

Australia Were From

This edited collection explores how migrants played a major role in the creation and settlement of the British Empire, by focusing on a series of Australian case studies. Despite their shared experiences of migration and settlement, migrants nonetheless often exhibited distinctive cultural identities, which could be deployed for advantage. Migration established global mobility as a defining feature of the Empire. Ethnicity, class and gender were often powerful determinants of migrant attitudes and behaviour. This volume addresses these considerations, illuminating the complexity and diversity of the British Empire's global immigration story. Since 1788, the propensity of the populations of Britain and Ireland to immigrate to Australia varied widely, but what this volume highlights is their remarkable diversity in character and impact. The book also presents the opportunities that existed for other immigrant groups to demonstrate their loyalty as members of the (white) Australian community, along with notable exceptions which demonstrated the limits of this inclusivity.

Reveals the complex, country-wide systems of land management used by Aboriginal people in presettlement Australia. Across Australia, early Europeans commented again and again that the land looked like a park, with extensive grassy patches and pathways, open woodlands, and abundant wildlife. Bill Gammage has discovered this was because Aboriginal people managed the land in a far more systematic and scientific fashion than most people have ever realized. For more than a decade, he has examined written and visual records of the Australian landscape. He has uncovered an extraordinarily complex system of land management using fire, the life cycles of native plants, and the natural flow of water to ensure plentiful wildlife and plant foods throughout the year. Aboriginal people spent far less time and effort than Europeans in securing food and shelter, and this book reveals how. Once Aboriginal people were no longer able to tend their country, it became overgrown and vulnerable to the hugely damaging bushfires Australians now experience. With details of land-management strategies from around Australia, this book rewrites the history of the continent, with huge implications for today.

Captured Lives

How Aborigines Made Australia

Why Australia Prospered

Media Information Australia

Australian Journal of Agricultural Research

Transactions of the Royal Society of South Australia, Incorporated

Captured Lives peers behind the barbed wire drawn around people deemed threats to Australia's security during the two world wars. Civilians from enemy nations, even if born in Australia, were subjects of suspicion and locked away in internment camps. Prisoners-of-war were shipped from the other side of the world and shut away in camps in country Australia. No matter how unjust their internment or how severe the privations, most internees and POWs worked out ways to relieve their discomfort, physical and mental, and their boredom. Internees devoted their time to creative pursuits like theatre, musical ensembles, art and photography, while others involved themselves in sporting activities, gardening or studying. Captured Lives mentions over 30 of the main camps that were spread across Australia during the two world wars. Included are sketches, watercolours and photographs made by internees serve as references of the conditions and life in the camps from an insider's perspective.

The Story of Australia provides a fresh, engaging and comprehensive introduction to Australia's history and geography. An island continent with distinct physical features, Australia is home to the most enduring Indigenous cultures on the planet. In the late eighteenth century newcomers from distant worlds brought great change. Since that time, Australia has been shaped by many peoples with competing visions of what the future might hold. This new history of Australia integrates a rich body of scholarship from many disciplines, drawing upon maps, novels, poetry, art, music, diaries and letters, government and scientific reports, newspapers, architecture and the land itself, engaging with Australia in its historical, geographical, national and global contexts. It pays particular attention to women and Indigenous Australians, as well as exploring key themes including invasion/colonisation, land use, urbanisation, war, migration, suburbia and social movements for change. Elegantly written, readers will enjoy Australia's story from its origins to the present as the nation seeks to resolve tensions between Indigenous dispossession, British tradition and multicultural diversity while finding its place in an Asian region and dealing with global challenges like climate change. It is an ideal text for students, academics and general readers with an interest in Australian history, geography, politics and culture.

The Official History of Australia in the War of 1914-1918 ...

Journal of the Royal Society of Western Australia

With Copies of Documents Ordered to be Printed ...

