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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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ADDRESS BY U.S. VICE-PRESIDENT GEORGE BUSH
MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA,
MAY 1, 1982.

THANK YOU MR. PRIME MINISTER AND MRS. FRASER FOR THIS FANTASTIC HOSPITALITY, AND ALSO, SIR, FOR YOUR KIND WORDS ABOUT OUR COUNTRY. IF ONE THING HAS BEEN CLEAR IN THE LAST TWO DAYS, IT'S BEEN THE FRIENDSHIP, THE UNDERLYING STRONG FRIENDSHIP, THAT EXISTS BETWEEN OUR TWO COUNTRIES. THE HOSPITALITY SEEMS TO GO ON AND ON--ALL EXCEPT FOR THE TENNIS THIS MORNING WHEN I WENT BACK FOR AN OVERHEAD ON THE SECOND POINT OF THE MATCH, RATHER INDELICATELY FELL TO THE FLEXI-PAVE SURFACE THERE IN SYDNEY -- ALL OF THAT TO BE RECORDED WITH SNIDE COMMENTS OF DENEGRATION ON AUSTRALIAN TV. I'D LIKE TO PROTEST. HOWEVER, THAT WAS NOTHING COMPARED TO SPEAKING TO THE CANBERRA PRESS CLUB YESTERDAY.

YOU MAY BE PLEASED TO KNOW -- I KNOW THIS WILL EFFECT MRS. FRASER AND HOPEFULLY THE PRIME MINISTER -- I AM NOT GOING TO GIVE A LONG SPEECH TONIGHT. GEORGE WASHINGTON'S FIRST INAUGURAL ADDRESS WAS 143 WORDS LONG. NO ONE EVER CRITICIZED IT FOR BEING TOO SHORT. ON THE OTHER HAND, ONE OF OUR UNFORGETTABLE PRESIDENTS, WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, HIS INAUGURAL ADDRESS WAS NINE THOUSAND WORDS LONG. TOOK HIM TWO HOURS TO DELIVER IT IN THE FACE OF A FREEZING GALE BLOWING ACROSS THE FIELD. HE CAME DOWN WITH A COLD THE NEXT DAY AND A MONTH LATER HE DIED OF INFLUENZA. SO THE MORAL OF THE STORY.....

I WANT TO TELL YOU HOW PLEASED THAT BARBARA AND I ARE TO HAVE HAD A CHANCE TO VISIT THIS CITY, THE "GARDEN CITY", THE HOME CITY OF YOUR PRIME MINISTER. ON OUR VISIT HERE WE'VE SEEN ONE BEAUTIFUL CITY AFTER ANOTHER AND I MUST SAY I

THINK JOHN BATMAN KNEW A BARGAIN WHEN HE SAW ONE IF HE BOUGHT ALL THIS FOR 200 POUNDS OF TRINKETS. HE WAS JUST TRYING TO SHOW UP THE DUTCH WHO BOUGHT MANHATTEN FOR SOMETHING LESS.

BUT NEVERTHELESS, WHEN YOUR GREAT PRIME MINISTER AND FELLOW VICTORIAN ROBERT MENZIES VISITED US IN THE STATES BACK IN 1950 HE SAID THAT EXCEPT IN THE JAUNDICED EYE OF THE LAW, AMERICANS ARE NOT REGARDED AS FOREIGNERS IN AUSTRALIA. I'VE MANAGED, ON MY VISIT, TO KEEP OUT OF THE WAY OF YOUR LAW AND YOU IN TURN HAVE MADE US FEEL WONDERFULLY AT HOME.

THE FRIENDSHIP BETWEEN OUR TWO COUNTRIES HAS PASSED SO MANY TESTS. MALCOLM, REFERRING -- EXCUSE ME, MR. PRIME MINISTER, REFERRING TO SOME OF THEM IN HIS SPEECH TODAY. FIGHTING TOGETHER IN FOUR WARS; WORLD WARS I AND II, KOREA AND VIETNAM. IF, AS HAZLITT SAID, "PROSPERITY IS A GREAT TEACHER BUT ADVERSITY IS A GREATER ONE" -- THEN WE'VE LEARNED MUCH, BOTH FROM OUR HARDSHIPS AND FROM THE WAY THAT WE'VE SHARED THEM.

FOR THE PAST THIRTY YEARS OUR ANZUS MUTUAL DEFENSE TREATY HAS HELPED TO KEEP THE PEACE AND THAT TREATY IS THE CORNERSTONE OF OUR SECURITY IN THE SOUTH WEST PACIFIC AND THE FOUNDATION FOR OUR SEARCH FOR PEACEFUL RESOLUTIONS TO HEATED CONFLICTS WORLDWIDE.

THIRTY YEARS LATER IT HAS ENDURED IN A WAY FAR BEYOND THE VISION OF THOSE WHO PUT THEIR SIGNATURES TO IT THOSE MANY YEARS AGO.

THE COOPERATION OF AUSTRALIAN AND U.S. FORCES IN CONTRIBUTING TO THE SINAI PEACE FORCE SHOWS HOW FAR THIS COLLABORATION HAS TAKEN US. IN A WORLD IN WHICH THERE ARE TOO FEW PEACE PROCESSES, OUR STANDING TOGETHER IN THAT PART OF THE WORLD, FAR FROM OUR OWN SHORES, SHOULD GIVE US GREAT SATISFACTION. IN THOSE PARLOUS TIMES PRESIDENT REAGAN IS DETERMINED TO DO ALL HE CAN TO MAINTAIN THE INTIMACY BETWEEN OUR COUNTRIES ON WHICH ANZUS THRIVES AND IF I MIGHT SUGGEST THE PERSONAL RELATIONSHIP, THE PERSONAL -- BETWEEN YOUR PRIME MINISTER AND OUR PRESIDENT -- THE PERSONAL RESPECT THAT OUR PRESIDENT FEELS FOR YOUR PRIME MINISTER BENEFITS THE ENTIRE RELATIONSHIP.

IT WAS SIR PERCY SPENDER, THE AUSTRALIAN STATESMAN WHO ONCE TOLD OUR HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES THAT "SO FAR AS IT IS POSSIBLE ITS OUR OBJECTIVE TO BUILD UP WITH THE UNITED STATES SOMEWHAT THE SAME RELATIONSHIP THAT EXISTS WITHIN

THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH. THAT IS TO SAY WE DESIRE A FULL EXCHANGE OF INFORMATION AND EXPERIENCE ON ALL MATTERS AND CONSULTATION ON MATTERS OF MUTUAL INTEREST."

WELL, OUR DISCUSSIONS OVER THE PAST FEW DAYS CAN ONLY BE DESCRIBED AS FRIENDLY AND PRODUCTIVE. YESTERDAY IN CANBERRA WE HAD A LONG AND STRAIGHTFORWARD SESSION AROUND THE CABINET TABLE WITH THE PRIME MINISTER AND MEMBERS OF THE CABINET. MANY SUBJECTS WERE RAISED WITH FEW DISAGREEMENTS. ITS NOT THE STUFF THAT BANNER-HEADLINES ARE MADE OF BUT THAT'S THE WAY IT IS WITH FRIENDS. AND THAT'S THE WAY IT MUST BE IN A DANGEROUS WORLD. AND FOR THE FREE NATION OF THE WORLD THAT IS BIG NEWS. OUR TALKS RANGED AROUND THE ENTIRE WORLD -- WE TALKED ABOUT JAPAN AND CHINA AND THE FALKLANDS AND THE SOVIET UNION AND THE ASEAN COUNTRIES AND THE NATIONS THAT COMPRISE THE CARIBBEAN AND WE DISCUSSED PRESIDENT REAGAN'S DEEP AND ABIDING DESIRE TO REDUCE NUCLEAR WEAPONS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD AND AS THE PRIME MINISTER SAID IN THE MEETING, "WE SAVE TO THE LAST THE SWEETEST SUBJECT OF ALL, SUGAR."

I AM SURE THAT MOST OF YOU HAVE HEARD THE NEWS REPORTS THAT BRITAIN HAS TAKEN ACTION AGAINST ARGENTINA IN THE FALKLAND ISLANDS. EARLIER TODAY PRESIDENT REAGAN AFTER NEGOTIATIONS BROKE DOWN MADE IT CLEAR THAT WE WILL STAND BEHIND OUR FRIENDS AND ALLY GREAT BRITAIN. THE PRESIDENT MADE IT CLEAR THAT THE UNITED STATES CANNOT AND WILL NOT CONDONE THE USE OF FORCE BY ARGENTINA TO RESOLVE THIS DISPUTE AND ACCORDINGLY HE ORDERED A NUMBER OF ACTIONS IN SUPPORT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM, INCLUDING AN ORDER TO RESPOND POSITIVELY TO REQUESTS FOR MATERIEL SUPPORT FOR BRITISH FORCES. PRESIDENT REAGAN STANDS READY TO HAVE SECRETARY OF STATE RESUME OUR EFFORTS TO BRING ABOUT A PEACEFUL AND DURABLE SETTLEMENT. WE TRIED VERY HARD IN A ROLE THAT WE WERE INVITED INTO AS NEGOTIATOR OR INTERMEDIARY TO WALK A VERY NARROW LINE. AND I THINK THE SECRETARY OF STATE OF OUR COUNTRY, IF I MIGHT BE SOMEWHAT CHAUVINISTIC CONDUCTED HIMSELF ADMIRABLY.... (CHANGE OF TAPE AT THIS POINT CAUSED LOSS OF SOME TEXT) ....ON IN THE WORLD TODAY THAT IS NOT OF MUTUAL INTEREST TO BOTH OUR COUNTRIES. AS PARTNERS IN THE FREE WORLD WE'VE DONE, AND WILL CONTINUE, TO DO OUR ALL -- EVERYTHING WE CAN -- TO ENSURE THAT THOSE WHO HAVE GIVEN EVERYTHING THEY HAD IN THE DEFENSE OF FREEDOM SHALL NOT HAVE DONE SO IN VAIN. AND THAT THOSE WHO COME AFTER US WILL BE ABLE TO SAY THAT WE WORKED FOR PEACE ON THEIR BEHALF.

I'M USED TO DEMONSTRATIONS. I'M USED TO GIVING SPEECHES IN THE UNITED STATES AND BEING GREETED BY DEMONSTRATORS,

AND SO I FELT RATHER AT HOME LAST NIGHT AS I WALKED INTO THE HOTEL AT SYDNEY AND THERE WERE SOME DEMONSTRATORS -- THEIR SIGNS UP AND THEIR BULLHORNS, A RATHER MOTTLY GROUP I MIGHT SAY, BUT NEVERTHELESS -- A CHANT GOING LIKE THIS "HEY, HEY UNCLE SAM, WE REMEMBER VIETNAM". AND I SAT UP THERE IN THAT HOTEL ROOM AND I WONDERED IF THEY DID.

BEFORE THE END IN VIETNAM THERE WERE 33 NEWSPAPERS, THERE WERE NO BOAT PEOPLE, THERE WERE ELECTIONS -- ALBEIT NOT PERFECT -- AND THERE WAS SOME ADHERENCE TO HUMAN RIGHTS. AND THEY REMEMBERED VIETNAM THEY SAID. AFTER THE UNITED STATES AND AUSTRALIA AND OTHERS CAME OUT THERE ARE NO ELECTIONS OF ANY KIND, THERE IS NO FREE PRESS, THERE ARE THOUSANDS UPON THOUSANDS OF PEOPLE LEAVING THEIR OWN SOIL, DRIVEN OUT BY A REGIME THAT HAS NO RESPECT WHATSOEVER FOR HUMAN RIGHTS. SO I WONDER IF THEY REALLY REMEMBER VIETNAM.

WE STOOD TOGETHER, MR PRIME MINISTER. AND "THE ONLY WAY TO HAVE A FRIEND," SAID RALPH WALDO EMERSON "IS TO BE ONE" AND WE'RE GOOD FRIENDS. AND THE PLEASANTNESS OF TONIGHT'S SURROUNDINGS, THE WONDERFUL COMPANIONSHIP, THE SENSE OF WELL-BEING, OF SHARED VALUES, AND SHARED HISTORY, A SPECIAL MOMENT IN THIS LONG ARDUOUS TRIP OF OURS. AND I PRAY THAT I'LL BE LUCKY ENOUGH, AND I KNOW I SPEAK FOR BARBARA, BE LUCKY ENOUGH TO COME BACK TO AUSTRALIA REAL SOON. THANK YOU ONCE AGAIN SO VERY, VERY MUCH.

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SPEECH BY VICE-PRESIDENT BUSH AT THE NATIONAL PRESS CLUB, CANBERRA, AUSTRALIA ON FRIDAY, APRIL 30, 1982 TOGETHER WITH A QUESTION AND ANSWER SESSION WHICH FOLLOWED:

"WELL THANK YOU LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, VERY MUCH. I APOLOGIZE FOR KEEPING YOU WAITING. I WANT YOU TO KNOW THAT I AM ALWAYS DAUNTED BEFORE APPEARING AT A PRESS CLUB. THIS IS NOT A REFLECTION OF MY FEELINGS ABOUT THE PRESS; ITS JUST A POLITICIAN'S NATURAL INSTINCT FOR SURVIVAL. I WAS TOLD BEFORE I CAME HERE, AND WARNED OVER AND OVER AGAIN -- I DON'T KNOW WHERE YOU ALL GET YOUR REPUTATION -- THIS PARTICULAR GROUP, EATS, DEVOURS, PUBLIC FIGURES FOR BREAKFAST, AND AS FRANK SINATRA TOLD ME ....I GATHER THERE MAY BE SOME TRUTH TO THAT, AND I HOPE TO PROVIDE YOU WITH A GOOD LUNCH.

I'VE COME TO AUSTRALIA, AS YOU KNOW, OR MAY KNOW, IN THE INTERESTS OF GOOD NEWS, NOT BAD. IN JAPAN I SPOKE BEFORE A GATHERING SOMETHING LIKE THIS, A FOREIGN CORRESPONDENT'S CLUB, AND I SAID THERE THAT I'D COME TO CONSULT WITH THE JAPANESE ON MATTERS OF TRADE AND DEFENSE -- AND NOT TO DICTATE TO THEM AND I SAID THAT WE NEEDED TO WORK TOGETHER TO WORK OUT AGREEMENTS, THAT THE ATMOSPHERE HAD IMPROVED, BUT THAT ABOVE ALL WE SHOULDN'T LET MATTERS, BILATERAL MATTERS, CLOUD THE ESSENTIAL AND OVER-RIDING ISSUE OF FRIENDSHIP BETWEEN THE JAPANESE AND UNITED STATES. SO DURING THE Q AND A THAT FOLLOWED A FELLOW STOOD UP AND SAID, 'WELL, THIS BEATS ALL. A WHILE AGO MITTERRAND CAME ALL THE WAY HERE TO SAY THERE IS HARMONY BETWEEN FRANCE AND JAPAN. AND NOW YOU'VE COME ALL THE WAY HERE JUST TO TELL US THERE IS HARMONY BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND JAPAN.'

I TOLD HIM THAT WASN'T EXACTLY THE CASE, OR EXACTLY WHAT I'D SAID, THOUGH I DID SYMPATHIZE WITH HIM. I KNOW LACK OF HARMONY MAKES MUCH BETTER COPY THAN HARMONY. NOBODY WRITES ABOUT ALL THE BANKS THAT WEREN'T ROBBED TODAY. BUT, ALAS, I'M AFRAID I STAND BEFORE YOU FULL OF HARMONIOUS THOUGHTS, AND A FEW OTHER POINTS THAT NEED BRINGING UP BECAUSE THEY MATTER, AND BECAUSE THEY'RE IMPORTANT.

I'VE BEEN TELLING AUDIENCES IN THE COUNTRIES I'VE BEEN VISITING THAT THE UNITED STATES HAS NO DESIRE TO DOMINATE THIS OR ANY

OTHER PART OF THE WORLD; BUT THAT IT WANTS TO CONTINUE BEING A GOOD PARTNER IN THE FREE WORLD,THAT IT WANTS TO KEEP THE LINES OF COMMUNICATION WIDE OPEN, THAT ITS DAYS OF LECTURING ITS FRIENDS AND APOLOGIZING TO ITS ENEMIES ARE OVER, AND THAT IT WANTS TO BE A GOOD FRIEND.

AUSTRALIA IS ONE OF OUR BEST FRIENDS. WHEN PRIME MINISTER FRASER VISITED WASHINGTON LAST YEAR, OUR PRESIDENT TOLD HIM, 'AUSTRALIA IS A FRIEND FOR THE LONG PULL, WHERE PEOPLE SEE THINGS BASICALLY AS WE DO, BUT WHO WILL ALWAYS HAVE THE COURAGE AND THE FRIENDSHIP TO TELL US WHEN THEY THINK WE'RE WRONG.'

THE PRESIDENT QUOTED ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON, 'THE BEST THAT WE HAVE IN OUR TRAVELS IS AN HONEST FRIEND -- THEY KEEP US WORTHY OF OURSELVES,' ON THIS TRIP I'VE COME TO VISIT WITH HONEST FRIENDS.

I'VE BEEN CELEBRATING A FEW ANNIVERSARIES ALONG THE WAY -- QUITE A FEW, IN FACT: THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE SAN FRANCISCO TREATY IN JAPAN; 100 YEARS OF DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS IN KOREA. HERE I'LL BE MARKING TWO EVENTS IN AUSTRALIAN-U.S. RELATIONS: THE 30TH ANNIVERSARY OF ANZUS, AND THE 40TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE BATTLE OF THE CORAL SEA.

WE'VE FOUGHT WARS TOGETHER AND TOGETHER KEPT THE PEACE AND THAT MAKES FOR TIES THAT BIND.

THE ANCIENT CHINESE HAD A CURSE: 'MAY YOU LIVE IN INTERESTING TIMES.' WELL WE'VE LIVED THROUGH SOME INTERESTING TIMES TOGETHER. MANY OF THOSE WHO FOUGHT IN THE BATTLE OF THE CORAL SEA DIED; AND MANY OF THOSE WHOM IT SAVED HAVE SINCE GONE. THE ANZUS TREATY WAS CRAFTED BY STATESMEN SINCE DEPARTED, FOR A WORLD THAT IS ALTERED ALMOST COMPLETELY. IT'S NOT JUST SHARED MEMORIES AND SIGNED PAPERS THAT HAVE KEPT US AS ALLIES.

THERE IS WHAT SIR NICHOLAS PARKINSON, MY GOOD FRIEND AND YOUR FORMER AMBASSADOR TO THE UNITED STATES' HAS CALLED A 'NATURAL ALLIANCE' BETWEEN OUR TWO COUNTRIES: '...A NATURAL ALLIANCE THAT EMERGES FROM THE MANY STRANDS, HISTORICAL AND CURRENT, TYING THE TWO PEOPLE. IT IS THIS, RATHER THAN THE FORMAL EXPRESSION OF THE SECURITY RELATIONSHIP EMBODIED IN THE ANZUS TREATY, WHICH IS THE LIVING CORE OF THE ALLIANCE, AND WE WOULD DO WELL TO REMEMBER THIS AND FOSTER IT WHERE WE CAN.'

THIS NATURAL ALLIANCE OF OURS HAS PULLED US THROUGH, AND WILL CONTINUE TO PULL US THROUGH, THE CHALLENGES OF THE POST-MODERN WORLD. THE SOVIET UNION'S APPETITE FOR THE FREEDOM OF OTHERS IS AS RABELAISIAN AS EVER. SOVIET TROOPS ARE WAGING THE THIRD YEAR OF BRUTAL WAR AGAINST THE PEOPLE OF AFGHANISTAN, KILLING INNOCENT MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN WITH CHEMICALS OUTLAWED BY ALL DECENT SOCIETIES. LECH WALESA, POLAND, LINGERS UNDER HOUSE ARREST. THE SOVIETS HAVE ALL SORTS OF JUSTIFICATIONS FOR THESE OUTRAGES. THEY ARE OBVIOUSLY WARY OF THEIR NEIGHBORS IN EASTERN EUROPE.

ON THE OTHER HAND, IT DOESN'T MUCH SURPRISE ME. THEY SEEM TO BE THE ONLY COUNTRY IN THE WORLD SURROUNDED BY HOSTILE COMMUNIST POWERS.

THEIR FOREIGN ADVENTURES HAVE NOT HAD ANY EFFECT ON THEIR RHETORICAL OUTPUT, WHICH IS AS DISINGENUOUS AS EVER. SOVIET LEADERS HAVE MADE SPEECHES ABOUT THEIR DESIRE FOR A FREEZE ON NUCLEAR WEAPONRY, DESPITE THE FACT THAT THESE SS-20'S HAVE SPROUTED LIKE FIELDS OF ASPARAGUS. I MIGHT ADD THAT'S ABOUT THE ONLY SOVIET HARVEST THAT HASN'T FALLEN SHORT OF ITS QUOTA. IT OCCURS TO ME THAT EITHER COLLECTIVE SOVIET FARMING ISN'T WORKING OR THE SOVIET UNION HAS GOT SOME KIND OF CHRONIC WEATHER PROBLEM.

BUT I HAVEN'T COME HERE TO DISCUSS SOVIET METEOROLOGY, OR AGRONOMY, OR OTHER DREARY SUBJECTS. I'VE COME TO EMPHASIZE THAT WE'VE STOOD UP AGAINST THEIR RECKLESS INTERNATIONAL BEHAVIOR TOGETHER. WE STAND TOGETHER IN AFGHANISTAN, WE STAND TOGETHER ON POLAND. WE'RE WORKING FOR PEACE TOGETHER IN THE MIDDLE EAST THROUGH THE SINAI MULTINATIONAL FORCE. ISRAEL'S HISTORIC WITHDRAWAL FROM THE SINAI WAS COMPLETED ONLY LAST WEEK. THE PEACE PROCESS HAS GONE FORWARD, CAUSE FOR CELEBRATION IN A WORLD IN WHICH TOO FEW PROCESSES ARE PEACEFUL.

I THINK IT IS IMPORTANT TO NOTE THAT THE UNITED STATES -- INDEED ALL THE FREE NATIONS OF THE PACIFIC--DEEPLY APPRECIATE THE INCREASED DEFENSE OUTLAYS AND CAPABILITIES OF AUSTRALIA. THIS SACRIFICE - AND IT IS A SACRIFICE IN TOUGH ECONOMIC TIMES - IS A TRIBUTE TO THIS GOVERNMENT AND TO THE PEOPLE. IT IS A SACRIFICE ON BEHALF OF DETERRENTS, A SACRIFICE ON BEHALF OF PEACE.

LET ME TAKE A FEW MOMENTS TO PUT IN PERSPECTIVE ANOTHER PROCESS FOR PEACE - PRESIDENT REAGAN'S INITIATIVES ON BEHALF OF NUCLEAR ARMS REDUCTION. THE ISSUE HAS BEEN CLOUDED A BIT, TO SAY THE LEAST. NO ONE IS MORE INTERESTED IN A REAL AND VERIFIABLE REDUCTION IN THE WORLD'S STOCKPILE OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS THAN OUR PRESIDENT. HE'S MADE A NUMBER OF OVERTURES TO THE SOVIETS, PROBABLY THE MOST SIGNIFICANT OF WHICH WAS HIS ZERO-OPTION PROPOSAL OF LAST NOVEMBER. IT WAS IN THAT PROPOSAL THAT HE ANNOUNCED HIS PLAN FOR THE DRAMATIC REDUCTION OF INTERMEDIATE RANGE SYSTEMS IN EUROPE, INTERMEDIATE NUCLEAR FORCES THAT ARE ALREADY UNDERWAY. HE'S MADE IT CLEAR, BY HIS ACTIONS, NOT JUST BY WORDS, THAT HE'S WILLING TO EXPLORE ALL AVENUES TOWARD ARMS REDUCTION. IF HE CAN SUCCEED IN CONVINCING THE SOVIET UNION TO CHECK ITS RELENTLESS QUEST FOR NUCLEAR SUPERIORITY, IT WILL BE A MAJOR ACCOMPLISHMENT FOR PEACE. AND IT'S NOT AN EASY JOB.

THE BEST WAY, MEANWHILE, TO BRING THE SOVIETS TO THE NEGOTIATING TABLE -- PERHAPS THE ONLY WAY -- IS FOR THE FREE WORLD TO REMAIN STRONG, AND TO MAINTAIN A CREDIBLE DETERRENT. AN ADVERSARY IS MUCH MORE LIKELY TO NEGOTIATE IF IT IS TO HIS ADVANTAGE TO NEGOTIATE. WE STAND A MUCH BETTER CHANCE OF GETTING THE SOVIETS TO AGREE TO SOME REAL AND VERIFIABLE REDUCTIONS IF THEY UNDERSTAND THAT WE'RE DETERMINED TO MAINTAIN A STRONG DETERRENT. PRESIDENT REAGAN IS COMMITTED TO RESTORING STRENGTH. WHERE

THERE IS STRENGTH, OR BALANCE, THERE IS SAFETY. HISTORY HAS SHOWN THAT, BUT UNFORTUNATELY THAT STRENGTH, AND BALANCE, ARE BEING ERODED TODAY BY A MASSIVE SOVIET BUILD-UP.

DURING THE 1970's, THE UNITED STATES GREATLY REDUCED - PEOPLE DON'T REALIZE THIS - THE NUMBER OF ITS NUCLEAR WEAPONS IN WESTERN EUROPE. IN FACT, THE TOTAL U.S. NUCLEAR STOCKPILE IS AT ITS LOWEST IN 20 YEARS.

BUT THE SOVIETS ARE NOT ALTOGETHER UNSKILLED IN THE ART OF PROPAGANDA, AND THEY GO ON TRYING TO CONVINCE THE WORLD THAT THE UNITED STATES, AND NOT THE SOVIET UNION, IS THE REAL SOURCE OF THIS NUCLEAR MADNESS. THEIR PROTESTATIONS IN THIS REGARD REMIND ME OF SOMETHING ONCE SAID BY THE MARQUIS DE CUSTINE, THE 19TH-CENTURY FRENCH NOBLEMAN WHO STUDIED RUSSIA AS DE TOCQUEVILLE ONCE STUDIED OUR COUNTRY, THE UNITED STATES. BUT HE SAID 'WE MUST NEVER-BLAME THE RUSSIANS FOR BEING WHAT THEY ARE,' HE WROTE, 'ONLY FOR PRETENDING TO BE WHAT WE ARE.'

THE UNITED STATES, AS I MENTIONED NEAR THE BEGINNING, HAS NO DESIRE TO DOMINATE AFFAIRS IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC OR ELSEWHERE. WE ARE A PACIFIC POWER AND WE'RE GOING TO REMAIN A POWER. WE'RE GOING TO LIVE UP TO OUR RESPONSIBILITIES BUT OUR GREATEST STRENGTH LIES NOT IN AIRCRAFT CARRIERS AND SUBMARINES, BUT IN OUR FRIENDSHIPS, ENDURING FRIENDSHIPS WITH COUNTRIES SUCH AS AUSTRALIA. WE'LL CONTINUE TO LOOK TOWARD AUSTRALIA FOR COUNSEL AND COMPANIONSHIP. WE WILL CONSULT WITH AUSTRALIA, IN THE FUTURE, AS WE HAVE IN THE PAST. IF THAT DOESN'T MAKE FOR BANNER HEADLINES, IT'S STILL A PRETTY FUNDAMENTAL, STILL A PRETTY BIG STORY, AND WE ON THE UNITED STATES SIDE THINK A VERY, VERY GOOD STORY.

THANK YOU ALL VERY, VERY MUCH. I'LL BE GLAD TO RESPOND TO YOUR QUESTIONS."

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS:

MODERATOR: THANK YOU VERY MUCH MR. VICE-PRESIDENT. AS YOU SAY, WE NOW MOVE TO OUR USUAL SERIES-OF-QUESTIONS TIME AND AS USUAL, I WOULD ASK THE PEOPLE ASKING QUESTIONS IF THEY WOULD IDENTIFY BOTH THEMSELVES AND THEIR ORGANIZATION. I MIGHT JUST INTERPOLATE THAT WE DO HAVE QUITE A LOT OF QUESTIONS SO, PERHAPS, IF THE QUESTIONERS COULD BE CONCISE..... THE FIRST QUESTION IS...

VPBUSH: HOW ABOUT THE ANSWERS? DO YOU WANT THEM TO BE CONCISE?

MODERATOR: I WOULD HESITATE TO REPLY TO THAT SIR.

THE FIRST QUESTION COMES FROM LAURIE OAKES.

Q1. LAURIE OAKES, NETWORK 10 TELEVISION: FIRSTLY, MR. VICE-PRESIDENT, YOU REFERRED IN YOUR SPEECH TO THE INCREASED DEFENSE OUTLAYS AND

CAPABILITIES OF THESE FOR AUSTRALIA, AND YOU ADDED, "THIS SACRIFICE IS A TRIBUTE TO THIS GOVERNMENT AND THE PEOPLE." I'M WONDERING, SIR, IF IN YOUR TALKS THIS MORNING, OUR PRIME MINISTER BRIEFED YOU ON CUTBACKS IN OUR DEFENSE PROGRAMS ANNOUNCED ONLY YESTERDAY IN OUR PARLIAMENT. I'M WONDERING WHETHER THIS AUSTRALIAN CONTRIBUTION TOWARDS SLOWING THE ARMS RACE DISAPPOINTS YOU? AND, SECONDLY, SIR, I'M WONDERING WHAT ARE THE VITAL MATTERS THAT REQUIRE THE AUSTRALIAN PRIME MINISTER TO DASH OFF TO SEE THE UNITED STATES' PRESIDENT ONLY TWO AND A HALF WEEKS AFTER HAVING TALKS WITH THE UNITED STATES' VICE-PRESIDENT?

A1. WELL, LET ME ANSWER THE FIRST ONE. NO, IT'S NOT A DISAPPOINTMENT. THESE ARE MATTERS TO BE DETERMINED BY THE PROCESSES HERE IN AUSTRALIA. WE'VE HAD TO MAKE COMPROMISES, AND OUR PRESIDENT ADDRESSED THAT TODAY, IN TERMS OF OUR OWN PROJECTIONS. WHEN YOU LOOK AT AUSTRALIA'S COMMITMENTS, WHEN YOU LOOK AT AUSTRALIA'S ROLE, IT IS A STRONG ROLE IN TERMS OF DEFENSE, AND SO I AM NOT CONCERNED NOR WOULD I BE ABOUT TO DICTATE TO OR TRY TO -- COULDN'T DO IT, HE'S BIGGER THAN I AM -- TO THE PRIME MINISTER OR, CERTAINLY TO THE LEGISLATIVE BRANCH OF GOVERNMENT. NOW, IN TERMS OF YOUR SECOND QUESTION: I THINK -- FIRST PLACE I'M NOT PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES; I LEARNED THAT LONG AGO -- AND, SECONDLY, I THINK IT IS VERY, VERY IMPORTANT THAT THE PRIME MINISTER OF AUSTRALIA, PRIOR TO THE PRESIDENT GOING TO VERSAILLES, HAS AN OPPORTUNITY TO VISIT WITH THE UNITED STATES' PRESIDENT, SO THEY CAN EXCHANGE VIEWS ON MATTERS OF TREMENDOUS IMPORTANCE TO BOTH COUNTRIES. AND, THE PRIME MINISTER WAS THERE SOME TIME AGO. HE IS WELCOME. WE ARE DELIGHTED THAT HE'S ACCEPTING THE PRESIDENT'S INVITATION TO VISIT. I HOPE THAT OUR VISIT TODAY HAS GIVEN HIM SOME IDEA OF HOW OUR PRESIDENT FEELS ON SOME OF THE KEY ISSUES, BUT I AM NOT PUTTING MYSELF IN THE CLASS OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES. WE WELCOME PRIME MINISTER FRASER - DELIGHTED THAT HE'S COMING TO THE UNITED STATES. THE DOOR IS WIDE, WIDE OPEN, I'LL TELL YOU.

Q2. MR. VICE-PRESIDENT, JOHN MILLS FROM THE ABC'S "PM PROGRAM": ON THE SUBJECT OF WORKING FOR PEACE, WAS THERE NOT ROOM FOR AN EARLY UNITED STATES' INTERVENTION, EITHER DIPLOMATICALLY OR THROUGH THE THREAT OF ECONOMIC SANCTIONS, TO PREVENT WHAT'S NOW VIRTUALLY WAR BETWEEN YOUR CLOSEST ALLY, THE UNITED KINGDOM, AND ARGENTINA?

A2. WELL, AS YOU KNOW, SECRETARY HAIG HAS GONE AND IS GOING THE LAST MILE, THE EXTRA MILE, SPENDING TREMENDOUS AMOUNTS OF ENERGY AND WORKING AS DIPLOMATICALLY AS POSSIBLE TO TRY TO FACILITATE SOME KIND OF ANSWER THAT WILL AVOID BLOODSHED. OUR ROLE HAS BEEN SOMEWHAT MISUNDERSTOOD IN THIS REGARD, BUT A MEDIATOR, A PERSON WHO IS IN THE MIDDLE TRYING TO BRING SIDES TOGETHER, SHOULD NOT APPEAR TO TILT ONE WAY OR ANOTHER. AND, YET, YOU ARE RIGHT, OUR STRONG RELATIONSHIP WITH THE UNITED KINGDOM, AN HISTORICAL RELATIONSHIP, IS STILL INTACT. ALL I CAN TELL YOU IS, I HOPE THAT THERE WILL BE SOME LAST-MINUTE SUCCESS BEFORE FORCE PREVAILS, A SOLUTION THAT WILL NOT REQUIRE FORCE. THE UNITED NATIONS, OF WHICH I

HAVE BEEN EXTRAORDINARILY CRITICAL LATELY -- I SERVED THERE, INCIDENTALLY, WITH MRS. MACINTYRE'S LATE HUSBAND, JIM, ONE OF THE MOST DISTINGUISHED REPRESENTATIVES AT THE UN -- I'VE BEEN FRUSTRATED BY THE IRRELEVANCE OF MUCH OF WHAT THE UN DOES, BUT, IN THIS INSTANCE, THEY DID PASS, IN 502, A VERY IMPORTANT RESOLUTION FOR PEACE, AND OUR ROLE HAS BEEN TRYING TO IMPLEMENT AND FACILITATE THAT TO AVOID CONFRONTATION. I AM PROUD OF WHAT OUR SECRETARY OF STATE AND OUR PRESIDENT HAVE BEEN TRYING TO DO, AND I JUST HOPE THAT HERE, AT WHAT LOOKS LIKE A DIFFICULT MOMENT, THERE WILL BE REASON AND LOGIC PREVAILING.

Q3. IAN DAVIS, FROM "THE AGE". MR. BUSH, IF THE FALKLANDS' OR MALVINAS' DISPUTE DEVELOPS INTO A SHOOTING WAR, WILL THE U.S. CEASE ITS MEDIATION EFFORTS AND SUPPORT BRITAIN? WILL THE U.S. GRANT REFUELING OR OTHER SUPPORT FACILITIES TO BRITAIN IF IT IS REQUESTED TO DO SO?

A3. SIR, I HATE TO DODGE YOUR QUESTION, AND I'M GOING TO DODGE IT. AND THE REASON I'M GOING TO DODGE IT: AS LONG AS WE ARE TRYING TO PLAY A USEFUL ROLE IN TERMS OF MEDIATION, IT WOULD BE ALTOGETHER INAPPROPRIATE TO SAY WHAT RESPONSE THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA WILL HAVE. I'VE REITERATED OUR FUNDAMENTAL SUPPORT AND THE FUNDAMENTAL IMPORTANCE THAT WE PLACE ON OUR RELATIONSHIP WITH THE UNITED KINGDOM. I DON'T THINK IT IS NECESSARY TO DO SO. I THINK THE WORLD UNDERSTANDS IT, BUT I CANNOT COMMENT FURTHER AS LONG AS WE ARE TRYING TO PLAY A USEFUL ROLE.

Q4. ANNE SUMMERS, "AUSTRALIAN FINANCIAL REVIEW": MR. VICE-PRESIDENT, I'D LIKE TO ASK YOU ABOUT YOUR FORTHCOMING VISIT TO THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA. I'M WONDERING, IS YOUR VISIT AIMED PRIMARILY AT TRYING TO REPAIR THE DETERIORATING RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND CHINA, FOLLOWING THE SALE OF MILITARY SPARE PARTS TO TAIWAN? COULD YOU TELL US WHAT THE CURRENT UNITED STATES POLICY IS TOWARDS SELLING MAJOR ITEMS OF MILITARY EQUIPMENT TO TAIWAN? AND, LASTLY, IS THE U.S. TAKING SERIOUSLY THE RECENT OVERTURES OF PRESIDENT BREZHNEV TOWARDS CHINA AND THE POSSIBILITY OF SOME KIND OF SINO-SOVIET RAPPROCHEMENT?

A4. WELL, ONE, WE ARE NOT GOING TO CHINA BECAUSE OF THE SPARE PARTS NOTIFICATION TO THE UNITED STATES CONGRESS. THAT IS NOT WHY WE'RE GOING THERE. WE VIEW THIS RELATIONSHIP WITH THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA AS A VERY IMPORTANT ONE IN TERMS OF OUR FOREIGN POLICY OBJECTIVES. IF WE DO NOTHING BUT REITERATE THAT, AND NOT TAKE FOR GRANTED THE RELATIONSHIP, THE VISIT WILL BE IMPORTANT AND SUCCESSFUL. CLEARLY, THE MATTER OF ARMS SALES TO TAIWAN WILL COME UP, AND WE WILL HAVE A VERY FRANK EXCHANGE AND A DISCUSSION ABOUT THAT, BUT I LIKE TO FEEL THAT THE CHINESE UNDERSTAND OUR POSITION. I KNOW THAT THERE ARE DIFFERENCES ON THIS PARTICULAR ASPECT OF OUR RELATIONSHIP, BUT WHILE WE POINT OUT THIS ONE THING, I THINK IT'S FAIR THAT THIS AUDIENCE UNDERSTAND THAT MUCH ELSE HAS GONE FORWARD. MANY EXCHANGES, MUCH IN THE WAY OF TRADE, IN STUDENTS COMING AND GOING, A MUCH STRONGER RELATIONSHIP THAN, SAY, WHEN I LEFT CHINA IN 1975, AND SO I THINK THAT YOU'RE SEEING A PROBLEM THAT EVERYONE KNOWS IS

OUT THERE ON A RADAR SCREEN. IT IS NOT, IN OUR VIEW, GOING TO SET BACK OUR RELATIONSHIP. WE DON'T WANT THAT TO HAPPEN. WE HAVE CERTAIN COMMITMENTS, AND THE CHINESE ARE FAMILIAR WITH THEM, AND THAT'S ALL I CAN TELL YOU ABOUT IT. BUT THERE'S A LOT OF SUBSTANCE AND FIBER TO THIS RELATIONSHIP THAT MAKES ME FEEL THAT IT WILL GO ON. IT'S NOT A REPAIR MISSION, IN OTHER WORDS. IN TERMS OF OUR OVERALL POLICY, I THINK EVERYONE KNOWS THAT, AND WE ARE NOT TRYING TO EXACERBATE THE PROBLEM WITH CHINA. NOBODY IS REOPENING ANY OF THE OLD WOUNDS, AND WE'RE LIVING WITHIN THE CONFINES OF THE COMMUNIQUES THAT GOVERN OUR RELATIONSHIP, AND THAT WOULD ADDRESS ITSELF TO THE SECOND PART OF YOUR QUESTION. ON THE THIRD PART, I DON'T PROFESS TO BE A GREAT CHINA EXPERT, BUT EVERYTIME THERE'S A PROBLEM (THAT) CROPS UP, SOMEBODY RAISES THE QUESTION, "HEY, DOES THAT MEAN THAT CHINA IS GOING TO GET BACK IN BED WITH THE SOVIET UNION?" WE DON'T BELIEVE IT, AND, IF YOU WERE IN CHINA AND LISTENED TO THE INCULCATION INTO THE CHILDREN OF DIFFERENCES WITH THE SOVIET UNION, AND, IF YOU TALKED WITH THE CHINESE LEADERS, I DON'T THINK THAT THERE'S SOME CARD TO BE PLAYED THAT IF THINGS DON'T GO WELL WITH YOU, AND YOU DON'T DO THIS ON A BILATERAL ISSUE THE WAY WE WANT IT, THAT WE'RE GOING TO JUMP BACK IN BED WITH BREZHNEV. SO, I'VE READ SOME COMMENTARY (SIC) THAT FEEL THAT THAT'S THE LIKELIHOOD; I JUST DISCOUNT IT, AND DISCOUNT IT TOTALLY. I THINK THE CHINESE RELATIONSHIP WITH THE SOVIET UNION IS REALLY A MATTER FOR THEM. YOU KNOW, IT'S SOMETHING THEY'VE GOT TO SORT OUT, AND I DON'T BELIEVE THAT THE U.S. "CARD" HAS A DARNED THING TO DO WITH IT.

Q5. WIO JAUSTRA, FROM THE "AUSTRALIAN": MR. BUSH, THERE'S A RELEVANT VOTE COMING UP AT THE UN LATER TODAY ON THE LAW OF THE SEA TREATY. I WONDER IF YOU CAN GIVE US A SCOOP ON GOOD NEWS TODAY? ...AND WHAT EFFECT YOUR VOTE WILL HAVE ON YOUR RELATION WITH THE THIRD WORLD.?

A5. I WISH I COULD TELL YOU. I THOUGHT OUR COMMUNICATIONS WERE BETTER THAN THIS, AND MAYBE SOMEBODY WILL SCURRY UP WITH A PIECE OF PAPER TELLING ME THE ANSWER TO YOUR QUESTION. I'LL HAVE TO DO SOMETHING POLITICANS HATE TO DO. I DON'T KNOW THE ANSWER TO YOUR QUESTION.

Q6. PAUL KELLY, "SYDNEY MORNING HERALD": MR. BUSH, I THINK YOU SPOKE TO THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION, MR. HAYDEN, BEFORE YOU CAME HERE THIS MORNING. I'D POINT OUT TO YOU THAT THE LABOR POLICY, AS MR. HAYDEN ANNOUNCED AT THIS CLUB ABOUT A YEAR AGO, IS THAT UNLESS THE UNITED STATES' ADMINISTRATION GIVES THE LABOR GOVERNMENT VETO POWER OVER SIGNALS GOING OUT OF THE NORTHWEST CAPE BASE IN WESTERN AUSTRALIA TO UNITED STATES' SUBMARINES, THEN THE LABOR PARTY WILL NOT RENEGOTIATE THE NORTHWEST CAPE TREATY. I'D LIKE TO ASK YOU WHETHER MR. HAYDEN MADE THIS POINT TO YOU IN YOUR TALKS WITH HIM THIS MORNING, AND, SECONDLY, WHETHER SUCH A MOVE BY A LABOR GOVERNMENT COULD ENDANGER THE ANZUS TREATY?

A6. I HAVE A RATHER REACTIONARY POLICY ABOUT TELLING YOU EXACTLY WHAT I TALKED TO MR. HAYDEN ABOUT. HE HAS TOTAL FREEDOM AS FAR AS I'M CONCERNED

TO TELL YOU WHAT IT IS WE DISCUSSED, SO PLEASE ASK HIM THE QUESTION ABOUT WHAT WE TALKED ABOUT. I JUST DON'T FEEL COMFORTABLE WHEN I'M RECEIVED IN A PERSON'S OFFICE TO GO OUT AND SAY, "HERE'S THE AGENDA, HERE'S WHAT WAS DISCUSSED," AND ANYTHING OF THAT NATURE. I AM CONVINCED, HOWEVER, ON THE SUBSTANCE OF THIS QUESTION, THAT WE WOULD BE ABLE TO WORK WELL WITH WHOEVER THE PEOPLE OF AUSTRALIA HAVE PUT IN (TO OFFICE). I DON'T SEE ANY SPECIFIC ITEM BEING A STUMBLING BLOCK FOR THAT, BUT I WOULD PREFER THAT YOU TALK TO BILL ABOUT THE DETAILED AGENDA. GOOD LUCK.

Q7. COLIN BRAMMALL "CANBERRA TIMES": IF THE UNITED STATES MUST REMAIN STRONG IN ORDER TO GET THE USSR TO THE NEGOTIATING TABLE -- AS YOU SAID IN YOUR SPEECH TODAY -- PRESUMABLY THAT'S A LEGITIMATE ITEM FOR THE USSR TO MAKE AS WELL. HOW DO YOU SOLVE THE PROBLEM OF BOTH COUNTRIES SEEKING TO BE SO STRONG THAT THE OTHER WILL BEGIN NEGOTIATIONS?

