

ETHNIC AFFAIRS



Ethnic Affairs Commission of NSW

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Adult Migrant Education Program ~~COMMISSION~~ New Direction?

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The AMEP still reflects traces of the old assimilationist philosophy. The current review of the Program can bring in changes which could put it in line with contemporary thought.

When the AMEP was set up, the official goal of the Department of Immigration and the Commonwealth Government was assimilation of immigrants into "Australian" culture and society.

The learning of English was seen as part of this process. English was to replace the migrants' own language, which was seen as an interfering factor, whose maintenance could only hinder successful settlement. Teachers did not need to know about their students' cultures, since their task was to impart their language and culture to the students.

Lack of English was seen as a failing, a deficiency to be overcome. Like children, adult immigrants needed to start learning from the beginning. It was not assumed that the knowledge and experience of life they brought with them to Australia would assist in this process.

Although the AMEP has changed and developed over the past thirty years, traces of the original assimilationist philosophy are still reflected in it. The Immigration (Education) Act (1971) which empowers the Minister for Immigration and Ethnic Affairs to make arrangements for English courses, also empowers him to make arrangements for courses

"designed to impart an understanding of the rights and duties of an Australian citizen and the way of living of the Australian people",

as if there were just one way of living.

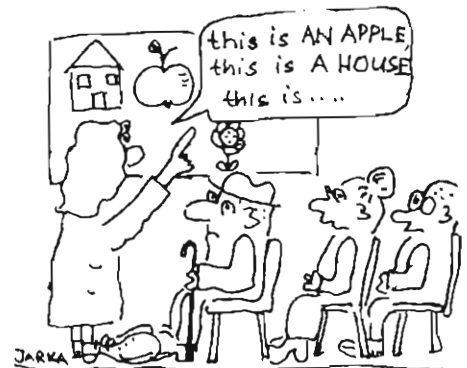
Such an approach does not reflect government commitment to multiculturalism. The present AMEP Review should consider both the philosophical and legislative bases of the A.M.E.P. to bring it into line with contemporary thought. Such a review should recognise the migrants' right to maintain their own language and culture, and emphasise the need for this to be taken into account in developing programs in the A.M.E.P. The review should take into consideration the points outlined below:

Course Design and Curriculum Development

A.M.E.P. philosophy emphasises a student-oriented approach in which students' needs are analysed and courses devised to meet these needs.

Such an approach implies the need for appropriate training of teachers in the analysis of needs and in methods of planning and constructing courses to meet these needs. This training should be regarded as a priority in in-service programs.

Devising needs-based courses also implies a need for time to be allocated to planning. If teachers are given a group of students for a course starting almost immediately, the tendency will be to fall back on familiar methods and material.



Professional Development

The development of the teaching of E.S.L. to adult immigrants as a professional field has been hindered by the lack of appropriate pre-service and post-service education courses.

At a pre-service level, E.S.L. components of teacher training that do exist mainly focus on child migrant E.S.L. The transfer of methodology and techniques used for children can be seen as childish and patronising when used for adults.

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Due to a lack of appropriate pre-service courses, teachers have entered the A.M.E.P. with a variety of backgrounds. While the development of appropriate pre-service courses is important to train new teachers who will enter the service, the current teaching body of the A.M.E.P. can be expected to form the core of the profession for some years. More resources need to be devoted to the development of appropriate in-service and post-service courses.

Access to Materials

At present, it is almost impossible for adult immigrants to find suitable material for home study. Although the Department of Immigration and Ethnic Affairs produces material, it can neither be given nor sold to students. Little Australian-produced material is available commercially and material produced in the U.K. or U.S. is expensive and often inappropriate.

Even students enrolled in courses find it difficult to obtain material for use at home, since it is only rarely that teaching centres have borrowing facilities.

The lack of material for student self-use contradicts the commitment by the A.M.E.P. to encouraging students to acquire autonomous learning skills and discourages students who wish to learn by themselves or to prepare for the next day's lesson.

Regulations governing the sale of Commonwealth material should be abolished and major teaching centres be given responsibility for the sale of material and for setting up borrowing facilities. Materials in bilingual editions should be produced, especially for beginners.

On-Arrival and On-Going Funding

The distinction between on-arrival and on-going funding provides the program with less flexibility. A centre may have a long waiting list for one type of program, and no waiting list for the other, but not be able to transfer funds to adjust to demand.

Community-based Programs

Community programs are under-resourced and suffer from a lack of administrative and clerical support, problems of access to teaching resources and lack of permanent staff.

The assumption implicit in an approach which favours allocating resources to the development of large

centres is that immigrants should come to the A.M.E.P., rather than the program go to immigrants. As part of a needs-based approach, small, local teaching centres should be developed.

While major centres will continue to be needed in the A.M.E.P., they should be linked into a number of smaller community-based centres, with the major centre acting as an administrative unit and resource base.

Dissemination of Course Information

To date, the A.M.E.P. has not advertised its services widely. In N.S.W. in 1984 for example, only \$15,000 was allocated for advertising.

While immigrants and refugees who initially stay at a hostel are informed about the availability of courses, those who settle directly into the community frequently miss out on information about classes.

Information needs to be given to potential students in their own language. Ethnic radio and the ethnic news media should also be used as sources of information.

Integration of the A.M.E.P. with other Educational Services

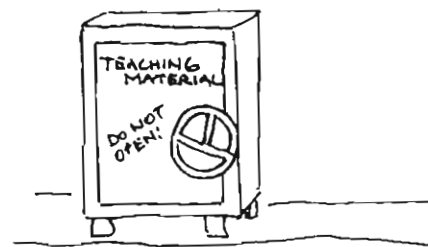
Adult immigrants often want to go on to further study to improve their employment prospects. In many cases, courses offered by the Department of Technical and Further Education offer the greatest opportunities for access, although some students will want to go on to study at other tertiary institutions.

The A.M.E.P. should also provide, through both A.M.E.S. and T.A.F.E., special courses for professionals to assist in the recognition of overseas qualifications. This would include English for Specific Purpose courses and courses combining ESP with other areas of study.

Consultation with Client Groups

Consultation with ethnic community organisations could be of value in several ways. It provides a means of informing A.M.E.S. about student and community needs and of students' perceptions of the extent to which existing courses meet their needs.

Establishing links with community organisations could be used as one means of informing clients about the location and starting dates of courses.



Interpreting and Translation Services

Although the A.M.E.P. has a clientele whose common attribute is a need to improve fluency in English, it has no interpreting or translating services.

The enrolment procedure constitutes an effective barrier to access to classes for students, especially total beginners and those illiterate in their own language. While some adult immigrants are able to bring friends or family to help them enrol, there is no way of estimating how many fail to enrol because they have no-one to translate for them.