The Great Power Struggle for Australia 1900-1945

Year Book Australia, 1988, No. 71

Immigrants in a Globalised World

Winner of Australia's richest literary award, No Friend but the Mountains is Kurdish-Iranian journalist and refugee Behrouz Boochani's account of his detainment on Australia's notorious Manus Island prison. Composed entirely by text message, this work represents the harrowing experience of stateless and imprisoned refugees and migrants around the world. In 2013, Kurdish-Iranian journalist Behrouz Boochani was illegally detained on Manus Island, a refugee detention centre off the coast of Australia. He has been there ever since. This

book is the result. Laboriously tapped out on a mobile phone and translated from the Farsi. It is a voice of witness, an act of survival. A lyric first-hand account. A cry of resistance. A vivid portrait of five years of incarceration and exile. Winner of the Victorian Prize for Literature, No Friend but the Mountains is an extraordinary account — one that is disturbingly representative of the experience of the many stateless and imprisoned refugees and migrants around the world. "Our government jailed his body, but his soul remained that of a free man." — From the Foreword by Man Booker Prize-winning author Richard Flanagan

In Advance Australia Where? Hugh Mackay, our most highly respected social researcher, takes a long hard look at our society in the 21st century. While we enjoy unprecedented levels of prosperity and the promise of more to come, we are still battling an epidemic of anxiety and depression, taking on record levels of debt, and yearning for a deeper sense of meaning in our lives. While many Australians complain about feeling powerless and isolated, Mackay sees some encouraging signs that we are learning how to absorb the impact of the revolutionary changes in our way of life. This fully updated edition examines Australia in the wake of the federal election of 2007, and explores the issues that are now confronting us.

Quarterly Economic Review of Australia, Papua, New Guinea

Advance Australia ... Where?

Statistical Society of Australia Newsletter

A New History of People and Place

A Documentary History

Anais do Congresso Internacional de Pastagens

"This is the story of the origins of all Australians & of the people who have immigrated to this continent to make it what it is today. From the very first immigrants more than 40 000 years ago to those who arrived in recent years, we follow the people who came from around the world to make Australia their home and examine the pressures that led to their moves. There are details of each country and its relationship with Australia, as well as a brief national history, to put the immigration patterns into context. Here are the moves that people made that created modern Australia and gave it the character that makes this nation unique."

The Vietnam War was Australia's longest and most controversial military commitment of the twentieth century, ending in humiliation for the United States and its allies with the downfall of South Vietnam. The war provoked deep divisions in Australian society and politics, particularly since for the first time young men were conscripted for overseas service in a highly contentious ballot system. The Vietnam era is still identified with diplomatic, military and political failure. Was Vietnam a case of Australia fighting 'other people's wars'? Were we really 'all the way' with the United States? How valid was the 'domino theory'? Did the Australian forces develop new tactical methods in earlier Southeast Asian conflicts, and just how successful were they against the unyielding enemy in Vietnam? In this landmark book, award-winning historian Peter Edwards skilfully unravels the complexities of the global Cold War, decolonisation in Southeast Asia and Australian domestic politics to provide new, often surprising, answers to these questions.

Australia's Wartime Internment Camps

Exploring Australia's Estuaries

Transactions and Proceedings and Report of the Royal Society of South Australia

Australian Journal of Scientific Research

Australia's Foreign Policy Towards Sub-Saharan Africa 1972-96

Australian Economic Statistics, 1949-50 to 1984-85: Tables

Issues for 1901/07-1901/20 include corrected statistics for the period 1788 to 1900.

This book is the first comprehensive account of how Australia attained the world's highest living standards within a few decades of European settlement, and how the nation has sustained an enviable level of income to the present. Why Australia Prospered is a fascinating historical examination of how Australia cultivated and sustained economic growth and success. Beginning with the Aboriginal economy at the end of the eighteenth century, Ian McLean argues that Australia's remarkable prosperity across nearly two centuries was reached and maintained by several shifting factors. These included imperial policies, favorable demographic characteristics, natural resource abundance, institutional adaptability and innovation, and growth-enhancing policy responses to major economic shocks, such as war, depression, and resource discoveries. Natural resource abundance in Australia played a prominent role in some periods and faded during others, but overall, and contrary to the conventional view of economists, it was a blessing rather than a curse. McLean shows that Australia's location was not a hindrance when the international economy was centered in the North Atlantic, and became a positive influence following Asia's modernization. Participation in the world trading system, when it flourished, brought significant benefits, and during the interwar period when it did not, Australia's protection of domestic manufacturing did not significantly stall growth. McLean also considers how the country's notorious origins as a convict settlement positively influenced early productivity levels, and how British imperial policies enhanced prosperity during the colonial period. He looks at Australia's recent resource-based prosperity in historical perspective, and reveals striking elements of continuity that have underpinned the evolution of the country's economy since the nineteenth century.

