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EXCERPTS FROM JOHNSON SPEECHES. (JOHNSON FIRST PRES TO VISIT AUSTRALIA.)

- From Johnson speech in Canberra (October 21, 1966) -- " . . . he serves his nation who understands his times."

- Johnson also relayed these words of a Chinese philosopher:
"Of a great leader, who talks little,
When his work is done, his aim fulfilled,
They will all say
'We did this ourselves!'"

- Non-isolationism reference from Johnson speech (October 22, 1966 at Art Gallery in New South Wales): "I have had an old lesson reinforced in my mind during the past few days that I have been away from my country. A great society cannot end at the water's edge in New York or in Los Angeles -- nor can it end at the water's edge in Sydney or in Perth. A truly great society can exist only in a great and unifying world that is dedicated to bringing out the best in people from all over the world."

More color --

- Letter excerpt from convict after arriving in Australia: "Blessed and sweet Liberty, that I had been doomed to forfeit in a place of unparalleled torture and sin, now appeared to me in all its grandeur."

- Possible tie-in with yesterday's anniversary of our Bill of Rights. The Constitution for the Commonwealth of Australia came to force on January 1, 1901 (POTUS speech on January 2 -- 91 years later -- an anniversary reference also)

- The first landing of convicts occurred in 1788, with the arrival of the First Fleet at Botany Bay -- "the Noah's ark of small-time criminality" -- and continued until the last ship in 1868

- "Australia is so good that, just tickle her with a hoe, and she laughs with a harvest." -- Douglas Jerrold

- Thomas Paine said at the time of our country's great Revolution -- "If there must be trouble, let it be in my day, that my child may have peace."

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Highlights '91

Australia

After steady growth through the 1980s, the Australian tourist industry received a nasty jolt in 1989 when a domestic airlines strike crippled travel within the country. The effects of the strike are still reverberating through Australia, and many hotels, restaurants, and small businesses from Queensland to Western Australia have folded in its wake. The problem has been exacerbated by an economic recession that has plunged many large resorts into receivership and forced developers to halt construction on scores of others. (For this reason, it is doubly important that travelers call ahead to verify lodging information listed in this guide.) The Australian Tourist Commission is optimistically forecasting a return to the 10% annual growth that marked the 1980s, but until the tourist industry regains its momentum, travelers can benefit from very low rates across the country.

Tourism in Australia will again be impacted by the airlines in November 1990, when deregulation comes to Australian skies. The effects of this move are uncertain, but lower airfares (at least in the short term) are likely—and highly desirable—in a country where domestic airfares have always been prohibitively expensive. Established airlines already have dropped prices on special tickets by as much as 50%, and some incredible bargains are to be found. More international carriers, too, are now being given landing rights in Australia, including Swissair, Gulf Air, American Airlines, Aeroflot, and perhaps Virgin.

Sydney

Sydney has witnessed the construction of a spate of new hotels recently, but the future of many remains uncertain due to the recession, and some of the hotels may never be completed. Waterfront areas such as The Rocks and Darling Harbour are the sites of several new luxury properties slated to open in late 1990 or early 1991. Among these is the **Park Hyatt** on Sydney Cove, a 159-room hotel right on the water in the shadow of the Harbour Bridge. Rooms in this low-rise, $95 million resort will start at $375 per night. The prestigious **Ritz-Carlton** chain has arrived in Sydney with not one but two hotels. A 106-room property on Macquarie Street, close to the Opera House and Circular Quay, will be the first to open. A slightly larger Ritz-Carlton hotel, set in the suitably chic waterfront suburb of Double Bay, is scheduled to open in December 1990.

The city side of the Darling Harbour development is the setting for the luxury **Corn Exchange Hotel,** which opens at the end of 1990. Despite its impressive size—656 rooms plus extensive conference facilities and shops—the hotel has merged successfully with the historic warehouses that

once held cargoes of wheat and wool for sailing ships. More than 3,000 hotel rooms are planned for the Darling Harbour area, and half of them are already under construction. With few sites left in the waterfront and central areas of the city, developers have turned their attention to the south, where a number of neglected buildings present opportunities for retail and hotel complexes. Largest of these is the **World Square,** a massive block of shops, offices, and serviced apartments on the corner of George and Goulburn streets, which won't be finished before the mid-1990s. A question mark still hangs over the 550-room hotel originally proposed for the site. Farther south, the area surrounding Central Station is likely to become the city's moderately priced– and budget-accommodation district, with several hotels already being built. Elsewhere in the city, the completion of the landmark $100 million **Nikko Hotel** in mid-1990 promises to bring a dash of style back to a neglected corner of Kings Cross.

The pollution that has been a depressing feature of Sydney beaches as well as a political nightmare for the state government should become a thing of the past in 1991. Lengthened ocean sewage pipes combined with more effective sewage treatment plants should ensure that waterborne effluent will cease to be a major concern for Sydney beach goers by the summer of 1990. An exciting development on the sports scene is the completion of the **Eastern Creek racing circuit** on the western outskirts of the city. In 1991, the circuit will take over from Victoria's Phillip Island as host of the Australian 500 c.c. Motor Cycle Grand Prix.

Melbourne and Victoria

Melbourne has been hard hit by the downturn in the Australian economy, and several enormous building projects have been put on hold or shelved altogether. Foremost among these is the $350 million **Eden Melbourne Hotel,** on the corner of Exhibition and Bourke streets. Construction of the foundations has been halted, and a parking lot is now slated to be built in the hotel's place. In addition, three other hotels that were planned for the Central Business District have been scrapped. On a brighter note, hotels and restaurants—notably the **Regent of Melbourne** and **Miettas Restaurant**—have begun offering jazz on Sundays; performances are listed in the weekend newspapers. Theater, too, has become more sophisticated in Melbourne, and visitors should make an effort to see a production by the **Melbourne Theatre Company.**

Adelaide and South Australia

Scheduled for completion in 1992, the **Estcourt House Resort Hotel** promises to bring a touch of class to the Adelaide beachfront suburb of Tennyson, 10 kilometers (6 miles) northwest of the city. The 1850s mansion will form the nucleus of a luxury 150-room hotel on the sand dunes overlooking the beach. Mid-1991 is the scheduled completion date for the **Savoy,** a 100-room deluxe hotel on Gilbert

Place, at the center of Adelaide's restaurant and nightlife district. On the northwestern edge of the city center, the brand-new **Entertainment Centre** in Hindmarsh will become the home of indoor sports in Adelaide upon completion in March 1991. The $42 million center is also expected to give the city a large-scale concert space and provide additional capacity for the Adelaide Festival Centre. Opening late in 1990 near the Central Market, the **Chinatown Development** will add a whole new range of Oriental dining options to the Argentine, French, and seafood restaurants already established in the area. **Adelaide Airport's new terminal,** which is expected to ease crowding when airline deregulation takes effect in November 1990, brings the airport up to date with sky-bridge facilities linking the major domestic carriers.

Queensland Queensland has become a major international gateway to Australia, providing convenient service to travelers heading for the Great Barrier Reef and the state's beaches and tropical rain forests. The new Cairns international airport is handling many more flights from new carriers as well as the old ones, and international traffic to Cairns alone has increased by 25% in the past year; the new Brisbane international airport is experiencing a similar rise in air traffic. Despite the recent surge in service, however, the state is still struggling to overcome the devastating effects of the domestic airlines strike.

The Great Barrier Reef Most of the Great Barrier Reef resorts went through hard times in late 1989 and early 1990. The saving grace has been a sharp rise in visitors from Asia, and although many resorts changed hands or were put up for sale, standards have been consistently maintained. At the same time, special incentive rates offered by the resorts have meant that values are better than ever, and tourists are treated like honored guests. There was some fear that the Great Barrier Reef was being damaged by divers, illegal Taiwanese fishing boats, and a plague of crown-of-thorns starfish that feed on coral. Today, diving is much more controlled on the reef, and several Taiwanese fishing boats have been confiscated as part of Australia's get-tough policy; the starfish scourge abated as mysteriously as it appeared.

Tasmania The airline strike may have affected Tasmania the most of all the states because air travel is the major means of reaching the island. Many establishments dependent on the tourist dollar shut down, and many others lost 75%–90% of their business. Visitors are slowly returning, but their numbers are nowhere near what they were before the strike. Consequently, it's an ideal time to see Tasmania, because visitors are almost guaranteed hotel reservations and a minimum of crowds at major tourist sights. In December 1990, **International Catamarans** launches its new 245-foot aluminum ferry, which will make trips from Welshpool

in Victoria to Georgetown (near Launceston) in Tasmania. Designed to carry 300 passengers and 120 cars, the catamaran will complete the journey in 4½ hours—10 hours less than the time taken by the *Abel Tasman* ferry.

Northern Territory A new wilderness retreat has just opened in the Cobourg peninsula north of Darwin. Called **Seven Spirits** (Box 4721, Darwin, NT 0801, tel. 089/81-6844), this upscale resort emphasizes the environment and nature and is accessible only by plane from Darwin. Daily rates are $500 per person, and the food and the individual "habitats" (cabins) are among the best in Australia.

Western Australia The first part of Lord Alistair McAlpine's new project, the **Coral Coast Resort** in Exmouth, is scheduled to open in late 1991. The British lord with an appetite for things Australian is attempting to duplicate his success with the slick Cable Beach Resort at Broome. Like Cable Beach, the Coral Coast Resort will employ a colonial/homestead style for its 250 studio apartments, 50 chalets, and 50 condominiums. The resort eventually will feature a golf course, a free-form swimming pool, and a marina on Exmouth Gulf with access for private vessels. The town of Exmouth, 800 miles north of Perth, owes its existence to the construction of an American naval base there in the early 1960s. Today, it is home to some of the finest game fishing in the world.

The **World Swimming Championships** are being held in Perth in January 1991. More than 2,000 competitors are expected to attend the biggest sporting event in Perth since the Commonwealth Games in 1962. The championships will include swimming, water polo, diving, and synchronized swimming. A long-distance event (15 miles) will be staged in the Swan River, from Burswood Island to Point Resolution.

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HEADLINE: Any way you look at it, 1990 was a knockout;
In a year that packed some surprising punches,almost no corner was safe for sport's heavyweights

BYLINE: By Ron Borges, Globe Staff

BODY:

The biggest sports story of 1990 was a knockout, so perhaps that explains the phenomenon of a year in which everyone who was anyone seemed to end up a sudden KO victim.

There was the fighter who couldn't be beat, Mike Tyson, flat on his back, his mouthpiece dangling from his lips like a broken cigar.

There was the baseball team that couldn't be beat, the Oakland A's, being overwhelmed so easily it seemed the Taiwanese Little League team had grown up and moved to Cincinnati.

There was the defense that couldn't be beat, Denver's, routed by halftime in Super Bowl XXIV by the 49ers, a team that really can't be beat.

There was the hockey team that wouldn't be beat, the Bruins, flattened by the Edmonton Oilers in the Stanley Cup Final.

There was the basketball team that seemed unlikely to be beat,the Celtics, suddenly out of the playoffs after blowing a 2-0 lead to become the first 3-2 loser to feel like it had been swept.

There were the owners who never get beat being beaten out of every dime they ever made by the men who play, and often not all that well, for them.

There were the tennis stars who couldn't be beat, Martina Navratilova and Steffi Graf and Ivan Lendl, all flattened in Grand Slam events.

There was the organization that refuses to be beat, the NCAA, left unconscious by Jerry Tarkanian and UNLV's Runnin' Rebels twice in six months.

Yes, 1990 was a year filled with knockouts, lockouts, blowouts and kicked-outs. Here are a few knockout highlights:

STUNNED

MIKE TYSON: The baddest heavyweight in the world found out what it was like to be just a bad heavyweight when he went to Tokyo and got bombed as if Jimmy Doolittle was still flying. A nondescript heavyweight named James (Buster) Douglas overcame the death of his mother, abandonment by his wife and serious

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illness of his son's mother to spend 10 rounds hammering upon the head of the formerly undefeated Tyson. First Douglas closed one of Tyson's eyes, then in the 10th round, he closed them both with a four-punch combination that shook the world. It shook Tyson and Don King so much they cried foul, claiming Douglas received a long count when knocked down by a desperation Tyson uppercut in the eighth. "The first knockout totally obliterated the second knockout!" King screamed. Fortunately, only the Japanese chose not to totally obliterate King's claim.

OAKLAND A's: The computerized dynasty of the '90s got its wires crossed when it ran into 25 old-fashioned guys from Cincinnati whose owner was more concerned that her team wear baseball caps with floppy ears to honor her dog in the World Series opener than that they computerize their scouting reports. The A's had the best pitcher in baseball, Dave Stewart, as well as American League Cy Young winner Bob Welch. They had the highest-paid player in the game, Jose Canseco. They had the American League MVP in Rickey Henderson and the National League batting champion in Willie McGee, who came over from St. Louis late enough to become the first player to win a batting title in one league while playing in another. What they didn't have was a world championship, because Canseco's back went out, shortstop Walt Weiss' knee went out, manager Tony La Russa's computer went out and Cincinnati's Jose Rijo and Billy Hatcher went out of their minds. Rijo was singularly unimpressed by the A's, noting "When you get here, you're there." When the hopeless Reds were done, baseball experts wept because their A's had been swept.

NCAA: Obsessed with trying to keep collegiate sports pure despite the recruiting cesspool big-time powers wallow in, the NCAA spent 13 years trying to bag UNLV basketball coach Jerry Tarkanian for 1977 recruiting violations. The NCAA got him, but Tarkanian took it to state court in Nevada and won; so the NCAA took him to federal court and finally won when it banned UNLV from defending the national title it won last year by the largest margin in Final Four history. But, bowing to heavy pressure, the NCAA caved in and told Tark his team could serve its time later. That wouldn't be because UNLV has four starters back and the network wants to see them, would it? Nah.

CELTICS: Just when it seemed Jimmy Rodgers had his team on track, it got knocked out by a big kid from Cambridge. Leading the New York Knicks, 2 games to 0, including a 157-128 massacre, the Celts not only lost three straight but the final defeat came at the Garden, where the Knicks had lost 26 consecutive games. "I'm in shock," Larry Bird said. He should have been, after missing a reverse dunk that would have cut New York's lead in Game 5 to 2 with 4:17 to play. The ball shot off the rim and halfway upcourt, where the Knicks took it and scored. Boston never recovered and neither did Rodgers. He was fired two days later with Red Auerbach saying, "This had nothing to do with the New York series." Of course not.

BRUINS: After rampaging through the playoffs, including a 4-1 domination over old nemesis Montreal, the Bruins went into the Stanley Cup finals with home ice and great confidence. But they never recovered from a Game 1 triple-overtime knockout supplied by little-used Oiler Petr Klima. Klima's wrist shot beat Andy Moog at 55:13 of OT, ending the longest game in finals history. Edmonton went on to win its third Cup in four years, 4-1, with ex-Bruin goalie Bill Ranford supplying the knockout punch with the stingiest goalkeeping in 20 years.

RED SOX: They battled all season to win the AL East and then got crushed by the A's in four straight. What could you expect from a team that hits into two triple plays in one game and six double plays in the next and wins both - but later loses one of its best pitchers, Mike Boddicker, to free agency while the brass is in Australia. "Don't people take vacations?" asked club official John Harrington after Boddicker announced he was jumping to Kansas City the day

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Harrington and the Sox owners returned from the South Pacific.
ANYONE RATED NO. 1: Fifteen college football teams received No. 1 votes this fall and three of the top six going into the Bowls - Georgia Tech, Florida and Texas - were not even in the Top 20 in preseason. Why the indecision? Because a half-dozen teams were beaten senseless after becoming No. 1. "This season has been complete chaos," said Texas coach David McWilliams. Unless, of course, you were delivering the blows, as Stanford fullback Tom Verdell helped do to Notre Dame. "Maybe the poor teams are just sick of losing," he theorized.
ANDY HAWKINS: A lot of guys can't get a break, but this was ridiculous. Hawkins was one of nine major league pitchers to throw no-hitters this year but he was one of the handful in history to lose in the process. His 4-0 loss was made possible by his teammates' three eighth-inning errors. Aptly named third baseman Mike Blowers' error plus two walks loaded the bases with two outs. Then left fielder Jim Leyritz dropped a fly ball and three runs scored. Then right fielder Jesse Barfield lost a fly in the sun and a fourth run came home. "I'm stunned," Hawkins said. "When you pitch a no-hitter you expect jubilation." He should have expected the worst, because in his next outing, Hawkins pitched 11 scoreless innings and lost and 11 days later he was the losing pitcher in Melido Perez' rain-shortened no-hitter.
BRENT MUSBURGER: This was as big a KO as Tyson. After 22 years, Musburger was no longer "here, LIVE" at CBS. Early in the year, he said he was elated that he would have the chance to broadcast baseball. He didn't expect it would be the Little League World Series on ABC. When his dismissal was announced on April 1, the Associated Press held the story for two hours believing it an April Fools joke.
MELDRICK TAYLOR: He had the biggest win of his career locked up over undefeated Julio Cesar Chavez, whom many acknowledge as pound-for-pound the finest fighter in the world. Taylor boxed Chavez silly for 11 rounds, 2 minutes and 58 seconds. Unfortunately, championship fights last a full 12 rounds. Chavez finally dropped him with a right hand so sweet it should have given Taylor diabetes. Instead he got TKO'd when referee Richard Steele stopped the fight with Taylor swaying on the ropes. Although controversial, it seemed a good decision when it was learned Taylor swallowed two pints of his own blood from a cut mouth, had the bones around his left eye fractured and was hospitalized for dehydration. When Dan Duva pointed out Taylor hadn't lost the blood, he'd just swallowed it, a press box wiseguy said, "Did it go back where it came from?"
TKOs

CAMEROON: The Indomitable Lions were a 500-1 shot to win the world's biggest soccer tournament but became the first black African team to win a World Cup match by upsetting defending champ Argentina and went on to just miss a semifinal berth, losing to England, 3-2, in overtime after four of their players were ejected. A 30-year-old woman from Bangladesh committed suicide after the loss, saying, "I leave this world now that Cameroon has left the Cup." That seemed kind of extreme.
WAYNE LEVI: The Connecticut golfer became America's top-rated player last year although you had to wonder how. Levi failed to make the cut in seven of the 18 tournaments he entered. Of course, he also won four, which was twice as many as Greg Norman or Payne Stewart, and a pile of greenbacks.
KEN SIMS: This guy can't stay out of trouble even when he's home. Sims was busted for cocaine possession in Texas while speeding with a stripper by his side and two more waiting at home. When the cops asked for the overweight Sims' license, he dropped the evidence, scooped it up and tried to do what he did best - eat it. End of Sims' days with the Patriots, although it was not their bleakest day in New England this season.

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HALL THOMPSON: He changed the complexion of golf when he said Shoal Creek Country Club would never allow a black member. Since Shoal Creek was scheduled to host the PGA Championship this year, a few million people took note. This started a chain of events that forced the PGA to announce its tournaments would no longer be played at clubs with exclusionary policies. Shoal Creek soon admitted Louis Willie, an Alabama businessman whose brother Charles, a Harvard professor, said, "That's the way we were raised. We give people the Willies." That didn't satisfy everyone. "An honorary member has no say," said black golfer Lee Elder. "I've gotten honorary doctorates. That doesn't make me a doctor." Soon Augusta National admitted its first black to ensure the Masters would not be moved and Tom Watson quit the Kansas City Country Club when a Jewish applicant was rejected. Six months earlier, Watson had said, "I think a private club has the privilege of allowing whomever it wants in."
J.C. LOUDERBACK: While refereeing the Colorado-Missouri football game, Louderback and his crew allowed the Buffaloes a fifth down, on which they scored the winning touchdown to avoid an upset on the game's last play. This kept Colorado's national championship hopes alive and killed the idea of sportsmanship when born-again Colorado coach Bill McCartney refused to give back the win, saying, "We refuse to apologize for this victory in any way, shape or form" because Missouri's field was slippery and thus gave them an "unfair" advantage. As for Louderback, the referee said, "We erred." He wasn't alone.

DETHRONED CHAMPIONS

PAT RILEY: An end of an era came not with the retirement of Kareem Abdul-Jabbar but with the mysterious conclusion of the Lakers'r a dismal loss in San Francisco, the manager who brought six division titles to St. Louis quit, saying, "I was totally embarrassed by the way our team played." At the time St. Louis was 33-47 and ranked 11th in hitting and 10th in pitching. Reason enough to leave.
STEFFI, MARTINA and IVAN: Tennis' perennial No. 1s all got their comeuppance this year. Graf's health and personal life were in a shambles when her father's affair with a Playboy model became public knowledge. Deeply affected, Graf was beaten at Wimbledon by 66-1 shot Zina Garrison. Graf's 66-match winning streak had already been broken by 16-year-old Monica Seles in the German Open. Navratilova won her ninth Wimbledon to break the record she shared with Helen Wills Moody but she couldn't get back to No. 1 and ended the year on an operating table. Lendl's streak of reaching the US Open final for eight years was snapped and so was his stranglehold on No. 1.

FALLEN HEROES

PETE ROSE: The all-time hit leader got a new number - 01832-061 - the one they gave him when he began serving a five-month sentence in federal prison for tax evasion. "Today we are not dealing with the legend," Judge S. Arthur Spiegel said during sentencing. Already banned from baseball for life for gambling, Rose then had to watch the team he managed into the ground in Cincinnati win the World Series.
GEORGE STEINBRENNER: The Boss was finally brought down by a small-time gambler named Howard Spira who was paid $ 40,000 to gather damaging information on Dave Winfield. Whatever he got wasn't worth the price because it knocked Steinbrenner out of control of the Yankees per order of commissioner Fay Vincent, who forbade Steinbrenner to run the team. Spira will be honored with a float in Macy's Thanksgiving Day Parade.
RANDY BARNES: He became the first American to break the world record in the

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shot put since 1976 when he lobbed it 75 feet 10 1/4 inches. But several months later, Barnes tested positive for steroids and was banned from international competition a la Ben Johnson.

GO FOR WAND: The 3-year-old filly broke her ankle in the Distaff at the Breeders' Cup sprinting for home. After tumbling to the turf, she arose and limped bravely to the finish line with her hoof dangling sickly at her side before collapsing again. She was one of three horses who had to be destroyed during the most tragic Breeders' Cup since the event began, but it was that kind of sad year in racing. The sport also lost two of its greatest sires, Alydar and Northern Dancer, one of its great tracks when Suffolk Downs did not open for the first time in 56 years and one of its greatest jockeys when Bill Shoemaker retired after finishing fourth in a special Legends Last Race designed just for him. One of the few bright spots was the FBI's race-fixing sting operation at Finger Lakes Course. It caught no one, but the horse it bought for $ 5,000 won a race.

LOW BLOWS

RACISM: It wasn't all on the golf course. There was a goodly measure of it in Wellesley, where seven police officers backed the Welcome Wagon over Celtics' No. 1 draft choice Dee Brown. Brown was in town looking for a house but was mistaken for a bank robber. In Wellesley, they assume even bank robbers drive a Mercedes. But Wellesley was not alone. Bruins farmhand Graeme Townshend, who is black, got into a;

battle with the Rangers' Kris King after King made a racial comment to him that caused Mike Milbury to call timeout to discuss the issue with his team.

Meanwhile, Arizona voters rejected Martin Luther King's birthday as a holiday, which led the NFL to remove the Super Bowl from Phoenix.

PISTON FANS: In a real example of civic pride, eight people died and 169 were arrested in Detroit following the Pistons' victory over the Portland Trail Blazers for the NBA title. Twenty-six were treated for gunshot wounds. They party hearty in Detroit, because similar things happened when the Tigers won the World Series in '85, although only one death occurred. Of course, when England was eliminated from the World Cup, riots broke out in 30 towns, requiring 600 arrests, so all things are relative.

BOB ENGLE: The National League umpire made his last "caught stealing" call after 24 years in the majors April 24 when he was arrested in a retail store in Bakersfield, Calif., for stuffing seven boxes of baseball cards in the front of his pants and trying to leave. He was surprised anyone noticed. The cards, worth $ 143.98, cost Engle a $ 100,000 career, which doesn't seem fiscally responsible.

ROSEANNE BARR: This time, it wasn't over when the fat lady sang. It was only beginning. After Barr butchered the national anthem before a Padres game on Working Women's Night, even President Bush was forced to take note. "It was disgraceful," Bush said. To which Barr replied, "I'm sorry I didn't sing it too good, but I'd like to hear him sing it."

STILL PUNCHING

HALE IRWIN: No one thought he could win the US Open at 45, and history was not on his side. But Irwin became the first man to win the Open in sudden death (after he and Mike Donald tied through the first 18 playoff holes), and he got so excited he won the Buick Open the following week. Although Nick Faldo would win two of the other majors, including a defense of his Masters title, the golfing world was Hale-ing Irwin.

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GEORGE FOREMAN: Fat and over 40, Foreman is on his way to being rich. His three-year comeback culminated in an agreement to fight heavyweight champion Evander Holyfield next April, when George will be 43. A preacher by trade after retiring from boxing 10 years ago, the former heavyweight champion has won 24 straight, 23 by KO, including a quick destruction of Gerry Cooney that made him legitimate in the public's eyes (although one wonders how, since Cooney was never legitimate). Regardless, Foreman knocked him out in less than two rounds, saying, "Normally I don't like to hit a man when he's too dizzy, but I just couldn't play around with him." He probably had a dinner engagement.
CECIL FIELDER: The only Japanese import applauded in Detroit, Fielder brought his portly 250 pounds back from the Japanese Leagues after struggling with Toronto. Fielder hit just 31 homers in parts of four seasons with the Blue Jays before going to the Hanshin Tigers in 1988. He returned to Detroit this year, clubbed three homers on March 28 as a warning and then went wild. He twice hit three homers in a game, finishing with 51 to make him only the 11th player to hit 50 in a season. He became one of only three players to ever clear the roof at Tiger Stadium, drilling a Dave Stewart pitch so far the A's pitcher remarked, "I'm just glad no one got hurt in Iraq."
UCONN: In a sad college basketball season that saw the national champion nearly KO'd by an NCAA investigation and the death from heart failure of one of the game's finest players in Loyola Marymount center Hank Gathers, Connecticut supplied some joy before it, too, was KO'd. Picked to finish seventh in preseason, the Huskies won the Big East and reached the NCAA East final when Tate George sank a 17-foot jumper after catching a length-of-the-floor pass with one second left to beat Clemson. Unfortunately, Duke's Christian Laettner did much the same to UConn in overtime with a double-clutch 16-foot jumper at the buzzer to knock off Cinderella.
GEORGE ALLEN: At 72, the ex-Redskin and Ram coach took over a losing football program at Long Beach State and led it to a 6-5 record. "It was my finest coaching job," Allen said. But not his last.
DERRIKE COPE and ARIE LUYENDYK: In 67 previous Winston Cup starts, Cope had never finished in the top five, but he won the Daytona 500 when Dale Earnhardt got a flat after leading for 155 of the 200 laps. Soon thereafter, Luyendyk, winless in 75 Indy-car races, beat Bobby Rahal in the fastest Indy 500 win in history.

3 WHO WOULDN'T BE BEAT

EVANDER HOLYFIELD: After waiting nearly two years for his shot at the heavyweight title, Holyfield made short work of Buster Douglas. Douglas had gone on a feeding frenzy after beating Tyson, ballooning to 246 pounds. Trouble seemed on its way when Douglas said before the fight he enjoyed his new workout regimen because he could eat all the fried chicken he wanted. Reportedly he also could eat all the pizzas he wanted, including 12 at one sitting at The Mirage hotel in Las Vegas. Fittingly, he KO'd Douglas with a shot to the mouth.
GREG LEMOND: Trailing by nearly 10 minutes in the Tour de France's early going, he came within five seconds of the leader in the 17th of 21 stages but got a flat, and all appeared lost. But LeMond took the lead with a day to go and won his third Tour de France in five years. Speaking of Tours de Wherever, the Tour de Trump ended in Boston this year with Mexico's Raul Alcala beating a 19-year-old Russian amateur named Vladislav Bobrik after Bobrik led for seven days.
THE 49ERS: When Denver wide receiver Mark Jackson learned his Broncos were 12 1/2-point underdogs in Super Bowl XXIV, he said, "Where do they come up with those numbers?" By halftime, Jackson knew. The Niners led, 27-3, which was not

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a good sign since Denver had not given up more than 28 in a game all year. "I didn't think they could score that many points on us," defensive coordinator Wade Phillips said after the Niners finished off a 55-10 victory that was their second straight Super Bowl win. Joe Montana completed 22 of 29 for 297 yards and a record five TD passes. The 49ers' performance did not impress Viola Delores Douglas, though. Angry that her fiance switched the channel from a Disney movie to the Super Bowl, she stabbed him in the neck with a barbecue fork. She's serving 10 months while the Niners will be trying to three-peat.

ASSORTED STIFFS

Lamar Lathon, a first-round pick of the Houston Oilers with a bad knee, hedged his bet by insuring his leg for $ 500,000 before the draft so he could work out for various teams without fear of injury. Only problem was, Lathon was informed by his insurance agent three weeks before the draft that he'd insured his left knee. Unfortunately, he'd had surgery on his right knee in the fall of 1989 . . . Boxing promoter Diana Lewis staged a fight in Wisconsin with washed-up former junior welterweight champion Aaron Pryor even though he was blind in one eye. "He's still got another," Lewis said. The ensuing controversy led Marlene Cummings, head of the Wisconsin Licensing Department, to say, "Handicapped people should not be penalized for their handicaps." Sounds like she's watched a lot of fights . . . Argentine soccer star Diego Maradona blamed his country's 1-0 World Cup loss to West Germany on the Mafia. The fact he failed to score had nothing to do with it . . . The Celtics scored 6 points in the second quarter of a loss to the New Jersey Nets . . . San Francisco tackle Steve Wallace was called for four false starts in the 49ers' Monday night opener against New Orleans . . . Jets cornerback Tony Stargell learned referees do not tolerate rookies. He was penalized three times on one play against Miami . . . Poor William Goss. A distance runner from the Falkland Islands, he was lapped five times in a 10,000-meter race at the Commonwealth Games . . . The Washington Capitals fired coach Bryan Murray and replaced him with his brother, Terry, which took sibling rivalry in a new direction . . . The Kansas City Royals spent $ 16 million on free agent pitchers but barely escaped last place. To show how bad things were at Royals Stadium, the team's management neglected to put Frank White in the lineup on Frank White Day, later issuing a public apology to their longtime second baseman . . . Jennifer Capriati began to rise in women's tennis before she entered the ninth grade. With the wins came endorsement contracts, including an Oil of Olay commercial. At 14? . . . John McEnroe became the first player in 85 years to be ejected from the Australian Open. "I can't say I'm surprised," McEnroe said . . . The Los Angeles Clippers had the ball stolen 20 times in a loss to Cleveland . . . North Carolina State's Tom Gugliotta missed two free throws, made a turnover and tapped in the game-tying basket by mistake for Duke in less than two minutes of an eventual 85-82 loss . . . On May 28, Roger Clemens and Charlie Hough engaged in a work stoppage. Between them, they made 51 pickoff throws . . . New Mexico State ended the nation's longest football losing streak at 27 by beating Fullerton State, 43-9. "It's good to pass it along to somebody else," New Mexico State coach Jim Hess said. He passed it along to Fullerton, losers of 11 in a row . . . In one of the worst collapses in US Women's Open history, Patty Sheehan blew an 11-stroke lead over the final 36 holes, giving away eight shots in 14 holes with six bogeys and a double bogey . . . Pitcher Billy Swift was hit on the head by a line drive that bounced into the stands and was declared a ground-rule double . . . Ex-BC assistant Kevin Mackey, coaching at Cleveland State, was busted for cocaine possession, put himself in rehab and was fired. "I led two lives," Mackey said. "My wife is a saint. She lived with a devil." . . . The Celtics had to postpone completion

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of a game with Atlanta because of condensation on the parquet floor resulting from high temperatures . . . Oregon State fumbled on its first six possessions of the second half vs. Nevada-Las Vegas. Fortunately, wagering on local teams is not allowed in Nevada . . . Jockey Sylvester Carmouche was caught hiding his horse in heavy fog at Delta Downs and then smuggling him into a race from the backstretch. Landing Officer sprinted to a 20-length win but it didn't fly. "The camera must have missed my horse," Carmouche said at a hearing in which he was suspended for 10 years . . . The Nets' Chris Dudley made lowlight films everywhere by missing 17 of 18 free throws in a 124-113 loss to Indiana . . . The San Francisco Giants struggled all year with pitching woes, but it never got worse than a May 11 loss in which two Phillies pitchers went 3 for 5 . . . Jim Valvano was forced to resign after 10 years as basketball coach at North Carolina State over allegations his players had received payments from boosters and shaved points in games. He quickly signed a three-year deal with ABC worth $ 900,000 a year, thus profiting from a bankrupt athletic program. One college president called the TV deal "nauseating.". . . In a sign of the times, Mississippi allowed its game with Tennessee to be moved from Oxford to Memphis when a grocery store chain guaranteed the school $ 1 million. Ole Miss coach Bill Brewer called it "the biggest game in the school's history." They lost it, 22-13. So much for home-field advantage.

KNOCKOUT WINNERS

Akeem Olajuwon became the third player in NBA history to score a quadruple-double but had it taken away when one of his 10 assists was disallowed. Angered, Olajuwon came back 26 days later to do it again against Milwaukee . . . Atlanta won the 1996 Summer Olympics . . . Williams College rolled on, posting the longest winning streak in college football at 21 straight . . . Pete Sampras may be only 19 but he can retire now. Sampras crushed Andre Agassi to become the youngest US Open winner in history and then won a $ 2 million purse in the Grand Slam Cup final. "I'm just a normal 19-year-old with an unusual job," Sampras said. That's one way to look at his life . . . Harvard's women's lacrosse team won the NCAA title over Maryland, finishing undefeated . . . The Norwell girls' track team won the Class D championship for the sixth straight year . . . Rosa Mota won her third Boston Marathon in four years, which had 'em smiling in Portugal . . . Boston University won the Beanpot and later joined Boston College in the NCAA Final Four, although both were KO'd before the title round . . . Rocket Ismail isn't the only guy in college football who can fly. Central State of Ohio freshman Marvin Coleman returned kicks for 98- and 92-yard touchdowns against Fort Hays State in an NAIA playoff game . . . San Diego got to keep the America's Cup after a two-year court battle with New Zealand. The latter got miffed when the former showed up with a catamaran to answer New Zealand's giant monohull . . . Bentley's women's basketball team reached the Division 2 NCAA final before being stopped by Delta State . . . Brett Hull poured in 72 goals, 14 more than his Hall of Fame father Bobby ever scored in a single season . . . Nolan Ryan won his 300th game and threw his sixth no-hitter . . . Barry Bonds won the National League MVP and became the first player in history to hit 30 homers, steal 50 bases, hit .330, score 100 runs and drive in 100 runs. He did not deliver the clubhouse mail, however . . . Winchester's girls' soccer team was rated No. 1 in the country and won the Division 1 state title . . . Harvard's crew won the Lady Challenge plate at the Henley Regatta . . . Jennifer Peacock battled back cancer and returned to the Villanova field hockey team to be named MVP in the Big East tournament and lead her team to a stunning title win . . . Ex-Bruin Fernie Flaman was named to the NHL Hall of Fame 29 years after his retirement . . . Catholic Memorial won

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the state Division 1 hockey title for the fourth time in five years . . . The Sox got 12 doubles in one game, which is a lot of doubles . . . Lawrence boxer James Johnson, who got into boxing only because he wanted to spend a free weekend in Canada several years ago and smuggled himself on a bus filled with a Flint, Mich., boxing team, won the gold medal in the National Sports Festival . . . Bill Nixon won his 300th game as Oliver Ames' basketball coach . . . Before being cut by the Red Sox, gimpy Bill Buckner stroked an inside-the-park homer against the Angels, which led pitcher Mike Flanagan to remark, "His wheels need a front-end alignment." . . . Lisa Leslie of M [TEXT OMITTED FROM SOURCE]

GRAPHIC: PHOTO

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FACSIMILE TRANSMISSION

TO:	USIS Sydney - Jeff / Margaret
FROM:	USIS Canberra
DATE:	10/28
SUBJECT:	Presidential speech
REFERENCE:	Telcon 10/28

Some of the following might be useful

TOTAL OF ( ) PAGES INCLUDING COVER SHEET 7

SENT BY:U. S. INFO. SERVICE ;28-10-91 ; 16:37 ; CANBERRA AUSTRALIA→ USIS SYDNEY AUST. ;# 2

Cook had observed but not explored. On 26 January he broke out the Union Jack on the site of Sydney, overlooking sheltered waters he declared to be "the finest in the world, in which a thousand sail of the line may rest in perfect security." Two days earlier, the Comte de Laperouse's ships *Astrolabe* and *Boussole* had arrived off Solander Point. They entered Botany Bay on 26 January, the day Sydney was founded.

Laperouse had sailed from France in August 1785, nearly two years before Phillip and his ships left Portsmouth. The Comte's sailing orders, endorsed by Louis XVI, included an instruction to "take a closer view of the southern coast of New Holland, the greater part of which has never been visited." He had no instructions to visit Botany Bay or the eastern coast of New Holland but repaired there for wood and water. Phillip received the French ships courteously and gave them what assistance he could. They sailed from Botany Bay on 10 March and were wrecked a few weeks later in the New Hebrides, not a man surviving.

There is no evidence that either Prime Minister Pitt or any member of his cabinet thought of Botany Bay as anything more than a convenient place distant enough for the safe disposal of social waste. Governor Phillip had a greater sense of destiny. "As I would not wish convicts to lay the foundations of an empire," he wrote on 28 February 1787, before sailing for Botany Bay. "I think they should ever remain separate from the garrison and other settlers that may come from Europe and not be allowed to mix with them. . . ."

James Matra, who had been with Cook at Botany Bay in 1770, also had intimations of a more glorious Australian future. He saw Australia as another America, a new jewel in the diadem of Empire to replace the one lost when American patriots declared their independence. As a Loyalist, Matra saw New South Wales as a possible "asylum to those unfortunate American loyalists, who Great Britain is bound by ties of honour and gratitude to protect and support. . . ." Matra had problems himself. On his return from Cook's first voyage he had left the navy and obtained appointment as British Consul in Teneriffe. When the American troubles began he returned to New York to look after the family estate, his father having died. It was a time when American patriots regarded an American Tory as "a thing whose head is in England and its body in America, and its neck ought to be stretched between." Matra not only failed to regain his New York estate but complained that he was denied a share of the British allowance granted to Loyal Americans.

On 28 July 1783, he wrote to Joseph Banks asking for particulars of two rumored plans of settlements in the South Seas, one of them in New South Wales. He said he had "frequently revolved similar plans" and sought advice from an influential man who had been Cook's patron and his own fellow-traveler. Encouraged by Banks, on 23 August 1783, Matra submitted a plan to North's Coalition Government for a settlement in New South Wales. He

2 *New Worlds for Old*

Australia's First Fleet, with pioneers far different from the godly Puritans who had founded New England 158 years before, arrived at Botany Bay on between 18 and 20 January 1788. The Governor, Captain Arthur Phillip, R.N., London-born son of a German teacher, was fifty and had been at sea since he was fifteen. He had charge of a company of about fifteen hundred people, more than half of whom were convicts, transported in eleven ships whose combined tonnage was less than that of a modern transatlantic liner.

"The wind was fair, the sky serene, though a little hazy, and the temperature . . . delightfully pleasant," wrote Captain Watkin Tench, of His Majesty's Marines, in his *Narrative of the Expedition*; "joy sparkled in every countenance, and congratulations issued from every mouth. Ithaca itself was scarcely more longed for by Ulysses, than Botany Bay by the adventurers who had travelled so many thousand miles to take possession of it."

The voyage had taken eight months and one day, and the distance sailed was 15,063 miles. Captain Tench's adventurers, who included 191 women convicts, had not sparkled with joy throughout the trip. "The desire of the women to be with the men was so uncontrollable, that neither shame . . . nor the fear of punishment could deter them from making their way through the bulkheads to the apartments assigned to the seamen," wrote Surgeon-General John White in his Journal.

"The damned whores the moment they got below fell a-fighting amongst one another," wrote Marine Lieutenant Ralph Clark, "and Captain Meredith ordered the sergeant not to part them, but let them fight it out . . . They are a disgrace to their whole sex, b—s that they are." Men convicts, who feared the lash, were easier to manage. "I believe I may say," wrote Surgeon Arthur Bowes, "there was never a more abandoned set of wretches collected in one place. . . ." However, Lieutenant Clark asserted that by and large the prisoners "have behaved very well and quiet."

Captain Phillip took one hard look at Botany Bay, which Cook and Joseph Banks had praised, and moved into neighboring Port Jackson, through the gap

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Lord Sydney's suggestion to Matra that New South Wales might be "a proper region for the reception of criminals" reflected the persistent and increasing problem brought about by the loss of the American colonies. In mid-1783 a contractor tried without success to induce Virginia and Maryland to take as plantation laborers 150 of the thousand or more convicted felons awaiting transportation. Economic distress and the consequent increasing incidence of crime added to a problem which a fifty percent increase in executions did little to allay. The Government could not afford to await the outcome of deliberations and proposals from jail and penal code reformers such as Howard, Blackstone, Eden and Bentham. Some distant jail had to be found quickly.