A flexible approach should be adopted in the A.M.E.P. with both full and part-time interpreters being provided, according to need. Knowledge of a relevant community language should be an essential qualification for counter positions and clerical staff. Centres should have access to dual telephone sets needed to contact the Telephone Interpreter Service and all A.M.E.S. staff trained in the use of the service.

Bilingual Approaches to Teaching

In the early stages of the A.M.E.P., the methodology used was the situational method, a variant of the direct method. A prescribed text, Situational English, was followed and teachers demonstrated in a variety of ways the meaning of what they were trying to teach, without recourse to the students' first language. Dissatisfaction with this approach grew in the late 1970's. A more eclectic approach replaced it, often combining functional and thematic approaches. While the question of how students were to understand meaning had been addressed in the situational method, in the functional approach, it was simply assumed students would pick up meaning by context. Some learners simply found this approach too difficult to cope with.

The option of access to their own language as a resource should be available to students in the A.M.E.P. Access to the students' own language can be through written notes or through the use of bilingual teaching assistants.

Cross-Cultural Communication

In focussing on providing immigrants with communication skills, the onus to acquire such skills is placed on the immigrant. However, if communication is regarded as a two-way process, those communicating with immigrants also need to acquire appropriate skills. Teachers, administrators and clerical staff need to be given training in this area.

English in the Work-Place

Many of those who have poor English language skills are employed in areas of manufacturing and construction where there is a greater danger of retrenchment.

The nature of this work is often physically tiring. Those who are employed may find it difficult to attend classes, especially if they have other responsibilities. Their need to learn English however, cannot be ignored.

Immigrants should have the right to learn English on-the-job, in paid work time. The benefits are not only to the immigrants in increasing their capacity to participate more fully in the society around them, but also of economic benefit to the employer and to society in general. Benefits cited for English on-the-job include increased productivity, improved employer employee relations, improved occupational health, awareness of safety measures, a greater awareness of employment rights and involvement in trade unions.

Job Seekers

The low rate of referral by the Commonwealth Employment Service to A.M.E.S. classes is of special relevance to the A.M.E.P. In Victoria it was found that only 2% of unemployed immigrants with poor English participated in courses following referral from the C.E.S. and only 4.3% of all referrals to A.M.E.S. were from C.E.S. offices. Given that all unemployed immigrants with limited language proficiency are in theory referred to A.M.E.S. for English language training, the need for a greater follow-up is indicated.

The C.E.S. needs to be provided with continually up-dated information on the location and starting dates of courses so that they can inform potential students. Information needs to be provided bilingually, either through interpreters or through a notice in the relevant community languages. C.E.S. offices with high



A Language of Childbirth Class

concentrations of people of non-English speaking background should display bilingual advertisements for courses provided by the A.M.E.P. as a matter of course.

The Needs of Women

If the needs of women are to be catered for, greater flexibility needs to be shown in the timetabling, location and planning of classes. Women should be offered classes timetabled to fit into school hours. Bilingual child-care is also important if women are to gain equal access to classes. Classes held in local community centres are often preferred to travelling longer distances to larger centres, yet the community program has had relatively few resources devoted to it.

In the professional development of teachers, attention needs to be given to issues of culturally appropriate teaching methods. Some women, for example, do not feel comfortable working in pairs with men. Others may find the discussion of some topics embarrassing in a mixed class. Some women would prefer to attend a class for women only and this should be offered this as an option.

The Needs of Older Immigrants

Under family reunion an increasing number of people can be expected to migrate to Australia to join their families. As well, the longer term residents who did not have the opportunity to learn English when they first arrived are ageing.

While some older people are able to cope with being grouped into classes with younger people, some find they cannot keep up with the pace which leads to frustration on their part. Some older immigrants also find a two hour period of instruction without a break, tiring. They need to be given the option of attending class with people of a similar age. Some older immigrants also find it difficult to learn English without bilingual support.

Settlement and Orientation Program

New arrivals can enrol for an on-arrival course that combines English instruction with information sessions given in the student's own language. The initial approach was to offer the same standardized package to all groups regardless of differences in background or needs. The result was a tendency for immigrants already familiar with information from their own culture to feel patronised, while those presented with information that assumed concepts they were not familiar with found it of little use.

An analysis of the information needs of adult immigrants should be based on an understanding of their previous background. The assumption that information is an unchanging quality and that students can acquire all the information they will later need in the initial phase of settlement also needs to be challenged.

Rather than trying to cram as many facts into students as possible, the emphasis should be placed on acquiring the skills to gain information.

The ESI and bilingual information programs are funded and administered by separate departments. There is little input from A.M.E.S. into the training program for Bilingual Information Officers. This has disadvantages for both programs. One result is that the knowledge that the Bilingual Information Officers gain about their students is not available to the ESI program.

Based on the E.A.C. submission to the Review of the Adult Migrant Education Program, by Dr Genny Louie, Education Officer, Project Section.

Religious Discrimination

The Ethnic Affairs Commission of NSW has recently considered a proposed amendment to NSW Anti-Discrimination legislation which would make it unlawful to discriminate on the grounds of religious belief or absence of religious belief.

The amendment, which is being proposed by the NSW Anti-Discrimination Board, is the result of years of research by the Board into the question of including religion as one of the grounds in the 1977 Anti-Discrimination Act 1977. This work culminated in a massive report (over 550 pages) on Discrimination and Religious Conviction, which has been the subject of widespread consultations and discussions since its publication last year.

The EAC gave careful consideration of the arguments and the findings of the Board's report, and in the context of the strong nexus existing between race, ethnicity and religious belief. Migration, especially in the post World War II decades, has contributed to significantly increased diversity of both the ethnic composition of Australian society and of minority religious groups.

As the report points out, this increased diversity has also "created some of the problems [described in the report] to do with matters such as observance of religious feasts or holidays and the pursuit of devotional practices that may seem unusual or threatening to the longer established Australian population whose conception of religion and the religious life is based on mainstream Christian beliefs and practices".

The Connection Between Religious and Racial Intolerance

Race, says the Anti-Discrimination Board's report, is frequently "a determining factor in religious belief and affiliation". The report asserts that religious and racial intolerance have much in common, and that the one is often allied to the other. The report quotes from the findings in H. Mol's sociological study, "Religion in Australia", which show that people who are anti-Semitic are also likely to be antagonistic towards Asian immigration.

Religion is not merely an exacerbating factor in racism, says the report; it may be inextricably part of it, particularly for those cultures based on non-Christian religions. It would be difficult, for instance, to

regard the Jewish religion as separable from the Jewish culture. Similarly, it would be difficult to separate religion from the racial/cultural targets of anti-Semitism. In some cases, hate propaganda may focus primarily on the religious aspects of other cultures as expressing what is seen as uniquely "alien" in that culture.