Australian Journal of Marine and Freshwater Research

Where River Meets Sea

A Book about the People and Places of Australia

Australia, Migration and Empire

The Australian Encyclopaedia

Australia and the Vietnam War

Estuaries are dynamic coastal waterways where salt and fresh water mix. Where River Meets Sea describes the value and status of Australia's 974 estuaries and takes readers on a state-by-state tour describing the health, geography, science, management and ecological functions of these unique coastal waterways. It includes profiles of people and their relationships with estuaries. The book's many photographs, maps, case studies and diagrams will help Australians to better understand, appreciate and wisely use these natural areas. Chapters on natural history, coastal science and management give an understanding of our vast network of pristine and heavily modified

estuaries – from isolated tide-dominated estuaries in Australia's tropical north to those shaped by waves in southern, temperate waters. Other chapters show how people use and value coastal catchments and waterways, the impacts of human development on natural ecosystems, and how estuaries can be better managed in future. Where River Meets Sea aims to provide Australians with a deeper appreciation of our coastal waterways that are both vital for our economy and precious to our quality of life. This is a re-issued version of the original work published by the CRC for Coastal Zone Estuary and Waterway Management in 2004,

The Story of Australia A New History of People and Place Routledge

Australian Journal of Botany

Writing from Manus Prison

Proceedings of the Parliament of South Australia

Volume 2: Australian Industry and Technology and the Defeat of the Japanese Threat 1940-1945

Cinema in Australia

The Story of Australia

An authoritative and entertaining exploration of Australia's distinctive birds and their unheralded role in global evolution. Renowned for its gallery of unusual mammals, Australia is also a land of extraordinary birds. But unlike the mammals, the birds of Australia flew beyond the continent's boundaries and around the globe many millions of years ago. This eye-opening book tells the dynamic but little-known story of how Australia provided the world with songbirds and parrots, among other bird groups, why Australian birds wield surprising ecological power, how Australia became a major evolutionary center, and why scientific biases have hindered recognition of these discoveries. From violent, swooping magpies to tool-making cockatoos, Australia's birds are strikingly different from birds of other lands—often more intelligent and aggressive, often larger and longer-lived. Tim Low, a renowned biologist with a rare storytelling gift, here presents the amazing evolutionary history of Australia's birds. The story of the birds, it turns out, is inseparable from the story of the continent itself and also the people who inhabit it.

An alphabetical exploration of the people, geography, animals, plants, history, and culture of Australia.