As early as 1779, Joseph Banks had told a committee of the House of Commons that Botany Bay would make an ideal site for the reception of convicted felons. Distance and isolation would make escape difficult if not impossible. The natives were few and would be easily cowed. The climate was Mediterranean in comparison with the fever coast of Africa. There were no beasts of prey and sheep and oxen would thrive. There were abundant supplies of wood and water. Seven years passed before Banks's recommendation was adopted. Meanwhile, other influential voices had spoken up in favor of New South Wales rather than Gambia, in West Africa, which Edmund Burke condemned as "the capital seat of plague, pestilence, and famine." When Pitt at last acquiesced, Lord Sydney moved with commendable rapidity in despatching Captain Phillip with eleven ships containing 568 male convicts, 191 female (with 13 children) and four companies of marines, 160 men plus 51 officers and N.C.O.s, 27 with wives.

In due course free settlers arrived but no one among them was inspired to prophesy as John Winthrop had prophesied aboard *Arbella*, bound westward across the Atlantic in the spring of 1630 to found Massachusetts Bay Colony: "Wee shall be as a Citty upon a Hill, the eies of all people are upon us; soe if wee shall deale falsely with our god in this worke wee have undertaken wee shall be made a story and a by-word through the world." However, young James Tuckey, lieutenant aboard the ship which took the first unwilling convict settlers into Port Phillip Bay (the future Melbourne) and Hobart Town in October 1803, was not without dreams for the future.

"I beheld a second Rome," he wrote in his account of the voyage, "rising from a coalition of banditti. I beheld it giving laws to the world, and superlative in arms and in arts, looking down with proud superiority upon the barbarous nations of the northern hemisphere." This was Johnsonian rhetoric rather than serious prophesy but before long colonists and native-born from Sydney Town and Hobart Town were not only competing with Americans in the exploitation of southern seas but thinking of themselves as Australians, with a future more akin to the American future than the commonplace and

Australia and America 1776-1976

subservient role allotted them by the British Government and Colonial Office panjandrums.

Meanwhile, news passed throughout the Pacific, from China to Peru, from Kamchatka to the Falkland Islands, that the British had settled New South Wales. The news was confirmed for Samuel Shaw in Canton when three of the convict transports—*Charlotte*, *Lady Penrhyn* and *Scarborough*—arrived under charter to the East India Company to load tea for England. Shaw did not know that officialdom had decreed that His Majesty's Government intended to prevent by every possible means "every sort of intercourse between . . . Botany Bay or any other place . . . established on the coast of New South Wales . . . and the settlements of our East India Company, as well as the coast of China and the islands situated in that part of the world to which any intercourse has been established by any European nation."

This attempt on the part of the British Government to safeguard the East India Company's monopoly was doomed to failure. As in the American colonies so lately liberated, immediate necessity rapidly swamped long-range policy. Nevertheless, more than four years passed before the first American ship, *Philadelphia*, Captain Patrickson, out of Philadelphia and via the Cape of Good Hope, berthed in Sydney on 1 November 1792, with a cargo that was snatched up by a commodities-hungry settlement. By 1800 British traders, kept away from Sydney by the East India Company monopoly, were protesting that American shippers were monopolizing a market that should rightly belong to British enterprise. By then, the American sealer *Hope* of Rhode Island, Captain Benjamin Page, had landed the first cargo of rum and helped start a process that turned a penal colony into a settlement where military officers, emancipated convicts and one or two enterprising intruders demonstrated the virtues and vices of an unregulated free economy in which the richest were usually the most ruthless exploiters of market opportunities and human weakness.

The myopic gaze of George III and his ministers saw nothing in the sun-dazzled seas of the south except a prison that needed no locks or keys and a possible source of flax and stout-girthed pines to stamp with the broad arrow that meant exclusive use as masts in royal men-of-war. Blinking through salt-rimmed lashes, shrewd eyes that first saw the light in Salem, Marblehead, New Bedford, Rhode Island, Martha's Vineyard and Nantucket, discovered much more than the bare outline of a barren coast. They saw possibilities that King, Lords and Commons, in their corporate capacities, had no eyes to see. There were, however, individuals enough in and out of the East India Company with sufficient nous to see that the two new worlds, that had sprung phoenix-like from the smoldering embers of the old, promised ample warmth and stimulus for those with brains and ability enough to benefit. The past was slowly dying

4 *Wide Open Spaces*

Within Cumberland County, New South Wales, the summer of 1813 was desperately dry. Fires swept the parched herbage and leapt from treetop to treetop in bushland between orchards and grazing paddocks. Farmers and graziers alike faced ruin and looked to the government to save them. Macquarie, who came from the island of Mull and preferred industrious ex-convicts to trading military men or greedy land-owners, decided that the time had come to open up the passage to the west and provide a new field of endeavor for the hard-working. Governor Macquarie, like Matra, Phillip and Bligh before him, had dreams of an Australian Arcady but they were different dreams from those of the colony's Ancient Nobility or, as things turned out, of the authorities "at home."

For Lachlan Macquarie, Australia was a sanctuary in which the outcasts of civilization could begin life anew—under strict Macquarian supervision. Macquarie was at heart a Highland laird and he believed in benevolent autocracy. He had been commissioned ensign in Canada, the year after the Declaration of Independence, and served with the 71st Highland Regiment in New York and Charleston, before returning to Scotland where he found his family struggling with their farm at Oskamull after the hard famine years of 1781-3. After a further seventeen years' active service in India, he had reached Australia as Governor of New South Wales in December 1809.

According to his own account, Macquarie found the colony "barely emerging from an infantile imbecility; the country impenetrable beyond forty miles from Sydney, agriculture languishing, commerce in its early dawn, revenue unknown, famine threatening, and (everything) mouldering to decay." With the help of the talented convict architect Francis Greenway, he transformed Sydney from a few "nasty, dirty-looking houses", a squalid dumping ground for convicts, into a dignified maritime Georgian town where decent men and women could lead decent lives if they had the will to do so. "This country," the Governor wrote, "should be made a happy home to every emancipated convict *who derserves it*. . . ."

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comparable with the efforts being made in the United States during the same decade.

Sturt succeeded in knitting together all the threads of a vast river system draining a territory as great as France and Germany combined. When he reached the junction of the Darling and the Murray, he rowed some way up the broad clear river which on his previous expedition, 300 miles upstream, he had found a desolate salt ooze seeping through drought-stricken wilderness. "An irrisistible conviction impressed me," Sturt wrote, "that we were now sailing on the bosom of that very stream from whose banks I had been twice forced to retire. I directed the Union Jack to be hoisted, and giving way to our satisfaction we all stood up in the boat and gave three distinct cheers. It was an English feeling, an ebullition, an overflow, which I am ready to admit that circumstances and situation will alone excuse."

From then on, so far as New South Wales was concerned, explorers and sheepmen simply had to fill in the gaps. Major Thomas Livingstone Mitchell, the colony's Surveyor-General, set out to prove Sturt wrong. Instead, he confirmed the existence of the river-system Sturt had disclosed. He discovered that the succession of salt pools the Darling at first appeared to be, became after a good season, a free-flowing river of sweet water which joined the Murray, as Sturt had claimed. The Darling River Aboriginals proved hostile. "Implacably hostile and shamelessly dishonest" Mitchell called them. Several were killed or wounded in an affray. On his third and most important expedition Mitchell again had trouble with Aboriginals. His party killed seven in an affray near the Darling. On his return journey, south of the Murray, he not so much discovered as revealed the Western Districts of what is now Victoria, calling the area "Australia Felix", so great was the contrast with the watershed of the Darling.

"A land so inviting and still without inhabitants!" he exclaimed in *Three Expeditions into the interior of Eastern Australia*. "As I stood, the first European intruder on the sublime solitude of these verdant plains, as yet untouched by flocks and herds, I felt conscious of being the harbinger of mighty changes, and that our steps would soon be followed by the men and animals for which it seemed to have been prepared . . . Here was an almost boundless extent of the richest surface in a latitude corresponding to that of China, yet still uncultivated and unoccupied by man. A great reserve, provided by nature for the extension of his race, where economy, art, and industry might suffice to people it with a peaceful, happy, and contented population."

From the top of a high mountain, on his way home, Mitchell saw, in the heat-haze of an Australian summer, what he fancied to be a mirage, "white objects which might have been tents." It was no mirage. The "white objects" were indeed tents, the encampment of John Batman from Van Diemen's Land

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TRANSCRIPT OF PRIME MINISTER FRASER'S AND VICE-PRESIDENT BUSH'S REMARKS FOLLOWING THEIR MEETING TOGETHER AT PARLIAMENT HOUSE IN CANBERRA, AUSTRALIA, APRIL 30, 1982.

PRIME MINISTER FRASER: LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, THIS ISN'T A FORMAL OR A FULL SCALE PRESS CONFERENCE BECAUSE I THINK THE VICE PRESIDENT IS GOING TO BE IN YOUR TENDER CARE OVER LUNCH TIME, AND YOU'LL BE ABLE TO LISTEN TO HIM AND ASK HIM QUESTIONS. BUT I DO WANT TO SAY PUBLICLY HOW MUCH WE WELCOME THE OPPORTUNITY FOR DISCUSSIONS WITH VICE PRESIDENT BUSH. WE WELCOME ALSO THE EMPHASIS THAT THE PRESIDENT HAS PLACED ON CONSULTATIONS, NOT ONLY WITH AUSTRALIA, BUT WITH COUNTRIES IN THE WESTERN PACIFIC. THE VICE PRESIDENT'S VISIT HAS TAKEN IN JAPAN, KOREA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND, AND IS GOING BACK THROUGH CHINA. AT A TIME WHEN THERE IS SO MUCH INTEREST AND ATTENTION BEING FOCUSED ON THE WESTERN ALLIANCE AND EUROPEAN AFFAIRS, IT'S CERTAINLY GOOD TO KNOW THAT DISCUSSIONS WITH THE PACIFIC ARE GIVEN A PROPER PLACE. WE'VE HAD VERY USEFUL DISCUSSIONS THIS MORNING. THERE IS NO NEED TO SAY THAT THEY HAVE BEEN MORE THAN FRIENDLY DISCUSSIONS, FOR I THINK THAT WOULD BE EXPECTED. THERE ARE A GREAT MANY ISSUES IN WHICH THERE IS A REAL MEASURE OF AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND AUSTRALIA. WE DISCUSSED THE MATTERS THAT HAVE ARISEN DURING THE VICE PRESIDENT'S VISIT, THE PROBLEMS OF THE WESTERN ALLIANCE, THE PROSPECTS FOR THE UNITED STATES' ECONOMY, AND THE AUSTRALIAN ECONOMY. OBVIOUSLY WE ALSO DISCUSSED THE FALKLAND ISLANDS AND THE PROBLEMS THERE. I JUST WANTED TO SAY PUBLICLY HOW MUCH WE WELCOME YOU AND MRS. BUSH AND YOUR PARTY HERE TO BE AMONGST US. PERHAPS YOU'D LIKE TO SAY SOMETHING.

VICE PRESIDENT: I WOULD LIKE TO RESPOND, MR. PRIME MINISTER, TO THANK YOU AND MEMBERS OF YOUR CABINET. WE HAD A LONG FRUITFUL MEETING/DISCUSSIONS, FRANK, AND IN OUR VIEW, RELAXED. I SPEAK HERE WITH CONFIDENCE FOR THE

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TO: USIS Sydney—

FROM: USIS Canberra

DATE: 10/28

SUBJECT: URGENT **

REF:

Please pass to Lew Luchs today - he is expecting it.

NUMBER OF PAGES INCLUDING COVER SHEET (12)

MEMORANDUM

October 21, 1991

TO: USIA Washington, D.C. - David Hitchcock, Director, EA

FROM: USIS Canberra - Lewis R. Luchs, CPAO

SUBJECT: U.S. - Australia Historical References

Attached are brief descriptions of U.S. - Australian links during the past 200 years. The order is, roughly, chronological.

The final page lists Australians who have achieved prominence in the U.S.

Another copy of this fax document will be sent to you via APO today.

AUSTRALIA - U.S. HISTORICAL LINKS

1700-1800

When Captain Cook's ship the "Endeavour" sailed from Plymouth, England in 1768, two Americans were on board: Second Lieutenant John Gore and Midshipman Mario Matra. This was the voyage during which Cook discovered Australia. As loyal officers in His Brittanic Majesty's Royal Navy, Gore and Matra wanted nothing to do with the "seditious republicanism" taking place in America. To overcome a crew shortage, another American, a young sailor, was press ganged into joining the voyage.

The first U.S. ship to enter an Australian port was the "Philadelphia." a trader en route to Canton via the Cape of Good Hope. The "Philadelphia" arrived in Sydney in 1792. Subsequently, American trading ships, usually bound for China, appeared in Port Jackson for supplies. Ships with spirits and provisions for sale sometimes traded with the colony. This was against regulations but the colony periodically suffered from near starvation due to delays in the arrival of the British ships. During the first 20 years of settlement in the colony of New South Wales, foreign trade was confined almost entirely to the United States. Before 1800 as many as 16 American ships entered Sydney Harbor. American contact with Australia was not limited to the eastern seaboard. In Western Australia, in 1792, two American whalers from Nantucket landed in Shark Bay.

1800-1900

From 1800 to 1811, during the years preceding the outbreak of the second war between England and America, at least 42 ships came to Australia under United States colors. The increase in American activities in Australian waters just after 1800 was due mainly to the discovery of seals in Bass Strait. It has been said that Governor Philip Gidley King and the merchant community of Sydney became disturbed at the potential effect of American operations on trade. Disputes between American and local sealers arose, and finally the Governor, concerned at the assistance given to escaped convicts by the U.S. sailors, imposed regulations by which the anchorage of foreign ships in Port Jackson was restricted to one area, Neutral Bay, to prevent illegal trading and the "seizure of convicts". In 1804 America sealers were barred from Australian coastal waters; in any case, large areas of the sealing grounds had almost been fished out.

Trade with the U.S. became less profitable and ceased with the outbreak of the war of 1812. Transactions later resumed and by 1833 several American merchants had appointed agents in Australia. Meanwhile, whaling operations continued to grow. The peak years were between 1830 and 1850 when the whalers worked the waters around New Zealand, South Australia and Western Australia. Port facilities were often greatly improved in order to accommodate these ships. By 1841, 25 American whaling ships were operating out of Albany in Western Australia.

Whaling and sealing were much more than picturesque episodes in American-Australian relations. An Australian historian, Thomas Dunbabin, reminds us that in every Australian state except NSW and Queensland, whalers and sealers played an important part as the pioneers and forerunners of settlement. At a time when no one had penetrated more than fifty miles inland, whalers, sealers and sandalwood traders had explored and exploited the vast recesses of the Southern Ocean and provided the first important articles of Australian export.

In May 1836, President Jackson appointed J.H. Williams as the first American Consul in Australia. Mr. Williams arrived from Boston on 10 January 1837. The "Colonist", a newspaper of the day, said:

"We welcome his arrival with unfeigned goodwill, regarding it as a pledge of increasing intimacy between the two countries, from which mutual advantages may be expected to flow. The spirit of commercial enterprise was never perhaps, more energetic, adventurous, and persevering, in any nation, than it is now in the United States of America. It is the presiding genius of all their maritime towns, shaping their plans, animating their exertions , moulding their laws, polishing their manners, expanding their intellect, and raising then to municipal wealth and national eminence. Scarcely is there a sea which their ships do not plough, or a port in which they do not ride..."

In December 1839, Sydneysiders had their first visit from the U.S. Navy - a peaceful one. Ships of the U.S. Surveying and Exploring Expedition under command of Commodore Charles Wilkes berthed in Port Jackson (Sydney Harbour) to refit and enjoy Christmas. His civilian scientists on board went to many places while in Australia. They made a significant contribution to the scientific study of Australian geology, anthropology and zoology.

When gold was discovered in California in 1848, the ports of eastern Australia were well placed to exploit the California market. In early 1849 ships began leaving Australia for California. Those who had shipped goods to California in January had little accurate information about the San Francisco market, and sent mostly the obvious necessities of food and clothing; flour, stores, soft goods, blankets and clothing formed the bulk of the shipments.

Several merchants also left on those first ships to establish branches of Sydney firms in San Francisco. In August one of the first Sydney vessels to leave for California returned. The news, though not uniformly good, was definitely encouraging. Demand for shipping space increased and the shipments included other items such as building materials and coal. Sydney, Hobart, Launceston, Newcastle, Melbourne and Adelaide were all involved in California trade over the years 1849-1851. Emigrants went from all these ports. Australian exports to California during the years 1849-1851 were valued at almost 350,000, of which 185,000 was from NSW. Many people came back after 1851, but many stayed and settled in California or elsewhere in the U.S. In 1853, an American took the seeds of fourteen species of eucalypt (commonly known as "gum trees") back to California. Before the end of the century there were well-established eucalyptus plantations in California, Arizona, New Mexico and Florida.

Gold was discovered in Australia in 1851, thereby checking emigration to the U.S. By the end of 1851 Californians were arriving in Sydney and Melbourne by the hundreds. Before 1850, American migration to Australia had been insignificant, but in the years 1851-1856 more than 18,000 persons arrived in Sydney and Mebourne from America. All were labeled Californians and were suspect because Australian concepts of "Yankee democracy" were as misconceived as American concepts of Australian crime. In California, Americans had tended to regard all Australians as ex-convicts. In Victoria, Australians regarded Americans as pistol-touting advocates of lynch law and mobocracy.

On 10 August 1852, the British Consul in Philadelphia had written a confidential despatch to the Foreign Secretary quoting American press reports to the effect that the growing American exodus to Australia would strengthen republicanism in Australia.

The role of foreigners in that important event in Australian history, the Eureka Stockade, has been the subject of debate from the eve of the rebellion right up to the present. The Eureka Stockade was an armed clash between gold diggers and the Victorian military and police forces. The miners had a number of grievances: they were not enfranchised; they were not represented in the Legislative Council; and land for settlement was not readily available to them. The chief grievance, however, was the licensing system whereby miners paid 30 shillings per month for the right to dig for gold. The miners were overcome in the clash with a number being killed. A Commission of Inquiry later abolished the license fee, established an export duty on gold, and recommended that miners be issued with a document costing 1 pound per annum, constituting the miner's title deed to his claim.

Although historians claim that it is difficult to truly unravel the complete role of the Americans at Eureka, some points should be noted.

Of the American community resident in Victoria in 1854, almost 35% were living in Melbourne and Geelong, mostly engaged in the import trade. The American merchants in Melbourne were distinguished for their patriotism, but their commercial interests were such that they were unlikely supporters of any minority republican movement. The U.S. Consuls throughout the 1850s belonged to this merchant group and represented their interests. From the point of view of the Consul and the merchant community, any involvement of American citizens in the goldfields unrest was undesirable since it might prejudice diplomatic relations and, therefore, commercial relations. However, it appears that some Americans on the goldfields were engaged in a movement to establish an Australian republic. American miners at Ballarat formed a guerilla corps, the California Rangers, which was to participate if fighting commenced. News of a gold strike in Peru reduced their numbers sharply, but those remaining formed the California Rangers' Revolver Brigade. It was present at the Eureka fighting, but little is known of the part that it played.

Following the great growth of exports to the California goldfields, the discovery of gold in NSW and Victoria caused Australia to become an importer and the value of Australian exports fell sharply during 1850-1851. Several American companies established branches in Melbourne and Sydney. The vigorous, progressive methods of American firms caused concern in British circles. American hardware was better than that sent out by the English merchants, and American stoves, carriages and sewing machines proved popular with the Australian public.

In 1853, George Train, a future independent candidate for the presidency of the United States, then a brash young man of 24 and a member of a prominent Boston shipping company, arrived in Australia. Boston was already the center of an important export trade to California, Australia and South America. Train wasted no time in establishing lively, profitable businesses in Victoria. As well as importing items such as axes, hoes, canned goods, kerosene and buggies, Train also owned a fire company, with two Boston-made engines, and a commercial exchange. Train also promoted the Cobb and Co. coaches. Freeman Cobb arrived from Boston in 1853 with coaches adapted for Australian conditions. Train claimed that he loaned Cobb the money to start Cobb and Co., the company that dominated outback Australian road travel for the next fifty years. Cobb and Co. began business in 1854. The original operators were all young Americans who had learned the trade working with one or other of the two leading American express or carrying companies, Wells Fargo and the Adams Express Comany.

An American trained-engineer, S.W. McGowan, built the first electro-magnetic telegraph line in Australia from Port Phillip Heads and Geelong to Melbourne. Also in Melbourne, Americans were active in agitating for better roads and in providing better carriages to drive on them. In later years, Americans played a leading role in the introduction of omnibuses, cable trams, and in modernizing Victorian, NSW and South Australian railways.

In 1853 Victoria imported goods to the value of 1,669,000 from the U.S., 10.4% of its total imports. In the same year, NSW imported goods to the value of 270,000 from the U.S., 4.4% of its total imports. Over half the imports to both states came from the United Kingdom. But throughout the gold rush decade, from 1853-1861, America held firm to its second place in the Australian market.

When the American Civil War interrupted the regular arrival of supplies, American businessmen played an important role in stimulating the growth of Australian tobacco, fruit-growing and mining industries. Trade in flour and provisions ceased in the 1860s and the timber traffic declined; oil and machinery became the principal items of commerce.

American precedent was widely used in the early arguments about tariff protection to infant industries. Local protectionists deduced from the parallel development of tariffs and industry in the United States the conclusion that the two had a direct causative connection, and argued that the easiest way to industrialize Victoria was to introduce a high protective tariff against imported manufactures. Others were able to point out the growing dissatisfaction of American manufacturers with their own tariff and their increasing demand for a reduction in import duties, as a proof of the need for free trade.

In January 1865, the armed Confederate cruiser "Shenandoah" arrived in Victoria. This event engendered considerable excitement in the colony. American Civil war exploits were well known in Australia, as Sydney and Melbourne newspapers reported them in full. The captain of the "Shenandoah", Lt. Commander James Waddell, was granted permission to purchase coal and provisions, and to have repairs carried out on a damaged propeller-shaft bearing. The ship was also sorely in need of crew.

Melbourne provided few sailors, but the people of the city took the crew of the "Shenandoah" to their hearts. They were lavishly entertained; some officers were made members of the exclusive Melbourne Club. Meanwhile the United States Consul unsuccessfully requested the Admiralty Court to order the ship to leave port and to release subjects allegedly held in the crews' quarters. Waddell remained firm. He refused to allow police to board and search his vessel. A police cordon around the ship prevented Australian labor from helping move the "Shenandoah," but it also prevented pro-Yankees in Melbourne from blowing up the vessel.

By mid-February 1865, the ship had taken on provisions and had been repaired. She steamed out of Port Phillip and in the next eight months, captured 38 Yankee ships, took 1000 prisoners and caused damage amounting to US$6,500,000.

Cultural links between Australia and the U.S. persisted throughout the the 19th century. A young American couple, J.C. Williamson and his wife, Maggie Moore, came to Australia in the 1870s. In the 1880s they joined with two Englishmen and set about bringing many famous European and American acts and stars to Australia.

Henry Adams in 1891 and Mark Twain in 1895 mistook Australia's cordial easy-going ways and open-minded receptiveness to technology for Americanization. "The Australians did not seem to me to differ noticeably from Americans, either in dress, carriage, ways, pronunciations, inflections, or general appearance", reported Mark Twain. "There were fleeting and subtle suggestions of their English origin, but these were not pronounced enough, as a rule, to catch one's attention".

Upon entering Sydney Harbor via ship, Twain was asked by a local citizen what he thought of it. "I said it was beautiful - superbly beautiful. Then by a natural impulse I gave God the praise. The citizen did not seem altogether satisfied. He said:

'It is beautiful, of course it's beautiful - the harbor; but that isn't all of it; it's only half of it; Sydney's the other half, and it takes both of them together to ring the supremacy-bell. God made the Harbor, and that's all right; but Satan made Sydney.'"

Remarking upon the climate, Twain said: "A person ought to see Sydney in the summer time if he wanted to know what warm weather is; and he ought to go north ten or fifteen hundred miles if he wanted to know what hot weather is. They said that away up there toward the equator the hens laid fried eggs. Sydney is the place to go to get information about other people's climates."

In discussing New South Wales, Twain said: "It is a country that is rich in mines, wool ranches, trams, railways, steamship lines, schools, newspapers, botanical gardens, art galleries, libraries, museums, hospitals, learned societies; it is the hospitable home of every species of culture and of every species of material enterprise, and there is a church at every man's door, and a race-track over the way."

Another link between Australia and the United States during the 19th century: from 1897 to 1898, Herbert Hoover, later to become the 31st President of the United States, worked in Western Australia as a young mining engineer on some of the goldfield's biggest mines, including the Sons of Gwalia.

1900-PRESENT

As the 20th century began, America began to have greater impact on everyday Australian life.

It began with the growing import of American farm and mining machinery, films, household gadgets, and motor cars. By 1912 Ford and General Motors were exporting wholly assembled cars into Australia. In 1917 both Ford and GM began using an increasing proportion of Australian manufactured body parts. In 1925 the Ford Motor Company of Australia Pty Ltd began assembling Model T Fords at Geelong, Vic. In 1926, GM established a sales subsidiary, General Motors Australia Pty Ltd.

In 1908 came the monumental success of a full dress visit from the American fleet that involuntarily left several hundred new Australian immigrants behind. When Japan defeated Russia in the Russo-Japanese War of 1904-1905, Australian statesmen and newspapers openly condemned Britain's alliance with Japan and made it clear that American assurances of protection would not be unwelcome. The Prime Minister, Sir Edmund Barton, in January 1901, visiting the mail-ship "Sierra", said that "like the Americans, Australians naturally thought first of their own, but next to them they thought of their kinship to America." Alfread Deakin, in 1905, said that "Next to our own nation we place our kindred in America."

In this context, one can appreciate the enthusiasm with which the Australian Government, press and people welcomed the visit of Rear-Admiral Charles S. Sperry, U.S.N., with 16 American battleships - the Great White Fleet - in August and September of 1908.

Pitt Street was renamed American Avenue for the week. A huge papier mache "Mayflower" hid the facade of Customs House and a replica of the Statue of Liberty rose to a height of five stories in front of the "Daily Telegraph" building. According to the "Telegraph", one hundred thousand people crowded the shores and headlands of Sydney Harbor to see the Great White Fleet arrive. The flotilla, led by Admiral Sperry's flagship, the "U.S.S. Connecticut," represented the biggest and best in naval architecture and gunnery at the time.

The invitation sent to Roosevelt's Great White Fleet to include Australia on its round-the-world voyage caused some tension between Australia and Great Britain. Atlee Hunt, permanent head of the Department of External Affairs, denied in 1910 that the invitation to the American fleet was a sort of international insurance policy against future trouble in the Pacific. Some historians, however, argue that the aim of the invitation was at least partly to provoke a similar demonstration of British naval strength in the Pacific. Further overtures to the U.S. in the form of an invitation to Theodore Roosevelt to visit Australia on his proposed world tour in 1909, after the end of his presidential term, provoked annoyance within the British Colonial Office.

On the whole, however, friendly relations with the U.S. were seen as a supplement to, not a substitute for, British protection.

In 1912, Walter Burley Griffin, pupil of Frank Lloyd Wright, won an international competition for the design of a new federal capital, Canberra.

Griffin's original design grouped the city's functions into five separate centers carefully located according to a "single system of coordinate axes." This design was dismissed as too extravagant by an economy-minded government, and was replaced briefly by a different plan, which was later discarded. After much controversy Griffin was appointed Federal Capital Director of Design and Construction to supervise the building of his altered design. His contract was renewed at intervals up to the end of 1920, when, after disagreements with the Government, his role was taken over by the Federal Capital Advisory Committee, on which he refused to serve.

Griffin's private practice in Melbourne produced plans for the towns of Griffith and Leeton in New South Wales, and other community planning projects in Australia and North America. He is also noted for his plans for the development of Castlecrag in Sydney, a residential community designed to preserve the natural environment of a bushland promontory in Sydney Harbor.

Invited to design the library at the University of Lucknow, Griffin went to India and died there in 1937.

In 1913, a flamboyant Canadian-born, American-educated Minister for Home Affairs, King O'Malley, took part with the Governor General, Lord Denman, and a Labor Prime Minister, Andrew Fisher, in the official inauguration of the new capital.

In September 1918, Australian and American troops fought alongside each other in the main attack on the Hindenburg Line which ended World War I, a battle experience to be shared again in WWII, Korea and Vietnam.

Businessman, mariners, airmen, entertainers, athletes and technicians continued to build links across the Pacific. Charles Kingsford-Smith and Charles Phillippe Ulm, both Australians, together with Americans Harold W. Lyon and James Warner, flew the Pacific from the U.S. to Australia for the first time in the plane "Southern Cross", a second-hand Fokker bought from money borrowed from Hubert Wilkins, the Australian-American explorer.

Australian-American links became even more strongly forged during World War II. More than one million America servicemen came through Australia during the war years. Some 12,000-15,000 Australian brides (one of them was Mrs. Caspar Weinberger) of U.S. servicemen went to the U.S. and about 1000 American World War II veterans returned to Australia. In Western Australia, Allied submarines operated out of the ports of Albany and Fremantle. Over 30 submarines operated out of Albany in 1942 alone. U.S. Navy Catalina Flying Boats were based in Perth. Probably the largest defense presence was in Queensland, where large units of the U.S. Army, Navy and Air Force were stationed, including 100,000 troops in Townsville.

In April 1942, General Douglas Macarthur arrived in Australia from the Philippines to command all Allied operations in the South-West Pacific area. In early May, 1942 the Battle of the Coral Sea was fought only 1200 kilometers off the North Queensland coast. This battle with the Japanese was fought by aircraft from opposing carriers and by Australian and American aircraft based in north Queensland. The Coral Sea battle saved Port Moresby, reduced the intensity of Japanese attacks on North Queensland, and checked the rapid series of Japanese successes in the Pacific following the attack on Pearl Harbor.

In 1950, Australian and American troops again fought side by side in support of South Korea and on July 12, 1951, the ANZUS pact was signed. In the 1960s, Australian troops were heavily engaged alongside Americans in the Vietnam War.

In 1969, Australia's radio telescope at Parkes was used in conjunction with another 210 foot antenna in the U.S. to carry the historic television pictures of the first manned landing on the moon. The picture everybody remembers - Neil Armstrong's leg searching for the surface of the moon - was first seen in the briefing room of the Honeysuckle Creek tracking station near Canberra. As a compliment to Australia, NASA in 1971 named Apollo 15 "Endeavour" after Captain James Cook's "Endeavour".

Other cultural links: the Fulbright Scholarships Exchange Scheme, which provided for the exchange of scholars and students between the U.S. and certain other countries, was established by an act of Congress sponsored by Senator J.W. Fulbright in 1946. The section of the agreement relating to Australia was signed in Canberra on November 26, 1949. It involved the exchange of students on the financial basis of a debt of $5 million owed to the U.S. by Australia as a result of wartime lend-lease and surplus property settlements. The first Australians to be awarded scholarships under the scheme went to the U.S. in 1950 and the first Americans came to Australia in 1951. In 1953/54, 115 exchanges took place. In 1991, there will be 59 exchanges.

The American Chamber of Commerce was established in Sydney in 1961 with sixty members. The Chamber was originally established to represent the American business community in Australia on questions of commerce, finance, industry, trade. In 1991, it has 1,167 members.

Australians who have significant contributions to American society and culture:

Film

- Errol Flynn - Tasmanian actor who appeared in "Mutiny on the Bounty", "Captain Blood" and other swashbuckling Hollywood roles in the 1930s and 1940s.
- Mel Gibson - actor in "Mad Max", "Lethal Weapon", "Hamlet"
- Paul Hogan - one of the writers of the screenplay and main actor in the film "Crocodile Dundee"
- Dean Semler - cinematographer on "Dances With Wolves"

Sport

- Wayne Grady - golfer who won U.S. PGA championship in 1990
- Greg Norman - golfer - top money winner for 1990 on PGA tour
- John Newcombe - U.S. Tennis Open singles winner
- Ken Rosewall - U.S. Tennis Open singles winner
- Rod Laver - U.S. Tennis Open singles winner
- Margaret Court - U.S. Tennis Open singles winner
- Murray Rose - swimmer
- Dawn Fraser - swimmer
- John Landy - runner
- Herb Elliott - runner
- Harry Hopman - tennis player

Music

- Olivia Newton John - singer and actress
- Dame Joan Sutherland - opera singer
- Men At Work - rock group
- Bee Gees - pop group

Writing

- Germaine Greer - feminist and author of "The Female Eunuch"
- Colleen McCullough - author of "The Thornbirds"
- Patrick White - author and Nobel prizewinner

Art

- Sir Sidney Nolan - artist
- Robert Hughes - art critic for "Time" magazine
- William Dobell - artist
- Russell Drysdale - artist

Other Prominent People

- Rupert Murdoch - media proprietor.
- Paul Scully Power - astronaut with NASA
- Jim Wolfensohn - Australian who is prominent in U.S. financial circles
- Patrick Oliphant - cartoonist with the Washington Post

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SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS:

EXTRACTED FROM: Paul Fatout, *Mark Twain Speaking* (University of Iowa Press: Iowa City, 1976)

"You Australians seem to deserve the title of 'the cordial nation.' I have seen so much of your kindness, and have been so moved by it, and so charmed with it, that in thinking things over—I sit and think sometimes, and try to make out the characteristics of this nation— . . . it seems to me that you should be branded and trademarked as 'the cordial nation'—certainly, when you meet me."

". . . let us chaff and jaw and criticize one another as we please, when all is said and done, the Americans, and the English, and their great outflow in Canada and Australia are all one. You have not stayed at home all your lives, and you know that sentiment which I have felt so many times. I have been around a good deal here and there in the world, and there is one thing that I have always noticed, and which you must have noticed under similar circumstances. Let one of us get far away from his own country—be it Australia, or England, or America, or Canada—and let him see either the English flag or the American flag, and I defy him not to be stirred by it. Oh yes! blood is thicker than water, and we are all related. If we do jaw and bawl at each other now and again, that is no matter at all. We do belong together, and we are parts of a great whole—the greatest whole this world has ever seen—a whole that, some day, will spread over this world, and, I hope, annihilate and abolish all other communities. It will be 'the survival of the fittest.' The English is the greatest race that ever was, and will prove itself so before it gets done—and I would like to be there to see it."

(p. 293, from a dinner speech to the Yorick Club, Melbourne, 3 October 1895)

"What satisfaction it is to find ourselves in this restful South Australia, and where apparently it is always a holiday—and where, when you have no holiday and nothing else to do, it is always a horse race. It has become a blessed land, it seems to me. And then you have a spirit of independence here which cannot be overpraised. You place your holidays, not in accordance with the day, but to suit your own comfort and convenience. I passed through Australia when you were celebrating the Prince of Wales' birthday upon the 8th, upon the 10th, or upon the 11th—skipped the 9th altogether. I suppose there was a horse race."

(p. 306, from a speech at a Commemoration Luncheon, Glenelg, 30 December 1895)

From Albert Bigelow Paine, *Mark Twain: A Biography*, 3 vols. (New York: Harper and Brothers, 1915):

[At Melbourne]

"The doctor says I am on the verge of being a sick man. Well, that may be true enough while I am lying abed all day trying to persuade his cantankerous, rebellious medicines to agree with each other; but when I come out at night and get a welcome like this I feel as young and healthy as anybody, and as to being on the verge of being a sick man I don't take any stock in that. I have been on the verge of being an angel all my life, but it's never happened yet." (2:1010)

EXTRACTED FROM: Miriam Jones Shillingsburg, *At Home Abroad: Mark Twain in Australasia* (University Press of Mississippi: Jackson and London, 1988).

To the same welcoming ovation, Twain responded that he "knew he was a long way from home—that, of course, he knew—but ever since his arrival in Sydney he had been so kindly treated that he had never felt so" (*Sydney Daily Telegraph*, 25 Sept 1895, p. 6) (Shillingsburg, 46-47).

Twain responded [to the cheers at Horsham] "with much feeling" that he "thought he had been coming to a nation of strangers, but found himself among a nation of comrades." . . . (*Stawell News and . . . Chronicle*, 19 October 1895, p. 2) (Shillingsburg, 96).

[At Ballarat] The reporters said that Twain spoke of Australians "almost affectionately," calling them "a warm-hearted, genial, sympathetic, and appreciative people." They are "purely Australians—not English, not American, but more American than English." He praised their frankness, energy, manners, and customs, and said their country was "a place in which he would like to live" (*Star* [Ballarat], 21 October 1895, p. 8) (Shillingsburg, 102-3).

He had not seen any of Ballarat's mines because "I've been down on the blankets pretty well ever since I arrived, and have done little else—outside lecturing—but study wall-papers. Every kind of wall-paper you possess in Australia has come under my purview, and if I fail as a lecturer, I shall write a book on Australian wall-papers" (*Courier* [Ballarat], 21 October 1895, p. 4 (Shillingsburg, 103).

"I am technically 'boss' of the family which I am carrying along—(laughter)—but I am grateful to know that it is only technically—that the real authority rests on the other side of the house. (Hear Hear.) It is placed there by a beneficent Providence, who foresaw before I was born, or, if he did not, he has found it out since—(laughter) —that I am not in any way qualified to travel alone." [*Age* (Melbourne), 28 October 1895, p. 7] (Shillingsburg, 117).

Mark Twain congratulated the South Australians on their perfect climate, "where you have beautiful spring weather in midwinter [December], and where snow is unknown . . . . where it is always holiday . . . [and], when you have no holiday, or nothing else to do, it is always a horserace." He claimed to have passed through Australia "when they celebrated the Prince of Wales's Birthday. They celebrated it on the 8th, the 10th, and the 11th, and skipped the 9th altogether. (Laughter.) I suppose there was a horserace on the 9th. (Loud laughter.)" (*Advertiser* [Adelaide], 31 December 1895, p. 6)"

on the 9th. (Loud laughter.) [illegible] (Shillingsburg, 195).

"Australasia is the modern heaven—it is bossed absolutely by the workingman" (MTP, p. 18) (Shillingsburg, 196).

He told Melbournians that in the United States horses were so fast and storms so heavy that he "knew of one being chased by a storm for 18 miles. 'That horse . . . never got a drop of rain and yet the dog behind the cart was swimming all the way' " (*Evening News* [Melbourne], 1 October 1895, p. 1). Twain claimed that Australians told him that in Queensland it is so hot "the hens lay fried eggs," and in New Zealand he learned that the great moa "was still in existence when the railway was introduced . . . and carrying the mails . . . . The company exterminated the moa to get the mails" (*More Tramps Abroad*, pp. 68, 60) (Shillingsburg, 202).

To Percy F. Sinnett
24 July 1881 · Hartford, Conn.
(MS: Christie's Auction House, 1991)

Hartford July 24/81.

Dear Sir—

Your most kind letter arrived to-day, for which I owe you many thanks. But you will see by the enclosed that Mrs. Darwent & your father, & many other citizens of your distant region have been imposed upon by some graceless adventurer. I have never been in your part of the world, nor further westward from here than the Sandwich Islands. Twice before this, mention has been made of this man in letters written to me by Australians; consequently it has seemed to me worth while to at least publish the simple fact that he is not *me*, since if I remain silent & he chance to do somebody a wrong, my silence makes me an accessory to his misdeed. So I thought I would ask you to do me the great kindness to publish the short card which I enclose, & append to it some remarks of your own attesting to its genuineness. If you consent, I shall remain your grateful debtor. I also enclose to you the letter received by my wife to-day from our friend Mr. Cholmondeley, of Condover Hall, near Shrewsbury, in England (which please destroy after you read it, as it is private.) As he does not say whence or how he got the news of my death, I have jumped to the conclusion that I have died (by proxy) somewhere in your region, & that my proxy is the same person who imposed upon your father & others. I shall write Mr. Cholmondeley that I am not dead yet, & shall hope it may reach Sydney before he leaves. What a pity he didn't come across my double in the flesh! But that is a sort of accident which an impostor seems never to encounter. Many a time men have lectured under my name in various States of this Union, (sometimes in cities where I was personally known to a dozen people,) but not one of them has ever had the ill luck to be detected.