According to the Anti-Discrimination Board, experience here and overseas indicates that unless legislation for redress against prejudice specifically covers religion as well as race, those complaints in which racial prejudice focuses on religious differences may not be able to be accepted and conciliated. The Board is supporting the inclusion of both religion and race as crucial aspects of the coverage of human rights and anti-discrimination legislation.

Religious Convictions, Ethnicity and Government Servants

In April 1983, the N.S.W. Government's submission on the content of the 1986 Census suggested that Government agencies classified "religion" as being of low priority among census topics. However, this initial view was revised in August 1983, following representations by, among others, the Department of Youth and Community Services, concerning changes in the religious composition of the community over the last fifteen years, during which the number of non-Christians and minority Christians had increased due to immigration.

Accurate data were, therefore, important for departments delivering services to the community because different religions have different perceptions about such matters as the behaviour of men and women, authority, behaviour on special holy days and diet. "Religion" is a significant variable, therefore, for all Government departments involved in promoting multicultural policies or providing services to minority groups. The community, says the report, stands to gain if more detailed and accurate knowledge of this



variety results in improved delivery of Government services.

Government services which are likely to be affected in this way include:

- Health services, relating to:
 - Dietary restrictions in general, e.g. pork in the case of Jews and Muslims, abstinence on certain holy days of the year and so on. Relevant to hospitals.
 - Family planning.
 - Autopsies, e.g. Muslims and the disposal of a person's body after death.
 - Burials, e.g. Muslims and burial practices involving burying the dead in direct contact with the earth.
- Welfare and other services, relating to:
 - Prisons: the observance of holy days.
 - Adoptions and fostering, e.g. children from, say, Muslim families fostered with Catholic families.
 - Accommodation, e.g. applications for assistance to set up ethnic aged or nursing homes are often turned down by governments which do not take into consideration religious/ethnic justification for specialist nursing homes. Also difficulties faced by religious/ethnic groups in establishing places of worship, such as mosques or temples.
- Educational services, relating to:
 - Religious instructions in schools, e.g. the availability of religious instruction in a student's minority religion;
 - Conflict between school curriculum and religious beliefs.
 - Religious observances e.g. Saturday School of Languages and the Sabbath, Friday prayers at the Mosque.
- Other: e.g. slaughtering of meat in abattoirs.

Religious Conviction, Ethnicity and Employment

Discrimination in employment occurs in two ways, directly and indirectly.

Direct discrimination occurs when an employer hires, fires or promotes an employee on the basis of religious belief rather than individual merit. Giving preference to a person with a specific religious belief is not discriminatory where such a belief is an essential qualification for the job.

Indirect discrimination occurs when the standard employment practices or rules of an organisation, designed for majority compliance, are based on uncritical and often unconscious assumptions about the "normal" pattern of everyday life. It is impossible or very difficult, however, for members of some religious groups to comply with these practices while observing their religious obligations. This conflict arises from a number of apparently neutral or non-discriminatory employment practices, including compulsory public holidays, pre-requisite medical examinations, or preference for trade union members. These non-discriminatory rules may conflict with religious obligations to observe non-Christian holydays, a prohibition against medical examinations, or a prohibition against joining groups such as trade unions or professional associations. Indirect discrimination occurs when an employer fails to make a reasonable effort to accommodate such religious practices.

According to the National Committee on Discrimination in Employment and Occupation, 22 complaints on religious grounds were received in 1978/79. Three per cent of complaints brought to the Committee in 1979/80 were concerned with religious discrimination.

The following were among the problems encountered:

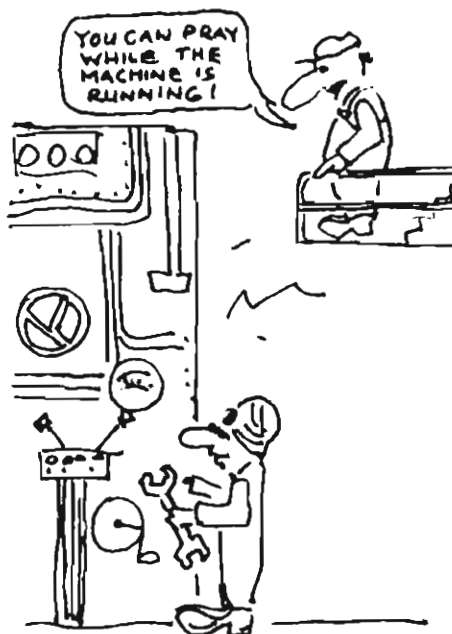
- Muslims need for prayer breaks during working hours, including the need to attend the Mosque on Fridays.
 - Sikhs' head dress rules or length of hair.
 - Medical examination of women at recruitment by male doctors.
 - Holydays leave, e.g. Yom Kippur for the Jews and Greek Orthodox Easter Friday.
 - Attendance at Public Service entrance tests on the Sabbath.
- It should be pointed out that

Section 116 of the Constitution is the only legislative guarantee Australians have of religious freedom but its protection is limited to the application of Commonwealth laws. The Human Rights Commission Act (1981) and the Federal Committee on Discrimination in Employment and Occupation also provide limited avenues for people who consider themselves to have been discriminated against because of religion. However, these bodies cannot impose sanctions if complaints are proved but cannot be conciliated or otherwise resolved.

Religion was in fact one of the grounds in the Anti-Discrimination Bill introduced by the incoming Labor Government in 1976. However, the Upper House of the time removed "Religion" from the Bill, which led to the Act which covered only race, sex, marital status and (later) physical or intellectual impairment and homosexuality.

The Anti-Discrimination Board's report contains thirty-nine recommendations in all. The Commission has conveyed its views to the Minister on those recommendations it considers relevant to its concerns.

*By Victor Boulos
Deputy Co-ordinator,
Planning and Liaison*



... in Brief

- **Mr Phil Bingemann**, formerly the Administrative Officer at the Ethnic Affairs Commission, has been appointed as Senior Administrative Officer/E.E.O. Co-ordinator

Mr Bingemann has been with the Commission for 8 years and has had extensive experience in the administration of the Commission.

