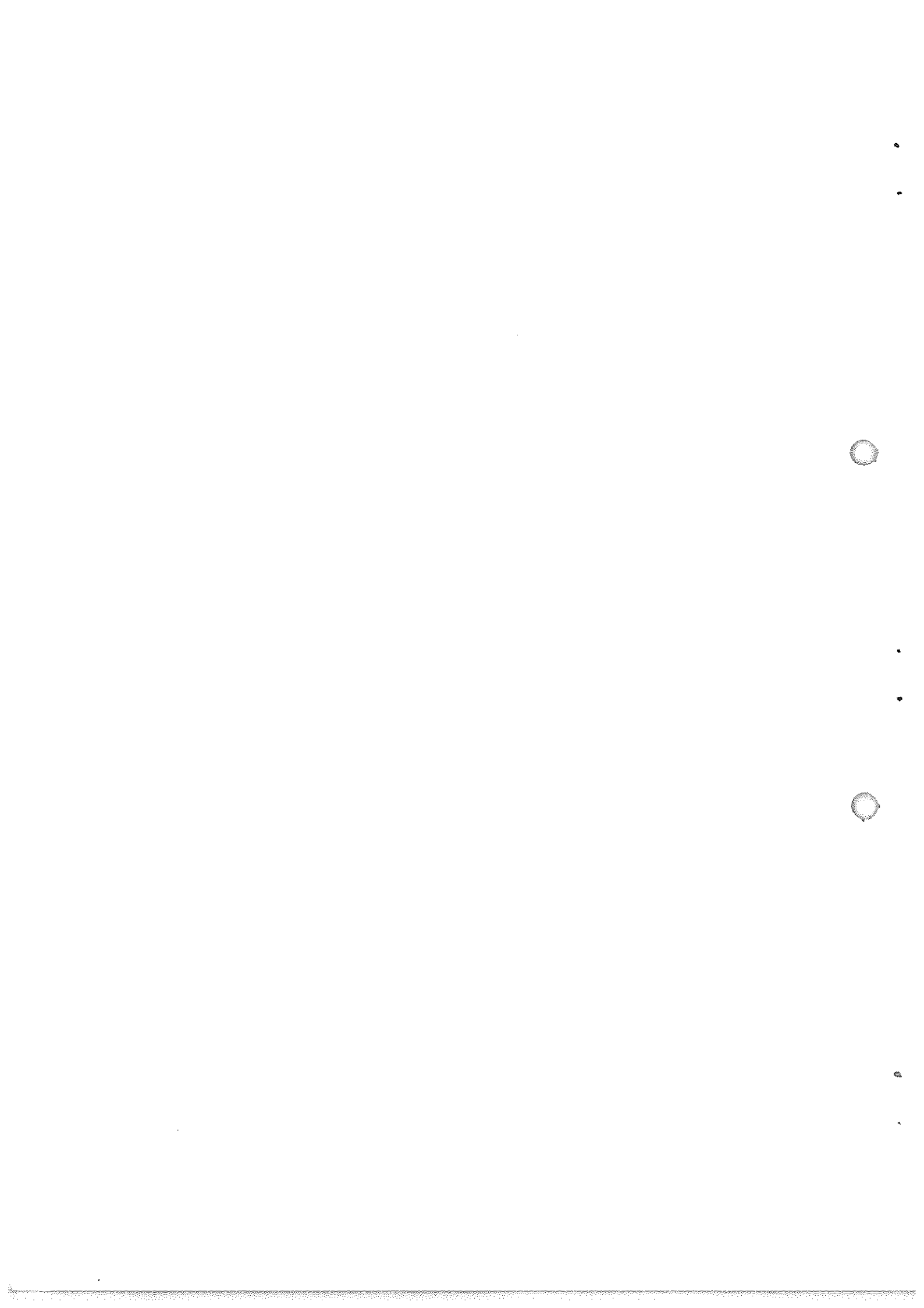
TENSION STRUCTURE
(ANTI-CLASTIC CURVATURE)



The open-sided Hajj Terminal Facility will serve hundreds of thousands of travelers each year.



Dramatic curvilinear forms define the Duval Center tension structure.



HIGH SPEED SPACE

Standard range structures by Spandrel Orbits are available off-the-shelf, are lightweight, easily transported, are erected without cranes. A building of virtually any size can be delivered and erected anywhere in the world - within days.

PERMANENT ...