Thanking you once more for your kind expressions, I am

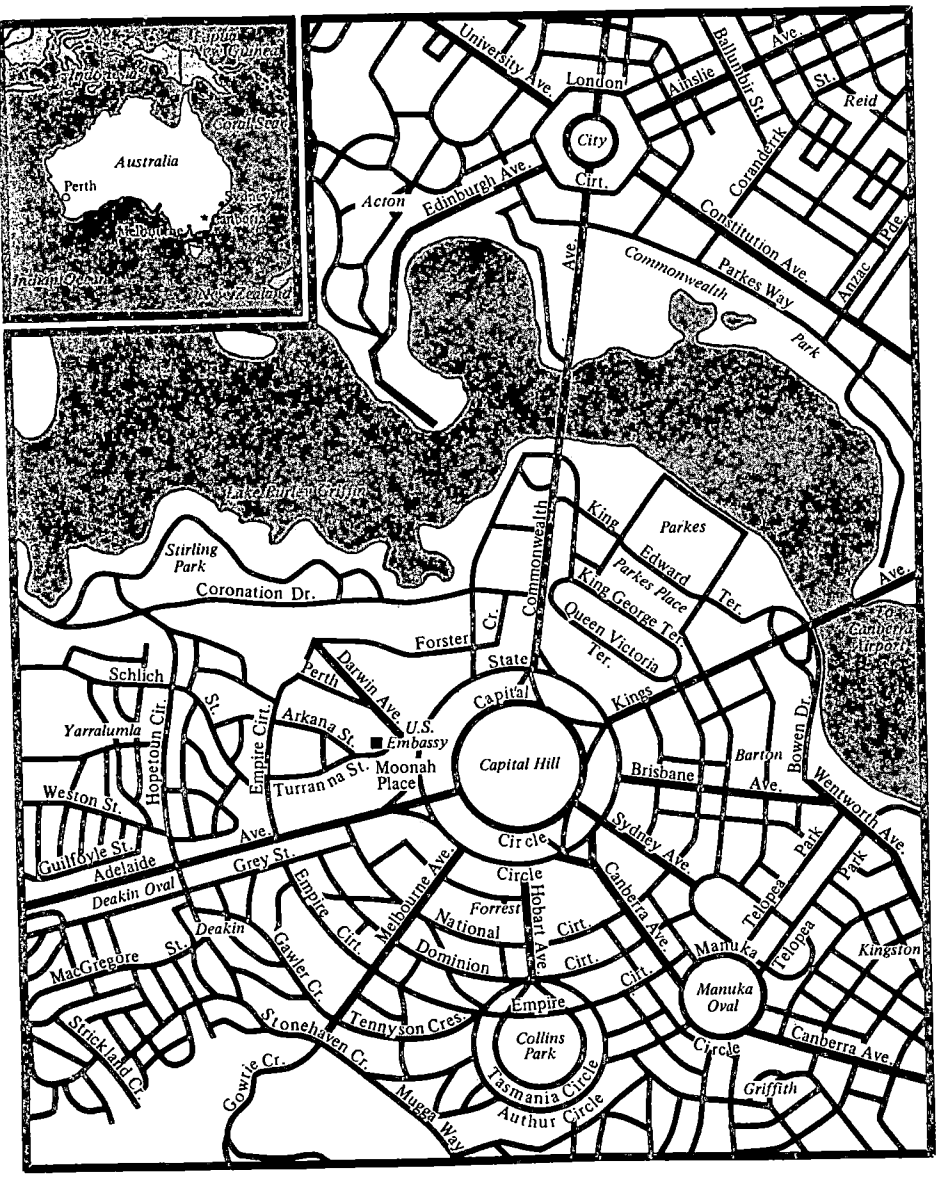
Truly Yours
S. L. Clemens
("Mark Twain.")

[enclosure]

[enclosure:]

A WORD OF EXPLANATION.

During the present year I have received letters from three gentlemen in Australia who had in past times known people who had known me "in Australia." But I have never been in any part of Australia in my life. By these letters it appears that the persons who knew me there knew me intimately—not for a day, but for weeks, and even months. And apparently I was not confined to one place, but was scattered all around over the country. Also, apparently, I was very respectable; at least I suppose so, from the character of



CANBERRA, AUSTRALIA

Australia

Major Cities: Canberra, Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane, Perth, Adelaide, Hobart

AUSTRALIA, the land "Down Under," is an island continent about the size of the United States mainland. Geologically, it is one of the oldest continents; in civilization, the most recent. Its 16 million people enjoy a high standard of living in a country which is still in the process of developing its great natural resources.

Australia holds considerable interest and appeal for Americans: its culture, similar to that of the United States; its unique geology, flora, and fauna; its distinctive literature and history; and the striking contrast between the highly civilized foreground of the coastal cities and the outback of the bush. Its climate varies from tropical to temperate, and the contrasts in its landscape are from rolling plain to alpine height.

Australia and the U.S. share common goals and similar approaches to most major foreign policy questions. Their frequent exchanges of views on world affairs in general, and the Asian-Pacific area in particular, are characterized by a high degree of mutual confidence and understanding.

Major Cities

The national capital, **CANBERRA** (an aboriginal word meaning "meeting place"), is in the Australian Capital Territory (ACT) in the southern tablelands of New South Wales. It is 580 meters (1,900 feet) above sea level, with much of the surrounding mountainous terrain above 900 meters (3,000 feet). Built to be the seat of the federal government, Canberra is one of the most carefully planned and rapidly growing cities in Australia; its current metropolitan population is about 266,000. It is often called the "garden city" because of the millions of trees and shrubs which enhance the parks and thoroughfares of the entire area.

Increasingly, Canberra is becoming the nation's political, administrative, commercial, educational, and scientific hub. Represented in the city are 54 embassies, 11 high commissions (which rank with embassies), and an Apostolic Pronuncio for the Holy See. The city is also a growing tourist center. Its lake, national buildings, parks, and wide avenues attract more than 500,000 visitors a year. In the heart of the city is man-

made Lake Burley Griffin; always an integral part of the city's master plan, it was completed in 1964 and named for the Chicago architect who created Canberra's design. Planned community shopping centers are in each suburb. Modern new buildings typify the fast growth of the capital.

Wheat and dairy products are produced in the ACT; the surrounding tree-studded upland country is used, for the most part, for sheep grazing. To the south are the Snowy Mountains Hydroelectric Development and Mount Kosciuszko (about 2,370 meters), the highest point in Australia. The highlands are timbered mainly with native eucalyptus and Monterey pines planted by the Forestry Commission. The Molonglo River flows through Canberra, but much of the city's water supply comes from the Cotter River Dam, about 19 kilometers (12 miles) away.

Canberra's climate is sunny year round, with only short periods of rain or overcast skies. Summers are warm, with temperatures occasionally above 37°C (98°F); winters are cold, with early mornings often below freezing but warming up during the day. It almost never snows here. January is the hottest month; July the coldest.

Schools for Foreigners

Australian schools are patterned on the British system. All have limited space, facilities, and staff to cope with the growing number of students.

Seasons in Australia are the reverse of those in the U.S., and so is the school year. Classes usually start at the end of January and dismiss for summer vacation on or about December 10. Shorter recesses occur in May and August at the end of the first and second terms. Grade placement for children transferring from the Northern Hemisphere can sometimes be a problem, and it is important to provide up-to-date school records.

Australian schools through the secondary level fall into two broad categories: government-supported state schools and private schools (called public). Most of the latter are church sponsored, although membership in the sponsoring church is not a requirement for admission. It is sometimes difficult to enroll children in private schools because waiting lists are long. State schools ask a small fee to cover incidental costs; tuition at private schools varies. Detailed information is available from the U.S. Embassy in Canberra.

Schools are found in most suburbs. Many Australian students leave school after grade 10; education in grades 11 and 12 is provided at government colleges. One of these colleges offers the International Baccalaureate program for the academically talented. Some private schools offer kindergarten through grade 12.

The U.S. College Entrance Examination Board tests are given regularly in Australia. In Canberra, the SAT (Scholastic Aptitude) and Achievement Tests are administered at least three times a year. In addition, the PSAT/NMSQT (Preliminary SAT and National Merit Scholastic Qualifying Test) is given each year, usually in October. The Secondary Schools Admission Test (SSAT) is also available twice a year for younger students (grades 5-10). Preschools, both privately run and government-sponsored, are available in most areas. Four-year-olds are given preference to attend government-sponsored preschools, although sometimes three-year-olds can be admitted.

Canberra has special educational facilities for physically and intellectually handicapped children. These children, from preschool through high school, can attend one of four special-education institutions, or they can be enrolled in special classes at regular schools.

Tertiary degrees may be obtained at the Australian National University or the Canberra College of Advanced Education (CCAE). Direct entrance from American high schools can be difficult; it is better for students to have completed one year in an American college before transferring to Australia.

Further education is available through the Canberra School of Art, the Canberra School of Music, and several apprenticeship training schools. Nursing education is available through some local hospitals, and advanced nursing courses through CCAE. Non-university instruction may be obtained in almost every subject or field.

Recreation

Canberra offers many attractions for families and those who enjoy outdoor recreation but, because of its relative newness, it does not provide the range of interests found in some cities.

Canberra is sportsminded; cricket, football, tennis, golf, swimming, and bowls are the most popular activities. Also available are hockey, basketball, rifle shooting, table tennis, softball, boxing, wrestling, fishing, skiing, badminton, billiards, croquet, polocrosse, squash, baseball, bushwalking (hiking), rowing, and sailing.

There are five 18-hole golf courses within the city, and public courses at suburban Narrabundah and Belconnen. Tennis, mostly hard-court, is popular. No public courts exist, but small private clubs are inexpensive. Squash courts also are available.

Canberra has five sailing clubs, with races held each Saturday and Sunday during summer. The four senior and six school rowing clubs participate in regattas every third weekend. Two ferries regularly provide an interesting cruise of Lake Burley Griffin. Canoes, rowboats, and paddleboats can be rented, but powerboats are not permitted on the lake.

Some streams are stocked with rainbow and brown trout. Lake Burley Griffin is supplied annually with both species, which may be taken only with line and rod. Good sea fishing is available on the south coast of New South Wales, about 100 miles from Canberra. A fishing license is not required in the Capital Territory, but in New South Wales a license must be obtained.

Swimmers have a choice of five public pools in the city (one indoor and three outdoor pools are heated) and a number of natural pools on rivers in the outskirts.

The Canberra area has touring interests for every member of the family, from the modern space-tracking station to the charm of a horse-era museum or the quiet pleasure of trout fishing in the lakes or mountain streams. An interesting game reserve near Cotter Dam is about 11 miles from the capital.

Several seaside resorts on the coast 160 to 320 kilometers (100 to 200 miles) from Canberra are reached by one paved road. Since this part of the coast is undeveloped commercially, few resort hotels and lodges exist to accommodate vacationers. However, motels are increasing in number, and simple but adequate cottages and apartments are available for

changeable with rain, sunshine, heat, and cold sometimes all occurring the same day.

Because of the mild but variable climate, the states of Victoria, South Australia, and Tasmania (all in the same U.S. consular district) are well suited for the wide range of flowers and trees blooming year round. South Australia and Victoria are noted for their good wines. All three states are rich farming and livestock-producing areas. Victoria, and especially Melbourne and its nearby districts, is a major industrial area. Several other important industrial districts are also in South Australia. Tasmania is largely agricultural, although many new industrial and mining plants have been built since World War II. The area of the Northern Territory around Alice Springs is comparable to Southern Utah, Arizona, or New Mexico, and varies from sparsely watered grasslands to desert.

Melbourne was the capital of Australia until 1927, and several Commonwealth government departments and offices are still located here. It is a major port city and rail hub, as well as a principal center of industry, business, and finance. Its parks are magnificent, its streets are broad, and it is an easy city to get acquainted with and in which to move around. Because of its size and the fact that Australia ranks high in per-capita number of cars, traffic is a growing problem. However, there are numerous car parks in the city center, and the local system of trains, trams, and buses is excellent. Taxicabs are clean, reliable, and easy to obtain.

Melbourne has an impressive skyscraper skyline. The rising cost of real estate, caused by the demand for space in the center of the city, has created an increasing number of modern 15- to 40-floor office and apartment buildings.

Australia's program of immigration has brought to Melbourne many "new Australians" from western and southern European countries. This has been especially noticeable since World War II. These people have injected a continental influence that is reflected in delicatessens, restaurants, and shops, and in sports, music, and cultural programs, as well as in the frequency with which foreign languages are heard.

Schools for Foreigners

In Melbourne, many Americans attend private, church-sponsored schools which are generally not coeducational. Admission usually depends on academic qualifications and vacancies.

The range of subjects offered high school students is not as broad as in the U.S., nor are schools as flexible. One should obtain information from accredited correspondence schools to cover courses not available in Melbourne, but which may be required for university admission or the pursuit of a special interest.

It is generally difficult to enter a Melbourne university or college directly from a U.S. high school; Melbourne school officials prefer to enroll students who have finished one university year. All applications, however, are negotiable. The state-run universities and colleges are tuition-free.

Recreation

Australians participate enthusiastically in outdoor sports, and the country is noted for fielding world-class teams. In Melbourne, golf and tennis are the most popular sports and are played year round. Sailing, swimming, fishing, surfing, and skin diving are also popular. Good ski slopes abound in the mountains about 100 miles east of Melbourne. Australian-rules football, a form of the Gaelic game, attracts huge crowds (sometimes as many as 100,000) in the winter season, as does cricket in the summer. Soccer is increasing in popularity with the influx of "new Australians" from European countries. Basketball and baseball are played at schools or various club organizations.

Melbourne has both private and public golf courses; the best of these, such as the Royal Melbourne Golf Club, are among the world's finest. Tennis clubs are numerous and excellent; both grass and composition courts are available.

Deep-sea, lake, and river fishing are possible in this vast district. Small boats may be chartered in Melbourne or the suburbs for any fishing. Hunting (or "shooting," as it is called in Australia) of birds and some animals is possible in many areas. Target shooting can be arranged through one of the various rifle clubs.

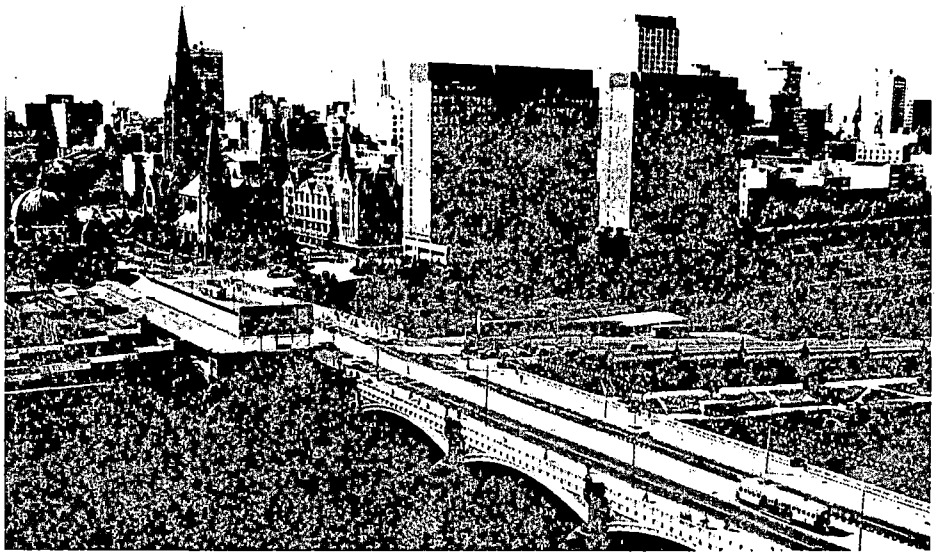
Attractions in Melbourne include the Royal Botanic Gardens; the National Gallery of Victoria; the National Museum of Victoria, which houses an excellent scientific collection; and several National Trust houses of historic interest. Tourists, and photographers especially, are intrigued by the extensive use of cast-iron "lace" ornamentation on many Victorian terrace houses and balconies.

In addition to a good zoo in Melbourne, with both native and foreign animals, there is an excellent wildlife sanctuary at Healesville, about 40 miles northeast of Melbourne in the foothills of the Great Dividing Range. There one can see lyre birds, emus, wombats, possums, tame kangaroos and wallabies, koala bears at close range, and the duck-billed platypus in a specially constructed tank. Phillip Island, about 85 miles southeast of Melbourne, is a popular summer resort where there are seals, fairy penguins, koalas, and other wildlife in their natural habitat. Many people make at least one overnight trip to watch the fairy penguins march in from the sea at dusk, returning to their burrows with the day's catch for their young.

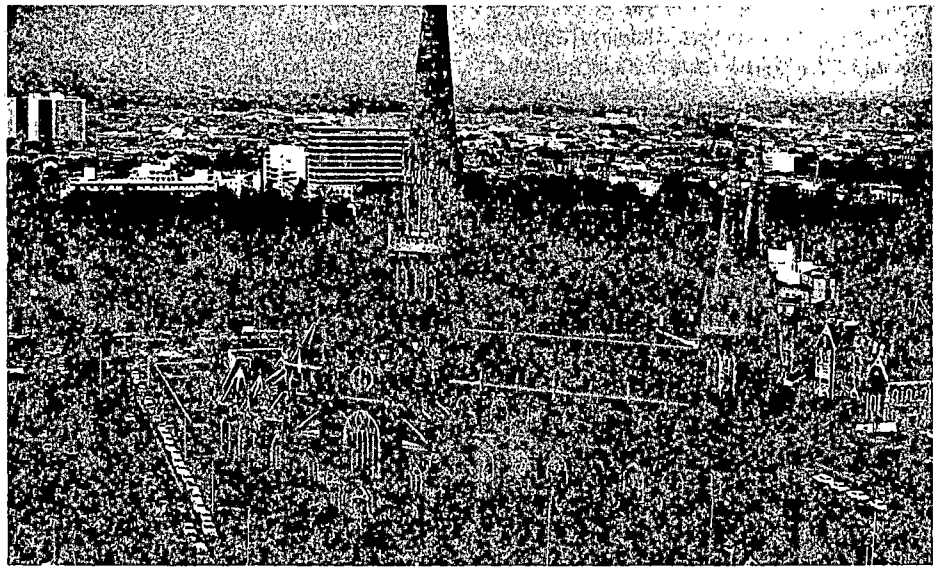
On various drives throughout the countryside, visitors can see some native animals, although they are neither as numerous nor as often seen as the great variety and numbers of indigenous birds and parrots.

The Dandenong Mountains, about 20 miles east of Melbourne, can be explored on short day trips. Gippsland, an area of wooded hills and rolling dairy country beginning just southeast of Melbourne, is relatively little known as a tourist attraction. Drives through this nearby area provide many opportunities to see flora and fauna of Victoria in their natural state. Farther to the southeast, about 150 miles, is Wilson's Promontory, the southern extremity of the Australian mainland. It comprises 116,000 acres of national park ideal for walkers and swimmers. Flats and lodges are available for hire at Tidal River within the promontory; rental arrangements for these accommodations are made through the Victorian Government Tourist Bureau. Several small towns with adequate motel accommodations are also nearby.

Facilities for tent or trailer campers are good in all populated areas of Australia. Most campsites have toilet and shower blocks with hot water and laundry facilities. Trailers can be rented on the spot as well. Skin divers find ample opportunity to pursue their hobby. To recapture the flavor of the gold-rush era, day trips are possible to two old Victorian mining



A view of Melbourne. (Courtesy of the Australian Tourist Commission)



St. Patrick's Cathedral, Melbourne. (Courtesy of the Australian Tourist Commission)

towns: Ballarat, one hour's drive west, and Bendigo (formerly Sandhurst), one hour's drive northwest of Melbourne.

Beaches are available inside Port Phillip Bay near Melbourne and along the Mornington Peninsula, as well as ocean beaches outside the bay, both east and west. Sharks do appear along some of these stretches, but are less of a problem here than elsewhere in Australia. Swimming areas are patrolled, however, to guard against heavy undertow or sharks.

Lake Eildon, about 90 miles northeast of Melbourne, is Victoria's biggest man-made lake. It was built to irrigate a vast area of northern Victoria, reaching as far as the Murray River. Set in the Upper Goulburn River valley, Lake Eildon has an area of 50 square miles and a picturesque 320-mile shoreline. It is ideal for water sports and also provides a chance to see native wildlife. Several places rent fishing boats and lease completely self-contained houseboats by the weekend or week. Auto trips into the Australian Alps to see the Snowy Mountains hydroelectric power project take about four hours; good overnight accommodations are available.

Trips from Melbourne to Alice Springs in the Northern Territory are made judiciously in the winter, as the dry center of Australia (the storied Outback) can be very hot. Here lie Australia's most famous natural landmark, Ayers Rock, a two-mile red monolith, and the nearby Olgas, a huge group of domes of lavender conglomerate rock. Overnight or weekly dude ranch-type trips from Alice Springs are similar to those in the western U.S.

Entertainment

City activities are diverse and plentiful. Melbourne has several theaters whose productions include musicals and plays from Broadway and London, often with imported casts and stars. Several repertory companies also present regular seasons with runs of up to five or six weeks for each play.

Melbourne has a good symphony orchestra with a regular season, as well as opera and ballet. Also, several music societies in Melbourne present excellent choral and chamber music concerts. Visiting orchestras, chamber music groups, and soloists perform many times during the year. A series of outdoor "Music for the People" concerts is given by the Melbourne Symphony Orchestra in the summer months at the Sidney Myer Music Bowl.

Melbourne and the suburbs have many cinemas, including more than a dozen drive-ins. All show American and British movies, but some of the downtown cinemas also feature foreign-language films. Several film societies have year-round programs of classic old-timers, avant-garde productions, and documentaries.

A Melbourne Film Festival is held in May, with selected works from all over the world. The Melbourne Cup horse race in November is considered the outstanding racing meet of the year, and is a major holiday and social event. The Davis Cup tennis play-offs or the Davis Cup finals often are held in Melbourne in December and January. The Royal Agricultural Show is held in September. The annual Moomba carnival is celebrated in late February, with many varied exhibitions during a week-long program. Memorial events include observance of the battle of the Coral Sea in May and ANZAC day in April.

Clubs figure prominently in social life in Melbourne, and there are many which

attract resident Americans. Among these are the American Club of Victoria, the American Branch of the Australian Red Cross, the English Speaking Union, Rotary, Lions, Toastmasters, Kiwanis, Apex, and the American Women's Auxiliary of the Royal Children's Hospital.

BRISBANE, capital of Queensland, lies on the Brisbane River about 10 miles from the sea. It is virtually at sea level and only 300 miles south of the Tropic of Capricorn. Its climate produces the lush vegetation associated with the tropics and, at the same time, the flora of temperate zones. Thus, the greenness of papaya and banana trees is accented by the vivid coloring of roses and zinnias. The landscape rises from the river banks through hilly suburbs and on to the 3,000-foot peaks of mountain ranges only 60 miles away. Rapidly modernizing, the city and its environs present contrasts between the past and present.

Brisbane was settled in 1823 and has been the capital of Queensland since the foundation of the state in 1859. With an area of 385 square miles, Brisbane is reputed to rank after Los Angeles as the largest single-administered municipal entity in the world. The magnitude of the task of administration is evidenced by the rather casual zoning. Even in the most exclusive suburbs, contemporary ramblers or split levels are found next to 60-year-old frame houses, and no streets run the length of the city.

Brisbane's 1.14 million residents are mostly of British origin. The non-Anglo-Saxon group has grown considerably in the last four decades as a result of the Australian immigration program. It includes Dutch, Italians, Greeks, Germans, East Europeans, a few Chinese of long residence, and recent arrivals from Vietnam. More than 1,000 American families live here, many composed of ex-servicemen who married Australian women during World War II. Several U.S. business firms are locating in Queensland, bringing engineers, technicians, and supervisory personnel.

The number of American tourists continues to increase with the introduction of discount airfares on the Pacific routes. Expo '88, a world's fair, will take place in Brisbane as one of the special events marking Australia's bicentennial, and thousands of Americans are expected to be on hand for the celebration.

Recreation and Entertainment

Full recreational facilities for both adults and children are found in Brisbane or nearby. In the city itself, tennis, golf, squash, cricket, bowling, lawn bowls, rugby, soccer, baseball, swimming, flying, and horse racing are readily available. Magnificent beaches are less than two hours away. Deep-sea and surf fishing are popular throughout the state, and waterskiing and small boating are popular on Brisbane River and the inland lakes. Sailing and rowing competitions and regattas are held on the river, and big-boat enthusiasts may cruise beside the broad beaches of nearby Moreton Bay or the South Pacific Ocean.

Camping or hiking can be enjoyed in the rain forests or on the Darling Downs about two hours away. Waterfowl shooting in the Brisbane valley is popular with hunters. Queensland has an artificial ice skating rink, but skiing and other winter sports are not available. The bird-watching is excellent.

The Great Barrier Reef, beginning 200 miles north of Brisbane, offers spectacular sights, skin diving, and holiday rest.

Brisbane's cultural life is active, but does not approach that of Sydney. Touring groups of international repute include Brisbane on their Australian schedules. These include ballet companies, chamber groups, larger ensembles, and popular music artists. The Queensland Symphony Orchestra gives regular concerts and features internationally known guest stars. The city has a few good movie theaters, including drive-ins. The Queensland Art Gallery is adding to its collection. With completion of two theaters of outstanding design and facilities, the Brisbane area is attracting an increasing number of first-class live theater productions, and now enjoys regular performances by the Queensland Theatre Company.

Spectator events, which include tennis, cricket, rugby, football, horse racing, baseball, and motor racing, draw large crowds. Nightclubs are few, but restaurants with cabaret-style entertainment, including dancing, can be found at a number of hotels.

PERTH is the capital of Western Australia (WA), the largest of the nation's states. The U.S. consular district comprises the two-and-a-half million square kilometers of WA as well as the Christmas and Cocos Islands. The total population is 1.3 million, with 983,500 residing in Perth.

Perth entered into a stage of modern development during the 1960s and early 1970s. Before then, it had remained one of the most isolated cities in the world, separated even from Australia's federal capital by more than 3,500 kilometers. The distance, of course, has not changed, but it no longer presents a forbidding barrier to the outside world. Road, rail, ship, and air services now provide a quick interstate and international link. Modern communications and technology furnish the instantaneous information demanded by a modern community.

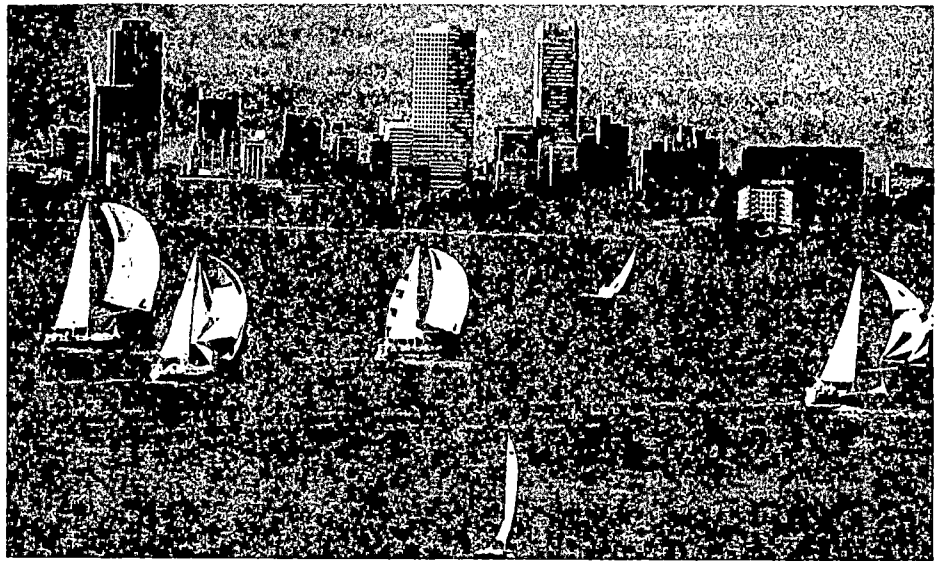
Foreign capital, much of it from Japan and the U.S., is spurring economic growth, and Perth is fast becoming a commercial and industrial complex. Its function as an administrative center for the vast hinterland remains important.

Several American corporations have established offices in Western Australia, which has helped to bring the number of Americans in the area to about 4,500. Of these, approximately 800 are at the joint Australian-U.S. Naval Communication Station at Exmouth, 800 miles north of Perth.

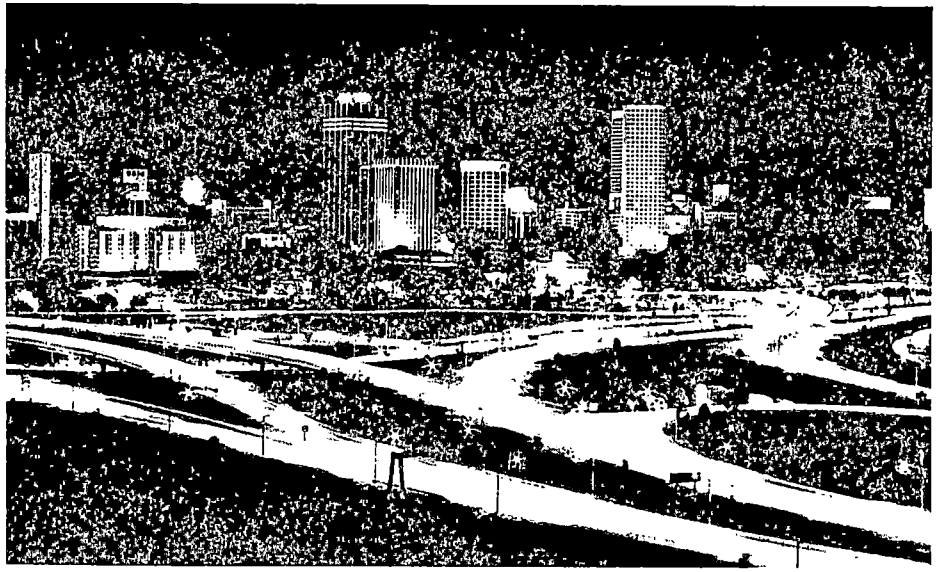
Perth is an attractive, modern city in the midst of residential expansion. Large areas of natural bush have been cleared to meet demands of growth, and freeways connect towering office blocks of the central business district and suburbs. Thousands of new houses flank roads and highways radiating from the city center. Attractive residential areas front the Swan River and Indian Ocean. White, sandy beaches are accessible from most parts of the city.

All consumer goods and modern comforts are available in Perth, but they are expensive. Many goods are manufactured in the eastern states, and irritating shortages occur.

Perth has one of the best climates in Australia. It is the sunniest of the state capitals, receiving an average of eight hours of sunshine a day. It has the wettest winters and driest summers, with an average rainfall of 33 inches. Temperatures average about 23°C (73°F) in summer, and about 13°C (55°F) in winter. During summer, which lasts from November to March, a few days with about 37°C (100°F) temperatures are not uncommon, but low humidity and evening sea breezes make most nights comfortable. With no central heating, the winter months feel chilly.



A view of Perth as seen from its harbor. (Courtesy of the Australian Tourist Commission)



Perth at night. (Courtesy of the Australian Tourist Commission)

Recreation and Entertainment

Whatever one's sporting preference, whether as participant or spectator, there is something to please in Perth. Horse racing, trotting, and dog racing are popular year round. Car racing, Australian-rules football, and cricket are also popular spectator sports. Many sporting associations and public facilities are available for golf, tennis, lawn bowling, surfing, boating, and sailing. Membership is obtainable and inexpensive. There are fishing, waterskiing, biking, hiking, tenpin bowling, and roller skating. Indoor rinks make it possible to pursue ice skating and hockey. Baseball, softball, and soccer are gaining in popularity.

A network of good highways facilitates tours to most of the interesting and populated centers of this vast state. The Western Australian outback has some ruggedly beautiful scenery, especially in the far north, 800 to 1,500 miles from Perth. The deserts of the north and east give way to the gentle wheat fields and heavy forests of the areas nearer Perth. Vast stretches of white sandy beaches, interspersed with picturesque rocky shores, ring the state to the Great Australian Bight. In the less-arid southwest portion of the state are numerous vacation spots within a day's drive of Perth. With the onset of the wildflower season in spring, Western Australia becomes a gigantic floral bouquet.

Entertainment facilities in Perth are like those to be found in a U.S. city of similar size. The library system consists of a well-stocked central unit with numerous suburban branches. The state library provides an information service.

Perth's principal museum, Western Australian Museum, is devoted mainly to natural history, but it also has an interesting collection from pioneering days. It sponsors a children's center during school holidays. The Western Australian Art Gallery has an absorbing collection by Australian artists. The city also has several private galleries. The suburban port city of Fremantle, venue for the 1987 America's Cup races, has an excellent maritime museum.

Perth's new concert hall and entertainment center attract artists of international renown. Excellent theaters on the grounds of the University of Western Australia, as well as the refurbished His Majesty's Theater, offer all forms of entertainment from classical to popular.

The city has three color-television stations, eight AM radio stations, and two FM stations. Numerous movie theaters and drive-ins show films throughout the city and suburbs.

The Festival of Perth, held annually in February, attracts artists, plays, and exhibits from all over the world.

ADELAIDE, founded in 1837, is the capital and principal city of South Australia. It was named for the consort of Britain's King William IV, and was the first city in Australia to be incorporated (1840). Now a thriving municipality of approximately 980,000 inhabitants, it is a business and commercial center which supports a large export trade (Port Adelaide is only seven miles from the city), and which boasts also a famous new complex for the performing arts, the Adelaide Festival Centre.

The city lies on the River Torrens, in an amphitheater of wooded hills. Its numerous parks and gardens provide the setting for an interesting mixture of colonial architecture and large, modern buildings. The University of Adelaide, more than a century old, is located here,

as is Flinders University of South Australia, which was founded in 1966. Adelaide is noted for its many churches, including St. Peter's Anglican Cathedral.

One of the major tourist attractions in Adelaide is the huge Central Market, the largest produce market in the Southern Hemisphere. Shopping centers, where aboriginal arts and crafts may be purchased, and good hotels and restaurants have helped to increase business and tourism in the city. The South Australia Government Tourist Bureau conducts tours of the city and its environs and also of the Barossa Valley wine-producing district, where a vintage festival is held in odd-numbered years.

Warm-weather sports are particularly popular in Adelaide's climate. There are many cricket fields and tennis courts (Davis Cup matches are held here). Among the other popular sports are lawn bowls, golf, racing, water sports and, in the winter, football.

From Melbourne, the Great Ocean Road along the southern coast of Victoria to the west is a delightful way to get to South Australia, and on to Adelaide. Inland from the cliffs and beaches are the rain forests of the Otway Range with their tall, stringy-bark eucalyptus trees and tree ferns. Over the South Australian border are volcanic lakes and limestone caves, with recent finds of extinct marsupial lions and giant kangaroos. The inland marshes are full of black swans, egrets, and ducks. The trip is fascinating, and lures many tourists to this part of the Australian continent.

HOBART is the capital of historic Tasmania, Australia's southernmost state. Named for Lord Hobart, a British colonial secretary, the city was known as Hobart Town for nearly 40 years after its incorporation in 1842. For a brief period, it also was called Hobarton. What is now the capital city originated as a penal colony on the site of one of the present suburbs, Risdon, but the settlement soon was moved across the Derwent River. In 1812, it became the seat of state government.

The entire Tasmanian island is a combination of Scotland, England, and the coast of Maine. It is a fisherman's paradise, a bushwalker's dream, and a tourist's ideal, with its many mountains, rivers, lakes, and never-too-distant coastline. Hobart itself lies at the foot of Mount Wellington, and its harbor, just over 10 miles from the center of the city, is renowned as the launching point for Antarctic expeditions across the South Pacific.

Hobart is the home of the University of Tasmania and of the State Library, which houses an excellent museum and fine art galleries. There are many designated historic sites in the city, as well as botanical gardens of note.

Fishing, swimming, golf, lawn bowls, and squash are among the numerous sports available in this temperate climate. Spectator sports feature especially the annual Sydney-Hobart Yacht Race, originating in Sydney the day after Christmas. There is ample opportunity for entertainment in Hobart, which has the only legal gambling casino in the country, plus concerts, movies, legitimate theater, and a wealth of hotels and restaurants. A Tasmanian Government Tourist Bureau is maintained at 80 Elizabeth Street.

The metropolitan population of Hobart is approximately 176,500.

Other Cities

Situated on the north coast near the Timor Sea, **Darwin** is the capital of the Northern Territories. With roughly 66,000 residents, it has one of Australia's finest harbors and is one of the country's most modern cities. Darwin is the service center for the sparsely inhabited hinterland; the economy also relies on government business. This is a vital transportation and communications hub, served by an international airport. The area was founded in 1839 by a surveyor on the HMS *Beagle*, scientist Charles Darwin's (1809–1882) research ship. The expanding air service industry accounted for much of the area's growth in the 1930s. The Allied armies in Northern Australia were headquartered here during World War II, when Darwin was heavily damaged in bombing raids. A 1974 cyclone decimated the city, but it was rebuilt with government aid.

Fremantle, a suburb of Perth, is located on the Indian Ocean at the mouth of the Swan River in southwestern Australia. Founded in 1829, Fremantle is the terminus of the Trans-Australian railroad as well as the seaport for Perth. The city is a fishing and passenger port and the chief commercial port in the area. Fruit, flower, wheat, and wool are exported, and steel, oil, and phosphates are imported. East Fremantle and North Fremantle are suburbs of the city which has a current population of about 22,500. Fremantle gained worldwide recognition as the site of the 1987 America's Cup yachting race.

Geelong, Victoria's second largest city, has an estimated population of 145,200. It is an important port, located on Corio Bay, 50 miles southwest of Melbourne. A large percentage of the nation's wool crop is marketed here; shipping and manufacturing are also major employers. Many schools and laboratories, as well as a large library, have made Geelong a center of education. The city set aside 40 percent of its area for parks, and lies in the middle of a coastal resort area. Geelong's name is taken from the Aboriginal *jillong*, meaning "the place of the native companion," a reference to a long-legged bird.

Gold Coast, 50 miles south of Brisbane, is a resort complex that straddles the Queensland/New South Wales border. Building restrictions here were lifted in 1952, causing a massive construction boom. Beach resorts abound in Gold Coast, where the population of some 198,000 expands dramatically at holidays. Tourist attractions include a fauna reserve and a bird sanctuary.

Newcastle (formerly called King's Town) lies on the Tasman Sea, 100 miles northeast of Sydney. Iron and steel industries, mining, and textile manufactures are the main economic activities here. Newcastle was founded in the early 19th century as a penal settlement and became a city in 1885. The city has port facilities and a channel. The War Memorial Cultural Centre was established in the 1950s. Newcastle's current population is nearly 419,000.

The seaport of **Wollongong** is 40 miles south of Sydney. With almost 236,000 residents, this is the nucleus of the Illawarra dairy region. Bulli coal deposits have lured many heavy industries to the city, and the artificial harbor of Port Kembla is the home of a fishing fleet. Wollongong has road and rail connections to Sydney. The University of Wollongong and a technical college are located here.

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Country Profile

Geography and Climate

Australia is a large, comparatively dry, and sparsely inhabited continent, some-

what smaller than the U.S. (excluding Alaska and Hawaii). Its coastline is over 36,835 miles long. Australia is the only continent occupied by one country; it is also the flattest (average elevation less than 300 meters, or 1,000 feet), and this is an important factor in its sparse annual rainfall. Nearly 40 percent of the country averages less than 10 inches of rain a year, with the coastal belts receiving the greatest amounts. In about three-fourths of the country, the evaporation rate exceeds the annual rainfall. Total annual runoff for the entire country is less than half of that for the Mississippi River alone. Australia has no navigable waterways of any significance.

On the average, the country is warmer than the U.S. (one-third is in the Tropical Zone, the remainder in the Temperate Zone). As a result, temperature extremes are much less pronounced. Sydney's mean annual temperature is 18°C (64°F), compared to New York's 9°C (48°F).

Australia lies in the Southern Hemisphere, and its seasons are the reverse of those in the U.S.

Population

Most of Australia's 16 million residents (1986 estimate) live in the south and southeast coastal belt, which is in the Temperate Zone. The states of New South Wales and Victoria contain 62 percent of the population (Sydney and Melbourne together contain about 40 percent). Australians are mainly an urban people, with nearly two-thirds living in the capitals of the six states.

About 80 percent of the residents are of British descent. Since World War II, European immigrants have made up most of the balance. The government encourages this immigration, but currently, because of economic conditions, it is limiting future migration to sponsored relatives and selected workers needed to meet community needs.

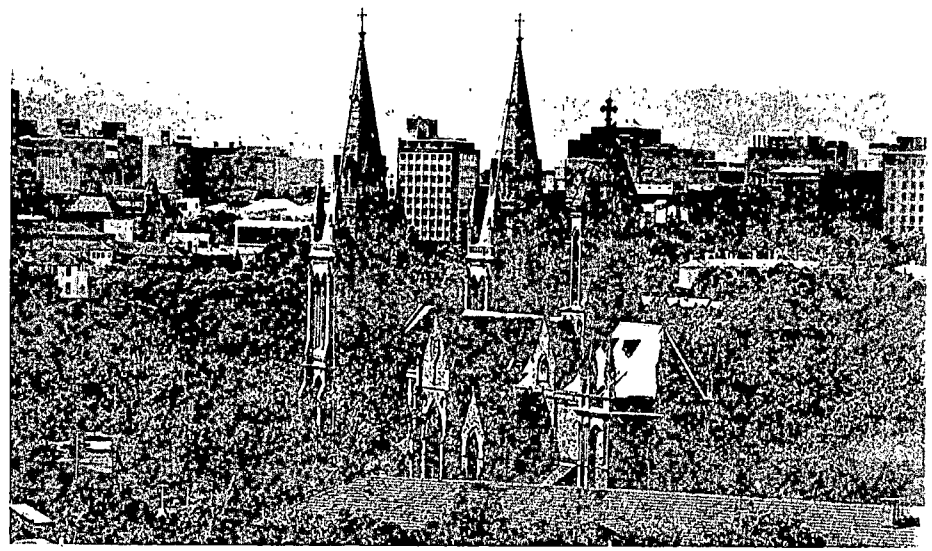
Pure and racially mixed aboriginals total about 160,000. Few still live a nomadic life unaffected by contact with Europeans. In northern and central Australia, most live and work in aboriginal reserve communities or pastoral properties. In the southern states, where most aboriginals are of mixed descent, movement to the cities is increasing.