- The Ethnic Affairs Commission will receive \$130,000 from the NSW Bicentennial Authority for a Bi-centennial project. The Commission is planning a major exhibition featuring oral histories, photographs and the publication of a book on the experiences of immigrants to New South Wales.
- **Mr M. Teoman and Mr Jabrzemski** have been appointed as Editors/Translators in the Community Information and Interpreter Service of the Ethnic Affairs Commission.
- **Mr Victor Boulos** has been appointed as the Deputy Co-ordinator, Projects and Liaison. Mr Boulos previously held a position as Project Officer.
- **Mrs Geertrude Mills-Evers** has been appointed as the Liaison Officer in the Newcastle Ethnic Affairs Commission. Mrs Mills-Evers was previously an Ethnic Affairs Commissioner. She has had wide experience working with ethnic communities in the Hunter Region.
- The Ethnic Affairs Commission has published a new Occasional Paper (No.9). The Paper contains a critique of the recent AIMA report on unemployed immigrant youth. The paper is free of charge and is available from the Information/Publicity Section, Ethnic Affairs Commission.
- **Mr Gary Colquhoun**, of the Ethnic Affairs Commission Project Section, gave a talk to a group of newly appointed Migrant Resource Officers with the C.E.S. The talk covered the types of disadvantage faced by immigrant job seekers.
- **Ms Gennie Louie**, of the Ethnic Affairs Commission Project Section, prepared a submission to the National Review into the Adult Migrant Education Programs.
- **Mr Mike Nasir** of the Community Information and Interpreter Service has received an award under the "Suggestion Award Scheme" for the design of a

comprehensive new booking system for full-time and part-time interpreters. The new system has been in operation for the last eight months and has substantially increased the productivity and improved work methods in the booking section of the Ethnic Affairs Commission.

- **Mr Gianfranco Cresciani** has been appointed as Project Officer. He was born in Trieste in Italy, migrated to Australia in 1962 and has been employed since in the private sector. In 1978 he graduated at the University of Sydney with a First Class Honours M.A. Thesis on the history of Italian migration to Australia. He has published several papers, edited two books and written seven TV documentaries on this issue. Author of "Fascism, Anti-fascism and the Italians in Australia, 1922-1945" and of "The Italians", he is also Honorary Governor of the Frederick May Foundation for Italian Studies at the University of Sydney.
- We would like to clarify that the report on outwork discussed in the June issue of ETHNOS is the result of consultations and research undertaken by the Commission's consultant on outwork, Ms Jessie Borthwick. Ms Borthwick was employed to prepare a report to the Commission highlighting important issues and exploring options for future action on outwork at the community, union and Government levels. The Commission will be considering the report in the near future. The report is only the first stage of a joint project on outwork with the Department of Industrial Relations. Recommendations for future action will not be formulated until further stages of the project have been completed and all relevant information is available.
- A national conference on women's issues will be held on 21 and 22 September in Melbourne. The conference will focus on the achievements during the United Nations Decade for Women, reports from the Nairobi Conference, human rights issues and other topics. For more information, telephone the U.N.A.A. on (03) 62 1281.
- A new portable audio-visual display, "**Child Care for Working Parents**", detailing in a simple way what working parents need to know about child care, was launched by the Labor Council of New South Wales on 10 July 1985.

From the EAC Committees

Western Sydney Advisory Committee

A number of guest speakers attended the last meeting. **Mr W. Bliss**, Senior Inspector of schools, talked about multicultural studies in schools and plans for their implementation in the curriculum. He also gave a brief description of Participation and Equity Program (PEP) funding which is provided on the basis of among other criteria, the ethnic composition of the school.

Other speakers were: **Mr. J. Waters**, Principal of the Auburn Public School; **Mr D. Foster**, Consultant, New Arrivals Programs, Liverpool; **Ms V. Murray**, Consultant, ESL/Multicultural Education, Liverpool; **Mr E. T. Eve**, Inspector-in-Charge, Multicultural Education Programs, Liverpool Region; **Mr G. Harper**, Consultant, Curriculum Perspectives and **Mr R. Binns**, Consultant, Disadvantaged Schools Program. The Committee resolved to approach the Department of Education and request a comprehensive list of the ethnic composition of schools. The Department should also be asked to publicise the fact that local ethnic communities may approach their primary and secondary schools for the introduction of community languages in their school.

The Committee also requested that the NSW Education Commission be approached to ensure that ethnic parents have the opportunity to be effectively represented in the proposed School Councils.

Hunter Region Advisory Committee

The guest speaker, **Dr J. Brand**, spoke about the Ethnic Health Workers Program in the Hunter and the implications of the mainstreaming policy for delivery of services.

The new Conciliation Officer for the Anti-Discrimination Board, **Ms K. Jackson**, spoke about her role. **Mr R. Bishop**, also from the Anti-Discrimination Board, spoke about the Rural Community Outreach Program whereby

workshops can be set up to consult on anti-discrimination matters.

Other matters discussed by the Committee included the Home Care Service and dissemination of information on home care.

The Committee also discussed the situation of dependents of the RAAF employees at Williamstown airbase, many of whom are of non-English speaking background.

The Committee decided to request that a survey be conducted to find out more about this group of immigrants and their needs.

Illawarra Region Advisory Committee

The guest speaker, **Ms Margaret Bowen**, from the Corporation of Re-development and Employment (CORE), was invited to talk about the report she prepared on Migrant Employment and Unemployment in the Illawarra Region. The report dealt with the disadvantages facing immigrants within the labour market in the Illawarra Region.

The Ethnic Affairs Commission decided to approach the Minister for Employment and Industrial Relations to develop a structure, together with the Department of Immigration and Ethnic Affairs, to implement a policy of English language classes during paid work time for labour market programs, to make incentive schemes available to encourage employers to provide multilingual information and re-training courses prior to introducing technological change, and to develop a scheme similar to the Labour Adjustment Training Arrangements (L.A.T.A.), to be targeted towards the clothing and textile trades.

The Committee also discussed migrant health issues, including funding for sessional health workers. The Committee was informed that nine positions for ethnic health workers have been created.

Events, News, Views

New Secretary of the Ethnic Affairs Commission Appointed

Dr Michael Costigan has recently been appointed to the newly created position of Secretary — Management and Policy Division. Dr. Costigan has had extensive experience in public administration. His early career included nearly 10 years as a student in Italy, followed by a 12 year period working as a journalist and editor on several newspapers and magazines such as the Advocate, the Sunday Observer, Nation Review (all in Melbourne) and writing as a senior journalist with the Australian Tourist Commission. In 1973 he was appointed the first Director of the Literature Board of the Australia Council.

From 1983 until his present appointment, he occupied the position of Director of the Western Australian Arts Council.

In addition, Dr Costigan served on a number of committees.

He was involved in numerous research projects, especially in the arts area, and is author of several major publications, mostly in the theological area.

Bishop Mar Meelis Zaia Visits the Ethnic Affairs Commission

His Grace Bishop Mar Meelis Zaia of the Apostolic Catholic Assyrian Church of the East visited the Ethnic Affairs Commission office on 4 July 1985. He was accompanied by Mr Allenby George, Managing Director of Austmed Pathology Services Pty Ltd., Canley Heights.