Orbits structures are permanent buildings, suitable for most climates, fire-resistant, designed to withstand winds of 54 m/s (120 mph) and snow loadings of 0.75 kN/m² (15.7 lb/ft²) or to suit local conditions ... OR TEMPORARY

Ease of erection and dismantling, without cranes, makes a permanent Orbits structure ideal for temporary use, too. It can be used on site after site, year after year.

MAINTENANCE-FREE

Main components are corrosion-proof aluminium arches and fire-resistant PVC-coated Trevira woven polyester fabric.

SECURE

Rigid side panels of profiled aluminium or steel or walls of blockwork or concrete can be incorporated if required.

VERSATILE

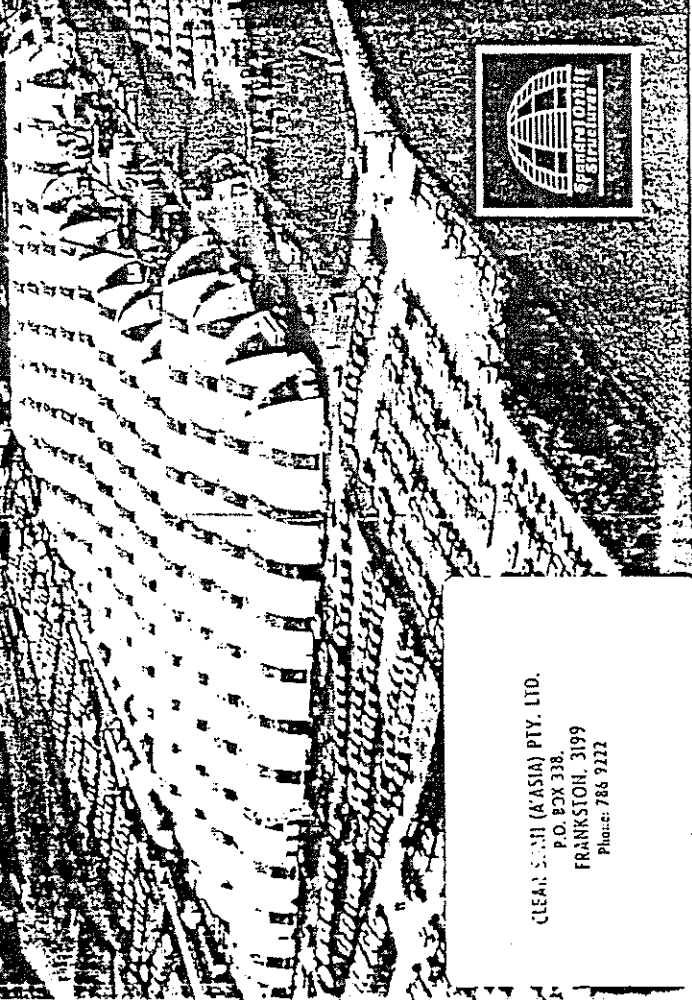
A standard structure 18.74m (61 ft. 5 in.) wide can be any length and can be extended at any time. Vertical sides can be supplied. Spans of up to 82m (269 ft.) - big enough to house a Boeing 747 - can be manufactured to order. Spans can be erected side-by-side to cover large areas under one roof.

Doors and openings to suit most applications. Natural ventilation units in corrosion-resistant GRP, with standard extraction units if required.

COST EFFECTIVE

Orbits structures provide any amount of space. Economically. In a fraction of the time required for traditional buildings.

Spandrel Orbits Structures



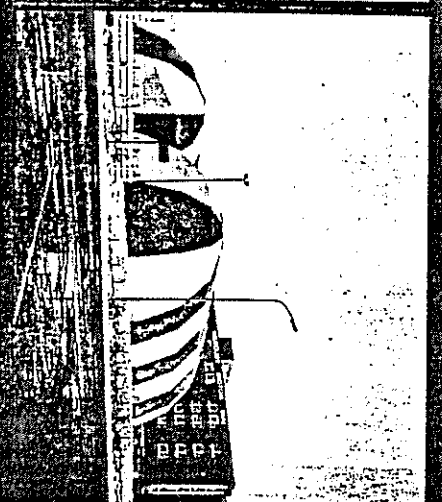
CLEAN S.M. (ASIA) PTY. LTD.
P.O. BOX 338,
FRANKSTON, 3199
Phone: 786 9222

An Orbits linked structure ready for cladding.