Government

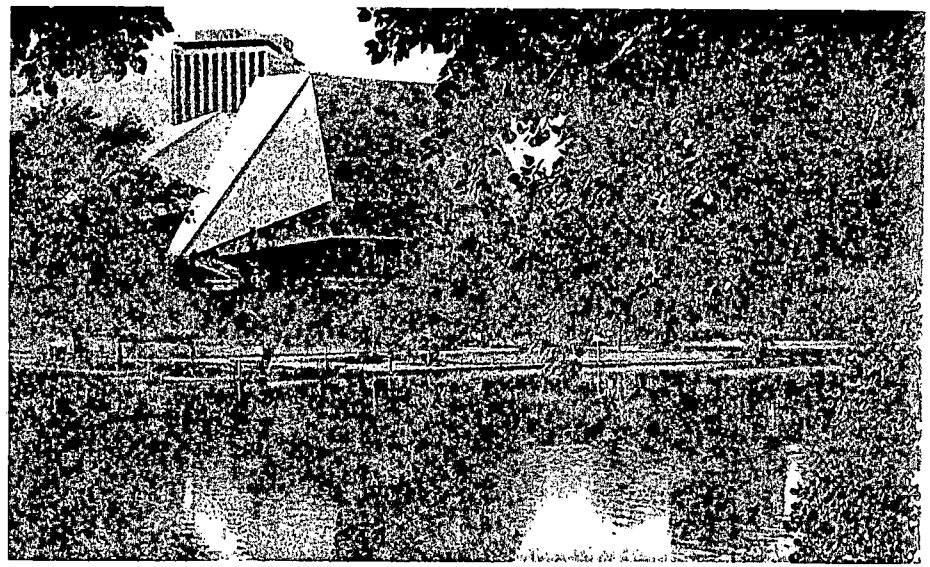
Australia is divided into six states; New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, South Australia, Western Australia, and Tasmania; and two federal territories, the Australian Capital Territory (ACT) and the Northern Territory. The latter are represented in Parliament by members who may vote only on matters concerning their geographical areas. The Northern Territory acceded to self-government in 1978. Australia also governs Norfolk Island in the Pacific, 930 miles northeast of Sydney, and the Cocos (Keeling) Islands and Christmas Island in the Indian Ocean.

Constitutionally, Australia is a monarchy whose sovereign is Queen Elizabeth II of England, represented in Australia by a governor-general (currently, Sir Ninian M. Stephen), whose duties are mainly ceremonial. Effective rule generally is in the hands of democratically elected representatives.

Canberra, the seat of government, is about 240 kilometers (150 air miles) southwest of Sydney. It was chosen as the capital when the rival claims of Sydney and Melbourne could not be satisfied after the unification of Australia in 1901. The city plans were designed by



A view of Adelaide, known as "the city of churches." (Courtesy of Qantas)



A variety of cultural activities are held at the Adelaide Festival Theatre. (Courtesy of the Australian Tourist Commission)

Chicago architect Walter Burley Griffin.

The major institutions of government are the Crown, represented by the governor-general, the Ministry, and the Federal Parliament. The governor-general's powers include the summoning, adjournment, and dissolution of Parliament; appointments of ministers; recommendation of money; assent to bills; appointments of judges; control of public servants; and command of armed forces. In actual fact, it would be a rare instance when the governor-general acted on these matters without the specific advice of the prime minister or ministers. The present prime minister is Robert James Lee Hawke, in office since March 1983. The Federal Parliament, from which the Ministry is drawn, consists of the House of Representatives with 125 members and the Senate with 64.

The Senate (upper house), modeled after the U.S. Senate, has equal representation from each state. It was designed to protect the rights of the states. However, it has come to represent political party interests as much as state interests, since senators are elected on a party basis and, more so than in the U.S., are subject to party control.

The House of Representatives, the more powerful legislative body, is the focus of most major debates and activity between the government and the opposition.

The two major parties are the Liberal (Conservative) Party and the Australian Labor Party. The National Party is traditionally a coalition partner of the Liberal Party. A new political organization, the Australian Democrats, tries to find a middle course between Labor and the Liberals.

At the apex of the court system is the High Court of Australia. It has general appellate jurisdiction over other federal and state courts and has the power of constitutional review. Two other federal courts with specific jurisdictions are the Federal Court of Bankruptcy and the Commonwealth Industrial Court. Although Parliament has the power to create a hierarchy of federal courts paralleling the state system, it has preferred to use the state courts for federal purposes by investing them with extensive federal jurisdiction.

The flag of Australia is dark blue, with the Union Jack in the upper left quarter; a large white star underneath, representing the six states; and five white stars in the fly, representing the Southern Cross.

Arts, Science, Education

Education is generally compulsory through age 16. More than half of the students above that age withdraw from classes and do not complete high school. About 80 percent of all students attend government schools; the rest are enrolled in private academies. Relatively few Australian students select any higher education, and the number completing the Australian equivalent of a college education (universities, teachers' colleges, colleges of advanced education, and technical schools) is, on a per capita basis, about one-third that of the U.S. Because of the greater selectivity, standards at Australian universities are relatively high.

In science, Australia holds a significant place in astronomy. Its observatories constitute the principal center of optical astronomical research in the Southern Hemisphere. The chain of tracking stations across Australia makes it an important base for monitoring U.S. space flights and satellites.

The Australian Broadcasting Commission (ABC) annually brings to Australia more than a dozen internationally acclaimed musicians and conductors who tour the continent in a schedule of "celebrity concerts" performed with the major cities' symphony orchestras. Melbourne, Sydney, and Adelaide have lively professional theaters, with productions ranging from Shakespeare to musical comedy. In other cities, professional and amateur groups offer programs which are augmented by touring national and foreign opera, ballet, and theater companies. Melbourne has a steady flow of cultural activities with both local and international talent.

Australia's art scene is dynamic. Commercial and public galleries are replete with works by local artists, many of international reputation—Sidney Nolan, Russell Drysdale, and Arthur Boyd among them. Every two years, Adelaide hosts a Festival of Arts, which attracts world-famous writers, musicians, singers, actors, and dancers. The Sydney Easter Show and the Perth Festival provide performing arts of more popular variety.

Australian writers who have won world recognition include Thomas Keneally, Patrick White, Morris West, and Colleen McCullough. Film successes have been widely acclaimed in recent years also; *Breaker Morant, The Year of Living Dangerously, My Brilliant Career, Gallipoli,* and *Crocodile Dundee* are but a few of the best known.

Activities in the arts and politics are well covered by newspapers and magazines. Australia's publishing scene is lively; novels, travel books, and more academic publications by local authors are plentiful. Bookshops are usually well stocked, but books, except for paperbacks, are expensive.

Commerce and Industry

Australia's economy is based on a combination of free enterprise and state-owned or -licensed monopolies (with considerable federal government authority) in banking, credit, and agriculture. Railroads and utilities are owned by state and federal governments. Telecommunications are a responsibility of the latter. Wages are determined by state and federal boards and, to some degree, by collective bargaining. Most major agricultural products are subject to marketing controls or stabilization arrangements.

Agriculture is highly mechanized and efficient. It is based mainly on pastures and winter grains, with a limited acreage of row crops. The main agricultural products are wool, wheat, and meat, although dairy products, fruit, tobacco, and sugar are also important. Australia's livestock, which includes roughly 148 million sheep, holds greater relative importance in Australia than in the U.S. Export income from wool accounts for about 10 percent of total export earnings. (In 1953, the figure was 50 percent.)

Distance, sparse population, and lack of navigable rivers make overland and air transportation vital. Ocean transport is also important, as Australia depends heavily on imports and exports. International shipping is provided almost entirely by foreign-owned lines, but Australian flagships now serve Japan and the U.S. Air transport, including air freight, has grown rapidly. Australia leads the world in freight-ton miles per capita, and is second only to the U.S. in passenger miles per capita.

Unlike the railroads, bus and truck lines are largely in private hands. A two-airline policy, one government and one private, is maintained for domestic air traffic. The one overseas airline, Qantas Airways, Ltd., is government-owned. Air fares are expensive compared to those in the U.S.

Australia's economy was traditionally based on agricultural and mineral production, mainly for export. In recent decades, the economic structure has changed. The manufacturing sector's share of gross domestic product (GDP) rose after World War II, under the impetus of import restriction policies. More recently, finance, business services, and community services have accounted for an increasing share of the GDP, while the manufacturing share declined. The change in the agricultural sector has been even more significant, declining from 21 percent in the postwar period to slightly over five percent at present.

Expansion of the minerals industry is expected to be rapid over the next several years, and should inject considerable wealth into the economy and generate even greater export earnings.

Important shifts in overseas trade patterns have occurred since World War II. The United Kingdom is now much less important in Australia as a trading partner than it once was. Asian countries and the European Communities have recently become prominent markets for Australian products. Japan is the nation's best export market, especially for wool. It also ranks first as a source of Australia's imports.

Australia imports a wide range of goods from the U.S. Major categories include machines and machinery, transport equipment, scientific and professional instruments, and other business equipment. Exports to the U.S. are mainly beef and veal, chemicals, ores and minerals, sugar, and seafood.

Australia has become increasingly selective in its attitude toward foreign investment. It is the fourth most important country for direct U.S. investment (after Canada, the U.K., and the Federal Republic of Germany). U.S. direct private investment is about $4.4 billion. Manufacturing industries have attracted the most U.S. capital, but are being overtaken by investments in mineral exploration and development.

Australia is heavily dependent on imports, particularly for certain raw materials and for capital equipment. These must be paid for mainly from exports of agricultural products and minerals. Australian agricultural production sometimes suffers from periods of prolonged drought. The nation has also experienced problems of inflation and slower economic growth similar to those faced by other developed countries in recent years.

The American Chamber of Commerce in Australia has its main office at 50 Pitt Street, Sydney, New South Wales 2000. There are branch offices at 486 Exhibition Street, Melbourne, Victoria 3000; 167 Eagle Street, Brisbane, Queensland 4000; 16 St. George's Terrace, Perth, Western Australia 6000; and 50 Grenfell Street, Adelaide, South Australia 5000.

Transportation

Australia's size and relative isolation make air travel the most convenient method of interstate and international travel. Twelve international airlines operate regularly in and out of the country. Australia has a fast, but expensive, domestic air network, and the country relies on its speedy, safe service as a means of communication. The airlines have an impressive safety record and operate over an area of about 95,000 miles, linking all the capital cities and major towns. Two major companies, TAA (Trans-Australia Airlines) and Ansett, fly on all key interstate and territory air routes. Other smaller companies provide intrastate and feeder services.

Fifty foreign shippers call at various ports; American freighters of the Farrell Line and Pacific Far East Line make regular calls. All state capitals are on the coast, and most overseas liners can berth within one mile of each business district.

Rail service is excellent between Melbourne and Sydney and Melbourne and Adelaide, and quite comfortable between most of the other major cities. Traveling on other rail routes is erratic, and complicated by the lack of a standard gauge. Connections from Sydney and Melbourne to Perth have been in operation for the past several years.

Bus service is available between most major cities, and is less expensive than traveling by either air or rail. Fares are reasonable and service is good.

Road conditions in Australia vary greatly. Few multilane highways exist, and these are mainly for short stretches on the approaches to the larger cities. Main intercity highways typically are two-lane asphalt or crushed stone; some have a third lane for passing on hills and at other dangerous points. Country and secondary roads often are unsurfaced and become impassable after heavy rains. Traffic moves on the left and, usually, only right-hand-drive cars can be licensed in most states. Automobile regulations vary from state to state but, with a valid international or U.S. license, authorities will issue a local license without charge. Eye tests are compulsory.

In Australia's major cities, there are good systems of commuter trains, buses, streetcars, or harbor ferries; even during rush hours, public transportation is efficient.

The Australian Tourist Commission has an office at 489 Fifth Avenue, New York 10017; telephone: (212) 687-6300.

Communications

Telephone and telegraph service within Australia and to the rest of the world is excellent, as are both national and international airmail service. Letters to the U.S. are four to six days in transit.

AM radio covers the entire country from 230 broadcasting stations. Shortwave broadcasts, VOA (Voice of America), and the Armed Forces Network (AFN) can be picked up, but reception is unreliable. FM is received in the principal cities.

Television, in color and in black and white, consists of commercial channels and a network operated by the publicly owned Australian Broadcasting Commission. Telecasts are similar to those in the U.S., with many American programs and films shown.

Australia uses 240v, 50-cycle, PAL (phase alternative system). American TV sets must be converted, although U.K. and West German sets can be used.

Australia's metropolitan press consists of four daily papers in Sydney; three in Melbourne; two each in Adelaide, Brisbane, and Perth; and one each in Canberra and Hobart, as well as one national daily newspaper. Each state capital except Hobart has at least one Sunday paper (Sydney has three); the *Sydney Sun-Herald* has a circulation of over 754,000, the largest of any newspaper in Australia. Many daily papers are published in provincial areas, as are triweeklies, biweeklies, and weeklies in other cities and towns throughout the country. Australia has a flourishing periodical press, catering to a great variety of interests. The publications range in circulation from 850,000 (*TV Week*) to small specialized journals which are published only annually.

Newsstands carry *Time* and *Newsweek*. Numerous bookstores in each capital city sell such American magazines as *Fortune, Scientific American, Harper's Bazaar,* and *New Yorker;* and European publications such as *Paris Match, Punch,* the *Observer, New Statesman,* and *Encounter.*

Health

Good hospitals and laboratory facilities, as well as competent doctors and medical specialists, are available in all of Australia's cities. Canberra, for example, has two general hospitals, one Catholic, and one private facility, catering to the entire community. The city also has a variety of medical, dental, and optical specialists, all using modern methods and equipment. Pharmaceutical services are provided everywhere and, since the Australian government subsidizes medical care, only a bottling charge is made for prescriptions.

Each state capital has several large and well-equipped hospitals. Many excellent doctors, surgeons, and specialists practice in these cities.

No unusual health problems or hazards exist in Australia. Sewage and garbage disposal services are similar to those in the U.S., and incinerators are used in most large apartment buildings. The water supply is ample and, for the most part, is chlorinated and fluoridated. Safe pasteurized and homogenized milk is available.

Flies are serious pests throughout the country in warm weather, particularly in midsummer, when the native bush fly is a constant annoyance outdoors.

No serious endemic diseases exist, and no special health precautions are necessary. All inoculations are available here. The usual children's diseases (measles, mumps, chicken pox) occasionally reach epidemic proportions. Mild outbreaks of influenza, gastroenteritis, and other seasonal diseases are common. Since hepatitis occurs with greater frequency in Australia than in the U.S., gamma globulin is recommended.

Sinusitis, colds, other minor respiratory illnesses, asthma, and allergies are common. Children should be immunized against diphtheria, whooping cough, and yellow fever. Immunizations currently are required for persons who have previously resided in tropical Africa or Brazil. No cases of rabies have been reported in Australia in recent years.

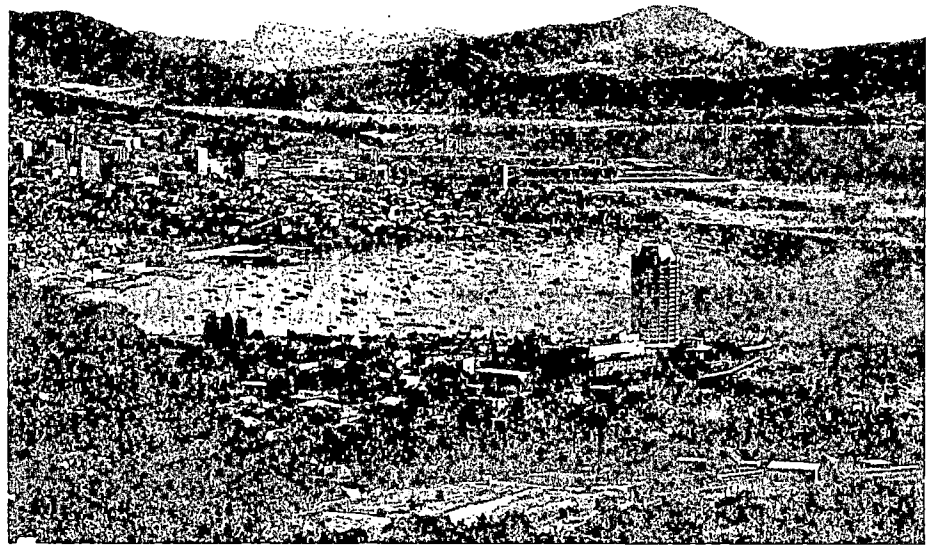
Clothing and Services

Dress in Australia is similar to that in Washington, D.C. Many American men living here wear medium-weight suits of wool or wool blends year round, but heavier clothing can be worn with comfort in winter. Lighter wear is comfortable in summer and safari suits often are worn as business attire in Sydney. Topcoats and raincoats are necessary wardrobe items for part of the year. Golf attire usually consists of slacks, sport shirts and, perhaps, a sweater or jacket.

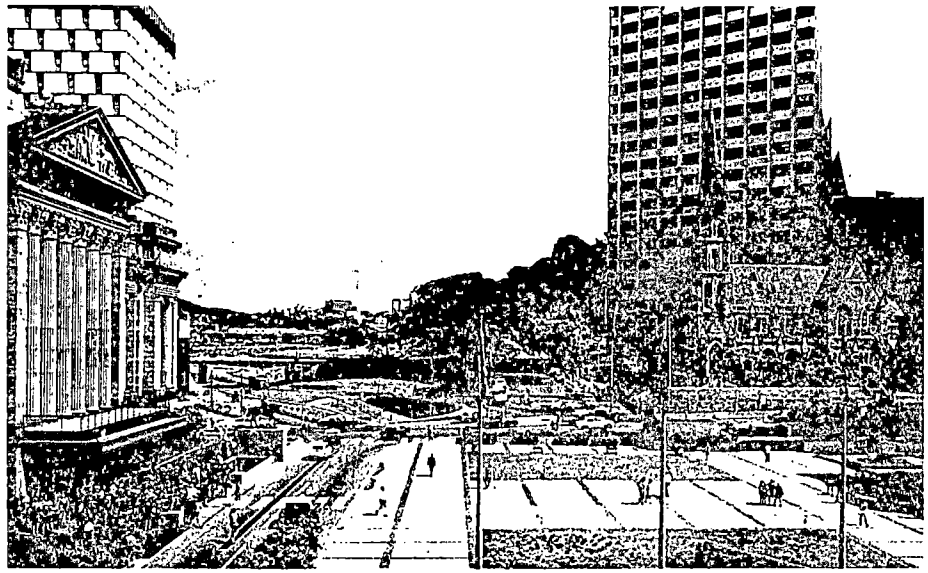
For women, casual (but smart) dress is needed, and suits and ensembles are worn frequently. Slacks and sweaters are practical for informal outings. Whites are worn on the tennis courts. Shorts are not permitted on the golf course.

Clothes are more expensive in Australia than in the U.S., and dressmakers are difficult to find. Hosiery and lingerie of all kinds are available.

For the most part, children's clothing is much the same as in the U.S. Most



A view of Hobart and its harbor. (Courtesy of the Australian Tourist Commission)



A city square in Brisbane. (Courtesy of the Australian Tourist Commission)

schools through grade 10 require uniforms, so a large wardrobe is not necessary. Clothing for infants and young children is limited in selection and high in price. There are, however, some discount stores.

It should be noted that Perth is a relaxed city, where clothing is similar to that of southern California. Sundresses, slacks, blue jeans, T-shirts, and shorts are all in evidence, as are smart luncheon dresses, tailored suits, and the occasional hat. For business, most men still wear coat and tie here, even in hot weather; some wear shirt and tie with shorts and knee socks. Perth has a budding fashion industry. Liz Davenport, a local designer, recently won several coveted National Fashion awards.

All basic services and supplies are available in Australian cities, although they are usually quite expensive. Laundry and dry cleaning are satisfactory and, in some places, there are coin-operated, self-service establishments. Stores are generally well stocked and offer most goods found in U.S. stores. However, in Perth, heavy reliance on imported goods makes living more costly than in other Australian cities.

Domestic Help

Most Americans here do not employ servants. Full-time domestics are almost impossible to find; part-time help is sometimes available for cleaning and ironing, but at high rates. Trained help for entertaining is available. Baby-sitters obtained from an agency charge about $3 (U.S.) an hour, plus transportation and a light snack.

Employers are required by law to carry workman's compensation insurance, but the procedure is simple and the premium reasonable.

Local Holidays

January 26 (or first Monday after that date)	Australia Day
March/April	*Easter holidays
April 25	ANZAC Day
June	*Queen's Official Birthday
October	*Queen's Birthday (Western Australia)
November	*Melbourne Cup Day
December 25	Christmas
December 26	Boxing Day

*Variable

It is wise to arrange travel so as not to arrive on holidays.

Recommended Reading

The following titles are provided as a general indication of the material published on this country:

Albinski, Henry. *The Australian-American Security Relationship*. University of Queensland Press: St. Lucia, 1982.

Barclay, Glen St. J. and Joseph M. Siracusa, eds. *Australian-American Relations Since 1945: A Documentary History*. Holt, Rinehart & Winston: Artarmon, New South Wales, 1976.

Blainey, Geoffrey. *The Tyranny of Distance: How Distance Shaped Australia's History*. Macmillan: Melbourne, 1968.

Crowley, Francis K. *Australia's Western Third.*

Daedalus. "Australia: Terra Incognita?" *Journal of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences*. Winter 1985.

Ellis, William S. "Broad Shoulder of Australia: Queensland." *National Geographic*. January 1986.

Hauser, Hillary. "Exploring a Sunken Realm in Australia." *National Geographic*. January 1984.

Kasper, Wolfgang, et al. *Australia at the Crossroads*. Law and Business, Inc.: New York, 1980.

McNally, Ward. *Australia: The Challenging Land*. Hale: London, 1965.

Official Yearbook of the Commonwealth of Australia. Bureau of Census and Statistics: Canberra.

Ward, Russell. *Australia.*

Notes for Travelers

Numerous international airlines operate in and out of Australia; Sydney is the usual port of entry. U.S. airlines schedule several flights weekly from the west coast (Los Angeles and San Francisco) to Sydney, and some go on to Melbourne. Other schedules are maintained between New York and Sydney/Melbourne. There are a few direct flights to Melbourne from the U.S. west coast. Flying time for the roughly 7,000 mile trip from California to Sydney is about 15 hours.

All travelers, including those holding diplomatic passports, must have valid visas to enter Australia. Travelers arriving from yellow fever endemic zones must present inoculation certificates. Upon arrival in Australia, plane interiors and passengers are sprayed with pesticide mist as part of the government's continued effort to prevent plant disease from being introduced here.

Dogs and cats may be imported to Australia from the U.K. (including the Channel Islands, Northern Ireland, and the Isle of Man), the Republic of Ireland, Hawaii, Fiji, Papua New Guinea, Norfolk Island, and New Zealand. In all cases, animals must have been solely in the country of export for at least six months (or from birth) and, during that period, cannot have been in an import quarantine kennel. Prescribed documents, including health certificates, must be presented. Charges are made for inspection of animals upon arrival in Australia, and for accommodation in kennels at quarantine stations. The importation of birds is prohibited. Regulations are rigidly enforced.

Handguns, rifles, and shotguns may be shipped (not mailed) to Australia, and may be subject to police safety inspection before being turned over to owners. Regulations vary from state to state but, generally, all firearms must be registered with local police. Depending on the state, registration of handguns may be contingent on proof of membership in a local gun or target shooting club. No fully automatic weapons may be taken into the country.

Most major religious faiths are represented in every capital city in Australia.

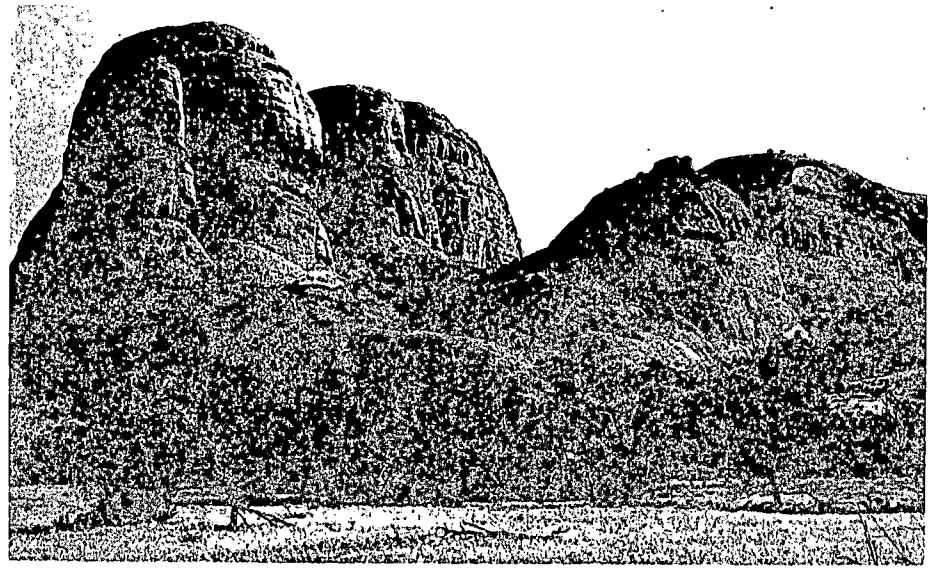
The time in Australia is Greenwich Mean Time (GMT) plus 10, except for South Australia, the Northern Territory, and the Broken Hill Area of New South Wales, where it is GMT plus nine-and-a-half.

The unit of currency is the Australian dollar. The government imposes no restrictions on taking American dollar currency or traveler's checks into Australia. U.S. currency and checks drawn on American banks are freely negotiable. However, under the Australian banking (foreign exchange) regulations, a person departing Australia is allowed to take out of the country only A$250 in notes, A$5 in coin, and the equivalent of A$250 in foreign currency notes. Any excess can be arranged through banks by letters of credit, traveler's checks, or drafts.

Total conversion to the metric system of weights and measures was reached

here in 1980. Both primary and secondary schools teach only this system.

The U.S. Embassy in Australia is located at Moonah Place, Canberra, ACT 2600; telephone: (62) 705000. The Consulates General are in Sydney 2000, NSW, at the T&G Tower, Hyde Park Square, Park and Elizabeth Streets (telephone: [2] 264-7044); in South Melbourne, Victoria 3205, at 24 Albert Road (telephone: [3] 699-2244); and in Perth, WA 6000, at 246 St. George's Terrace (telephone: [9] 322-4466). There is a U.S. Consulate in Brisbane, Queensland 4000, at 383 Wickham Terrace (telephone: [7] 839-8955). The country telephone code is 61.



A view of Ayers Rock in the Australian Outback. (Courtesy of the Australian Tourist Commission)





Australian natives. *(Left)* A kangaroo and *(right)* a koala bear. (Courtesy of the Australian Tourist Commission)

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Introduction

by Ross Terrill

Australian-born Ross Terrill is the author of The Australians *and many books on China, including* Mao *and* Madame Mao. *Now an American citizen, he is a research associate at Harvard University's Center for East Asian Research.*

"I love Australia for the birds," Rupert Murdoch said to me as we looked up at the rolling green hills on which this media magnate raises sheep and cattle near Canberra. We were cooking steak and sausages over an open fire as swans and pelicans flew overhead. "There are so few birds in America," continued my fellow expatriate, who spends quite a bit of his time in New York. "Coming out here I feel my Australianness again."

For all their cherished "bushman" legend, however, 80% of the 16 million Australians cluster in the suburbs of the "Boomerang Coast"—a thin arc stretching 1,000 miles around the southeastern seaboard from Adelaide to Brisbane. Few Australians have visited much of their huge, empty land, yet their souls dwell in the dusty, technicolor outback.

To realize the sparseness of the sixth largest country in the world, imagine a land the size of the United States with virtually no people for the first 2,000 miles inland from the West Coast—as if nothing but sand and spinifex lay between Los Angeles and Chicago. In Australia, sheep outnumber people.

Despite the immensity of the land, local variations in style, and a sectionalism that often has the six states snarling at one another, Australia is a nation of one texture. The same Australian accent flattens the vowels from Cape York to Hobart and puts the same cozy suffixes on words ("Brissy" for Brisbane, "Fre-o" for Fremantle) from the Kimberleys in the far northwest to Melbourne nearly 1,800 miles away in the southeast. I once asked Helen Garner, who lives in Melbourne and is the author of *Monkey Grip* and other novels, about Australians' predilection for these suffixes. "I think it's a desperate attempt to drag the place down to a manageable size," she replied.

The harsh yet beautiful land beguiles me as much as anything about Australia after two decades living in the United States. But you don't need to head into the outback to get a sense of the land's enormous power. Whereas in Europe and America, cities intrude upon the countryside, in Australia the country tends to invade the cities. When the British founded Sydney 200 years ago, they called the area Botany Bay because of the profusion of flowers and trees. Even today, with a population of 3.5 million, Sydney seems to be, above all, a slice of nature. On hills around a sparkling blue harbor, red-tile roofs are softened by plants and flowering shrubs.

In the large, stately city of Melbourne you find a high, vast sky whose light overwhelms, and a silence that allows you to hear the rustle of a gum (eucalyptus) tree as you exit from the airport terminal. With its gray-green acacias and purple-flowering jacarandas, much of Brisbane looks like a horticultural exhibit, and one can become lost in dreams strolling through King's Park in Perth, where a riot of boronia, orchid, and kangaroo paw spreads beneath magnificent gums.

For tens of thousands of years the Aborigines and nature shared this continent together. The Aborigines arrived during the Ice Age, before sea levels rose and isolated Australia from the rest of Asia. Because European ships were better than Asian, the long isolation of the Aborigines was ended by white, not yellow, arrivals. As London sought a site for a prison colony, the British sea captain, James Cook, reached the east coast in the 1770s and claimed Australia for the modern world.

The British took Australia in casual stages, without ever dealing fully with the fact that it had already been occupied by the Aborigines. Some 300,000 Aborigines existed when Captain Cook arrived. As whites caught fish and the new settlements drove away kangaroos and other animals, the blacks lost their sources of food. And while the blacks welcomed some of the accoutrements of the white lifestyle, they could not cope with alcohol, and many thousands died from smallpox, venereal disease, and other infections. The Aborigine was pushed aside and Aboriginal life declined.

The days when Australia was a penal colony are not so far distant. All four of my grandparents were alive in Victoria when the last convict ships reached Western Australia in 1868. Australia's unique origin as a place of crime and punishment haunted Australians for a century and a half. It was only after World War II that most people could bring themselves to talk about their criminal ancestry. Today, it is fashionable to boast of it.

I see a legacy of the convict era in some Australian attitudes. This is a society that looks to the government for solutions to its problems. In part, geographic necessity dictates the posture—private enterprise won't build an unprofitable railroad in the sparse north, for example—but it also stems from the nation's origins as a government camp.

Paradoxically, Australians also have an anti-authoritarian streak that seems to echo the contempt of the convict for his keepers and "betters." This attitude, too, has been perpetuated by geographic realities. The farmer in the tough outback was not inclined—and still isn't—to respect the city bureaucrat who does not know how to mend a fence or cook a meal in the desert. Thus, in one and the same Australian you find both the government-dependent mindset and

the anti-authoritarian rhetoric. It is appropriate that the historical figure who stands out most clearly as an Australian hero is Ned Kelly, a bushranger (highwayman) who killed policemen.

Possibly as a result of Australia's past and nature's influence, Australians are casual and easy-going. A businessman can sound as folksy as a worker, and an academic can look like a worker as he boozes and barracks at a football game. Some of the rich parade their wealth, but none can parade their status in a land that began as a prison colony. It is still an insult to a cab driver for any man traveling alone to ride in the back seat.

The Australian is off-handed, as if he or she is either uninterested in communicating or unused to it. When a remark is ventured or a question asked, "ye-es" is said so slowly and hesitantly that you sense reticence or apathy. Similarly, a compliment is more likely to embarrass than please an Australian, although abuse is fine if it is not fully meant.

The nation's spirit dwells somewhere within a triangle, the points of which are diffidence, innocence, and skepticism. Aussies can neither be easily fooled nor easily enthused—they like to believe others will be reasonable, but at arm's length many a proposed scheme will seem flawed or not worth the bother. Despite such cynicism, there is a seductive softness to Aussie life. People still say "sorry" if they bump into you on the street, and the word for thank you, "ta," is uttered even after you yourself have said thank you in a shop or restaurant. And whether the topic is the weather, the stupidity of politicians, or the way the world is going to pot, Australians tend to want your agreement.

This desire for affirmation may be due, in part, to the fact that Australians lived in the shadow of Great Britain for so long, during which time they developed something of an inferiority complex. Not so long ago, "a pie and tea" or "fish and chips" were a staple that, in an unspoken way, were defiantly asserted to be adequate "tucker" for any "real Australian." Today it is different, thanks largely to immigration. Although bare-armed and wearing sandals, diners in Melbourne and Sydney will peer lengthily at wine lists, fuss over the right sauce for the duckling, and dispute the most appropriate seasoning for the lamb.

The emergence of an Australian culinary tradition is part of a growing nationalism, in which Australia can be seen to be moving away from Great Britain and forging an identity of its own. Movies of international repute, Aboriginal art, a quality wine industry, and a vibrant theater have given Australians new cultural confidence in themselves.

The most Australian thing you can do is lie on a clean, wide, beautiful beach. The beach possesses the Australian soul because it is an undeniably Australian asset for a people

that until recently were dismissed—even by themselves—as mere derivatives from cold and distant Europe.

It takes time to establish an identity rooted in one's own geographic and climatic experience, however, and Australia can seem quite British at times and somewhat American at others. Political, legal, and educational institutions derive from Britain. Each state capital is named after a colonial politician (Perth, Brisbane, Sydney, Hobart, Melbourne) or a British royal figure (Adelaide). Dry and witheringly hot towns bear names from England's green and pleasant land. Each day in the leading newspapers a "Vice Regal" column lists the activities and visitors at the state and national government houses, where the representative of the English queen is the formal head of the governmental structure. Only since 1984 has it been required that a civil servant in Australia be an Australian—previously it was sufficient to be British.

American influence comes in culture (especially entertainment), technology, defense arrangements, and business. Television channels are well-stocked with American programs, and American popular music and clothing styles attract youth in Sydney and Melbourne, as they do in much of the world. Books from the United States have made a major advance in Australian intellectual circles since the 1960s. American ideas of management and problem-solving are sweeping away many cobwebs as the presence of multilateral corporations grows and the public service sheds its British tradition of amateurism.

There is resistance to American influence, of course, but it has been muted compared with the coolness many Australians feel toward Britain, which they feel has been guilty of condescension. Australia was never really like Britain; it lacked a defeated aristocracy, a dominant middle class, and a respectful working class. The United States and Australia, however, are both young nations and both melting pots. Perhaps for this reason the Australian is generally at ease with the American.

"Aussie-born, eh?" said the immigration officer at Sydney airport as he flipped through my American passport when I arrived for a recent visit. "Yeah," I grunted in my best Australian accent. "Good—there's not many of us left," said the middle-aged officer with a smile.

The changes wrought by immigration impress a returning native son. Nearly half of Australia's population was either born outside Australia or has at least one parent who was. So far, only some 5% of the population is Asian (under 2% are Aborigines), but more than half the immigrants who have arrived in recent years are Asian.

The approach of a Eurasian Australia has been made possible by some basic changes in Australian policy and behavior. A massive European migration following World

War II accustomed Australians to new arrivals who brought different foods, languages, and values. The long-standing British flavor of Australia became diluted as Greeks, Italians, and Yugoslavs settled in the big cities. Tourist travel by Australians to Southeast Asia and Japan liberalized Australian racial attitudes, as did the presence of thousands of Asian students who have graduated from Australian universities in recent decades. In the 1970s, as the arrival of Vietnamese refugees began an era of Asian immigration, both Labour and conservative (Liberal-National) governments put forward the doctrine of multiculturalism to express a new ethnic pluralism. Having tried to ward off Asia for so many years, Australia has finally begun to accept its geographic location in the world and is realigning itself accordingly. Today, Indonesia (as a defense worry) and Japan (as an economic partner) outweigh in priority any European country in Australia's foreign policy.

Australian urban life has become more cosmopolitan, with Chinese restaurants, Italian coffee lounges, and Vietnamese and Lebanese grocery stores in virtually every suburb. Greeks and Yugoslavs teach school classes that are half Vietnamese and Chinese—yesterday's students teaching today's—with gum trees outside the window and cricket played during the sports hour.

Eventually, Australia will complete the transformation from British outpost to Eurasian melting pot. The statistics prove the country's allure: Each year more than 1 million people apply to emigrate to Australia, but less than 10% can be accepted. When I was at college in Melbourne 30 years ago, some feared that Southeast-Asian countries might fail to resist the Communist threat, turning Australia into the "last domino." Today, some fear that the capitalist economies of Hong Kong, Singapore, Korea, and Taiwan might succeed so well that Australia will be left behind as a backwater in a dynamic "yellow sea." In some respects the "lucky country," as Australia is sometimes called, seems out of luck. The farmers are in debt, and industry labors under the disadvantages of a small internal market and high costs. The country's foreign debt is so huge that nearly a quarter of yearly export income goes to pay interest on it, and both the inflation rate (9%) and the unemployment rate (6½%) are very high.

Australia has space but few people. "It's amazing to Japanese," a Tokyo banker based in Perth said to me, "that the flight from Sydney to Perth takes the same time (4½ hours) as the flight from Tokyo to Hong Kong." The territory has to be covered—communities need postal service, water, electricity—but the level of economic activity does not yet exist for it to be done without strain. The high cost of doing business in Australia has been further exacerbated by

trade-union avarice, growing corruption, steep taxes, and a certain "don't care" mentality.

Australia's economic problems have put severe pressure on a social unity that had been taken for granted. Unemployed youth do not like to see Asian immigrants take jobs they feel should be theirs. Special favors for Aborigines, however justified by history and by need, are less widely supported now than during the healthier economic years of the 1970s. Meanwhile, this ancient people's life expectancy is 20 years less than the Australian average, and Aboriginal infant mortality is three times that of non-Aborigines. In many ways, Australia's ancient past and its beckoning multicultural future tug in sharply different directions.

Australia has been kept pleasant and peaceable by a practical, if sometimes hit-or-miss approach to issues, a lack of compelling ideologies, an agreeable climate, and a beautiful landscape. Some Australians wonder if all this will be enough for tomorrow's challenges. A minister of Prime Minister Bob Hawke's government has suggested that Australia should forget about being the "lucky country" and strive to be a "clever country"—competing in Asia through high-tech development, ingenuity, and flexibility.

In the meantime, a young nation with few glorious moments in its past is still crystallizing its identity. An exciting maturation has been occurring as diverse immigration, artistic excellence, and the pleasures of a comfortable, safe, and healthy life all bring a new pride and sophistication to the country.

As a returning native son over recent years, I have found a people who seem to enjoy life considerably more than they admit. Scratch an Australian, and you find in him a deep satisfaction at being where he is. I asked former Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser, who has a large farm near Melbourne, what nationalism means to him. "Simply that Australia is the best country in the world to live in," the 6′5″ grazier answered crisply.

On a perfect morning after a recent visit, I flew out from Melbourne's bucolic Tullamarine Airport for California. As the 747 swept down into San Francisco, I felt a ball of satisfaction in my stomach upon regaining a faster lane. Yet I knew I would miss the sincerity and unpretentious "fair dinkum" character of the Australians.

Australia at a Glance: A Chronology

c. 28,000 BC First Aboriginal settlers reach Australia—perhaps when it was still connected to Asia.

c. AD 150 Claudius Ptolemy, Roman astronomer and geographer, hypothesizes existence of a southern *"Terra Incognita"* (Unknown Land).

c. 1500 Following rediscovery of Ptolemy's *Geography*, *"Terra Australis"* (Southern Land) appears on some world maps.

1606 Willem Jansz of the Dutch East India Company touches New Guinea and Australia (Gulf of Carpentaria, Queensland), but thinks they are a single land mass; the Spaniard Luis de Torres sails through the strait between Australia and New Guinea, now the Torres Strait, also without recognizing a new continent.

1616–1619 En route to the Dutch colony at Batavia (Indonesia), Dirk Hartog and Jan Houtman discover and explore the southwestern coast of Australia, then known as New Holland.

1642 Commissioned to explore New Holland by Anthony van Diemen, Governor-General of the Dutch East Indies, Abel Tasman sails around Australia without sighting its coast. Instead, he discovers New Zealand and a land mass he names Van Diemen's Land (now Tasmania).

1688 English pirate and adventurer, William Dampier, lands on the northwestern coast. He touches on this coast again in 1699; Swift and Defoe make use of his accounts in *Gulliver's Travels* and *Robinson Crusoe*.

1770 James Cook (1728–1778) anchors HMS *Endeavour* in Botany Bay. He continues north along the coast for several weeks, navigating the Great Barrier Reef and completing the map of New Holland. Claiming the area for England, he calls it New South Wales.

1779 Joseph Banks, who accompanied Cook on the *Endeavor*, recommends to the House of Commons the establishment of a penal colony at Botany Bay.