A7. LET ME CLARIFY THE IMPRESSION THAT CLEARLY I LEFT. WE HAVE BEGUN NEGOTIATIONS ON INTERMEDIATE NUCLEAR FORCES IN GENEVA. THE PRESIDENT MADE THE ZERO OPTION PROPOSAL, AND AS I SAID, THE RESPONSE REALLY FROM EUROPE AND ALL ACROSS THE PACIFIC WAS REALLY GOOD, BECAUSE I THINK, UP UNTIL THAT NOVEMBER 19TH DATE, PEOPLE DIDN'T UNDERSTAND THAT THE U.S. REALLY WAS SERIOUS ABOUT TALKS - FOR INTERMEDIATE OR STRATEGIC. SO, I AM NOT SUGGESTING THAT THE DEFENSE PROGRAM HAS TO BE COMPLETED BEFORE THERE CAN BE ANY TALKS. INDEED, OUR PRESIDENT SAID TO MR. BREZHNEV, "HEY, COME ON OVER THE UNITED NATIONS, AND LET'S TALK ABOUT THIS." IN JUNE, OUR PRESIDENT WILL BE SPEAKING AT THE UNITED NATIONS' SPECIAL SESSION ON THIS SUBJECT, SO I WANT TO CLARIFY HERE - AND I APPRECIATE THE QUESTION - BECAUSE I BELIEVE TALKS CAN, AND WILL, START BEFORE TOTAL ENACTMENT OR FULFILLMENT OF OUR DEFENSE PROGRAM. I DO THINK THAT ANY ANALYSIS SHOWS THAT IN MANY, MANY AREAS THE SOVIETS HAVE MOVED BRISKLY AHEAD, AND, IF YOU DON'T BELIEVE ME, ASK THE LEADERS OF EUROPE - IN TERMS OF SS-20'S FOR EXAMPLE. SO I THINK TALKS WILL BEGIN. I REMIND YOU, HISTORICALLY, OF THE ABM SITUATION. ONLY WHEN THE SOVIETS THOUGHT THAT THE UNITED STATES WAS GOING TO COUNTER WITH DEFENSIVE SYSTEMS WAS THERE A TREATY. SO I THINK NEGOTIATIONS WILL START, AND I CREDIT THAT TO THE FACT THAT THEY SEE IN THIS PRESIDENT, AND IN OUR FRIENDS, THE DETERMINATION TO STAY STRONG.

Q8. PETER COSTIGAN "MELBOURNE HERALD": MR. VICE PRESIDENT, I'D LIKE TO ASK A TWO-PART QUESTION, IF I MAY, BUT I THINK THEY'RE RELATED. I UNDERSTAND THAT YOU RECENTLY CONFIRMED THAT IN 1980 YOU DESCRIBED MR. REAGAN'S POLICIES AS VOODOO ECONOMICS. (VICE PRESIDENT: I WAS HOPING YOU'D ASK THAT PETER! BUT GO AHEAD...) ASSUMING THAT YOU'VE CHANGED YOUR VIEWS, WHAT HAS CHANGED ABOUT THOSE POLICIES; AND THE SECOND PART OF THE QUESTION IS, WERE YOU ABLE TO GIVE ANY ASSURANCES TO THE PRIME MINISTER OR TO US THAT THE ECONOMIC SITUATION IN THE UNITED STATES WILL IMPROVE, PARTICULARLY IN RELATION TO INTEREST RATES?

A8. WELL, ONE MORE TIME ON VOODOO ECONOMICS. AH, FOR ALL YOU LISTENERS

IN AUSTRALIA. WHAT I WAS TALKING ABOUT WAS THE THEORY THAT IF YOU JUST CUT TAXES AND DID NOTHING ELSE THAT THE ECONOMY WOULD RECOVER. I DIDN'T BELIEVE THAT THEN, AND I DON'T BELIEVE THAT NOW. WHEN PRESIDENT REAGAN, THEN CANDIDATE, SPELLED OUT HIS ECONOMIC PROGRAM - WHICH WAS THREE-FOLD: REDUCE GOVERNMENT SPENDING, REDUCE THE BURDEN OF TAXES, AND REDUCE REGULATION - NOT ONLY DID HE HAVE MY STRONG SUPPORT, HE HAD MY ENTHUSIASTIC SUPPORT, AND NO VOODOO WITCH DOCTORS WERE REQUIRED TO GET ACQUIESCENCE. SO THAT IS OUT OF THE WAY. ON THE MORE SUBSTANTIVE PART OF YOUR QUESTION, THAT THAT RELATES TO INTEREST RATES IN THE U.S. ECONOMY, WE REALIZE THAT EXTRAORDINARILY HIGH INTEREST RATES IN THE U.S. ECONOMY IMPACT ADVERSELY ON FRIENDS. NO QUESTION ABOUT IT; WE'RE PLAGUED BY IT. WHEN WE TOOK THE OATH OF OFFICE IN JANUARY OF 1981, THE PRIME RATE OF INTEREST IN THE UNITED STATES -- HOW MANY REMEMBER? - MAYBE YOU SHOULDN'T -- 20-21 1/2 PERCENT. TODAY, WAY TOO HIGH, BUT DOWN ABOUT 25 PERCENT - 16 1/2 PERCENT. WHEN WE TOOK THE OATH OF OFFICE IN 1981, THE MAJOR ECONOMIC PROBLEM FACING THE UNITED STATES, AND IMPACTING ADVERSELY ON OUR FRIENDS WAS WHAT? IT WAS INFLATION IN THE UNITED STATES, AND WHAT THAT INFLATIONARY SPIRAL DID TO SAVERS AND EVERYTHING; SO I WOULD POINT OUT THAT THAT RATE OF INFLATION HAS DRAMATICALLY COME DOWN IN THE UNITED STATES. IRONICALLY, THE UNITED STATES PEOPLE DON'T KNOW IT. HARRIS POLL, SHOWING BY 2 TO 1 JUST RECENTLY, THEY THOUGHT INFLATION WAS WORSE; AND YET, IT'S DOWN FROM 12.8 PERCENT TO AN ANNUALIZED RATE, BASED ON THE LAST THREE MONTHS, OF ABOUT 3.7 - AND ON THE LAST TWELVE (MONTHS) OF ABOUT 6 PERCENT. SO THAT'S PRETTY DRAMATIC DECREASE. ECONOMICALLY, THE INTEREST RATES NORMALLY FOLLOW THE RATE OF INFLATION. THEY'RE NORMALLY TWO TO FOUR PERCENTAGE POINTS APART. AND HERE WE ARE WITH THE PRIME RATE AT 16 1/2 PERCENT, AND INFLATION - YOU NAME IT - 6 TO 3 1/2. SO WE BELIEVE THOSE RATES WILL COME DOWN. I'M CONVINCED THAT WHAT'S NEEDED IS KIND OF AN OPTIMISTIC COMPROMISE BETWEEN THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH AND THE LEGISLATIVE BRANCH IN OUR COUNTRY. THE PRESIDENT (IS) GOING TO THE NATION JUST THIS MORNING, AUSTRALIAN TIME, SHOWING WHERE HE'S BEEN WILLING TO GIVE (AND) WHAT HE'S BEEN WILLING TO DO TO COMPROMISE TO GET IT. I BELIEVE THAT THAT SPEECH WILL HOPEFULLY BE A CATALYST TO MOVE THE CONGRESS TOWARD SOME SOLUTION, BECAUSE IT IS IMPACTING WITH TREMENDOUS ADVERSITY ON OUR FRIENDS IN EUROPE, OUR FRIENDS HERE, AND FRIENDS ELSEWHERE. AND WE ARE DETERMINED TO GET THIS ECONOMY UNDER CONTROL, HAVE REAL GROWTH WITHOUT AS MUCH INFLATION, BUT I WOULD POINT OUT THAT SOME GOOD THINGS ARE HAPPENING IN THE U.S. ECONOMY, THINGS THAT SHOULD COME AS A RELIEF TO THOSE RESPONSIBILE FOR THE ECONOMY HERE.

Q9. MARK LIDKE, AMERICAN ABC: MR. VICE PRESIDENT, TO RETURN TO THE FALKLANDS, AND TO QUOTE A QUOTE FROM YOUR SPEECH, YOU FEEL THE ACTIONS OF THE ARGENTINES ARE THE TYPE OF RECKLESS INTERNATIONAL BEHAVIOR THAT WE SHOULD STAND UP TO?

A9. I WOULD QUOTE US/UN RESOLUTION 502 FOR YOU ON THAT, AND SIMPLY REFER YOU TO IT, AND THAT IS THE POSITION OF THE UNITED STATES IN TERMS OF HOW WE FEEL ABOUT IT, AND WE THINK THAT THERE SHOULD BE WITHDRAWAL. WE

CANNOT CONDONE THAT, AND THE FREE WORLD SHOULDN'T BE ASKED TO, NOBODY SHOULD BE ASKED TO, AND WE'VE MADE OUR VIEWS KNOWN ON THIS. YES, WE'RE DEEPLY TROUBLED BY THAT, AND HAVE SO STATED IN THE PROPER FORUM.

Q10. KEVIN BALKIN, ABC NEWS: MR. VICE PRESIDENT, MY QUESTION RELATES TO THE NORTHWEST CAPE AND OTHER BASES, AND FOLLOWS THE ONE OF PAUL KELLY. THERE'S WIDESPREAD CONCERN THAT THESE BASES ARE NUCLEAR TARGETS. FIRSTLY, DO YOU THINK THEY ARE NUCLEAR TARGETS, AND SECONDLY, IF THEY ARE, IS THAT THE PRICE AUSTRALIA HAS TO PAY FOR THE AMERICAN ALLIANCE?

A10. WELL, WE DON'T HAVE ACCESS TO SOVIET TARGETTING. THE WHOLE PURPOSE ON JOINT FACILITIES IS TO DETER, AND DETERRENCE HAS BEEN VERY, VERY IMPORTANT. TO DETER STRIKES OF ANY KIND -- USE OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS OF ANY KIND, SO I WOULD JUST LEAVE IT AT THAT.

Q11. JEAN PIERRE ZAJAC FROM NEW CALEDONIA: MR. VICE PRESIDENT, DO YOU THINK THAT FRANCE SHOULD STAY IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC OR DO YOU WISH TO SEE FRANCE PULLING OUT OF THE REGION? WHAT WILL BE YOUR ATTITUDE IF FRANCE PULLS OUT OF THE SOUTH PACIFIC OR YOU DON'T MAKE SOME PROPOSITION (SIC) TO NEW CALEDONIA AND POLYNESIA? (VP BUSH: "I MISSED THE LAST POINT SIR.") WILL YOU THEN MAKE SOME PROPOSITION TO NEW CALEDONIA AND POLYNESIA?

A11. I DON'T THINK THAT IT IS THE U.S. ROLE TO DICTATE TO FRANCE WHAT ITS POLICIES OUGHT TO BE IN THE PACIFIC. I WILL SAY THIS - WHICH WILL BE UNSATISFACTORY, BECAUSE THAT'S ALL I'M GOING TO TELL YOU ABOUT YOUR QUESTION - THAT WE HAVE DEVELOPED A VERY GOOD WORKING RELATIONSHIP WITH MR. MITTERRAND AND HIS TOP OFFICIALS. I, YOU MAY REMEMBER, WAS THE FIRST ONE TO GO OVER AT THE PRESIDENT'S URGING TO MEET MR. MITTERRAND, THE PRIME MINISTER MAUROY, AND OTHERS. WE'RE WORKING VERY CLOSELY WITH THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT ON MANY AREAS OF CONCERN IN TERMS OF DEFENSE AND TERMS OF STRATEGY AND ALL OF THIS. BUT, IT IS NOT OUR ROLE, AND I REALLY WOULD BE DOING SOMETHING WRONG TO SUGGEST WHAT FRANCE'S POLICY SHOULD BE IN THE PACIFIC.

Q12. IAN MCMINN, NETWORK 10 TELEVISION: IN REGARD TO THE PEACE KEEPING FORCE IN THE SINAI, IS IT STILL POSSIBLE THAT, CONTRARY TO WHAT WE'VE BEEN TOLD, THAT THE AMERICA'S 82ND AIRBORNE BASED IN SHARM EL SHEIK COULD, IN PERHAPS A TIME OF CRISIS, BE USED AS A RAPID DEPLOYMENT FORCE BASED IN THE MIDDLE EAST?

A12. YOU'VE BEEN TOLD WHAT IS RIGHT, SO IT IS NOT POSSIBLE THAT IT BE CONTRARY TO WHAT YOU'VE BEEN TOLD.

Q12 (FOLLOWUP). PETER BOWERS: YES, THE QUESTION IS WHAT DOES THAT FORCE IN SHARM EL SHEIK DO IN A TIME OF CRISIS IN THE MIDDLE EAST? DOES IT ASSUME THE ROLE OF BEING A RAPID DEPLOYMENT FORCE?

A12 (FOLLOWUP). NO, AND YOUR GOVERNMENT WAS TOLD THAT IT WAS NOT TO BE A RAPID DEPLOYMENT FORCE.

Q14. PETER BOWERS, "SYDNEY MORNING HERALD": MR. VICE PRESIDENT, THERE WERE TWO STORIES IN THE "SYDNEY MORNING HERALD" TODAY WHICH I SUSPECT MIGHT BE OF PARTICULAR INTEREST TO YOU, AND AS YOU DOUBTLESS DID NOT HAVE TIME TO READ THAT WORTHY WORDSHEET, MAY I TELL YOU THE FIRST STORY WAS AN INTERESTING PROFILE ABOUT THE AUTHOR OF THE AMERICAN PHRASE, VOODOO ECONOMICS, AND THE SECOND STORY WHICH MIGHT INTEREST YOU WAS THE-NOT-UNRELATED SUBJECT OF A COLUMN IN THE FINANCIAL PAGES BY A RONALD SILK, THE ECONOMICS EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK TIMES, THE THRUST OF WHICH WAS THAT THE U.S. BUDGET IS NOW OUT OF CONTROL, AND THE NATION WAS FACING THE BIGGEST STRING OF DEFICITS IN ITS HISTORY. AS SOMEONE WHOM I'M SURE HAS MORE THAN A FLEETING INTEREST IN VOODOO ECONOMICS, MAY I ASK YOU IF A BUDGET THAT PROVIDES FOR A BLOWOUT DEFICIT AT THE SAME TIME AS PROVIDING FOR A TIGHT MONETARY POLICY IS NOT THE EQUIVALENT OF PUTTING ONE FOOT ON THE BRAKE AND ONE FOOT ON THE ACCELERATOR AT THE SAME TIME?

A14. INTERESTING ANALOGY. BUT I WOULD SIMPLY SAY THAT WE ARE NOT HAPPY WITH LARGE DEFICITS. I WOULD ALSO SAY, SOMEWHAT DEFENSIVELY, THAT DEFICITS SHOULD BE RELATED TO GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT. I THINK THAT YOU LOOK AT ABILITY TO ABSORB DEFICIT, YOU'VE GOT TO LOOK AT THE ABILITY TO PRODUCE AND PAY THE DEBT. BUT HAVING SAID THAT, THAT IS NOT AN EXCUSE - AN ADMINISTRATION EXCUSE - FOR UNACCEPTABLY HIGH DEFICITS. AND WHAT WE ARE TRYING TO DO, WITHIN THESE FUNDAMENTALS OF TRYING TO STIMULATE MORE REVENUE THROUGH CUTTING TAXES, IS TO GET THE GOVERNMENT'S SPENDING UNDER CONTROL - WHICH HAS BEEN THE MAIN VILLAIN IN TERMS OF THE VERY DEFICITS YOU'RE TALKING ABOUT - AND BRING REGULATORY RELIEF WHICH WILL INCREASE OUR PRODUCTIVITY ALL TO THE ECONOMIC SCENE,...WHAT WE'RE TRYING TO DO IS TO COUNTERACT THIS PROBLEM OF EVER-INCREASING DEFICITS. THERE WAS AN ECONOMIC STORY OUT OF THE UNITED STATES SEVERAL MONTHS AGO THAT INDICATED THAT WE WERE LESS CONCERNED ABOUT DEFICITS. BUT, THE PRESIDENT IS VERY CONCERNED ABOUT THEM, AND WHAT ALL THESE NEGOTIATIONS HAVE BEEN ABOUT FOR THE LAST FOUR WEEKS, WHICH HAVE NOT, ADMITTEDLY, ENDED IN SUCCESS WITH THE LEGISLATIVE BRANCH, IS HOW YOU REDUCE THOSE OUT-YEAR DEFICITS. SO WE ARE CONCERNED ABOUT THEM. WE BELIEVE WHEN THIS ECONOMIC PROGRAM--LET ME REMIND SOME HERE--HAS BEEN IN EFFECT SIX MONTHS. WE ARE TRYING TO CORRECT FOUR DECADES (FOR WHICH I WAS PARTIALLY RESPONSIBLE--AS 1/435). I HAD ONE VOTE IN THE CONGRESS--I SERVED THERE FOUR YEARS-- VOTED ALONG, EVERY INCREASE THAT CAME ALONG. REPUBLICANS DID IT AND DEMOCRATS DID IT. WE (NOW) WAKE UP TO ECONOMIC CONDITIONS THAT ARE VERY, VERY DIFFICULT. HOW, UNDER A PRESIDENT WHO SEES THIS AND PROPERLY RECOGNIZES THAT TOO MUCH IS TAKEN IN TAXES AND THAT TOO MUCH GOES FOR SPENDING, WE'RE TRYING TO DO SOMETHING ABOUT IT. I DIDN'T SEE THE COLUMN, BUT I CAN ONLY REITERATE MY CONVICTION THAT THE ECONOMIC PATH WE ARE ON WILL BE SUCCESSFUL.

Q15. (QUESTION INAUDIBLE)

A15. YEAH, THERE'S SOME HOPE IN IT. BUT, WHAT'S THE ALTERNATIVE? TO TURN IT AROUND? TO OPEN THE MONEY SUPPLY? TO SPEND MORE MONEY? TO GO THE ROUTE THAT WE'VE BEEN DOWN FORTY YEARS OF TRYING TO SPEND, SPEND OUR WAY OUT OF SOMETHING? ABSOLUTELY NOT. WE'RE GOING TO CUT THE DEFICIT. THAT'S EXACTLY WHAT THE PRESIDENT WANTS TO DO.

Q16. STEPHEN MILLS, "MELBOURNE AGE": SIR, YOU TALK OF HARMONY TODAY, AND I'M SURE THAT MESSAGE IS WELL RECEIVED, BUT I WONDER HOW IT STANDS AGAINST THE ANTI-TRUST LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES WHICH NOT ONLY HAVE EXTRA TERRITORIAL APPLICATION, BUT ALSO PROVISION FOR TREBLE DAMAGES. THE AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT'S BEEN SEEKING TO PROTECT THE INTERNATIONAL TRADING RIGHTS OF AUSTRALIAN COMPANIES, ALSO (BEEN) SEEKING TO SET UP A BILATERAL AGREEMENT WITH THE U.S. TO SETTLE DISPUTES SUCH AS THIS. WHY HAS THE U.S. GOVERNMENT BEEN SO SLOW TO RESPOND?

A16. WELL, AS I UNDERSTAND, I MAY BE WRONG, BUT I BELIEVE THAT THERE HAVE BEEN DISCUSSIONS AND THAT ONE OF YOUR TOP OFFICIALS IS GOING OVER TO TALK TO OUR ATTORNEY GENERAL ABOUT THIS, PERHAPS NEXT MONTH. SO, I THINK TALKS WILL GO ON; I UNDERSTAND IT HAS BEEN A NETTLING, DIFFICULT PROBLEM, AND LET'S HOPE THAT SOME SOLUTION CAN BE FOUND. CAN'T SAY WHY IT'S TAKEN THAT LONG.

Q17. PAUL MALONE FROM THE "AUSTRALIAN FINANCIAL REVIEW": YOU SAID THAT THE U.S. ADMINISTRATION COULD LIVE WITH A FUTURE LABOR GOVERNMENT CANCELLING THE NORTHWEST CAPE TREATY. COULD YOU GUARANTEE THAT, IN THE EVENT--(VP BUSH: IS THAT YOUR...WOULD YOU REPEAT THE HYPOTHESIS?) WELL, YOU IMPLIED THAT THE U.S. GOVERNMENT COULD LIVE WITH A LABOR GOVERNMENT. IT'S LABOR POLICY TO LOOK AT THE NORTHWEST TREATY, AS I UNDERSTAND IT. AND, COULD YOU GUARANTEE THAT IN THE EVENT OF A CLOSURE OF THE BASE AT NORTHWEST CAPE, THAT THE CIA WOULD NOT TRY TO CONTACT ASIO WITHOUT THE KNOWLEDGE OF THE AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT, AS IT REPORTEDLY DID IN 1975.

A17. AH. I'VE LEARNED LONG AGO, THE HARD WAY, NOT TO DEAL IN SUCH HYPOTHETICAL QUESTIONS, AND THEREFORE, I WILL NOT RESPOND TO YOUR QUESTION.

MODERATOR: IN THAT CASE I'VE GOT THE LAST QUESTION FROM JENNY HEWITT. (VICE PRESIDENT: LET'S NOT MAKE IT HYPOTHETICAL.) I HOPE NOT.

Q18. JENNY HEWITT, "SYDNEY MORNING HERALD": BACK TO THE BASES. MR. HAYDEN HAS SAID THAT IT IS LABOR PARTY POLICY AND THAT A LABOR GOVERNMENT WILL CLOSE THE BASES UNLESS CERTAIN CONDITIONS ARE MET. IS IT UNITED STATES ADMINISTRATION POLICY TO ACCEPT THE RIGHT OF THE AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT TO INTERVENE IN THEIR MILITARY COMMUNICATIONS?

VPBUSH: I'M NOT SURE I UNDERSTAND WHAT YOU MEAN BY "INTERVENE". AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT TO "INTERVENE" IN COMMUNICATIONS.

HEWITT (CLARIFICATION): MONITOR. TO HAVE RIGHT TO VETO ANY COMMUNICATIONS THAT ARE SENT THROUGH THE NORTHWEST CAPE.

A: WELL, ANY TIME YOU HAVE A JOINT FACILITY, THAT MEANS THESE THINGS ARE WORKED OUT JOINTLY. I WOULD SIMPLY SAY THAT UNDER LABOR GOVERNMENTS AND UNDER OTHERS, WE HAVE HAD JOINT CONSULTATIONS AND JOINT AGREEMENTS AND JOINT RELATIONSHIPS. THESE AREN'T UNILATERAL RELATIONSHIP THAT WE'RE TALKING ABOUT HERE. DOES THAT RESPOND.... I WANT TO BE SURE I'M RESPONDING TO YOUR QUESTION.

Q18 (FOLLOWUP): NO. WITH RESPECT, I'M AFRAID IT DOESN'T. I WAS JUST WONDERING IF YOU SEE THIS AS AT ALL ACCEPTABLE FOR UNITED STATES ADMINISTRATION TO ACCEPT THE RIGHT OF AN AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT, IN PRINCIPLE, TO HAVE PRIOR KNOWLEDGE OF SIGNALS BEING SENT THROUGH THE NORTHWEST CAPE?

A18 (FOLLOWUP): IT WOULD SEEM TO ME THAT MATTERS OF THIS NATURE SHOULD BE - ESPECIALLY WHEN YOU'RE DEALING WITH SENSITIVE DEFENSE-DETERRING MATTERS OR WHATEVER THEY ARE - SHOULD BE TALKED ABOUT BETWEEN THOSE RESPONSIBLE. OUR ADMINISTRATION, AT THIS INSTANCE, IN THE UNITED STATES AND THE FRASER ADMINISTRATION HERE - AND IF THERE'S A CHANGE ON OUR SIDE OR A CHANGE ON AUSTRALIA'S SIDE - I EXPECT MATTERS WILL BE HANDLED IN THE FUTURE AS THEY HAVE BEEN IN THE PAST - THROUGH CONSULTATION AND DISCUSSION. THIS ISN'T A DICTATORIAL RELATIONSHIP THAT WE'VE GOT WITH AUSTRALIA, IT'S A JOINT RELATIONSHIP. IT'S A PARTNERSHIP RELATIONSHIP. THAT'S WHAT I TRIED TO EXPLAIN IN MY SPEECH--THE OVERALL RELATIONSHIP. AND ONE SIDE ISN'T GOING TO ATTEMPT TO DICTATE TO ANOTHER. WHAT WE'RE TRYING TO DO WITH AUSTRALIA IS DO WHAT IS IN THE COMMON GOOD TO DETER AGGRESSION AND KEEP THE PEACE! AND THAT'S WHAT IT'S ALL ABOUT. AND THAT'S WHY I THINK THE RELATIONSHIP IS SO SOUND - BECAUSE DEMOCRATIC PRESIDENTS, REPUBLICAN PRESIDENTS HAVE BEEN ABLE TO WORK WITH WHATEVER GOVERNMENT IS IN AUSTRALIA. THAT'S THE WAY IT SHOULD BE, AND THAT'S THE WAY IT WILL BE. AND THAT'S WHY I WAS TALKING ABOUT HARMONY INSTEAD OF DISHARMONY. THANK YOU VERY MUCH.

background notes

Australia

United States Department of State
Bureau of Public Affairs

March 1989

Official Name: Commonwealth of Australia

PROFILE

Geography

Area: 7.7 million sq. km. (2.966 million sq. mi.); about the size of the continental United States. **Cities:** (1987 est.) *Capital*—Canberra (pop. 286,000). *Other cities*—Sydney (3.5 million), Melbourne (3.0 million), Brisbane (1.2 million), Perth (1.1 million). **Terrain:** Varied, but generally low lying. **Climate:** Relatively dry, ranging from temperate in the south to semitropical in the north.

People

Nationality: *Noun and adjective*—Australian(s). **Population** (1988 est.): 16.5 million. **Annual growth rate:** 1.5%. **Ethnic groups:** European 93%, Asian 5%, aboriginal 1%. **Religions:** Anglican 26%, Roman Catholic 26%. **Languages:** English, aboriginal. **Education:** *Years compulsory*—to age 15 in all states except Tasmania, where it is 16. *Literacy*—100%. **Health:** *Infant mortality rate*—8.8/1,000. *Life expectancy*—males 73 yrs., females 79 yrs. **Work force** (end-1987, 7.9 million): *Agriculture*—6%. *Mining, manufacturing, and utilities*—26%. *Services*—63%. *Public administration and Defense*—5%.

Government

Type: Democratic, federal-state system recognizing British monarch as sovereign. **Constitution:** July 9, 1900. **Independence** (federation): January 1, 1901.

Branches: *Executive*—prime minister and cabinet responsible to Parliament. *Legislative*—bicameral Parliament (76-member Senate, 148-member House of Representatives). *Judicial*—independent judiciary.

Administrative subdivisions: Six states and two territories.

Political parties: Liberal, National, Australian Labor, Australian Democrats. **Suffrage:** Universal and compulsory over 18.

Central government budget (FY 1988–89): $65.1 billion.

Defense (FY 1988–89): 2.7% of GDP or 9.3% of government budget.

Flag: On a blue field, UK Union Jack in the top left corner, a large white star directly beneath symbolizing federation, and five smaller white stars on the right half representing the Southern Cross constellation.

Economy

GDP (1988): $220.96 billion. **Per capita income:** $14,458. **Inflation rate:** 7.3%.

Natural resources: Bauxite, coal, iron ore, copper, tin, silver, uranium, nickel, tungsten, mineral sands, lead, zinc, diamonds, natural gas, oil.

Agriculture (1985–86, 4% of GDP): *Products*—livestock, wheat, wool, sugar. *Arable land*—9%.

Industry (1985–86, 36% of GDP): *Types*—mining, manufacturing, and transportation.

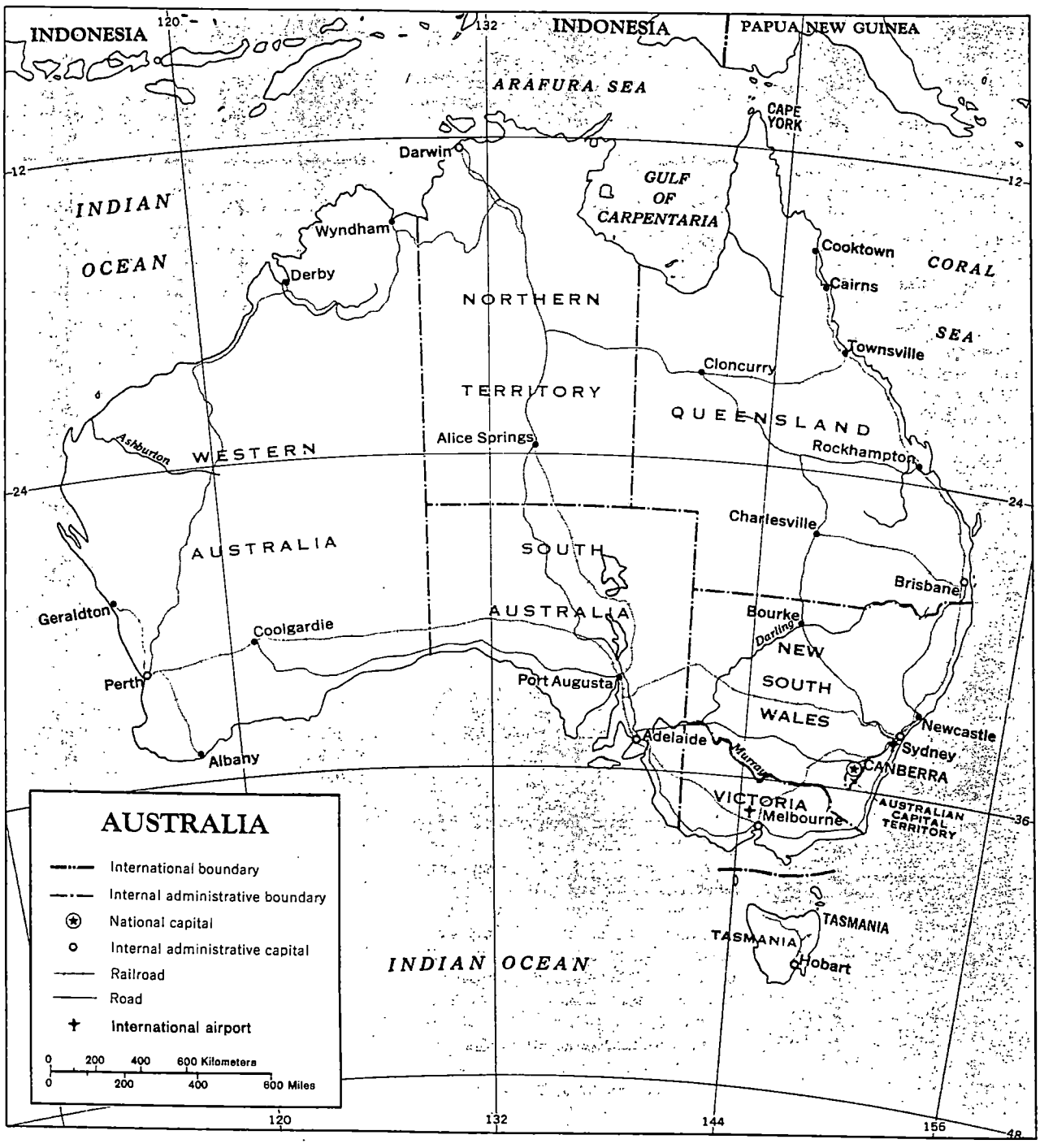
Trade (1988): *Exports*—$30.7 billion: coal, wool, wheat, meat, iron ore and concentrates, alumina, aluminum, petroleum oils, nonmonetary gold. *Major markets*—Japan, US ($3.3 billion in CY 1987), UK, Korea, PRC, Hong Kong, Taiwan, West Germany. *Imports*—$30.6 billion: transportation equipment, capital goods, industrial supplies, petroleum products. *Major suppliers*—US ($5.5 billion in CY 1987), Japan, West Germany, UK, Taiwan, New Zealand, Italy, Korea.

Official exchange rate: The Australian dollar floats freely. The November 1988 rate was approximately US$0.85 = Australian $1.

Fiscal year: July 1–June 30.

Membership in International Organizations

UN and most of its specialized and related agencies, including the UN Education, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and the Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO); Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD); Asian Development Bank (ADB); Economic and Social Council for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP); Australia-New Zealand-US security treaty (ANZUS); Commonwealth; Colombo Plan; International Energy Agency (IEA); the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Group; and many others.


INDONESIA
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132
INDONESIA
PAPUA NEW GUINEA
ARAFURA SEA
CAPE YORK
Darwin
12
GULF OF CARPENTARIA
INDIAN OCEAN
Wyndham
Derby
Cooktown
CORAL SEA
Cairns
NORTHERN TERRITORY
Townsville
Cloncurry
QUEENSLAND
Ashburton
WESTERN AUSTRALIA
Alice Springs
Rockhampton
24
Charlesville
SOUTH AUSTRALIA
Brisbane
Geraldton
Bourke
Darling
Coolgardie
NEW SOUTH WALES
Perth
Port Augusta
Newcastle
Adelaide
Murray
Sydney
CANBERRA
Albany
VICTORIA
Melbourne
AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY
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48

GEOGRAPHY

Australia, the world's smallest continent but one of the largest nations, is located below the Southeast Asian archipelago and is bounded on the east by the Pacific Ocean and on the west by the Indian Ocean.

Most of the continent is a low, irregular plateau. The center is generally flat, barren, and arid. In the southeastern quarter of the country are 1.3 million square kilometers (500,000 sq. mi.) of fertile plain. Average elevation is slightly more than 274 meters (900 ft.) above sea level. The 19,300-kilometer (12,000-mi.) coastline is regular, major exceptions being the Gulf of Carpentaria on the northern coast and the Great Australian Bight on the southern coast. The Great Barrier Reef, the longest coral reef in the world, stretches 1,930 kilometers (1,200 mi.) off the east coast of Queensland.

Mountains lie roughly parallel to the east coast, in the center of the continent, and in western Australia. Chief of the eastern group are the Great Dividing Range, which runs from north to south almost the entire length of the coast, and the Australian Alps, extending for about 480 kilometers (300 mi.) through New South Wales and Victoria in the southeast. The highest point in Australia is the summit of Mt. Kosciusko, in the southeast—2,230 meters (7,314 ft.).

The coastal region is well watered by rivers, although many are short, swift, and unnavigable. The greatest of the rivers is the Murray (2,590 km.—1,609 mi.-long), which forms the major part of the boundary between New South Wales and Victoria before entering the sea in South Australia, southeast of Adelaide. Its chief tributaries are the Darling, the Murrumbidgee, and the Lachlan. Many other rivers become mere trickles in the dry season. Availability of water is the dominant factor in settlement; one-third of the continent is desert, and another third consists of marginal grazing areas.

Because of its size, Australia experiences wide variations in climate, but its insularity and lack of striking physical features make it less subject to extremes of weather than countries in corresponding latitudes. Since the country lies south of the Equator, the seasons are opposite to those of the Northern Hemisphere. Most of southern Australia has warm summers and long hours of sunshine. Nearly 40% of the country lies within the Tropics; it suffers intermittently from disastrous droughts and floods. Snow is unusual outside the mountain region.

Australia lies within the zones of prevailing westerly winds and the southeast trades, both of which affect its rainfall. On the coast, rainfall is generally plentiful, but a great part of the interior has fewer than 25 centimeters (10 in.) of rain per year. Parts of the tropical north, with an annual rainfall of 150–250 centimeters (60–100 in.), have been compared with the monsoon area of India. Other extensive areas, especially in the southeast and southwest, enjoy about 100 centimeters (39 in.) of rain annually.

PEOPLE

Australia's aboriginal inhabitants, a huntering-gatherering people, probably arrived at least 38,000 years ago. Although their tools remained primitive, their spiritual and social life was complex. When the first European settlers arrived in the late 18th century, the aboriginal population was between 250,000 and 300,000. There were as many as 500 tribes speaking many different languages. The aboriginal population currently numbers 206,000, or about 1.3% of the total population. Since the end of World War II, efforts have been made by the government and public to be more responsive to aboriginal rights and needs.

Today, tribal aboriginals lead a settled but traditional life in remote areas of northern, central, and western Australia. In the southern states, where most aborigines are of mixed descent, movement to the cities is increasing.

Immigration has been essential to Australia's development since the beginning of European settlement in 1788. For generations most settlers came from the British Isles, and the people of Australia are still predominantly of British or Irish origin, with a culture and outlook similar to those of Americans. Since World War II, the population has more than doubled, the increase reflecting, in part, an influx of newcomers through an extensive, planned immigration program. From 1945 through 1987, almost 4.5 million migrants settled in Australia, and about 80% have remained; one of every five Australians is foreign-born. Britain and Ireland have been the largest sources of postwar immigrants, followed by Italy, Greece, and Yugoslavia. Immigrants from the Middle East, Asia, and Latin America have become increasingly prominent since the late 1960s.

The 1970s saw progressive reductions in the size of the annual immigration program due to prevailing economic and employment conditions. In 1969–70, 185,000 persons were permitted to settle, but by 1985–86 the number had dropped to 84,000. The numbers are now increasing, and in the 1987–88 fiscal year Australia accepted about 132,000 regular immigrants. In addition, some 17,000 New Zealanders took up residence in Australia during the year.

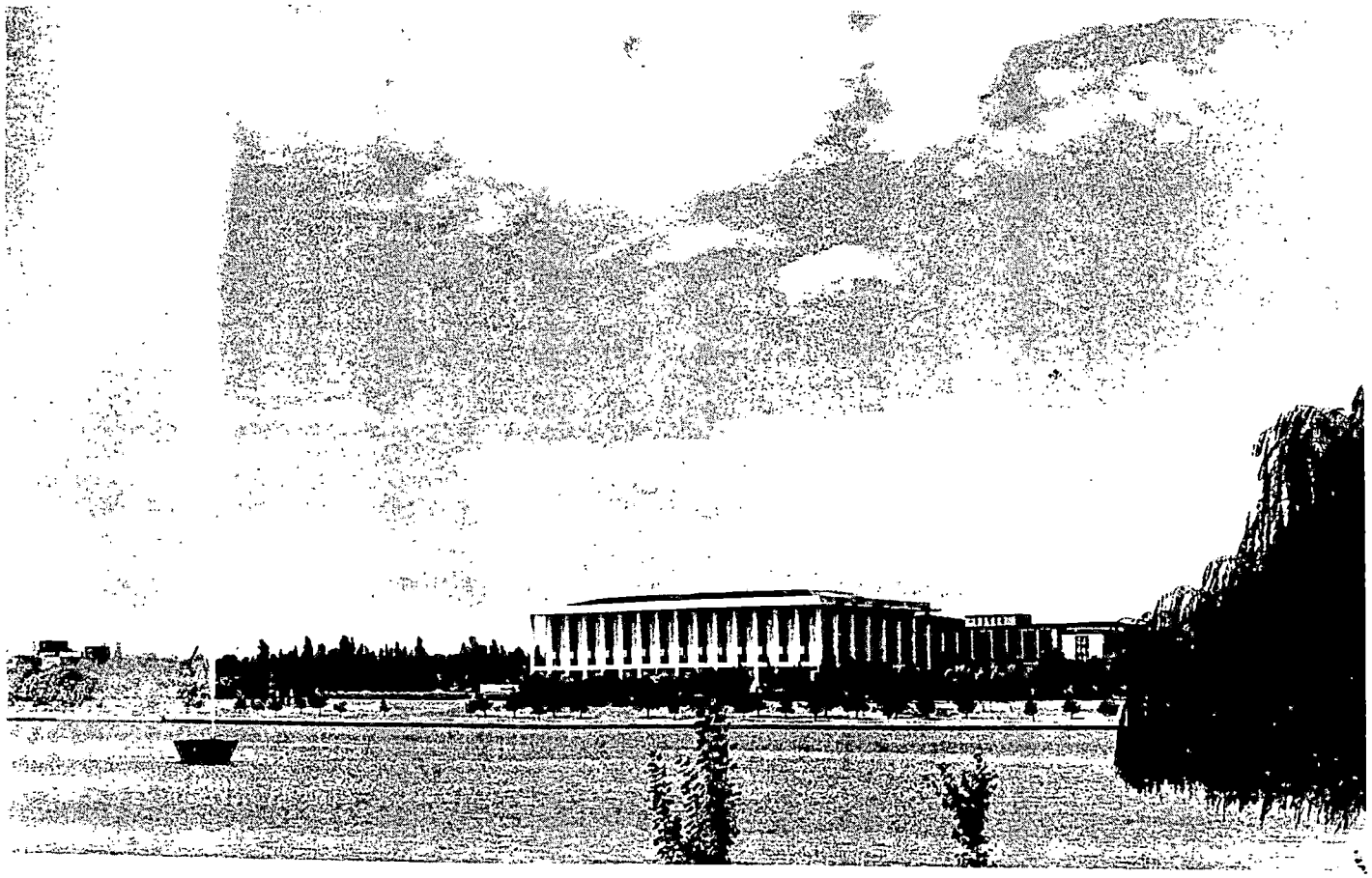
Australia's refugee admissions of about 12,000 per year are in addition to the normal immigration program. Half of these refugees are from Indochina. In fact, Indochinese refugees have made up the largest single group in Australia's refugee program in recent years. Since 1975, it has accepted more than 114,000 refugees from Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia; it now has, on a per capita basis, more Indochinese refugees as permanent residents than any other country.

Although Australia has scarcely more than two persons per square kilometer, it is one of the world's most urbanized countries. Fewer than 15% of the population live in rural areas.

Cultural Achievements

Much of Australia's culture is derived from European roots, but distinctive Australian trends have evolved from the environment, aboriginal culture, and the influence of Australia's neighbors. The vigor and originality of the arts in Australia—opera, music, painting, theater, dance, and crafts—are achieving international recognition.

Australia has had a significant school of painting since the early days of European settlement, and Australians with international reputations include Sidney Nolan, Russell Drysdale, and Arthur Boyd. Writers who have achieved world recognition include Nobel Prize winner Patrick White, Thomas Keneally, Colleen McCullough and Morris West. Australian movies have become well known during the past few years. International successes include *Breaker Morant*, *Picnic at Hanging Rock*, *My Brilliant Career*, *Gallipoli*, *The Year of Living Dangerously*, and *The Man from Snowy River*. Australians Bruce Beresford and Peter Weir regularly direct Hollywood films.



The Captain Cook Memorial Water Jet; in the background stands the National Library, Canberra.

HISTORY

Little is known of Australia before its discovery by Dutch explorers in the 17th century. In 1770, Capt. James Cook explored the east coast and annexed it for Great Britain (Cook's crew included three American colonists). On January 26, 1788 (now celebrated as Australia Day), the First Fleet under Capt. Arthur Phillip landed at Sydney, and the Colony of New South Wales was founded. Many, but by no means all, of the first settlers were convicts, some of them condemned for offenses that today would be thought trivial. In the mid-19th century, government policies to emancipate convicts and assist immigration of free persons began. The discovery of gold in 1851 led to increased population, wealth, and trade.

The six colonies that now constitute the states of the Australian Commonwealth were created in the following order: New South Wales, 1823; Tasmania, 1825; Western Australia, 1838; South Australia, 1842; Victoria, 1851; and Queensland, 1859. Settlement had preceded these dates in most cases. Discussions between Australian representatives and the British Government led to the establishment of the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act of 1900.

The first federal Parliament was opened at Melbourne in May 1901 by the Duke of York (later King George V). In May 1927, the seat of government was transferred to Canberra, a planned city designed by an American, Walter Burley Griffin, and the first session of Parliament in that city was opened by another Duke of York (later King George VI). Australia passed the Statute of Westminster Adoption Act on October 9, 1942, which officially established Australia's complete autonomy in both internal and external affairs. Its passage formalized a situation that had existed for years. The Australia Act (1986) eliminated the last vestiges of British legal authority.

GOVERNMENT

The Commonwealth government was created with a constitution patterned partly on the U.S. Constitution. The powers of the Commonwealth are specifically defined in the constitution, and the residual powers remain with the states.

Australia is a fully independent nation within the Commonwealth. Queen Elizabeth II is the sovereign and since 1973 has been officially styled "Queen of Australia." The Queen is represented throughout Australia by a governor-general and in each state by a governor.

The federal Parliament is bicameral, consisting of a Senate and a House of Representatives. Twelve senators from each state and two from each territory are elected for 6-year terms, with half elected every 3 years. The 148 members of the House of Representatives are allocated to the states and territories roughly in proportion to population. In ordinary legislation, the two chambers have coordinate powers, but all proposals for appropriating revenue or imposing taxation must be introduced in the House of Representatives. Under the prevailing Westminster parliamentary system, the leader of the political party or coalition of parties that wins a majority of the seats in the House of Representatives is named prime minister. The prime minister and the cabinet wield actual power and are responsible to the Parliament, of which they must be elected members. General

elections are held at least once every 3 years; the last general election was in July 1987.