Bishop Mar Meelis Zaia arrived in Australia from the United States of America in March 1985, to take up his appointment as the first Bishop of the Australian Diocese of the Apostolic Catholic Assyrian Church of the East. He is living in Fairfield, New South Wales, where he supervises church activities in two parishes, one located in Fairfield and the other in Melbourne.

In the unavoidable absence of the Chairman, Dr P. Totaro, Mr W. Jegorow (Acting Chairman) and Dr M. Costigan (Secretary) of the Ethnic Affairs Commission discussed the situation of the Assyrian Community in Australia with the visitors.

The acting Chairman told the visitors of the Commission's work,

especially in regard to the provision of interpreting services. There was also some discussion on the teaching of English to people of non-English speaking background and on the funding of ethnic schools.



From the left: Mr Allenby George, His Grace Bishop Mar Meelis Zaia, Mr Wadim Jegorow.

The Ethnic Affairs Commission Grants Program

Ethnic community groups in New South Wales have received \$343,000 in State Government assistance for their welfare and cultural activities. The details of the funding program announced recently by the Premier refer to the period for the six months to December 1985. The funds have been divided as follows:

- Welfare Grants Program 61.26% (\$210,125)
- Cultural Grants Program 8.16% (\$ 28,000)
- Ethnic Communities' Council 13.41% (\$ 46,000)
- Western Sydney area Assistance Scheme 5.25% (\$ 18,000)
- Federation of Ethnic Schools 5.14% (\$ 17,625)
- Labor Council of New South Wales 4.71% (\$ 16,150)
- Other 2.07%

The list of grants is available on request.

Youth Emphasis in Carnivale 85

Carnivale 85, the ninth annual multi-cultural festival sponsored by the NSW Government, will be staged throughout New South Wales from 14 to 22 September.

To coincide with International Year of the Youth, Carnivale this year is encouraging special participation by children and young people.

For the first time Carnivale will open with a street parade. Representatives from ethnic

communities will march through the City on Sunday 15 September to the Domain, where the Premier, Mr Neville Wran, will declare Carnivale 85 open. A spectacular variety concert, featuring artists under 25 years of age, will follow.

During the week there will be free lunch-time performances in Martin Place with artists from all nations. A festival of international and Australian feature and animated films will be screened nightly.

To close the festival and open the fishing season, the traditional Blessing of the Fishing Fleet will take place at Farm Cove on Sunday 22 September.

Local community events throughout all suburbs are planned and full details will be released in late July.

For further information please contact the Co-ordinator, Ms Celia C. Wade on 277 235 ext. 214, 215, 310.

Mainstreaming and NSW Tertiary Institutions: a Seminar on the Ethnic Affairs Policy Statements

Co-ordinators of the Ethnic Affairs Policy Statements (EAPS) prepared by the NSW tertiary institutions attended a seminar at the office of the Ethnic Affairs Commission of New South Wales on Friday 28 June 1985. The co-sponsors of the seminar were the Commission and the NSW Ministry of Education.

The general discussion focused on access, counselling and curriculum development.

Developments at some of the Institutions are encouraging.

For example, since 1982 the Cumberland College of Health Sciences is operating a special admissions scheme aiming to assist culturally disadvantaged applicants to gain access to the health professions. Under this pilot scheme, 5% of the total yearly intake, representing 25-30 places in the College, are set aside for people of non-English speaking background, for students who meet the minimum entry requirement and who have appropriate skills in a community language. These skills are assessed by the Ethnic Affairs Commission.

Since 1982 only 17 students have been admitted to the College under this scheme, in a total student population in excess of 1900. Yet, during the four years of operation of

the scheme, the number of applicants was comparatively high. For instance, during 1984 the College received 87 applications under the special scheme.

The relatively modest intake is the result of many factors operating against the scheme and underlines a serious problem of access to existing facilities, resources and services. It evidences the fact that many students of non-English speaking background are culturally and linguistically disadvantaged since they are unable to meet the College matriculation requirements. Also, the scheme itself should be more broadly advertised among the immigrant parents of prospective students, as many community groups are wary of sending their children to institutions which are not considered by them "professional", in their traditional understanding of the term. The College and the Commission are currently advertising more strongly this worthwhile pilot scheme aiming at informing people about the advantages of having bilingual students in health professions, as well as about the professional acceptability of students graduating in health sciences.

In another initiative, new entry requirements are being adopted by the **Department of Social Work of the University of Sydney** to ensure access for students of non-English speaking background. In the assessment for the 1986 academic year, performance at secondary school level and Higher School Certificate results will accrue up to 30 points and up to 15 extra points would accrue for non-academic experiences such as proficiency in a community language, sensitivity to cultural differences or to community affairs, and evidence of interest in social policy.

A new program, S.U.C.C.E.E.D. (Sydney University Commitment to Co-operate in Elevating the Education of the Disadvantaged), has been launched recently to encourage more students from ethnically, linguistically and socially disadvantaged groups in the community to enrol. Initially, 25 students in Year 10 will be receiving special help during the final two years of high school, until they sit for the Higher School Certificate in 1987. Plans are on hand to extend the program to 50 students yearly.

The Sydney College of Advanced Education has a **Multicultural Centre** which provides resources and consultancy services to the academic staff for the purpose of designing courses in tune with the concept of multiculturalism.

The participants felt that the Ethnic Affairs Policy Statements initiative

should be welcomed by tertiary institutions because it affords them a kind of apparatus which enables them to make their courses more accessible to students of non-English speaking background.

The general discussion revolved around the issues of data collection, access to services, sensitizing staff, modifying curricula, interchange of information between tertiary institutions, the importance of the link between access to services and Equal Employment Opportunity policies, and generally the problems of service delivery.

The seminar was attended by the EAPS Co-ordinators and by the representatives of five universities, ten colleges of advanced education, the Ministry of Education and the Higher Education Board.

The Ethnic Affairs Commission is planning another seminar, dealing with the requirements and the guidelines to be followed in preparing the final Ethnic Affairs Policy Statements.

By *Gianfranco Cresciani*
Project Officer, Arts and Culture

A.I.M.A. — New Council

The Australian Institute of Multicultural Affairs is likely to increase its public profile following the appointment of the new Council and the amendments to the A.I.M.A. Act.

The new Chairman of the Council is the Most Reverend **Dr David John Penman**, Anglican Archbishop of Melbourne.

The new Director of the Institute is **Mr Peter Sheldrake**. He has been Deputy Director since 1982 and acting Director since 1 February 1985. His term of appointment is for five years from 1 July 1985.

Announcing the membership of the new Council, the Minister for Immigration and Ethnic Affairs, Mr Chris Hurford, said that it has a charter to implement expanded objects and functions for A.I.M.A.