1788 Captain Arthur Phillip lands the first fleet of convicts at Botany Bay, but finds Banks's account of its salubrious climate to be exaggerated. Nonetheless, he formally takes possession of eastern Australia as the colony of New South Wales and lays out a village to be named Sydney, after Viscount Sydney, the British Home Secretary.

1796 Spanish Merino sheep, with their highly prized wool, are introduced.

1798 Matthew Flinders and George Bass discover that Van Diemen's Land is an island; New South Wales claims it for Britain.

1803 Risdon Cove settlement is established in Van Diemen's Land; settlement at Port Phillip (now Melbourne) is attempted.

1804 Hobart Town and Port Dalrymple penal settlements (united in 1812) are established in Van Diemen's Land, and the Aborigines are gradually wiped out.

1809–1821 Lachlan Macquarie, governor of New South Wales, establishes the basis of the modern city of Sydney with the help of convict-architect Francis Greenway (who earned his freedom through his designs).

1813 Gregory Blaxland, William Lawson, and William Charles Wentworth discover a route through the Blue Mountains, opening the way for westward expansion.

1823 New South Wales is named a Crown Colony.

1824 Moreton Bay Penal Colony (Queensland) was established by Governor Brisbane (for whom the site was later named) to incarcerate the worst convicts from New South Wales.

1825 Van Diemen's Land becomes a separate colony; free settlers begin to arrive.

1829 Western Australia is annexed and becomes Australia's first free colony, but later receives convicts to relieve labor shortage.

1835 John Batman and John Fawkner establish claims at Port Phillip (Victoria).

1836 Melbourne is laid out. South Australia is declared a separate colony.

1839 Captain J. C. Wickham of HMS *Beagle* discovers a harbor on the northern coast, which he names Port Darwin, after Charles Darwin.

1840 Last convicts are sent to New South Wales; free settlers arrive in Queensland.

1842 Copper is found in South Australia.

1849 Last convicts are sent to Queensland.

1851 Victoria is proclaimed a colony; gold is discovered at Ophir in New South Wales. Over the next decade 400,000 settlers flock to New South Wales and Victoria for the Gold Rush.

1853 Last convicts are sent to Van Diemen's Land, renamed Tasmania in 1856.

1854 Miners' rebellion erupts over licensing fees at the Eureka Stockade near Ballarat (Victoria).

1859 Queensland is proclaimed a separate colony.

1868 Last convicts are transported to Western Australia.

1869 Darwin (Northern Territory) is surveyed.

1873 Ayers Rock, the world's largest monolithic rock, is sighted by William Gosse in central Australia and named after the governor of South Australia.

1880 Bushranger Ned Kelly, a notorious highwayman, is captured in a shootout at Glenrowan, Victoria. He is hanged and becomes a folk hero.

1892–3 Gold is discovered at Coolgardie and Kalgoorlie (Western Australia).

1901 Federal Commonwealth of Australia is established; Melbourne becomes provisional capital.

1911 Australian Capital Territory is ceded from New South Wales; Walter Burley Griffin of Chicago wins competition to design new capital city of Canberra.

1914 Australia enters World War I and experiences heavy losses in the Gallipoli campaign (1915).

1920–32 Sydney Harbour Bridge is built.

1927 First Federal Parliament meets in Canberra.

1929 Railroad reaches the town of Alice Springs (Northern Territory).

1939 Australia enters World War II; Darwin is severely bombed by the Japanese in 1941–42.

1950 Australia enters the Korean War.

1966 First contingent of Australian troops arrives in Vietnam.

1967 Prime Minister Harold Holt disappears while swimming off Victorian coast and is believed drowned.

1974 Cyclone Tracy destroys most of Darwin.

1975 Governor General Sir John Kerr, the Queen's representative in Canberra, summarily dismisses Prime Minister Gough Whitlam, provoking a constitutional crisis.

1978 Northern Territory becomes self-governing.

1986 Australia Act ends power of the United Kingdom to affect Australian law.

1988 Australia celebrates its bicentennial.

1990 Prime Minister Bob Hawke wins fourth electoral victory for the Labour Party.

Bush Pubs: A Window onto the Outback

by Tony Horwitz

Tony Horwitz is an American who quit his job as a journalist in Sydney to hitchhike through the Australian outback. In this extract from One for the Road, *a book he wrote about his experiences, Horwitz describes the journey to Alice Springs in the red heart of Australia.*

"I never miss a pub," Bill Gillholey says by way of introduction. "No chance." I am in the Northern Territory, on a motorized pub crawl from Tennant Creek to Wauchope to Tea Tree to Alice. Each settlement a pub, each pub a snort or two of blue [Foster's beer]. Then back on the road, like two men in a canoe, weaving down a river of beer.

"Europe, it has the culture," Bill says, holding the steering wheel in one hand and spilling a beer with the other. "Australia, Australia it has the pubs."

Bill left his native Hungary after the Communist takeover in the 1950s. He opposed the new regime and couldn't find work as a mining engineer. Bill hasn't found engineering work in the Territory either, but he's stayed, laboring as a handyman on outback stations and moonlighting as a pub crawler of Olympian dimension. He even adopted the surname of an Irishman he met over a green can somewhere in Darwin. At the Top End, it seems, beer helps cement the ethnic mosaic together.

Beer is also the lifeblood of the Territory's road traffic. There is one central artery, the Stuart Highway, running from Darwin to the South Australian border. Smaller vessels feed into it all along the way, carrying goods and traffic from the body corporal into the greater flow. It is at the junctions that the roadhouses appear to pump and prime the system with gas and beer.

There is nowhere else to stop along the hot dusty drive down "The Track," as Territorians call the Stuart Highway. So the same faces appear at every pub. Travelers drink and nod at one another, then move in a convoy to the next hotel. By Alice Springs, I will know everybody at the bar.

If I don't lose consciousness. Pub crawling with Bill makes me realize how much I still have to learn about Australian-style drinking. Americans don't necessarily drink less but they do drink differently. A beer or two after work. Cocktails before dinner. Maybe a blow-out at the weekend. Like everything else in the United States, drinking is done at prescribed times, for a prescribed purpose. And there are still "dry counties" in the Bible Belt where drinking isn't done in public, at least not legally. Elsewhere, there is a growing rebellion against anything caloric or intoxicating: "lite beer" and diet cola are the products of a lingering Puritanical strain.



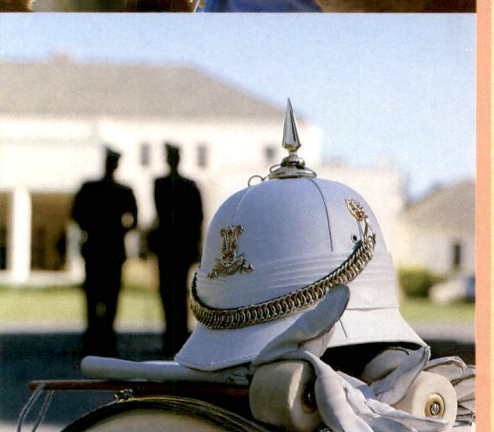
Australia's Natural Capital















IT'S *an inspirational place.* **A** *city in harmony with nature, it's a stylish blend of modern highways and meandering cycle paths, national attractions and rustic homesteads, of haute cuisine and country picnics.*

W*hile most cities have parks scattered through them, Canberra can best be described as a city scattered through a park.* **N***ot only the national capital, but also the natural capital.*

N*o matter where you are or where you look, you see trees.* **M***illions of them.* **L***ike a lady changing her make-up, Canberra is a city of seasons.* **P***ink spring blossoms, sun drenched summers, crisp orange autumns and crystal blue winter skies.*

D*otted around this garden city are some of Australia's most important attractions too, such as the splendid Parliament House, the Australian National Gallery with its great collection, the fun-filled Science and Technology Centre and the unforgettable War Memorial.*





F*amily favorites include the Opal and Gemstone Museum, historic Lanyon Homestead, Telecom Tower, Rehwinkel's Animal Park and the Tram and Bike Museum.*

I*t's also the ideal setting for sportslovers.* **A** *marvellous spot for raising a sweat or reviving one's spirits.* **F***or players of tennis and golf, for cyclists, swimmers, walkers and sailors, Canberra offers options galore.*



I*t's the home of the Raiders and the Cannons, the venue for the Black Opal Stakes, the Hot Air Balloon Gathering and the Sri Chinmoy Triathlon.* **A***nd just a two hour drive from the snowfields and south coast beaches.*

I*n Canberra one tends to eat out often.* **W***ith a rich mix of ethnic origins among the city's 300 restaurants, the world is indeed your oyster.* **A***nd the entertainment and nightlife is as diverse and vibrant as you'd*



Get to know Canberra, go and visit it, spend a little time here to get to know your way around and you'll love it jus



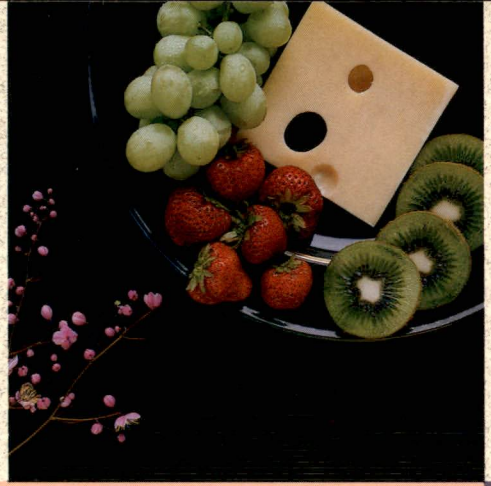














expect to find in a growing city of nearly 300,000.

And there are oodles too of marvellous outdoor attractions which can only be discovered during a leisurely Canberra stopover.



Like Tidbinbilla Nature Reserve and spectacular Namadgi National Park which bring a natural tranquility to Canberra's doorstep. **N**ot far away is the striking Space Tracking station and the hair-raising Corin Forest Alpine Slide.

The enchanting miniature village of Cockington Green with its hand-made buildings and delicious gardens is something purely Canberran, now as much a part of the capital as Question Time in the House, running by the lake at lunchtime or afternoon tea at the Hyatt.



And if you visit in spring, try to time your trip to take in the month-long Floriade Festival of flowers or, in the autumn, the colourful Canberra Festival.

Then of course there's duty free shopping, designer fashion houses, marbled department stores and boutiques and galleries offering exquisite pieces of local craftsmanship. **B**ut you'd expect that.

After all, this is Canberra. **T**he ideal place for a few days break or an extended holiday. **D**iscover for yourself what makes the capital such a special place to stay.







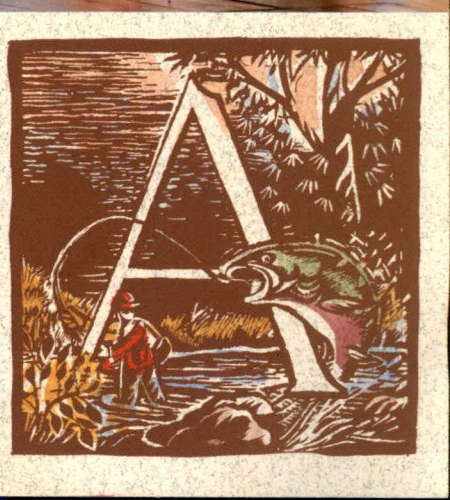


s much as I do. ❟ *Dame Pattie Menzies*











CANBERRA, *born in 1913, is the tailor-made national capital of Australia.* **M***eticulously planned and carefully laid out, it is a world capital of undeniable beauty, merging with nature at every opportunity.*

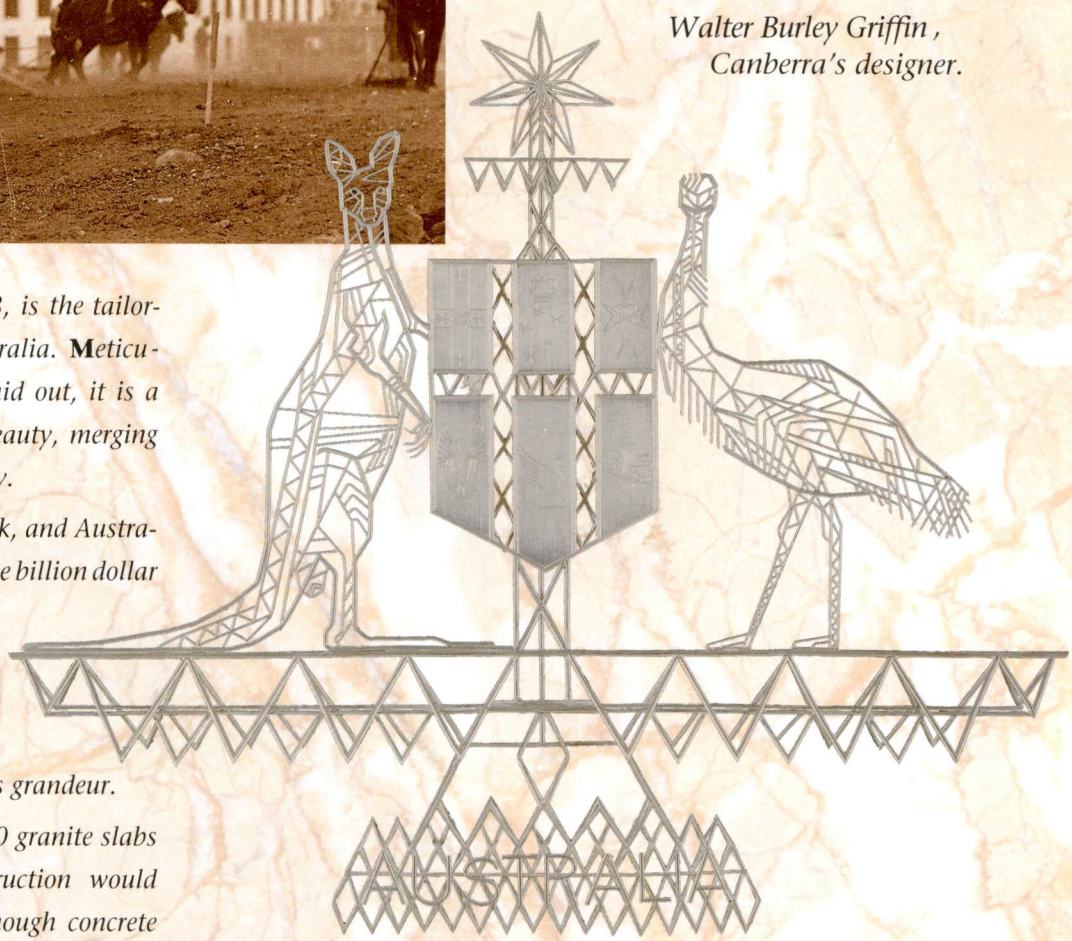
T*he most eye-catching landmark, and Australia's most visited attraction, is the billion dollar Parliament House.* **A***ustralian materials predominate in this extraordinary building and the stonework, timbers and 81 metre flagmast all add to its grandeur.*

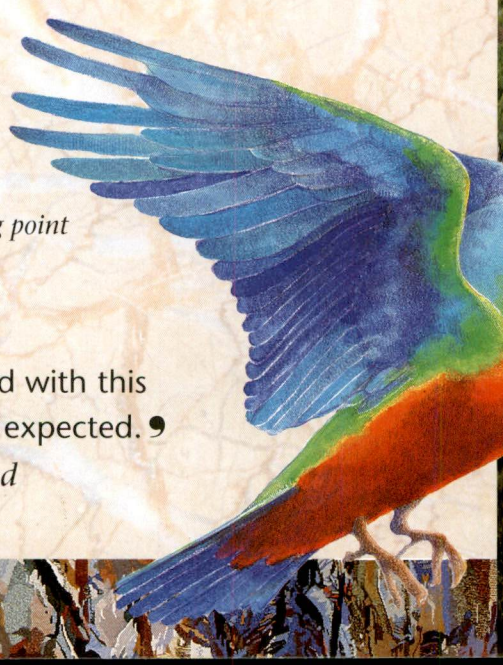
I*f placed end to end, the 24,000 granite slabs used in the building's construction would stretch 46 kilometres, while enough concrete was poured into it to build 25 Sydney Opera Houses!* **T***he interior encompasses 4,500 rooms including the kitchens which can prepare 8,000 meals a day.*

I*t was a long time coming, superseding the elegant 'old' Parliament building in May 1988, but has quickly earned its tag as Australia's building of the century.* **I***t is undoubtedly one of the capital's 'must see' attractions and the ideal starting point for the sightseer.*

❛ I am very impressed with this city, not at all what I expected. ❜
Lyn Ferguson, Scotland

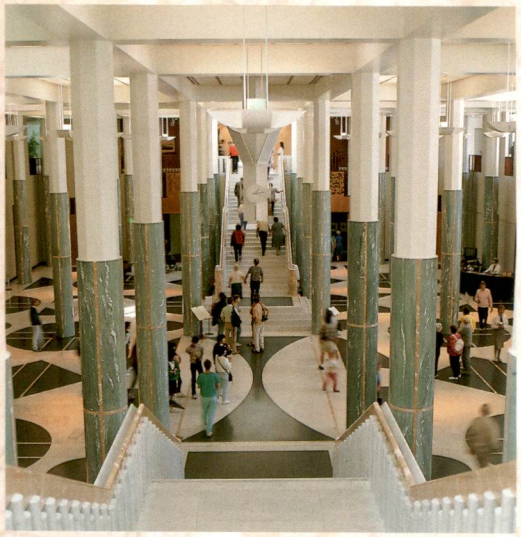
❛ The morning and evening lights at Canberra are wonderful. The shadows of the clouds and the mists as they cross the mountains are very beautiful indeed. ❜
Walter Burley Griffin, Canberra's designer.



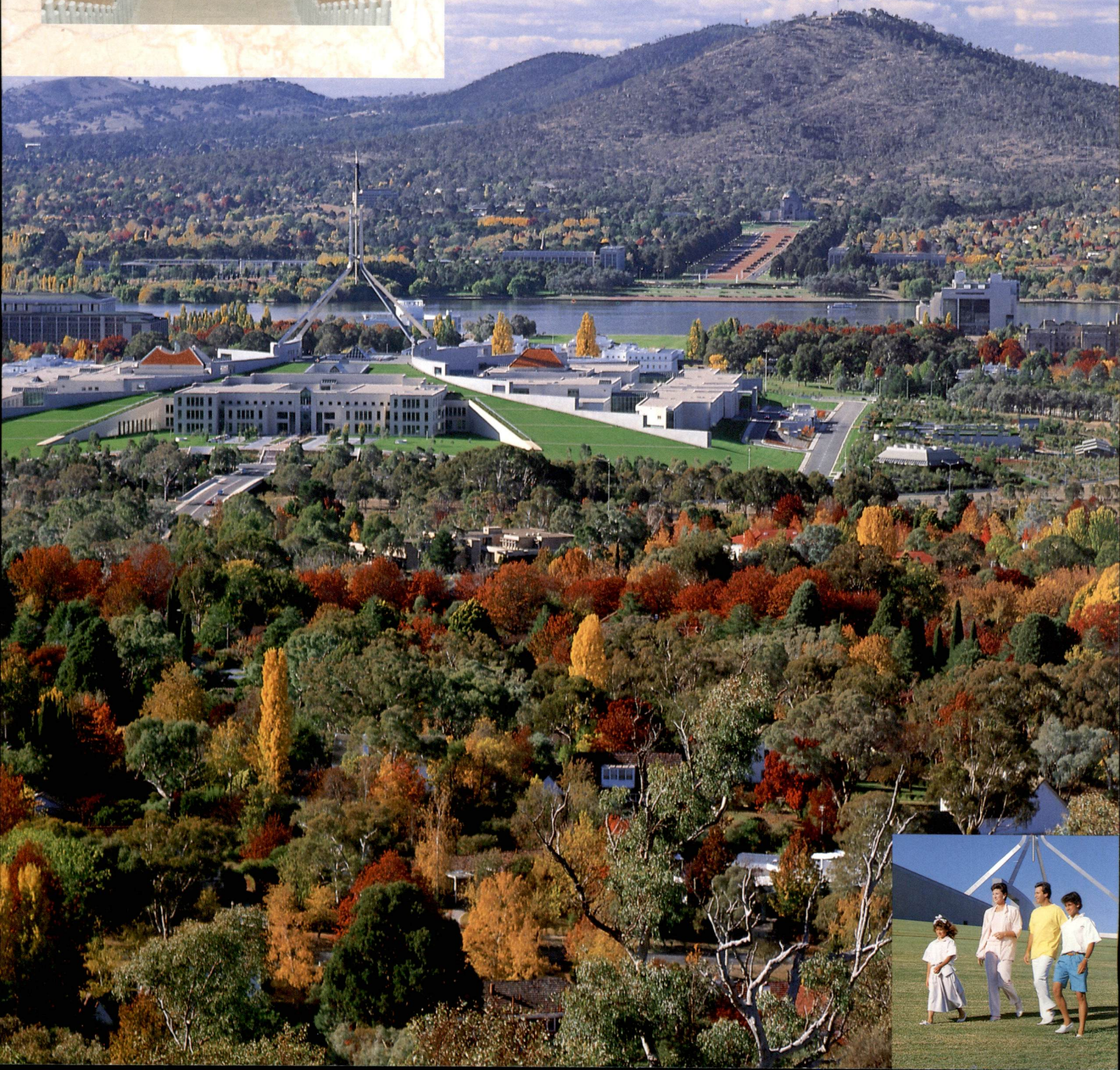














CANBERRA *is crammed with special attractions.* **W***ithout question, the Australian National Gallery has the finest modern art collection in the Southern Hemisphere.* **N***ot to mention its huge array of Aboriginal and Australian art, photography, theatre art and sculpture.* **I***f you're serious you can spend half a day!*

A*fterwards you might walk across the connecting ramp to the chunky High Court and take a peek at the striking series of murals by Jan Senbergs.*

B*eautiful, intriguing, moving, humbling — all these words describe the experience of the Australian War Memorial.* **I***t's a vast museum of memorabilia, dioramas and art, all paying tribute to the nation's contribution to past conflicts.*

I*t's not a well known fact, but early this century Australia was the movie capital of the world.* **A***t the National Film and Sound Archive you can relive the magic moments of Australian showbiz from the silent movie classics right through to Crocodile Dundee.*











❛ Very beautiful city and very kind people, but I'm tired. ❜
H. Kawato, Yokohama, Japan.

***I**n between attractions enjoy the scenery. **E**arly morning is ideal for a round of golf. **Y**ou won't need to queue but you might have to put up with a marsupial spectator or two. **P**erhaps you'd prefer a stroll through a rain-forest at the Botanic Gardens. **O**r, if feeling more energetic, make a splash white water rafting down the Murrumbidgee River.*

***A**ll this activity is likely to give an edge to your appetite. **T**he menu for today might include a leisurely luncheon cruise, a barbecue on a sheep station, a picnic at Rehwinkel's Animal Park or perhaps some exquisite delicacy at a misty hideaway.*

***Y**ou could always call into the National Aquarium where a catch is guaranteed. **T**hey'll even cook it for you on the spot! **H**ave a look at the thousands of fish, sharks, turtles and just about everything that swims while you're there.*

***A**s the national capital, Canberra is home to over 70 diplomatic missions. **S**triking buildings such as the Chinese and American embassies and the High Commissions of India and Papua New Guinea are attractions many stop to see.*

❛ Absolutely love it. Think I'll marry a diplomat just to stay here. ❜ *Anne Gearside, Sydney.*

SEARCH FOR *BURIED TREASURE*

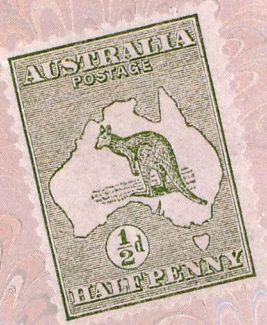
probably won't appear on your holiday itinerary. **A***las, it seems the romantic days of unexpected discoveries are gone forever . . . well, not quite.* **B***y now it's no secret that Canberra has many great buildings but the real secrets are contained within, safely entombed in modern chambers.* **B***y digging just a little deeper, in fact simply by walking inside these national buildings, you'll encounter the precious possessions of the nation.* **Y***ou'll discover historic manuscripts, dazzling art and bullion enough to ransom several kings.* **Y***ou'll unearth priceless urns, stately silver and the gold of ancient civilizations.* **T***he Australian National Gallery, the National Library and the Australian War Memorial, to name just three, possess collections of world renown, while the National Film and Sound Archive preserves the nation's memories for all to enjoy.* **E***xplore Canberra's national buildings and discover the treasures for yourself.*











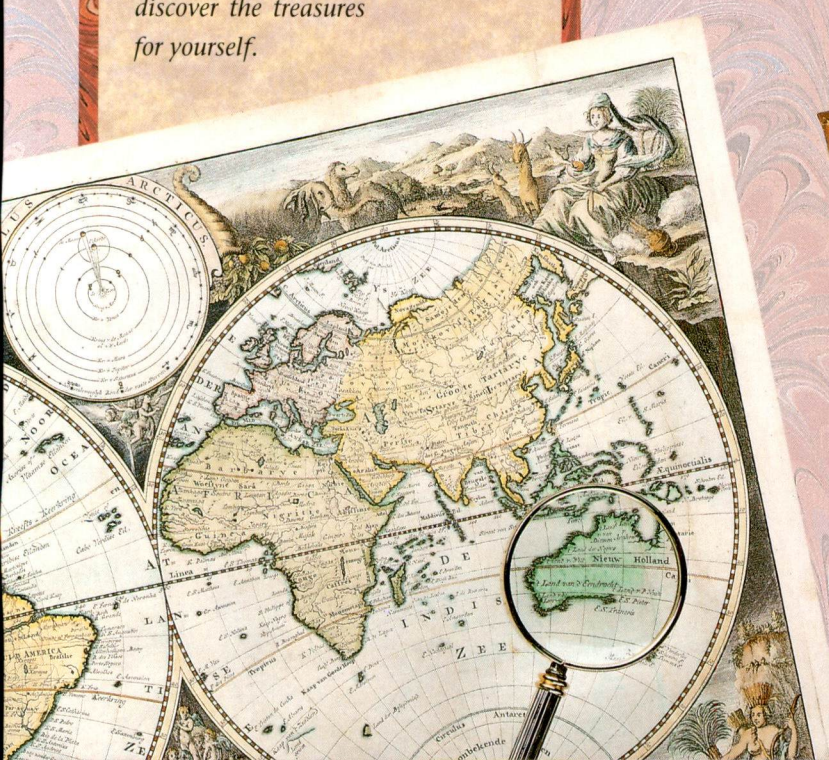














• A fine capital city indeed. Many people have worked very hard to make this a treasured capital of the world. • *David Templeman, Mandurah WA.*


AUSTRALIA
40c
Aboriginal Culture Music and Dance
TEN DOLLARS
THIS TROWEL
WAS USED BY THE
Honourable
King O'Malley
M.P.
MINISTER OF STATE FOR HOME AFFAIRS
IN LAYING ONE OF THE FOUNDATION STONES
OF THE COMMENCEMENT COLUMN OF THE
FEDERAL CAPITAL CITY
ON THE 12TH MARCH 1913



“The first thing I noticed when I arrived 30 minutes ago was the green, green grass of home. It must be good here.” *Ann Foley, Clare, Ireland.*

THERE *aren't too many other places in the world where you can sail or windsurf in the heart of the city, wake up to clean air and clear views or choose from a hundred different outdoor settings for lunch.*

A *flight in a hot-air balloon is probably one of the most breathtaking yet relaxing things one can do.* **I**n *Canberra, you'll float away from the city centre into a vast blue horizon.* **W**ith *favorable breezes you may be lucky enough to land near one of the region's award winning wineries.*

Chances *are you'll float over the National Science & Technology Centre — an amazing*







world of glee and gadgets. **C***all in later and discover the hundreds of "hands-on" exhibits for you to touch and tinker with.* **T***hey even have earthquakes on the hour!*

S*pring in Canberra is an explosion of blossom.* **V***isitors from far and wide tend to coincide their spring visit with the month-long Floriade Festival.* **T***his annual festival of flowers, with a sea of more than half a million specially planted bulbs, provides a huge splash of colour in Commonwealth Park.*

A*nother notable event on the Canberra calendar is the 10 day Canberra Festival in March.* **H***eld during the capital's balmy autumn, the Canberra Festival is largely outdoors with the emphasis on music, fine food and fun-filled activities.*

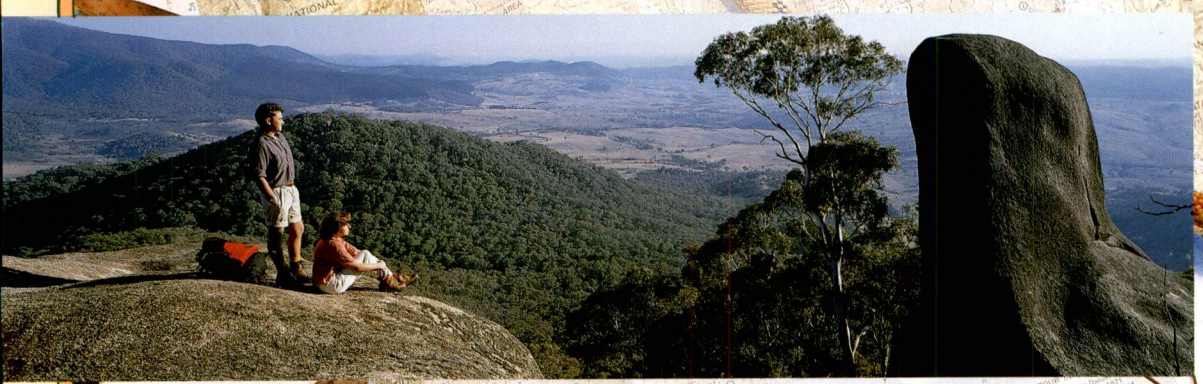
Our Backyard

IT'S not quite a secret, although not many people seem to know, that nearly 70 per cent of the ACT is national park or native bushland. That's some playground!

If you enjoy camping out, climbing or bushwalking, there are few better spots in Australia than the ACT's Namadgi National Park.

If you need a little guidance, the Visitor Centre at Namadgi is the ideal starting point.

The Nature Reserve at Tidbinbilla is excellent for bushwalking and also offers the chance to mingle with kangaroos, wombats, emus and perhaps even a jabiru. And the 'Koala here today' signs will have you scanning the tall gums.



If your holiday itinerary limits you to the city sights of Canberra there's really only one solution ~ stay an extra day and go bush!



❛ Great day in the rain with Ted out at the Nature Reserve. Won't forget the friendliness. ❜ *Cathy Brazeau, Edmonton, Canada.*


1987
SHIRAZ
MURRUMBATEMAN WINERY
Barton Highway
TEL: (06) 227 5584
BROOKS
CREEK
VINEYARD
DRY RED
LARK HILL
1990
BEST CANBERRA DISTRICT CHARDONNAY (CLASS 2)
TROPHY
GOLD MEDAL
CANBERRA
1991
Canberra District Wine
Chardonn
HELM'S
Canberra offers the
From the rustic charm of an alfresco lunch to

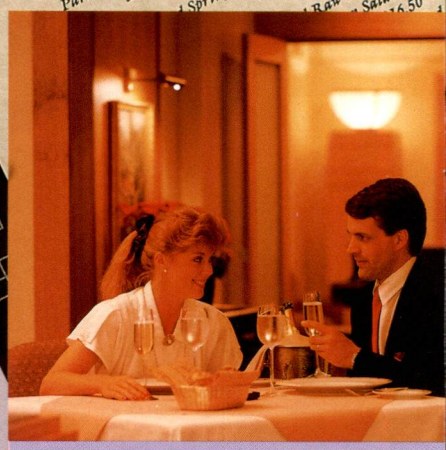
best of both worlds













the sumptuous surrounds of a five star hotel


PINOCCHIO'S
Italian
RESTAURANT
La Dolce Vita
Sylvie Park
Happy Days
Pandora's
RAGE
Olives
The Lantern
BAR & BISTRO
Roberto's
WURLITZER
POPCORN
FRINGE
BENEFITS
BRASSERIE
King
Piano Bar

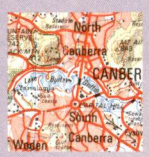


NCE *upon a time, many years ago, Canberra's sandman tip-toed around the city streets tucking it away well before midnight.* **W***ell, times have certainly changed in the old town and these days whatever nocturnal activities you seek you'll find!*

J*ust try squeezing 300 restaurants, 70 clubs, cinemas, nightclubs, concerts and theatre into a few days break and chances are you'll be seeing plenty of sunrises!*

• This is a really fun city and super friendly. • *Laurie Sofferman, Ramsey, NJ, USA.*

P O I N T S •



Location: *Latitude 35 degrees south (roughly the same distance from the Equator as the Island of Crete, San Francisco or Tokyo). As the seagull flies, Canberra is about 150 kms inland and 571 metres above the Pacific Ocean. It's an easy three hour drive from Sydney and a 50 minute flight from Melbourne.*

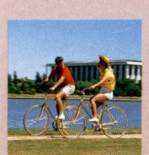


Size: *Canberra is surrounded by its own mini-state, a special 2,359 square km tract of hills and valleys known as the Australian Capital Territory. Population of 300,000 friendly souls.*





Climate: *Four distinct seasons — colourful spring times, warm to hot summers, balmy autumns and crisp winters. Lots of sunshine all year round (more than Sydney or Melbourne).*



Getting Around: *Efficient government-run bus system, plenty of taxis, rent-a-cars and limousines. Explorer Bus to all the major sights. Your hotel can book you on a guided tour by coach or car. Cycling is easy thanks to the extensive and picturesque network of cycle paths.*



Communications: *Fast, efficient and direct to Melbourne, Miami or Mars (Canberra's Tidbinbilla tracking station is part of the Deep Space network).*

O F · V I E W

❛ I have travelled all over the world, but never have I seen such beautiful buildings. ❜

Senta Muller, West Berlin, FRG

❛ I fell in love with a city today. ❜

Michael Tracey, Grand Junction, Colorado, USA

❛ A lovely end to a round Australia tour. ❜

Barrie and Mary Southwood, Scotland



Produced by the ACT Tourism Commission,

Design team: George Mackintosh, Barbara Jones, Robert Beattie.

Special Photography: Leigh Atkinson, Stuart Owen Fox, Derek Ross, John Baker.

Illustrations: Barbara Mau, Marje Crosby-Fairall.

Cover: Section of Tapestry, Great Hall, Parliament House. Recreated by Victorian Tapestry Workshop, from painting by Arthur Boyd. Photo by Matt Kelso.

Silver Coat of Arms: Designed by Robin Blau, photo by Debra Phillips.

In preparing 'Our Backyard', the Commission thanks ACT Parks and Conservation Service, Australian National Botanic Gardens and Mountain Designs, Canberra.

Finished Art: Thomas · Mackintosh Design. *Typesetting:* Brown & Co.

Film Separations: Ross Graphics. *Printed* by Inprint.



A C T

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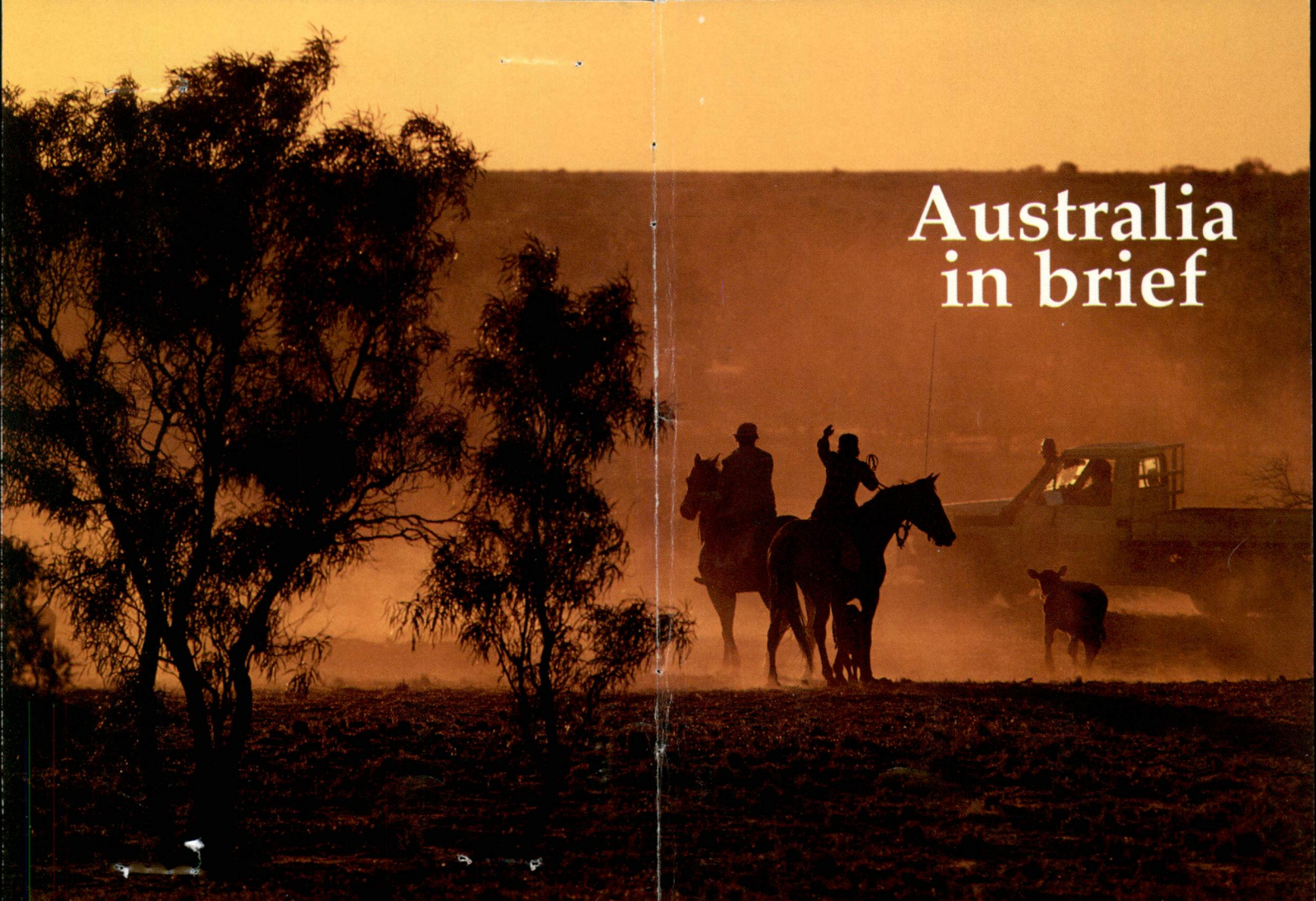
MELBOURNE

102 Elizabeth St

Melbourne VIC 3000

(03) 654 5088

008 335 363


Australia
in brief


TEENA VARIGOS
SALE



three Commonwealth Games, in Sydney (1938), Perth (1962) and Brisbane (1982).

Australians have won 67 Olympic gold medals, mostly in swimming. Australia has produced famous international champions and world record holders in many sports. They include Dawn Fraser and Shane Gould (swimming), Jack Brabham and Alan Jones (motor racing), Sir Donald Bradman and Dennis Lillee (cricket), Herb Elliott, Ron Clarke and Betty Cuthbert (running), Robert de Castella (marathon), Ken Warby (speed boat), Margaret Court, Evonne Cawley, Rod Laver, John Newcombe and Ken Rosewall (tennis).

Water sports have a huge following in Australia and the high interest in sailing is reflected in Australia's entry in every America's Cup challenge since 1967. The effort was rewarded with victory in September 1983 when Australia II became the first foreign yacht to win the cup which had been held by the US since 1851. Australia staged an unsuccessful defence of the cup in Perth in 1987.

Funding

Two significant changes in sports financing have occurred in the past 10 years - government backing and a spectacular rise in commercial sponsorship. Commercial and product sponsorship, linked strongly to increased television coverage of sport, is credited with a sharp increase in prize money.

Government involvement

The Federal Government's allocation to sport and recreation in 1990-91 through the Department of the Arts, Sport, the Environment, Tourism and Territories was $68.2 million. This included additional funding under the "Next Step" initiative which will see more than $230 million provided to sport and recreation over the four-year period 1989-90 to 1992-93, an increase of more than $100 million.

The Australian Sportsd Commission, a statutory authority funded by the Federal Government was established in 1984. The commission was amalgamated with the Australian Institute of Sport and and elements of the Department of Arts, Sport, the Environment Tourism and Territories in 1989. The new organisation, became the sole body responsiblke for the Government's efforts on behalf of sport at both the elite and community and participation levels.

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Cover: A cattle muster on Innamincka Station, a beef raising property in South Australia. Left: Australia's multicultural heritage is reflected in Australia Day celebrations.