Each of the six states is headed by a premier, who is the leader of the party that commands a majority in the lower house of the state legislature. In addition, Australia has two territories: the Australian Capital Territory (similar in status to the District of Columbia) and the Northern Territory. The latter attained self-government in 1978. Australia also is responsible for the administration of several external territories, including Christmas Island (2,610 km–1,622 mi.—northwest of Fremantle, Western Australia); the uninhabited Coral Sea Islands Territory; and the Ashmore and Cartier Islands (in the Timor Sea).

At the apex of the court system is the High Court of Australia. It has general appellate jurisdiction over all other federal and state courts and possesses the power of constitutional review.

Principal Government Officials

Governor General—William G. Hayden
Prime Minister—Robert J. L. Hawke
Deputy Prime Minister—Lionel F. Bowen
Treasurer—Paul J. Keating
Foreign Affairs and Trade Minister—Gareth Evans
Defense Minister—Kim C. Beazley

Ambassador to the United States—F. Rawdon Dalrymple
Ambassador to the United Nations—Peter Wilenski

Australia maintains an embassy in the United States at 1601 Massachusetts Ave. NW., Washington, D.C. (tel. 202–797–3000), and consulates general in New York (212–245–4000), Chicago (312–645–9440), San Francisco (415–362–6160), Honolulu (808–524–5050), Los Angeles (213–469–4300), and Houston (713–629–9131).

Travel Notes

Climate and clothing: Most of southern Australia has warm summers and mild winters (seasons are the reverse of those in the Northern Hemisphere). Wear lightweight clothing year round except in the more temperate regions during winter; warmer clothes and an overcoat are then required.

Customs: In general, when visitors arrive in Australia they must present:

- A (gratis) visitor's visa (usually valid for multiple entries within 5 years of issue or until passport expires. Stays of 6 months per entry may be permitted); and
- A return or onward-passage ticket.

Immunizations are not usually required for travelers when arriving directly from the United States, New Zealand, or Europe. Health requirements change; before departure, check with an airline ticket office, the Australian Embassy in Washington, DC, or the nearest Australian Consulate General.

No restrictions are placed on bringing US dollars into or out of Australia. No more than 5,000 Australian dollars in Australian currency notes may be taken out. Letters of credit, travelers checks, and US currency are freely negotiable. Australia uses a decimal system of currency denominated in dollars and cents. A tourist's personal property is generally exempt from customs duty. Pets may be allowed entry but only after long and expensive periods of quarantine outside Australia.

Health: Australia has no unusual health problems or serious endemic diseases, and no special health precautions are necessary for tourists. Hospitals are modern and competently staffed and accept Blue Cross or Blue Shield insurance. Drug stores carry familiar brand-name medicines; some are open 24 hours and provide delivery service.

Telecommunications: Reliable international telephone, telegraph, telex, and postal services are available.

Transportation: International airlines serve Australia regularly. Domestic airlines, trains, and buses provide reliable and comfortable service between major cities. Rail and bus fares are reasonable, but domestic airfares are high. Car rental services are available in all cities. Public transportation and taxi service are good.

Tourist attractions: Australians are great sports enthusiasts: horseracing, cricket, tennis, and (in Victoria) Australian football attract large crowds. The Sydney-Hobart Yacht Race commences December 26; the yachting armada streaming out the majestic Heads of Sydney Harbor is a magnificent sight. Surfing carnivals are staged by Surf Life Saving Associations on summer weekends in many parts of Australia. Melbourne is famous for fine race courses and golf courses, for its Royal Botanical Garden, and for its Boston-like charm. Sites of interest include the National Museum (natural history) and the Old Melbourne Gaol and Penal Museum—a prison built in 1841, with relics from colorful chapters of Australian history. In Sydney, favorite attractions are the breathtaking harbor; the Sydney Opera House, with its striking architecture; the Rocks area, often referred to as "the cradle of Sydney"; and the Taronga Park Zoo. The Great Barrier Reef, off the coast of Queensland, is renowned for skindiving and big game fishing.

Time zones: Australia has three time zones. Because the seasons in Australia are opposite those in the Northern Hemisphere, those states in Australia that observe daylight saving time return to standard time in March, about when the US commences daylight saving. Consequently, when the US east coast is on daylight saving time, the Australian east coast is 14 hours ahead, i.e., 6 pm eastern daylight time is 8 am the next day on the Australian east coast. Similarly, when the US east coast goes off daylight saving time in October, and most localities on the Australian east coast commence it, the difference between the two becomes 16 hours—6 pm eastern standard time is 10 am the next day on the Australian east coast. Queensland and western Australia remain on standard time throughout the year.

National holidays: New Year's Day, Australia Day (Jan. 26 or the first Monday after that date), Good Friday, Easter Monday, ANZAC Day (Apr. 25), Queen's Birthday (second Monday in June), Christmas Day, Boxing Day (Dec. 26).

POLITICAL CONDITIONS

The three main political groups in Australia are the Liberal Party (LP), nominally representing urban business-related groups; the National Party (NP), nominally representing rural interests; and the Australian Labor Party (ALP), nominally representing the trade unions, working classes, and liberal and leftwing groups. Although embracing some extreme leftists, the ALP overall is moderately socialist in its policies and approaches to economic and social issues. All political groups are tied by tradition to domestic welfare policies, originating at the turn of the century, which have kept Australia in the forefront of societies offering extensive social welfare programs. There is strong bipartisan sentiment on a number of issues, including Australia's commitment to the ANZUS alliance.

The ALP came to power on March 5, 1983, ending more than 7 years of rule by the Liberal/National coalition led by Malcolm Fraser. Bob Hawke, leader of the ALP and former head of the Australian Council of Trade Unions, became prime minister. The ALP, as of mid-1988, held 85 seats in the House of Representatives against 45 for the Liberal Party and 18 for the National Party. The ALP also controlled three state governments: Vic-

toria, South Australia, and Western Australia. The Liberal Party controlled New South Wales and Tasmania, while the National Party governed in Queensland. As in the United States, state and federal elections are separate, and control of state parliaments does not necessarily translate into federal parliamentary seats.

In the Senate, the ALP held 32 of the 76 seats, the Liberal Party 27, the National Party 7, the Australian Democrats—a small party originally linked to the Liberal Party—7, and there were three independents. Thus, the ALP lacked a majority in the Senate. This could be important because budgetary legislation, while originating in the House, must be approved by the Senate. Repeated refusal by the Liberal/National opposition in the Senate to approve the budget in 1975 led to dissolution of the then-Labor government by the Governor-General. Although such a controversial event is not again anticipated, the possibility for a deadlocked Senate exists.

ECONOMY

Throughout its modern history, the Australian economy has consisted of a diversified manufacturing/service sector dedicated to domestic requirements coupled with export-oriented agricultural and mining sectors. In 1987, more than 72% of all Australian exports were primary agricultural or mineral products. Thus, the Australian economy and balance of payments can be significantly influenced by world movements in these markets.

Australia has immense mineral and energy resources. It is one of the world's leading producers and exporters of aluminum, alumina, bauxite, cobalt, copper, industrial diamonds, gold, iron ore, lead, nickel, silver, and uranium. In addition, abundant supplies of coal, natural gas, liquid petroleum gas, and uranium make Australia a net exporter of energy products.

The manufacturing sector is limited by Australia's small domestic market and relatively high labor costs arising from a strong union movement. However, Australia has developed a broad-based manufacturing sector largely due to an extensive and effective range of tariffs and other protective measures. Trade barriers long have insulated domestic industry from foreign competition.

The traditional ways of doing business in Australia are undergoing radical change. Prime Minister Hawke's Labor government has undertaken a program to liberalize the economy and introduce greater industrial competitiveness and openness to the international market. By floating the Australian dollar and allowing it to fall dramatically from 1984 to 1987, the government rendered the manufacturing sector more competitive with imports and more capable of exporting overseas. Corporate taxes were significantly reduced, and the unions agreed to falling real wage rates. With industry thus strengthened, protective barriers are being dismantled. In 1988, the government embarked on a phased program to reduce tariffs significantly by 1995, although tariffs on automobiles and textiles would still remain above 15%. The financial sector also has been liberalized and exposed to international competition.

With the government's macroeconomic policy now largely in place, management and labor are busy adapting to the new business conditions. The focus of the government has shifted somewhat to microeconomic reform. For the first time, a system of national wage awards linking wage gains to productivity increases has been introduced.

The government maintained a tight rein on the economy in 1988, and prospects for Australia's economic future are generally bright. Gross domestic product (GDP) growth is among the highest in the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD). Real annualized GDP grew at the rate of 3.4% in FY 1988. The inflation rate in FY 1988 was 7.3%, and the average unemployment rate was 7.8%.

For FY 1988, the government produced the first budget surplus in 35 years. However, gross external debt, at $87 billion, is high for a country of 16.5 million people. Inflation and average weekly earnings growth rates remain above the OECD average, and the current account deficit, although diminishing, remains imposing.

Foreign investment has been vital to the development of Australian ranching, transport, and manufacturing. The Australian Government welcomes foreign investment that is consistent with the needs of the Australian community, expands private investment, develops export-oriented industries, and creates employment opportunities. The government generally seeks to facilitate foreign investment within certain guidelines. Some restrictions on foreign ownership are in force in banking, the media, civil aviation, mining, and real estate. In 1987, cumulative U.S. investment in Australia amounted to $11 billion.

FOREIGN RELATIONS AND DEFENSE

Australia has been active in international affairs since World War II. Its first major independent foreign policy action was to conclude an agreement in 1944 with New Zealand dealing with the security, welfare, and advancement of the people of the independent territories of the Pacific (the ANZAC pact). After the war, Australia played a role in the Far Eastern Commission in Japan and supported Indonesian independence during that country's revolt against the Dutch (1945–49). Australia was one of the founders of the South Pacific Commission (1947), and in 1950 it proposed the Colombo Plan to assist developing countries in Asia. In addition to contributing to UN forces in Korea (it was the first country to announce it would do so after the United States), Australia sent troops to assist in suppressing the communist revolt in Malaya in 1948–60, and later to combat the Indonesian-supported invasion of Sarawak in 1963–65. Australia also sent troops to assist South Vietnamese and U.S. forces in Vietnam. Australia was a member of the South East Asian Treaty Organization (SEATO) and later of the Australia-New Zealand-U.K. agreement and the Five Power Defense Arrangement, successive arrangements with Britain and New Zealand to assist in the defense of Singapore and Malaysia.

A participant in the drafting of the UN Charter, Australia has given firm support to the United Nations and its specialized agencies. It was a member of the Security Council for 1986–87, a member of the Economic and Social Council for 1986–89, and a member of the UN Development Program Governing Council for 1984–86. Australia takes a prominent part in many other UN activities, including peacekeeping, disarmament, human rights, and narcotics control. Australia also is active in meetings of the Commonwealth Regional Heads of Government and the South Pacific Forum.

Australia has devoted particular attention to relations between developed and developing nations, with emphasis on the countries of the Association of South East Asian Nations—Indonesia, Singapore, Malaysia, Thailand, the

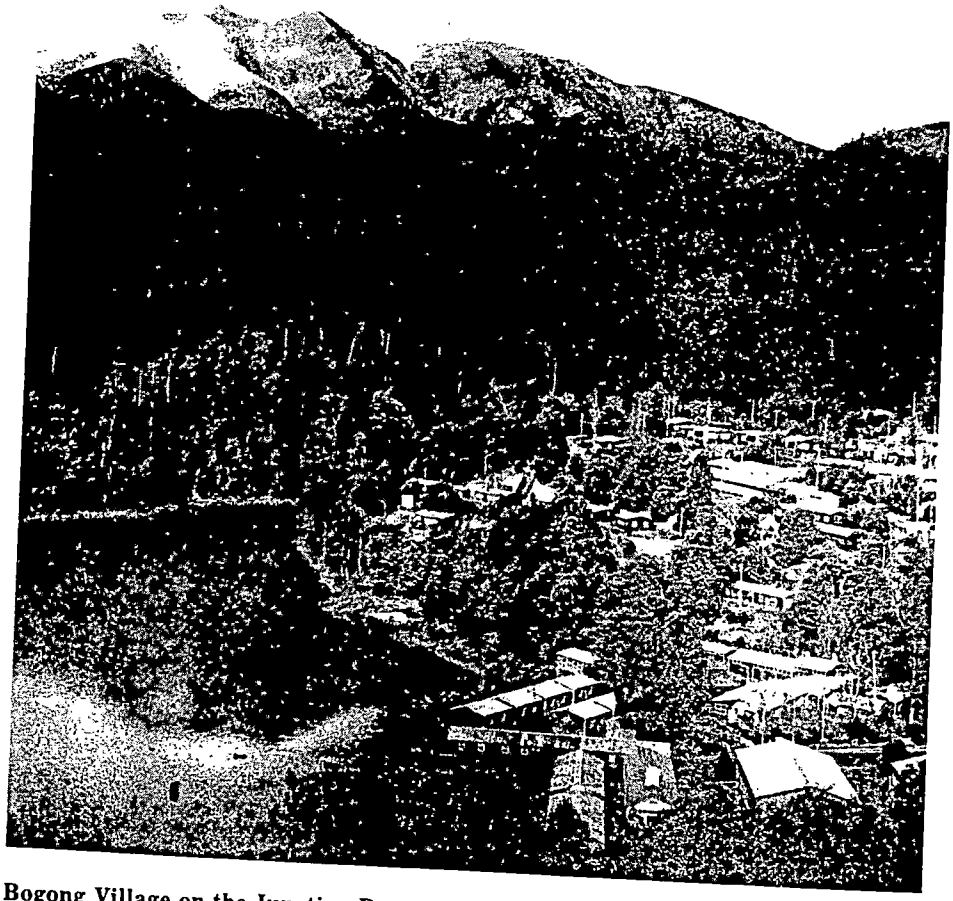
Philippines, and Brunei—and the island states of the South Pacific. Australia has a large bilateral aid program (about U.S. $875 million for 1988–89, mostly in the form of grants) under which some 80 countries receive assistance. Papua New Guinea, Australia's former colony, is the largest recipient of Australian assistance.

ANZUS

The ANZUS security treaty was signed by representatives of Australia, New Zealand, and the United States at San Francisco on September 1, 1951, and entered into force on April 29, 1952. The treaty binds the signatories to recognize that an armed attack in the Pacific area on any of them would endanger the peace and safety of the others. It commits them to consult in the event of threat and, in the event of attack, to meet the common danger in accordance with their respective constitutional processes. Furthermore, an attack on the territories or forces of any of the parties in the Pacific area is deemed to be an armed attack as described in the treaty. Finally, it pledges Australia, New Zealand, and the United States to maintain and develop individual and collective capabilities to resist attack.

In early 1985, the nature of the ANZUS alliance changed after the Government of New Zealand refused access to its ports by nuclear-capable and nuclear-powered ships of the U.S. Navy. The United States suspended most forms of defense cooperation with New Zealand, and a series of annual bilateral meetings between the U.S. Secretary of State and the Australian Foreign Minister replaced annual meetings of the ANZUS Council of Foreign Ministers. The first bilateral meeting, in 1985, was held in Canberra. At the second, in San Francisco in 1986, the United States announced that it was suspending treaty security obligations to New Zealand pending the restoration of port access. Subsequent U.S.-Australia bilateral meetings took place in Sydney (1987) and Washington (1988).

The Australia-U.S. alliance under the ANZUS treaty remains in full force. Defense ministers of one or both nations often have joined the annual ministerial meetings, which are supplemented by consultations between the U.S. Commander in Chief Pacific and the Australian Chief of Defence Force. There also are regular civilian and military consultations between the two governments at lower levels on topics of mutual interest.



Bogong Village on the Junction Dam of the Kiewa hydroelectric scheme in the Australian Alps. Photo by W. Pederson, Australian News & Information Bureau.

Unlike NATO, ANZUS has no integrated defense structure or dedicated forces. However, in fulfillment of ANZUS obligations, Australia and the United States conduct a variety of joint activities. These include military exercises ranging from naval and landing exercises at the task-group level to battalion-level special forces training, assigning officers to each other's armed services, and standardizing where possible equipment and operational doctrine. The two countries also operate five joint defense facilities in Australia.

The Australian Defence Force numbers about 71,000 men and women on active duty: 32,000 in the army, 16,000 in the navy, and 23,000 in the air force. Supplementing the regular forces are some 27,000 members of the army, navy, and air force reserves. The Royal Australian Navy's front-line fleet comprises three guided-missile destroyers, four guided-missile frigates, six destroyer escorts, and six Oberon-class submarines. The F/A–18 fighter, built in Australia under license from the U.S. manufacturer, is coming into service as the principal combat aircraft of the Royal Australian Air Force.

U.S.-AUSTRALIAN RELATIONS

The World War II experience, similarities in culture and historical background, and shared democratic values have made U.S. relations with Australia exceptionally close and friendly. Ties linking the two nations cover the entire spectrum of international relations, from commercial and cultural contacts to political and defense cooperation. Traditional friendship is reinforced by a wide range of common interests and similar views on most major international questions. For example, both countries called for the Soviet Union to withdraw its forces from Afghanistan; both also attach high priority to controlling and eventually eliminating chemical weapons. The

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For information on foreign economic trends, commercial development, production, trade regulations, and tariff rates, contact the International Trade Administration, US Department of Commerce, Washington, DC 20230; this information also is available from Commerce Department district offices.

Australian Government and opposition share the view that Australia's security depends on firm ties with the United States, and the ANZUS Treaty enjoys bipartisan support.

Frictions sometimes arise in trade relations. In recent years, the Australians have protested what they consider U.S. protectionist barriers against their exports of wool, meat, dairy products, lead, zinc, and uranium. At various times, Australia has expressed concern about the spill-over effect on world trade of U.S. inflation, government deficits, and agricultural policies.

Multilaterally, Australia and the United States work together very closely in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade for the elimination of subsidies and import barriers from world agricultural markets.

A number of U.S. institutions conduct scientific activities in Australia because of its geographical position, large land mass, advanced technology, and, above all, the ready cooperation of its government and scientists. A significant amount of U.S.-Australian scientific activity occurs within the framework of the 1968 scientific and technical cooperation agreement between the two countries. Under a separate agreement concluded in the same year, and since renewed, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration maintains in Australia its largest and most important program outside the United States, including a number of tracking facilities vital to the U.S. space program.

Principal U.S. Officials

Ambassador—Laurence William Lane, Jr.
Deputy Chief of Mission—Richard W. Teare
Economic Counselor—Tain P. Tompkins
Political Counselor—John E. Kelley
Public Affairs—Lewis R. Luchs
Defense and Air Attache and Representative of the Commander in Chief Pacific—Col. Dean Stickell, USAF
Agricultural Counselor—James V. Parker
Senior Commercial Officer—Robert A. Taft (resident in Sydney)

The U.S. Embassy in Australia is located at Moonah Place, Yarralumla, Canberra, Australian Capital Territory 2600 (tel. 62–70–5000). Consulates General are in Sydney (2–261–9200), Melbourne (3–697–7900), and Perth (9–221–1177). There is a Consulate in Brisbane (7–839–8955). ■

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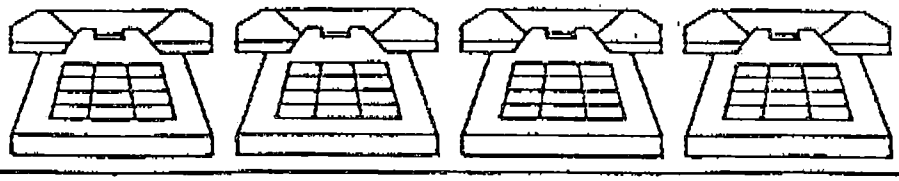

December 14, 1991

Michele,

Further information regarding Australia's participation in the Vietnam War:

Three years before Australia and New Zealand combat troops were committed to Vietnam in 1965, there was a small Australian military presence comprised of volunteer regular ground forces but no draftees. In 1964, the Australian government reintroduced conscription by using a lottery system that made nonvolunteers eligible to serve overseas. Once conscripts started to go to Vietnam in 1966, public debate over Australia's involvement in the war grew increasingly contentious.

At its height of commitment, the Australian military prsence in Southeast Asia reached 8,000. The costs in casualties were high (there were 500 killed) and financial expenditure was great (4 percent of Australia's GDP at the peak of Australia's involvement; outlays now are around half that).

Brian Woo
EAP/ANZ

AUSTRALIA'S NEW PARLIAMENT HOUSE

BACKGROUNDER:

THE CHAMBERS

The layout of the two Chambers in the new Parliament House is based on those in the present building, as required by the building brief. Their design endeavours to create a sense of intimacy within the 'horseshoe-shaped' layout.

Each Chamber is a column-free space of three levels, with lobbies and adjacent outdoor courtyards for Senators and Members at ground level; public, VIP and media galleries on the first floor; and soundproof galleries and translation booths on the second floor.

Each Chamber is characterised by a large central roof skylight whose unique form provides instant visual identification.

The character of the Chambers is created by the careful use of natural finishes of high quality and craftsmanship. Acoustical tests of models at 1:10 scale led to the use of fabric wall panelling to create enclosures which are not cold, hard and 'institutional' but rather, soft, luminous, and welcoming, linking the public gallery spaces on the first floor to the working space of the ground floor.

At the earliest stages of the design development period, the architects began work on re-defining the traditional Westminster colours used in the House (green) and Senate (red). Sydney artist Peter Travis was engaged to help find appropriate colours.

Canberra designer/weaver Paul Harvey collaborated with Mr Travis and the architectural teams in the formulation of the weave structures for the fabric panels. His hand-woven samples were used by industry in the development of manufacturing processes for the wall panel fabrics for the Chambers.

Members' and Senators' seats and desks have been specially designed and incorporate features such as a sliding writing top and carefully designed seats, to provide a satisfactory working environment. The desks are prepared with conduits and blank panels to allow the future installation of electronic voting facilities if required.

Gallery seating was designed by Melbourne designer Tony Wolfenden working in close collaboration with the architects and is constructed of formed plywood profiles upholstered with wear-resistant wool fabrics and trimmed with leather.

Suspended clusters of speakers provide sound reinforcement for those in the Chambers as well as those in the Galleries.

The lighting has been designed to present television quality illumination of each Member or Senator; each Chamber has prepared camera locations for complete coverage.

Further Information: Public Relations Office, Parliament House Construction Authority,
P.O. Box 100, Manuka, A.C.T. 2603. Tel 062 705200 Telex AA62842 Fax 062 73 1113

AUSTRALIA'S NEW PARLIAMENT HOUSE

BACKGROUNDER:

THE CHAMBERS

THE SENATE CHAMBER

The unique architectural character of the Senate Chamber is defined by the four corner pier-walls which support the galleries, by the oval configuration of the roof, and by the unique design of the multi-faceted skylight.

The central table, Hansard desk, President's desk and adjacent timber screen wall were designed by the architects and made from Tasmanian myrtle by furniture craftsmen Robert and Phillip Blacklow of Hobart.

The Vice-Regal chair, President's chair, and Distinguished Visitor's chair were designed by the architects but made in Commonwealth countries which will present them as gifts.

Integrated within a niche in the screen wall is a sculptured Australian Coat of Arms, designed and carved in myrtle by artist Peter Taylor of Tasmania. It incorporates slumped and blown glass elements produced by two other Australian glass craftspeople working with him.

The Senate Chamber seats 88 Senators with an ultimate capacity of 120 on the floor of the Chamber, which was designed to a brief allowing for a joint sitting of both Houses. The Senate Public Gallery seats 396. The Press Gallery accommodates 75 at desk locations.

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES CHAMBER

The House of Representatives Chamber design is characterised by four pairs of corner columns which support the roof structure with its quadratic central skylight and simple white painted timber-slatted ceiling.

The interior is similar in layout to that of the Senate, but its larger seating capacity and function result in an architectural space of considerably different character.

The Speaker's chair is being constructed by Canberra craftsman David Upfill-Brown to a design by the Architects. The central table and Hansard table for the House are being made in Australian grey box timber to the architects' design under a commission to South Australian furniture craftsman Mr Bernie Koker of Port Lincoln.

The Australian Coat of Arms is located in a recess in the proscenium beam above the Speaker's chair. This Coat of Arms, designed by Sydney artist Gordon Andrews and detailed and fabricated by craftspeople Rob and Rhyl Hinwood of Queensland, has been produced as a series of large-scale cream-coloured glazed ceramic blocks forming a bas-relief surface within the stucco beam.

Seating capacity is for 170 Members with the possibility of ultimately accommodating 240. The Chamber has been designed to a brief which allows for a joint sitting of both Houses. Gallery seating is for 536. The Press Gallery accommodates 102 at desk locations.

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AUSTRALIA'S NEW PARLIAMENT HOUSE

BACKGROUNDER:

BUILDING STONES OF THE NEW PARLIAMENT HOUSE

An important aspect of the natural presence of the new Parliament House is the effective use of natural stone throughout the building. The range used extends from hard dense stone, such as granite, to marble and quartzites of diversified character.

In each location, the stone materials, 90 per cent of which are Australian, were selected for their:

- mutual compatability in colour and texture and relationship with other materials;
- relative durability, and
- availability and, if possible, indigenous nature.

The most common wall cladding material for the building is precast concrete which provides frame for openings, lintels and extended wall surfaces. The large expanses of concrete are contrasted by the vivid colours and textures of the natural stone features throughout the building.

The Curved Walls. The basic structural form of the complex is defined by two 460 metre curved walls extending along a north-south axis. It is on these walls that the largest amount of natural stone has been used, as a substantial backdrop for the relatively light-toned precast concrete surfaces of the Senate and House of Representatives buildings. The two curved walls, which range from one metre in width at the extremities to just over three metres in the centre of the complex, are covered with over 23,000m² of **Carmina Granite** from Eugowra in NSW, selected for its durability.

The 27 metre high walls are built of a sequence of reinforced concrete piers and clad with the granite slabs of an average size of 1m x 1.5m x 50mm. The 1m width is a function of the largest available saw radius, the 1.5m height is a reasonable safe handling size and the 50mm thickness is an adequate and acceptable minimum and represents a minimal quarrying requirement. The slabs are held in place by stainless steel fixings.

The Forecourt. The Forecourt is the main ceremonial and public entrance to the Parliament complex. With the adjacent parade ground, it is a vast and welcoming space, greater in area than the Melbourne Cricket Ground. Stone paving on the Forecourt consists of red **Calca** granite divided by bands of black **Austral** granite radiating from the Ceremonial Pool. The Ceremonial Pool and stone adjacent are **Grandee** granite.

The most striking features of natural stone in the Forecourt area are the Aboriginal Mosaic on the Ceremonial Pool Island and the imposing white-marble columns of the Great Verandah.

'A meeting place' is the theme of the Forecourt mosaic designed by Papunya artist Michael Tjakamarra Nelson. The mosaic, 14m², is made up of almost 100,000 granite 'setts' (small pieces of granite rough-hewn into approximately circular form, some two to five centimetres in diameter and two centimetres thick). Each sett was carefully chosen to accurately reflect the artist's palette of colours. The setts are mainly Australian granite, with some from Europe, Brazil and India used to match colours not locally available.

The 22 concrete columns that form the Great Verandah have been clad in **Paradise White** marble forming a large white colonnade to frame the main entrance. Extensive use is made of **Atlantic Rossa** and **Paradise White** marbles and **Calca** granite in the vestibule area beneath the Verandah and forming the balustrade for the first-floor Terrace. Stairs either end of the Verandah are clad in **Black Imperial** granite and **Paradise White** marble.

Cont...

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Cont...

Senate and House Wings. Ornamental use of natural stone is made in various parts of the Senate and House of Representatives wings. Entry facades to both areas are enriched by a variety of stones attached to the concrete panels. On the House side (eastern elevation), **Verde M.** and **Carmina** granite, **Paradise White** marble and **Yarramundi** granite (from Yass) are used in the front face of the portico columns outside the House entry. On the Senate side (west elevation), a large curved feature of **Paradise White** marble and **Calca, Imperial Red, Black Imperial** and **Carmina** granite frames the Senate entry.

For both the Senate and House buildings, feature panels of red **Calca** granite are set high in the precast concrete walls along the eastern and western elevations, while extensive use is made of black **Austral** granite for paving and for 'mowing' strips along the base of most walls.

Other External Areas. In the 'niches' at the central areas of the two curved walls, green **Verde Issorie** marble cladding is used to contrast the grey of the **Carmina** granite walls.

Feature stone panels in the concrete walls surrounding the House of Representatives courtyards are composed of **Paradise White, Verde Issorie, Filletto Rosso,** and **Rosso Levanto** marbles; panels of **Atlantide Rosa, Paradise White, Byzantine Red** and **Verde Jade** marbles feature in the Senate courtyards. The courtyards for the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives feature panels of **Calca** and **Imperial Red** granites and are paved in **Lyndon Brown Sandstone** from Tasmania.

The Executive Courtyard, at the southern end of the complex, is paved with **Carmina** granite and features a large waterfall made from **Carmina** and **Imperial Red** granite. Special stone inset panels of **Paradise White** and **Verde Issorie** marble add colour to the east and west walls; features of **Paradise White** marble and **Imperial Red** and **Carmina** granite decorate the north and south walls. The Executive Entry walls and columns are clad with **Repen Classico** marble.

Fountains in the outer courtyards of the new Parliament House are clad in black **Grandee** granite, the top faces and outer sides are highly polished and the inner surfaces have a sawn finish. Waterways leading from the fountains are also constructed from **Grandee, Calca** and **Carmina** granites.

The Foyer. In the high-ceilinged Foyer area, 48 concrete columns clad in granite and marble stand on a striking, geometrically patterned floor. The inner-most columns are clad in grey-green **Cippolino** marble for two-thirds of their height, with trimmings of **Atlantide Rosa** marble. Highly polished **Black Imperial** granite from Black Hills (SA) is applied to the outermost columns that surround the Foyer on Ground Floor and first floor levels.

The dramatically patterned marble floor of the Foyer is composed of **Paradise White, Granitello Nero** and **Atlantide Rosa** marbles, and this combination, with the addition of **Byzantine Red** marble, is continued on the two stairways leading from the Foyer to the first floor.

The Members Hall. The reflective pool in the Members Hall in the heart of the new Parliament House is made from a single piece of **Black Imperial** granite quarried at Black Hill in South Australia. The stone, 4m² and 250mm thick, was cut from a block weighing some 30 tonnes using a specially developed sawing process. To ensure an even flow of water over its entire surface, computer-measured cuts were used to produce the exact dishing required. Rough edges were then hand-smoothed and the stone honed to a lustrous finish.

The pool is in the centre of the Hall space, directly beneath the skylight and the flagmast, and is surrounded by a flooring of **Roman Classical Travertine** bordered by **Filletto Rosso** marble.

Other Internal Areas. Christmas Bush granite is used as window sills in the cafeteria areas on the first floor, and **Harcourt** granite can be found in the Members and Guests lounges as bench taps and window sills. A deep-red-coloured **Rosso Magnoboohl** marble is used as coordinated finishes (shelves, trimmings for alcove areas, etc) in the Executive Area. **Black Imperial** granite is used as flooring against the sloping glass walls either side of the Terrace area, and the green **Verde Issorie** marble is used to clad walls at either end of the elevated glass walkways ('links') that join the upper levels of the Senate House buildings with the Central Zone.

AUSTRALIA'S NEW PARLIAMENT HOUSE

BACKGROUNDER: TIMBER

Australian timbers are featured throughout the new Parliament House project. The range of uses made of a variety of natural timber species will open up new functions within Australian industry.

While some species were previously restricted to joinery work and commercial furniture, extensive research undertaken by the architects and their consultants proved the viability of new uses.

The versatility and beauty of Australian timbers led to decisions to used them in floors including parquetry, for panelling and marquetry, ceilings, joinery, railings, as well as furniture and fittings.

Principal timber combinations in panelling in major public spaces along the central axis of the building are:

FOYER:	jarrah, coachwood
GREAT HALL:	jarrah, brush box, white birch
MEMBERS' HALL:	turpentine, grey box, white birch
MAIN COMMITTEE ROOM:	turpentine, coachwood

The panelling has been designed in modular units, and provides through its developed character and articulation a rhythmic cadence and human-scale to the major spaces. Each panel is usually composed of two or three timber species. This allows the development of subtle relationships between rooms but permits an independent refinement of each panelling sequence in relation to the overall colour sequences of the building. Timber panelling also incorporates doors, return-air grilles, railings, and othe necessities in order to unify the rooms both functionally and aesthetically.

The timber panelling has been designed to incorporate the best aspects of contemporary joinery construction. It is fully shop-fabricated and finished for consistent quality control to Australian standards. Solid edges, rails, and skirtings provide for abuse-resistant construction, while large surfaces of veneers over dimensionally-stable manufactured boards provide economic restraint.

There are timber floors in a number of principal spaces. Wide boards of Brush Box are used at the Curved Wall circulation areas leading to parquetry in geometric patterns that follow the column structure at the Members' Hall. Jarrah parquetry with inlaid stripes of Ebony and Blackbutt is used in the Great Hall.

Timber edge strips to carpeting provide a measure of protection to wall surfaces in typical corridors and in large "public" areas such as committee rooms, dining spaces, etc.

The ceilings of the Members' Hall are made of light coloured Silver Ash.

Elsewhere timber joinery is painted with either oil based or acrylic based paint systems.

Further Information: Public Relations Office, Parliament House Construction Authority, P.O. Box 100, Manuka, A.C.T. 2603. Tel 062 705200 Telex AA62842 Fax 062 73 1113

AUSTRALIA'S NEW PARLIAMENT HOUSE

BACKGROUNDER:

STUCCO LUSTRO
AN ANCIENT PLASTERING TECHNIQUE REVIVED.

An ancient Roman method of plastering, stucco lustro, has been revived and modified to achieve striking finishes on walls in the House of Representatives Chamber and the Members Hall of the new Parliament House.

Literally translated as "shining plaster" the finest examples of the technique can be traced to the days of Raphael and other Italian masters.

The obscure origins of the materials and mixes used presented the architects with a challenge when they elected to use it for the finishes of important areas of the building.

In late 1983 Mitchell/Giurgola & Thorp Architects embarked on a course of research which lead to the collaborative program that achieved such eyecatching results, most visibly in the Members Hall.

Among the people they consulted in an effort to develop the mixture and techniques required were sculptor, Stewart Ross; the Head of the Fibrous Rendering Department of Collingwood TAFE in Victoria, Mr Peter McGuire; the Melbourne based plastering company Trowelcraft and the companies which carried out the work on site, Rendell Industries and Capital Dry Lining Pty. Ltd.

Refining the use of materials, proportioning mixtures and agreeing supporting techniques were the subject of a variety of experiments that eventually led to a satisfactory solution.

Mr John Crandley of Capital Dry Lining, who learned his trade in the United Kingdom with a company of Italian origin, was responsible for the application of the stucco on the site.

A backing coating was developed using cement, sand and slaked or run lime, also known as lime putty, mixed in specific proportions.

The finishing coat was one part marble dust to one part of lime putty applied in three applications in a continuous operation, before scouring with a wooden float and smoothing with a steel trowel to a near gloss finish. The final finish is refined through a rub down with "french chalk."

The white marble used came from South Australia and was ground to the consistency of flour for mixing with the slaked lime slurry.

The material continually hardens as it carbonizes and it forms a tough, durable surface with a high quality finish.

The aesthetically pleasing result is seen to its best advantage on the walls of the columns of the Members Hall, where the gleaming white brilliance of the stucco is illuminated by the flood of natural light from the monumental skylight beneath the flagpole at the centre of the building.

On close inspection the minute granules of marble, which give it the lustrous appearance, can be seen.

The architects refrained from other final steps which produce near mirror-like reflection so that the qualities of the constituent stone material would be prominent.

Further Information: Public Relations Office, Parliament House Construction Authority,
P.O. Box 100, Manuka, A.C.T. 2603. Tel 062 705200 Telex AA62842 Fax 062 73 1113

AUSTRALIA'S NEW PARLIAMENT HOUSE

BACKGROUNDER:

THE ART PROGRAM

The Art program is an integral part of the character and function of Australia's new Parliament House.

Comprising some 3000 purchased works, including paintings, sculptures, prints, drawings, photographs, and ceramics, as well as some 70 pieces commissioned especially for the building, the Program completes the building's expression of the nation's history, character and aspirations.

Major commissioned works include individual Coats of Arms for the two Chambers and the public and ministerial entrances, a 20 m x 9 m tapestry designed by Arther Boyd for the Great Hall and a 196 square metre granite mosaic in the Forecourt designed by Papunya artist Michael Nelson Tjakamarra.

Australia's vast expanses, exploration and settlement are the dominant themes in the building's public spaces from north to south. Beginning with Aboriginal mythology, as represented by the mosaic, there is a natural progression to early European settlement in works ranging from engravings of maritime explorers to contemporary works about the early pioneers. This is followed by depictions of our society in development, culminating in images of contemporary Australia and references to our aspirations for the future as a representative democracy.

Along the East/West axis many of the works of art on display will refer to Parliamentary and Constitutional history.

Each of the works acquired or commissioned was chosen to add to the character and meaning of individual spaces within the building and to interweave with and extend the broad narrative themes along the processional and Parliamentary axes.

Planning for the Art Program began very early in the project, some six years before the scheduled opening of the new Parliament House in May 1988.

The integrated approach taken was a radical departure from the convention of calling in artists at the eleventh hour to "decorate" Australia's public buildings.

The complex process involved close collaboration between the Parliament House Construction Authority's Art Advisory Committee and Curatorial section, the Parliament, and Mitchell/Giurgola & Thorp Architect's Art and Craft Co-ordination Group.

It permitted artists, craftspeople and the architects to collaborate on ideas for the interweaving of art and architecture to ensure that the works integrated with the spaces for which they were created.

The effect was that, as the building progressed, the conception of certain commissions and the acquisition of works for particular spaces often influenced design resolution and finishings.

Principal design architect Romaldo Giurgola described this collaborative process as "a slow and deliberate fusion of the spaces, materials and surfaces into an environment in which all elements read together in a rich and mutally descriptive way." He said the architects had wanted "to work with the artists and craftspersons so that their vision and our conceptions can act as catalysts for each other, producing spaces, surfaces and works of art which are mutually responsive to, rather than silently exclusive of, each other."

Further Information: Public Relations Office, Parliament House Construction Authority, P.O. Box 100, Manuka, A.C.T. 2603. Tel 062 705200 Telex AA62842 Fax 062 73 1113

AUSTRALIA'S NEW PARLIAMENT HOUSE

BACKGROUNDER:

FORECOURT ABORIGINAL MOSAIC

A mosaic designed by Walpiri artist Michael Tjakamarra Nelson and portrayed by almost 100,000 individual pieces of natural granite, is a major feature of the Forecourt of the new Parliament House. The mosaic is constructed on an island within the Ceremonial Pool announcing the theme of Australia's land and people which is expressed in art and architecture throughout the building.

Walpiri people, from the Western Desert region of Central Australia, have for almost 50,000 years painted elaborate and complex paintings on the desert sands for important ceremonies. In the early 1970s Papunya artists began to recreate these works in acrylic paint on canvas, thus preserving and extending their artistic heritage.

The theme of Tjakamarra's painting is a gathering of large groups of various tribes of the kangaroo, wallaby and goanna ancestors, congregated to enact important ceremonial obligations. The mosaic exemplifies Aboriginal culture in its contemporary expression and harmonises with the building's role as a meeting place for parliamentarians and the people of Australia.

The Forecourt mosaic is fabricated of granite 'setts', small pieces of granite rough-hewn into approximately circular form, some two to five centimetres in diameter and two centimetres thick, carefully chosen to interpret accurately the artist's palette of colours. The setts are mainly Australian granite, supplemented by some from Europe, Brazil and India used to match colours not available in Australia.

Tjakamarra's painting was painstakingly transferred as a mosaic onto special backing paper. Each granite sett was carefully shaped on a hand-operated gullotine and pasted onto the sheets of backing paper. The grouped setts were then cemented in place in the Forecourt and the paper removed to reveal the granite mosaic.

The surface of the mosaic has a roughened thermal finish and the stones are set into a black mortar background. The work is surrounded by a half-metre-wide black Austral granite edge detail.

The Forecourt mosaic is a work of enduring national importance and is certain to be a central point of interest for the occupiers of the new Parliament House as well as visitors from Australia and abroad.

Further Information: Public Relations Office, Parliament House Construction Authority,
P.O. Box 100, Manuka, A.C.T. 2603. Tel 062 705200 Telex AA62842 Fax 062 73 1113

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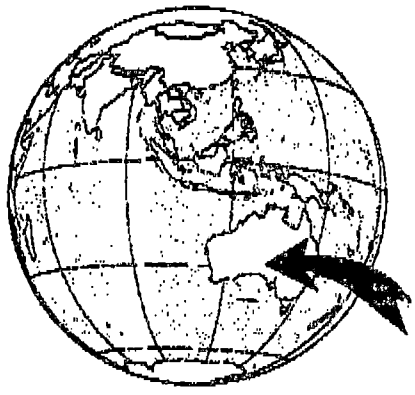
Australia

United States Department of State
Bureau of Public Affairs

July 1991



Official Name: Commonwealth of Australia

PROFILE

Geography

Area: 7.7 million sq. km. (3 million sq. mi.); about the size of the 48 continental United States. **Cities:** (1991 est.) *Capital*—Canberra (pop. 285,000). *Other cities*—Sydney (3.6 million), Melbourne (3 million), Brisbane (1.2 million), Perth (1.2 million). **Terrain:** Varied, but generally low-lying. **Climate:** Relatively dry, ranging from temperate in the south to tropical in the north.

People

Nationality: *Noun and adjective*—Australian(s). **Population** (1991 est.): 17 million. **Annual growth rate:** 1.6%. **Ethnic groups:** European 94%, Asian 5%, aboriginal 1%. **Religions:** Anglican 24%, Roman Catholic 26%. **Languages:** English. **Education:** *Years compulsory*—to age 15 in all states except Tasmania, where it is 16. *Literacy*—89%. **Health:** *Infant mortality rate*—9/1,000. *Life expectancy*—males 73 yrs. females 79 yrs. **Work force** (end-1989, 8 million): *Agriculture*—5%. *Mining, manufacturing, and utilities*—19%. *Services*—72%. *Public administration and Defense*—4%.

Government

Type: Democratic, federal-state system recognizing British monarch as sovereign. **Constitution:** July 9, 1900. **Independence** (federation): January 1, 1901.

Branches: *Executive*—prime minister and cabinet responsible to Parliament. *Legislative*—bicameral Parliament (76-member Senate, 148-member House of Representatives). *Judicial*—independent judiciary.

Administrative subdivisions: Six states and two territories.

Political parties: Liberal, National, Australian Labor, Australian Democrats. **Suffrage:** Universal and compulsory over 18.

Central government budget (FY 1990-91): $93 billion.

Defense (FY 1990-91): 2.3% of GDP or 10% of government budget.

Flag: On a blue field, UK Union Jack in the top left corner, a large white star directly beneath symbolizing federation, and five smaller white stars on the right half representing the Southern Cross constellation.

Economy

GDP (1990): $311 billion. **Per capita income:** $18,054. **Inflation rate:** 6.5%.

Natural resources: Bauxite, coal, iron ore, copper, tin, silver, uranium, nickel, tungsten, mineral sands, lead, zinc, diamonds, natural gas, oil.

Agriculture (1988-89, 6% of GDP): *Products*—livestock, wheat, wool, sugar. *Arable land*—9%.

Industry (1988-89, 40% of GDP): *Types*—mining, manufacturing, and transportation.

