

	<b>CHRONOLOGY OF KEY DEVELOPMENTS</b>
1906	<i>History of the Kelly Gang</i> produced. Possibly world's first feature film
1906-09	First Australian exhibitors emerge. Local films have easy access to screens
<b>1910s</b>	<b>163 feature films produced over decade</b>
1911 1912	High watermark of production, with 50 fiction features produced NSW Police Department bans bushranging films 30 features produced
1913	The 'Combine' formed, trading as Australasian Films in distribution and United Theatres in exhibition. Allegedly not inclined to production or distribution of other Australian producers' films 20 features produced
1914-18	Production in Europe brought to a halt
1918	Hollywood emerges dominant from WW1 US studios begin establishing branches in Australia to distribute their films
<b>1920s</b>	<b>90 feature films produced</b> Infamous 'contract system' develops with 'block' and 'blind' bookings giving US distributors de-facto control over Australian exhibition
1925	Australasian Films commences Master Pictures series
1927	Commonwealth Royal Commission established to investigate Production Industry
1928	Introduction of sound, with higher attendant production costs and financial risks
1929	New Commonwealth censorship regulations Onset of the Depression
<b>1930s</b>	<b>50 feature films produced</b> Emulation of Hollywood studio system between Depression and WW2
1931	Fox Film Company buys controlling share in Hoyts
1932	Cinesound established as production arm of Greater Union
1933	Greater Union and Hoyts establish joint venture for purchase of films which lasts till 1938
1934	NSW Inquiry NSW Quota Legislation Victorian quota legislation enacted but not proclaimed
1938	Change in British quota system – films from Australia excluded

1939	NSW government guarantees bank overdrafts for four features Cinesound ceases feature production Film stock shortages, resources directed to war effort (newsreel and propaganda films)
<b>1940s</b>	<b>19 features produced</b>
1945	British Rank Organisation acquires 50% stake in Greater Union
<b>1950s and 60s</b>	<b>42 features produced</b> domination by offshore and co-productions Establishment of Village chain in late 'sixties breaks Fox/Greater Union duopoly
<b>1970s</b>	<b>153 features produced</b> following introduction of government assistance
1970	Australian Film Development Corporation (AFDC) established
1972-73	Tariff Board Inquiry recommends radical restructuring of production, distribution and exhibition. Most measures not implemented but 'trade' feels the pressure to invest in and distribute Australian product Australian Film, Television and Radio School (AFTRS) established
1975	Australian Film Commission replaces AFDC First government sponsored delegation to Cannes Greater Union resumes investment in local features
<b>1980s</b>	<b>334 features produced</b>
1981	More generous tax concessions under 10BA
1984	Fox sells its interest in Hoyts Rank divests its shares in Greater Union to its Australian partner Amalgamated Holdings
1988	Film Finance Corporation established and tax concessions wound back
<b>1990s</b>	<b>295 features produced</b>