The A.I.M.A. Act was recently amended by Parliament to give the Institute specific responsibilities for:

- the promotion of co-ordination and liaison between Commonwealth, State and Local Governments and community organisations in multicultural activities;
- guidance to ethnic communities in relation to their rights to make representations;
- promotion of community acceptance of people irrespective of their ethnic or cultural background or immigrant origin.

Australia a Member of Committee for Migration

The Governments of Australia and Kenya were admitted as new members of the Intergovernmental Committee for Migration. Australia has rejoined ICM after an absence of 12 years. The Committee is a body with a global structure. It is recognised as a forum for international discussion of migration. It co-operates with governments in the field of the integrated export program, the international migration program, training programs, and resettlement and repatriation programs for refugees.

A Grant to Benefit Immigrant Women'

The NSW Immigrant Women's Speakout has received a grant to establish the first Migrant Women's Resource Centre. The centre will initiate and develop immigrant women's projects, resource immigrant women's groups and identify the needs of immigrant women. The Centre will be located in Western Sydney.

Conference on Community Awareness Planned

The Australian Institute of Multicultural Affairs (AIMA) will open a new office on 15 August 1985. On this occasion it will host a 2-day conference on community awareness for people involved and interested in the area of community relations. A number of papers has already been commissioned and planning is well under way. The Director of AIMA, Mr Peter Sheldrake, who visited the EAC recently, outlined the current and planned projects. These include a project to computerise a directory of ethnic organisations, a large mobile display of community education material for schools, and continuation of a project on immigrant unemployment.

Senator Lajovic Retires

Reminiscences about events and people were the theme of the farewell visit of Paolo Totaro, the Chairman of the Ethnic Affairs Commission, to Mischa Lajovic, the first immigrant from a non-English speaking country in the Australian Senate.

Mr Lajovic talked about his journey to Australia in 1950, his first job at the Holbrook factory, his political career and his friends. He told a charming story about a friend of

his, a renowned artist, Mr Rapotec, who as a struggling artist many years ago gave Mr Lajovic a painting of the Madonna. Unfortunately the paint started to peel after some years and Mr Lajovic asked the painter whether he could fix it. It was only then that Mr Rapotec revealed that, having had little money at the time, he had to mix the paint with egg whites.

Mr Lajovic does not believe in single-issue politics.

"If I spoke in the Senate about an issue concerning immigrants, I spoke for the whole immigrant population".

He considers teaching English to immigrants the key issue and says:

"I am critical of the system of teaching of English to immigrants because it does not take into consideration the cultural and social background of the learner".

As to his plans for the future, Mr Lajovic will devote most of his time to travel, opera, concerts and books.

ETHNOS wishes Mr Lajovic all the best in the future.

Local Government and Ethnic Affairs

An Australia-wide study of local government involvement in ethnic affairs focusing on Victoria will be undertaken by the Federation of Ethnic Communities' Councils of Australia (F.E.C.C.A.). This organisation has received a grant of \$18,000 from the Department of Local Government. The first meeting in connection with the study was held in Melbourne at the beginning of July 1985.

Nicholas Clark & Associates will conduct the study and expect to submit their report to the Federation by the end of November.

Reference groups will be established in New South Wales and South Australia to give the study a nation-wide perspective. Mr Bill Jegorow, Deputy Chairman of the Ethnic Affairs Commission, represented the Commission at the meeting.

Associations Incorporation Act

The new Associations Incorporation Act 1984 came into force on 1 July 1985.

The new laws will allow corporate status for a wide range of voluntary and non-profit organisations such as sporting clubs, community and welfare groups and special interest societies.

The legislation will give the non-profit organisations a simple, inexpensive method of acquiring an independent legal identity.

At present, many non-profit organisations have no corporate status. Individual members of these organisations have on occasions found themselves personally liable for debts and liabilities of the association.

The legislation would overcome such problems of associations by granting them essentially the same rights as a company, including perpetual succession, the capability of suing and being sued and the power to hold, acquire and deal with property independently of their members or office-holders.

The other major advantage offered by this corporate status is the limiting of personal liability of association members and officers for debts incurred by an incorporated association. Associations will be required to take out public liability insurance.

Announcing the introduction of the Act, Mr Sheahan, the Attorney-General, said the New South Wales Corporate Affairs Commission has the responsibility for administering the legislation and will be able to provide additional information to interested organisations.

Ethnic Association of Professionals Established

A number of students from the Cross-Over Course (AMES) at North Sydney, whose overseas qualifications have not been recognised or who have found it difficult to find suitable work, have formed a new organisation. The Ethnic Association of Professionals will aim to assist professionally qualified people who use English as a second language to seek employment within their professions. The Association will try to develop strategies to improve the situation of professionally qualified immigrants, to undertake research on matters affecting this group of people, and to act as a network to exchange information.

At present the members of the Association are people of many different professional backgrounds (such as engineers, psychologists, sociologists), most of them working in Sydney factories.

This particular group of people shares the problems of all immigrants and, in addition, has a number of specific problems related to employment within their professions.

A spokesperson from the group said: "This country cannot afford further wasting of human resources if

it is to become truly multicultural and competitive on foreign markets."

For further information write to P.O. Box 499, Epping 2121.

Migrant Women's Issues — New Initiative

The last meeting of Commonwealth and State Ministers of Immigration and Ethnic Affairs called for a working group to be established in each State by ethnic and women's advisory units. The working groups would ask government departments to implement the recommendations of the Canberra Conference on Migrant Women's Issues.

On 7 June 1985, the first meeting of interested women took place in Sydney under the joint sponsorship of the Ethnic Affairs Commission and the Women's Co-ordination Unit. As a result of this meeting, a core group of women was appointed, to propose the strategies.

The Cultural Context of Unemployment: An Oral Record

A total of \$1.3 million has been approved under the Commonwealth Community Employment Program for an oral history project, "The Cultural Context of Unemployment: an Oral Record", administered by the National Library of Australia. The aim of the project is to investigate the experience of unemployment among five diverse disadvantaged groups in Australia today, using the technique of taped oral history interviews.

The interviews will then be transcribed and stored in the National Library, providing invaluable source material for present and future research. In addition the findings of each team will be the basis of reports which will provide much needed information on the day-to-day experience of unemployment in the target groups.

One of the project teams will be operating in the Sydney area with its target group being unemployed Indo-Chinese refugees. Most of the nine C.E.P. employees will be drawn from the Vietnamese, Lao and Khmer communities.

At all levels, the co-operation and confidence of the communities concerned is vital to the success of this most unusual project — probably the first to attempt an exploration of unemployment amongst recent migrants in their language.

For any further information regarding the project at this initial stage, contact the Sydney Consultant, Dr Judith Winternitz, on 32 1084.