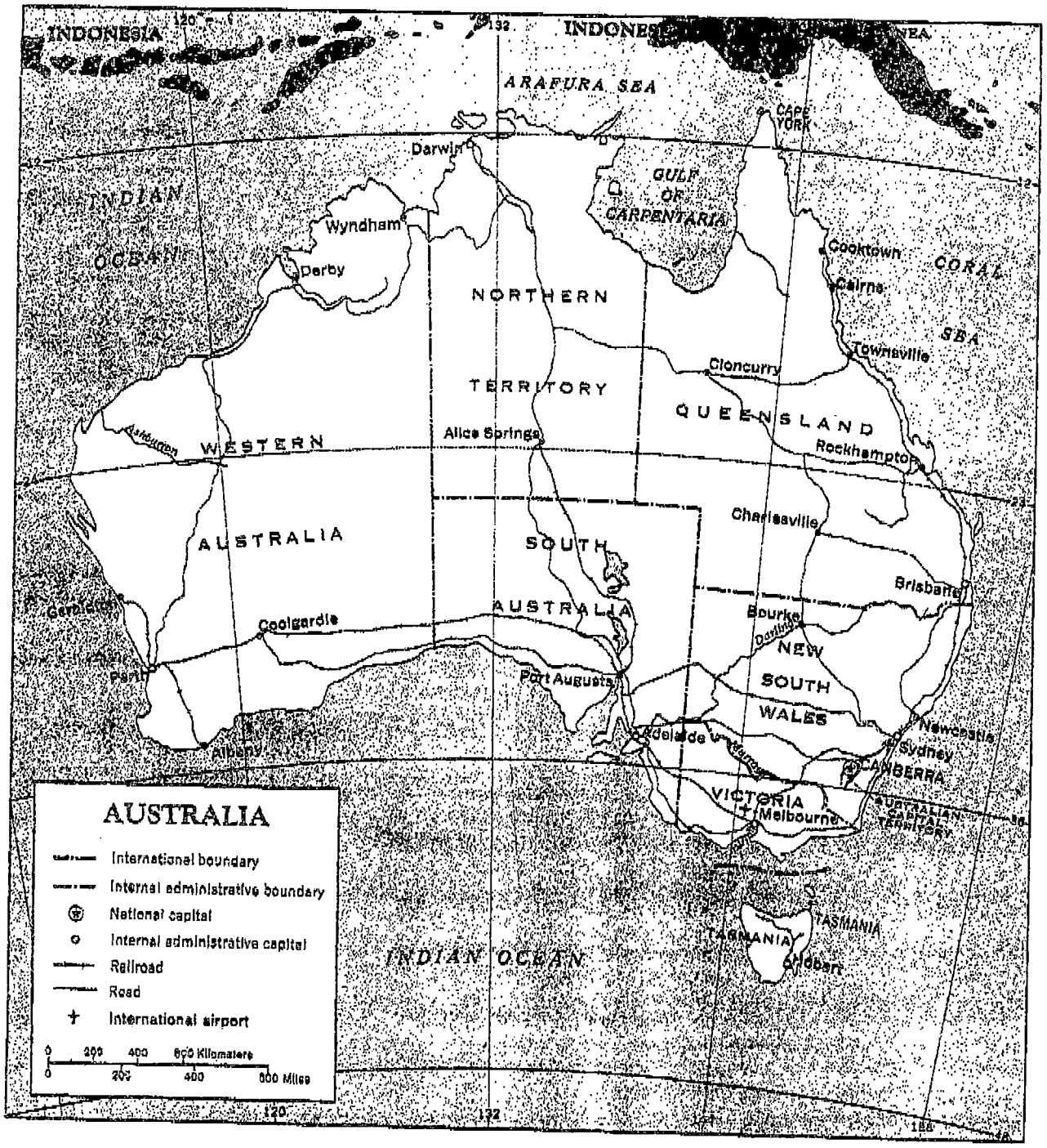
Trade (1990): *Exports*—$39 billion: coal, wool, wheat, meat, iron ore and concentrates, alumina, aluminum, petroleum oils, non-monetary gold. *Major markets*—Japan, US ($4 billion in CY 1990), UK, Korea, PRC, Hong Kong, Taiwan, Germany. *Imports*—$39 billion: transportation equipment, capital goods, industrial supplies, petroleum products. *Major suppliers*—US ($9 billion in CY 1990), Japan, Germany, UK, Taiwan, New Zealand, Italy, Korea.

Official exchange rate: The Australian dollar floats freely. The rate in February 1991 was US$0.78=Australian $1.

Fiscal year: July 1-June 30.

International Affiliations

UN and most of its specialized and related agencies, including the UN Education, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO), General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT); Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD); Asian-Pacific Economic Cooperation Group (APEC); Asian Development Bank (ADB); Economic and Social Council for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP); Australia-New Zealand-US pact (ANZUS); Commonwealth; Colombo Plan; International Energy Agency (IEA); the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Group.



PLE

alia's aboriginal inhabitants, a ng-gatherering people generally ed to as Australoids, arrived 40,000 years ago. Although their cal culture remained static—ding on wood, bone, and stone nd weapons—their spiritual and life was highly complex. Most several languages, and eracies sometimes linked widely scattered tribal groups. Aboriginal population density ranged from 1 person per square mile along the coasts to 1 person per 35 square miles in the arid interior. Food procurement was usually a matter for the nuclear family and was very demanding, since there was little large game and they had no agriculture.

Australia may have been sighted by Portuguese sailors in 1601, and Captain Cook claimed it for the United Kingdom in 1770. At that time, the native population may have numbered 300,000 in as many as 500 tribes speaking many different languages. The aboriginal population currently numbers about 280,000, representing about 1.4% of the population. Since the end of World War II, efforts have been made both by the government and by the public to be more responsive to aboriginal rights and needs.

Today, tribal aboriginals lead a settled but traditional life in remote areas of northern, central, and western Australia. In the southern states, where most aborigines are of mixed descent, movement to the cities is increasing.

Immigration has been essential to Australia's development since the beginning of European settlement in 1788. For generations most settlers came from the British Isles, and the people of Australia are still predominantly of British or Irish origin, with a culture and outlook similar to those of Americans. Since World War II, the population has more than doubled, the increase reflecting, in part, an influx of newcomers through an extensive, planned immigration program. From 1945 through 1990, nearly 5 million immigrants have settled in Australia, and about 80% have remained; one of every five Australians is foreign-born. Britain and Ireland have been the largest sources of post-war immigrants, followed by Italy, Greece, and Yugoslavia. Immigration from the Middle East, Asia, and Latin America has increased since the late 1960s.

The 1970s saw progressive reductions in the size of the annual immigration program due to economic and employment conditions; in 1969-70, 185,000 persons were permitted to settle, but by 1985-86 the number had dropped to 84,000. The numbers are now increasing, and, in the 1989-90 fiscal year, Australia accepted about 140,000 regular immigrants. In addition, during the last decade about 20,000 New Zealanders have settled in Australia each year.

Australia's refugee admissions of about 12,000 per year are in addition to the normal immigration program. Half are from Indochina and make up the largest single element in Australia's refugee program in recent years. Since 1975, the country has accepted more than 125,000 refugees from Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia; it now has, on a per capita basis, more Indochinese refugees as permanent residents than any other country.

Although Australia has scarcely more than two persons per square kilometer, it is one of the world's most urbanized countries. Fewer than 15% of the population live in rural areas.

Cultural Achievements

Much of Australia's culture is derived from European roots, but distinctive Australian features have evolved from the environment, aboriginal culture, and the influence of Australia's neighbors. The vigor and originality of the arts in Australia—films, opera, music, painting, theater, dance, and crafts—are achieving international recognition.

Australia has had a significant school of painting since the early days of European settlement, and Australians with international reputations include Sidney Nolan, Russell Drysdale, and Arthur Boyd. Writers who have achieved world recognition include Nobel Prize winner Patrick White, Thomas Keneally, Colleen McCullough, and Morris West. Australian movies have become well known in recent years.

HISTORY

Australia was uninhabited before stone culture peoples arrived, perhaps by boat across the waters separating the island from the Indonesia archipelago about 40,000 years ago. Portuguese, Spanish, Dutch, and English explorers observed the island before 1770, when Capt. James Cook explored the east coast and claimed it for Great Britain (three American colonists were crew members aboard Cook's ship, the *Endeavor*). On January 26, 1788 (now celebrated as Australia Day), the First Fleet under Captain Arthur Phillip landed at Sydney, and formal proclamation of the establishment of the Colony of New South Wales followed on February 7. Many, but by no means all, of the first settlers were convicts, condemned for offenses that today would be thought trivial. The mid-19th century saw the beginning of government policies to emancipate convicts and assist the immigration of free persons. The discovery of gold in 1851 led to increased population, wealth, and trade.

The six colonies that now constitute the states of the Australian Commonwealth were created in the following order: New South Wales, 1788; Tasmania, 1825; Western Australia, 1830; South Australia, 1836; Victoria, 1851; and Queensland, 1859.

Settlement had preceded these dates in most cases. Discussions between Australian and British representatives led to adoption by the British government of an act to constitute the Commonwealth of Australia in 1900.

The first federal Parliament was opened at Melbourne in May 1901 by the Duke of York (later King George V). In May 1927, the seat of government was transferred to Canberra, a planned city designed by an American, Walter Burley Griffin, and the first session of Parliament in that city was opened by another Duke of York (later King George VI). Australia passed the Statute of Westminster Adoption Act on October 9, 1942, which officially established Australia's complete autonomy in both internal and external affairs. Its passage formalized a situation that had existed for years. The Australia Act (1986) eliminated the last vestiges of British legal authority.

GOVERNMENT

The Commonwealth government was created with a constitution patterned partly on the US Constitution. The powers of the Commonwealth are specifically defined in the constitution, and the residual powers remain with the states.

Australia is an independent nation within the Commonwealth. Queen Elizabeth II is the sovereign and since 1973 has been officially styled "Queen of Australia." The Queen is represented throughout Australia by a governor general and in each state by a governor.

The federal Parliament is bicameral consisting of a Senate and a House of Representatives. Twelve senators from each state and two from each territory are elected for 6-year terms, with half elected every 3 years. The 148 members of the House of Representatives are allocated among the states and territories roughly in proportion to population. In ordinary legislation, the two chambers have coordinate powers, but all proposals for appropriating revenue or imposing taxes must be introduced in the House of Representatives. Under the prevailing Westminster parliamentary system, the leader of the political party

coalition of parties that wins a ajority of the seats in the House of epresentatives is named prime inister. The prime minister and the binet wield actual power and are sponsible to the Parliament, of which ey must be elected members. eneral elections are held at least once very 3 years; the last general election as in March 1990.

Each state is headed by a premier, ho is the leader of the party with a ajority in the lower house of the state gislature. Australia also has two self-verning territories, the Australian apital Territory (where Canberra is cated) and the Northern Territory, ith political systems similar to those the states.

At the apex of the court system is e High Court of Australia. It has neral appellate jurisdiction over all her federal and state courts and ssesses the power of constitutional view.

incipal Government Officials

overnor General—William G. Hayden ime Minister—Robert J. L. Hawke oreign Affairs and Trade Minister—Gareth Evans
mbassador to the United States—Michael Cook
mbassador to the United Nations—Peter Wilenski

Australia maintains an embassy the United States at 1601 assachusetts Avenue NW, ashington, DC 20036 (tel. 202-797-00), and consulates general in ew York (212-245-4000), Chicago 12-645-9440), San Francisco (415-362-60), Honolulu (808-524-5050), Los ngeles (213-469-4300), and Houston 13-629-9131).

OLITICAL CONDITIONS

ree political parties dominate the nter of the Australian political ectrum: the Liberal Party (LP), minally representing urban business-ated groups; the National Party P), nominally representing rural erests; and the Australian Labor rty (ALP), nominally representing trade unions and liberal and left-ng groups. Although embracing some extreme leftists, the ALP traditionally has been moderately socialist in its policies and approaches to social issues. The current ALP government, however, generally has pursued market-oriented, pro-competitive economic policies. All political groups are tied by tradition to turn-of-the-century domestic welfare policies, which have kept Australia in the forefront of societies offering extensive social welfare programs. There is strong bipartisan sentiment on many international issues, including Australia's commitment to its alliance with the United States.

The ALP came to power in a sweeping victory in March 1983, ending more than 7 years of rule by the Liberal/National coalition led by Malcolm Fraser. Bob Hawke, leader of the ALP and former head of the Australian Council of Trade Unions, became prime minister. The ALP, as of 1991, holds 78 seats in the House of Representatives against 55 for the Liberal Party, 14 for the National Party, and one independent. The ALP also controls five of the six state governments, the exception being New South Wales, which is governed by the Liberal Party.

In the Senate, the ALP holds 32 of the 76 seats, the Liberal Party has 29, and the National Party has 5. The Australian Democrats—a small party originally linked to the Liberal Party—has 8, and there are 2 independents. Thus, the ALP lacks a majority in the Senate. This could be important because budgetary legislation, while originating in the House, must be approved by the Senate. Repeated refusal by the Liberal/National opposition in the Senate to approve the budget in 1975 led to dissolution of the then-Labor government by the governor general.

ECONOMY

Throughout its modern history, the Australian economy has consisted of a diversified manufacturing/service sector dedicated to domestic requirements, coupled with export-oriented agricultural and mining sectors. In 1990, more than 67% of all Australian exports were primary agricultural or mineral products. Thus, the Australian economy and balance of payments are strongly influenced by world prices for primary products.

Australia has immense mineral and energy resources. It is one of the world's leading producers and exporters of aluminum, alumina, bauxite, cobalt, copper, industrial diamonds, gold, iron ore, lead, nickel, silver, and uranium. In addition, abundant supplies of coal, natural gas, liquid petroleum gas, and uranium make Australia a net exporter of energy products.

The manufacturing sector is limited by Australia's small domestic market and labor force and relatively high labor costs fostered by strong unions. A broad-based manufacturing sector has developed, nonetheless, partly due to an extensive range of tariffs and other protective measures. The trade barriers that insulated domestic industry from foreign competition are, today, seen as having restrained the growth of industrial modernization and productivity. Since 1984, the government has moved to reduce or eliminate tariffs and sectoral assistance measures.

When it floated the Australian dollar and allowed it to fall dramatically from 1984 to 1987, the government began the process of making the manufacturing sector more competitive with imports and more capable of exporting overseas. Corporate taxes were significantly reduced, and the unions agreed to gradual reductions in real wages. With industry thus strengthened, protective barriers began to be dismantled. The financial sector was liberalized and exposed to international competition. In 1988, the government embarked on a 5-year program to reduce tariffs to maximum levels of 10% and, in some cases, 15%, although tariffs on automobiles and textiles would remain above 15% after 1992. A statement of government industrial policy in March 1991 extended this tariff reduction program into the late 1990s.

With the government's macro-economic policy now largely in place, and management and labor adapting to the new business conditions, the government now focuses on micro-economic reform. Major micro-economic reforms are still needed in the

transport sector to complete the program of pro-competitive reforms. A system of national wage awards linking wage gains to productivity increases has been introduced.

The government maintained a tight rein on the economy in 1989-90, employing demand restraint measures which contributed to recessionary conditions in late 1990. Real annual gross domestic product growth averaged 8% in FY 1990, but sharply lower world prices for primary products, especially wool and wheat, reduced the growth rate in FY 1991. Unemployment currently is more than 9%. Over the long term, however, Australia's economic prospects generally are bright. Inflation, which topped 8% in 1990, is expected to decline during 1991.

For FY 1990, the government produced a third consecutive budget surplus, and a fourth, recession-reduced surplus is forecast in FY 1990-91. However, gross external debt, at $110 billion, is high for a country of 17 million people. Despite adjustments, inflation and average weekly earnings growth rates remain above the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) average, and the current account deficit, although diminishing, remains large.

Foreign investment has been vital in the development of Australian ranching, transport, and manufacturing. The Australian government welcomes foreign investment congenial to the Australian community, particularly if it is for export-oriented industries and creates employment opportunities. Within certain guidelines, the government seeks to facilitate foreign investment. Some restrictions on foreign ownership exist for banking, the media, civil aviation, mining, and certain kinds of real estate. In 1990, cumulative US investment in Australia totaled more than $40 billion.

Travel Notes

Climate and clothing: Most of southern Australia has warm summers and mild winters (seasons are the reverse of those in the Northern Hemisphere). Wear lightweight clothing year round except in the more temperate regions during winter; warmer clothes and an overcoat are then required.

Customs: In general, when visitors arrive in Australia they must present a (*gratis*) visitor's visa (usually valid for multiple entries within 5 years of issue or until passport expires. Stays of 6 months per entry may be permitted); and a return or onward-passage ticket.

Immunizations are not usually required for travelers when arriving directly from the United States, New Zealand, or Europe. Health requirements change; before departure, check with an airline ticket office, the Australian Embassy in Washington, DC, or the nearest Australian Consulate General.

No restrictions are placed on bringing US dollars into or out of Australia. No more than 5,000 Australian dollars in Australian currency notes may be taken out. Letters of credit, travelers checks, and US currency are freely negotiable. A tourist's personal property generally is exempt from customs duty. Pets are allowed entry only after long periods of quarantine outside Australia, if at all.

Health: Australia has no unusual health problems or serious endemic diseases, and no special health precautions are necessary for tourists. Hospitals are modern.

Telecommunications: Reliable international telephone, telegraph, telex, and postal services are available.

Tourist attractions: Australians are great sports enthusiasts. Horse racing, cricket, tennis, and (in Victoria) Australian football attract large crowds. The Sydney-Hobart Yacht Race commences December 26; the yachting armada streaming out the majestic Heads of Sydney Harbor is a magnificent sight. Surfing carnivals are staged by Surf Life Saving Associations on summer weekends in many parts of Australia. Melbourne is renowned for fine race and golf courses and for its Royal Botanical Garden. Sites of interest include the National Museum (natural history) and the Old Melbourne Gaol and Penal Museum—a prison built in 1841, with relics from the more colorful chapters of Australian history.

In Sydney, favorite attractions are of the breathtaking harbor; the Sydney Opera House, with its striking architecture; the Rocks area, often referred to as "the cradle of Sydney;" and the Taronga Park Zoo. The Great Barrier Reef, off the coast of Queensland, is renowned.

Time zones: Australia has three time zones. When the US east coast is on daylight saving time, the Australian east coast is 14 hours ahead, i.e., 6 pm eastern daylight time is 8 am the next day on the Australian east coast. When the US resumes standard time, the difference generally becomes 16 hours.

National holidays: New Year's Day, Australia Day (Jan. 26 or the first Monday after that date), Good Friday, Easter Monday, ANZAC Day (April 25), Queen's Birthday (second Monday in June), Christmas Day, Boxing Day (Dec. 26).

FOREIGN RELATIONS

Australia has been active in international affairs since World War II. Its first major independent foreign policy action was to conclude an agreement in 1944 with New Zealand dealing with the security, welfare, and advancement of the people of the independent territories of the Pacific (the ANZAC pact). After the war, Australia played a role in the Far Eastern Commission in Japan and supported Indonesian independence during that country's revolt against the Dutch (1945-49). Australia was one of the founders of the South Pacific Commission (1947), and in 1950, it proposed the Colombo Plan to assist developing countries in Asia. In addition to contributing to UN forces in Korea (it was the first country to announce it would do so after the United States), Australia sent troops assist in putting down the communist revolt in Malaya in 1948-60 and later t combat the Indonesian-supported invasion of Sarawak in 1963-65. Australia also sent troops to assist South Vietnamese and US forces in Vietnam and joined coalition forces reversing Iraq aggression in 1991. Australia has been active in the Australia-New Zealand-UK agreemei and the Five-Power Defense Arrange

ment, successive arrangements with Britain and New Zealand to assist in the defense of Singapore and Malaysia.

One of the drafters of the UN Charter, Australia has given firm support to the United Nations and its specialized agencies. It was a member of the Security Council in 1986-87, a member of the Economic and Social Council for 1986-89, and currently is a member of the UN Human Rights Commission. Australia takes a prominent part in many other UN activities, including peacekeeping, disarmament negotiations, and narcotics control. Australia also is active in meetings of the Commonwealth Regional Heads of Government and the South Pacific Forum, and has been a leader in the Cairns Group (countries pressing for agricultural trade reform in the Uruguay Round of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) negotiations) and in the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) grouping.

Australia has devoted particular attention to relations between developed and developing nations, with emphasis on the countries of the Association of South East Asian Nations—Indonesia, Singapore, Malaysia, Thailand, the Philippines, and Brunei—and the island states of the South Pacific. Australia has a large bilateral aid program (about US $900 million for 1989-90, mostly in the form of grants) under which some 80 countries receive assistance. Papua New Guinea, a former Australian trust territory, is the largest recipient of Australian assistance.

ANZUS AND DEFENSE

The Australia, New Zealand, United States (ANZUS) security treaty was signed by representatives of Australia, New Zealand, and the United States at San Francisco, September 1, 1951, and entered into force April 29, 1952. The treaty bound the signatories to recognize that an armed attack in the Pacific area on any of them would endanger the peace and safety of the others. It committed them to consult in the event of threat and, in the event of attack, to meet the common danger in accordance with their respective constitutional processes. The three nations also pledged to maintain and develop individual and collective capabilities to resist attack.

In 1985, the nature of the ANZUS alliance changed after the government of New Zealand refused access to its ports by nuclear-weapons-capable and nuclear-powered ships of the US Navy. The United States suspended most forms of defense cooperation with New Zealand, and annual bilateral meetings between the US Secretary of State and the Australian Foreign Minister replaced annual meetings of the ANZUS Council of Foreign Ministers. The first bilateral meeting was held in Canberra in 1985. At the second, in San Francisco in 1986, the United States and Australia announced that the United States was suspending its treaty security obligations to New Zealand pending the restoration of port access. Subsequent US-Australia bilateral meetings have taken place in Sydney (1987 and 1989) and Washington (1988 and 1990).

The US-Australia alliance under the ANZUS treaty remains in full force. Defense ministers of one or both nations often have joined the annual ministerial meetings, which are supplemented by consultations between the US Commander in Chief Pacific and the Australian Chief of Defense Force. There also are regular civilian and military consultations between the two governments at lower levels.

Unlike NATO, ANZUS has no integrated defense structure or dedicated forces. However, in fulfillment of ANZUS obligations, Australia and the United States conduct a variety of joint activities. These include military exercises ranging from naval and landing exercises at the task-group level to battalion-level special forces training, assigning officers to each other's armed services, and standardizing, where possible, equipment and operational doctrine. The two countries also operate several joint defense facilities in Australia.

The Australian Defense Force numbers about 69,000 persons on active duty. Including civilians, personnel strength is 39,000 in the army, 20,000 in the navy, and 24,000 in the air force. Another 13,000 are involved in support, development, and command activities. The Royal Australian Navy's front-line fleet comprises three guided-missile destroyers, four guided-missile frigates, six destroyer escorts, and six Oberon-class submarines. The F/A-18 fighter, built in Australia under license from the manufacturer, is the principal combat aircraft of the Royal Australian Air Force.

US-AUSTRALIAN RELATIONS

The World War II experience, similarities in culture and historical background, and shared democratic values have made US relations with Australia exceptionally close and friendly.

Ties linking the two nations cover the entire spectrum of international relations, from commercial and cultural contacts to political and defense cooperation. Traditional friendship is reinforced by the wide range of common interests and similar views on most major international questions. For example, both countries called for the Soviet Union to withdraw its troops from Afghanistan; both sent military forces to the Persian Gulf in support of UN Security Council resolutions relating to Iraq's occupation of Kuwait; and both attach high priority to controlling and eventually eliminating chemical weapons. The Australian government and opposition share the view that Australia's security depends on firm ties with the United States, and the ANZUS treaty enjoys broad bipartisan support.

Frictions sometimes arise in trade relations. In recent years, the Australians have protested what they consider US protectionist barriers against their exports of wool, meat, dairy products, lead, zinc, and uranium. At various times, Australia has expressed concern about the spill-over effect on world trade of US inflation, government deficits, and agricultural policies. Multilaterally, Australia and the United States work together very closely in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade for the elimination of subsidies and import barriers in world agricultural markets.

A number of US institutions conduct scientific activities in Australia because of its geographical position, large land mass, advanced technology, and, above all, the ready cooperation of its government and scientists. A significant amount of US-Australian scientific activity occurs within the framework of the 1968 scientific and technical cooperation agreement. Under a separate agreement concluded in the same year, and since renewed, the US National Aeronautics and Space Administration maintains in Australia its largest and most important program outside the United States, including a number of tracking facilities vital to the US space program.

Principal US Officials

Ambassador—Melvin F. Sembler
Deputy Chief of Mission—Marilyn A. Meyers
Economic Counselor—Stuart Allan
Political Counselor—Mort Dworkin
Administrative Counselor—Herbert Schulz
Public Affairs Officer—Lewis R. Luchs
Defense and Air Attache and Representative of theCommander in Chief Pacific—Col. Max Morosko, USAF
Agricultural Counselor—John Reisz
NASA Representative—Richard Colonna
Senior Commercial Officer—Michael Hand (resident in Sydney)

The US Embassy in Australia is located at Moonah Place, Yarralumla, Canberra, Australian Capital Territory 2600 (tel. 6-270-5000). Consulates general are in Sydney (2-261-9200), Melbourne (3-526-5900), and Perth (9-221-1177). There is a consulate in Brisbane (7-839-8955), and a consular agency at Adelaide (8-332-8886). ■

Further Information

Available from the Superintendent of Documents, US Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402:

American University. *Area Handbook for Australia.* 1974.

For information on foreign economic trends, commercial development, production, trade regulations, and tariff rates, contact the International Trade Administration, US Department of Commerce, Washington, DC 20230. This information also is available from any Commerce Department district office.

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AUSTRALIA OVERVIEW

U.S.-Australia Relationship - Bilateral relations are excellent, but Australian concerns over U.S. trade policies, e.g. the Export Enhancement Program (EEP) and sugar tariff quotas, have caused problems. We are working closely in the GATT Uruguay Round to resolve trade issues. On issues of major importance to the U.S., we can count on Australian support.

-- Australia contributes significantly to mutual security through hosting U.S.-Australia joint defense facilities, participating in bilateral and multilateral military exercises, and supporting B-52 training flights and U.S. Navy port visits. Defense and intelligence cooperation is close.

-- Most Australians support the alliance with the U.S. Nevertheless, the generation of Australians who remember with gratitude U.S. help during World War II is passing from the scene. Polls show that the younger generation of Australians, which is more likely to remember Vietnam than the Coral Sea, is less likely to accept U.S. positions uncritically.

-- Australia strongly supports a continued U.S. presence in the Pacific, including retention of the Philippine bases, and is concerned that budgetary and political developments may force a rapid U.S. drawdown. We have emphasized the U.S. commitment to remain in Asia, even as we take steps to restructure U.S. forces there.

-- The Australian left wing, including elements of Prime Minister Hawke's Australian Labor Party, opposes U.S. ship visits and joint defense facilities. Hawke has publicly recognized that hosting the joint facilities may make Australia a target in a nuclear war, but he has argued that the facilities' contribution to deterrence and arms control justifies the risk.

Economic relations: The U.S. and Australia are important trading partners, with two-way trade exceeding $12 billion in 1990. From that trade the U.S. enjoyed a surplus of about $4.1 billion. U.S. investment in Australia totals over $30 billion; Australia's investment in the U.S. is about one-half as large. The U.S. is Australia's second largest investor and second largest export market.

Potential Problems in the Relationship

-- U.S. Export Enhancement Program - Australian political leaders, including the Prime Minister, are seriously concerned

about the impact of United States' subsidized agricultural exports on Australian markets and have been publicly critical. They are also uneasy about Australia's prospects for resuming normal food sales to the Middle East in the post-war period. A bipartisan delegation led by Trade Minister Blewett received high level assurances during an early March visit to Washington that the USG would take Australia's trade interests into account when implementing the EEP, including in the Middle East.

-- U.S. Sugar Quotas - At Australia's instigation, GATT found our sugar quota system incompatible with our GATT free trade obligations. We have changed to a tariff-quota system that the Australians fear will do nothing to open the U.S. market to increased Australian sugar exports. We have agreed to discuss sugar in the Uruguay Round.

-- Title VII - The U.S. has named Australia -- along with Japan, the FRG, Italy, France, Greece, and the EC -- as a country whose government procurement regulations harm U.S. exports and which the USG will seek to have changed. (Australia requires a 30 percent offset on GOA purchases of foreign goods.) The decision was spurred by Title VII of the Trade Act which requires that the President identify and enter into negotiations with countries that discriminate against U.S. exports in their government procurement policies, and that the USG retaliate against exports from those countries if negotiations are unsuccessful. Australia has not been designated as discriminating within the meaning of the act, so retaliation will not be mandatory if negotiations are unsuccessful. We continually urge Australia to join the GATT Government Procurement Code.

-- Television Programming and Commercials - The Australian Broadcasting Tribunal (ABT)--an independent regulatory agency--is phasing in increased local content requirements for television broadcasting. The proposal reduces time available for foreign broadcasting, and institutes a complicated point system to judge the "Australian look" of programming. The point system would discourage joint production with foreign companies. Australian regulation also requires use of expensive Australian "ghost crews" for television commercials shown in Australia but produced elsewhere. The USG has expressed concern that these regulations are inconsistent with GATT Article III on national treatment and standstill obligations in the Uruguay Round. The regulations, which could cost U.S. companies significant business, prompted USTR to place Australia (along with the EC) on the "priority watch list" under special 301 provisions of the 1988 Omnibus Trade Act. The GOA asserts that broadcasting is a service, and as such is not covered by the GATT.

-- Cape York Spaceport - Cape York Spaceport Agency (CYSA), a private Australian company, has proposed building a commercial spaceport at Cape York, using Soviet Zenit rockets as boosters. The GOA has endorsed the concept in principle providing that it can be profitable without subsidies. CYSA wants to use a U.S. firm, United Space Boosters Inc., as the project manager and USBI applied for an export license to participate in the initial stages of the project. The project as a whole raises questions of strategic trade control, missile proliferation, and fair competition for the U.S. launch industry. The President decided in August 1990 to issue the export license subject to Soviet adherence to the Missile Technology Control Regime (Australia already adheres) and Soviet agreement to launch commercial payloads only from Cape York (or any other single location) for 10 years. Negotiations with the Soviets on this agreement are underway and therefore the USBI license is held in abeyance.

Australian Domestic Political Scene

-- Reelected for the fourth time in March 1990, Hawke is now the second longest serving prime minister in Australian history (after Menzies - 1939-41 and 1949-66). In June 1991, he defeated a leadership challenge mounted by Deputy Prime Minister/Treasurer Paul Keating, who drew support from members of Hawke's Australian Labor Party (ALP) in parliament who doubt that Hawke can lead the party to win the next national election.

-- The March 1990 election reduced the ALP majority in parliament to 4 seats (down from 11 seats). This, and the Keating leadership challange, could increase leverage of the ALP left wing, limiting Hawke's freedom of maneuver on alliance issues; no evidence of this yet.

-- Closely allied to Australia's trade union movement, Hawke's government represents a complex factional balance. Over the past 8 years, Hawke has overridden his party's left wing to maintain strong defense ties to the United States.

-- The Liberal Party-National Party opposition coalition also favors strong defense ties with the United States.

-- Recent polls show the Opposition with an edge over the ALP in popular support.

International Issues of Special Interest for Australia

-- Persian Gulf - Australia was quick to condemn the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait, to endorse economic sanctions, and to send naval forces (three ships) to participate in the multinational force in the Gulf. Australia also sent four military medical teams and a specialized team of divers.

-- Cambodia - Australia has taken the lead to organize support for a UN transitional administration and formation of a Supreme National Council to govern Cambodia as a prelude to free elections there.

-- Chemical Weapons - Concerned that CW could proliferate to its part of the world, Australia has taken a leading role in negotiating an international convention banning all chemical weapons, and in the meantime, in controlling through the "Australia Group" the export of technology and material that could be used to manufacture CW. In discussions with South Pacific governments, Australia has strongly supported U.S. plans to incinerate on Johnston Atoll CW stocks stored there as well as stocks withdrawn from Germany.

-- SPNFZ - Australia wants the U.S. to adhere to the protocols of the South Pacific Nuclear Free Zone Treaty. The U.S. points out that its practices in the region are not inconsistent with the protocols, but believes its global security obligations make formal adherence undesirable.

-- Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation - Concerned that European economic integration and the U.S.-Canada Free Trade Agreement could lead to diminution of Australian markets overseas, Hawke took the lead in organizing the first APEC ministerial conference in November 1989. APEC's goal is to promote economic cooperation among Pacific Rim market economies, including the United States.

SEANZ 125
revised 6/11/91

PARLIAMENT OF AUSTRALIA

President of the Senate *Speaker of the House of Representative*

20 December 1989

Dear Senator or Member

As we approach the end of the first full year of operation in the new Parliament House, we have taken this initiative of informing you directly of a number of developments in specific areas of the Parliamentary Administration.

In retrospect we believe that Senators and Members and the Administration which services them have been patient and understanding as we and the parliamentary staff have come to grips with the inevitable problems of operating in a new, large and complex building.

The parliamentary staff are to be commended for their hard work and dedication to their task and for the high level of efficiency and professionalism they have attained.

Our approach has been to ensure that Senators and Members have been given the highest standards of service and the optimum level of facilities. We will continue to pursue this as our primary aim in 1990.

We all owe Joan Child a great tribute in her unerring pursuit of this objective and for her hard work during her period as Speaker.

Some recent changes have been made by us to improve the Parliamentary Administration which are outlined in the report.

The matters we have referred to are those which we believe relate more directly to your parliamentary duties in Parliament House. The excellent annual reports prepared by the Parliamentary Departments provide for your information a detailed account of all administrative activities and developments.

We ask that you consider the information in this report and we assure you that further initiatives from you will receive our detailed and speedy consideration.

We wish you and your family a happy and peaceful Christmas and new year.

Yours sincerely,

LEO McLEAY

KERRY W. SIBRAA

1989 IN OVERVIEW

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1989 IN OVERVIEW

The Parliamentary Budget

The 1989-90 estimates for the Parliament were reduced by a significant extent in respect of the Senate, the Joint House Department and the Parliamentary Information Systems Office.

This has been of concern to us, potentially putting in jeopardy our ability to deliver a satisfactory level of services to Senators and Members.

While being mindful of our responsibility in containing expenditure and improving efficiency, we remain dissatisfied with many aspects of the estimates reductions and have continued negotiations with the Minister for Finance since the Budget was brought down. Our main concern was to establish with Finance a realistic base level of funding for budgeting in future years. We have continued to argue that funds for one-off expenditure items necessitated by demands placed on us by occupation of the building should be treated separately.

We are pleased to report that the Minister has agreed to supplementation for some important items in the additional estimates to be introduced next year.

With respect to the delivery of information systems services, we have agreed with the Minister that an Information Technology Joint Review Council review funding requirements. We expect this review to be available and agreed with the Minister prior to the submission of additional estimates.

Other budgetary difficulties are referred to later in this report.

Hansard

One of our major concerns this year has been to address problems which had developed in the Parliamentary Reporting Staff and in the delivery of Hansard services.

Our concerns related primarily to:

- the remuneration and conditions of reporters;
- the inability to recruit and retain qualified staff;
- the tentative approach to taking advantage of technological change; and
- management practices of the Department.

In view of this, in May this year, we invited the Auditor-General to review the operation of the Hansard service. The Auditor-General's Report was received by us on 17 August and was tabled in the Houses on 23 November.

Following receipt of the Report we immediately put in place arrangements to address the recommendations, including the secondment of an officer from the Audit Office to implement the findings. Progress has been very satisfactory and a Technology User Statement is almost completed. We wrote to you on 2 November seeking your views on the draft corporate goals and service objectives and other policy matters. The views of Senators and Members who responded are being taken into account.

We are committed to a total reorganisation and modernisation of Hansard services. We are confident that eventually (there is much yet to be done) this will lead to greater efficiencies, better staff relations and a vastly improved service to Senators and Members.

On 12 May 1989, we took the initiative of referring to the Publications Committee the cost and distribution of bound volumes of Hansard. The Committee reported to both Houses on 30 November. The Committee concluded that considerable scope existed for reducing the number of sets of bound volumes and estimated initial savings to be in the order of $264,000 per year.

We are currently considering the recommendations of the Committee and will inform you of our response in due course.

Operational Review of the Parliamentary Catering Service

In view of the substantial increase in resources required to provide catering services in the new House, both human and financial, we directed that an operational review of the Parliamentary Catering Service be carried out by a successful private enterprise caterer.

The firm selected to review all aspects of the Parliament's catering operations is Spotless Catering Services, who include within their catering group Nationwide Catering and O'Brien's Catering.

Staff of Spotless have been working in tandem with Parliamentary catering staff in looking at all aspects of catering, including menu choice, food preparation, layout of facilities, stores and stock control and services provided. A number of you have most generously given time to be interviewed on your catering requirements in Parliament House.

A first report will be presented to us shortly which, after consideration, will lead to action plans for implementation during the Autumn sittings next year.

Early indications are that significant improvements in financial performance and services to Senators and Members will arise from the review.

We have already approved some minor modifications to the layouts of the Members' and Guests' Dining Room and the Staff Cafeteria. These changes will be carried out prior to the first sittings in 1990 and are designed to improve the efficiency of service to you and your staff.

Parliamentary Bookshop

One of the facilities which enjoyed substantial patronage, both from visitors and building occupants, was the Parliamentary Bookshop.

During the year we were able to negotiate with the Department of Finance for changed financial arrangements for the operation of the bookshop so that, after returning monies appropriated for stocking the bookshop and meeting other overheads, monies generated in excess of these requirements can now be retained by the Parliament for development of further products and for public relations purposes.

We have also sought advice on how the physical size and the display space of the bookshop might be increased. The continuing high numbers of visitors to the building is causing overcrowding in the bookshop and restricting potential sales. Following consideration of proposals, changes are expected to be carried out during the Winter adjournment in 1990.

These initiatives, together with a better developed product range, will add greatly to the enjoyment of a visit to Parliament House. You might note that visitor numbers, since opening in May 1988, stand at 2.6 million at the end of November 1989.

Accommodation and Building Works

While Senators and Members have excellent accommodation the same cannot be said for a large proportion of parliamentary staff.

For most of this year we have been attempting to provide reasonable accommodation standards for the large number of staff who work in the basement.

We also have been negotiating with the Prime Minister for funds and policy acceptance for the completion of unfinished space in the building for use by staff presently located outside the building and for those working in cramped conditions. The Prime Minister has agreed to the fit-out of unfinished areas and to the continued use of East Block for five years to accommodate some PISO staff.

We are presently seeking funds to complete the associated works during 1990.

Reduction in capital works funds in the Budget has restricted Joint House's ability to undertake desirable building modifications.

We have therefore restricted works this financial year to items which involve health, safety or industrial issues and those which impact on revenue.

Proposed Building Advisory Committee

The Minister for Administrative Services, on behalf of the Government. continued to pursue the setting up of an Advisory Committee to protect the design integrity of Parliament House.

As conceived, this proposal was unacceptable to us, principally because it had inadequate parliamentary representation and impacted on our authority provided under the Parliamentary Precincts Act.

We received the Minister's agreement to our proposal that a Parliament House Advisory Panel be established by resolution of both Houses. This resolution was passed by the House on 30 November and the message seeking the concurrence of the Senate was reported to the Senate on 4 December.

We believe this method and the terms of the resolution to be in the best interests of Parliament.

Parliamentary Information Systems Office

A report by the Auditor-General on certain administrative practices in PISO was tabled in both Houses on 29 November. This inquiry received considerable adverse publicity which may have had the effect of overshadowing the substantial achievements of PISO staff.

We assure you that on receipt of the Report we immediately approved procedures and gave directions to the responsible people to prevent the administrative practices commented on from recurring.

In a review of PISO which was completed on 21 September 1989 by an independent consultant, the introductory paragraph to the Report states:

> The Parliamentary Information Systems Office can be proud of what it has achieved since its creation in January 1988. In discussions with me, many of PISO's clients praised what PISO had done and the support levels which it now provides. Many felt that its personnel had worked hard – often beyond the call of duty – to accomplish what they had in so short a time.

An appendix to the Report estimates some 40 or so accomplishments and projects carried out since the establishment of PISO, mostly since occupation of the building.

The Report also stated that:

> Many agreed that the strategy of getting system facilities and applications working quickly had been a good one but felt that unless PISO puts in place more effective planning and budgeting, improved personnel practices and communications, and internal controls, it will be unable to sustain its past rate of development, and unable to continue to satisfy the expectations it has built up.

The difficulties which PISO has faced in the recent past have to be kept in perspective. Its structure, objectives and accountability will be kept under review so that its clients receive the best possible service.

Publishing of Parliamentary Documents

On 18 October, the Minister for Administrative Services announced, following reviews of the Australian Government Publishing Service, that the Service would be restructured.

We welcomed this move and agreed that the Parliamentary Departments would be represented on a Working Party to progress the recommendations made on the reform and restructuring of AGPS.

We have also initiated our own inquiries on internal printing and publishing of parliamentary documents.

We are determined to see that the impetus is maintained in pursuing the objective of providing a more cost-effective service for parliamentary printing and publishing. This not only relates to Hansard but all documents produced by the Parliament.

Parliamentary Relations

In 1989, we have pursued a program of incoming and outgoing delegations which we believe best suits the interests of Senators and Members. We are continuing to give emphasis to exchanges with countries of Eastern Asia, South East Asia and the Pacific.

The Parliamentary Relations Office staff have had a busy year and continue to carry out their duties at a high standard.

Parliamentary Education Office

The PEO has completed a program of activities with the objective of providing an extensive educational service for visitors to Parliament House, with particular emphasis on parliamentary education for schools.

Following the success of the education kits, the Office has pursued a number of innovative activities and projects with a high level of professionalism and energy.

The main aim of the Office is to bring to Australians an increased awareness, understanding and appreciation of the significance, functions and processes of the Parliament.

The work of the PEO covers four major areas of activity:

- the conduct of the Schools Visits Program;
- the development and implementation of community education about the Parliament;
- the preparation of publications and audio visual material about the Parliament;
- professional development of teachers and curriculum development, both designed to enhance parliamentary education in schools throughout Australia.

On 6 December we wrote to you outlining aspects of the School Visits Program. We encourage your interest and participation in the Schools Visits Program and commend to you the other activities of the Office.

The Administrative Structure of the Parliament

The five Parliamentary Departments employ approximately 1300 staff and have a total budget of over $100 million. The size and complexity of the building and the associated range of new responsibilities has made the task of administration more difficult and stresses the need for greater efforts to be made to streamline and co-ordinate Parliamentary administrative arrangements.

Our ability to do this on your behalf is increasingly restricted by the separate nature of the five departments which were established long ago. While this arrangement has no doubt served the Parliament well in the past, we have found, and future Presiding Officers will find, that the structure does not allow for strong, efficient and responsive management.

With this in mind the Presiding Officers prepared the Public Service (Parliamentary Departments) Bill in 1988. The Bill which passed the House on 29 November 1988 has yet to be considered by the Senate.

In the new year we will continue our consideration of various options for a better organisational structure for the Parliament.

In doing so, we are mindful of the need to contain costs and seek a more efficient use of scarce funds and other resources.

We have concluded that the Parliamentary Information Systems Office should be transferred from the Parliamentary Library to the Parliamentary Reporting Staff. We will receive shortly a report of a Working Party we established to advise us on the means and timetable by which this can be achieved.

Following consideration of the Working Party's report, the Speaker and I will inform Senators and Members regarding details of the new arrangements. We will seek further views of Members and Senators and review these arrangements prior to the next Budget sittings.

We consider that this administrative arrangement will provide for an efficient service and effective organisational focus for these two key units of the Parliament's information services.

We ask Senators and Members to consider carefully the responsibilities we exercise on your behalf and we seek your preparedness to view positively adjustments we make or proposals we might sponsor for an improved administrative structure.

Final Word

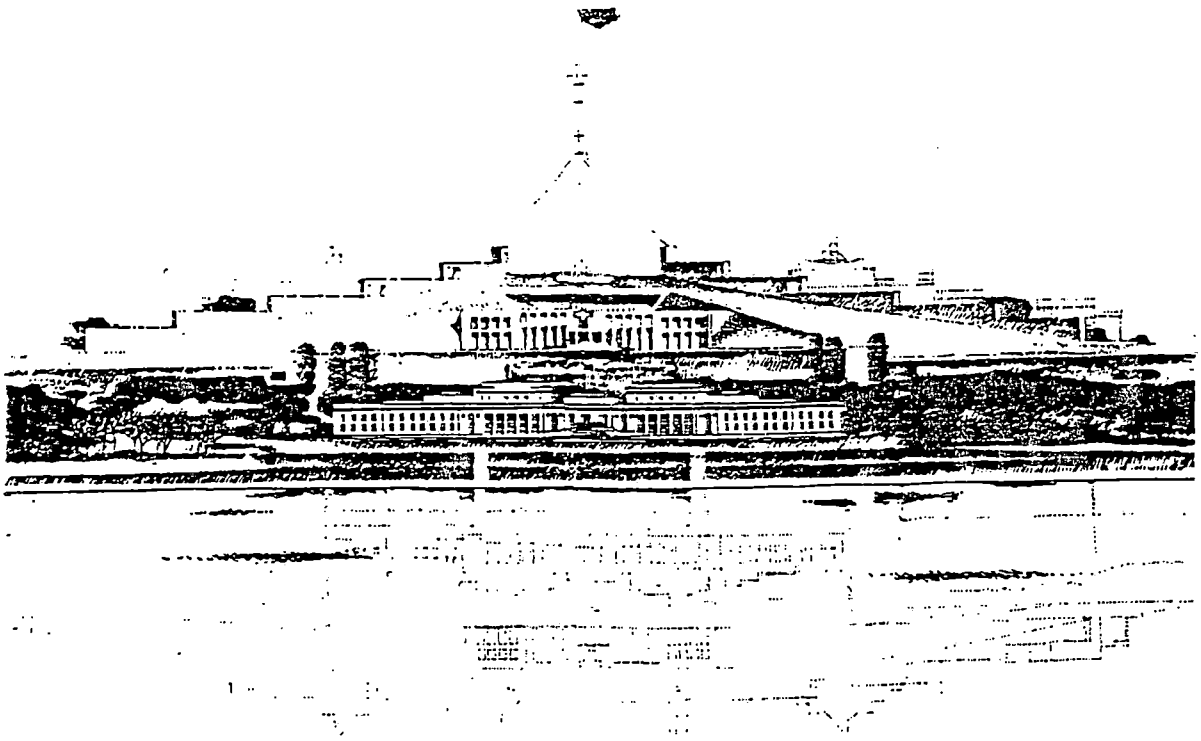
We value your views on ways by which the Parliamentary Administration can improve the quality of services to you.