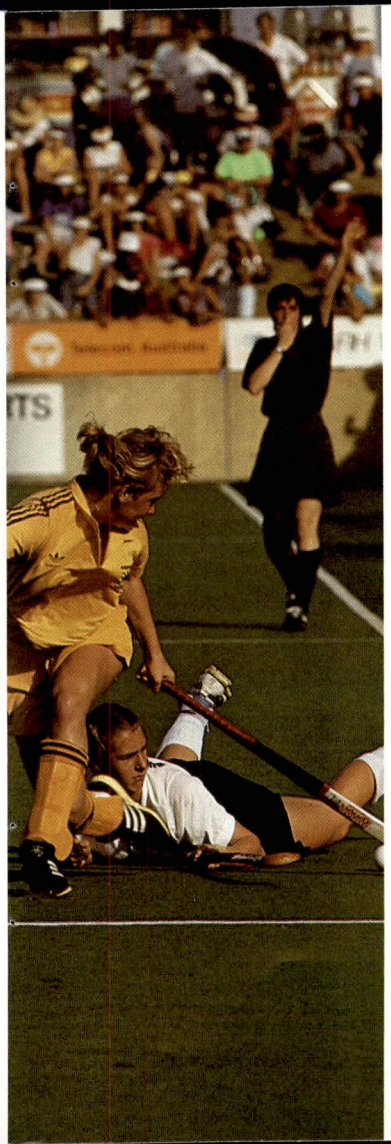
Australia in brief

This is the 39th edition of Australia in Brief. It provides a comprehensive selection of facts and figures on Australia in compact form. This booklet has been prepared by Overseas Information Branch, Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade. The help received from Australian Government departments, associated organisations and other authorities is gratefully acknowledged. Money values are in Australian currency. Weights and measures are metric. Unless otherwise indicated, information is current to 31 January 1991.

Produced by Overseas Information Branch, Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade, Editor: Brian Cummins, Designer: Ron Butters. Published by the Australian Government Publishing Service, Canberra, 1991.

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World Cup women's hockey brought top international teams to Australia.

Sport

Sport in Australia is varied and readily accessible to all .

Australia has more than 100 national sporting organisations and thousands of State, regional and club bodies. It is estimated that more than eight million people– almost half the total population – are registered sports participants. Many more are involved in activities such as fishing, bushwalking, recreational boating, horse riding and fitness programs.

Australians are also enthusiastic sports watchers. Crowds of more than 100 000 are common in Melbourne for the grand final of the Australian Rules football competition and a world record one-day attendance of 90 800 people watched an Australia-West Indies cricket match in 1961.

Australia is one of only three nations to have competed at every modern Olympic Games and has been represented at all 13 Commonwealth Games. It staged the 1956 Olympic Games in Melbourne and has been the host nation for

activities, sport, recreation and shopping facilities in its modern cities.

Climatically, its regions range from winter snowfields to arid deserts to monsoonal rain forests. In general, however, it is a country conducive to outdoor holidays.

Major centres of tourist interest include the Great Barrier Reef and the Gold Coast resort area in Queensland; Ayers Rock and Alice Springs in the hot dry centre of the continent; the winter snow resorts in the Australian Alps; the wide stretches of beaches; Canberra, the elaborately planned national capital; and the six State capital cities, each with its individual style. These and most parts of Australia are accessible to tourists via an extensive road, rail and air network. Coach operators, airlines and railways offer concessional fares and holiday packages to tourists.

Tourist offices

Official State and Territory tourist offices are located in all Australian capital cities and in some major regional centres. They have expert local knowledge and can help with accommodation, transport advice and tour needs.

Passports and visas

The Australian Government tries to keep entry requirements for tourists to a minimum. However, all visitors must have visitor visas and current passports, which should be valid for three months longer than the intended stay. The only exceptions are citizens of New Zealand, who require only valid New Zealand passports. Applications for visas can be made at Australian Government offices overseas. A return or onward-passage ticket or evidence of enough funds for the period of intended stay may be required. On arrival in Australia, visitors will be asked to produce completed incoming passenger cards (which are usually distributed aboard aircraft and ships), passports and visas. Visitors cannot undertake employment or formal studies and are expected to leave at the end of their authorised stay.

Accommodation

A wide range of hotel, motel and apartment accommodation is available in most cities, major resorts and many rural areas. There is a growing number of international-standard convention facilities. There are also camping parks, many with on-site caravans or cabins.



Introduction

AUSTRALIA is a relatively young nation established in an ancient land. Its development represents a triumph over remoteness and harsh landscape. At the time of Australia's settlement as a British penal colony in 1788, there were about 1530 British settlers and an estimated 300 000 Aborigines in Australia. Six British colonies eventually were established on the continent. In 1901, these colonies joined as a federation and became independent of Britain. Today, Australia is an independent Western democracy with a population of 17.03 million. Its economy is diverse with large scale resource development, highly productive primary industries, a full range of secondary manufacturing and an expanding base of new technology.

Geography

Australia's land mass of nearly 7.7 million km^2 has extremes of climate and topography.

There are rainforests and vast plains in the north (almost 40 per cent of the country lies in the tropics), snowfields in the south-east, desert in the centre and fertile croplands in the east, south and south-west.

Australia is one of the world's most urbanised countries, with about 70 per cent of the population living in the 10 largest cities. For instance, more than six million people live in the two largest cities, Sydney and Melbourne.

Trade

Australia ranks about 20th in the world in value of its international trade. In the year ended 30 June

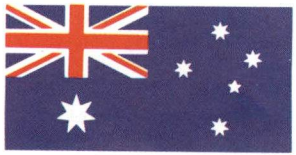
1990, Australia's two-way trade totalled $100 069 million.

Income

Gross average weekly earnings for fulltime employed adult persons were $577.

GDP

Australia's gross domestic product in the 12 months ended 30 June 1990 was $368.6 billion in current price unadjusted terms. Australia had the ninth largest GDP of OECD member countries in 1989.



Flag

The flag of Australia is the only one to fly over a whole continent. The small Union Jack represents the historical link with Britain, the large seven-pointed star represents the six states and the territories, and the small stars form the Southern Cross - a prominent feature of the southern hemisphere night sky.

National anthem

Australia's national anthem is a revised version of a late 19th-century patriotic song, Advance Australia Fair. Formerly recognised as Australia's 'national tune', it was declared the national anthem in April 1984, replacing God Save the Queen, which was designated the royal anthem.

National colours

Australia officially adopted the colours green and gold as its national colours in 1984.

Language

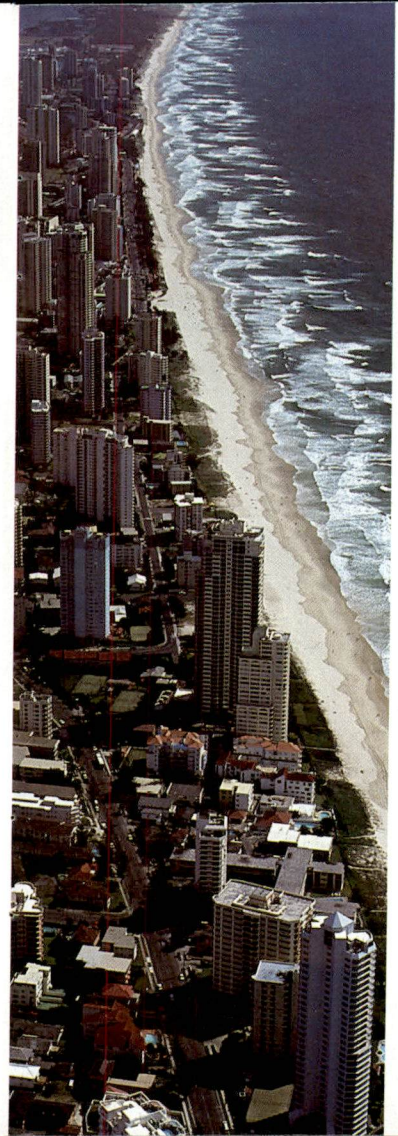
Australia's official language is English, by common usage rather than law. 'Australian' English does not differ significantly from other forms of English, although some colloquial and slang expressions are unique to Australia.

Coat of arms

Australia's coat of arms – the official emblem of the Australian Government – was granted by King George V in 1912. The arms consist of a shield containing the badges of the six states. The supporters are native Australian fauna – a kangaroo and an emu. A yellow-flowered native plant, wattle, also appears in the design.

National day

Australia Day, on 26 January, marks the date in 1788 when Captain Arthur Phillip of the British Royal Navy, commanding a fleet



Ocean beach front at the premier tourist destination, Queensland's Gold Coast.

Tourism

Domestic and international tourism is among the biggest industries in Australia, representing 5.1 per cent of gross domestic product and directly or indirectly providing about 441 000 jobs.

In the financial year ended 30 June 1990, more than 2.1 million tourists visited Australia, generating foreign exchange earnings of $6.2 billion.

The Australian Government's tourism marketing authority, the Australian Tourist Commission, promotes Australia as a tourist destination in overseas markets through its offices in Auckland, Frankfurt, London, Los Angeles, New York, Toronto, Chicago, Tokyo, Osaka and Singapore.

Attractions

Australia is safe and friendly to international visitors. It is a land of contrasts, offering a rich variety of wilderness areas, expansive beaches, flora and fauna, a rugged, pioneering way of life in its sparsely settled outback regions and of sophisticated entertainment, cultural

The foreign-language press is growing in volume and circulation and the suburban press is significant in the major cities.

There is a flourishing periodical press, including general interest, women's, business and other nationally distributed magazines, and small specialised journals.

News agencies

Most overseas press agencies are represented in Australia, but the leading source of overseas news for Australian press, television and radio is Australian Associated Press (AAP), established in 1935.

Radio and television

Three statutory authorities have been established to administer the broadcasting system and provide broadcasting services. They are the Australian Broadcasting Corporation (ABC), which provides a nationwide noncommercial radio and television service and an overseas service through Radio Australia; the Australian Broadcasting Tribunal, which licenses and regulates commercial and public radio and television stations; and the Special Broadcasting Service (SBS), a noncommercial multilingual radio and multicultural television service.

Most of the annual budget of the ABC is met from funds provided by Federal Parliament. In 1990-91, the ABC was allocated $514 million. The Government also provides funding for ethnic radio and multicultural television through the SBS.

There are four ABC radio networks – Metropolitan and Regional stations, Radio National (specialist spoken word programming), ABC-FM Stereo (fine music and performance), and Triple-J (a youth network). The SBS provides multilingual radio services in Sydney, Wollongong and Newcastle in New South Wales, and Melbourne and Geelong in Victoria. There are 124 commercial stations on the AM band and 20 FM stations. Australia has 90 public broadcasting stations, (82 FM and eight AM).

The ABC provides a national television service with production and transmission facilities in all State and Territory capital cities and a satellite service to remote areas. At 1 January 1991 there were also 49 commercial television stations, three satellite stations (including the Aboriginal-owned Imparja, broadcasting from Alice Springs operated by the Central Australian Aboriginal Media Association) and 11 multicultural stations.

After their naturalisation ceremony, these new citizens proudly display their certificates of citizenship.

of 11 ships, sailed into Port Jackson (Sydney Cove). Phillip formally took possession of the eastern part of the continent for England and established a settlement on what is now the centre of Australia's largest city, Sydney.

States and Territories

Australia has six states - New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, South Australia, Western Australia and Tasmania. The mainland territories are the Australian Capital Territory (ACT), home of the national capital Canberra, and which includes Jervis Bay Territory, and the Northern Territory (NT).

Australia is also responsible for administering seven external territories – Norfolk Island, the uninhabited Coral Sea Islands Territory, the Cocos (Keeling) Islands, Christmas Island, the uninhabited Ashmore and Cartier Islands Territory, the Territory of Heard Island and the McDonald Islands in the subAntarctic and the Australian Antarctic Territory.





The Oberi Rock area of Kakadu National Park in the Northern Territory.

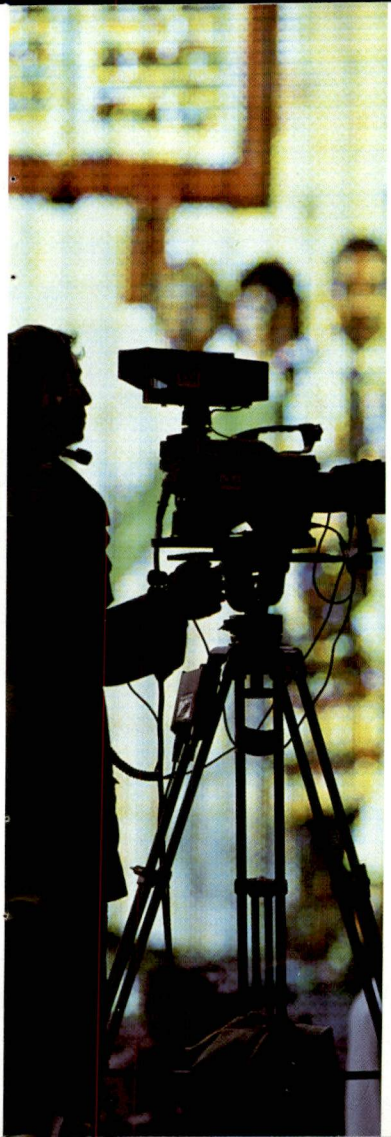
The land

Australia is one of the oldest land masses and is the flattest of the continents. After Antarctica, it also has the lowest rainfall of any continent. Vast areas are arid or semi-desert, unsuitable for settlement. As a result, Australia's population is small in relation to its overall size.

It is the sixth largest country in area after the Soviet Union, Canada, China, the United States and Brazil and is the only nation which occupies an entire continent. It is about 25 times larger than Britain and Ireland, and almost twice the combined areas of India and Pakistan. Australia has a coastline of 36 735km.

The climate ranges from tropical in the north to temperate in the south. Summer is from December to February, autumn (fall) from March to May, winter from June to August, and spring from September to November.

The average elevation in Australia is less than 300m, compared with the world's mean of about 700m. Only about one-twentieth



Specialist TV programs cater for Australia's diverse population

Media

Australia has a thriving media scene, with newspaper readership ranking among the world's highest in proportion to population. At least 95 per cent of the population read newspapers or watch television, and 99 per cent listen to the radio each week. Specialist newspapers and radio and television programs cater for non-English-speaking groups.

Newspapers

Australia has a diverse metropolitan and country press virtually free of Government restriction or press censorship.

Capital city newspaper circulations are proportionately among the highest in the world. Sydney and Melbourne newspapers have more than 70 per cent of the total circulation of capital city dailies.

More than 500 newspapers are published in Australia including major dailies, major Sunday newspapers and more than 350 outside the state capitals. Country newspapers range from small four-page weeklies to flourishing dailies printed on modern presses.

It holds more than 4.5 million books and about 109˜000 titles of periodicals and newspapers from many parts of the world. The National Library is more than a repository of literature. Departments cover Oriental studies, music, manuscripts, maps, rare books, pictorial history (with 36 000 paintings, drawings and prints and more than 300 000 photographs), area studies, oral history and films.

Music and opera

Australia has eight professional orchestras of substantial size - six symphony orchestras (one in each state capital city) managed by the Australian Broadcasting Corporation, and the Australian Opera and Ballet Orchestra and the State Orchestra of Victoria which work with the Australian Opera and the Australian Ballet .

The best known chamber music society in Australia is Musica Viva Australia, which imports international groups and arranges overseas tours for Australian groups.

Theatre and dance

Many performing companies in the states are supported by the Australia Council. Regional and community theatres are also supported by the board and state governments.

Australia's major theatre school is the National Institute of Dramatic Art, which was established in 1958. The national ballet company, the Australian Ballet, was founded in 1962 and is based in Melbourne.

Community arts

All levels of government support community arts. At the national level support is provided through the Community Cultural Development Unit of the Australia Council. Australia has a vigorous and lively community arts practice with professional artists collaborating with communities in the development of art works which reflect the issues and concerns of those communities.

of the continent is more than 600m above sea level. The Australian Alps in the south-eastern area contain Australia's highest ground, with several peaks exceeding 1800m and the highest point at Mount Kosciusko (2228m).

Flora

Wildflowers turn the arid and savannah grassland areas of Australia into carpets of colour after rain. The better known wildflowers are the waratah, flannel flower, desert pea, Christmas bush and kangaroo paw. Native forests are limited mainly to wetter coastal districts and rainforests are found mainly in Queensland. The most common native trees are the gum tree (eucalyptus) with about 500 species, and the wattle (acacia) 600 species.

Fauna

Long isolation from other lands enabled the Australian continent to become a sanctuary for marsupials – mammals which suckle their young in pouches. The better known of Australia's unique animals include the kangaroo, koala, platypus, wombat and spiny anteater. There are 230 species of native mammals, 300 of lizard, 140 of snake and two of crocodile. Birdlife is plentiful, with about 800 species.

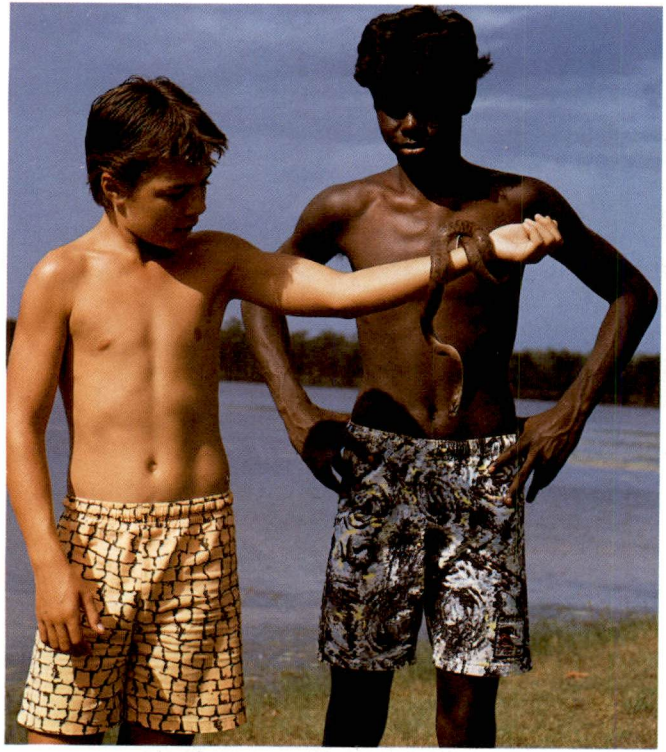
First inhabitants

Archaeological evidence suggests Australia's first inhabitants, the

Weather in Australia's capitals

	Average daily hours of sunshine	Average annual rainfall (mm)	Average number of rain days*	Mean temperature for hottest month (°C)	Mean temperature for coldest month (°C)
Adelaide	7.6	559	122	23.0	11.1
Brisbane	7.9	1217	123	25.0	15.0
Canberra	7.5	629	108	20.3	5.4
Darwin	8.5	1669	110	29.2	24.8
Hobart	5.9	628	160	16.5	7.9
Melbourne	6.3	655	147	19.9	9.5
Perth	7.9	869	119	24.0	13.2
Sydney	6.7	1219	139	22.1	12.0

* A rain day is a day on which rainfall is 0.2 mm or more



Aborigines, came from Asia between 40 000 and 70 000 years ago. They developed complex nomadic hunter-gatherer cultures with rich oral traditions, ceremonies and highly abstract art forms. Aboriginal tradition teaches that they have lived in Australia since "before time began".

European contact

European discovery of Australia confirmed theories proclaimed as early as the second century of a southern 'unknown land', and was a by-product of 16th-17th century mercantile expansion in Asia by Portugal, Spain and Holland. In 1606, Spanish navigator Luis Vaez

Films

During the past 20 years, there has been a resurgence in Australian film and television production. Federal Government support for the industry is intended to both nurture and develop Australian culture and artistic expression. Specialist agencies look after the training, development, national interest, commercial viability and preservation of the industry.

The Australian Film, Television and Radio School provides high level training to full-time students and a flexible ongoing program of short courses designed to assist professionals maintain and upgrade their skills.

The Australian Film Commission assists in the development of low budget, innovative film productions; researches and gives policy advice to the industry; provides international marketing support and supports film appreciation and documentation activities.

The Australian Film Finance Corporation is the mainvehicle for funding commercial film-making, in particular, quality dramas and documentaries.

Film Australia is the national film and video production house and provides valuable infrastructure support to the industry.

The National Film and Sound Archive's role is the preservation of Australian film history. Many of the nation's films are held there alongside material produced by Australia's television, sound recording and radio industries.

In 1990 the Government entered into film co-production treaties with the UK and Canada and is negotiating similar treaties with other countries.

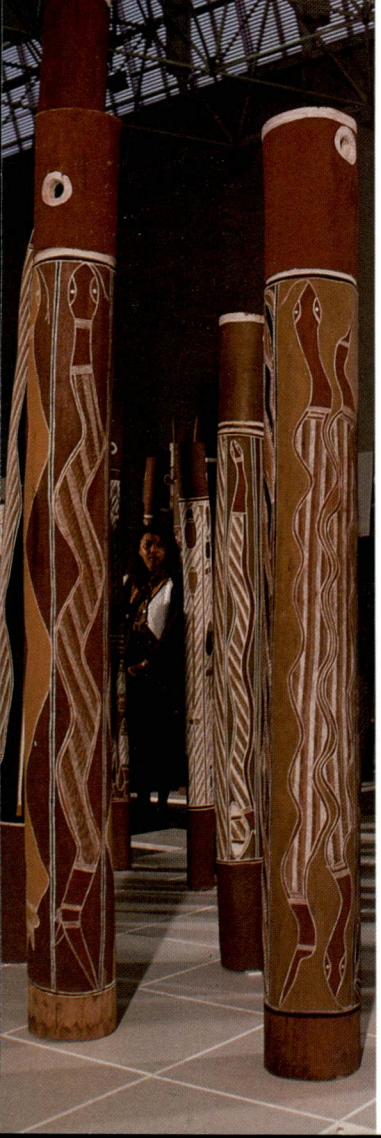
Literature

The first known writers living in Australia were the officers of the First Fleet, whose diaries and journals expressed their lively concern for the country to which they had been sent.

Since the end of World War II the writers, particularly the young poets, have been concerned with social problems and universal themes, and a lively school of contemporary experimental stylists has emerged. The 1980s saw a marked resurgence in fiction and short story publication from a new generation of Australian writerss

National Library

The National Library of Australia is one of the leading national libraries in the English-speaking world.



Aboriginal art in the Australian National Gallery – part of Australia's cultural heritage.

Teenagers at Jabiru, Northern Territory.

The arts

The Australian Government's funding agency for the arts is the Australia Council, a statutory authority whose budget for 1990-91 is $57.9 million. More funds are provided for the arts by State governments. The Australia Council incorporates boards and committees that deal with different art forms: Aboriginal arts, the visual arts and crafts, the performing arts, and literature. It also assists community arts through its Community Cultural Development Unit.

Film and television are the responsibility of the Australian Film Commission.

Visual arts and crafts

The Australian National Gallery in Canberra, opened in October 1982, ranks as one of the richest art buyers in the world. There are major galleries in all States.

Aboriginal art, both traditional and modern, is enjoying unprecedented attention both in Australia and abroad.

de Torres sailed through the strait which now bears his name and which separates Australia and Papua New Guinea. A Dutch ship, Duyfken, made the first authenticated landing in Australia in the same year at Cape York.

Dutch sea captain Dirck Hartog recorded the first known landing on Australia's west coast in 1616. Dutch navigator Abel Tasman found Tasmania, which he named Van Diemen's Land, in 1642. Two years later he roughly charted the north coast from Cape York to the Ashburton River in Western Australia.

In 1770, Captain James Cook, of the British Royal Navy, sighted the east coast while returning home from a scientific expedition to Tahiti. On 20 April, he sighted land near Cape Everard in the south-east corner of Australia.

He turned north, charting the coastline as he went and, nine days later, landed at Botany Bay, which he named for the variety of botanical specimens found there. He continued north, charting most of the east coast to Cape York.

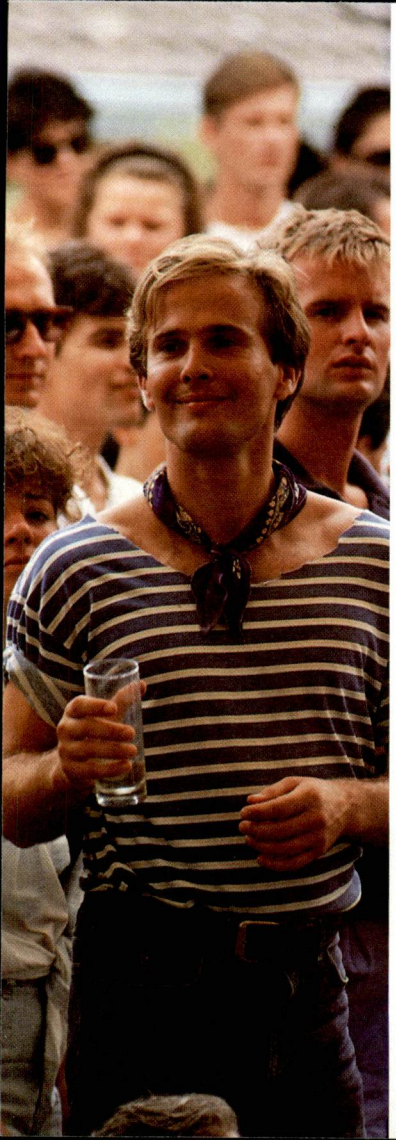
British settlement

On 13 May 1787, a fleet of 11 ships under the command of Captain Arthur Phillip, who was to be the first governor of the colony of New South Wales, sailed from England, arriving with 1530 people, 736 of them convicts. The ships reached Botany Bay on 18 January 1788. Eight days later, because of the poor soils and openness of Botany Bay, the fleet left to establish its settlement at Port Jackson, a few kilometres north. The small convict settlement grew to be Sydney, Australia's biggest city.

Exploration

For many years the rugged Blue Mountains blocked western expansion of the Sydney settlement. But in 1813 the discovery of a passage over the mountains opened the way for inland exploration.

A settlement had been established at Hobart, Tasmania, in 1803. Other settlements were established on the Brisbane River, Queensland, in 1824; on the Swan River, Western Australia, in 1829; on Port Phillip Bay, Victoria, in 1835; and on Gulf St Vincent, South Australia, in 1836. These settlements, which today are the capital cities of five states, became jumping-off places for further exploration.



Young Australians attend a concert at the beach.

People

Australia's population in January 1991 was estimated at 17.03 million, more than double the 1945 population.

In the post-World War II period, population growth has averaged about two per cent a year, with net migration contributing about 40 per cent of this and natural increase the rest. There have been significant variations from year to year. In particular, the rates of natural increase and net migration declined sharply in the early 1970s.

Australia's lifestyle reflects the people's predominantly Western origins. There are, for example, more similarities than differences in lifestyles in Australia, Western Europe and North America.

Most of the labour force (84 per cent) are wage and salary earners. Hours worked in an ordinary week (generally five days) range from 35 to 40. Employees receive paid annual leave (usually for four weeks), sick leave and long-service leave. They also receive about 10 paid public holidays a year, marking events such as Christmas Day, New

Fauna protection

Primary responsibility for native fauna in Australia rests with the state and territory governments. The Federal Government is responsible for native fauna in federal territories, for control of international import and export, and for international treaties and conventions pertaining to nature conservation.

Biological resources

The Bureau of Flora and Fauna is coordinating the Australian Biological Resources Study, collecting, identifying and recording Australia's animals and plants.

National Estate

The Australian Heritage Commission compiles a Register of the National Estate.

Under the National Estate Grants program, more than $50 million in Federal Government grants has been paid since 1973 for more than 3700 projects to state and territory governments.

Pollution

State governments are primarily responsible for pollution control. The Federal Government has national and international responsibilities.

The Federal Government regulates dumping of wastes at sea in accordance with the London Dumping Convention, and the export and import of hazardous wastes. With State authorities, it develops national guidelines for permitted levels of air pollutants.

Ozone protection

The Ozone Protection Act implements the provisions of the Montreal Protocol on Ozone and sets in place additional bans on products which use ozone depleting substances.

There is a national strategy to phase out ozone depleting substances as rapidly as practicable.

Waste minimisation

The Federal Government is developing a National Waste Minimisation and Recycling Strategy. It will encompass all wastes and all services/activities which produce waste and provide a structure for industry, community and government cooperation in promoting waste minimisation and recycling. The strategy will be one of the key roles of the recently announced Environment Protection Agency.

Conservation

A number of national programs have been established to provide for the protection and conservation of Australia's environment. Issues addressed in these programs have included rainforest conservation, arresting and reversing tree decline, soil conservation, landcare incentives generally and biodiversity. Two of these programs, focusing on nature conservation outside reserves are "Save the Bush" and "Endangered Species".

Environment

The Environment Protection (Impact of Proposals) Act 1974 provides for environmental factors to be taken into account in the Federal Government's decision making. The Act applies to proposed government decisions or actions which may have a significant effect on the environment.

Where a proposal raises issues of particular environmental concern, the Minister for the Arts, Sport, the Environment, Tourism and Territories can direct that an environmental impact statement (EIS) be prepared. Impact statements for public review, and any public comments ,must be taken into account before the statement is finalised and the proposals considered by the Government.

Amendments to the legislation passed in June 1987 allow the minister to direct the preparation of a Public Environment Report (PER) on environmentally sensitive proposals which might not warrant the preparation of an EIS. PERs are also made available for public review and public comment is taken into account before decisions are made.

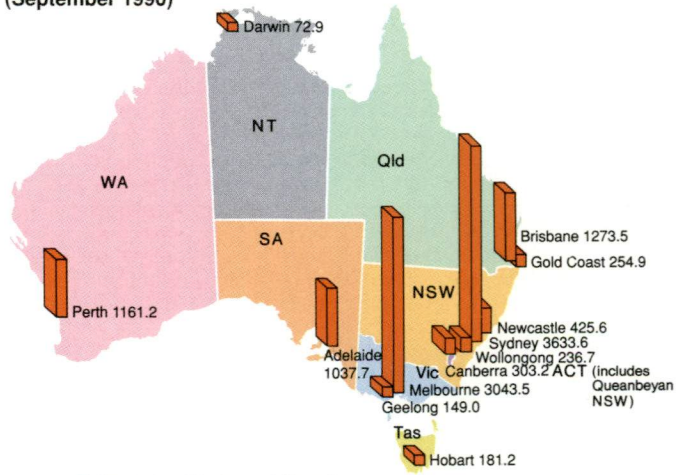
Parks and wildlife

The first laws to protect scenic areas in Australia were passed in the State of Tasmania in 1863.

In 1879, the Royal National Park of 7284ha was established south of Sydney, capital of New South Wales. This was Australia's first national park, and the world's second.

In 1988, about 40.8 million hectares, or 5.3 per cent of Australia's total land area, was reserved for national parks and other types of conservation reserves. A further 38.4 million hectares has been proclaimed as marine reserves representing less than 1 per cent of Australia's total marine area. Australia now has more than 2700 areas set aside for nature conservation or similar areas. They range in size from small parks of less than one hectare to Kakadu National Park at nearly 22 000 km^2.

Estimated resident population of major cities in thousands (September 1990)



Estimated resident population of states and territories in thousands (September 1990)

New South Wales	5844.9
Victoria	4394.0
Queensland	2921.7
Western Australia	1642.7
South Australia	1443.4
Tasmania	457.5
Australian Capital Territory	286.8
Northern Territory	157.8
Australia	17148.8

Year's Day, Australia Day and Easter. Retirement age is usually 60 or 65.

In Australia, few legal obstacles have stood in the way of full equality for women.

'Average' Australians

The statistically 'average' Australian male has a life expectancy of 73, six and a half years less than the average woman. Average married couples have 2.1 children and are likely to have bought or be in the process of buying their own home in one of Australia's major urban centres – around two-thirds of all Australians live in the cities and 70 per cent either own or are buying their house.

Their home will almost certainly contain a refrigerator (found in 99.5 per cent of Australian homes), a colour television set (93.3 per cent), a washing machine (90 per cent) and a telephone (85 per cent). They might not have a freezer (43 per cent) or a dishwasher (20 per cent). They are likely to have at least one car – 80 per cent of Australian households have one car, 29.1 per cent have two cars and 7.2 per cent have three. The average male is likely to be employed in manufacturing, wholesale or retail trade, or service industries. There is also a good chance his wife will be working. Women comprise around 41 per cent of Australia's total workforce and married women account for about 56 per cent of the female labour force.

Aborigines

According to the 1986 census, the number of Aborigines and Torres Strait islanders living in Australia was 227 645, representing 1.46 per cent of the total population.

About 66 per cent of the indigenous people live in cities or towns. Many Aboriginal people live in traditional settings in remote areas. However, none now live entirely in the manner of their ancestors.

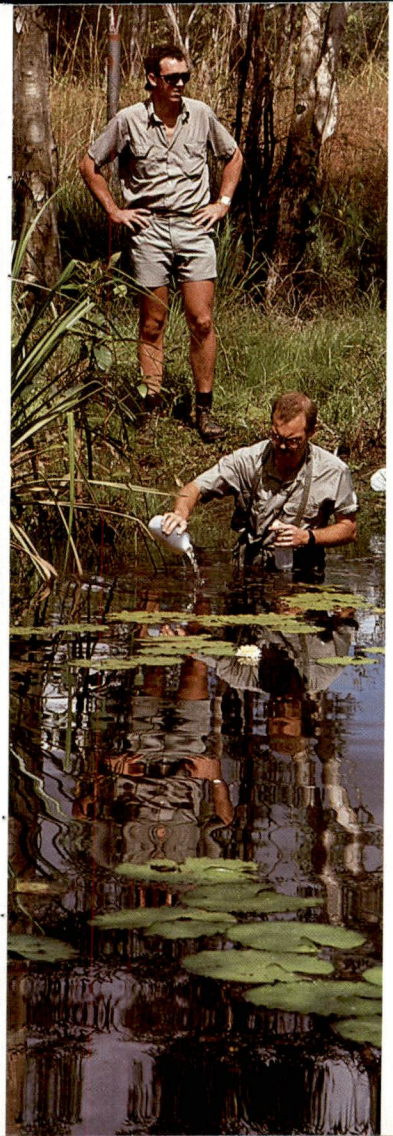
The Australian Government, mainly through the recently established Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Commission (ATSIC), has in place a range of programs to assist Australia's indigenous people. Special assistance is provided in the areas of health, education, employment and housing. These programs are designed to improve the well-being of indigenous people and to help them preserve and develop their cultures.

The administration of indigenous affairs stands apart from the administration of other national government responsibilities.

With the establishment of ATSIC, the Government is attempting to give Aboriginal and Torres Strait islander people the power to make their own decisions in respect of the programs that affect them. This is in line with the Government's stated policy of self-determination for Australia's indigenous people.

Immigration

Immigration has been essential to Australia's development. It began with the transportation of convicts from England in 1788. Settlement schemes during the next 150 years helped increase Australia's population to about 7.4 million by the end of World War II. More than four million migrants have settled



Environmental laboratory staff test a watercourse in a mining area.

Environment

Australians are increasingly involved in conservation and other environmental issues. It is estimated that more than 500 000 people are members of conservation groups in Australia. Since 1950, the number of conservation societies has increased from fewer than 50 to more than 800.

Policy

All spheres of government share responsibility for the environment. The Federal Government's role is exercised mainly by the Department of the Arts, Sport, the Environment, Tourism and Territories and by a number of statutory authorities including the Australian Heritage Commission, the Australian National Parks and Wildlife Service and the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority. Two major government bodies have also been established specifically to collaborate on environmental matters. They are the Australian and New Zealand Environment Council and the Council of Nature Conservation Ministers.

needy. While home purchase in Australia is predominantly financed by the private sector, more home loan innovations have been developed by State and Territory housing authorities which are assisting an increasing number of lower-income first-home buyers into home ownership.

The most recent housing agreement between the Federal Government, States and Northern Territory came into effect in 1989 and provided for a base level of funding of $1028 million in each of the years 1989-90 to 1992-93, with any additional funds allocated each year as part of the normal budget process. In 1989-90 and 1990-91, $1053 million and $1035 million, respectively, were actually made available.

In addition to general housing assistance, the agreement provides for specific help for Aboriginal and pensioner housing, crisis accommodation, mortgage and rent assistance and the local government and community housing program.

Construction industry

More than half (56.8 per cent) of the economy's investment expenditure, which underpins economic growth, is on construction.

Gross fixed capital expenditure (current prices) on non-residential construction was $16.2 billion in 1989-90. Residential construction accounted for $19.7 billion. These figures are for private sector investment.

The construction industry employed about 575 000 people in August 1990. A similar number is employed in supplying the industry with materials, machinery and professional services, with about 100 000 private-sector construction establishments operating in Australia.

Construction activity is widespread geographically, but most concentrated in the capital cities. The residential construction industry uses the subcontract system and features a large number of independent operators. In contrast, the non-residential construction industry is characterised by fewer, larger firms.

in Australia since, helping to more than double its post-war population.

Australia has a non-discriminatory migration policy. It allows entry for permanent residence of people with close family ties in Australia, people with capital and business expertise, people with skills, qualifications or other qualities needed in Australia, and others accepted under refugee or special humanitarian programs. An estimated 121 000 settlers arrived in 1989-90.

Refugees

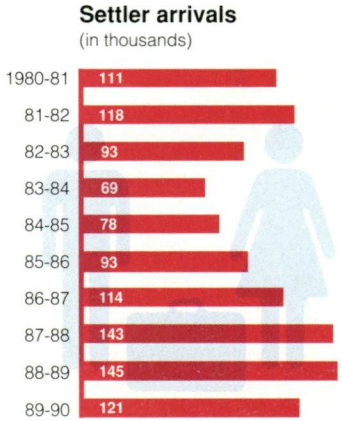
Australia is a leader in refugee resettlement both in total numbers and as a proportion of population. Australia accepts refugees as part of a humanitarian commitment to assist people fleeing persecution. By the end of 1989, more than 485 000 refugees and displaced people had settled in Australia since World War II. In 1989-90, 11 948 were resettled under Australia's humanitarian program. The largest group was from Asia (6807).

Citizenship

Australian citizenship may be acquired in four ways: by birth in Australia, by being born outside Australia of an Australian parent, by adoption in Australia on or after 22 November 1984, and by grant. In the year to 30 June 1990, 130 312 people were granted Australian citizenship.

Religion

At the 1986 census, 73 per cent of Australians said they were Christians, 12.7 per cent said they were non-religious and 12.3 per cent made no statement. Major churches were Catholic (26 per cent of Australians), Anglican (23.9), Uniting (7.6), Presbyterian (3.6), Orthodox (2.7), Baptist (1.3), Lutheran (1.3) and Church of Christ (0.6). Many other faiths are also followed in Australia, including Judaism, Islam and Buddhism.





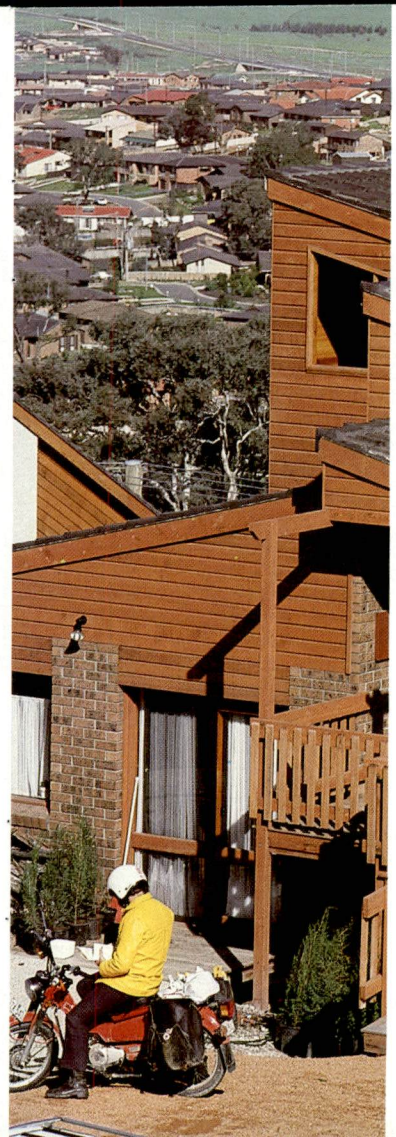
Fireworks light up Parliament House during the Canberra festival.

Government

Australia's political institutions and practices follow the Western democratic tradition, reflecting British and North American experience.

Broadly, the Australian federation has a three-tier system of government: the Australian Parliament (the legislature) and Government, responsible for all matters of national interest; six state governments and their legislatures, complementing the activities of the national government (plus the Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory, which are similar to the states and are largely self-governing); and about 900 local government bodies at the city, town, municipal and shire level.

The powers of the Australian Parliament are defined in a written Constitution which came into force on 1 January 1901, when the colonies federated to form the Commonwealth of Australia. The Constitution can be changed only by referendum and then only if a majority of voters in at least four of the six states, as well as an overall majority, favour it. Of 42 proposals



The detached house remains the most popular dwelling.

Housing

The outstanding feature of housing in Australia is the high level of home ownership. About 70 per cent of Australian householders own their own homes.

The most popular dwelling unit remains the detached brick house with tiled roof, although there has been a steady move towards higher-density housing, including cluster-type developments such as townhouses, home units and high-rise apartments. In 1989-90, 137-710 new residential building units were begun (100 690 being houses).

Most dwellings are bought with money lent by private lending institutions such as savings and trading banks, permanent building societies and finance companies. Savings banks account for around 70 per cent of all housing loans.

Federal funding

The Federal Government gives money to the State and Territory governments to provide rental and home ownership help for the

lished Public Health Research and Development Committee.

Flying doctor

The Royal Flying Doctor Service of Australia provides medical care for people living in isolated regions. Doctors travel by aircraft from central bases and keep in touch with their patients by radio.

Services for the aged

Australia places a high priority on programs for elderly people.