Launch of Ethnic Awareness Campaign

"The history of a nation is largely the story of its people. For Australia, that history is undeniably linked to the successive generations of immigrants who have come here from every corner of the globe".

With these words, the NSW Premier, Mr Neville Wran, launched the "Ethnic History — Why Care?" campaign for the State Library. The launching was attended by nearly four hundred people and the Commission was represented by Commissioner Ron Witton.

Several fascinating audio-visual displays were mounted. An Oral Histories Display featured enlarged photographs obtained through the E.A.C.'s Oral Histories Project over the last four years. The degree of interest in this particular display was overwhelming and the demand for the booklet prepared by the Commission on how to go about collecting oral histories far exceeded supplies (several copies of this publication, "Balancing the Books", are available for sale at the Commission for anyone interested).

The State Library's campaign aims to encourage contributions of letters, diaries, photographs, minutes or any other relevant material from people of non-English speaking background to preserve this for future Australians so that ultimately a realistic portrayal of Australia's past is documented. The Commission will continue to work closely with the State Library. This initiative and hopefully the 35 ethnic oral histories already in the State Archives will soon be joined by a wealth of additional material.

For further information, contact State Library, telephone 230 1437.



Launching of "Ethnic History — Why Care?"

Major Research Study

A major research study on drug and alcohol use, involving four of Sydney's major ethnic communities, began in July this year.

Information gathered during the study will be used to develop better

drug and alcohol education programs for ethnic communities.

The research study will be carried out among the Greek, Italian, Lebanese and Vietnamese communities in Sydney.

The NSW Centre for Education & Information on Drugs and Alcohol (CEIDA), The Drug and Alcohol Authority, the Department of Health (Migrant Services), CO-AS-IT and the Ethnic Affairs Commission are working together on the study.

For further information, contact Project Consultant, Ms Tonietta Trimboli on (02) 811 0348.

Community Interpreter and Information Service — New Boundaries

The Ethnic Affairs Commission operates from the City office as well as from offices in Auburn, Hurstville, Liverpool, Newcastle and Wollongong.

The four offices in the Sydney Metropolitan area cover the courts in the following areas:

City: City, Balmain, Glebe, Hornsby, North Sydney, Paddington, Yasmar (Children's Court) Bidura (Children's Court), Glebe (Coroners' Court), Manly, Newtown, Waverly.

Hurstville Office: Bankstown, Kogarah, Sutherland, Campsie, Redfern.

Liverpool Office: Blacktown, Campbelltown, Liverpool, Camden, Fairfield, Penrith.

Auburn Office: Burwood, Parramatta, Lidcombe (including Minda), Ryde.

Commonwealth/State Arrangement — Adult Migrant Education Program

On 5 June, the Minister for Immigration and Ethnic Affairs, the Hon. C. Hurford, and the State Minister for Education, the Hon. R. Cavalier, signed a joint agreement between the Commonwealth and New South Wales governments on the adult Migrant Education Program.

The Program, funded by the Commonwealth Government, is administered in NSW through the Ministry of Education.

The original agreement, signed in 1951, had become out-dated with the expansion and development of the Program. The new agreement provides formal recognition for some changes which have already occurred. It sets out responsibilities and mechanisms for consultation and is expected to lead to improved planning.

Grants to Unions

Six unions received grants from the Department of Immigration and Ethnic Affairs to employ project officers specialising in the needs of workers of non-English speaking background.

The six unions are:

Clothing and Allied Trades Union (NSW)

Federated Liquor and Allied Industries Employees' Union (Victoria)

Federated Miscellaneous Workers' Union (Queensland)

Federated Miscellaneous Workers' Union (South Australia)

Federated Ironworkers' Association (Victoria)

South Coast Labor Council (NSW)

Language Skills of Medical Practitioners

Difficulties in communication between patients of non-English speaking background and medical practitioners may have serious consequences for the welfare of the patient. The practitioner's bilingual skills can enable the understanding of the expression, nuances and feelings necessary in a consultation. An article, "Language Skills of General Practitioners in Sydney", in a recent issue of the Medical Journal of Australia (1985, 142 : 599-601) revealed that nearly 50% of the general practitioners in nine L.G.A.s spoke one of 27 languages other than English. The most common languages were Chinese dialects, Indian dialects, Italian, German and French.

The article, based on the results of a survey of general practitioners in Sydney, conducted in June, 1983, pointed out that, despite the availability of practitioners with bilingual skills, there was some mismatch of the language skills of general practitioners and the requirements of the population. Also, while some languages were over-represented (French, Indian dialects and Chinese dialects), residents speaking other language (Maltese, Yugoslav languages) had access to relatively fewer general practitioners speaking their language. There were no female general practitioners who spoke Greek, Vietnamese or Maltese.

Another article, "Languages Spoken by Medical Students", in the same issue, reported the results of a survey of 878 medical students at Monash University. The survey showed that 21.4% had a fluent command of a language other than English and 62.2% had a basic usable knowledge of another language. Only 28.5% of the students reported having

Books

neither a fluent nor a usable command of another language. ETHNOS recognises that these results may suggest a rich resource of skills in community languages among people who will be entering the medical workforce, but at the same time believes that attempts should be made to enable students from communities where there are no relevant medical bilingual practitioners to take up medical studies.

These include the Turkish, the Cambodian, the Lao and other communities.

Major Study Shows Economic Benefits from Immigration

An increase in the flow of migrants would accelerate Australia's growth rate and would not exacerbate unemployment, according to the results of a major research project released in Melbourne at the end of June, 1985.

Jointly funded by the Committee for Economic Development of Australia (CEDA) and the Department of Immigration and Ethnic Affairs, the study explores and exposes a number of myths about the impact of immigration on employment, welfare, education and labour productivity.

The study found that:

1. Immigration does not increase total unemployment.
2. Immigration on average actually improves the chances of unemployed resident workers gaining employment.
3. Expenditure by recently arrived migrants, partly financed by funds they bring with them, can substantially affect the pattern of consumer demand, including the demand for housing.
4. The size of the annual intake of migrants has implications for government expenditure, economics of scale and industry structure, which in turn influence future productivity levels and the standard of living.
5. Immigrants tend to be younger than the resident population, helping to reduce the median age of the population.
6. Higher immigration could decrease per capita Government expenditure on health and welfare, but slightly increase education expenditure.
7. Immigration may lead to increased imports but also capital inflow. The effect on exports is unclear.
8. Immigration introduces new labour skills and experience which can encourage innovation and help create a more flexible workforce.

Joseph's Coat: An Anthology of Multicultural Writing

Edited by Peter Skrzynecki

This collection of poetry and short stories represents the diversity of Australian society and the changing nature of Australian culture.