We encourage your direct contact with us and we look forward to ensuring that your interests continue to be served in 1990.

Helen West

ADMINISTRATION OF THE PARLIAMENT

1989 IN OVERVIEW



REPORT BY THE PRESIDING OFFICERS TO SENATORS AND MEMBERS

December 1989

AUSTRALIA'S NEW PARLIAMENT HOUSE

BACKGROUNDER:

THE ARCHITECTURAL CONCEPT

The site, established by the 1912 Griffin Plan and the 1974 Parliament Act, is a rounded hill in Canberra. The design accepts this as the generating form of the Parliament complex. Within that circle, a central, linear sequence of formal meeting rooms is framed by two massive curvilinear walls whose arcs enclose the Offices and Chambers of the Senate and House of Representatives. The complex has four major elements: the Senate, the House of Representatives, a central "forum" and an Executive Government area. The exterior form of the building follows the natural profile of the hill and is surrounded by landscaped gardens and native plantations containing recreational facilities and parking. At the apex the Australian flag is supported by a mast structure arising from the building. Thus the general character of the architecture conveys the sense of a balanced, horizontal "nesting" of buildings in a natural setting.

The design of the interior spaces depends for its success on the understanding by the building's users of its essential simplicity. For this reason, all ceremonial, public and "common" areas are located in a linear sequence along the central zone, with the two chambers opposite each other on the east-west axis, their support areas and offices grouped around them. The public can move freely within the ceremonial part of the building and visit each of the major working areas of the Parliament. This engenders in the visitor a sense of involvement in the activity of the democratic system.

The symbolic sequence of spaces begins in the Forecourt, where formal and festive occasions will be celebrated. The vista from the mall toward the city serves as an initiation to the building by creating an implicit reminder of the meaning of what takes place within. From the Forecourt the visitor proceeds to the Great Verandah, which will be a place of constant movement. Beyond the verandah, is the Foyer, which functions as a monumental space intentionally divided by columns into small bays in which a variety of activities may take place simultaneously. In this way the space can at once establish the grand scale of the building, respond functionally to large crowds and provide the intimacy necessary to allow individual conversation or quiet reflection.

From the Foyer the interior volume of the building opens in two directions: toward the first floor along the itinerary planned for the public, and ahead into the Great Hall along a processional itinerary for parliamentarians or offical visitors. The Great Hall will be used for formal banquets and receptions. Public galleries overlook the hall behind a set of lacquered columns, between which tapestries may be hung on special occasions.

cont...

Further Information: Public Relations Office, Parliament House Construction Authority,
P.O. Box 100, Manuka, A.C.T. 2603. Tel 062 705200 Telex AA62842 Fax 062 73 1113

THE ARCHITECTURAL CONCEPT

cont...

The Members' Hall is a lofty space at the centre of the building delineated on all four sides by simple white plastered portals. The floor is natural stone, punctuated with a central pool of water reflecting the constant movement of clouds above the glass roof. Skylit glazed passages connect the central spaces with Chambers, which have different floor plans and architectural configurations. The House of Representatives Chamber is larger than the Senate, and will be capable of accommodating future joint sessions of both Houses. The differing character of the Chambers is also defined through the use of fine craftsmanship in woodwork and specially woven and dyed fabrics. Public galleries overlook the Senate and House Chambers and the main committee room, with soundproof visitors' galleries provided on the second floor level for use as an integral part of the guided public tour of the building.

The offices of Parliamentarians surround the Chambers and are designed to provide optimum working conditions. Their arrangement is as non-institutional as possible, with low buildings, generous daylight in working areas in concert with sun-control, ample courts and gardens and a potential for expansion and change. The Executive Government sector is in the southern part of the central zone of the building between the two curved walls. Executive suites are grouped around a large courtyard designed to permit vehicular entry on special occasions. The suite of offices for the Prime Minister is the focus of the design of spaces surrounding the courtyard, with adjacent suites for the Deputy PM and other Ministers spread over two levels.

The landscaping retains the original profile of Capital Hill, with views remaining open between the site and the city. In conceptual terms, the grounds surrounding the building are treated as a "carpet" consisting of a mixture of manicured lawn and various pavings. The major access road surrounding the Parliament acts as a boundary between the more formal and informal aspects of the landscaping. The perimeter area will be bordered by native eucalyptus and acacia trees, cut away to enclose recreational areas and parking.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE

CANBERRA

A HISTORY OF GOVERNMENT HOUSE, CANBERRA

Government House, Canberra, in its origins, and hence in its architecture, is quite unlike the Government Houses of the State capitals. The State Government Houses were built in Queen Victoria's reign as residences for her Vice-Regal representatives, whereas Yarralumla's history is as old as any, but very different in kind. Its first eighty years were wholly pastoral, and of its earliest owners no trace remains except the choice of the site and name, a deodar tree and a sketch, but their names are woven into the history of the Limestone Plains. The first grant of 2560 acres to Henry Donnison in 1828 was sold by him in 1831 to Francis Mowatt of the Customs Department, Sydney. Mowatt built a long low stone house on the site with French windows opening on to wide verandahs. It was described as a hunting lodge, for Mowatt brought out from England a pack of foxhounds with which he hunted kangaroos and dingoes at Yarralumla.

Terence Aubrey Murray, who already owned properties at the north end of Lake George, bought Yarralumla in 1837 and in 1843 married Mary Gibbes, daughter of Colonel Gibbes, the New South Wales Collector of Customs.

It was a time of pastoral depression and Murray made over Yarralumla to his wife in a marriage settlement, lest it be lost to the family through bankruptcy. She died prematurely in 1858 and control of Yarralumla passed from Murray, then President of the NSW Legislative Council, to his father-in-law, Colonel Gibbes. By curious coincidence, it was the same Colonel Gibbes who had bought 5 acres on Kirribilli Point from Robert Campbell in 1842 and there had built a house now Admiralty House, the Sydney residence of the Governor-General. To complete the coincidence, Colonel Gibbes, in 1881, sold the Yarralumla property to Frederick Campbell, a descendant of Robert Campbell.

When Frederick Campbell, who was the second son of Charles Campbell of Duntroon and Belconnen, bought Yarralumla from Augustus Gibbes it was a property of 26,000 acres and in his hands it grew to 39,000 acres, grazing 40,000 sheep. The property's large shearing shed still stands below Scrivener Dam. Campbell pulled down most of the old stone house and built, in 1891, a red brick three-storey double-gabled house which now forms part of the present Government House. In 1899, he demolished the remaining portion of the old house, replacing it by a brick bungalow with attic rooms alongside the three storied structure.

In 1909, the site for the Federal Capital was finally decided on and thereafter the large Campbell holdings were one by one resumed. World War I halted the building plans for Canberra and it was not until 1925 that work was started on enlarging the Yarralumla of those days to house the Governor-General.

The first enlargement consisted of the addition of another three-storey block behind the one already there, connected by a wide hallway and the making of an entrance thrown out between the gables of the old south front. Lord Stonehaven was the first Governor-General to reside there and generally spent less than four months of the year in Canberra, as the Governor-General's principal residence continued to be Government House, Melbourne. Sir Isaac Isaacs, the first Australian born Governor-General, who was appointed in 1931, was the first to live permanently at Yarralumla. The extensions and renovations were sufficiently advanced for the Duke and Duchess of York to stay there when they came to open the new Houses of Parliament in May 1927. After the splendours of Government House, Melbourne, where they had previously lived, the house seemed cramped to the Vice-Regal occupants and was, in fact, quite inadequate for entertainment, so much so that, when the Duke of Gloucester came to Australia in 1934 for Melbourne's centenary celebrations, Lady Isaacs asked for a private sitting-room to be built, hence the upstairs room built over the south entrance porch, with a wide window framing the "Vista" - it provides a glorious view down through the garden, lawn and paddocks to the Brindabella Ranges and the foothills of the Australian Alps beyond, but gives a most curious appearance to Campbell's old three storied structure.

Even with these various additions, the house remained too small for what was expected of it, so in 1939, after the Duke of Kent had accepted the appointment of Governor-General, the brick bungalow section built in 1899 was pulled down and the drawing-room made larger, while more bedrooms were added to the second-storey, and the Campbell porte-cochere was made more impressive to become the State Entrance to the panelled hall. At the time, further alterations to the existing building were made; rooms on the third-storey were turned into nurseries and the dining room was extended, giving the room a length of 70'. Its table, when extended, will seat fifty people. Work on these additions and alterations commenced before the outbreak of World War II, in which the Duke of Kent lost his life. In 1944, the Duke of Gloucester took up the appointment in his brother's place and the nurseries were used by the young children of the Duke and Duchess.

It has then been, as a result of countless changes and additions over the years, that present-day Yarralumla has taken shape. Nothing remains of either the old stone hunting lodge, or of the brick bungalow which Frederick Campbell built, except some foundations; but his 1891 three storied structure, no longer red brick, remains the core of the House, his family crest decorating one of its eaves. All the rest represents additions to that core over the years.

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2ND STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

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February 8, 1985, Friday, Final Edition

SECTION: First Section; A9

LENGTH: 723 words

HEADLINE: ANZUS Pact Strong, U.S., Australia Say;
Assurances Given Following Rebuffs

BYLINE: By John M. Goshko, Washington Post Staff Writer

BODY:

President Reagan and Australian Prime Minister Robert Hawke agreed yesterday that the Australia -New Zealand-United States alliance (ANZUS) is in no danger of being scrapped despite rebuffs dealt to U.S. military activities by each of its partners this week.

"The ANZUS treaty remains," Hawke said as he left the White House after a luncheon meeting with Reagan. "The relationship between Australia and the United States under the ANZUS treaty, the rights and obligations assumed by us under the treaty, are undiminished by recent events."

His remarks referred, in part, to the U.S. announcement Wednesday that it will conduct its next test of the MX missile without Australian help. The United States acted after Hawke unexpectedly told the administration that pressure from antinuclear forces in his Labor Party would force him to renege on plans to let U.S. test-monitoring planes use Australian bases.

Reagan, who spoke in glowing terms of U.S.-Australian cooperation, made no mention of Hawke's turnaround. But, talking briefly to reporters at the outset of his meeting with Hawke, he criticized New Zealand's denial of port access to a U.S. warship because the United States refused to say whether the ship carries nuclear arms.

"The only thing that has happened that disturbs us is the New Zealand position on our vessels there and the right of entry at the ports," Reagan said. "But, other than that, I think our ANZUS alliance is very sound and very solid."

A senior U.S. official, who briefed reporters later on condition that he not be identified, stressed that the administration is much more concerned about the disagreement with New Zealand than with Hawke's actions. The U.S. position is that it can find other ways to monitor the MX test and that Australia continues to cooperate on many naval-defense activities in the South Pacific.

"The MX issue was blown enormously out of proportion," the official said. "Not only has its importance been exaggerated, but it is a very unique issue. It has a very generic difference from the issue of ship visits which does apply worldwide."

The official said New Zealand's position means that the United "I think our ANZUS alliance is very sound and very solid." -- President Reagan States cannot consider it a fully functioning member of the three-nation pact. He said the ANZUS framework will be kept intact in hopes that New Zealand will change its

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stance, but he also acknowledged that, for now, U.S. participation in ANZUS effectively is limited to working with Australia.

Hawke, speaking at a news conference before returning home, indicated that Australia will become an intermediary within the alliance by conducting joint naval exercises separately with the United States and New Zealand.

He stressed, though, that Australia is "not in the business of trying to bring pressure to bear on New Zealand" and said he is gratified that Secretary of State George P. Shultz and other principal U.S. officials have promised not to impose economic sanctions against New Zealand.

The senior U.S. official, responding to questions about sanctions, said: "We're not trying to beat up on them. Some people are trying to portray us as angry. We're not angry. We're sorry . . . . We hope that on reflection the logic and benefits of being an ANZUS member will prevail with New Zealand . But that depends on persuasion, not pressure."

However, he said, "you can't have it both ways." He noted that the State Department intervened with Congress on New Zealand's behalf in past trade issues to argue that it was "a very loyal and faithful ally." He added, "This is obviously an argument that I can't use now."

The official was asked whether the United States will renew a special exemption that makes it difficult for U.S. producers to challenge New Zealand lamb imports. He replied that the exemption, which expires March 31, involves complex questions of whether New Zealand is in compliance with international-trade agreements and said: "It's a trade issue. It should be regarded as a trade issue."

New Zealand announced yesterday that the United States has postponed indefinitely a visit by Defense Minister Frank O'Flynn to the U.S. Pacific Fleet headquarters in Hawaii. The senior U.S. official said that was "a natural but regrettable consequence" of the dispute.

GRAPHIC: Picture, Australian Prime Minister Robert Hawks with President Reagan yesterday. By Frank Johnston--The Washington Post

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WELCOME

Embassy of the United States of America, Canberra, A.C.T.

TO

CANBERRA

AUS shoulder

G'DAY somewhere

(in an informal setting)

limited success to solve the problems of the colony, in particular food shortages. In 1809 a new governor, Lieutenant-Colonel Lachlan Macquarie, inaugurated a long period of progress for NSW until 1821 when his term ended

GOVERNMENT

The British penal colony of NSW was constituted a Crown colony in 1840. The first Executive Council was formed in 1824 and the first representative legislature in 1846. NSW obtained responsible government in 1856.

The State Government consists of the Crown, represented by the Governor, and the Parliament, consisting of the Legislative Council and the Legislative Assembly.

The Legislative Assembly, or Lower House, consists of 109 members elected for a maximum of four years by universal adult suffrage. The Legislative Council, or Upper House, has 45 members, 15 of whom are elected by the people at each election for the Legislative Assembly.

ECONOMY

Agricultural and pastoral industries, a broadly based manufacturing sector, ample stocks of coal and highly developed service industries are the basis of the state's economy.

In the financial year 1984–85 income from primary production, excluding mining, was $3739.2 million. The state produced 37 per cent of the country's manufactures, worth $14 059.8 million in 1984–85. Mining, mainly of coal, but also mineral sands, lead and zinc, contributed $2683.6 million in the same year. This represented 19 per cent of production from Australia's mines.

RURAL INDUSTRY

The state's main primary industries are beef cattle, wool, wheat, hay, lucerne, oats, rice, maize, fruit, vegetables, fishing including oyster farming, and forestry including wood chipping.

The coastal region is mostly used for mixed farming, including dairying and timber. In the warmer northern section sugar and bananas are grown, mainly in the Tweed, Richmond and Clarence river areas. Beef cattle are grazed extensively on the ranges, and large quantities of butter and milk are processed at co-operative factories along the coast.

The world's finest wools are grown on the tablelands as well as lamb and beef. There are pockets of agriculture in areas of rich volcanic loams.

The western slopes is a major area for fine-wool sheep, beef cattle and for wheat. In the north lambs, pigs and fodder crops are produced, particularly in the Namoi Valley and around Inverell. A cotton industry is centred on Wee Waa. On the central slopes are many orchards; the main crops are cherries, apples and pears. Bathurst and Cowra have a vegetable-canning industry. In addition to sheep, cattle and wheat the south-western slopes produce fodder crops, notably at Gundagai and Wagga Wagga.

The eastern part of the western plains is the main wool and wheat area of the state. In the Riverina district of the central plains is a large area irrigated from the Murrumbidgee River where farmers produce orchard crops, grapes, rice, lambs and hay. The western plains form a semi-arid area where raising sheep for wool is the only significant industry, apart from the lead-zinc mining at Broken Hill. Along the Murray River are orchards and vineyards.

At March 31, 1987 approximate livestock numbers in NSW were sheep 52.1 million, beef cattle 4.4 million, pigs 830 000, dairy cattle 406 000 and poultry 21.8 million.

MINERALS

The mainstay of the state's mineral production is the huge basin of high-quality black coal under the central coast and Blue Mountains area. Coal is mined extensively in the Hunter River Valley, the Illawarra coast south of Sydney, and around Lithgow. Coal production in 1987–88 was 83.7 million tonnes of product coal.

Other important minerals are lead and zinc concentrates mined at Broken Hill, and mineral sands (rutile and zircon) from the beach areas of the central and north coast.

SECONDARY INDUSTRY

NSW leads other Australian states in heavy-industry production. The state's chief manufactures include machinery, electrical goods (including radio, television and other communications equipment), clothing and textiles, chemicals and fertilisers, processed food and beverages.

NSW manufactured 4 561 569 tonnes of raw steel, including casting in 1987–88.

OVERSEAS TRADE

NSW is Australia's largest trading state. In 1986–87, imports were worth $16.131 million and exports $51.763 million. The main imports were office machines and automatic data-processing equipment, road vehicles, petroleum and petroleum products, telecommunication and sound-recording equipment, and electrical machinery and appliances. The main exports were coal and coke, cereals and cereal preparations, textile fibres, petroleum and petroleum products, and iron and steel. The major export markets were Japan, New Zealand, the United States and the Republic of Korea.

LABOUR FORCE

In April 1988, 4.743 million men and 3.352 million women were employed in Australia. In NSW the numbers were 1.505 million and 1.024 million respectively.

TRANSPORT

The main public transport services are owned and operated by the State Government. All railways except for a few short lines maintained by industrial undertakings are administered by the State Rail Authority. There are 13 906km (8641 miles) of railway line open for traffic in the state. Most of the bus services in Sydney and Newcastle are operated by the Urban Transit Authority, but in other centres mainly by private enterprise. Heavy road-haulage is conducted by private operators. Major port and harbour facilities are under government control and are administered through the Maritime Services Board.

EDUCATION

In 1987 an estimated 753 498 primary- and secondary-school pupils attended 2210 government schools (called public or state schools) conducted by the State Department of Education, and 275 586 pupils attended 852 private schools. In April 1987, tertiary education was provided to 59 643 students at Colleges of Advanced Education and to 67 561 students in six universities (Sydney, NSW, New England, Macquarie, Newcastle and Wollongong). Attendance at school is compulsory for children between 6 and 15. In public schools, education is secular and free.

FACT SHEET No. 17. JANUARY 1990
ISSN 0815-0947

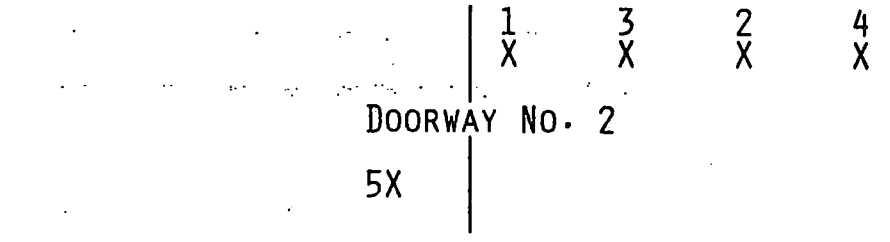
DRAFT

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL AND MRS HAYDEN HOST A STATE DINNER IN HONOUR OF THE HONOURABLE GEORGE BUSH, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, AND MRS BUSH AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE, CANBERRA WEDNESDAY, 4 DECEMBER 1991

DRESS:		DINNER JACKET WITH DECORATIONS. LONG/SHORT DRESS
TIMINGS:		
7.20 P.M.		MEMBERS OF THE PERSONAL STAFF ASSEMBLE IN THE DRAWING ROOM. PHOTOGRAPHERS (...) ARRIVE AT THE OFFICE ENTRANCE, ARE MET BY LIEUTENANT J.F. BLAKE, ADC, RAN AND ESCORTED TO THE ADCS OFFICE.
7.30 P.M.		THE PRESIDENT AND MRS BUSH ARRIVE AT THE STATE ENTRANCE, ARE MET BY CAPTAIN J.M. SPALDING, ADC, RAAOC AND ESCORTED TO THE MORNING ROOM WHERE THEY ARE PRESENTED TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL AND MRS HAYDEN. THE OFFICIAL PARTY (...) ARRIVES AT THE STATE ENTRANCE, IS MET BY FLIGHT LIEUTENANT A.D. SEARLE, ADC AND ESCORTED INTO THE DRAWING ROOM.
7.50 P.M.	PROCEED:	THE PRESIDENT AND MRS BUSH ARE ESCORTED BY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL AND MRS HAYDEN TO THE PRIVATE ENTRANCE HALLWAY WHERE PHOTOGRAPHS ARE TAKEN.
ON COMPLETION:		PHOTOGRAPHERS ARE ESCORTED TO THE OFFICE ENTRANCE BY CAPTAIN SPALDING.

../2

AS CONVENIENT:	THE VISITORS' BOOK:	IS SIGNED.
ON COMPLETION:	PROCEED:	THE PRESIDENT AND MRS BUSH ARE ESCORTED BY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL AND MRS HAYDEN INTO THE DRAWING ROOM.
	PRESENTATIONS:	THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL PRESENTS MEMBERS OF THE PERSONAL STAFF AND SPOUSES TO THE PRESIDENT AND MRS BUSH. THE PRESIDENT PRESENTS MEMBERS OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICIAL PARTY TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL AND MRS HAYDEN.
7.55 P.M.		THE HONOURABLE THE PRIME MINISTER AND MRS HAWKE ARRIVE AT THE PRIVATE ENTRANCE AND ARE ESCORTED TO THE DRAWING ROOM BY LIEUTENANT BLAKE.
8.00 P.M.	PROCEED:	THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL AND MRS HAYDEN ESCORT THE PRESIDENT AND MRS BUSH TO DOORWAY NO. 2 AND TAKE UP THE FOLLOWING POSITIONS:



1. THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL
2. MRS HAYDEN
3. THE PRESIDENT
4. MRS BUSH
5. CAPTAIN SPALDING

DINNER GUESTS (..) ARRIVE AT THE STATE ENTRANCE AND ARE MET BY FLIGHT LIEUTENANT SEARLE AND LIEUTENANT BLAKE.

../3

	PRESENTATIONS:	GUESTS ARE PRESENTED TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL AND MRS HAYDEN AND THE PRESIDENT AND MRS BUSH BY CAPTAIN SPALDING.
		REFRESHMENTS ARE SERVED.
8.30 P.M.	PROCEED:	THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL AND MRS HAYDEN ESCORT THE PRESIDENT AND MRS BUSH TO SEATING IN THE DINING ROOM. (SEE SEPARATE SEATING PLAN)
ON COMPLETION:		DINNER IS SERVED.
AFTER THE PORT HAS BEEN PASSED:	TOAST:	THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL PROPOSES A TOAST TO "THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA".
	TOAST:	THE PRESIDENT PROPOSES A TOAST TO "HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN OF AUSTRALIA".
10.00 P.M.	PROCEED:	THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL AND MRS HAYDEN ESCORT THE PRESIDENT AND MRS BUSH TO THE DRAWING ROOM WHERE COFFEE AND LIQUEURS ARE SERVED.
10.30 P.M.	PROCEED:	THE PRESIDENT AND MRS BUSH ..ARE ESCORTED BY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL AND MRS HAYDEN TO THE STATE ENTRANCE WHERE FAREWELLS ARE MADE.
AS CONVENIENT:		DINNER GUESTS ARE USHERED TO THE STATE ENTRANCE AND FAREWELLED BY MEMBERS OF THE PERSONAL STAFF.

(J.M. SPALDING)
CAPTAIN
AIDE-DE-CAMP TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL

25 OCTOBER 1991

50 Anniversary

AUSTRALIAN WAR MEMORIAL

AUSTRALIAN WAR MEMORIAL

50TH ANNIVERSARY PROGRAM

Friday	1 November	***Most Treasured records*** **art exhibition and** ***A possession for ever*** **exhibition officially open** *The Most treasured records exhibition will feature a selection from the works of art, many by prominent Australian artists, hanging in the Memorial at its opening while the other depicts the history of the Memorial from the first world war to the present*
Saturday	2 November	**Mitchell Open Day** *The Memorial's Mitchell Annex will once again be open to enable the public to view items from the collection not currently on display* **A special place – talks in the galleries** *Staff and friends of the Memorial will speak on items, features or displays which are of special importance to them* **Theatre preview and film festival** *The venue for this festival of films relating to the Australian experience of war will be the Memorial's new state-of-the-art theatre* **Special guided tours commence**
Sunday	3 November	**Mitchell Open Day** **A special place – talks in the galleries, Theatre preview and film festival, Special guided tours**
Monday	4 November	**Release of anniversary issue of the** ***Journal*** **Release of** ***Journal*** **supplement** **A special place – talks in the galleries, Theatre preview and film festival, Special guided tours** **Public lecture** *A prominent Australian will speak about the Australian War Memorial and Australian society*
Tuesday	5 November	**Guided tours of Mitchell** *An opportunity to view the conservation laboratories and storage facilities guided by professional conservation and curatorial staff* **A special place – talks in the galleries, Theatre preview and film festival, Special guided tours**
Wednesday	6 November	**Public lecture** **A special place – talks in the galleries, Guided tours of Mitchell, Theatre preview and film festival, Special guided tours**
Thursday	7 November	**Launch of the history of the Memorial** *The specially commissioned history of the Memorial Here is their spirit will be launched at the Memorial* **A special place – talks in the galleries, Guided tours of Mitchell, Theatre preview and film festival, Special guided tours**
Friday	8 November	**Staff picnic** **A special place – talks in the galleries, Theatre preview and film festival, Special guided tours**
Saturday	9 November	**Technology field day** *Collectors of militaria and enthusiasts will mount a major outdoor display of vehicles and military equipment at the Memorial* **Gala concert** *The Band of the Royal Military College, Duntroon and other guest artists will take part in a concert at Llewellyn Hall in honour of the anniversary* **A special place – talks in the galleries, Theatre preview and film festival, Special guided tours**
Sunday	10 November	**Council dinner** **Technology field day** **A special place – talks in the galleries, Theatre preview and film festival, Special guided tours**
Monday	11 November	**Remembrance Day ceremony** **Ceremony to mark the anniversary of the opening of the Memorial** **Memorial theatre officially opened** **Memorial remains open in the evening** **Special guided tours**
Tuesday	12 November to 15 November	**History Conference** *This year the annual conference will explore the theme of the Memorial's contribution to the field of Australian military history*

Some color material in addition to that from Jennifer's preadvance memo:

- The song "A-Waltzing Matilda" is an unofficial national anthem of Australia -- so sang Andrew "Banjo" Paterson in 1895. Contrary to popular belief, he sang it not to an Aussie belle but to his knapsack.

- In 1606, Dutch Captain Willem Janszoon stumbled upon the northeast coast of the smallest continent, the first known European landfall. British Capt. Matthew Flinders' sail around the territory proved that it was one landmass; he named it Australia, from the Latin for "southern."

- The Australian flag is the only flag to fly over an entire continent.

- The written constitution for the Federal Commonwealth of Australia came into force on January 1, 1901. (same time period as POTUS visit)

- 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.

- Australia is the sixth largest country in the world.

- In Australia, sheep outnumber people.

- It is an insult to a cab driver for any man traveling alone to ride in the back seat.

- The word for thank you, "ta," is uttered even after you yourself have said thank you in a shop or restaurant.

- Each state capital is named after a colonial politician (Perth, Brisbane, Sydney, Hobart, Melbourne) or a British royal figure (Adelaide).

- Nearly half of Australia's population was either born outside Australia or has at least one parent who was.

AUSTRALIAN PROVERBS

Good leaders lead to peace instead of war.

Learning without good behavior is of little worth.

Hope lives first and last in the human breast.

Wisdom's fountains are full and ever flowing.

Good and evil inspirations do not dwell together.

Good deeds require no ceremony's salt to season them.

True friendship cannot live among bad men.

When we liberate ourselves, liberty begins.

Sacred peace heals wounds and makes joy spring from woe.

Directory

The Constitution

The Federal Constitution was adopted on 9 July 1900 and came into force on 1 January 1901. Its main provisions are summarized below:

PARLIAMENT

The legislative power of the Commonwealth of Australia is vested in a Federal Parliament, consisting of HM the Queen (represented by the Governor-General), a Senate, and a House of Representatives. The Governor-General may appoint such times for holding the sessions of the Parliament as he or she thinks fit, and may also from time to time, by proclamation or otherwise, prorogue the Parliament, and may in like manner dissolve the House of Representatives. By convention, these powers are exercised on the advice of the Prime Minister. After any general election Parliament must be summoned to meet not later than 30 days after the day appointed for the return of the writs.

THE SENATE

The Senate is composed of 12 senators from each state, two senators representing the Australian Capital Territory and two representing the Northern Territory. The senators are directly chosen by the people of the state or territory, voting in each case as one electorate, and are elected by proportional representation. Senators representing a state have a six-year term and retire by rotation, one-half from each state on 30 June of each third year. The term of a senator representing a territory is limited to three years. In the case of a state, if a senator vacates his or her seat before the expiration of the term of service, the houses of parliament of the state for which the senator was chosen shall, in joint session, choose a person to hold the place until the expiration of the term or until the election of a successor. If the state parliament is not in session, the Governor of the state, acting on the advice of the state's executive council, may appoint a senator to hold office until parliament reassembles, or until a new senator is elected.

The Senate may proceed to the dispatch of business notwithstanding the failure of any state to provide for its representation in the Senate.

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

In accordance with the Australian Constitution, the total number of members of the House of Representatives must be as nearly as practicable double that of the Senate. The number in each state is in proportion to population, but under the Constitution must be at least five. The House of Representatives is composed of 148 members, including two members for the Australian Capital Territory and one member for the Northern Territory.

Members are elected by universal adult suffrage and voting is compulsory. Only Australian citizens are eligible to vote in Australian elections. British subjects, if they are not Australian citizens or already on the rolls, have to take out Australian citizenship before thay can enrol and before they can vote.

Members are chosen by the electors of their respective electorates by the preferential voting system.

The duration of the Parliament is limited to three years.

To be nominated for election to the House of Representatives, a candidate must be 18 years of age or over, an Australian citizen, and entitled to vote at the election or qualified to become an elector.

THE EXECUTIVE GOVERNMENT

The executive power of the Federal Government is vested in the Queen, and is exercisable by the Governor-General, advised by an Executive Council of Ministers of State, known as the Federal Executive Council. These ministers are, or must become within three months, members of the Federal Parliament.

The Australian Constitution is construed as subject to the principles of responsible government and the Governor-General acts on the advice of the ministers in relation to most matters.

THE JUDICIAL POWER

See Judicial System, p. 388.

THE STATES

The Australian Constitution safeguards the Constitution of each state by providing that it shall continue as at the establishment of the Commonwealth, except as altered in accordance with its own provisions. The legislative power of the Federal Parliament is limited in the main to those matters that are listed in section 51 of the Constitution, while the states possess, as well as concurrent powers in those matters, residual legislative powers enabling them to legislate in any way for 'the peace, order and good Government' of their respective territories. When a state law is inconsistent with a law of the Commonwealth, the latter prevails, and the former is invalid to the extent of the inconsistency.

The states may not, without the consent of the Commonwealth, raise or maintain naval or military forces, or impose taxes on any property belonging to the Commonwealth of Australia, nor may the Commonwealth tax state property. The states may not coin money.

The Federal Parliament may not enact any law for establishing any religion or for prohibiting the exercise of any religion, and no religious test may be imposed as a qualification for any office under the Commonwealth.

The Commonwealth of Australia is charged with protecting every state against invasion, and, on the application of a state executive government, against domestic violence.

Provision is made under the Constitution for the admission of new states and for the establishment of new states within the Commonwealth of Australia.

ALTERATION OF THE CONSTITUTION

Proposed laws for the amendment of the Constitution must be passed by an absolute majority in both Houses of the Federal Parliament, and not less than two or more than six months after its passage through both Houses the proposed law must be submitted in each state to the qualified electors.

In the event of one House twice refusing to pass a proposed amendment that has already received an absolute majority in the other House, the Governor-General may, notwithstanding such refusal, submit the proposed amendment to the electors. By convention, the Governor-General acts on the advice of the Prime Minister. If in a majority of the states a majority of the electors voting approve the proposed law and if a majority of all the electors voting also approve, it shall be presented to the Governor-General for Royal Assent.

No alteration diminishing the proportionate representation of any state in either House of the Federal Parliament, or the minimum number of representatives of a state in the House of Representatives, or increasing, diminishing or altering the limits of the state, or in any way affecting the provisions of the Constitution in relation thereto, shall become law unless the majority of the electors voting in that state approve the proposed law.

STATES AND TERRITORIES

New South Wales

The state's executive power is vested in the Governor, appointed by the Crown, who is assisted by a cabinet.

The state's legislative power is vested in a bicameral Parliament, composed of the Legislative Council and the Legislative Assembly. The Legislative Council, formerly consisting of 60 members, began in late 1978, a process of reconstitution at the end of which it was to consist of 45 members directly elected for the duration of three parliaments, 15 members retiring every four years. The Legislative Assembly consists of 99 members and sits for four years.

Victoria

The state's legislative power is vested in a bicameral Parliament: the Upper House, or Legislative Council, of 44 members, elected for six years, and the Lower House, or Legislative Assembly, of 88 members, elected for four years. One-half of the members of the Council retires every three years.

In the exercise of the executive power the Governor is assisted by a cabinet of responsible ministers. Not more than five members of the Council and not more than 13 members of the Assembly may occupy salaried office at any one time.

The state has 88 electoral districts, each returning one member, and 22 electoral provinces, each returning two Council members.

Queensland

The state's legislative power is vested in a unicameral Parliament composed of 82 members who are elected from 82 districts for a term of three years.

South Australia

The state's Constitution vests the legislative power in a Parliament elected by the people and consisting of a Legislative Council and

sponds exactly to the American college or junior college.

Admission to a university is gained through statewide examinations over which the university has direct or indirect control. No degree-granting institution can be set up without legislative authority, nor do any private universities operate without state aid. However, the universities exercise full authority over their own affairs. From 1973 on, all universities and colleges of advanced education were tuition free.

The oldest of Australia's score of universities are Sydney (1850) and Melbourne (1853). By 1911 each state had a public or private university in its capital city. The federally operated Australian National University in Canberra was established in 1946.

"Colleges of advanced education," which have greater vocational emphasis than universities, were set up in the late 1970's. Serving special community needs, some 40 institutions offer degrees, diplomas, or associate diplomas in a great variety of fields.

The TAFE system consists of about 1,000 institutions and annexes. Technical colleges offer training in the major industrial skills and in commercial, artistic, and domestic occupations. Generally these institutions provide apprenticeship and trade and technical studies in addition to commercial and general courses. Some farm areas have agricultural colleges with boarding facilities and programs geared to rural studies.

Special Education. Correspondence schools are run by state departments of education for children whose daily attendance at school is prevented by distance, illness, or physical disability. For children living in isolated locations, "schools of the air" supplement correspondence instruction, using two-way radio links between teachers and pupils.

An outback School of the Air student receives two-way radio lessons supplementing education by correspondence.

© ULRIKE WELSCH

Each state offers nonformal classes for adults. The system of control and the proportion of funds received from government grants for adult education vary from state to state. Both vocational and nonvocational interests are served in wide-ranging programs. Some states have taken special steps to reach rural areas and populations by means of summer schools, traveling troupes, exhibitions, and the like.

Foreign students and specialists are assisted under various international plans and scholarship programs, especially those related to Commonwealth and South Pacific nations. The Australian-American Educational Foundation facilitates interchanges of lecturers, research scholars, postgraduate students, and teachers.

K. S. CUNNINGHAM*
Australia National Research Council

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4. Cultural Life

Basic to the development of the creative arts in Australia has been the interplay of local influences on a fundamentally British heritage. Much attention and support have been given to the expression of distinctively Australian qualities in all art forms. The Australia Council, founded in 1968 and funded by the federal government, has backed this concept as one aspect of its policy of promoting excellence in the arts. State governments, local authorities, and some large corporations also have lent generous support to creative endeavor.

The genesis of an indigenous culture dates from the final decades of the 19th century, when tentative attempts were made to develop an Australian approach to the arts in keeping with an emerging sense of national unity among the six British colonies that federated in 1901. This awareness in turn sprang from an outlook on life that in all essentials was the same throughout the continent and transcended colonial separatism. At first the effort of opening up a new continent had consumed the energies of the people. With little time for leisure and reflection, few Australians could develop or appreciate valid interpretations of the countryside and of the new living patterns that were so dissimilar from those of the British homeland. In the late 1880's, a century after the initial settlement began, a feeling of national identity emerged; Australia was no longer seen as something alien, to which adjustment had to be made. Rather, it had become a familiar setting with positive qualities to be treated with understanding. Initially the newfound sense of nationhood was rather aggressively asserted, with marked self-consciousness and exaggeration. Several decades passed before artists and writers were able to delineate the Australian scene without flaunting it.

Literature. The first descriptions of Australia were written with an eye to publication in

Coming to terms with the land is an abiding theme in Australian art and literature. An example of this may be found in Russell Drysdale's *Sunday Evening*, painted in about 1941.

NATIONAL GALLERY OF NEW SOUTH WALES

Britain. Some of the early explorers were gifted writers, and during the gold rush period of the latter half of the 19th century a host of visitors to the continent competently recorded their observations and impressions.

In Australian literary history, poetry preceded the short story and the short story preceded the novel. The first poet of significance was Charles Harpur, who in the mid-19th century applied himself with some success to the interpretation of the country and its scenes, but the later work of Henry Kendall had more authentic poetic quality. An interesting early work of fiction was *The Recollections of Geoffry Hamlyn* (1859), an idealistic pioneering story by Henry Kingsley. *For the Term of His Natural Life* (1874), a reconstruction of life in early convict settlements by Marcus Clarke, and *The Mystery of a Hansom Cab*, a detective story by Fergus Hume, were among the few early writings of lasting interest. Although there were recognizable Australian characters in the exciting *Robbery Under Arms* (1888) by Rolf Boldrewood (pseudonym of Thomas Alexander Browne), neither he nor contemporary authors established real contact with the country or the developing ideas of its people.

By the 1880's, however, a marked trend toward the creation of a distinctively Australian manner was apparent. Habits of life and thought brought from Britain had begun by that time to show cumulative change, the sense of a separate life had grown with the increasing proportion of Australian-born among the population, and the emergence of a national consciousness had set the stage for the development of a national literature. A definitive expression of this trend came with the growth of the *Bulletin*, a weekly founded in 1880 by John Haynes and John Feltham Archibald. Through this medium writers interpreted Australians for themselves, and a folk culture based on the pastoral hinterland began to emerge. The "bush idiom," in which Australian speech is particularly rich, was absorbed into writing and brought into print a multitude of expressions developed in the outback.

The first notable Australian literary form was the bush ballad, but the same characteristics later shaped the short story. The new writing was the product of a pioneering land, and the writers were themselves engaged in the practical work of its development. Their output was simple and sometimes crude, but it was individual and, above all, vital. Among the first balladists was Adam Lindsay Gordon, whose influence on those who followed was strong. Perhaps the greatest of the balladists—certainly the most popular—was Andrew Barton ("Banjo") Paterson, but Henry Lawson was the outstanding figure of the movement. Lawson was also the author of short stories, in which he was perhaps supreme. His compassion and realism touched many persons of succeeding generations, who have considered him the voice of much that is finest in the Australian tradition.

The printing of short stories in periodicals was sometimes followed by collections in book form, and *The Bulletin Story Book* (1901) contained the work of 60 writers. Encouragement for authorship in longer forms was scant, however, and few early novelists appeared. Only one is notable: Joseph Furphy, who as Tom Collins wrote *Such Is Life* (1903), a work of exceptional complexity and breadth. Furphy himself described it as "democratic" in temper with an "offensively Australian" bias. Meanwhile, in 1901, Miles Franklin published her first novel, *My Brilliant Career*, portraying a young woman determined to pursue an independent life in a male-oriented society.

Among the poets born in the second half of the 19th century, Victor Daley early established a reputation as a lyricist, but the work of John Shaw Neilson and Hugh McCrae proved more durable. McCrae stands as the most accomplished verbal artist of his generation, although his contemporaries William Baylebridge (pseudonym of William Blocksidge) and Bernard O'Dowd were poets of intellectual force. Another intellectual, and a poet almost entirely divorced from his environment, was Christopher Brennan. Furnley Maurice (pseudonym of

AUSTRALIAN INFORMATION SERVICE

Peter Weir's film *Picnic at Hanging Rock* (1975) was based on an Australian novel inspired by an Australian painting. The film was the first from "down under" to win rave reviews overseas.

Frank L. T. Willmot) can be said to have been the first to develop a style that was at once poetically acceptable and genuinely Australian. The poems of Dame Mary Gilmore showed a strong social content as well as a marked lyrical gift.

Among descriptive works, *We of the Never-Never* (1908) by Jeanne (Mrs. Aeneas) Gunn is a simple account of the author's experience in the Northern Territory in the early 1900's. *My Crowded Solitude* (1926) by Jack McLaren tells of the author's lonely life as a planter in northernmost Queensland. *The Confessions of a Beachcomber* (1908) by Edmund James Banfield won recognition, as did a later work, *The Pea Pickers* (1942) by Eve Langley. Also of interest is *On the Wool Track* (1910) by Charles E. W. Bean, which presents an engagingly veracious description of the dry pastoral country of New South Wales.

Based as it was on the secluded distinctiveness of the outback, the early national movement lost its momentum as modern transportation and communications developed. From 1905 to about 1925 little of note was produced in longer forms. An exception was *The Fortunes of Richard Mahony* (trilogy, 1917–1929), a classic treatment of the theme of immigration and assimilation, by Henry Handel Richardson (pseudonym of Henrietta Richardson).

Beginning in the late 1920's, however, a steady stream of novels of quality appeared. Among the earliest were Katharine Susannah Prichard's *Working Bullocks* (1926), set in Western Australia, and *A House Is Built* (1929) by M. Barnard Eldershaw (pseudonym of Marjorie Barnard and Flora Eldershaw in collaboration). Other notable works showing rare descriptive qualities were *The Passage* (1930) by Vance Palmer and *The Man Who Loved Children* (1941) by Christina Stead. One of several writers who employed authentic backgrounds was Frank Dalby Davison, whose stories are set mainly in the cattle country of southern Queensland. The central and northern interior regions formed the scene for works by William Hatfield and Arthur William Upfield, and the latter used that setting for detective stories that brought him a large following abroad. *Capricornia* (1939), the first major novel of Xavier Herbert, dealt with the mistreatment of Aboriginals.

Novels of Australia's developing urban life also made their appearance. Eleanor Dark, the first novelist to make use of latter-day urban scenes, published *Prelude to Christopher* (1934), *Return to Coolami* (1936), and other fiction with strong psychological overtones, while sociological implications were strong in novels of the Depression years by Kylie Tennant. *Flesh in Armour* (1932) by Leonard Mann, a story of Australian troops in World War I, is still the most notable Australian war novel. *We Were the Rats* (1944) by Lawson Glassop deals with the Tobruk campaign of 1941–1942 in North Africa. *The Winds Are Still* (1947) by John Hetherington concerns the escape of Australian soldiers from Greece following the German invasion, as is *The Sea Eagle* (1944) by James Aldridge. The English writer Nevil Shute introduced Australian settings for some of the popular novels he wrote after settling in the Commonwealth in 1950.

The range and volume of talented, perceptive work increased steadily as leading novelists enlarged their horizons. This trend was earliest and best exemplified in the work of Patrick White. With *The Tree of Man* (1955) and *Voss* (1957), both set in Australia but employing universal themes, he displayed a modern outlook in the use of psychological narrative and exploitation of language. His *Riders in the Chariot* (1961) was built around four misfits in suburban Sydney; his short-story collection *The Burnt Ones* (1964) dealt with rejection of the "illuminates" by the society in which they are placed. In *The Solid Mandala* (1966), White drew on a body of mythic and visionary material derived from Carl Jung's observations and writings; in subsequent fiction, including *The Eye of the Storm* and *The Cockatoos*, White extended his view of the struggle against the "dreary everyday life." In 1973, White was named Australia's first Nobel laureate for literature.