Through the Home and Community Care (HACC) program the Federal Government funds a range of home and community support services, such as home help, food services, community respite care, and transport services, to help frail older people and younger people with disabilities remain living in their own homes. The Government also provides a Domiciliary Nursing Care Benefit to people who care for chronically ill relatives at home.

The Residential Care program funds a range of organisations which provide care in nursing homes and hostels. The program provides 100 nursing home and hostel places for ever 1000 persons aged 70 years and over.

Services for people with disabilities

Vocational and social rehabilitation services are provided through the Commonwealth Rehabilitation Services (CRS). More than 90 rehabilitation units operate around Australia, many in country areas.

Hearing services are provided through the National Acoustic Laboratories (NAL). Specialist services are provided by technical experts in NAL Hearing Centres throughout Australia.

Child Care

The Government helps families with dependent children, including those with special needs, by providing quality, affordable child care. The child care program is aimed at removal of barriers that might prevent women taking paid employment.

This approach involves government and private child-care services, employers and non-profit organisations working together to increase the supply of quality, affordable child care.

submitted to referendums since federation, only eight have been approved.

Queen Elizabeth II is formally Queen of Australia and is represented by a Governor-General and six state Governors.

Australian Parliament

The party or coalition of parties with a majority in the House of Representatives becomes the government and provides the ministry, including the Prime Minister. All members of the ministry are Members of Parliament. The Constitution requires membership of the House of Representatives to be as nearly as practicable twice that of the Senate. The 148 House of Representatives seats are divided among the States on a population basis: 51 from New South Wales, 38 from Victoria, 24 from Queensland, 13 from South Australia, 14 from Western Australia, five from Tasmania, two from the Australian Capital Territory, and one from the Northern Territory. Elections for the House of Representatives are held at least every three years.

The Senate has 12 senators from each State and two each from the Australian Capital Territory and the Northern Territory. Normally, senators from the States serve a six-year term, half of them retiring every three years.

Senators elected to represent the territories serve a maximum of three years and their terms coincide with those of members of the House of Representatives.

After the general election on 24 March 1990, the Australian Labor Party, under Prime Minister, Mr Bob Hawke, was returned to power for a historic third term. In the House of Representatives the ALP won 78 seats, the Liberal Party 55, the National Party 14, with one Independent, while after the half-Senate election on the same date, the ALP held 32 seats, the Liberals 29, Nationals four, Democrats 8, NT Country Liberal Party one, Western Australian Greens one and Independent one.

State parliaments

All parliaments, except those of Queensland, the Northern Territory and the ACT, have two chambers. Queensland abolished its Upper House in 1922.

The Lower House is known in New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland and Western Australia as the Legislative Assembly; in South Australia and Tasmania it is called the House of Assembly. Each of the five Upper Houses is known as the Legislative Council. The States administer areas such as educa-



tion, transport, law enforcement, health services and agriculture.

Local Government

The powers and responsibilities of local government vary from State to State. In general, they include town planning; construction and maintenance of roads, streets and bridges; water, sewerage and drainage systems; public health and sanitary services; supervision of building; administration of weights and measures and other regulations; and the development and maintenance of parks, recreation grounds, swimming pools, public libraries and community centres.

The Executive

The Cabinet is the major policy-making agency of government. It

Artificial heart valves are tested in the laboratory.

mum outlay of $300 an individual or family in a year.

Medicine

In 1990, Australia had about 38 000 doctors in active practice. About 50 per cent work as general practitioners (primary care), 30 per cent as specialists and 20 per cent are in salaried employment.

Ten Australian universities have medical schools which provide five- or six-year undergraduate courses.

Nursing

About 190 000 professionally registered nurses provide care in hospitals, nursing homes, home-nursing agencies, occupational health nursing services, school health services and community health activities.

Authorisation to practise is controlled by registration authorities in each State and Territory. About 80 per cent of nurses work in hospitals or nursing homes.

Dentistry

Australia has about 5 700 dentists, mostly in private practice. Five Australian universities have dental schools providing a five-year undergraduate course.

Fluoridation of water is widely used to prevent dental decay and covers about 67 per cent of the population. Dental care for certain disadvantaged people is provided by dental hospitals.

Public health

Public health services are undertaken at Federal, State and Local government levels. Constitutionally, State and Local governments have responsibility for providing public health services, but the Federal Government has become more involved in developing and coordinating national policies, model legislation, guidelines and standards.

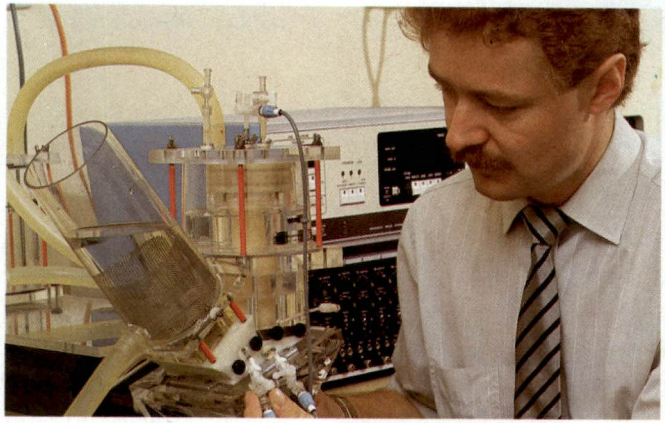
The Federal Government provides funding and professional expertise in family planning, health promotion and illness prevention, drug-abuse reduction, Aboriginal health, women's health and disease control – in particular, sexually transmissible diseases including AIDS.

Research

The Federal Government supports research by annual appropriation to the Medical Research Endowment Fund.

In 1989-90, more than $80 million was allocated for grants to be awarded on National Health and Medical Research Council advice.

In addition, $2.6 million was allocated for public health research, administered by the newly estab-



provided while a person is a hospital patient or at a day-hospital facility, when Medicare benefit is a flat 75 per cent).

Private health insurance is available for private patients in hospitals or for costs of a range of ancillary services, such as dental services or physiotherapy.

Short-stay visitors to Australia must pay for all medical and hospital treatment. Private insurance organisations will cover them.

Australia has reciprocal medical arrangements with New Zealand, the United Kingdom, The Netherlands, Italy, Malta and Sweden. These enable short-term visitors to and from Australia to have access to the host country's public health system for immediately necessary medical and hospital treatment.

Hospitals

In 1990, Australia had 1072 hospitals (excluding mental hospitals, nursing homes and Repatriation – veterans' – hospitals), of which 65 per cent were public hospitals. Australia has an average five hospital beds a thousand population.

Pharmaceuticals

Through the Pharmaceutical Benefits Scheme, the Government subsidises the cost of a comprehensive range of drugs to ensure Australians have access to effective and necessary prescribed medication.

In 1986, a program known as the Safety Net was introduced to provide protection for families and the chronically ill, by setting an upper limit on expenditure for prescription drugs. On 1 January 1991, this limit was set to a maximum of $500 per family per year. Once this limit is reached, the Government pays the full cost of prescription drugs for the rest of the year.

Elections

Voting by secret ballot is compulsory for all Australians aged 18 and over in federal and state elections. Eligible people who fail to vote without good reason are liable to a fine. Voting is not always compulsory at local government elections.

Political parties

Four main political parties are represented in the Australian Parliament: the Australian Labor Party, the Liberal Party, the National Party of Australia and the Australian Democrats. All have similar organisations; they are federal in character with State divisions or branches and a federal executive and conference. All support the maintenance of parliamentary democracy and liberty of the individual (including freedom of speech, religion and association) and the rule of law. Among smaller political groups and parties are the Nuclear Disarmament Party, the Greens and the Call to Australia Party.

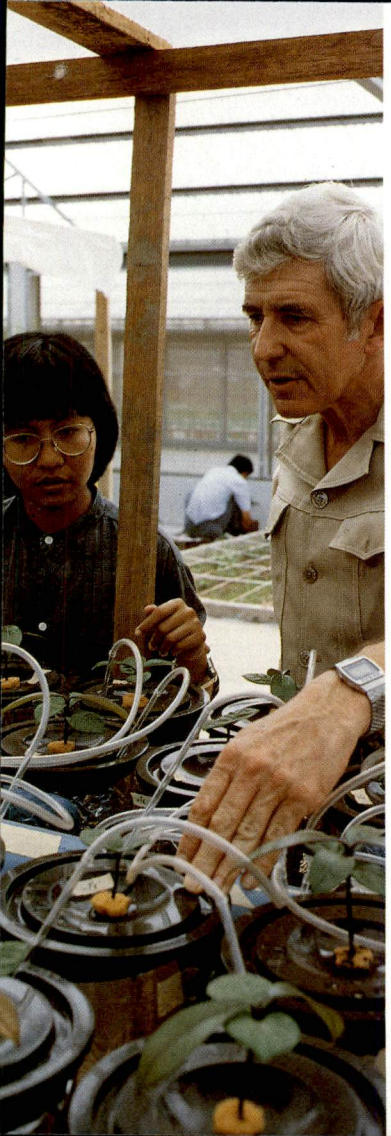
The Judiciary

The Constitution provides that the judicial power of the Federal Government be vested in the High Court of Australia and other courts created by the Australian Parliament.

The Parliament has created the Federal Court of Australia and the Family Court of Australia to deal with some specialised areas of federal law. In addition, the State courts are vested with federal jurisdiction in some areas. All States, the Australian Capital Territory and the Northern Territory have their own court systems.

Law enforcement

Responsibility for law enforcement in Australia is shared between federal, state and the Northern Territory police forces. Each police force independently maintains the laws of its own state or territory. However, many formal and informal cooperative arrangements exist between the various police forces and governments. The Australian Federal Police and the National Crime Authority are the Federal Government's primary law-enforcement bodies.



Australia gives more than $1000 million in overseas aid annually.

International relations

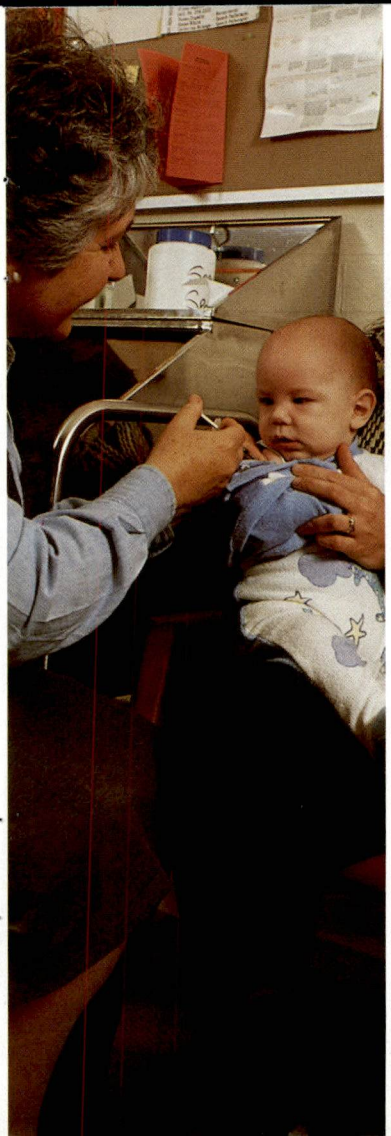
Australia's international interests can be divided into three broad groups:

- geopolitical and strategic interests in defence of Australian sovereignty and political independence;
- economic cooperation and trade expansion; and
- activities involved in being a good international citizen.

Australia's diverse relationships with Britain, the United States and Western Europe, forged by history, remain important factors in Australian policy.

Relations with China, Japan, members of the Association of South-East Asian Nations, (ASEAN), New Zealand, Papua New Guinea and other South Pacific States are of particular significance to Australia. Similarly, in the Indian Ocean, Australia has important political, strategic and economic interests and observes and considers carefully the issues of the region.

Australia has been a consistent supporter of the United Nations



Immunisation is a vital part of child health care programs.

Health

Australia's public health services are two-tiered: private medical practitioners provide primary care, and a public (State-controlled) and private hospital system provides comprehensive services. A more diversified program of care, with community health services – including health-centre and home care services – is developing.

A universal health insurance scheme, Medicare, provides Australian residents with protection against hospital costs (excluding private patients), medical and optometrical care. The scheme, introduced in February 1984, is partly funded by a 1.25 per cent levy on taxable incomes, with low-income cut-off points.

Under the scheme, there is no charge for public hospital accommodation or treatment by hospital doctors. Private patients in public hospitals are charged for these services.

Medicare also provides refunds of at least 85 per cent of government-approved fees charged by doctors and by optometrists (except where the service is

ment awards scholarships to teachers and research students to study in Asian countries, is part of a strategy to help Australia become Asia-literate.

Teacher education

Pre-school and primary teachers usually complete a three or four year diploma/degree course at a tertiary institution. Secondary school teachers generally complete a degree at a university or college of advanced education before doing a graduate diploma education course.

International participation

Awards and exchanges under the International Students sub-program, provide opportunities for students from overseas to study in Australia and for Australians to study overseas. Oversees students are also able to study in Australia by paying the full cost of their education to the institution. The number of students admitted under the full fee program is not restricted by quotas. In 1990, there were 12˜134 full fee paying overseas students enrolled in higher education institutions and a further 1015 enrolled in colleges of Technical and Further Education (TAFE).

Aborigines

The Federal Government made a five-year commitment to the Aboriginal Employment Development Policy (AEDP) in 1987. The policy aims to increase employment opportunities for Aborigines and Torres Strait Islanders and assist their economic development through to the year 2000.

At the end of 1989, all State and Territory governments jointly agreed to a national Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Education Policy (AEP). The Federal Government has committed $266 million to this initiative which aims to raise Aboriginal participation and success in education to the same level as the rest of the community.

Vocational training

Federal Government funding measures are designed to encourage a cooperative national effort with industry in the improvement of vocational education and training arrangements. The National Training Board is responsible for setting national skill standards on the basis of proposals brought forward by industry.

Charter and the work of the UN's specialised agencies. It participates actively in many UN activities and has served on many of its bodies, including the Security Council.

It has served for a number of terms on the Commission on Human Rights and resumed membership in 1991 for a further three-year period. It has provided money, personnel and equipment for major UN peacekeeping activities, contributes its assessed share of the costs of all UN operations and makes additional contributions. It is fully involved in UN social development, narcotics, disarmament, arms control and outer space work. Australia accepts the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice and is active in the development of international law.

Australia has worked energetically towards a global ban on chemical weapons and convened the Government Industry Conference against Chemical Weapons, attended by 66 countries, in Canberra in September 1989.

It has been a member of the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) since 1971.

The Commonwealth of Nations brings together about a quarter of the world's population and Australia takes part in the broad range of its activities.

Australia has developed strong relations with ASEAN – an organisation that has made an important contribution to economic growth and political stability in the Asia-Pacific region. Australia has a program of economic cooperation with ASEAN through which it supports important regional projects. It also contributes significantly toward easing the burden of Indo-Chinese refugees in member countries.

The relationship with Indonesia, Australia's largest neighbour, has developed greater depth and substance at both official and commercial levels. Contacts have been enhanced through establishment of the Australia-Indonesia Institute in 1989 and by the signature of the Timor Gap Treaty.

Australia has long involved itself in regional organisations such as the UN Economic and Social Commissions for Asia and the Pacific, the Colombo Plan and the Asian Development Bank.

Japan is Australia's largest trading partner and relations are based on complementary interests and shared perceptions of international issues. Cultural, scientific, sporting and other relations are fostered by both to improve mutual understanding.



China is a significant market for Australia and the relationship is underpinned by agreements and institutional arrangements (culture, science and technology, agriculture, civil aviation, education, and the Australia-China Council). A technical cooperation program, designed to help China's development, includes activities in education, energy, forestry, health and industrial technology.

Australia's relationship with the Republic of Korea has developed significantly in recent years. Korea has emerged as a major economic power in its region and has become one of Australia's most important trading partners.

Australia is building a broad range of contacts with Vietnam, in particular trade and investment links.

Australia has been at the forefront of international efforts to resolve the long-standing conflict in Cambodia. Australia's proposal for a comprehensive settlement based on an enhanced UN role has been accepted in principle by all parties.

In the Pacific region, Australia promotes stability, welfare and economic developmentthrough a range of practical development assistance programs.

Australia and Papua New Guinea have a special and close relationship. Since Papua New Guinea achieved independence in 1975, the relationship has encompassed a broad range of government and non-government activities.

Australia and New Zealand have entered a non-reciprocal

Primary and secondary education

Schooling is compulsory in Australia until the age of 15 or 16 (varies between states). Over 70 per cent of children are educated in government schools, where tuition at primary and secondary levels is free. The majority of Australian children (2 194 355 in 1989) attend government schools. In 1989, 27.6 per cent of students (837 032) were enrolled at non-government schools.

Secondary schooling begins in year seven or year eight and continues to year 12. The most common type of secondary school is the co-educational comprehensive or multi-purpose high school, offering a wide range of subjects and activities.

Schools of the Air use two-way radio to provide 'classroom' experience for children in the remote parts of Australia even though they remain physically in their own homes.

The National Distance Education Centre, established in June 1989, is examining the application of technologies such as interactive video, CD-ROM and CAL-CML, to the development and delivery of external courses.

Tertiary education

There has been substantial restructuring of the higher education system through the amalgamation of institutions, leading to benefits such as a greater range of subjects, courses and categories of award, better credit transfer provisions and improved teaching and research facilities/services.

Australian higher education is provided by 76 institutions. In 1990, there were 299 511 full-time students, 132 852 part-time students and 52 712 external students. Australian higher education institutions offer internationally regarded degrees and postgraduate awards.

Colleges of technical and further education provide training in major industrial skills as well as certificates and diplomas based on vocational training.

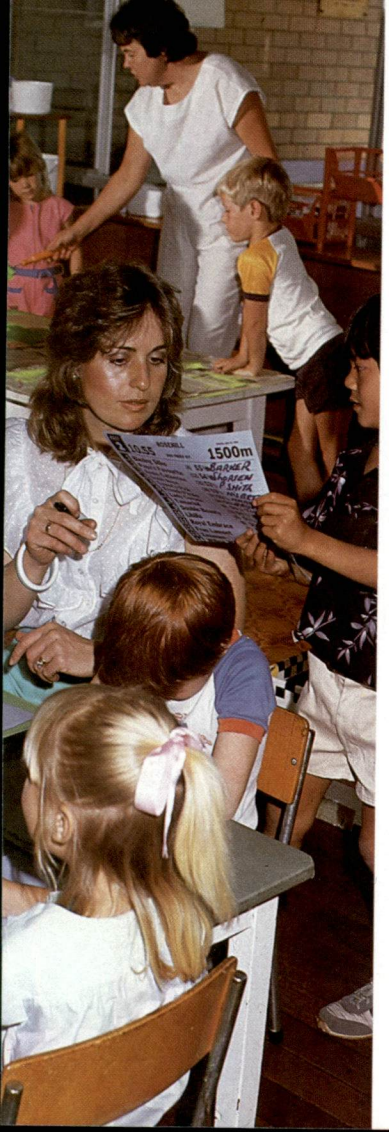
Student assistance

In 1990, the Government assisted about 397 000 students at a cost of about $993.7 million.

Student assistance schemes provide financial assistance to students who are financially disadvantaged (AUSTUDY), Aborigines and Torres Strait Islanders (ABSTUDY), geographically isolated or disabled students (Assistance for Isolated Children) and postgraduate awards.

Current trends

Under the National Asian Scholarship Scheme, the Federal Govern-



Pre-school education is an integral part of the education system.

Education

Under the federal system of government in Australia, state, and territory governments and non-government school authorities are responsible for providing education services. The Federal Government provides supplementary funds in the form of general recurrent and capital grants.

The Federal Government plays a central role in facilitating cooperation of the national education system largely through the Australian Education Council.

Funding

The Government spent $6565.5 million on education in 1989-90. Estimated expenditure for 1990-91 is $7486.6 million.

Pre-school and child care

Most Australian children begin school before the compulsory school age and many attend pre-school centres within the school system. Pre-school centres generally enrol four-year-old children and provide sessions for two groups of children each day.

Ministers and top level officials confer at the Australia-Japan conference in Canberra.

preferential trade agreement in favour of South Pacific Forum States—the South Pacific Regional Trade and Economic Cooperation Agreement (SPARTECA).

Under the Australia New Zealand Closer Economic Relations Trade Agreement, trans-Tasman trade in goods and in most services became free on 1 July 1990.

There has been a long, close relationship with the United States. Government-to-government relations are only part of an interaction born of common experiences, culture and language. The ANZUS security treaty and major trade and investment flows give particular depth to the relationship.

The goodwill between Australia and Canada allows cooperation on a range of objectives without affecting individual national interests or commercial competition.

Relations with individual Western European countries are based on shared cultural and historical links and reinforced by the presence in Australia of large numbers of former citizens of those countries and by significant economic ties. The European Community (EC) is our biggest source of both imports and investment.

Australia has augmented its representation in Central Europe by opening new missions in Prague and Berlin. Central Europe remains a key market for Australian exports.

The value Australia places on its long-standing relations with the Arab nations and Israel is high. It supports the efforts of parties to the Middle East dispute to find a just, lasting and peaceful solution. Australian trade with the region's countries is significant.

Australia maintains friendly relations with independent African States. It has formal relations with South Africa but has been prominent in opposing racist apartheid policies and actively encouraged the process of transition to independence in Namibia. Australian assistance to African countries includes project support, food aid and training. Australia always has moved quickly and effectively to bring relief aid to the victims of disasters in Africa.

Australia has friendly and useful relations with a number of countries in Latin America and the Caribbean, sharing many interests, particularly in multilateral organisations.

Nuclear policies in Australia are based on strong support of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty. Policy on the sale of its uranium includes a condition that it will not be used for military or explosive purposes and that buyers accept

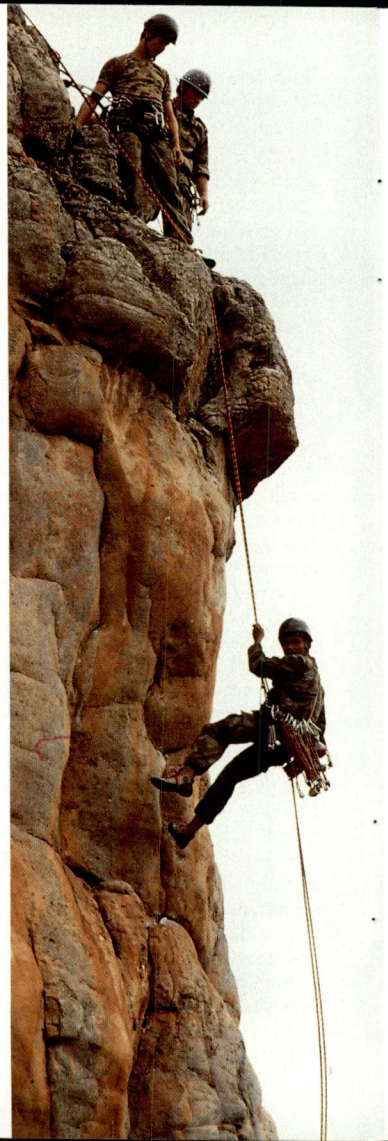
International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards.

Australia participates in key international discussions on environmental issues and is in the forefront of nations implementing multilateral environmental initiatives.

The Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade conducts an overseas cultural exchange program in cooperation with the Australia Council and other cultural bodies. The Australia Abroad Council was established in 1990 to give greater drive and direction to projecting Australia overseas.

All of Australia's overseas aid (more than $1000 million a year in recent years) is given in grant form. The aid program focuses on those areas in which Australia has particular expertise, including education, agriculture and infrastructure development.

Australia contributes to the education in Australia of about 18 000 students from developing countries, mostly at tertiary level. The Australian International Development Assistance Bureau (AIDAB) pays about $80 million a year to subsidise this program. A new education policy based on merit and equity is providing more opportunities for students from poorer and isolated developing countries.



vere disability or retirement—or has been temporarily interrupted, as in unemployment or sickness. These payments are subject to an income and assets test. Certain residency requirements also have to be met. Pensioners and sickness beneficiaries may qualify for pensioner concessions which entitle them to a range of concessional pharmaceuticals and some optometrical and health services. Concessions on government transport and telephone rental are also available to pensioners.

Families

People who have one or more children under 16 may receive a family allowance. People who have certain dependent students aged 16 to 24 also may qualify for family allowance. All family allowances are subject to an income test. Family allowance supplement (FAS) provides a higher level of assistance to low-income working families under a more stringent income test which includes an assets test. Higher rates of FAS are available for older children. FAS payments also may include an amount for rent assistance for families in the private rental market. Both family allowance and family allowance supplement normally are paid fortnightly to the mother or female guardian.

Disabled

Those on pension because of disability and those on temporary sickness payment have access to rehabilitation and training to see if they can return to work.

An allowance is payable to parents or guardians of a child whose physical, intellectual or psychiatric disability requires a high level of daily care and attention in the family home. A mobility allowance is paid to disabled people who are employed or engaged in training and are unable to use public transport because of their disabilities. A carer's pension is available to people providing long-term care at home to a severely disabled pensioner or beneficiary.



Social security provides allowances for families with children.

Social Security

Australia's involvement in social security began with the introduction of old-age and invalid pensions in 1910 and maternity allowances in 1912. Social security payments of this kind, then considered radical, gained for Australia its reputation as a pioneer in public welfare. The main components of today's social security programs are pensions for old people, the severely disabled and sole parents; benefits for the unemployed who are seeking work and those temporarily unable to work because of ill health; and allowances for families with children. Estimated expenditure on social security and welfare programs for 1990-91 is nearly $7487 million. Charitable organisations historically have supplemented the public social services, often as innovators and pioneers in new areas of welfare.

Pensions, benefits

The Federal Government provides cash benefits to people whose source of income has either ceased—for example, through se-

Soldiers rappelling down a cliff during training.

Defence

The Australian Defence Force (ADF) exists to implement Government defence policy.

The ADF comprises the Royal Australian Navy (RAN), the Army and the Royal Australian Air force (RAAF). The ADF is commanded by the Chief of the Defence Force (CDF) who is supported by a tri-service headquarters in Canberra. CDF and the Secretary of the Department of Defence have joint responsibility for administration of the Defence Force.

The ADF is a total force made up of almost 70 000 permanent personnel and more than 28 000 reserve personnel. Of the permanent personnel, about 46 per cent are in the Army, 22 per cent are in the Navy and 32 per cent in the Air Force. Females make up almost 11 per cent of the permanent force and almost 16 per cent of the reserve force. Service personnel are supported by some 25 000 civilians in the Department of Defence who perform a range of tasks including personnel and financial administration, equipment acquisition, engineering and development of strategic and international policy. About 60 per cent of the civilians work directly for the ADF. This means that the Defence organisation is one of Australia's largest employers offering hundreds of different careers and many different types of job training.

The Australian Defence Force Academy (ADFA) offers university courses in disciplines such as engineering and arts. Other officer training takes place at HMAS Creswell for Navy, the Royal Military College of Australia, Duntroon, for the Army and RAAF College Point Cook for the Air Force.

Extensive technical and apprenticeship training is also provided. Defence offers 600 to 800 vocational traineeships in over 25 skill categories each year.

Defence self-reliance

Our defence policy is based on self-reliance. This means that we give priority to the ability to defend ourselves independently with our own resources, within the framework of our alliance and regional associations.

The strength of defence self-reliance depends on making the most of this nation's financial, industrial, technological and human resources.

The Australian Government's 1989-90 Budget allocated $8670 million to defence, representing 9.5 per cent of total Budget outlay and 2.3 per cent of gross domestic product.

Defence strategy

The development of the ADF towards the next century in line with defence self-reliance is based on the strategy of defence in depth which can be thought of as having three layers.

The first is intelligence and surveillance so that we can monitor our region closely and watch the ocean and airspace to our north for an enemy approach.

The second layer is strike and interdiction – the interception of hostile forces detected in our sea and air approaches.

The third is land and inshore defence, which requires a flexible, highly mobile army with air and naval support able to provide for the immediate protection of Australian interests against enemy incursion in our vast northern areas.

The success of defence self-reliance depends on a high standard of human skills and the right mix of technology.

Royal Australian Navy

The Royal Australian Navy (RAN) possesses a wide range of capabilities that are needed at each level of defence in depth.

The fleet currently includes: three guided-missile destroyers (DDGs), four guided-missile frigates (FFGs) five destroyer escorts (DEs), six Oberon-class submarines, 15 Fremantle-class patrol boats and more than 20 other vessels, including minehunters, takers, oceanographic craft, utility ships and tugs.

The RAN is acquiring eight new Australian-built ANZAC frigates to replace the destroyer escorts. In addition, six new submarines, known as the Kockums Type 471, are being constructed in South Australia, to replace the Oberon submarines from the mid 1990s. They will be the most advanced conventional submarines in the world. Another two FFGs are being built in Australia and will come into service in the 1990s.

Other new equipment being built in Australia includes 16 new Seahawk multi-role helicopters which will be able to operate with the FFGs and the ANZAC frigates.

The Fleet's main base is in Sydney, but the new base at HMAS Stirling near Perth will allow the RAN to operate as a two-ocean navy — in the Indian Ocean as well as in the Pacific.

8600 aircraft of all types and about 47 000 pilots licensed to fly them.

Thirty-three international airlines, including Qantas, operated regular services to Australia in 1989.

Scheduled domestic airlines carry about 14 million passengers a year. Regular airline services have been operating since 1921 when West Australian Airways began operations over a 1923km route linking Geraldton and Derby. Today domestic airlines cover about 13 760 million passenger-kilometres a year, linking the capital cities and other main centres of population.

Communications

The main communication systems – postal, telegraph and telephone – were established and have since been maintained in Australia by governments.

Since July 1975, responsibility for post and telecommunications has been vested in two statutory authorities – the Australian Postal Corporation (Australia Post) and the Australian Telecommunications Corporation (Telecom Australia). Australia Post operates about 4500 post offices and 6000 vehicles. It serves about 5.7 million residential and 560 000 business addresses in Australia. It employs nearly 35 000 people full-time and handles about 14 million postal articles each working day.

Telecom Australia employs more than 89 000 full-time staff. It operates 5156 telephone exchanges serving seven million telephone services with more than eight million telephones.

More than 99 per cent of Australia's telephones are connected to automatic exchanges.

The Overseas Telecommunications Commission is responsible for public telecommunications services between Australia and other countries, its external territories and ships at sea.

The commission has a staff of nearly 2000. Telephone services, which are available to more than 230 overseas destinations, and telex services provide about 73 per cent of revenue. International subscriber dialling is available to more than 180 destinations.

Satellite system

AUSSAT Proprietary Limited, owned by the Federal Government, is the owner and operator of Australia's domestic satellite system. AUSSAT provides high-quality radio and television services and telecommunications links to all areas of mainland Australia and associated islands and telecommunications links to New Zealand.

Railways

Australia's railways are owned and operated mainly by government. New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland and Western Australia have their own railway systems.

The metropolitan railways in Adelaide are owned and operated by the South Australian Government. The Federal Government railways are run by the Australian National Railways Commission trading as Australian National.

Three railway gauges are used in Australia: 1067mm, 1435mm and 1600mm. Since December 1982, the mainland capital cities have been connected by a standard-gauge (1435mm) line, except for Adelaide-Melbourne. Privately-owned railways operate in each State serving mining, agricultural and industrial areas. The largest private railway operations serve iron-ore mining in the north-west of Western Australia. Queensland has an extensive tramway network to serve mills in sugar-producing areas.

Road safety

Wearing seatbelts, anti-drink driving laws, improved vehicle safety and better roads all have considerably influenced road safety in Australia. In 1988, 2888 people were killed in road crashes; some 24 per cent fewer than in 1970.

During this period there were substantial increases in population and vehicle numbers so that the reduction in road deaths was a significant achievement. Nevertheless, road crashes are still the largest single cause of death for Australians aged under 45 years.

Road Transport

Road transport carries some 75 per cent of Australia's domestic freight. The industry is highly competitive, comprising small and large operators using diverse vehicle types including road trains, freighters and smaller vehicles. There is no economic regulation of the freight industry although it is subject to safety regulations administered by State governments.

Energy in transport

Transport uses about 70 per cent of fuel sold in Australia.

Since 1979, incentives have been offered for the conversion of vehicles to liquefied petroleum gas and many government and private fleet vehicles have been converted.

Aviation

Isolated communities and long distances between cities have contributed to making Australia one of the most air-minded countries in the world. There are just over

This will mean more efficient operations in northern and western coastal waters and on exercises in South East Asia.

The Army

Sufficient Black Hawk helicopters are being brought into service so the Army will have the ability to transport a company group of 150 troops over a radius of 160km in one operation. The Army also is getting new equipment such as the AUSTEYR rifle, 105mm Hamel field guns, bridging equipment and disruptive-pattern camouflage uniforms to allow for more effective operations. Other equipment used by the Army includes Leopard tanks and M113 armoured personnel carriers.

Reserve units recently have been incorporated more effectively into the Army, and they now have new roles in northern surveillance and the protection of facilities in emergencies.

It is planned to base some regular units permanently in the north. The 2nd Cavalry Regiment is scheduled to move to the Northern Territory in 1992.

Royal Australian Air Force

The Royal Australian Air Force (RAAF) operates modern fighter, bomber, surveillance, support, transport and trainer aircraft.

The RAAF's 20 P3C Orion aircraft and the Jindalee Over-the-Horizon-Radar (OTHR) form the basis of a surveillance system which will cover our vast northern approaches. Jindalee, now being developed in Australia, can detect aircraft and ships at great distances, giving early warning of their approach. The Orions can also detect, identify and, if necessary, attack submarines and surface ships, using torpedoes and Harpoon missiles. An Orion aircraft can remain flying for over 12 hours and sweep up to 647 000 square kilometres of ocean.

The RAAF's F-111C and F/A-18 Hornet are both strike aircraft, and the Hornets also form an interceptor fighter force against enemy aircraft. Both can fire the Harpoon anti-shipping missile. The RAAF operates the Boeing 707, the C130 Hercules and the Caribou as transport aircraft.

The RAAF VIP transport fleet has been re-equipped with Falcon 900 aircraft. Four of the Boeing 707s are being modified so that they can refuel aircraft in mid-air, which will extend greatly the range of aircraft such as the F/A-18.

The RAAF provides vital mobility for the Army in land operations. The Hercules is a versatile transport aircraft and can carry al-

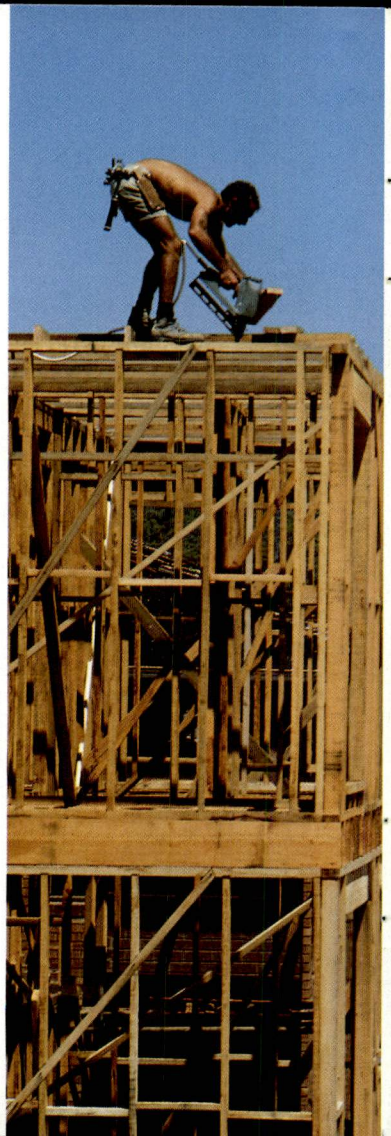
most 20 tonnes of stores and equipment. It can land on outback landing strips and can fly over 6000 km when fully loaded. The Caribou transports lighter loads over shorter distances. Both conduct paratroop operations.

The RAAF operates from bases near all mainland capital cities and a chain of additional bases being built across northern Australia.

Defence and industry

The ADF relies heavily on Australia industry for new equipment, spares, repairs, overhaul and modification. In turn, these activities contribute to the development of high technology in Australian industry with benefits for exports.

Most major new equipment projects, such as the new submarines and ANZAC ships, have local content of 70 per cent or more. Some, such as the Jindalee Over-The-Horizon-Radar, also exploit the world-leading inventions of Australian defence scientists.



Australian scientists have developed photonics for high technology communications.

Transport and communications

Australia's vast distances and relatively sparse inland population have always presented major challenges in the development of efficien transport and communications systems.

The most direct air route between Sydney on the east coast and Perth on the west coast is 3200km, and the most direct route between Darwin in the north and the most southern capital city, Hobart, is even further at 3700km. Added to this problem is the fact that more than 60 per cent of the population live in and around the six State capitals.

Transport

Australia's transport system includes nearly 840 000km of roads, 240 000km of unduplicated air routes and 40 000km of government railways.

The State governments deal mainly with roads, ports, intrastate shipping and railways. The Federal Government deals with shipping and air transport between States and Territories and the Australian National Railways network. As well, the Federal Government maintains an interest in all transport matters and financially assists State railway and road construction projects.

It provides about $1.3 billion annually to the States for the construction and maintenance of national, arterial and local roads.

Shipping

Australia trades with about 200 countries and territories and annually exports almost 260 million tonnes of freight by sea. Imports by sea total almost 24 million tonnes.

Australia is served mainly by foreign-flag vessels in its overseas trade. The Australian flag share of tonnage is about 4.2 per cent.

The Australian National Line operates a regular overseas shipping service in five of Australia's overseas trade routes to Europe, Japan-Korea, and South-East Asia and New Zealand.

Ports and harbours

Australian ports are the responsibility of State government authorities and departments or private operators. Australia has about 70 ports of commercial significance. The main ports serve the State capitals and industrial and mining centres.

Meteorology

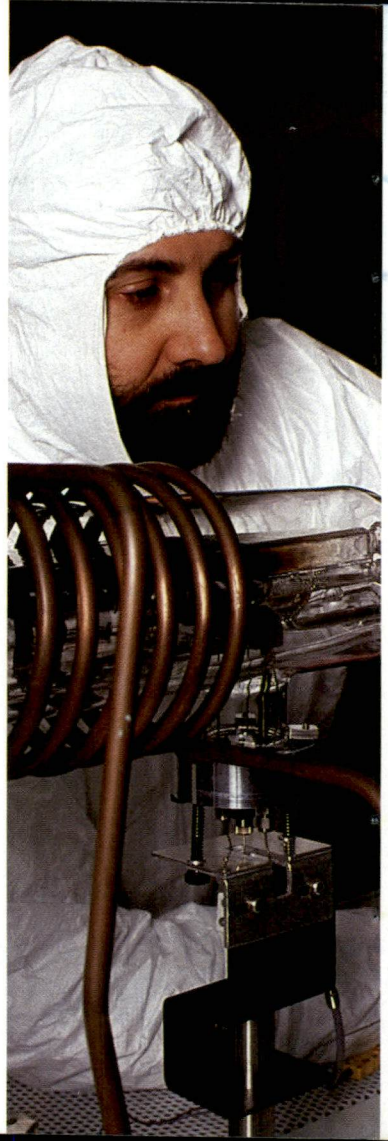
The Bureau of Meteorology has an important role in the World Meteorological Organisation's world weather watch which has three meteorological centres—in Melbourne, Moscow and Washington—and regional centres including one in Darwin.

Cooperation

Formal bilateral agreements on scientific and technical cooperation exist between Australia and the US (1968), India, USSR (both 1975), Federal Republic of Germany (1976), China, Japan (both 1980) and Mexico (1981).

Astronomy

One of the world's largest optical telescopes, the 3.9-metre Anglo-Australian Telescope, is operated at Siding Springs Mountain, New South Wales, under an agreement between the British and Australian Governments. The Australia Telescope, opened in 1988, consists of a 64-metre-diameter steerable parabolic reflector near Parkes, NSW, six steerable and moveable 22m antennas at Culgoora, NSW, and a steerable antenna at Siding Springs. It is operated as a national facility by CSIRO Division of Radiophysics.



Housing construction is a key element of economic activity.

The Economy

Australia's economy has undergone considerable diversification and expansion during the past 30 years.

Before World War II, Australia depended largely on primary production, but the demands of the war and a strong post-war immigration program spurred industrial and economic growth.

The manufacturing sector grew particularly rapidly after the war. In the past 20 years the main expansion has been in the tertiary sector. During this time, considerable investment has also taken place in export-oriented mining and energy projects.

Although reliance on rural production has diminished over the years, Australia is still an important producer and exporter of farm products. It leads the world in wool production and is a significant supplier of wheat, barley, coal, iron ore and sugar.

Rural industries account for about four per cent of production, mining contributes about seven per cent, manufacturing about 17 per cent and the tertiary sector the rest.

Activity

The Australian economy recovered strongly from the recession of the early 1980s but the external deficit increased after the downturn in international commodity prices in the mid-1980s.

In 1987-88 and 1988-89 there was a marked increase in Australia's terms of trade and private final demand rose strongly. Real GDP (adjusted for terms of trade) rose 6.2 per cent and 6.4 per cent respectively. This strong growth, particularly in business fixed investment, resulted in an increase in the current account deficit.

In 1989-90, as a consequence of a tight policy stance by the Government, the withdrawal of the terms-of-trade stimulus and a downturn in the construction sector, growth in private final demand slowed significantly. GDP growth (adjusted for the terms of trade) slowed to 2.9 per cent with through-the-year growth rates indicating a more significant slowdown. The current account deficit, while higher in 1989-90 as a whole, began to fall over the course of the year.