Structures by Spandrel Orbits are the subject of pending British and foreign patents. Spandrel's policy is one of continual product development and the right is reserved to amend designs and/or specifications without notice. Cover picture - an international exhibition hall in Scotland covering 2.6 ha (6.4 acres) under one roof.



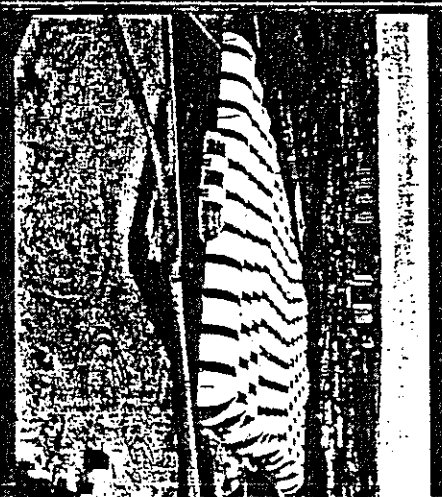
Covered storage and all-weather fabrication area for an offshore oil contractor.



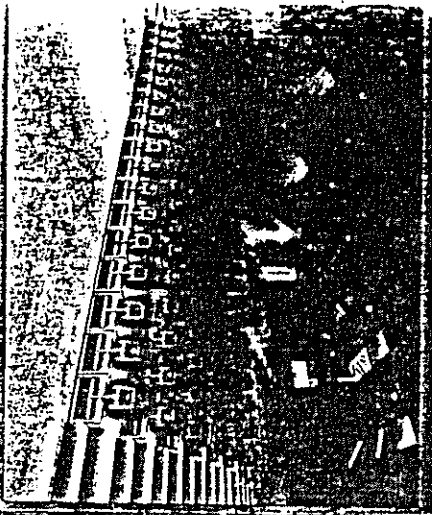
Exhibition halls in Scotland to supplement a hotel's existing conference facilities.



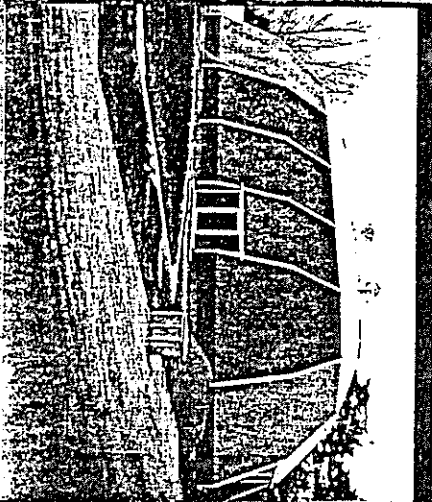
A temporary Orbit structure erected on the flat roof of a building in Greece.



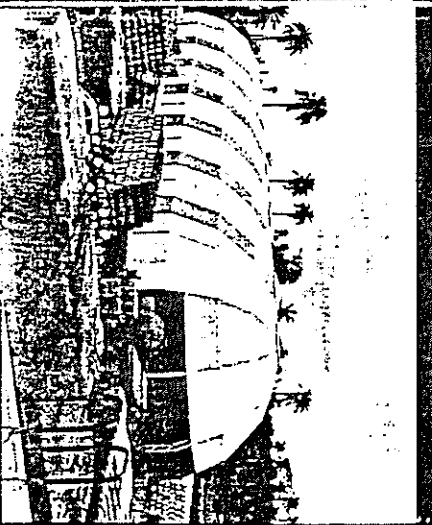
The largest temporary structure in the world covers 7.2 acres erected in 8 weeks.



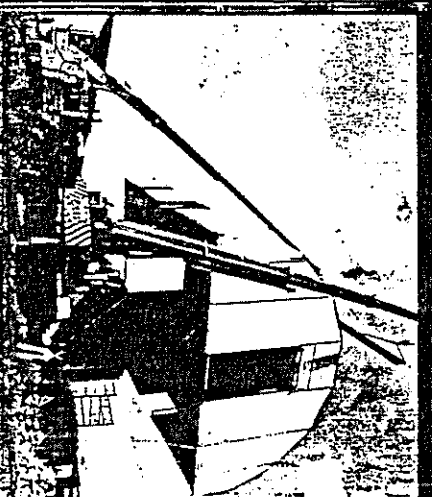
A standard 18.3 meter Orbit structure housing a prestige conference hall.



Translucent roof and opaque walls are features of this Orbit structure in Japan.



An Orbit building for Cadbury (Nigeria) provides rainy season storage space.



Lift off for an Orbit structure used for building houses under cover in winter.