Meanwhile, three Australian writers established reputations abroad. The novelist Morris West wrote award-winning bestsellers such as *The Devil's Advocate* (1959) and *Shoes of the Fisherman* (1963). Shirley Hazzard reached a pinnacle with her novel *The Transit of Venus* (1980), an ambitious family narrative with multilayered meanings. Alan Moorehead, in *The White Nile* (1960) and *The Blue Nile* (1962) traced the exploration of Africa's longest river; his *Cooper's Creek* (1963) recounted a tragic epi-

sode of inland Australian exploration; and *The Fatal Impact* (1966) reassessed the European incursion into the South Pacific.

In poetry a new phase had opened in the 1930's with the appearance of Robert David FitzGerald and Kenneth Slessor, whose works revealed the rare gift each possessed for imparting color and creating images. They were joined in the 1950's by other mature poets—notably Judith Wright, a lyricist emphasizing imagery and commanding a rare mastery of technique; and Alec Derwent Hope, a sometimes wild romantic with a preference for severely classical forms. James McAuley won acclaim for his epic poem *Captain Quiros* (1964), and Vincent Buckley in *New Land for My Family* (1966) linked the quest for an earthly paradise with the dreams of Australian immigrants in general.

An assault on traditional unquestioning attitudes in Australia intensified in the early 1970's, extending beyond the mass media to books revealing a sense of unsatisfied quest: Ronald Conway's *The Great Australian Stupor* (1971) and Ian Moffit's *The U-Jack Society* (1972) portrayed a nation glorifying itself and obsessed with day-to-day affairs. With *The Female Eunuch* (1970), Germaine Greer came to rank as an international pacemaker in the advancement of women's status.

Several trends were evident in Australian literature by this time. Leading writers were showing greater awareness of the world scene, and the distinction between "Australian" and "international" writing blurred. The work of many of the newer authors—Thomas Keneally, Christopher Koch, David Malouf, Blanche d'Alpuget, Robert Drewe, and others—ranged between Australia and foreign countries in themes and settings. Increasingly novelists concerned themselves with the urban and suburban scene and the changes brought about by postwar immigration.

Generous grants and fellowships awarded by the Literary Board of the Australia Council spurred creativity. The interest in Australian films, many based on literary works or historical events, heightened international awareness of Australia's culture and helped authors find American and British publishers. Colleen McCullough's novel *The Thorn Birds* (1977) was on American bestseller lists for over a year. But the foreign market was not restricted to sagas of life on a sheep ranch early in the 20th century. David Ireland, for example, signed up his surrealistic *A Woman of the Future* (1979) in New York, as did Peter Carey his *Illywhacker* (1985), with a multitude of Australian colloquialisms working to its advantage. By then Australian literature was acknowledged to possess qualities that had made it a distinctive addition to the Western mainstream, and it was substantial and important enough to be studied at universities abroad.

Theater and Dance. The 1950's and 1960's brought a burgeoning of the nation's achievement in the performing arts. The Elizabethan Theatre Trust, created in 1954, provided sponsorship for drama, ballet, and opera. The National Institute of Dramatic Art, which followed, brought steady technical gains. The broad advance was extended in the years that followed.

From the earliest days of settlement, efforts were made to provide dramatic entertainment. The first play was an improvised performance (1789) of George Farquhar's *The Recruiting Officer*. In 1833 a properly constituted theater was opened in Sydney. A series of "Dramatic Amusements" was announced in the same year in Hobart, and in 1837 the Royal Victoria Theatre (later renamed the Theatre Royal) was built there by public subscription. Adelaide had a theater in 1838, and plays were first presented in Perth at about that time. Melbourne's first theater was opened in 1841. By 1856, Sydney had three theaters in full production, and during Melbourne's boom in the late 19th century many of the world's leading artists played to packed houses.

Actors from Britain and the United States brought their talents for theatrical organization to Australia. George Selth Coppin, a British actor who arrived in 1843, appeared in Sydney, Hobart, and Adelaide before settling in Melbourne, where he won distinction as actor and entrepreneur. Another influential figure was Bland Holt, Australian-born but British-trained, who presented some spectacular productions. The most far-reaching influence was achieved by the American actor-manager James Cassius Williamson, who reached Melbourne in 1874. In 1884 he joined two English managers, Arthur Garner and George Musgrove, to form the Comic Opera Company, a dominant force for four decades. Fresh companies were brought in, theaters were built, and such international celebrities as Sarah Bernhardt and Irene Vanbrugh appeared. Shakespearean plays and Gilbert and Sullivan operettas, as well as comedy melodramas and such dramatic successes as the younger Dumas' *Camille* and Ibsen's *A Doll's House*, were presented. Nor did the local theater depend solely on imported talent, for a number of Australian stars developed, among them Nellie Stewart, who began her career in the 1870's, and Oscar Asche, who made several tours of his homeland between successful engagements in Britain and the United States.

Interest in the theater flagged under the impact of motion pictures, however, and many theaters were converted to film showings. After 1930 commercial stage presentations were confined mainly to such assured successes as musical comedies and light plays. Significant drama was found only in the smaller theaters. The little-theater movement, made up largely of amateur groups but including semiprofessionals and some professionals, helped to keep interest alive, and the Independent and Metropolitan theaters in Sydney and the Arrow and Union theaters and the National Theatre Movement in Melbourne gave excellent productions of classical and modern plays. It was in small theaters that native playwrights found some support, although their work generally had literary rather than theatrical value. Greater success was achieved in radio drama, which received encouragement from the Australian Broadcasting Commission.

Interest in serious theater revived after World War II. Great English actors—Dame Sybil Thorndyke, Sir Lewis Casson, Sir Ralph Richardson, and Sir Laurence Olivier—visited Australia. Hopes that Australia was about to produce distinctive drama were encouraged by the success of *Summer of the Seventeenth Doll* by Ray Lawler, which was presented in Melbourne and Sydney in 1956 and became the first local drama to achieve broad success in the theater and to be well received in London and New York. *The Shifting Heart* (1957) by Richard Beynon did

well in London, and *The One Day of the Year* (1960) by Alan Seymour scored a success in several European capitals.

In the main cities, drama was kept alive in professional repertory or little theaters, which provided a stage for Australian plays as well as for experimental or controversial work from abroad. Adelaide's biennial Festival of Arts encouraged Australian playwriting. The Adelaide University Theatre Guild staged Patrick White's *The Ham Funeral* (1960), *Season at Sarsaparilla* (1962), and *Night on Bald Mountain* (1964).

Dramatic creativity gained strength in the 1970's, when composers and choreographers as well as playwrights contributed to the national achievement. Television drama production units expanded, providing training and employment for writers and performers.

Federal funds helped support theater companies and dramatists. Early beneficiaries were professional theater companies—the Melbourne Theatre Company and Sydney's Old Tote, both of which had developed from semiprofessional repertory companies. These were followed by companies in other states: the Queensland Theatre Company, the South Australian Theatre Company, the National Theatre at the Playhouse (all in Perth), and the Tasmanian Theatre Company. Each toured with productions within its state. "Alternative" theater companies sprang up in Melbourne and Sydney.

The works of Australian playwrights were the mainstay of the new companies. Patrick White wrote *Big Toys* (1977), *Signal Drive*, and *Netherwood* (both in 1982). David Williamson, who first became known in 1970 with *The Coming of Stork*, had 10 plays performed (several of them commissioned) within 10 years; four were staged in London. Other playwrights were Jack Hibberd, Alexander Buzo, Dorothy Hewitt, and Steve J. Spears, whose *The Elocution of Benjamin Franklin* was taken to New York and London with its Australian star Gordon Chater. Thomas Keneally gained attention in 1972 with *The Chant of Jimmie Blacksmith*, which was made into a successful film. Keneally later established himself as an author and playwright with a solid following in the United States.

Beginning in the 1970's, some entertainers turned their talents to television caricature of Australian stereotypes. The exemplars of "Ockerism"—glorification of the uncouth Australian working man, a male chauvinist with boorish manners, but good-natured and resourceful—were Paul Hogan and Gary ("Norm Gunston") McDonald.

A significant aspect of the theatrical scene is the sustained popularity of ballet. The initial impetus was given by a tour that Col. Vasili de Basil's Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo made of Australia in 1936. Thereafter, Australian groups developed. Among them were the Borovansky Ballet, founded in Melbourne by Édouard Borovansky, a member of the Monte Carlo group who left the cast in 1939, and the Bodenweiser Ballet, a modern expressive dance group that reached Australia in 1939. After Borovansky's death (1959) direction of his company was taken over by English dancer Dame Peggy van Praagh, who in 1962 became the first artistic director of the Australian Ballet Company, an internationally acclaimed national company and advanced ballet school established with government support. She was joined in 1965 as codirector by dancer-choreographer Sir Robert Helpmann, who had returned after 30 years in London. By this time Marilyn Jones, the company's *première danseuse* and afterward its director (1979–1982), was being hailed as Australia's first truly classical ballerina.

The Australian Ballet developed a diverse repertoire of more than 100 works. One of its most widely acclaimed of its modern ballets was Helpmann's *The Display*, based on the courtship of the lyrebird. The score is by the Australian composer Malcolm Williamson, and the sets by the Australian artist Sidney Nolan.

Motion Pictures. Although motion pictures were made in Australia from the earliest days of the cinema, few Australian films gained serious attention from the rest of the world until the 1970's. Earlier reliance on exaggerated provincialism coupled with inexpensive production quickly gave way to substantial films made with sensitivity and possessing broad appeal.

Increased interest in filmmaking beyond the routine began with federal backing provided from 1969. The growth of the television industry built up both skills and incentive, and in 1975 a federally funded Film Commission provided organizational backing.

Peter Weir's haunting *Picnic at Hanging Rock* (1975), based on Joan Lindsay's novel (itself inspired by a painting by William Ford), was the first film to gain rave reviews overseas. Fred Schepisi's *The Chant of Jimmie Blacksmith*, a film about racial bigotry scripted by Thomas Keneally from his play, and Gillian Armstrong's *My Brilliant Career* (1979), adapted from Miles Franklin's classic feminist novel (1901), handled subjects based on factual material with which viewers in other countries could identify. War themes were powerfully handled in Bruce Beresford's *Breaker Morant* (1980) and Weir's *Gallipoli* (1981), the latter scripted by David Williamson. Uncompromisingly "commercial" themes were the basis of the success enjoyed by George Miller's *Mad Max* (1979) and *The Road Warrior* (or *Mad Max 2*, 1981). A notable television production was Hector Crawford's adaptation (1981) of Nevil Shute's *A Town Like Alice*, which had been made into a film in Britain in 1956. Highly successful film festivals were held annually in Melbourne, Sydney, and Adelaide.

Interest in documentary film production faded after some successes of the 1940's and early 1950's—notably the officially backed *Kokoda Trail* (1942), *School in the Mailbox* (1948), and *Down in the Forest* (1953), and the Shell Oil Company's *Back of Beyond* (1953). Distribution of educational films is handled in each state by a state-funded film center.

Music. Music is one of the most highly developed arts in Australia, and many of the country's singers and instrumentalists have become celebrated. Beginning in the 1870's, when rich talent first appeared, singers went abroad to be acclaimed; later, instrumentalists and composers also achieved world recognition. Teaching—instrumental, vocal, and theoretical—is of a high standard, and the effects of close cooperation with educational authorities are reflected in the fine work in music that is a feature of both primary and secondary schools.

Melbourne's Philharmonic Society, a choral group, was founded in 1853, and choral music of a high order has also been produced in Sydney and Adelaide. The development of orchestral

music dates from 1888, when a full orchestra under Sir Frederick Cowen was brought to Melbourne, where it gave 241 concerts in six months. In 1890, Adelaide became the first Australian city to have a chair of music at its university. The University of Melbourne created one in the following year, and by 1895 it also had a conservatory directed by its professor of music—the country's first great musical personality, George W. L. Marshall-Hall. Besides founding and conducting an orchestra, he later organized his own conservatory, which provided performers and teachers whose influence on Australian musical life has been great.

In 1906, Alberto Zelman founded the Melbourne Symphony Orchestra, which he conducted until his death. The University Symphony Orchestra, recruited from past and current students, and the University Conservatorium Orchestra were combined in 1932 under Sir Bernard Heinze to form a new Melbourne Symphony Orchestra. Meanwhile, in Sydney the State Conservatorium of Music of New South Wales had been established in 1916 under Henri Verbrugghen, who added distinction to the school by forming a string quartet.

Beginning in 1870 opera attracted sizable audiences. Companies from other countries presented French and Italian works and, later, those of Richard Wagner. One of the greatest of all operatic performers, soprano Dame Nellie Melba, heads (chronologically) a long list of Australian singers who have won international fame. Making her operatic debut in Brussels in 1887, she later returned to Australia for many visits. Melba (Helen Porter Mitchell, who took her stage name from "Melbourne") did much to stimulate Australian musical life. So too did soprano Dame Joan Sutherland, after returning in 1965 as the star of her own touring company. The Sydney Opera House, opened by Queen Elizabeth (in 1973), provides an opulent setting for a wide range of entertainments.

The greatest single impetus to professional music came with the establishment in 1932 of the Australian Broadcasting Commission (ABC), which fostered wider appreciation of music and helped to provide greater opportunities for performers. An enthusiastic and discerning following developed. The ABC presents eminent soloists from Europe and the United States, and it has created in each of the states symphony orchestras that together provide about 750 concerts and recitals annually, although not all are broadcast. In addition, financial support from its subscribers and sponsors has made possible tours by Australian artists. Resident and visiting conductors of world standing have helped to build up the orchestras, which provide assured employment for trained musicians. Wider audiences have been developed through the children's orchestral concerts founded in Melbourne in 1929 by Sir Bernard Heinze. In smaller cities, state and municipal authorities have also helped to support symphony orchestras.

In the mid-1950's the Musica Viva Society began bringing to Australia many leading chamber ensembles from Europe and the United States as well as sponsoring tours in Australia and abroad of Australian chamber groups. A considerable range of new works were introduced.

Several Australian composers gained recognition before 1945. The innovative Percy Grainger, although best known for his arrangements of English folk melodies, experimented in "free music" featuring unconventional rhythms and sonorities. Arthur Benjamin, also noted for his light music, abandoned his characteristic joviality in profounder late works, as in his only symphony. Alfred Hill's prolific output was not generally experimental, but in some compositions he was influenced by the music and legends of the New Zealand Maori and Australian Aboriginals.

THE AUSTRALIAN OPERA

The Australian diva Joan Sutherland won universal acclaim, as her compatriot Nellie Melba had done before her.

Grainger and Benjamin made their reputations overseas and spent most of their productive years abroad, as did some notable composers of later generations, such as Don Banks, Peggy Glanville-Hicks, and Malcolm Williamson. On the other hand, Felix Werder, George Dreyfus, and Larry Sitsky were born in Europe and made their careers mainly in Australia. Of the Australian-born resident composers who made their names from the 1950's onward, the most frequently performed outside their own country were Peter Sculthorpe and Richard Meale. In their different ways, both adapted traditional East Asian music to advanced Western idioms—Sculthorpe in his *Sun Music* and Meale in his *Images (Naugata)*. In *Irkanda* and other works, Sculthorpe evoked the feeling of Aboriginal myth and folklore, as John Anthill had done with the spirit of native dance music in his popular ballet suite *Corroboree*. Aboriginal music, known to be of great antiquity, has attracted some public attention but is left to Aboriginal performers.

Jazz and popular music have a big following in Australia. The first jazz group to achieve international recognition was the Dixieland band of pianist Graeme Bell, which was acclaimed for decades. Among the later jazz combos, attention focused on the Don Burrows quartet.

Many of the world's top popular entertainers have included Australia on their itineraries since the 1960's. The visit of the Beatles opened the way for an avid rock following. By the 1970's

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Como House (1864) is a colonial mansion in Melbourne. The warm climate made verandas popular in Australia.

numerous Australian recording artists and writers were active in rock, folk, and country music. Some gained a considerable recognition abroad—notably the Bee Gees. Other names that appeared on world recording charts included Peter Allen, Lana Cantrell, Slim Dusty, Johnny Farnham, Rolf Harris, Frank Ifield, Olivia Newton-John, Johnny O'Keefe, Helen Reddy, and the Seekers.

Architecture. The earliest buildings in Australia were mere shelters. It was some time before the use of local hardwoods was mastered and Sydney's fine sandstone was shaped for the first substantial structures. Francis Howard Greenway, an English architect who arrived in Sydney in 1814, achieved a strong and simple architectural expression. His style, now known as colonial, was a transition from the Georgian with modifications in the form of verandas to suit the Australian climate. Buildings of some charm were produced in Hobart. Meanwhile, in the hinterland, the country home was developing, as the first rough shelters were replaced by more permanent and spacious buildings with extensive verandas. At first roofs were made of split shingles, but the danger of fire in a dry summer brought about the use of corrugated galvanized iron sheets.

The Gothic Revival style, everywhere considered a proper form for churches, appeared on the Australian scene in the mid-19th century. Impressive public buildings were constructed in the various styles of the Victorian period in the capitals of all the prefederation colonies. The most remarkable were those of Melbourne, which were built in the grand period of the city's expansion, from the 1850's to 1890. The city's commercial buildings, some 11 or 12 stories high, included the world's tallest in their day.

Terrace houses were built in large numbers in the late 19th century. These rows of two-story attached dwellings, sometimes with balconies decorated in wrought-iron filigree, still lend charm to older residential areas of large cities. With suburban expansion, starting in the 1920's, the individual one-story bungalow (cottage) derived from California became the characteristic type of domestic architecture. House plans showed great uniformity until the 1950's, when more varied layouts were adopted.

An architect whose work had a continuing influence was Walter Burley Griffin of Chicago, whose design for the national capital, Canberra, won a worldwide competition in 1912. He also designed many buildings in Melbourne and Sydney. After World War I the first organized architectural schools were founded. The University of Sydney established a complete course of study, and the University of Melbourne a less extensive one; both relied on on-the-job training in practical building.

Young architects increasingly traveled in Europe and the United States. In commercial building, functional styles following international trends have come to the fore. In domestic architecture, the individual dwelling is still favored, and relatively few high-rise apartment blocks have been built except in Sydney, Melbourne, and the Gold Coast resort area in Queensland.

After 1945 three Melbourne architects—Roy Grounds, Frederick Romberg, and Robin Boyd—were major forces in inculcating contemporary trends in domestic architecture and in large-scale projects. Grounds was responsible for the highly individual design of Melbourne's Victorian Arts Centre, comprising the National Gallery of Victoria and the State Theatre. Australia's "signature" structure, the harborside Sydney Opera House (1958–1973), was the concept of Danish architect Joern Utzon. Its vaulting white-tiled roof structures simulate billowing sails.

In the late 1960's, John Andrews won international recognition and important commissions in North America. He was also the principal designer of some of Australia's most innovative buildings. His King George Tower in Sydney is a triangular-plan office development with an open forecourt integrated with the sidewalks and streets of the intersection at which it stands.

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Elaborate sunshields protect the tower's ceiling-to-floor glass walls and add a powerful note.

Painting and Drawing. Prehistoric art in Australia consists mainly of paintings and carvings on rock. Some engravings are estimated to date back over 20,000 years.

Among the earliest representations of the Australian scene by Europeans are sketches made by the topographical draftsmen who accompanied Capt. James Cook to the continent in 1770. The scientific recording of fauna and flora followed, and explorers who pushed inland usually made sketches that were reproduced in the books about their journeys. After 1835, when an art school was established in Sydney, the field widened slightly, and with the expansion of the pastoral (grazing) industry, landholders and merchants were able to lend limited patronage to the arts.

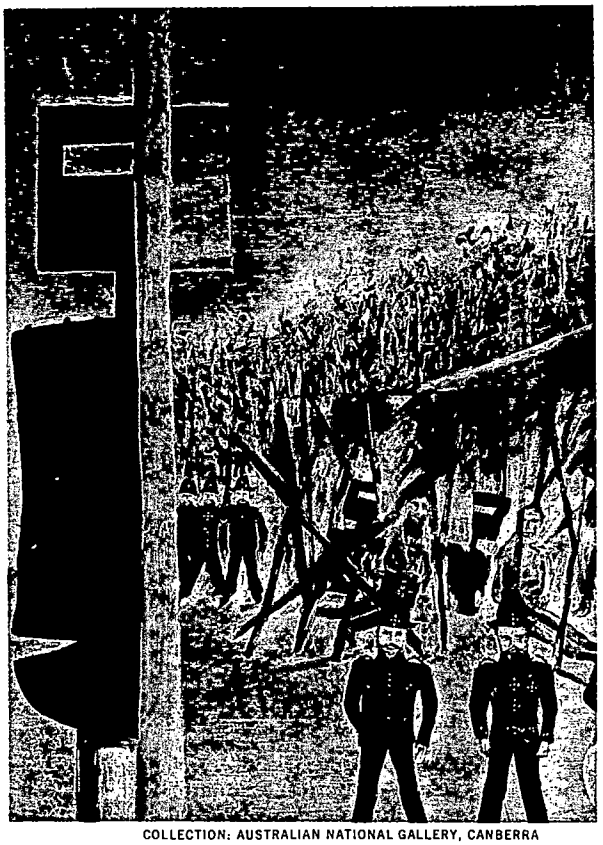
Conrad Martens, a 19th century landscape painter, produced some delicate watercolors in which he used space, light, and color well. Other painters attempted to capture the adventurous pioneering life of the pastoralists. Their works, reproduced or exhibited in England, helped to stimulate the interest of prospective migrants. With the discovery of gold in 1851, artists depicted life in the mining fields. Representative of this period was Samuel Thomas Gill, whose popular lithographs give a vivid picture of colonial life and manners. Among other artists of quality were John Skinner Prout, William Strutt, and Nicholas Chevalier. Still, little progress was made in interpreting the Australian environment until the arrival in 1865 of Louis Buvelot, the "father of Australian landscape painting."

Victoria, growing rapidly, set up a commission on the fine arts in 1863 and schools of art and design in 1867. In the 1870's national galleries were established in Melbourne and other colonial capitals. These moves, combined with an appreciable degree of local patronage, made possible the emergence of an Australian art form, a development that coincided with the growth of the national spirit in writing. What Henry Lawson did with his pen to stimulate a national sentiment based on the rural tradition, Frank Mahony furthered in painting and drawing.

During his stay in Europe, Tom Roberts had become interested in the work of the French Impressionists. After his return to Melbourne in 1885, he and a group of painters that included Frederick McCubbin, Sir Arthur Streeton, and Charles Conder created a new form of Australian painting by interpreting the landscape according to Impressionist principles.

In the 1890's an economic crisis made it difficult for artists to sell their work, and by 1900 many of those who had helped develop an Australian approach had gone abroad. Conder, George Washington Lambert, Rupert Bunny, and Emanuel Phillips Fox won recognition abroad. In Australia, lighter and more tonal watercolors by such artists as Blamire Young, Norman A. W. Lindsay, and Jesse J. Hilder became increasingly popular.

A munificent bequest made by Alfred Felton to the National Gallery of Victoria in 1904 was of some assistance to Australian painters, although the bulk of the money was spent on foreign works. In 1916 the periodical *Art in Australia* was established by Sydney Ure Smith, who was to play an important role in gaining a wider critical following for art.



COLLECTION: AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL GALLERY, CANBERRA

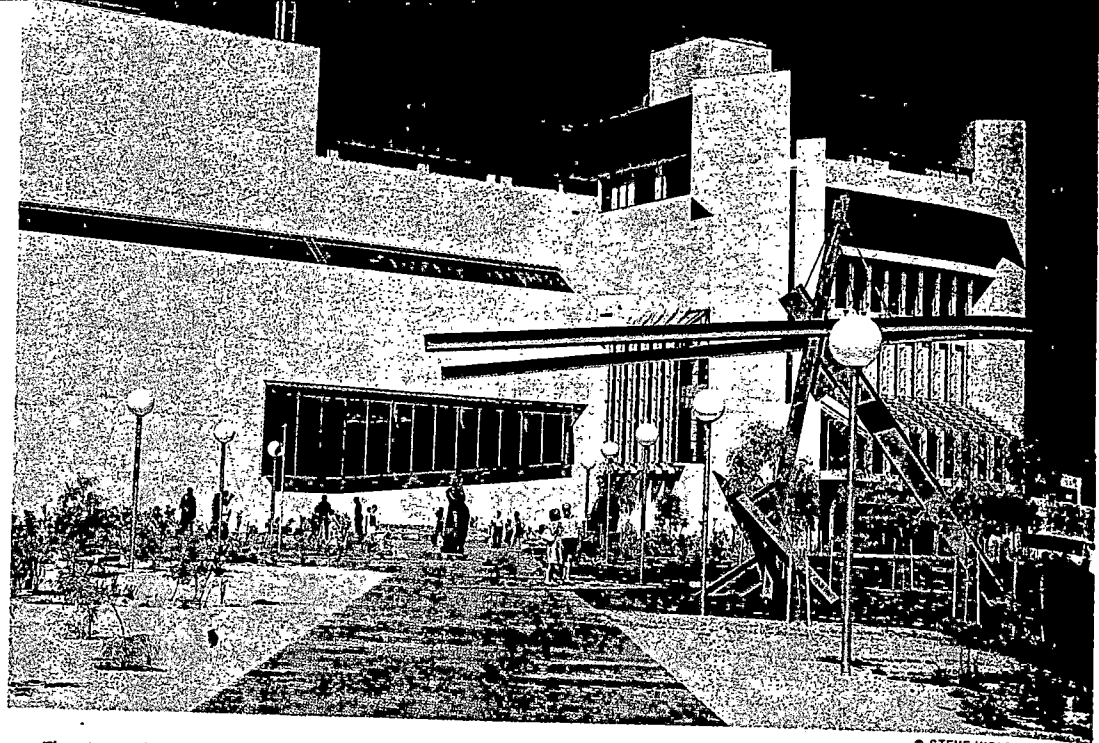
Burning at Glenrowan (1947) is one of Sidney Nolan's paintings on the exploits of outlaw folk-hero Ned Kelly.

By the 1920's, although some excellent work was being done by the leading landscapists, the Australian style was becoming stereotyped. One of the few innovators was Sir Hans Heysen, known for his gnarled eucalyptuses set against immense distances. Another was Kenneth Macqueen, one of the first painters to search for design and rhythm in the Australian landscape.

In 1926 the Contemporary Art Group was formed in Sydney; and in 1931, George Bell and Arnold Shore founded an art school in Melbourne. Following successful exhibitions of contemporary British and French works, Australia's Contemporary Art Society was founded in 1938.

In the 1940's artists returning from study abroad adopted more advanced styles, set new national standards, and produced work that was at once subjective, Australian, and of high quality. The main function of Australian painting was no longer to reveal the country's natural beauties to the ordinary citizen. Sir William Dobell led the advance with distinctive though controversial portraits, while George Russell Drysdale drew on the special character of the "great Australian loneliness," presenting attenuated figures dramatically isolated against the astringent ocher-red inland landscape. The surge of artistic energy was matched by public enthusiasm and support for work that was novel in Australia.

The greater freedom and boldness won acclaim overseas. In the 1960's leading reviewers in London were conceding that over a generation Australian artists had made a "major contribution to modern painting" while bringing about "the birth of a national school." Sidney Nolan ranked as an exemplar. He concentrated on extreme



© STEVE VIDLER/LEO DE WYS

The Australian National Gallery, designed by a Sydney architectural firm, was opened in Canberra in 1982.

simplification of expression in his landscapes as well as in several series of paintings: on colonial legends based on exploits of the 19th century bushranger (rural outlaw) Ned Kelly; on Australia's involvement in World War I at Gallipoli, in Turkey; and on Australian activity in Antarctica. Others gaining acclaim for sharpness of vision and energy in execution included Arthur Boyd, a painter of mysterious allegories in dark and tangled bushscapes, and Albert Tucker, who offered his own symbolic versions of the national scene. By the late 20th century Frederick Williams and dozens of other Australian painters had won recognition for work reflecting an identifiably Australian vision or one expressed in varied international styles.

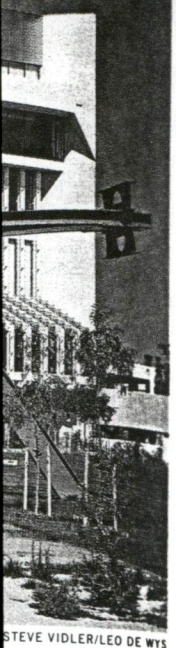
Cartooning and other black-and-white work have been features of Australian art since the 1890's, when the *Bulletin* began to support a group of first-rate men. Among the most notable exponents of this school, most of whom were connected with the *Bulletin*, were Phil May, Norman A. W. Lindsay, Sir Lionel Lindsay, William Henry Dyson, David Low, and Livingston Hopkins, an American who became known as Hop. Later artists, particularly some who came from Europe, were responsible for new progress in a form of expression that in Australia has traditionally shown great vitality.

Sculpture. Until the mid-19th century, Australian sculptors followed the British tradition. Charles Summers, a Briton, created a huge bronze memorial in Melbourne to the ill-fated Burke and Wills exploration of northern Australia that ended disastrously at Cooper Creek in 1861. The first Australian-born sculptor to be acclaimed at home and abroad was Sir Bertram Mackennal. He and other sculptors received commissions to decorate buildings and gardens, but major commissions were few and sculpture barely survived until the mid-20th century, when interest in it revived. The Victorian Sculptors' Society, which had been discontinued, was formed again in Melbourne in 1947. Lyndon Dadswell, who was the head teacher of sculpture at East Sydney Technical College from 1938 to 1949, had great influence. The college became an important training ground for sculptors.

Acceptance of modernism came slowly until the 1950's, when commissions increased with growing prosperity. Ola Cohn and Daphne Mayo were in the vanguard; more conservative contemporaries included George Allen, Andor Meszaros, and Thomas Dwyer Bass. Expensive sculpture, often showing considerable innovative talent as well as technical excellence, was produced for many shopping complexes as well as important new government and commercial buildings. Sculpture courses expanded, with many of the younger sculptors becoming teachers. A triennial sculpture exhibition at Mildura (Victoria), begun in 1961, helped expand interest in and support for the more radical developments.

Museums and Libraries. Museums in all state capitals have extensive collections; most are strong in materials relating to the natural history and anthropology of Australia and the South Pacific. In Canberra the Australian War Memorial houses a large collection from all wars in which Australian armed forces have fought. Folk museums in many centers emphasize the pioneering tradition. Pioneer settlements and gold-rush towns have been authentically reconstructed. The two major art museums in Melbourne and Sydney have internationally important collections thanks to the Felton and J. J. W. Power bequests. In 1982 the federally funded Australian National Gallery was opened in Canberra.

Reference and municipal lending libraries and services are strongly developed in all states. The State Library of New South Wales holds more than 2 million volumes, and both it and the State Library of Victoria have extensive 19th century materials. Specialist libraries for commercial, scientific, and broadly academic purposes



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have undergone considerable expansion.

Publishing. A free and vigorous press has been a feature of Australian life since early in the settlement of the country. Although official policy and requirements were reflected in the first newspaper—the four-page *Sydney Gazette* issued by the government printer, George Howe, in 1803—an independent newspaper, the *Australian*, was published in Sydney by William Charles Wentworth in 1824. Wentworth clashed with Gov. Sir Ralph Darling, who in 1827 sought to enact a law under which newspapers could be issued only if they were licensed. This act was not certified, and an alternative act imposing a prohibitive stamp duty was not enforced. From that time on the press was free from government control. The *Australian* ceased publication in 1850, and the oldest surviving newspapers in the country are the *Sydney Morning Herald* (founded in 1831) and the Melbourne *Herald* (1840).

Ownership of most city newspapers has been transferred from families to public companies. While political comment tends to favor conservative groups, no newspaper is directly the mouthpiece of a political party. Each paper jealously guards its right to an independent point of view, and between elections there is frequently strong criticism of the government.

The leading newspapers maintain bureaus in New York and London and representatives in other centers to supplement the basic news service provided by Australian Associated Press–Reuter, which gives world cable coverage. For Australian news, country papers as well as some metropolitan dailies subscribe to Australian United Press.

Circulation increased after 1945 but suffered a setback in the 1970's with competition from improved radio and television news coverage. Nevertheless Australia continues to rank among the nations with the highest per capita circulation of daily newspapers. Rupert Murdoch's *The Australian*, established in 1964, is the only major national daily; it is published simultaneously in several state capitals. The *Financial Review*, also a daily, serves business.

Periodicals cover a great range. The Australian edition of the *Reader's Digest* has wide circulation, and an Australian edition of *Time* competes with the *Bulletin*, which incorporates a truncated version of *Newsweek*. *Cleo* and other magazines cater to socially mobile working women. Three widely read magazines written primarily for women are oriented to the family and home.

Among hundreds of publications directed to smaller groups, those dealing with business, investment, rural matters, and sports are most numerous. Many are devoted to technical, scientific, educational, professional, and religious interests, while community matters are aired in suburban weeklies and other local publications.

Reflecting a multiethnic society, over 300 publications appear in 25 or more foreign languages. These range (alphabetically) from Arabic to Vietnamese.

Book publishing has expanded strongly, especially on Australian subjects, which have been taken up by the Australian offshoots of British publishing houses as well as by locally owned enterprises. The government provides an annual "public lending right" payment for all books by Australian authors held in libraries.

Broadcasting. The Australian Broadcasting Commission (ABC) is wholly funded by the federal government. Ownership of commercial radio and television stations is restricted so that no network monopoly is possible.

The ABC maintains a national news service with its own journalists throughout Australia and in main world centers. It also operates Radio Australia shortwave services in English, French, and seven Asian or Pacific languages. A publicly funded Special Broadcasting Service (SBS) serves Australia's ethnic communities.

After the first telecasting stations were opened in Melbourne and Sydney in 1956, the television industry grew rapidly. For the commercial stations (radio as well as television), sharply expanded programming outlays accompanied the strong increase in advertising revenues generated by Australia's highly competitive consumer society.

Programming tends to follow the patterns prevailing on commercial stations in the United States. On radio, popular music and talk shows (with or without audience participation by telephone) have retained their appeal; broadcasts of art music have declined. Television leans heavily on live sports, major films, comedy and drama series, variety and talk shows, and quiz programs. Many films and series are American or British. Commercial stations devote fewer resources than government-owned stations to cultural programming and current affairs.

R. M. YOUNGER
Author of "Australia and the Australians"

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INFORMATION

CAPITAL PARKROYAL HOTEL

As part of the National Convention Centre complex the deluxe international Capital Parkroyal overlooks spectacular Glebe Park right in the heart of Canberra's business district. The hotel's 293 rooms, 2 restaurants, 3 bars, business centre, guest lounge and meeting rooms all offer first class facilities. Ideally located just a few minutes walk to the city's major shopping facilities, theatres, and easy access to all cultural attractions.

TRANSPORTATION

Taxis
- Service the ACT and Canberra Airport. Multi cabs available for the disabled

Bus Charters
- Major and local charter companies service Canberra and vicinity

Bus Tours
- Daily tours offered of Canberra and surrounds

Airlines
- Domestic airlines serve the Canberra Airport
- 5 charter companies
- 1 helicopter charter company

Car Rentals
- 4 international and several local companies offer daily, weekly, or monthly rental within Canberra Airport and Canberra City

Chauffeur Driven Car Hire
- 12 companies offer service in Canberra

Bus System
- The Canberra Action bus system provides a frequent public transit service throughout Canberra

ENTERTAINMENT

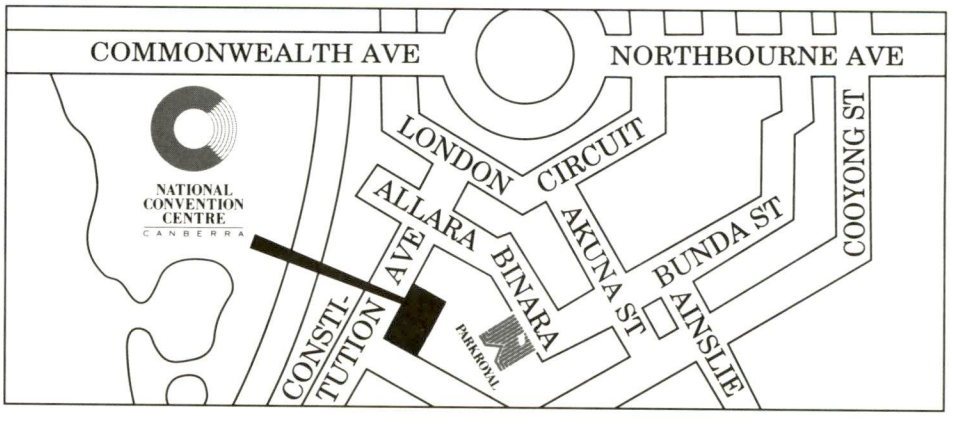
With more than 300 restaurants offering world-wide varieties of cuisine, Canberra offers more restaurants per head of population than any other Australian city. It is a measure of its cosmopolitan character that dining can range from the humble pizza or hamburger to haute cuisine at restaurants that ooze ambience and luxury. After dinner try your luck on the poker machines at one of the scores of clubs or dance the night away at a snazzy disco. Or perhaps enjoy a top line show at the theatre, or the latest in popular and foreign films at one of our seven cinemas.

NATIONAL CONVENTION CENTRE
CANBERRA

31 Constitution Avenue, Canberra 2601
PO Box 1013, Civic Square, ACT, 2608
Telephone (06) 257 4905. Facsimile (06) 257 6405

CAPITAL PARKROYAL
FROM THE PARKROYAL COLLECTION

1 Binara Street, Canberra, ACT, 2601
PO Box 1013, Civic Square, ACT, 2608.
Telephone (06) 247 8999. Facsimile (06) 257 4903



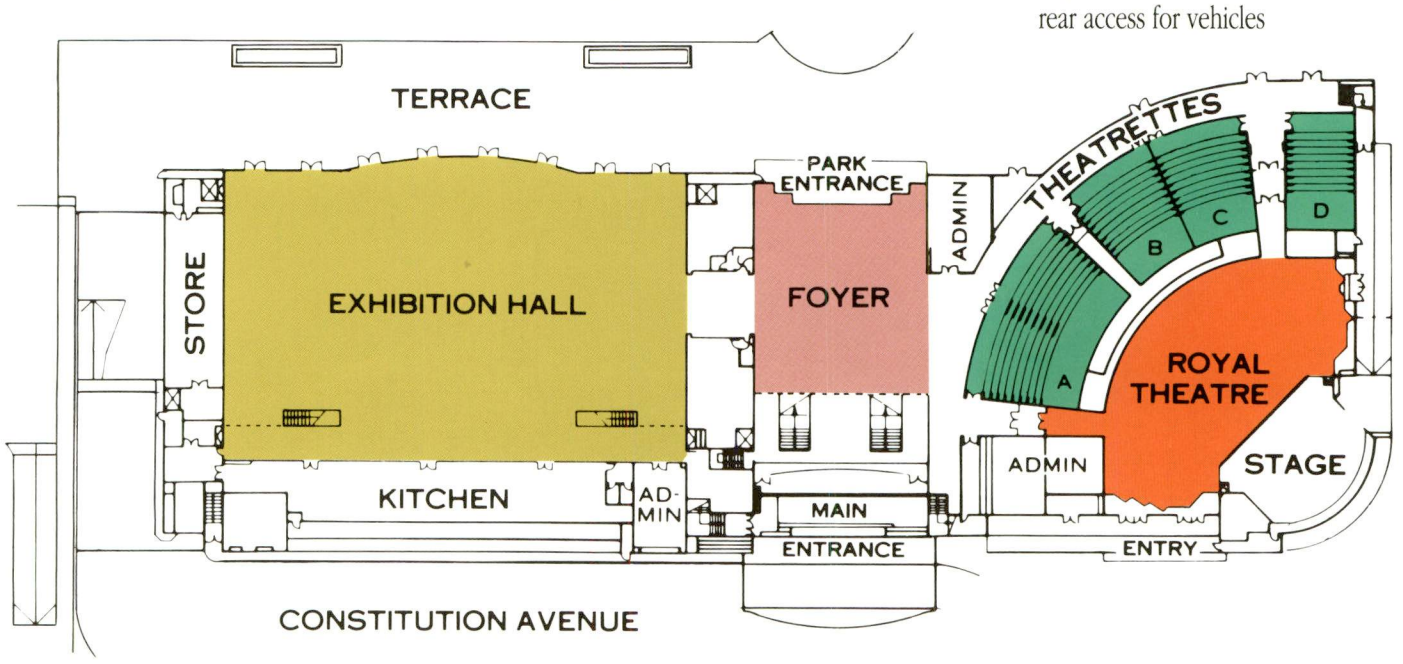
NATIONAL CONVENTION CENTRE

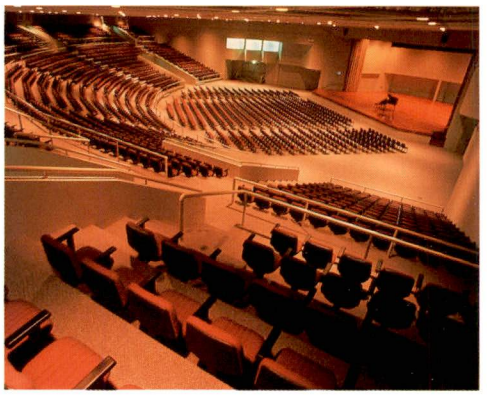
GROUND FLOOR

Royal Theatre (2500 persons) with access from Main Foyer and from Constitution Avenue
Theatrettes — 4 accessible from Foyer

Exhibition Hall (2400 square metres) with access from Foyer and Terrace
VIP Lounge

Underground Parking for 540 cars with direct access to Main Foyer
Royal Theatre and Exhibition Hall both have rear access for vehicles





EXHIBITION HALL

Access from either main foyer or doors into Glebe Park. Very convenient access from loading bay for exhibitors set-up. Extremely flexible area for a wide variety of functions:

- Exhibitions with up to 120 standard booths
- Trade displays and shows
- Indoor sporting events using tiered seating.

Area Sq.M.	Height Metres	Cocktails	Banquet	Dinner Dance
2400	9	2600	2000	1500

THEATRETTES

Access from ground floor foyer. Four theatrettes with seating capacity ranging from 150 to 300. The largest theatrette (Bradman Room) has a control room with additional AV capabilities. Optional speaker's platform and individual PA system in each theatrette.