Where the People of Australia Came from. Japan to Zimbabwe

Australian Mineral Industry

Silent Invasion

The Shifting Sources of Economic Growth

The Biggest Estate on Earth

Journal of the Department of Agriculture, Western Australia

With the approach of the Second World War, Australia's economic struggles with the Great Powers declined, and were replaced with military struggles with the Axis Powers. Australian secondary industry had been seen by the British Board of Trade as a direct threat to British exports to Australia. It was now seen by the ascendant British Admiralty, War, Air and Supply Departments as a positive asset to the defence of the British Empire. This provided a window of opportunity to consolidate Australian secondary industry and to expose it to the latest technologies. However, the production of munitions in Australia was disrupted by the Australian Armed Services attempting to take control of the organisation of industry for war. After nine months of confusion, the Department of Munitions was formed with the power to direct all industry without the interference of the Armed Services. Production of established munitions moved ahead with great speed, but the design of fighter aircraft and armoured fighting vehicles floundered because the Air Force and the Army were unable to define competently the weapons that they wanted in these areas. Eventually, Australian designed weapons did emerge in these areas, which were better than Japanese equivalents, but they were not always up to the standards set by the USA and Britain. One exception was the Thunderbolt Tank which turned out to be the most powerful Western Allied tank until the last weeks of the War in Europe. By early 1942, Australian industry had produced enough equipment and munitions to arm a force of eight divisions. These forces had better weapons than the Japanese, and in most cases, were more numerous than for Japanese divisions. The size of force that the Japanese calculated they would need to overcome the Australian divisions, was larger than the Japanese could supply without weakening the Chinese front, and was too large for Japanese shipping to transport without crippling Japanese industry through lack of imported materials. This was the real reason why the Japanese chose not to invade Australia. The situation in the air was no better for the Japanese because the Australian designed and manufactured Boomerang fighter aircraft was capable of matching the Japanese Zero fighter, when operating within the Australian East coast radar network. This was made up of radars designed and made in Australia. The US Navy victory at Midway, allowed secure communications to be established to Papua/New Guinea. This enabled the transfer of Australian military power from continental Australia. This saw the beginning of brutal jungle warfare between Japanese and Australian forces. But the Australians adapted more comprehensively. Australian science and industry started to make a completely new suite of equipments and munitions so that they could withstand the deleterious jungle conditions. This also included food and clothing, and medical supplies. In contrast, Japanese equipment, munitions, food and clothing suffered great loss from jungle organisms. The Australian advantages eventually allowed them to sweep the Japanese forces aside, with very low casualties, while inflicting heavy loss on the Japanese. Australian battlefield dominance was never acknowledged by General MacArthur, who insisted in describing their successes as Allied victories, while describing American successes as US victories. In fact, MacArthur's victories until well into 1944, were nearly all achieved by the very experienced Australians. MacArthur's dependence on the Australians went even further than this. Australia supplied enormous quantities of materials and equipments to the US forces in the South West Pacific. Most of the food consumed by the one million Americans in the South West Pacific came from Australia. President Truman pointed out that Australia supplied, per head of population, as much support as the much larger USA. No other Allied country came close to this level of support.

In 2008 Clive Hamilton was at Parliament House in Canberra when the Beijing Olympic torch relay passed through. He watched in bewilderment as a small pro-Tibet protest was overrun by thousands of angry Chinese students. Where did they come from? Why were they so aggressive? And what gave them the right to shut down others exercising their democratic right to protest? The authorities did nothing about it, and what he saw stayed with him. In 2016 it was revealed that wealthy Chinese businessmen linked to the Chinese Communist Party had become the largest donors to both major political parties. Hamilton realised something big was happening, and decided to investigate the Chinese government's influence in Australia. What he found shocked him. From politics to culture, real estate to agriculture, universities to unions, and even in our primary schools, he uncovered compelling evidence of the Chinese Communist Party's infiltration of Australia. Sophisticated influence operations target Australia's elites, and parts of the large Chinese-Australian diaspora have been mobilised to buy

access to politicians, limit academic freedom, intimidate critics, collect information for Chinese intelligence agencies, and protest in the streets against Australian government policy. It's no exaggeration to say the Chinese Communist Party and Australian democracy are on a collision course. The CCP is determined to win, while Australia looks the other way. Thoroughly researched and powerfully argued, *Silent Invasion* is a sobering examination of the mounting threats to democratic freedoms Australians have for too long taken for granted. Yes, China is important to our economic prosperity; but, Hamilton asks, how much is our sovereignty as a nation worth? 'Anyone keen to understand how China draws other countries into its sphere of influence should start with *Silent Invasion*. This is an important book for the future of Australia. But tug on the threads of China's influence networks in Australia and its global network of influence operations starts to unravel.' –Professor John Fitzgerald, author of *Big White Lie: Chinese Australians in White Australia*
China's influence in Australia

Australia's Birds and How They Changed the World
No Friend but the Mountains
Official Year Book of Western Australia
Australia ABCs