It draws together the thoughts of writers from many cultures, highlighting the problems of communication and dispossession encountered by both immigrants settling in a new land and by Aborigines whose own cultures have been as disrupted and oppressed as those of the new settlers.

Many well-known writers from backgrounds as diverse as Italian, Turkish, Vietnamese, Russian, etc. have contributed to this valuable piece of Australian literature.

Published by Hale & Iremonger Pty Ltd., 1985, pp 224. Price: paperback \$9.95, hardback \$19.95.

Perspectives

The South Australian Ethnic Affairs Commission has recently released a directory of ethnic arts and crafts organisations and individuals in South Australia. The directory was compiled by the Families, Religion and Cultural Communities Executive Committee and is entitled "Perspectives". It covers many types of craft work including clay, metal, wood, paint and other mediums, and also includes a guide to museums and resource groups.

Available from: S.A. Ethnic Affairs Commission, 1st Floor, Burns Cuming House, 25 Peel Street, Adelaide S.A. 5000. Telephone (08) 51 6761.

The Guide to Technical and Further Education

TAFE Colleges in New South Wales provide a wide range of educational opportunities in a wide range of subjects. Now there is an accessible guide to the courses offered by TAFE in this publication which was produced by the NSW Department of TAFE in conjunction with the Sydney Morning Herald. "The Guide to Technical and Further Education" sets out general course information, fees, special courses and College locations and is available from all newsagents for just \$1.

The Shipwreck of the S.O.S./Profile of Tyranny

By John Vasilakakos

Dezsery Publications has built up a reputation for publishing and promoting ethnic literature in Australia. Not only does this literature provide an insight into the plight of many immigrants in Australia, but it also provides a link with the homeland for them which is often essential to their adjustment and settlement in their new home.

The most recent publication to come from Dezsery is **The Shipwreck of the S.O.S./Profile of Tyranny**. John Vasilakakos is considered one of the most prolific and widely read Greek writers living in Australia. He writes of the problems of contemporary society in Greece and this novel (which was actually first written in 1974) is a worthy addition to any ethnic literature collection.

Available from Dezsery Ethnic Publications (S.A.) 1985, pp. 86. Price \$5.00.

The Multilingual Information Project

Information on employment and the work situation in Australia, business practice, taxation, commercial law, services, and health and safety is now available in up to 17 languages as a result of the recently-completed Multilingual Information Project. The project, funded by the Community Employment Program, has focussed particularly on information for the aged, children and women.

Most of the texts are leaflets or information sheets of about 3,000 words and booklets which range from 1-12,000 words. The largest job consisted of 35,724 words (6 weeks work); the smallest was 6 words. The project has funding available for publication of these texts and is currently receiving bids from client organisations serviced by the project.

Texts are available from the client organisations direct. A complete list of what's available in what language can be obtained by writing to Richard Greenway, Information Section, Department of Immigration and Ethnic Affairs, Benjamin Offices, Belconnen A.C.T. 2616. (Phone (062) 64 2193)

The Media

by Keith Windschuttle

This study of the Australian media has met with some controversy since it was first published early in 1985. It analyses the press, television, radio and advertising in Australia in a very new way. The author believes that most discussions on the subject are dominated by the political Right which maintains that the media are in the business of satisfying audience demand for news and entertainment — giving the people what they want. Keith Windschuttle rejects this position as well as the position of the Left which claims that the media are instruments not of communication but of domination.

This comprehensive investigation of Australian media puts forward some interesting and controversial theories and observations about television as a form of cultural expression, news as a subjective form of popular culture and the decline of the popular tabloid press. It also concerns itself with the political economy of the media and its possible (and necessary) reform.

Available from Penguin Books, 1985, pp. 436. Price: \$12.95.

Teacher Attitudes to Multicultural Education

by Chris Pratt and Simon Lenton

This is a report presented to the Western Australian Multicultural Education Advisory Committee. It examines closely the understandings of and attitudes towards a multicultural society and education held by staff in schools with the aim of encouraging the development of multicultural perspectives.

The authors believe that the knowledge gathered in this investigation will help identify problems that may occur in the implementation of multicultural programs in Australian schools and will thus help in the development of such programs.

Available from Western Australian Multicultural Education Committee, 1984, pp.91.

Forum on Ethnic Affairs. A report on the public forum on ethnic affairs held at the Great Hall of the National Gallery of Victoria on 15 March 1984, and the community workshops on issues arising from the Forum.

Available from the Victorian Ethnic Affairs Commission, 232 Victoria Parade, East Melbourne 3002. Telephone: (03) 419 6700.

- **Fall Issue of International Migration Review.** This edition concentrates on the global issue of illegal immigration and immigration policies, with articles which look at different international experiences, immigration reform, and public response to this issue.

International Migration Review is available on subscription from Pergamon Press.

- **The Relationship of Ethno-Specific Services to Government and General Community Services in Victoria.** This is a booklet which relates to the provision of government and community services which meets the needs of the whole community, including ethnic minorities.

Available from Victorian Ethnic Affairs Commission, 232 Victoria Parade, East Melbourne, 3002. Telephone (03) 419 6700.

- **Migrants and Health Care: Reviewing the Present and Planning for the Future.** Seminar proceedings. Rozelle Hospital Day Care Centre, 6 December 1984.

Available from Department of Health, Southern Metropolitan Health Region, Regional Migrant Health Unit.

- **Working with Youth: Programmes, Projects, Schemes.** A guide to recent information from the Research Service, State Library of NSW, produced as a State Library contribution to coincide with International Youth Year 1985. It is an annotated bibliography of English-language books or articles published since 1975 which relate

to youth programs world-wide. It is aimed at youth and community workers, government and non-government program planners and service administrators, academics and anyone concerned with the provision of services to youth.

Also included in this guide is a list of reference sources for youth workers contributed by the Community Information Development Association.

For further information on the Guide and the State Library Research Service phone (02) 230 1451 or 230 1414 or write to: Research Services, State Library of NSW, Macquarie Street, Sydney, 2000.

- **Commonwealth Programs, Services and Aged Migrants.** A report prepared by the Ethnic Liaison Officer Scheme Working Group reviewing commonwealth government social welfare benefits and services relevant to the needs of the migrant aged.

Department of Social Security, March 1985.

- The Australian Chinese Forum of New South Wales has published its first newsletter. For copies write to P.O. Box A595, Sydney South, 2000.

- **The Political Involvement of Italians in Australia.** By Franca Arena, MLC. A paper given at "Italians in Australia" Conference, La Trobe University, Melbourne, May 1985.

- **Audio-Visual Resource Catalogue — Migrant Health Resources.** Compiled under the Community Employment Program, Department of Health, New South Wales. Western Metropolitan Health Region. For more information contact Peter Huxley, Senior Health Education Officer on 635 3099.



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