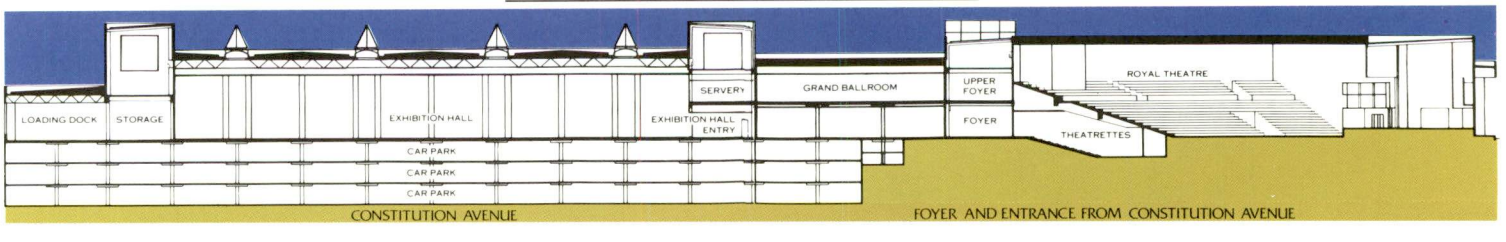
Space	Area Sq.M.	Height Metres	Theatre Style
A (Bradman Room)	360	3.2/4.4	300
B (Menzies Room)	180	3.2/4.4	165
C (Nicholls Room)	180	3.2/4.4	165
D (Sutherland Room)	170	3.2/4.4	150

ROYAL THEATRE

Access from ground floor and first floor foyers. Also direct access from Constitution Avenue. Superb staging facilities include:

- A stage which can be extended
- Numerous lectern points
- Fly-mounted projection screen
- Rear access for speakers and performers
- Access for vehicles for onstage display

Space	Area Sq.M	Height Metres	Theatre Style	Cocktails	Banquet
Tiered Section	1614	4.6/11.2	1700		
Flat Section	720	11.6	800	800	730
Stage	262	10.2	-	-	-

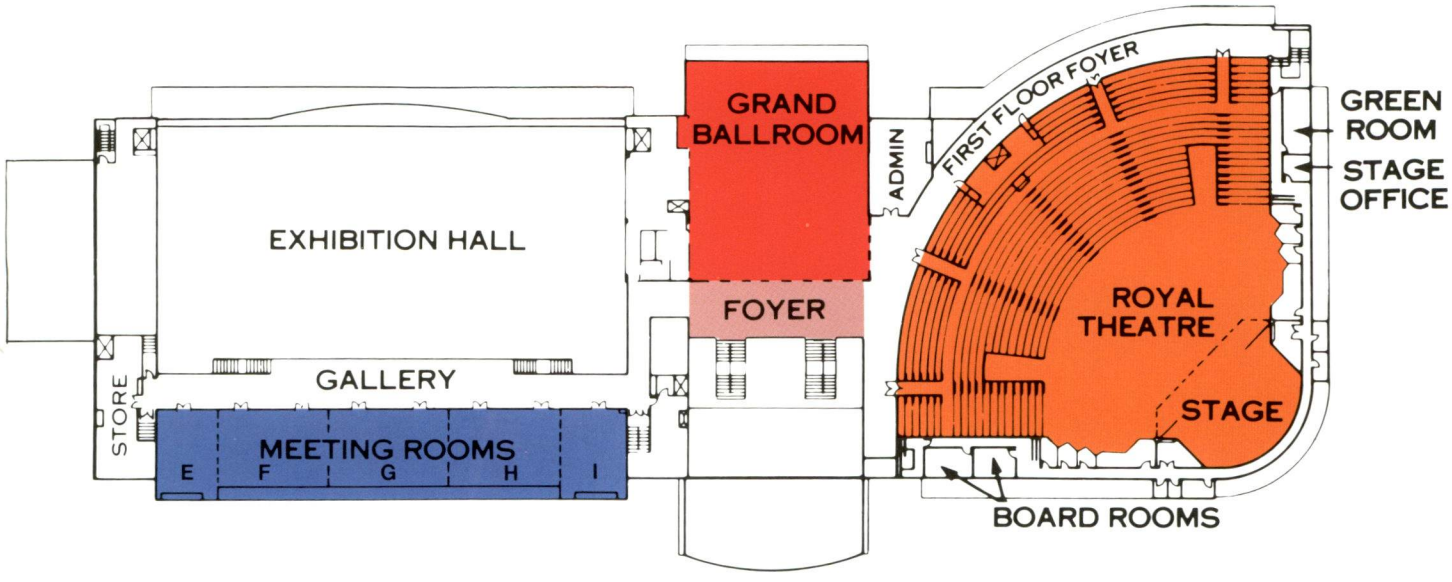


FACILITY DETAILS

FIRST FLOOR

Royal Theatre accessible from First Floor Foyer
Ballroom (650 square metres, 350 persons for dinner dance)

Meeting Rooms –5 accessible from Gallery
Board Rooms – 3 accessible from First Floor Foyer



FOYER ASSEMBLY AREAS

For delegates assembly, morning and afternoon coffee breaks and cocktails. Three foyer areas are available:

- Ground Floor (Main Entrance) .
- First Floor (Grand Ballroom Entrance) .
- Gallery Area (First Floor adjacent to meeting rooms)

Other foyers are available on the ground floor outside the theatrettes and on first floor outside upper entrances to Royal Theatre (main auditorium).

Area	Area Sq.M.	Height Metres	Cocktails Morning Tea
Ground Floor Foyer	940	3.6	1000
Theatrette Foyer	400	3.6	300
Grand Ballroom Foyer*	200	5.3	150
Royal Theatre Foyer*	400	3.5	300
Gallery Foyer*	390	4.1	300

*First Floor

THE GRAND BALLROOM

Superb outlook over Glebe Park. Access from first floor foyer. Ideal venue for meetings, dinner dance or a cocktail function.

Area Sq.M	Height Metres	Theatre Style	Cocktails	Banquet	Dinner Dance
650	45	750	600	500	350

MEETING ROOMS

Access from first floor Gallery. Five flat floor meeting rooms separated by removable soundproof walls.

Space	Area Sq.M	Height Metres	Theatre Style	Cocktails	Banquet	Dinner Dance
E (Derwent)	95	3.3	80	65	50	40
F (Fitzroy)	170	3.3	200	170	150	110
G (Murray)	170	3.3	200	170	150	110
H (Swan)	170	3.3	200	170	150	110
I (Torrens)	96	3.3	80	65	50	40
Total	710	-	800	700	550	400

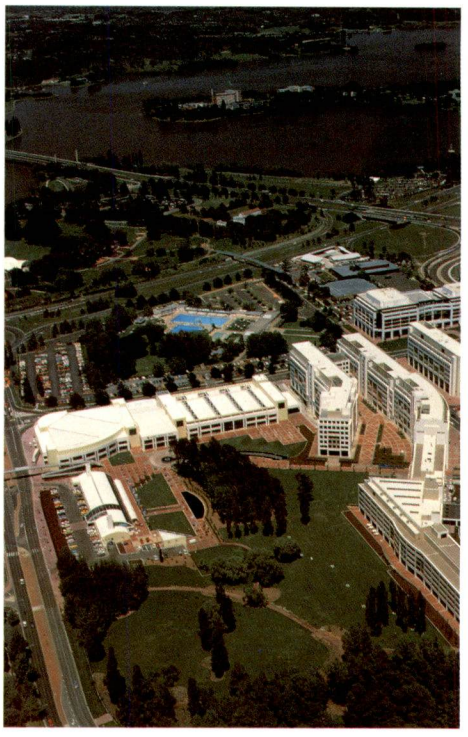
NATIONAL CONVENTION CENTRE

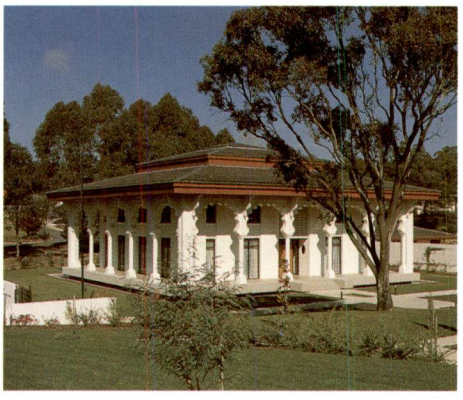
CONVENTIONS

ATTRACTIONS

Canberra is best known for its famous buildings with the grandeur of Parliament House, the War Memorial, the National Gallery and of course the international architecture of embassy row. But it is not all buildings and monuments! Modern Canberra offers a wealth of year round activities such as tennis, golfing on six fine courses, trout fishing, hot air ballooning, bushwalking in the nearby mountains, cycling from one end of the City to the other.

For a change of pace, wine and dine in superb fashion and experience the hospitality offered at one of several homesteads not far from the City. Do as little or as much as you like. Join in a cattle muster, round up sheep, or perhaps just simply laze by the pool!





GLEBE PARK

Take a stroll through spectacular Glebe Park located right in the heart of the city, or dine at the international food hall overlooking the park.

If you are a wine buff or an enthusiastic taster, there are several local wineries all within easy driving distance of Canberra. Not to mention a boutique brewery for the beer drinker.

ACCOMMODATION

Canberra is a beautifully planned city providing every facility and convenience for residents and visitors. Where to stay? Canberra has 60 motels and hotels ranging from superb 5-star international accommodation to family-type accommodation with budget prices. The 11 first class hotels are just minutes from the city centre, theatres, museums, galleries and major shopping facilities.

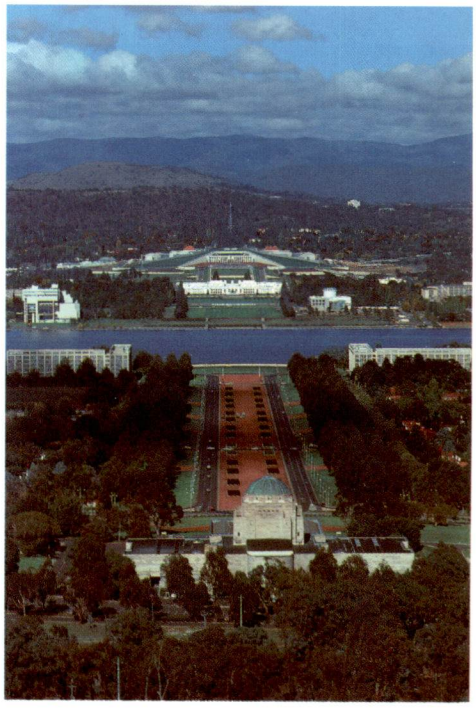
CANBERRA

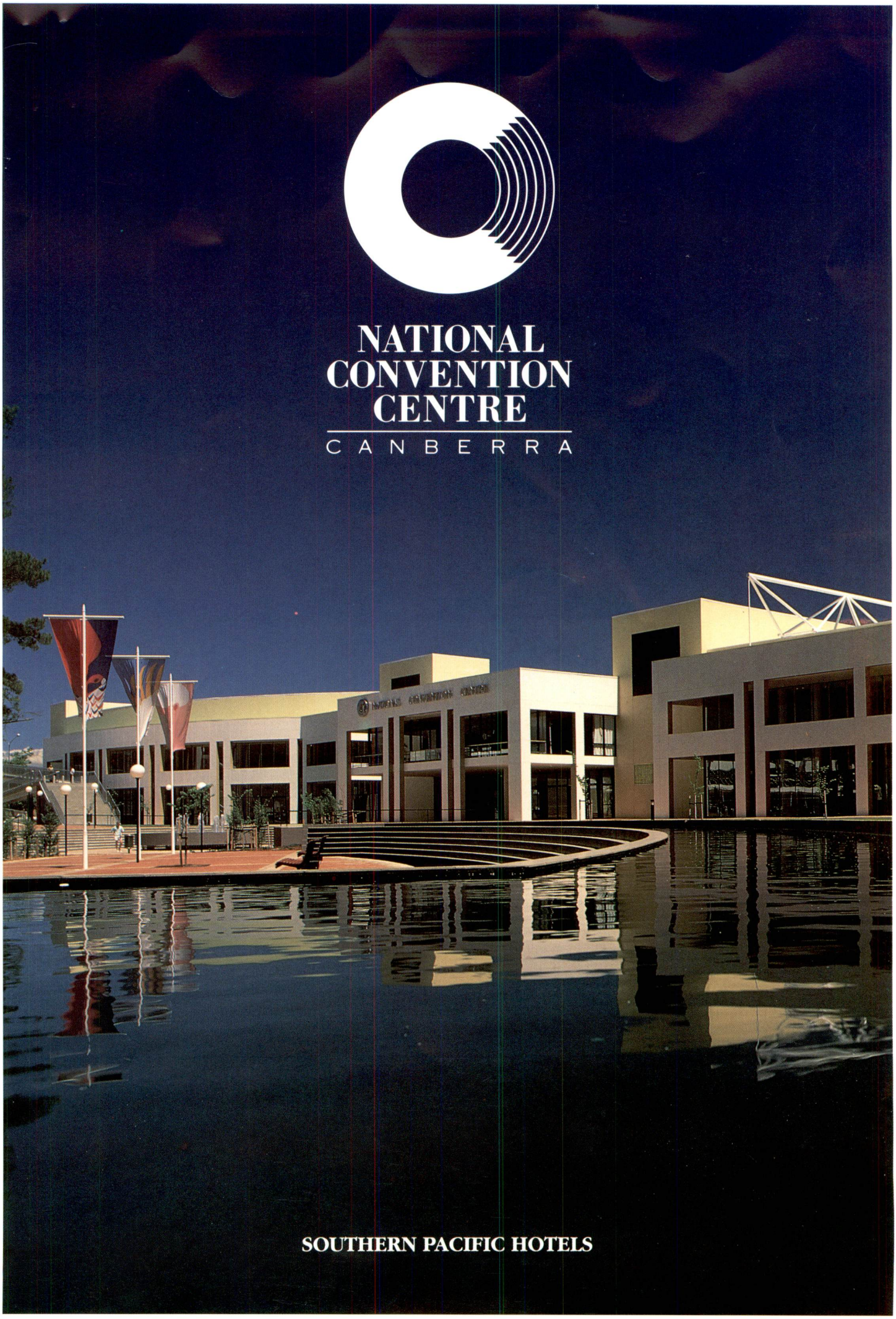
Decisions! Decisions! You can't get away from them in Canberra. Parliament House or the National Gallery, cycling or horseback riding, a quiet drink in a famous bar or a night on the town, up in a balloon or a raft on the river... there is always something to decide and there is always something to do!

One reason why so many people are opting for Canberra as a destination point is that the word is getting around that the bush capital syndrome has been replaced by that of a city with a nicely rounded personality combining a pleasant sophistication with a dash of excitement.

Canberra is backdropped by nature at her most impressive. Beyond the city lie mountain ranges with a promise of snow skiing in winter. Nearer Lake Burley Griffin reflects the colourful sails of yachts and windsurfers and circling the city is the beauty of rural Australia.

First class facilities and an extensive range of entertainment make Canberra a natural choice as a convention city.




NATIONAL
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CENTRE
CANBERRA
SOUTHERN PACIFIC HOTELS

AUSTRALIA

- Economic Enhancement Programs -- an American domestic subsidy so that we can export our products abroad at a lower price and the EC's strict protectionist policies have left Aussies demonstrably furious -- riots, strikes.
- NEXIS articles about Aussie reaction to trade
- Uruguay Round info and GATT info (progress)
- Who won the Rugby World Cup
- POTUS should say G'dday in an informal setting -- perhaps embassy greetings
- How many Australians lost their lives in the Persian Gulf War? Was it just the Navy? Are these figures up to date? Anecdotal
- For Embassy Greetings, find out name of Admin Officer and Deputy Chief of Mission to include in greeting talking points. (Find out by calling Department of State Australia Desk). Call embassy and ask them if anything interesting is going on, anything on which Pres could remark.
- NSC usually issues "Scene Setters" for each country.

David Hitchcock & USIA -
Trade - early references
Global Marketplace
Joint Longterm Commitments

Mrs B to Melbourne

USIA Meeting Hitchcock
East Asia,
Japan background
"Learning from each other" themes
- Embassy
- Australian Parliament
- Sydney Convention Center
- Pub Affairs Climate
USIA Memos to State

Australia
- Cultural/Historical references
- Mark Twain - quotes
- AM + US Military Partnership refs
- Coral Sea Anniversary 50th Anniversary next Spring
  Key turnaround for battle of S Pacific
- Space cooperation - first picture Neil Armstrong
  "Endeavor" reference
- Gift from U.S. to New Am Studies Center in Sydney
  " UT - San Antonia for Asia Studies
- Fulbright scholars mentions

Japan
Miyazawa toast excerpts.
Presid Management Interns - mid-level Japanese bureaucrats

Australia – to note
Aussies to liberalize
to expand
EEP – Problem getting all countries
to get EC to come on board
GATT
See Madigan
Cultural ⇒ Naval Maritime Museum
Culture appreciates humor
John Updike – Fullbright

– Luncheon Remarks in Sydney – audience of
at Convention Center business people?

AUSTRALIA RESEARCH

- National Anthem, constitution
- Australian symbols, flag
- History/culture/demographics of Australia from Encyclopedia, National Geographic pieces, almanac, etc.
- Prominent Australian-Americans
- Birthplace of Australians like Paul Hogan, Mel Gibson, Olivia Newton John
- Australian musical groups
- Bush went to Australia in April 1982 -- What did he do when he was there? Contact Emily Mead's office
- Prime Minister Bob Hawke references in Bush speeches -- Hawk visited during this administration (1989)
- Australia was a coalition member -- what was their contribution? e.g., number of planes, ships, troops, casualties. (contact NSC)
  ↳ 4974 → X 5746
- Australian-U.S. relations -- history of
- Johnson was the only U.S. President to go to Australia -- find out when and copy any speeches he delivered.

State Dept. 647-4000

Australia 647-7828

State Dept. -- Australia Brian Woo Desk 647-9690

Jim Keith, Security Council x 5746

Australian Overseas Info Service (202) 797-3000 AOIS 3165 or 3176 3299 Commodore Phil Elliott 797-3341

Naval

figures – up to date + accurate?

figures for 1990 – are still accurate

Australia's contribution to Crisis

what are casualties, just naval?

Services of Mead Data Central, Inc.

3RD STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

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Los Angeles Times

November 3, 1991, Sunday, Home Edition

SECTION: Opinion; Part M; Page 2; Column 3; Opinion Desk

LENGTH: 1045 words

HEADLINE: VIETNAMESE YEARNING FOR THE SECOND COMING OF THE 'IMPERIALIST AGGRESSOR';
TRADE: VIETNAM DESPERATELY WANTS YANKEE KNOW-HOW AND MONEY, AND THE U.S. SHOULD TAKE ADVANTAGE OF THE REVOLUTION IN ATTITUDES.

BYLINE: By Donald Kirk, Donald Kirk frequently writes on foreign affairs.

DATELINE: HO CHI MINH CITY, VIETNAM

BODY:

The patrons at Shake's bar, on the top floor of the old Bank of America Building near the Saigon River, think the Americans may be missing out on a good thing here. "You blokes are going to lose out on all the business," warns one of the bar's owners, a veteran of the small military force that Australia sent to Vietnam in the late 1960s. "You're cutting off your nose to spite your face. Everybody else is getting in here."

To someone who spent years covering Southeast Asia through most of the war, the transformation in attitudes toward the onetime "imperialist aggressor" appears downright revolutionary. The irony is that the Vietnamese, those in and out of power, for or against the small clique of aging men who somehow remain at the top through party congresses and "reforms," expect the United States to pour in the dollars and advice needed to rescue them. The betting is that the United States will gradually lift the embargo banning all U.S. trade and investment here once Vietnam meets two White House conditions -- full cooperation in the search for the dead and missing from the war and non-interference in Cambodia.

The United States could declare that Vietnam has complied with these demands any time it seemed politically expedient to do so. A casuist could argue that the Vietnamese government has already lived up to the first condition by admitting, on a quasi-permanent basis, a team of U.S. military experts into Hanoi. The Americans have even been escorted to some crash sites.

True, the U.S. team has much more work to do. But the point is to find a face-saving way of certifying the search as successful and giving Hanoi a clean bill of MIA health in the interests of joining the crowd already doing business here.

As for the Cambodia stipulation, the recent signing, in Paris, of the deal demanded by the five permanent members of the United Nations Security Council -- with the indestructible Norodom Sihanouk returning to Phnom Penh as president of a Supreme National Council, including former members of the Khmer Rouge -- may just be enough. At least the Vietnamese will be able to pull out the last of their "advisers," hoping the regime they have propped up since driving out the Khmer Rouge at the end of 1978 will survive the tricky electoral process called for in the agreement.

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(c) 1991 Los Angeles Times, November 3, 1991

"Every Vietnamese hopes (the United States) lifts the embargo," says Nguyen Van Nghiem, who learned his English while training as a Vietnamese navy petty officer at the Great Lakes Naval Training Center on Lake Michigan during the war. Nghiem manages the Top 10 Restaurant for a Singaporean company. The restaurant, which opened a year ago and caters to foreigners, is nearly empty. "Life here will be better," Nghiem predicts, when the Americans are back.

Nghiem's hopes, in part, are tied to the influence of a man who once ran the city from a mysterious warren of musty offices in a rococo building a few feet from the Top 10. The man is Vo Van Kiet, a top leader of the Viet Cong during the war and then secretary of the Ho Chi Minh City Central Committee -- in other words, mayor of Saigon. "People in the south like Vo Van Kiet," says Nghiem.

Members of the national central committee in Hanoi are equally aware of the respect that Kiet commands in the south. It was partly for this reason that Kiet was named prime minister in August. During the '80s, he was responsible for state planning and economic reform. The shake-up in leadership was not exactly revolutionary, though. Kiet's record as a hard-core cadre dates from his days in the Viet Minh fighting the French. He succeeded Do Muoi, 74, who was appointed general secretary of the Communist Party in June.

The markets of Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City -- and lesser centers in between -- are brimming with motorcycles and spare parts, radios and VCR's, cans of beer and bottles of mineral water. Shops and awash with linens and silk. The streets are jammed, as much as they were at the height of the Vietnam War, with small cars and trucks and darting scooters.

"You hear things are tough," says an American bureaucrat in an office in Ho Chi Minh City processing the flood of applications of would-be immigrants to the United States under the Orderly Departure Program. "What you see is things are doing pretty well. This is an entrepreneurial people. They work like hell."

Gleaming-new name plates all over town reflect the national drive both to increase exports and attract foreign investment. Acronyms are in vogue, with state trading firms now flaunting names like "Getronimex," for "General Electronics Import Export Company," and "Transimex," for "Transport-Delivery Import-Export Enterprise."

Nguyen Xuan Oanh, "Jack Owqen" in his Harvard days in the early 1950s, receives callers in his office around the corner from the old central bank building, which he ran in the 1960s before serving briefly as prime minister. Oanh, long out of power when the forces from the north drove out the Saigon regime in April, 1975, was placed under house arrest for a time. Since then, he has enjoyed a renaissance as adviser on economic problems to the leaders in Hanoi. "I have proposed a switch from a central planned economy to a market economy," he says. "Hundreds of American businessmen are coming in" asking him for the same counsel.

Trouble is, says Oanh, potential American operators can't do more than ask questions as long as the embargo remains in place -- even though a few Vietnamese with U.S. passports are opening up offices through local contacts. One of them, Alain Tan, a 1976 graduate of San Francisco State University, runs a restaurant.

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(c) 1991 Los Angeles Times, November 3, 1991

For Vietnam to begin thriving again, though, the Americans, in large numbers, have to come back. "Everything hinges on the lifting of the embargo," says Oanh, repeating a sentiment heard from government official and to government foe.

If Vietnam remains divided in hatred, it seems united as never before in the welcome it is prepared to give to the Americans. It is a chance for a second coming that Washington should not turn down -- if only to make up for some of the wrongs and disappointments of the war and capitalize on a mood that no one ever would have dreamed possible in the hours of our worst military failure.

GRAPHIC: Drawing, CATHERINE KANNER / for The Times

TYPE: Opinion

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2ND STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

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BNA INTERNATIONAL TRADE DAILY

Nov. 4, 1991

LENGTH: 1008 words

Pacific Rim

U.S. TO NORMALIZE LINKS WITH VIETNAM, CAMBODIA, BUT PROCESS SEEN TAKING TIME

WASHINGTON (BNA) -- The United States has decided to begin normalizing trade and other economic relations with Vietnam and Cambodia, U.S. officials said, but industry analysts this week advised U.S. companies to expect the process to take some time.

Secretary of State James A. Baker, in announcing the decision on Vietnam, said that the "scope and pace" of the normalization process will depend on the degree to which the Vietnamese government continues to cooperate with the United States on accounting for U.S. prisoners of war and those missing in action.

"The U.S. is prepared to begin discussions with Vietnam concerning the issues and modalities that would be involved in normalizing relations with Vietnam," Baker said at a news conference in Paris, following the signing of the Cambodia peace agreement.

He said that initial bilateral discussions could begin "in the next month or so."

Economic Ties Linked to POW-MIA Issue

Other U.S. officials, confirming Baker's remarks, told BNA, however, that the restoration of full economic ties with Vietnam will be linked closely to the POW-MIA issue. One official, who declined to be identified, called the issue "still highly controversial."

Bill Herod, director of the Indochina Project, said that U.S. oil, telecommunications, and travel- and tourism-related companies will be the first to benefit from the improvement in U.S. relations with the two countries. But he emphasized that while the embargo against Cambodia is likely to be lifted "very soon," probably by the end of this year, the removal of the U.S. ban on trade with Vietnam is likely to be "more like a year."

The Indochina Project is a privately funded Washington, D.C.,-based think tank.

Last spring, the United States presented Vietnam with a four-phase "road map" for improving relations, beginning with formal discussions following the signing of the Cambodian peace accord.

The second phase--assuming continuing Vietnamese cooperation on the POW-MIA issue--would include a partial lifting of the U.S. trade embargo.

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U.S. companies, for example, would be allowed to open offices in Vietnam and to sign contracts.

In the third phase, which would take effect six months after the Cambodian peace plan has been in effect, the U.S. trade embargo, imposed in 1975, would be lifted, and the United States would ease its opposition to lending to Vietnam by international financial institutions such as the World Bank. The two countries also would exchange diplomatic missions.

Possible Resumption of Relations in 1993

In the final phase, which would follow elections in Cambodia, scheduled for early 1993, the two countries would establish formal diplomatic and economic relations, and the United States would resume full support for lending by international financial institutions for Vietnam.

Virginia B. Foote, director of the Washington, D.C., office of the United States-Vietnam Trade Council, said that the "wild card" in the process is the POW-MIA issue.

"It's spelled out quite clearly in the 'road map,' " she said, "but there's a lot of room for interpretation. It's going to take some political will on the part of the administration. How it's going to (determine to what extent Vietnam is cooperating) is what's unknowable at this point."

The council, established in 1989, is made up of about 60 U.S. companies and law firms, including American Telephone & Telegraph Co., Caterpillar Inc., Chevron Overseas Petroleum, Coudert Brothers, and Philips Petroleum Co.

Earlier this month, Richard H. Solomon, assistant secretary of state for East Asian and Pacific affairs, said that the United States plans to lift its 16-year-old trade embargo against Cambodia and to take other steps to improve bilateral relations.

Solomon, testifying Oct. 17 before the House Foreign Affairs Subcommittee on Asian and Pacific Affairs, said that the United States also will reverse its long-standing policy of opposing loans to Cambodia by the World Bank and other international financial organizations. It will also reopen the U.S. diplomatic office in Phnom Penh, which was closed in 1975, he said.

Other U.S. officials said that the office, to be opened next month, will be headed by Charles H. Twining Jr., a veteran diplomat.

Earlier this year, the U.S. Chamber of Commerce called on the Bush administration to lift the U.S. embargo against Vietnam for non-strategic trade and investment (8 ITR 667, 5/1/91). Last year, according to the chamber, the Vietnamese government approved more than 200 foreign investment projects, worth nearly $1.5 billion.

Industry analysts have reported that France currently leads foreign investors in Vietnam ($293 million), followed by Australia ($231 million), Hong Kong ($161 million), Canada ($158 million), Taiwan ($100 million), Japan ($85 million), and the Netherlands ($72 million). About one-third of the total investment is in oil development and mineral extraction and the rest in tourism (including hotel construction), textile manufacturing, agriculture,

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financial services, and consumer and light industries.

Sen. Frank H. Murkowski (R-Alaska), who has sponsored legislation (S 808) urging the administration to lift the U.S. trade embargo against Vietnam, said that an American presence in Vietnam "would be beneficial to our international trade competitiveness."

The United States, Murkowski said, is virtually alone in maintaining an embargo against Vietnam. "This puts the United States at a competitive disadvantage in markets where U.S. firms would normally excel -- telecommunications, offshore oil and gas development, and tourism," he said.

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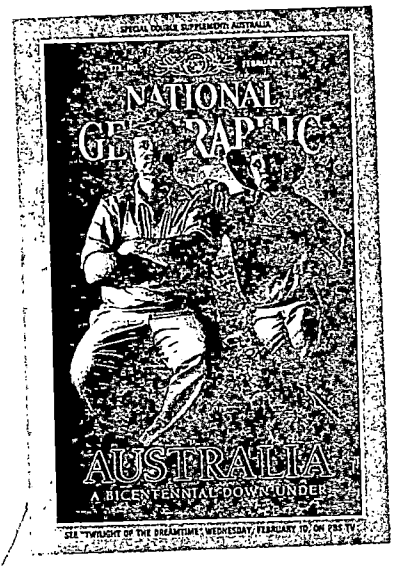

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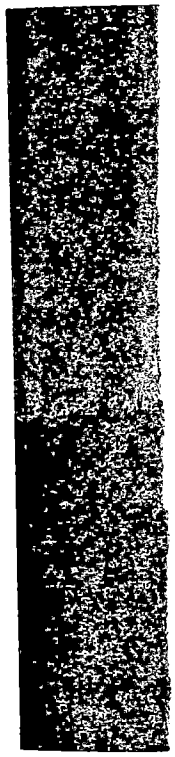

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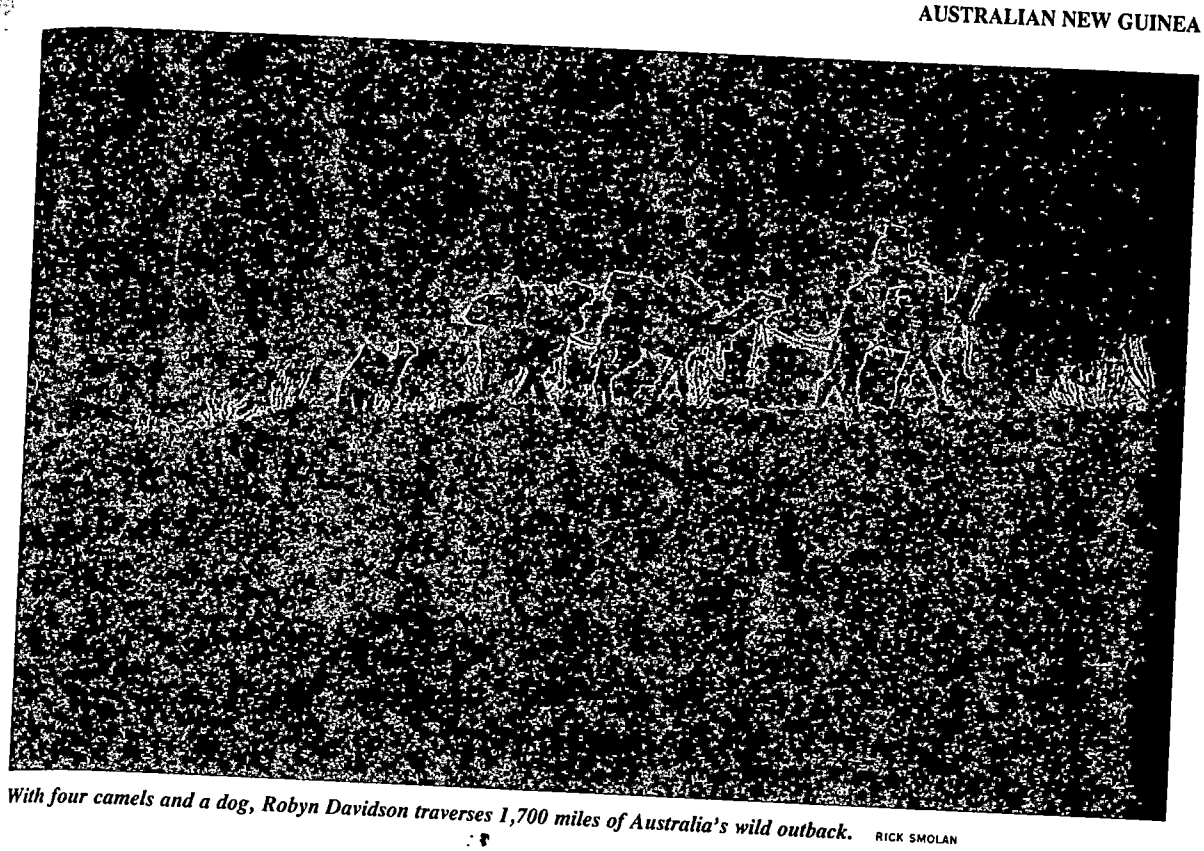

With four camels and a dog, Robyn Davidson traverses 1,700 miles of Australia's wild outback. RICK SMOLAN

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Elisabet Ney Museum houses a collection of her sculpture. The French Legation (1841) dates from the days of the Texas Republic.

The hill country west of Austin is a recreational region with a "stairway" of lakes impounded by dams along the Colorado River. Unusual rock outcrops, caverns (some open to the public), and springs are found in the area. Bergstrom Air Force Base is 7 mi (11 km) southeast. Pop. (1970) city, 253,539, metropolitan area (SMSA), 295,516; (1980) city, 345,496; SMSA, 536,450.
30°16′ N, 97°45′ W
·map, United States **18**:908

Austin, Alfred (b. May 30, 1835, Leeds, Eng.—d. June 2, 1913, Ashford, Kent), successor of Alfred, Lord Tennyson, as poet laureate (an appointment attributed to his flattery of Lord Salisbury), who could write simply in praise of the English and Italian countryside, and who could claim to represent popular feeling but who lacked the gift of transforming it into true poetry. His official verse was inept and he had a genius for writing memorably bad verse. His lines on the Prince of Wales's illness,

> Across the wires, the electric message came
> "He is no better, he is much the same."

made him a critical butt for such publications as *Punch* and *The Athenaeum* (which, announcing his death, commented that the laureateship, virtually vacant since Tennyson's death, was now actually so).

Before his official appointment, Austin studied law and was called to the bar, tried to enter politics, and practiced journalism.

Austin, Frederic (b. March 30, 1872, London—d. April 10, 1952, London), baritone singer and composer, known especially for his arrangement of John Gay's *Beggar's Opera* for its first modern performance (1920–23). He made his London debut as a singer in 1902 and later took leading roles at Covent Garden and with the Beecham Opera Company. A proponent of contemporary music, he sang in the premiere of Frederick Delius' *Sea Drift* (for baritone, chorus, and orchestra) and in the Wagner-influenced operas of Rutland Boughton. In performances of *The Beggar's Opera* he took the part of Peachum. In 1923 he arranged the sequel, *Polly*, and in 1924 became artistic director of the British National Opera Company. His compositions include orchestral and chamber music, songs, and incidental music to plays.

Austin, Herbert Austin, 1st Baron (b. Nov. 8, 1866, Little Missenden, Buckinghamshire—d. May 23, 1941, near Bromsgrove, Worcestershire), founder and first chairman of the Austin Motor Company, whose Austin Seven model greatly influenced British and European light-car design. An engineer and engineering manager in Australia (1883–90), he became manager and later director of the Wolseley Sheep-Shearing Company in England. In 1895 he designed the first Wolseley car—a three wheeler—and in 1900 drove the first Wolseley four-wheeled car, also of his design. He began production of his own cars at the Longbridge Works, Birmingham, in 1906. Knighted in 1917, he was a Conservative member of the House of Commons from 1919 to 1924 and was created a baron in 1936.
·competition in auto industry **2**:529a

Lord Austin, 1937

By courtesy of British Leyland Motor Corp. Ltd., Austin Morris & Manufacturing Group

Austin, John 2:380 (b. March 3, 1790, Creeting Mill, Suffolk—d. December 1859, Weybridge, Surrey), jurist whose work exerted a profound influence on English jurisprudence and legal education.

Abstract of text biography. Austin began his study of law in 1812 after five years in the army. He practiced unsuccessfully at the chancery bar from 1818 to 1825; in 1826 he was appointed the first professor of jurisprudence at the newly founded University College, London. Austin resigned his chair in 1832 in disappointment after failing to attract students. After a brief period on the Criminal Law Commission, he was appointed a commissioner on the affairs of Malta in 1836. He and his wife, Sarah, then lived abroad, chiefly in Paris, until 1848 when they settled in Weybridge, Surrey. Austin's work, the best known of which is *The Province of Jurisprudence Determined* (1832), advocated a definition of law as a species of command and sought to distinguish positive law from morality. He had little influence during his lifetime outside the circle of friends and supporters of Jeremy Bentham, to whose Utilitarian ideas both Austin and his wife subscribed. His authority came posthumously.

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Austin, John (Langshaw), (1911–60), British philosopher, White's Professor of Moral Philosophy, University of Oxford, from 1952 to 1960.
·locutionary distinctions and moral judgments **6**:988b
·semantic distinction in philosophy **1**:806g
·skepticism based on false problems **16**:833h
·speech act classification **16**:509b

Austin, Mary, *née* HUNTER (b. Sept. 9, 1868, Carlinville, Ill.—d. Aug. 13, 1934, Santa Fe, N.M.), novelist and essayist who wrote on

Mary Austin

By courtesy of the Museum of New Mexico, Santa Fe

American Indian culture and social problems. She graduated from Blackburn College, Carlinville, Ill., in 1888, taught for a time, and then moved to California, where she became the friend and chronicler of the nearby Indian tribes. Her first book, *The Land of Little Rain* (1903), a description of desert life in the West, won her immediate fame, and was followed by two collections of short stories, *The Basket Woman* (1904) and *Lost Borders* (1909), and a play, *The Arrow Maker* (1911).

A prolific writer, she published 32 volumes and about 200 articles in her lifetime. Her "problem" novels include *A Woman of Genius* (1912). In her essays she discussed socialism, feminism, and the various social problems she encountered through her association with the group of artists and writers surrounding Mabel Dodge Luhan in New Mexico.

Austin, Stephen Fuller (1793–1836), founder in the 1820s of the principal settlements of English-speaking people in Texas, when that territory was still part of Mexico.
·Texan colonization and independence **18**:164h

Austin Canons: *see* Augustinian Canons.

Austin Chalk, division of Upper Cretaceous rocks in the western Gulf coastal region of the U.S. (the Cretaceous Period began about 136,000,000 years ago and lasted about 71,000,000 years). It was named for Austin, Texas, where exposures were first studied. The Austin Chalk is characterized by about 130 metres (420 feet) of hard chalks, soft chalks, and chalky marls and has been divided into several rock units. Foraminifera (shelled protozoans) have been described from the Austin Chalk, and coral-reef deposits are common. The Austin Chalk overlies the Eagle Ford Shale and underlies the Taylor Marl.

Austin Friars: *see* Augustinian Hermits.

Austin of Canterbury, Saint: *see* Augustine of Canterbury, Saint.

Austmarka, section of Oslo.
·nature conservation in urban area **13**:756b

Australasia, indefinite term referring to insular areas in the Pacific Ocean. It was originally employed to denote land believed to exist south of Asia. In its widest sense it includes the Malay Archipelago, the Philippines, Polynesia, Melanesia, Micronesia, New Zealand, and Australia. Some authorities have even placed Antarctica in the group. A more limited application refers to Australia and New Zealand and their dependencies. The word is falling out of use, although it is still employed by Australian establishments operating beyond the Australian continent.

Australasian literatures, a term still sometimes used to denote the oral literatures of the peoples and countries within the region usually defined as Oceania. These include the literatures of the peoples of Polynesia (including the Maori of New Zealand and the Hawaiians), of Melanesia (including those of Papua and New Guinea), and of the Australian Aboriginals. Research into the literature of these peoples began in the mid-19th century.

The term is sometimes also used to cover the literatures in English of Australia and New Zealand, which, from their beginnings as colonial literatures in the late 18th and early 19th centuries, developed their own characteristic themes, styles, and idioms.
·Australian colonial and later work **2**:416c
·forms and themes from the 19th century **10**:1191d

Australia 2:381, island continent of the Southern Hemisphere. With a mainland area of about 3,000,000 sq mi (8,000,000 sq km), it is the smallest of the continents. Its relative isolation, low relief, and aridity have produced a unique natural environment of great scientific interest.

The text article covers the geological history, physical geography, plant and animal life, and natural resources of the continent.

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...as feral from African breed 5:930a
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...sland flora and extent 8:285a
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...supial origin and development 11:537g
...soon causes and occurrences 12:390h
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...aceae range and uses 12:772h
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...siographic features and development 6:46b; tables and graph 43
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...scrubland growth and distribution 16:419f
...rian paleogeography 16:769d
...rian sediment types and deposits 16:775e
...iary volcanic activity 18:151h
...ado forms and distribution 18:516c
...assic sediments and volcanics 18:694b; map

Australia, Church of England in, independent church within the Anglican Communion. It developed from the churches established by the English settlers in Australia in the 18th century. The first settlers, convicts sent from England to settle the country in 1788, were accompanied by one chaplain. Subsequently, more settlers and priests went to Australia. For many years the bishop of London was officially responsible for all British subjects outside Britain, but in 1814 Australia was included in the area of the new bishop of Calcutta. In 1836 the diocese of Australia was founded and William Grant Broughton (1788–1853), who had arrived in Australia in 1829, was consecrated as its first bishop. A period of expansion and church building then began, and in 1847 Broughton became bishop of Sydney when the dioceses of Melbourne, Adelaide, and Newcastle were established with their own bishops.

Over the years the church continued to grow as the population of Australia increased and expanded into new territories. Additional dioceses were established, and eventually each Australian state became a province of the church, composed of several dioceses. General synods of the entire church were held every five years, with the primate of Australia, one of the four archbishops, as president. Dioceses and provinces experienced considerable independence. But because it lacked a constitution clearly defining the legislative powers of its General Assembly, the Australian church could not attain complete independence from the Church of England. After many years of discussion and several unsuccessful attempts, a constitution was accepted in 1959. This provided the unifying structure for the Church of England in Australia.

In 1976 the church had a membership of 3,953,200.

Australia, Commonwealth of 2:399, independent political federation with a central government and six states, a member of the Commonwealth of Nations, occupying an island continent of the Southern Hemisphere. With an expanding economy based on developing resources, notably minerals, it is the dominant nation of the southwest Pacific. The majority of its population is of European ancestry and maintains European culture and values, contrasting with the societies of Asia to the north.

The text article covers the landscape, the people, the national economy, transportation, administration and social conditions, and cultural life and institutions of Australia.

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Australia, history of 2:412. The earliest documented exploration of Australia and Tasmania was made by the Dutch early in the 17th century. The British explored later, but not until the voyages of James Cook between 1770 and 1779 did Britain decide upon settlement. Although colonization of New South Wales began in 1788, for the next several decades settlement proceeded slowly. Most of the settlers arriving in Australia in the early 19th century were convicts; by 1830 about 58,000 convicts had been sent from Britain. The early government was authoritarian, all governors being military officers.

From 1830 to 1860, a period of political maturation and economic growth, all colonies except for Western Australia gained self-government, and four of Australia's six states were founded. The wool industry and mining stimulated the economy considerably. Several European expeditions set out to further explore and map coastal and interior regions of the continent and to open new water and overland routes. Social and cultural expansion continued as well; universities were founded at Sydney (1850) and at Melbourne (1853), and the arts flourished in many towns throughout the colonies. The colonies had little formal relation with each other, however. During the period 1860–90, each colony concentrated on its own capital and its separate constitution and political groupings.

The six colonies that comprised Australia—New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, South Australia, Tasmania, and Western Australia—federated in 1901. Nationalism and the power of the central government increased, and the crises of two world wars and the worldwide economic depression of the 1930s aided centralization. Political life was dominated by the Labor Party, the Country Party, and the United Australia Party. Although the economy was severely damaged by the Great Depression, after World War II productivity and trade increased greatly. After 1941 Australia became strongly influenced by the U.S. in foreign policy and economic

outlook. The United Australia Party was superseded in the 1940s by the Liberal Party, which, in coalitions with the Country Party, alternated with the Labor Party in forming governments. The affluent society reached Australia by the 1960s, and this period was also marked by a greater awareness of and cooperation with Asia and a lessening of ties with Britain.

TEXT ARTICLE covers:
Early exploration and colonization **2**:412h
The great shift: 1830–60 415b
Several small democracies: 1860–1900 416d
Nationhood and war: 1901–45 418b
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REFERENCES in other text articles:
- Aboriginal culture and modern disruption **2**:424b
- agricultural crops and technology **1**:337d
- British Empire and Commonwealth growth **3**:303c; map 305
- cricket introduction and popularity **5**:260c *passim* to 264f
- Dutch and British exploration **7**:1042g *passim* to 1043f
- education system growth and structure **6**:424a
- English system of criminal transport **14**:1098e
- golf development and suspension **8**:244g
- influence of Britain on higher education **8**:862e
- magazine publishing **15**:249e
- Melbourne's historical growth **11**:870e
- New Guinea occupation and control **12**:1090g
- newspaper publishing history **15**:242f
- Oceanian discovery, exploration, and annexation **13**:444f
- Tasman's voyages and discoveries **17**:1070h
- Victoria's political development **19**:111a
- 19th-century educational development **6**:367g

RELATED ENTRIES in the *Ready Reference and Index: for*
18th century: see Emancipists; Exclusionists; New South Wales Corps
19th century: Australian Colonies Government Act; Australian Patriotic Association; blackbirding; Castle Hill Rising; Eureka Stockade; Kanaka Question; Lambing Flat Riots; Rum Rebellion; squatting movement
20th century: ANZAC; Immigration Restriction Act; New Guard; Pacific Island Labourers' Act; United Australia Party; White Australia Policy
Aborigines: Black War; Pinjarra, Battle of
other: bushrangers; larrikinism; Van Diemen's Land

Australia antigen, foreign substance, possibly a virus, identified in a substantial number of persons with inflammation of the liver of the type called serum hepatitis and in some persons with polyarteritis nodosa, a disease in which arteries are inflamed.
- incidence in hepatitis **10**:1272b
- polyarteritis causation theory **5**:21f

Australian Aboriginal cultures **2**:424, the traditional cultures of the indigenous inhabitants of Australia and Tasmania, who, before the influx of Europeans in the late 18th and 19th centuries, are thought to have numbered about 300,000. Most aspects of the traditional culture have been severely modified, and the number of Aborigines with more than half Aboriginal blood has dwindled to 45,000 (1971).