Inflation

Inflation rose sharply in the early 1970s and eased only gradually over the next decade. It rose again in the mid-1980s to eight to nine

per cent in the wake of the depreciation of the Australian dollar as commodity prices fell. In 1989-90, inflation rose to 8 per cent in response to rising mortgage interest and consumer credit charges. This compares with the 7.3 per cent increase recorded in both 1987-88 and 1988-89. Inflation rates in 1989-90 tended to slow in line with the slowing economy.

The Labour market

The labour market deteriorated in 1982-83 but wage restraint contributed to a sharp improvement in employment generation from 1983-84 to 1985-86. The strength of demand also worked to maintain the growth in job opportunities in 1987-88 and 1988-89 and into 1989-90.

In 1989-90, employment growth slowed marginally in response to a slowing economy, rising 3.8 per cent compared with 4.1 per cent in 1988-89. During the year, however, labour-market pressures eased substantially. Employment growth eased from a peak of 4.9 per cent over the year to the September quarter 1989 to 2.5 per cent over the year to the June quarter 1990.

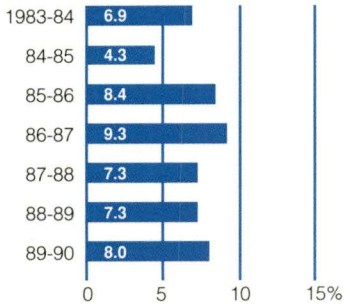
Consistent with the sectoral pattern of output, the easing in labour-market pressures during 1989-90 was not uniform across the economy. Those sectors which faced the strongest demand in 1988-89 – construction, manufacturing and wholesale and retail trade – were also the sectors where pressures eased the most in 1989-90.

The unemployment rate fell to 6.2 per cent in 1989-90 from 6.6 per cent in 1988-89, although it rose during the course of the year.

Profits and wages

Over the past seven years the Prices and Incomes Accord between the Government and the Australian Council of Trade Unions (ACTU) has played a crucial role in unwinding the fundamental wages/profits imbalances prevalent

Rate of inflation



Figures for 1983-84 and 84-85 have been adjusted to take into account the effects of the introduction of Medicare

computer hardware and software.

As well as undertaking research within its own agencies—notably the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation (CSIRO), the Australian Nuclear Science and Technology Organisation (ANSTO), the Australian Institute of Marine Science and the Defence Science and Technology Organisation—the Australian Government provides financial support for research in tertiary education institutions, research institutes and industry.

Nuclear science and technology

The Australian Nuclear Science and Technology Organisation was established in April 1987 as the successor to the Australian Atomic Energy Commission. ANSTO is the major centre for research and development in nuclear science and related technologies in Australia.

Commission for the Future

The Australian Government established a Commission for the Future in 1985 to study and promote the social and economic effects of technological change.

CSIRO

The Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation is Australia's main scientific research body. It plans and carries out a program of scientific research except in defence, nuclear energy and clinical medicine. It delivers a range of scientific services to the Australian Government, industry and the community. CSIRO's work is directed toward rural, manufacturing, communications and information industries; knowledge and management of the natural environment; minerals and energy industries; and construction industries. CSIRO employs about 7000 people in more than 100 laboratories and field stations.

Space

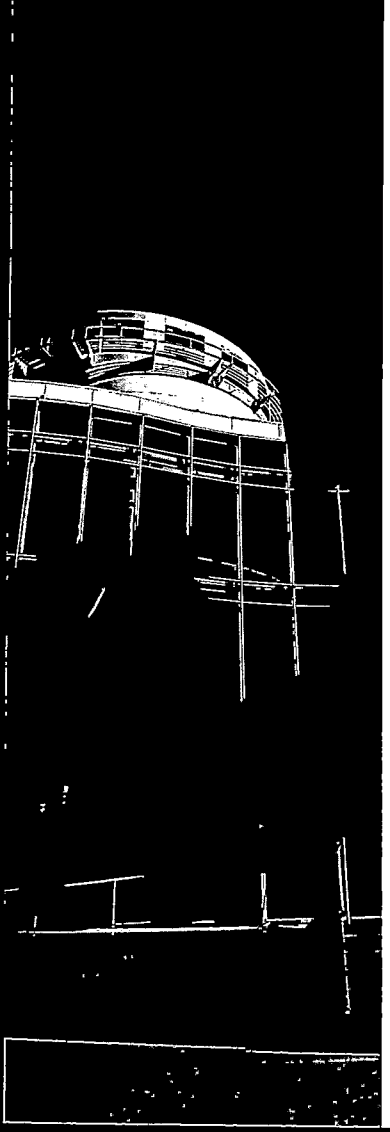
The Australian Space Office (ASO), in the Department of Industry, Technology and Commerce, is the national body responsible for space industry development and space science.

Antarctic research

Australia carries out specific scientific research programs in the Australian Antarctic Territory.

Science and technology awareness

The Science and Technology Awareness Program was established in May 1989 to raise awareness of the economic and social importance of science and technology.



The Science and Technology centre houses working displays illustrating scientific principles.

Science and technology

Australian scientists and researchers continue to make contributions to the advancement of science and technology. They have been responsible for many advances in the manufacturing, mining and agricultural industries. Australia has made significant contributions in medical science, particularly in immunological and cancer research. Australian medical scientists have found a cure for peptic ulcers and are working on detecting molecules that reject transplants. Their success with in vitro techniques in countering human sterility has attracted international interest.

Australia has been a pioneer in solar energy research, and scientists also are investigating other potential energy sources, including wind and sea power. Australian advances in technology include the development of an internationally accepted aircraft landing system, a heart pacemaker, a 'bionic ear' and

throughout most of the 1970s and early 1980s. The Accord thereby contributed importantly to the very strong growth in employment and the recent surge in investment. The share of non-farm income accounted for by profit is at historically high levels.

Wages policy increasingly has taken on the role of a catalyst for productivity improvement and labour market reform: economy-wide wage increases linked to inflation have given way to wage determination arrangements which place greater emphasis on negotiations at a more decentralised level.

Under the latest Accord agreement there were tax cuts and a $12 a week wage increase (for all workers covered by awards) subject to union commitments to continue the restructuring of awards on pay and conditions of employment so they meet the modern competitive requirements of industry. It will play a vital role in the development of a more flexible and skilled workforce and more efficient forms of work organisation. As well, there is scope for additional increases negotiated at the enterprise level based on achieved increases in productivity. This will provide further impetus to improved flexibility and productivity.

In the September quarter of 1990, average weekly earnings for fulltime adult employees were $577 ($477 for all employees).

Balance of payments

The balance of payments traditionally has comprised a current account deficit largely financed by a net inflow of private capital. This reflects Australia's position as a net capital importer drawing on foreign savings to allow faster development of domestic resources.

In 1989-90, the current account deficit increased by $3.2 billion to $21.2 billion, or from 5.3 per cent to 5.7 per cent of gross domestic product. The merchandise trade deficit fell from $3.9 billion in 1988-89 to $3.3 billion in 1989-90. The net services deficit increased from $3.1 billion in 1988-89 to $4.1 billion in 1989-90.

Fiscal policy

The Federal Government announces its budget of revenue and expenditure in August each year. The Federal Budget covers the financial year starting on the preceding 1 July and ending on the following June 30. It must be passed by both Houses of Parliament. The Government may also announce some initial budgetary measures, popularly known as a 'mini-

Budget', just before the beginning of the financial year.

The six State and two Territorial governments also present annual budgets, usually soon after the Federal Budget has been announced. The States receive slightly less than half their revenue from the Federal Government.

Tight fiscal policy has reduced the Federal Budget deficit from a peak of 4.1 per cent of GDP in 1983-84 to a surplus of 2.2 per cent of GDP in 1989-90. The Budget for 1990-91 provides for a fourth successive surplus.

Around 32 per cent of total outlays is allocated to social security, 10 per cent to defence and 6.5 per cent for public interest debt. Transfers to State and Local governments account for about 29 per cent of Federal outlays, with about half being for specific purposes and half for general purpose assistance.

Since 1985, the Government has introduced a range of tax reforms resulting in a broadening of the tax base and a marked increase in compliance, with a consequent boost to revenue. The principal reason behind the significant improvement in the financial position of the Federal Government has been continued reductions in outlays. In 1990-91, Federal spending is estimated to represent 23.5 per cent of GDP, a fall of 6.5 percentage points since 1983-84.

As a result of fiscal restraint, the net public sector borrowing requirements (including public enterprises and State and Local governments) has fallen from a peak of 7.1 per cent of GDP in 1983-84 to 0.1 per cent in 1989-90.

Company taxation

Companies, other than non-profit companies, are liable to pay tax if the taxable income is $1 or more. The rate of tax payable by companies was reduced from 49 per cent to 39 per cent for 1988-89 and beyond. An imputation system of company taxation, introduced from 1 July 1987, has eliminated the previous double taxation of distributed income. Distributed income is effectively taxed only once by crediting the company tax paid on the underlying income against the income tax payable by domestic shareholders. Non-resident shareholders who receive franked dividends (where company tax has been paid on the distributed income) are exempt from dividend withholding tax. A rebate of tax is generally allowable for all dividends paid between domestic public companies and for franked dividends received by private domestic companies.

membership of 3.4 million The Australian Council of Trade Unions (ACTU) has an official affiliated membership of 160 unions representing more than 2 750 000 workers.

Labour force

For the 12 months ended October 1990, Australia's labour force averaged 8.43 million or 63.7 per cent of the civilian population aged 15 or more.

In October 1990, 6.18 million people (79 per cent of the employed labour force) worked fulltime. Manufacturing, wholesale and retail trade , construction and community services accounted for 61 per cent of all full-time workers.

Wages and conditions

Federal and state industrial tribunals set rates of pay and conditions of employment for 85 per cent of Australian employees covered by awards, determinations or industrial agreements. Most are minimum rates and management and labour may negotiate above-award rates. Over-award payments are widespread. Award rates are fixed without regard to the sex of the employee.

The Sex Discrimination Act 1984 seeks to eliminate discrimination, on the grounds of sex, marital status or pregnancy, in a number of areas, including employment. It also seeks to eliminate discrimination involving sexual harassment.

The Racial Discrimination Act 1975 prohibits discrimination in employment on the grounds of race, colour, descent or national or ethnic origin.

South Australia and New South Wales have introduced legislation to prohibit discrimination on the grounds of age.

Working hours

The standard working week in Australia has been reduced progressively to 38 hours in most industries, worked usually from Monday to Friday. Employees in service occupations are paid more ('penalty rates') when they work at weekends.

Paid leave

Legislation or awards give four weeks' paid annual leave to almost all employees. Many employees receive an annual leave loading of 17.5 per cent on their pay.

Labour market

For the 12 months ended October 1990, employment grew by 2.6 per cent. In October 1990, the unemployment rate was 7.6 per cent in seasonally adjusted terms.



Australia has a highly skilled and mobile workforce.

Labour and industrial relations

Working conditions in Australia are regulated by legislation and by industrial awards. Awards are legal documents made by industrial tribunals which set out details of pay and conditions of employment. They have the same role as a collective agreement in many other countries. Under the Constitution, the power of the Australian Parliament to regulate labour relations is limited to the prevention and settlement, by conciliation and arbitration, of industrial disputes extending beyond state limits. State parliaments can regulate industrial relations within their States.

Associations and unions

The conciliation and arbitration system encourages unionism, operating on the premise that employers and employees will be represented before tribunals by registered organisations. Fifty-four per cent of employees belong to Australia's 295 trade unions. At 30 June 1990, unions had a financial

Capital gains tax

As part of the income tax system, a capital gains tax is levied on the realised gains made on assets purchased on or after 20 September 1985. An allowance is made for inflation before gains are taxed. Individuals pay the tax at the relevant personal rate and companies pay the tax at the company tax rate.

Double taxation agreements

In addition to unilateral relief from double taxation provided by a foreign tax credit system, Australia has in force comprehensive agreements for the avoidance of double taxation with Britain, the United States, Canada, New Zealand, Singapore, Japan, Germany, the Netherlands, France, Belgium, the Philippines, Switzerland, Malaysia, Sweden, Denmark, Norway, the Republic of Korea, Ireland, Malta, Italy, Finland, Austria, Papua New Guinea and Thailand. Agreements with China, Sri Lanka and Fiji have been signed but have not yet entered into force.

Foreign investment

Australia's foreign investment policy is framed with a view to encouraging foreign investment in Australia and ensuring that such investment is consistent with the needs of the community. In the majority of industry sectors, proposals are approved readily unless judged contrary to the national interest. The policy is administered in a practical manner and is based on guidelines rather than inflexible rules.

Investment is restricted in civil aviation, the media, banking, minerals (including uranium) and some categories of real estate. Specific Australian equity guidelines (usually 50:50) apply to new mineral projects, excluding oil and gas. These guidelines are flexible.

Banking

The banking system comprises the Reserve Bank of Australia (the central bank) and 32 commercial banking groups. The Australian financial environment underwent considerable change in the 1980s as the Government deregulated financial markets. In December 1983, the exchange rate was floated and most exchange controls abolished. Almost all borrowing, lending and interest controls on the banking system were removed. Having sought applications from both domestic and foreign interests to establish new banks, banking licences to operate in Australia were granted to 15 foreign banks, in some cases in joint ventures with Australian partners.

Banks from nine other countries now operate in Australia: the United States, Britain, New Zealand, France, China, Germany, Japan, Hong Kong, and Singapore.

Monetary policy

Monetary policy in Australia is implemented by the Reserve Bank of Australia. Although the Australian Government has ultimate responsibility for monetary policy, the central bank has an independent charter to implement those policies that best contribute to price stability, the stability of Australia's currency, the maintenance of full employment and the economic prosperity and welfare of the Australian people. Monetary policy is conducted on a day-to-day basis by the Reserve Bank dealing in Federal Government Securities to influence conditions in short-term professional money markets.

Financial conditions

Interest rates have fallen substantially over the last year, reversing much of the sharp tightening in monetary policy over 1988 and 1989. During 1990, monetary policy was eased five times in response to falling inflation and slowing economic conditions. As a result, at the end of October 1990, cash rates had fallen by over 5 percentage points from their recent peaks, while prime rates had declined by 4.5 points to around 16 per cent.

Exchange rates

Australia moved to a floating exchange rate system in December 1983. Under this system, market forces determine the value of the Australian dollar at any given time.

Structural policy

Australia has made significant progress in microeconomic reform, progressing on a broad front including reform of financial markets, taxation, primary and manufacturing industry protection, aviation, telecommunications and government business enterprises. The reform has set out to achieve higher sustainable growth in living standards through improved efficiency and economic performance.

The Government has established the Industry Commission as an independent advisory body to undertake inquiries in areas such as energy generation and distribution, rail transport, the automotive, dairy and sugar industries, and mining and minerals processing.



Queensland, and the remainder from New South Wales. In 1989-90, exports of sugar were 2.9 million tonnes, the main markets being Japan, Canada, Republic of Korea, Malaysia and China.

Fruit

Australia exports a variety of fruits, including apples, pears and citrus, and canned, frozen and dried fruit. Australia has about 23 million fruit trees and about 58 000 ha of vineyards. In addition, about 123 000 ha of land is devoted to vegetables. The total 1989-90 gross value of production of fruit and vegetables was $2522 million.

Wine

Wines from Australia have continued to gain acceptance in other countries despite very keen competition. Sweden is the largest export market for Australian wine, followed by the United Kingdom, New Zealand, Japan and the US. About 370 million litres of wine was produced in 1989-90 from a vintage of 544 000 tonnes. The State of South Australia produces about 50 per cent of Australia's total wine production. Exports in 1989-90 were estimated at 42 million litres, four times the level of the mid-1980s.

Picking grapes that are destined to be used in Australian vintage wines.

highest in the world at about 100 kg per person a year. The main meats exported are beef and veal, mutton and lamb. Australia has about 24 million head of cattle.

Australia has developed strict standards of slaughtering, processing, cutting, packing and presentation of meat.

From the early 1970s until 1984, Australia was the world's major exporter of beef and veal. The EC passed Australia as the major exporter in 1984. The US remains by far Australia's largest customer, followed by Japan. These two markets account for 81 per cent of total beef and veal exports. Australia also exports pigmeat and poultry.

Dairying

High quality products include butter, cheese, processed milk and casein. Of the $692 million earned from dairy exports in 1989-90, $189 million was from cheese. The industry is located mainly in the south-eastern region of the mainland and in northern Tasmania, where rainfall is ample and fairly reliable.

Wheat

Improved varieties and management techniques have increased yields per hectare. About 9 million ha were sown to wheat in 1989-90. Preliminary 1989-90 production is 14.1 million tonnes, and this is forecast to increase to 15 million tonnes in 1990-91. Wheat-growing is highly mechanised and involves more than 40 000 farmers in a wheatbelt that stretches for 4000 km through five mainland states. The main markets are China, Egypt, Japan and Iran.

Coarse grains

Barley, oats, sorghum, maize and triticale are the main coarse grain crops. Small quantities of rye and millet are grown. In 1988-89, barley production was estimated at 4.1 million tonnes; sorghum 0.9 million tonnes; oats 1.6 million tonnes; maize 202 000 tonnes; and triticale 163 000 tonnes.

Rice

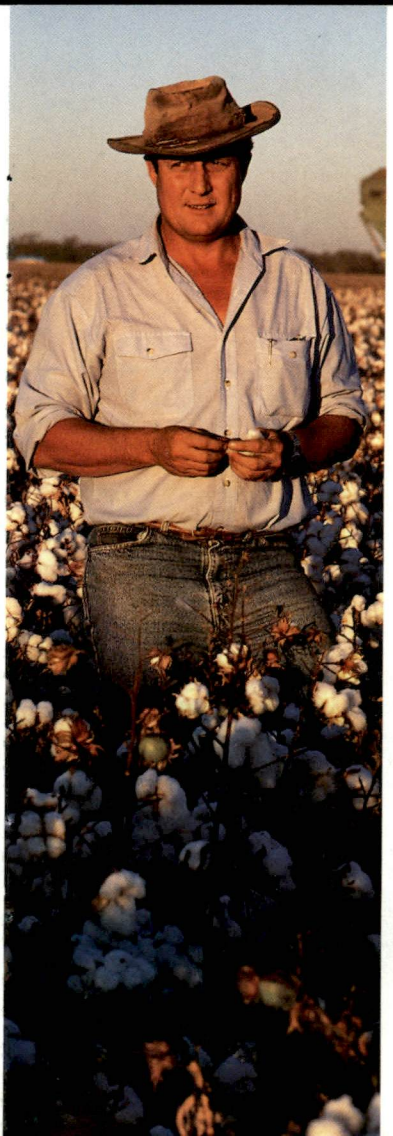
Production of rice for 1989-90 was estimated at 894 000 tonnes.

Oilseeds

Oilseed production in 1989-90 was estimated at 773 000 tonnes. Oilseeds grown in Australia include sunflower seed, soyabeans, cottonseed, linseed, rapeseed and safflower seed.

Sugar

Nearly 95 per cent of Australia's production of almost 28 million tonnes of sugar cane comes from



Cotton is an important export commodity.

Trade

Australia is a middle-level trading nation, about 20th in the world in terms of the value of imports and exports. These each comprise about 15 per cent of the national income.

Traditionally, Australia has imported a wide range of goods and services from a large number of countries, and has financed these imports mainly through exports of primary commodities. Although their share in total export values is gradually declining, commodities still dominate the export base, comprising about two-thirds of export revenues in 1990. Australia is a key world supplier of many important commodities.

Chief among these are coal, wool, wheat, alumina, beef, iron ore and sugar. During the 1980s there was some development of new export sectors in resource areas such as gold, aluminium, gas and crude oil. There was significant downstream processing in some important export sectors. Australian greasy wool is increasingly processed locally and ex-

ported as scoured wool and bauxite shipments have been replaced by exports of processed alumina and aluminium.

In the last five years, export volumes have grown by over 30 per cent, dominated by 80 per cent growth in elaborately transformed manufactures (ETMs) and 50 per cent growth in services. Within ETMs, the largest contributions to growth came from ADP equipment, transport equipment, industrial machinery, glass and clay goods, professional and scientific equipment, dyestuffs and pharmaceuticals. Australia is developing a competitive edge in high-technology engineering exports such as scientific/medical equipment, (including photo, optical and timing equipment), telecommunications and aerospace.

Tourism dominates services exports and this sector is attracting large amounts of foreign investment. Australia is also looking to diversify its services exports into areas such as education (training and consultancy), health (medical services) and information (developing computer software).

Australia's trade with the countries of the Asia-Pacific region has expanded rapidly. Well over half its exports are destined for Asia; Japan is its largest export market, receiving just over a quarter of total exports in the 1980s. The dynamic Asian economies (Hong Kong, Singapore, Taiwan and the Republic of Korea) and the countries of ASEAN are Australia's fastest growing markets. The United States, New Zealand, United Kingdom, China, Germany, Italy, France and Canada are also key trading partners.

Australia promotes and facilitates trade through its multilateral, regional, bilateral and domestic economic policies. It aims to contribute to the strongest possible multilateral outcomes through the GATT. Australia has a particular interest in freer and fairer agricultural trade; in this context, Australia initiated the Cairns Group of Fair Trading Agricultural Exporters, comprising 14 countries of the Asia-Pacific region, Latin America and East Europe.

More recently, Australia initiated the Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) process, a high-level consultative process designed to identify and project more effectively the common interests of regional economies in an open multilateral trading system and to facilitate the economic dynamism of the region through a practical program of economic cooperation at the sectoral level.

and live sheep $2869 million; wheat $2507 million; barley $344 million; rice $179 million; other grains and oilseeds $320 million; sugar $1050 million; dairy products $692 million; raw cotton $540 million; fruit and wine $299 million.

The gross value of rural production in 1989-90 was $23 877 million. Wool accounted for about $6072 million; livestock slaughtering $5640; wheat $2838 million; barley $710 million; other grains and oilseeds $961 million; milk $1787 million; fruit $1190 million; vegetables $1223 million; cotton $568 million.

Agricultural output

There are about 127 500 properties in Australia which have an estimated value of agricultural operations of $20 000 or more. These cover about 470 million hectares, or 61 per cent of the total land area. In contrast with many other countries, about 90 per cent of all agricultural land is in its natural state and is capable only of limited development. This land is used mainly for light grazing by cattle or sheep. Agricultural production has risen substantially since the early 1950s

Despite a declining rural labour force, rural output has increased by more than 150 per cent since 1950-51, and contributes about four per cent to gross domestic product.

In highly urbanised Australia, the relative importance of the agricultural sector has been declining but agricultural industries remain large earners of foreign exchange and account for about 30 per cent of total export income.

Sheep and wool

Australia is the world's largest producer of the fine wools used in clothing. The wool is produced by about 76 000 woolgrowers owning about 175 million sheep grazing on about half the area of the continent.

About four-fifths of Australia's sheep are the merino breed, the best fine wool sheep, and Australian wool is distinguished by its consistency of fibre. Ninety-seven per cent of Australian wool is exported, mainly in the greasy form, though up to 20 per cent of the total is part-processed. Australia supplies about half of the wool used in apparel, and around 30 per cent of all greasy wool produced in the world. The main markets are Japan, the Soviet Union, China and the EC.

Meat

Australia markets meat in more than 100 countries and supplies the domestic market where the consumption of meat is the third



Australia's fine wool is keenly sought for high quality clothing and textiles.

Primary industry

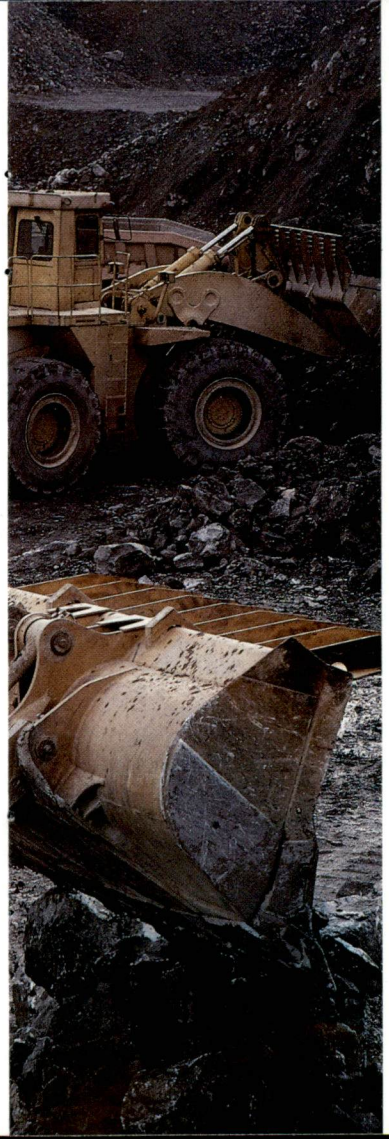
The ravages of drought, bushfire and flood have not prevented the world's driest inhabited continent from becoming an important producer and exporter of agricultural products.

Although about a third of the country is unsuitable for any form of agricultural or pastoral use and another third supports only pastoral activity, Australia leads the world in wool production and is a significant supplier of cereals, dairy produce, meat, sugar and fruit.

Technical innovation and research, particularly in soil fertility, pasture production and crop yields, have helped to cut farm costs and open up new land for cultivation.

Australia has been able to carry out commercial farm production under desert and semi-desert conditions and the techniques and equipment developed are finding markets in countries with similar climates.

The total value of rural exports in 1989-90 was $15 144 million. Major rural exports included wool valued at about $3706 million; meat



Mining uranium by the open cut method at the Ranger mine.

Resources and energy

Australia has become one of the world's major producers of minerals and metals. It has major deposits of bauxite, black and brown coal, mineral sands, gold, lead, zinc, iron, copper, nickel, manganese, uranium and diamonds.

A major producer and exporter of energy resources and one of only five net energy exporters in the OECD, Australia is the world's largest exporter of coal and a major exporter of uranium, and exports significant quantities of light crude oil (although it imports heavy crude). It exports increasingly large quantities of liquefied natural gas.

Crude oil and natural gas

Substantial oil and gas discoveries have been made in Australia in the last three decades. There is good potential for more, as many sedimentary basins have been explored only lightly. Discoveries in recent years in the Timor Sea and off Western Australia underscore this potential and tests of new exploration concepts are encouraging.

Highly mechanised handling of coal destined for the export market.

Australian demand for petroleum products is satisfied mainly by domestic refinery capacity, using both domestic and imported crudes. Domestic refining capacity is modern and second only to Singapore's in the South-East Asian region.

Australia exports refined petroleum products to meet regional requirements, particularly in the South Pacific.

Total proved and probable reserves of Australian crude oil and condensate exceed 1600 million barrels.

Coal

The world's largest exporter and seventh-largest producer of black coal, Australia has estimated reserves of more than 500 billion tonnes, about two thirds of which is considered recoverable. About a tenth of it comes under the heading of demonstrated, economically recoverable resources. Almost all of it is in NSW and Queensland.

About half Australia's coal exports in recent years have gone to Japan but its share is declining as sales to other Asian countries and Europe increase.

Uranium

Australia's reasonably assured uranium resources represent nearly a third of the Western world's uranium resources. The major deposits are in the Northern Territory, South Australia and Western Australia.

Uranium mining and export are permitted from only the Ranger mine in the Northern Territory and the Olympic Dam mine in South Australia and are subject to stringent safeguard requirements. Nabarlek ceased production in 1988. Ranger produces about 3000 tonnes of uranium a year, but could double production. The Olympic Dam copper-uranium-gold project began commercial production of uranium concentrates in 1988, producing about 1000 tonnes of uranium. A review of the policy is currently being carried out by a committee of the Australian Labor Party.

Iron ore

Australia is the world's second largest exporter of iron ore, exporting 97 million tonnes of its estimated 1989-90 production of 110 million tonnes. It has demonstrated economic resources of more than 14 300 million tonnes of high-grade ore. Most is produced in Western Australia.

Bauxite and alumina

The largest producer in the world of both bauxite and alumina, Australia produced nearly 40 million

High technology design PSZ valves are sought for health and oil industry applications around the world.

sisted through a bounty on ships built in Australia and through import restrictions on second-hand vessels.

Processed food

Australia enjoys the climatic and geographic environment necessary for the cultivation and processing of virtually all types of food products, and food processing is the largest single segment of manufacturing industry in the country, employing 176 364 people. Turnover in 1988-89 totalled $3 billion.

Motor vehicles

The motor vehicle industry (including the component sector) occupies an important place in Australian manufacturing industry and employs more than 65 000 people.

In 1989, 448 514 new cars and station wagons were registered. Another 158 985 utilities, panel vans, trucks and buses were also registered during the year.

Iron and steel

Australia's biggest company, The Broken Hill Proprietary Company Limited (BHP), is the predominant producer of iron and steel products in Australia. BHP's various divisions produce nearly the whole range of steel products, including plate, billets, structural shapes, rails, rods, wire, coated and uncoated steel sheets, and tinplate. Basic steel is produced at Port Kembla and Newcastle in New South Wales, and at Whyalla in South Australia. Raw steel output in 1989-90 was 6.7 million tonnes.

Paper and pulp

Production of paper and paperboard including newsprint was about 1.87 million tonnes in 1989-90. This represented about 70 per cent of apparent local consumption. Wood pulp production totalled one million tonnes.

Aluminium

The aluminium industry includes two fully integrated (bauxite/alumina/aluminium/ semi-fabricating) groups, Comalco and Alcoa of Australia, while a third producer, Alcan Australia, operates a smelter and semi-fabricating plants. A fourth producer, Tomago, a joint venture comprising European and Australian interests, is confined to aluminium smelting principally for export.

In 1990, production of aluminium was 1.27 million tonnes. Exports in 1989 reached 935 000 tonnes, more than 70 per cent of production, and valued at about $2100 million.



dio equipment. Demand for computers, electronic components and consumer electronic equipment is mostly supplied by imports. The industry employs about 60 000 and is increasingly export oriented.

Engineering

A wide range of heavy plant – such as oil rigs, power stations and mining equipment – is produced in Australia. Lighter products include machine tools, industrial robots, die castings, forgings and many types of measuring and recording instruments. Major engineering projects in Australia in recent years have given local industry opportunities to develop new technology, manufacturing techniques and project management skills. Most companies in the industry can work on a range of general engineering projects. The industry employs about 85 000 (eight per cent of total manufacturing employment) and has an annual turnover of about $5500 million.

Shipbuilding

Small to medium-sized ships are constructed in a number of Australian shipyards, including small trading vessels and specialised vessels such as tugs, dredges, barges, fishing vessels, passenger ferries and oil rig service vessels. The shipbuilding industry is as-



tonnes of bauxite in 1989-90, about 43 per cent of world production. Alumina production in 1989-90 was a record 11 million tonnes, about 33 per cent of the world total. Exports were 8.3 million tonnes, valued at $2696 million. Australia produced 1.2 million tonnes of aluminium, about 9 per cent of world production. Exports of bauxite, alumina and aluminium together totalled about $5 billion.

Lead and zinc

Australia has substantial resources of lead and zinc and is one of the world's major producers and exporters. Lead and zinc are mined mainly in NSW, Queensland, Tasmania and Western Australia.

Lead refinery-smelters operate in Queensland, NSW and South Australia. The Port Pirie (South Australia) smelter is the largest in the world. One of the world's major zinc refineries is at Risdon, Tasmania.

Copper

Demonstrated economic resources of copper in Australia are large, several major deposits having been discovered in the 1980s. It is mined in all States except Victoria and refineries operate in Queensland, NSW and South Aus-

Continuous rod coiling of copper adds value to the export of this mineral.

tralia. More than half the country's output of refined copper is exported. Total annual copper production is about 250 000 tonnes.

Nickel

Australia ranks third in world mine output of nickel, and exports nearly all of it. In Western Australia, where economic resources of nickel sulphide ore are large, the ore is processed to nickel matte and metal for export. Nickel laterite ore mined in Queensland is processed into nickel oxide but the reserves are nearing exhaustion.

Gold

Australia is the third largest producer of gold in the Western world, with production in 1989-90 reaching a record 223 tonnes compared with only 17 tonnes in 1980. Exports in 1989-90 were valued at $2.9 billion. The rapid growth of the Australian gold industry in the 1980s was based on an attractive gold price and the development of innovative exploration, production and management techniques.

Mineral sands

Australia is the leading producer of rutile, zircon, monazite and alluvial ilmenite. All of these minerals have high-technology applications in aerospace work, advanced ceramics, lasers and fibre optics. The industry has been developing projects for further processing – producing, for example, titanium dioxide pigment, high-purity zirconia and rare earths.

Other minerals

The manganese mine on Groote Eylandt, in the Northern Territory, is one of the world's largest mines and Australia is one of only three major world exporters of the mineral. Ore and refined forms (ferro-alloys and electrolytic manganese dioxide) are also produced. Tin ore is another mineral produced, most of it exported to Malaysia for refining.

Australia is also the world's largest producer by volume of diamonds and the world's leading producer of sapphires and opals.

Electricity

Each state has its own pattern of electric power development. Electricity is generated mainly by burning coal; natural gas and hydro-electric power are other sources.

Hydro-electric energy accounts for about a ninth of all electricity generated in Australia. The Snowy Mountains hydroelectric scheme in south-east Australia is one of the country's greatest engineering undertakings.

Australia's industrial development has been based on the country's rich mineral resources and on the demand for manufactured goods from a growing population. Domestic innovation has resulted in overseas licensing of many Australian-devised products and processes.

Tertiary sector

The tertiary or service sector is the largest segment of the Australian economy and it has been growing in importance relative to other major sectors in recent decades. The major employer in the sector is retail and wholesale trade, followed by community services, finance, property and business services and the construction industry. Employment in the sector accounts for about 78 per cent of total Australian employment, an increase from 64 per cent in the mid-1960s. The sector's share of the GDP is about 67 per cent.

Small business

A small business can generally be defined as one which employs up to 100 people in manufacturing industries and up to 20 people in non-manufacturing industries.

There are 600 000 small business in Australia and an additional 150 000 in the farming sector. They account for 96 per cent of all firms, half of private sector employment and a third of all employment in Australia. It is estimated 86 per cent of all manufacturing firms in Australia are small businesses.

Aerospace industry

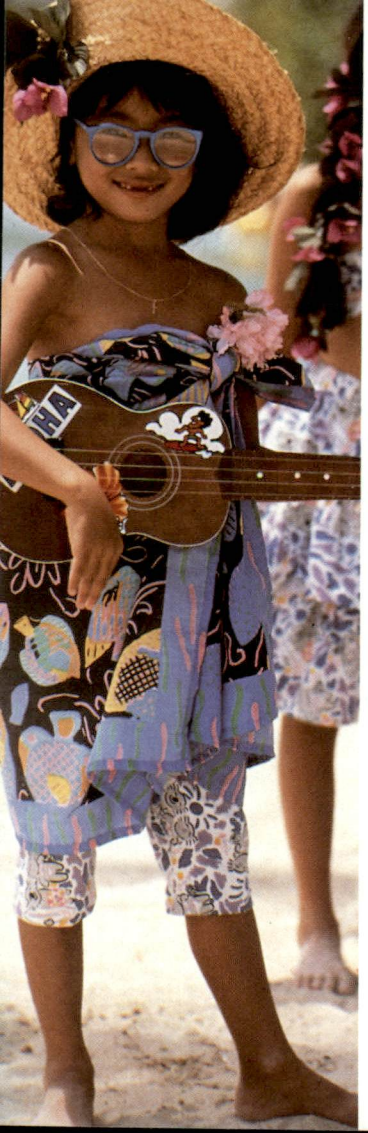
There are about 80 companies in the industry employing about 14 000 . Industry association figures indicate significant growth in activity in the latter 1980s with turnover in 1988 of approximately $845 million. Of this, nearly $400 million represented export sales.

Chemicals and plastics

The Australian chemicals and plastics industries use local and imported materials to produce a wide range of intermediate and end products. These include petrochemicals, fertilisers, plastics, pharmaceuticals, agricultural chemicals, paints, soaps and detergents.

Electrical and electronic industries

The Australian electrical industry meets a substantial part of local demand for domestic and industrial products. Australia produces a wide range of electrical goods, including motors, transformers, domestic appliances, control gear and cables. The electronics industry supplies much of the local market for telecommunications equipment. Other products include advanced scientific and defence electronics, small computers and terminals and consumer au-



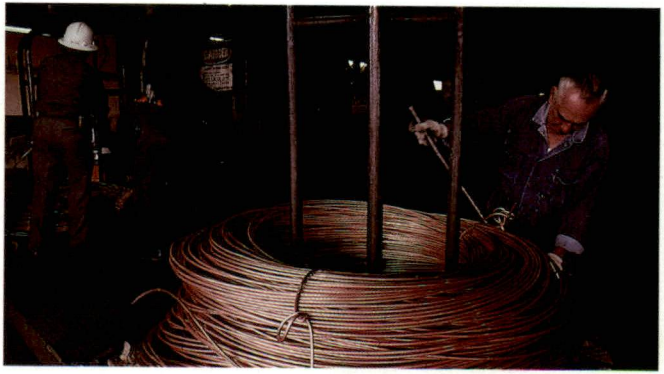
Fashion clothing for children has been well accepted on export markets.

Manufacturing industry

In little more than a generation Australians have cast aside their former image as a basically rural society and embarked on an era of rapid industrial development. Today, Australia has a broad industrial base using advanced technology. Manufacturing ranges from fashion garments to food, complex electronics to household appliances, base metals to precision instruments, oil refining and to plastics.

Aided by Australia's political stability, rich natural resources, steady population growth and substantial capital investment from within the country and overseas, manufacturing industry accounts for 17 per cent of gross domestic product and more than 20 per cent of exports. One-sixth of the country's workers are employed in manufacturing industry.

Many Australian companies manufacture overseas products under licence. A high level of do-



dertakings and one of the world's larger irrigation and power projects. The scheme, which diverts water inland from coastal watersheds, has seven power stations, a pumping station, 16 large and many smaller dams, 145km of tunnels and 80km of aqueducts, and took 25 years to build. Its generating capacity is 3740 megawatts.

Energy policy

Energy policy in Australia is formulated to be consistent with major economic, industrial and social objectives and its key goals are:

- security of overall energy supplies;
- development of the energy exports sector; and
- efficiency in the domestic energy sector.

The policy is intended to provide the right framework to ensure that Australia has access to the appropriate mix of energy supplies to meet its changing needs.

The nation is committed to continued research into and development of renewable energy, energy conservation, efficient energy use and alternative fuels. It maintains a major geological and geophysical research and investigation program.

Australia is an active member of the International Energy Agency.

Domestically, there is considerable consultation on energy matters. The main advisory and consultative bodies are: Australian Minerals and Energy Council, National Energy Consultative Council, National Energy Research, Development and Demonstration Council and the National Oil Supplies Advisory Committee.


ARAFURA SEA
TIMOR SEA
DARWIN
Nhulunbuy (Gove)
ARNHEM LAND
Daly R
Katherine
Roper R
Weipa
CAPE YORK PENINSULA
GREAT
GULF OF CARPENTARIA
INDIAN OCEAN
Wyndham
KIMBERLEY
Ord R
Derby
Broome
Fitzroy R
Halls Creek
BARKLY TABLELAND
Mitchell R
Normanton
Cairns
BARRIER REEF
CORAL SEA
Tennant Creek
Flinders R
Burdekin R
Townsville
Port Hedland
Dampier
NORTHERN TERRITORY
Mount Isa
Charters Towers
Hughenden
Georgina R
Fortescue R
GREAT SANDY DESERT
QUEENSLAND
Mackay
Exmouth
PILBARA
Ashburton R
Newman
GIBSON DESERT
Alice Springs
Finke R
SIMPSON DESERT
THE CHANNEL COUNTRY
Diamantina R
Longreach
Belyando R
Emerald
Rockhampton
Dawson R
Ayers Rock
Carnarvon
WESTERN AUSTRALIA
Bundaberg
Maryborough
Murchison R
Meekatharra
Oodnadatta
L Eyre
Cooper C
Warrego R
Roma
GREAT VICTORIA DESERT
Cunnamulla
Toowoomba
BRISBANE
Gold Coast
Geraldton
NULLARBOR PLAIN
SOUTH AUSTRALIA
Leigh Creek
Darling R
Bourke
Moree
Grafton
Kalgoorlie
Armidale
Ceduna
Port Augusta
Broken Hill
Cobar
Tamworth
Port Macquarie
PERTH
Northam
Norseman
Whyalla
Port Pirie
NEW SOUTH WALES
Dubbo
Taree
GREAT AUSTRALIAN BIGHT
Narrogin
Esperance
Lachlan R
Orange
Newcastle
Bunbury
ADELAIDE
Mildura
Griffith
SYDNEY
Port Lincoln
Manjimup
Murrumbidgee R
Goulburn
Wollongong
Albany
Murray R
CANBERRA
INDIAN OCEAN
SOUTHERN OCEAN
VICTORIA
Albury
Bendigo
Mount Gambier
Ballarat
Bega
MELBOURNE
Geelong
Sale
SOUTH PACIFIC OCEAN
TASMANIA
Burnie
Devonport
Launceston
HOBART
TASMAN SEA
10am
11.30am
Noon
Time Zones