The text article describes the traditional sociocultural patterns (including such aspects as social groups and categories; kinship, marriage, and the family; socialization; social control; and economic organization), belief (religious) and aesthetic values, and Aborigines in Australian society (including the heritage of early alien contact and developments since World War II).

REFERENCES in other text articles:
arts
- art characteristics and developments **13**:466f; illus. 467
- basketry skill and technique **2**:762d
- music and dance traditions **13**:457h
- political and economic subjugation **2**:422b
- song style patterns of Pacific peoples **16**:792b
- assimilation and population **15**:339b
- Australian people and culture **13**:243c

biological characteristics
- Asian Neanderthal modern affinity **2**:203d
- Australoid physical characteristics illus. **15**:351
- Australoid racial characteristics **14**:844c
- blood group and genetic traits **15**:352a
- blood group frequencies in populations **2**:1148f
- racial features and modern trends **13**:468g
- geographic origin and concentration **2**:412f
- history and present-day conditions **2**:399c *passim* to 405f
- individualism in egalitarian societies **2**:103e
- kinship and marriage customs **10**:479d
- language areas and classification **10**:669e
- linguistic isolation and homogeneity **2**:430a

religion
- adoption of alien religious thought **18**:698c
- agnostic belief **1**:312g
- animal role in mythology **1**:659e
- animistic religion and ceremonialism **1**:923e
- burial rites and customs **6**:739c
- dualistic demiurge figures **5**:1069a *passim* to 1070e
- mental prayer, pardon, and request **14**:951b
- mythological concept of rebirth **12**:800g
- primitive totemic religion and symbolic expression **14**:1040f *passim* to 1045c
- sorcery beliefs **19**:899f
- totemism of Wiradjuri **18**:530c; illus.
- South Australian cultural pockets **17**:209a
- stone tool production **8**:607a
- Victoria's reservations **19**:112b

RELATED ENTRIES in the *Ready Reference and Index:*
Aranda; Kariera

Australian Aboriginal languages **2**:430, approximately 260 languages spoken by the Aboriginal inhabitants of Australia and some neighbouring islands to the west; the majority are near extinction, and even those that are still vigorous have only a few hundred to a few thousand speakers.

The text article deals with the classification of the Australian Aboriginal languages, their grammatical characteristics, phonology, and vocabulary.

REFERENCES in other text articles:
- English vocabulary borrowings **6**:879c
- language areas, families, and typology **10**:669e
- linguistic structure and official recording **13**:243h

Australian Alps, the mountain mass, a segment of the Great Dividing Range (Eastern Highlands), that occupies the southeasternmost corner of Australia, in eastern Victoria and southeastern New South Wales. In a more local sense, the term denotes the ranges on the states' border forming the divide between the watersheds of the Murray River system, flowing west, and the Snowy and other streams flowing east directly to the Pacific. The name Alps is applied there not because of special structural features but for the general characteristics of massiveness and of being

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA

Official name: Commonwealth of Australia.
Location: southwestern Pacific.
Form of government: federal parliamentary state.
Official language: English.
Official religion: none.
Area: 2,967,909 sq mi, 7,686,849 sq km.
Population: (1971 census) 12,755,638; (1974 est.) 13,268,560.
Capital: Canberra.
Monetary unit: 1 Australian dollar (A$) = 100 cents.

Demography

Population: (1974 est.) density 4.5 per sq mi, 1.7 per sq km; (1971) urban 86.6%, rural 13.4%; (1973 est.) male 50.22%, female 49.78%; (1972 est.) under 15 28.6%, 15–29 25.0%, 30–44 18.1%, 45–59 16.0%, 60–74 9.3%, 75 and over 3.0%.

Vital statistics: (1973) births per 1,000 population 18.9, deaths per 1,000 population 8.4, natural increase per 1,000 population 10.5; (1965–67) life expectancy at birth—male 67.6, female 74.2; (1972) major causes of death (per 100,000 population)—ischemic heart disease 255.9; malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissue 145.0; cerebrovascular disease 121.7; motor vehicle accidents 27.8.

Ethnic composition (by national origin, 1971): British 94.3%, Italian 1.2%, Greek 0.8%, Yugoslavian 0.5%, Dutch 0.3%, other 2.9%. *Religious affiliation* (1971): Church of England 31.0%, Catholic 27.0%, Methodist 8.6%, Presbyterian 8.1%, other Christian 11.5%, none 6.7%, unknown 6.1%, non-Christian 0.8%, other 0.2%.

National accounts

Budget (1972–73).† Revenue: A$8,860,000,000 (individual income tax 46.1%, company income tax 17.4%, excise duties 14.3%, sales tax 8.6%, customs duties 5.8%). Expenditures: A$9,757,600,000 (social services 21.5%, defense 12.6%, transport and communication 9.9%, health 8.0%, education 4.5%, general administration 3.6%). *Total national debt* (1974): A$14,273,000,000. *Tourism* (1973). Receipts from visitors: U.S. $100,800,000. Expenditures by nationals abroad: U.S. $241,260,000.

Domestic economy

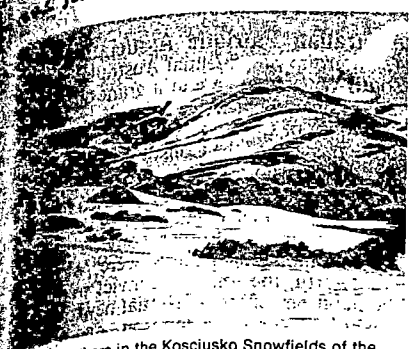
Gross national product (GNP; at current market prices, 1972): U.S. $38,660,000,000 (U.S. $2,980 per capita).

Origin of gross domestic product (at current factor cost):	1961				1971			
	value in 000,000 A$	% of total value	labour force	% of labour force	value in 000,000 A$	% of total value	labour force	% of labour force
agriculture, forestry, hunting, fishing	1,644	12.3	458,885	10.9	2,307	6.4	386,407	7.4
mining, quarrying	229	1.7	54,401	1.3	1,021	2.8	76,023	1.4
manufacturing	3,764	28.0	1,140,335	27.0	8,558	23.7	1,215,618	23.2
construction	1,047	7.8	372,331	8.8	2,765	7.6	412,229	7.9
electricity, gas, water	444	3.3	94,311	2.2	1,127	3.1	91,252	1.7
transport, storage, communication	1,099	8.2	363,316	8.6	2,723	7.6	375,198	7.2
trade	1,996	14.9	686,766	16.3	4,305	11.9	1,351,506‡	25.8
banking, insurance, real estate	443	3.3	141,145	3.3	...	...	‡	...
ownership of dwellings	677	5.0	...	...	...	...	...	...
public administration, defense	543	4.0	169,753	4.0	...	...	283,152	5.4
services	1,533	11.4	658,269	15.6	13,264	36.8	832,160	15.9
other	...	...	85,584	2.0	...	...	216,883	4.1
total	13,420§	100.0*	4,225,096	100.0	36,064	100.0*	5,240,428	100.0

Production (gross value in 000 A$). Agriculture, forestry, hunting, fishing (1971–72): livestock slaughtered 1,568,216, wool 663,668, dairy products 607,323, wheat 469,226, sugarcane 207,388, poultry 200,715, fruit and nuts 186,455, barley 121,368, logs 110,927, hay 107,376, fish 91,824. Mining, quarrying (1970–71): iron ore 343,682, coal 301, 256, copper concentrate and ore 129,918, lead concentrate and ore 125,070. Manufacturing (1971–72): fabricated metal products, machinery, and equipment 2,121,000; food, beverages, and tobacco 1,684,000; transport equipment 1,047,000; basic metal products 884,000; textiles, clothing, and wear 856,000; paper and paper products 818,000; chemical, petroleum, and coal products 804,000; wood products, and furniture 496,000. Construction (1971–72): houses 1,271,329; apartments 337,85[illegible]; factories 259,341; schools 214,404; offices 291,234; stores 100,932; health establishments 96,254; hotels and similar establishments 83,767.

Mount Carruthers
Australian Alps
By courtesy of the Aus[illegible]

for five to six months each year. mountains are the highest on the conti- reaching 7,310 ft (2,228 m) at Kosciusko yet the loftiest peaks are rather un-



Carruthers in the Kosciusko Snowfields of the Alps
Australian News and Information Bureau

able prominences set upon a broad, undulating highland surface. The tim- lies at 5,000 ft. Because of strong verti- movements of the Earth in this region, of the streams there have eroded "val- valley" forms. These valleys and basins lower uplands are used for grazing and and fruit growing. The rocks of the high- are extensively, if not richly, mineral- ized, and there have been many small scattered mining ventures in the past. More recently, tourism and winter sports have developed, based upon 2,074-sq-mi (5,372-sq-km) Kosciusko State Park. All development, however, is overshadowed by the Snowy Mountains (*q.v.*) hydroelectricity project, a joint undertaking of the commonwealth and the two states. A complex system of dams and tunnels will feed water from the Snowy River across the divide, supplying 16 generating stations and adding to the irrigation facilities of the Murray Basin. Cooma, the project's centre, and its suburbs and the city of Canberra, in the Australian Capital Territory, are the major urban units of the Alpine district.
37°00′ S, 148°00′ E

Australian Antarctic Territory, external territory of Australia. Created in 1933, it encompasses all islands and lands below latitude 60° S and between longitude 160° and 45° E, with the exception of Adélie Coast, which is claimed by France. The territory's total area is 2,400,000 sq mi (6,200,000 sq km). The personnel of several research stations are its only inhabitants.
·location, composition, and administration 2:432b

Australian Antarctic Territory Acceptance Act (1933), act by which territory was transferred from Great Britain to Australia.
·British territory rights 2:432c

(1968–69) installed electrical capacity 12,263,000 kW, (1969–70) production 53,826,000,000 kW-hr kW-hr per capita).

economically active (1971): 5,305,234 (41.6%), unemployed 83,776 (1.6%).

and earnings

(1963 =100):	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
price index	102.4	106.4	109.6	113.1	116.1	119.5	124.1	131.6
earnings index	106.4	113.0	118.3	126.4	133.9	144.8	157.3	177.3

(1969): meadows and pastures 58.6%, agricultural and under permanent cultivation 5.8%, forested other 31.1%.

trade

(1969–70): A$3,881,227,000 (machinery other than electric 18.3%, of which, machines for special 3.4%, power-generating machinery 3.0%, office machines 2.7%; transport equipment 14.6%, which, road motor vehicles 8.8%; textile yarn, fabrics, made-up articles, and related products 7.4%; machinery, apparatus, and appliances 6.5%; petroleum, crude and partly refined for further re- excluding natural gasoline 5.2%; professional, scientific, and controlling instruments, photographic optical goods, and watches and clocks 3.1%; chemical elements and compounds 3.0%, of which, chemicals 2.1%; paper and paperboard 2.5%; iron and steel 2.5%; plastic materials, regenerated , and artificial resins 2.4%; crude fertilizers and crude minerals, excluding coal, petroleum, and stones 1.6%; coffee, tea, cocoa, spices, and manufactures thereof 1.3%; medicinal and pharma- products 1.3%; wood, shaped or simply worked 1.3%). *Major import sources:* United States 24.9%, Kingdom 21.8%, Japan 12.4%, West Germany 6.6%, Canada 3.9%, New Zealand 2.2%, Italy 2.0%, 1.8%, Netherlands 1.5%, Sweden 1.5%, Switzerland 1.5%, Hong Kong 1.4%.

(1969–70): A$4,131,543,000 (wool and other animal hair 18.4%; cereals and cereal preparations 10.5%, which, wheat, including spelt and maslin, unmilled 8.2%; meat, fresh, chilled or frozen 9.7%, of which, animals 7.1%; nonferrous metals 6.9%, of which, lead 2.6%, copper 2.2%; iron ore and concentrates 4.7%; ores and concentrates of nonferrous base metals 5.0%; coal, anthracite and bituminous 4.0%; trans- equipment 3.7%, of which, road motor vehicles 2.2%; iron and steel 3.3%; sugar and honey 2.9%; products and eggs 2.5%; fruit and vegetables 2.3%; machinery other than electric 2.2%; hides and except fur skins, undressed 2.1%; inorganic chemicals—elements, oxides, and halogen salts 2.1%). *Major export destinations:* Japan 24.7%, United States 13.5%, United Kingdom 11.8%, New Zealand 4.8%, New Guinea 3.6%, China 3.0%, West Germany 2.8%, France 2.8%, Canada 2.7%, Italy 2.6%, Singa- 2.4%, Hong Kong 2.1%.

Transport and communication

Transport. Railroads (1969): length 32,465 mi, 52,247 km; passenger mi 657,333,000,‖ passenger km 1,057,874,000‖; short ton-mi cargo 13,125,900, metric ton-km cargo 21,462,500,000. Roads (1969): total length 37,534 mi, 559, 946 km (paved 69,724 mi, 112,210 km; gravel and crushed stone or other improved surface 87,810 mi, 141,316 km; cleared and/or formed 190,400 mi, 306,419 km). Vehicles (1970): passenger cars 1,779,743, trucks and buses 958,734. Merchant marine (1970): vessels (over 1,000 gross tons) 97, total dead- tonnage 1,085,000. Air transport (1968–69): passenger mi 4,649,024,000, passenger km 7,481,878,000; short ton-mi cargo 138,009,000, metric ton-km cargo 201,490,000; airports with scheduled flights 491.

Communication. Daily newspapers (1970): total number 58, circulation per 1,000 population 321, total circu- 4,028,000. Radios (1970): total number of receivers 2,670,000 (1 per 4.7 persons). Television (1970): receivers 2,758,000 (1 per 4.6 persons); broadcasting stations 82. Telephones (1971): 3,913,167 (1 per 3.2 persons).

Education and health

Education (1969):

	schools	teachers	students	student–teacher ratio
(age 5 to 11–12)	8,528	63,400	1,795,116	28.3
(age 12 to 18)	2,570¶	49,400	924,615	18.7
	230	...	180,000	...
training	59	...	33,700	...
	151	...	141,300	...

graduates (per 100,000 population, 1970): 256. *Literacy:* no data available.

(1966) doctors 13,697 (1 per 850 persons); (1969) hospital beds 147,687 (1 per 81 persons); (1968–69) per capita caloric intake 3,220 calories (FAO recommended minimum requirement 2,610 calories).

*Percentages do not add to 100.0 because of rounding. †Reported as Consolidated Revenue Fund. ‡Trade includes banking, insurance, real estate. §Figures do not add to total given because of rounding. ‖Excludes New South Wales and Queensland. ¶Includes 1,316 combined primary-secondary schools.

Australian Ballet, leading ballet company of Australia. In 1962 the Australian Ballet Foundation, founded by art patrons interested in promoting a national ballet, sponsored the Australian Ballet company. It was formed mainly with native talent from the former Australian Borovansky Ballet. Peggy van Praagh became the artistic director (1962); she was joined two years later by Sir Robert Helpmann as co-director. Since 1965 the company had made periodic tours of Europe and the United States with a repertoire of classical and original works.

Australian Basin, Great: *see* Great Artesian Basin.

Australian Capital Territory, formerly called YASS-CANBERRA, abbreviated ACT, separate political entity of the Commonwealth of Australia consisting of the national capital, Canberra (*q.v.*), and some surrounding country. The territory is situated in the Southern Tablelands district within the confines of New South Wales. Primarily a rolling plain (1,900-ft [580-m] elevation) known as the Canberra Basin, it is surrounded by ranges of the Australian Alps (rising to more than 6,000 ft) and is bisected from southeast to northwest by the Murrumbidgee River.

The area was explored in 1820 by Charles Throsby, who named it Limestone Plains. In 1901, under the urging of King O'Malley, a politician, it was stipulated in the commonwealth constitution that a land tract of at least 100 sq mi (260 sq km) in area and not less than 100 mi (160 km) from Sydney be set aside from New South Wales and reserved as a capital district. The Limestone Plains site was selected in 1908. Jurisdiction of 911 sq mi of land was transferred to the commonwealth in 1911, and 28 sq mi of territory at Jervis Bay (*q.v.*; 85 mi west) were added in 1915 for possible development as a seaport. Of the total land area, 170 sq mi are reserved from occupation as the catchment area of the Cotter River, 156 sq mi are for public purposes (parks, schools), and 12 sq mi are for the city of Canberra. The remaining acreage, which may be only leaseheld, is devoted primarily to commercial softwood and hardwood forests. There is some market gardening and dairy, wheat, wool, and beef farming. Rural activities, however, are very modest in comparison with urban affairs, as is reflected in the population ratio (more than 98 percent urban). The territory is the site of both the Royal Military College (1911) and the Royal Australian Naval College at Jervis Bay. Much of the southern section lies within Kosciusko State Park. Pop. (1971 prelim.) 144,000.
·map, Australia 2:400

Australian Christmas tree (*Nuytsia floribunda*), a parasitic tree of the mistletoe family (Loranthaceae), native to western Australia. The tree may grow to 10 metres (about 35 feet) or more and produces many yellow-orange flowers during the Christmas season. Its dry fruits have three broad, leathery wings. The Australian Christmas tree forms connections (haustoria) to the roots of small plants, such as grasses, through which it obtains water and nutrients. These connections may damage underground cables by forming constricting rings around them. New Christmas trees may sprout from roots at some distance from the original plant.
·sandalwood plant comparison 16:228a

Australian Colonies Government Act (August 1850), the popular designation for the legislation of the British House of Commons separating the southeastern Australian district of Port Phillip from New South Wales and establishing it as the self-governing colony of Victoria. The act led to self-government for the other developed regions of eastern Australia. It was passed in response to the de-

mand of the Port Phillip settlers, who felt inadequately represented in the New South Wales Legislative Council (self-governing since 1842) and who resented their revenues being channelled to the New South Wales area. The act, which took effect in July 1851, provided for a legislative assembly of 20 elected members and 10 members appointed by the governor. This body was given jurisdiction over all but crown lands and could pass any legislation not in conflict with English law. The act gave impetus to the desire of other Australian regions for self-governing status, and, on the basis of this act, Tasmania and South Australia also achieved self-government in 1851.

·responsible government initiation 3:304f
·revision and extension of colonial government 2:415e

Australian Current, East, surface oceanic current, the western half of a counterclockwise gyre located between latitude 20° S and the Subtropical Convergence. The East Australian Current is strong and narrow at its northern end but broadens into a weak eddy system as it carries subtropical waters southward. At the surface its salinity is more than 35 parts per thousand, increasing to a maximum of 35.8 at a depth of 200 metres (660 feet). Reaching depths greater than 1,000 metres, the East Australian Current transports about 30,000,000 cubic metres (1,100,000,000 cubic feet) of water per second.

·ocean currents and wind effects 13:439f; illus. 438

Australian Current, West, relatively cold flow of the southeast Indian Ocean, part of the general counterclockwise movement in the southern section of that ocean. As the South Indian Current (part of the West Wind Drift) approaches the west coast of Australia, it turns north to parallel that coast as the West Australian Current. The current, which is much affected by winds, is weak during the winter and strong during the summer, attaining velocities of 20 to 35 centimetres (8 to 14 inches) per second. The flow dissipates by sending some of its water northwest to join the Indian South Equatorial Current and the remainder northeast into the Timor Sea.

·ocean currents map and table 13:438

Australian External Territories 2:431, the administrative term given to a collection of islands and Antarctic lands linked politically with the Commonwealth of Australia. They encompass an extreme diversity of physical environment, human utilization, and political evolution. In extent, they span one-third of the entire Southern Hemisphere. The Australian Antarctic Territory reaches to the South Pole, Heard Island is more than 2,000 mi (3,200 km) southwest of the Australian continent, while Norfolk Island is more than 1,000 mi northeast.

The text article contains a general survey of territorial composition and overall administrative responsibilities, followed by subsections covering individual entities. The former Australian Territory of Papua became independent, as part of Papua New Guinea, on Sept. 16, 1975.

REFERENCES in other text articles:
·Christian denominational demography map 4:459
·Tasman's voyages and discoveries 17:1071a

Australian geographical race: *see* Australoid geographical race.

Australian Labor Party, one of the two major Australian political parties. The first significant political representation of labour was achieved during the 1890s; in 1891, for example, candidates endorsed by the Sydney Trades and Labor Council gained 86 out of 141 seats in the New South Wales legislature. The first entry of labour into a general election came in 1901, when labour candidates associated in a loose federal organization gained 16 seats in the House of Representatives and 8 in the Senate, giving them the balance of power. The state organizations finally adopted the name Australian Labor Party in 1918.

The early labour parties were moderately Socialist in their policies, which called for such reforms as removal of property qualifications for the franchise, removal of legal restrictions on union activity, establishment of the principle of employer liability for industrial accidents and diseases, and compulsory industrial arbitration. They were, however, extremely disciplined, well organized, and militant, setting a pattern of party organization that other political groups were forced, to some extent, to imitate.

The first majority federal Labor government was established in 1910, and by mid-1915 Labor also held power in all the states except Victoria. During World War I, however, the party split over the issue of conscription, the Labor Party proper going out of office until 1929. Many pro-conscription members remained in power for some years as members of the wartime Nationalist Party, formed from an alliance of pro-conscription Labor and the Liberal Party.

Despite a sweeping electoral victory in 1929, Labor split over economic policy regarding the Depression and, following a general election of December 1931, went out of office for 10 years. Between 1944 and 1949 the party enacted major welfare legislation.

From its defeat in 1949 until the election of Gough Whitlam as prime minister in 1972, the Labor Party remained out of office. Its weakness can be ascribed to an anti-Communist crusade of the 1950s that split the right and left wings of the party; to a certain amount of general hostility toward organized labour; and to two decades of prosperity, which resulted in electoral satisfaction with the ruling Liberal–Country coalition. Under Whitlam the Labor Party began a wide-ranging reform movement that touched upon Australia's economy, foreign policy, and social structure. In December 1975, however, the party was voted out of office.

·development and format 2:410b
·postwar Communist activity association 2:423a
·Queensland's administrative history 15:340c
·Victoria's support groups and importance 19:113b

Australian laurel (plant): *see* Pittosporaceae.

Australian lungfish: *see* lungfish.

Australian mountain ash (*Eucalyptus regnans*), a tree native to Australia and Tasmania, in places forming majestic groves that rival those of the North American redwoods. One living specimen, in the Styx Valley, Tasmania, was measured in 1956 and found to be 321.4 feet (98 metres) high. Records of even taller eucalypts have been reported.

·angiosperm diversity illus. 1:877
·range and dimensions 12:773a
·size and significance 18:689e

Australian National Antarctic Research Expeditions (ANARE), scientific program conducted in Antarctica from the late 1940s.

·Heard Island station 2:436a

Australian National University, coeducational, state-subsidized institution of higher learning located at Canberra, Australia. Founded in 1946, the university was originally confined to graduate study. In 1960, when Canberra University College (1929) became part of the university, undergraduates were admitted for the first time. Affiliated with the university are the Institute of Advanced Studies (about 2,500 full-time students with an academic staff of about 375), the unit responsible for doctoral degrees, and research schools of medicine, physical and biological sciences, social sciences, and Pacific studies. The School of General Studies, responsible for bachelor's and master's degrees, had in the mid-1970s more than 600 graduate students and nearly 5,000 undergraduates.

Australian nut: *see* macadamia.

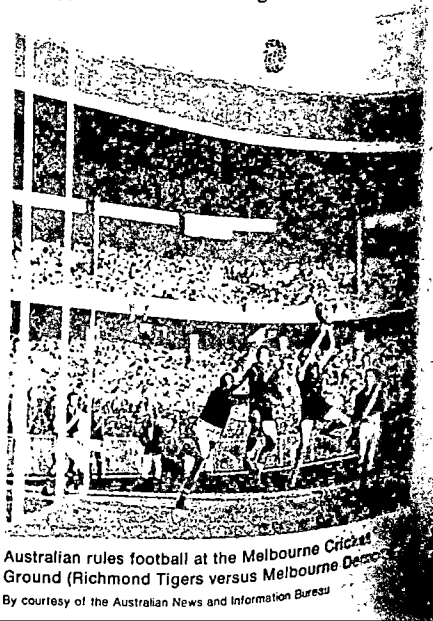
Australian Patriotic Association (1835–42), a group of influential Australians of New South Wales that sought a grant of representative government to the colony from the British House of Commons; their efforts resulted in the passage of the Constitution Act of 1842 and the incorporation of the city of Sydney as a municipality with a broadly based franchise. The APA stood as a champion of the rights of the poor and of former convicts (Emancipists). Among its leaders were William C. Wentworth, the son of a convict woman and the publisher of the influential newspaper *The Australian;* Sir John Jamison; and a prominent Emancipist doctor, William Bland. The group sent representatives to England to put their case before the House of Commons, which was then considering a new constitution for New South Wales and municipal incorporation for Sydney. The efforts of the APA were unsuccessfully opposed by another, more conservative, group of colonists, the Petition Committee, which, while favouring representative government, sought to exclude Emancipists from political participation. With its goals achieved, the APA disbanded in 1842.

Australian pitcher plant: *see* fly-catcher plant.

Australian region, one of the six major land areas of the world biologically defined on the basis of its characteristic animal life. It encompasses Australia and the outlying islands of Tasmania, New Guinea, New Caledonia, New Zealand, Melanesia, Micronesia, and Polynesia. It includes such animals as the birds of paradise, the duck-billed platypus, spiny anteaters, and the world's concentration of pouched mammals such as kangaroos and their kin. The vegetational division roughly corresponding to this region is called the Australian kingdom. Conspicuous among the plants of the region are the eucalypts, myrtles, acacias, and casuarinas.

·prehistoric locales of early man 14:839f
·reptile examples and comparisons in habits and anatomy 15:727e

Australian rules football, Australian version of football, developed in Melbourne, Victoria, about 1858 by H.C.A. Harrison (1836–1929). It is played with an oval ball (22.75 by 29.5 inches, or 58 by 75 centimetres) on an oval field with a greatest width of about 120–170 yards and a length of 150–200 yards. Three of the 18 players on each team move freely, while the others guard certain zones



Australian rules football at the Melbourne Cricket Ground (Richmond Tigers versus Melbourne Demons)

By courtesy of the Australian News and Information Bureau

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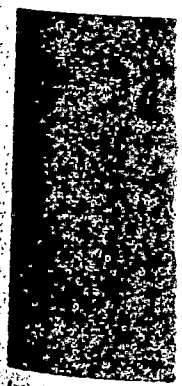

Australian terrier
Judy Anne Thompson—EB Inc.

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illus. 61

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Special facilities: The Memorial tries to ensure that all visitors enjoy easy access to the building. Lifts are available for the disabled and wheelchairs can be obtained from the information counter. Parking areas for the disabled are located at the rear of the building in the staff car park.

Information: There is an information counter beside the Introductory gallery. Staff are happy to provide information about exhibitions, special events and general Memorial activities.

Cloakroom: Cloaking facilities are available at the information counter.

Tours: Free guided tours are conducted daily by the Memorial's voluntary guides. Tours leave from the Introductory gallery at 10.30am and 1.30pm. Special group tours can be arranged by ringing (06) 243 4268.

Cameras: Visitors are welcome to use hand-held cameras and electronic flash to record their visit; however, arrangements must be made in advance for other types of photography.

Toilets: You will find toilets signposted on both floors. Parents of young children will find a change room on the ground floor.

Memorial Shop: The Memorial Shop stocks a wide range of books on military history as well as videos, gifts and souvenirs.

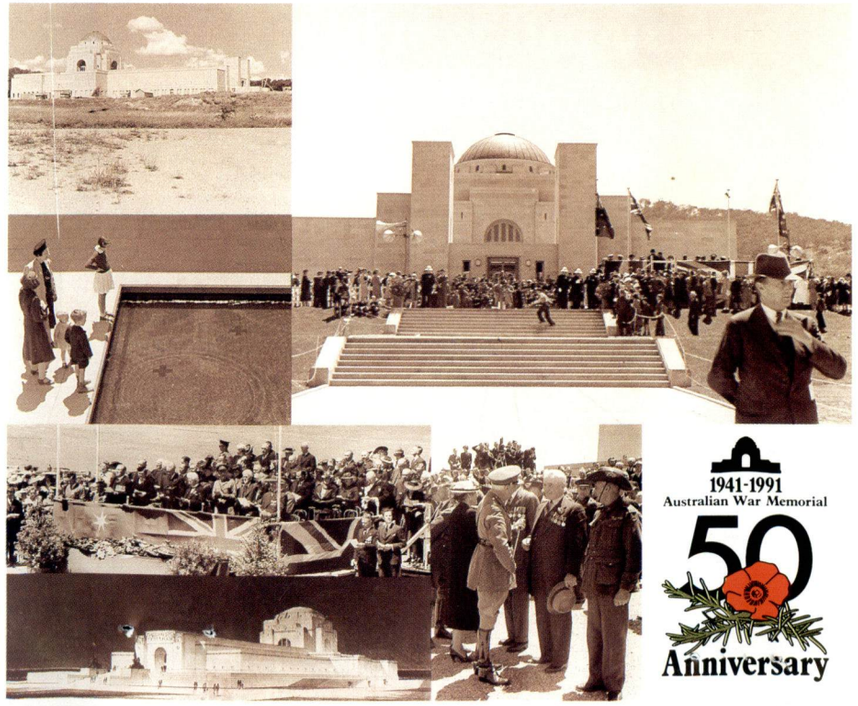
Research Centre: If the purpose of your visit is to obtain more detailed information the Research Centre is open from 9.00am–4.30pm Monday to Friday. Signs at the rear of the building show how to gain entry to the Centre. Visitors wanting to undertake detailed research, particularly those from interstate, are encouraged to contact Information services staff before their visit by phoning (06) 243 4315.

Education services: For bookings or information about our education services please telephone (06) 243 4268.

The Australian War Memorial building was officially opened on 11 November 1941. Then as now it sought to commemorate the sacrifice of those Australians who died in war by helping Australians to understand both the nature of that sacrifice and the impact of war on Australia.

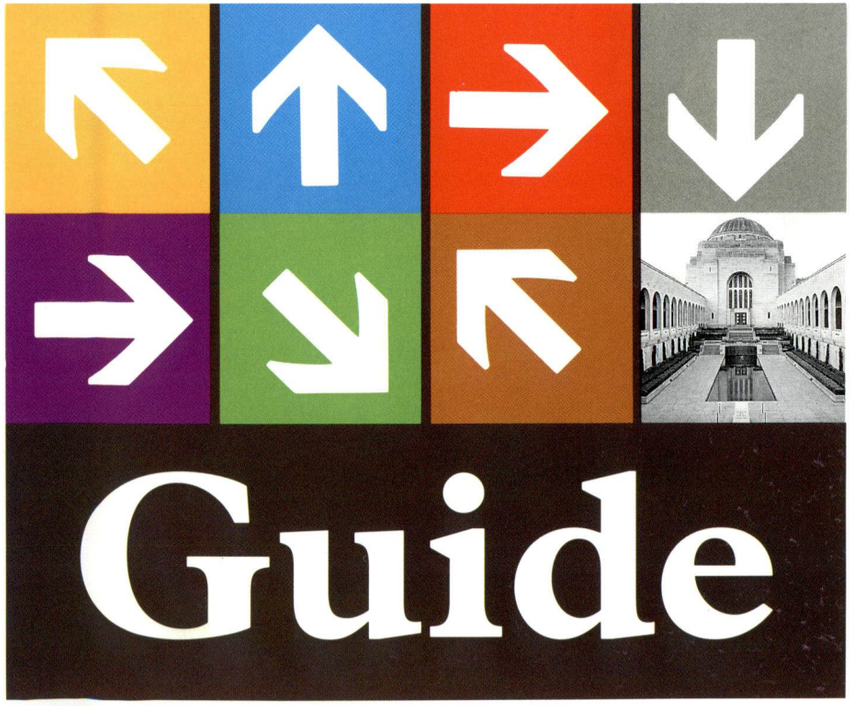
Since that time visitors have found the Memorial a place for remembrance and reflection. The noted Australian historian Manning Clark described the Memorial as a place where we can learn what it means to be an Australian.

Through its 50th anniversary program the Memorial seeks to remind Australians of the achievement it represents and its place in our national life.



1941-1991
Australian War Memorial
50
Anniversary

Australian War Memorial



Guide

Courtyard

Commemorative area

Pool of Reflection
Eternal Flame
Commemorative Stone
Hall of Memory
Roll of Honour

Australia's wars

The men and women who are commemorated within the Memorial fought in the following conflicts:

1860	**New Zealand**
1885	**Sudan**
1899–1902	**South Africa**
1900–01	**China**
1914–18	**First world war**
1939–45	**Second world war**
1950–53	**Korea**
1950–60	**Malaya**
1963–66	**Malaysia**
1962–72	**Vietnam**
1991	**Persian Gulf**

Australian men and women have also served in United Nations peacekeeping forces in various parts of the world.

Ground floor

Services

Introductory gallery

First world war

Gallipoli
Western Front
Sinai and Palestine

Special exhibitions

Aeroplane Hall
Hall of Valour

Second world war

Mediterranean
Pacific

Post – 1945 wars

Korea
Malayan emergency and
Indonesian confrontation
Vietnam

Lower ground floor

Services

Theatre
Education services
Research Centre

Special exhibitions

Western entrance
Women in war
Prisoners of war
Art exhibition gallery
Discovery Room
Records of war
Attacks on Australia
Royal Australian Navy at war

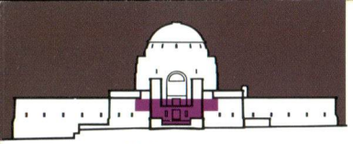
Colonial wars

Soldiers of the Queen
South African war

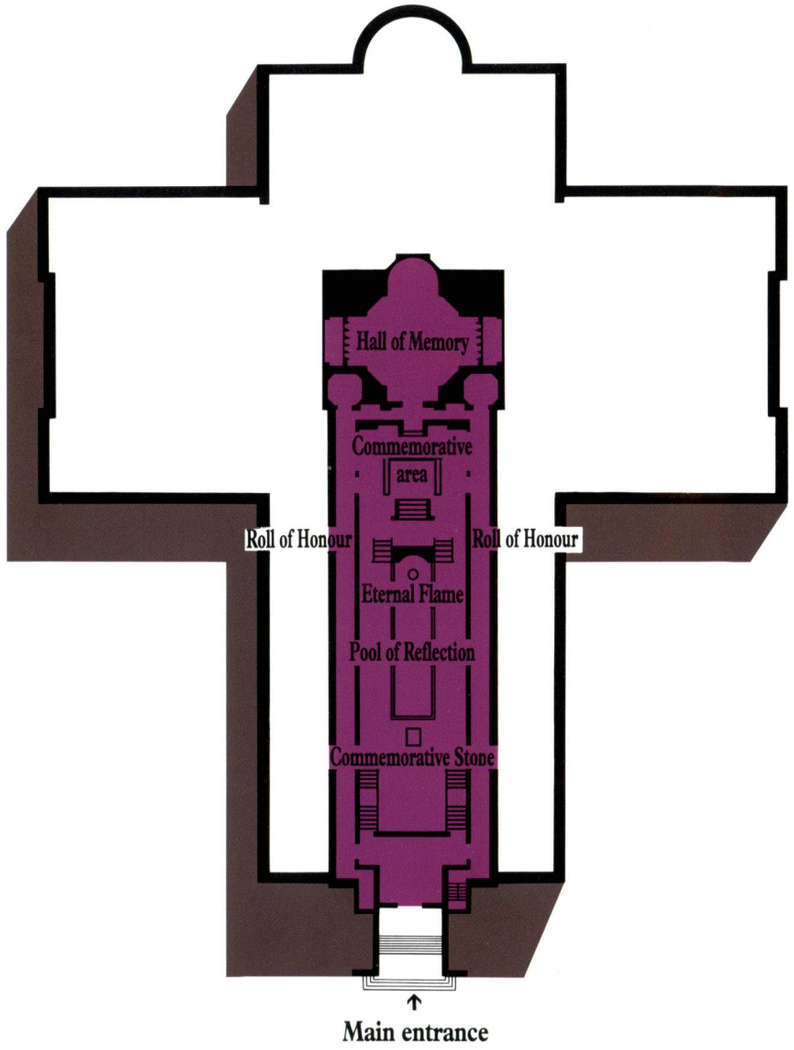
Legend

Information
Toilets
Cloakroom
Baby changeroom
Lift
Disabled access
Telephone
Bookshop/Sales
First aid room

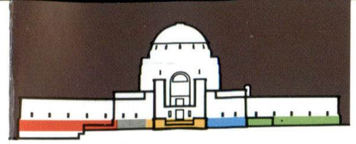
Please no smoking, drinking or eating in the galleries



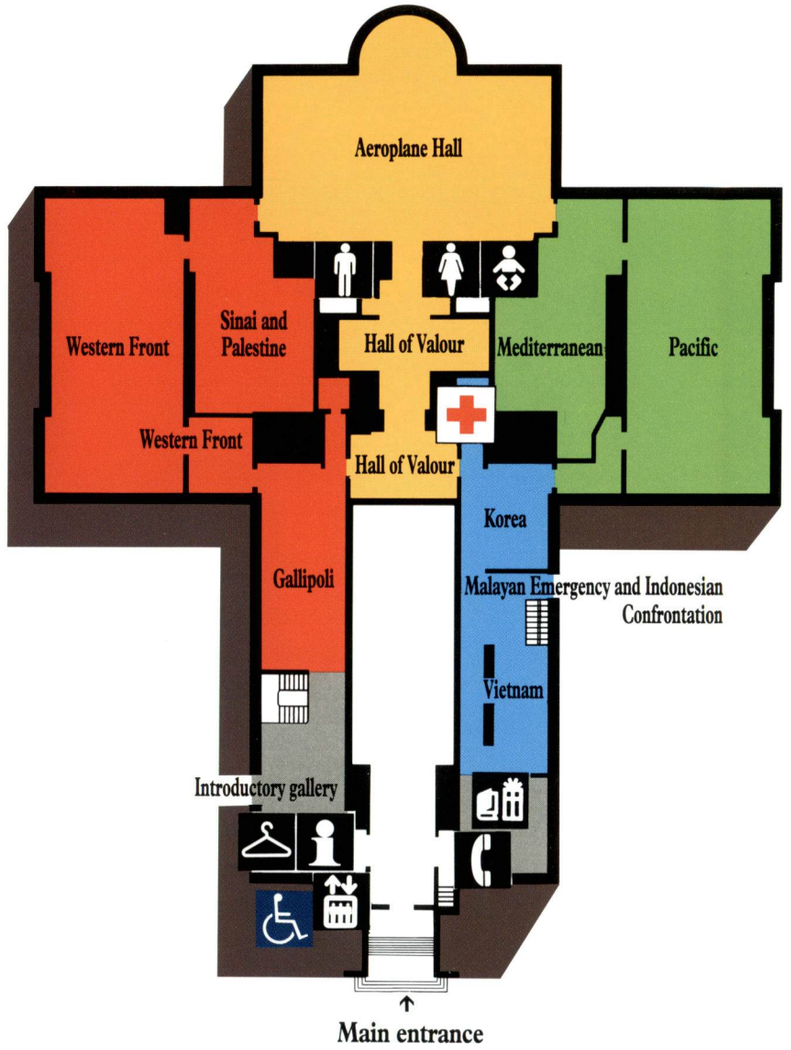
Courtyard



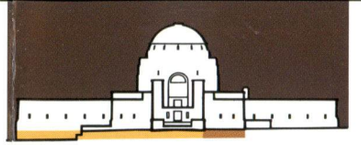
Map



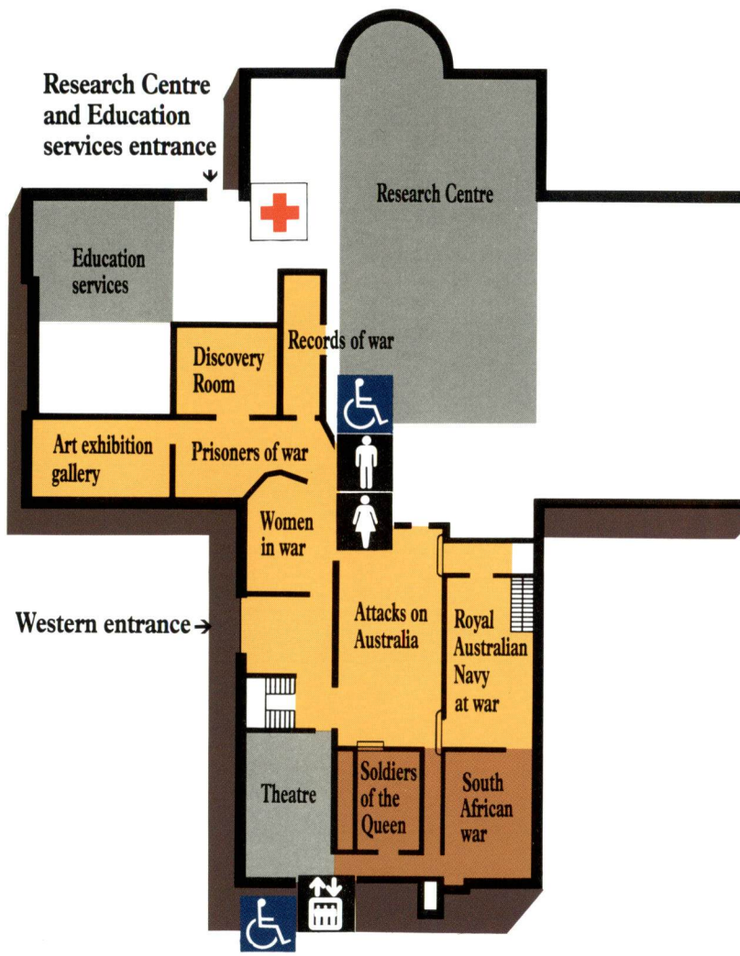
Ground floor



Map



Lower ground floor



Map

Welcome to the Australian War Memorial

We want to help make your visit both interesting and informative so that you will leave the Memorial with a greater understanding of how war has affected Australia.

The Australian War Memorial commemorates the sacrifice of those Australians who have died in war. It seeks to do this by assisting Australians to remember, interpret and understand the Australian experience of war.

The Memorial presents a great deal of information to visitors. You may be deeply moved by the tragedy of our involvement in war and by the terrible reminders of those who lost their lives. Some find the experience overwhelming. We therefore recommend that you plan your visit to allow sufficient time to tour the Memorial. If you only have limited time we recommend that you choose particular exhibitions that most interest you rather than attempting a brief tour of the whole Memorial.

About the Memorial . . .

In striving to fulfil its purpose the Australian War Memorial has developed as a unique commemorative institution: one which functions as a museum, an archive and a centre of research.

The Memorial's central courtyard includes many commemorative features, most notably the Roll of Honour listing the names of Australia's war dead. The courtyard provides the opportunity for quiet reflection and contemplation of the tragedy of war.

The displays in the galleries evoke and explain the Australian experience of war. They use original objects, most notably relics, but also works of art, photographs, film and sound recordings, documents and personal papers. The Memorial's collection is rich and diverse and not all items can be displayed. Items are often rotated, while other material in the Memorial's collection is undergoing conservation work or is stored at other locations in Canberra.

The Research Centre, located at the rear of the building, houses Australia's most extensive collection of the writings of ordinary men and women in wartime as well as an extensive archive of official documents, books, maps and photographs relating to Australian military history.

Education Services offers a range of public programs. It presents activities specially tailored to the needs of school groups and sponsors public lectures and activities for the general visitor.

While all of the Memorial's activities serve to reinforce its commemorative role it also organises the national Anzac and Remembrance Day ceremonies and assists with the organisation of many other commemorative functions.

The Memorial encourages a wider community understanding of the impact of war on Australia by supporting research and publication on all aspects of Australian military history.

Some information to help you make the most of your visit . . .

Admission: Admission to the Australian War Memorial is free. The Memorial welcomes donations, which are used to help preserve the nation's military heritage and to improve the displays and services offered. There is a donation point at the main entrance.

Hours of opening: The exhibition galleries and the commemorative areas open between 9.00am and 4.45pm every day except Christmas Day.

Refreshments: We encourage you to use the kiosk and barbecue facilities located in the Memorial grounds or to picnic and relax in the surrounding parklands.

Transport and parking: Free parking is available at the rear of the Memorial. A regular bus service operates between the Memorial and the city on routes 302 and 303.