

ANZRSAl Newsletter

AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND REGIONAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION INTERNATIONAL

An interdisciplinary international organisation focusing on understanding the growth and development of urban, regional and international systems

June 2005

President's Message

by Craig Mathisen

The Personal Rewards of Economic Development Practice

As an economic development practitioner, working at the local community level, I was always searching for the next 'new thing' to energise and revitalise my community. In the early 1990s, when Internet was still 'a new thing', I became an early adopter, connecting my Economic development office to the Internet. I subscribed to my first email mailing list called "econ-dev", and my view of economic development changed forever.

The list was hosted by Chris Gibbons, Economic Development Director for the City of Littleton, Colorado (a satellite 'suburb' of Denver) who was practising a 'new thing', economic gardening... as an alternative to economic 'hunting'. I visited Chris 1995, and found this guy had a life-long vision and a passion for economic development in his community.

Over those years I have remained subscribed to the list, inspired by Chris's thinking and sharing. Today I received this email from Chris and I think it sums up the person and the process. When you read to the end of Chris's email, please read the last paragraph again. For me, it profoundly summarises why we 'do' economic development.

From: Chris Gibbons, 17 June 2005

While mucking around on Google this morning, I realized that the term "economic gardening" now shows up 7,000 times. A couple of years ago, the number was in the hundreds. It's an interesting phenomena to me - the idea seems to have spread outward like a fast moving shock wave through academics, professionals and consultants. The actual implementation is a much smaller core of people. But that number is growing much faster than even 3 years ago.

Here in Colorado, we were virtually alone in our thinking and efforts for more than a decade until Steamboat started their project. In the last 18 months, however, we seem to have reached a tipping point. There is intense interest and even early implementation steps in our quality towns along the northern Front Range: Greeley, Loveland, Fort Collins and Longmont. We have also made a dozen or so presentations to other Denver metro area communities and organizations. What's even more encouraging is the level of state activity in entrepreneurial support. It's not always called economic gardening, but the principle is the same.

I was asked at the gathering of the clan whether economic gardening was a liberal or conservative idea, whether it was supported by Democrats or Republicans. My hope is that it never becomes political. Or better yet, that it is supported by both sides. When people ask me if I am right or left, I say neither....I am forward.

My personal belief is that entrepreneurial activity has the potential to turn around declining rural communities, to make a difference in

cont ...

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Special Article: External Territories



The live web cam at Casey Station Antarctica may not be at its most exciting in mid June, however it does explain why NASA turns to Antarctic bases to find subjects for studies into possible psychological effects of long distance space travel! This fact and more can be found in our special article on the External Territories of Australia and New Zealand.

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inner cities and to save third world countries from all the misery that poverty brings. But it's not easy and it's not fast. It's not a theme of the year or flavor of the month. And it's not a one-size-fits-all. Those at the conference heard a number of variations on a theme. It has to be tailored to the local community situation.

Economic gardening is not a fad diet, it is a lifestyle change. If you don't want to commit a life to it, don't start. It's hard, slippery work; most of it is done in the trenches and there is not a lot of glory that goes with it. But at the end of our lives we will be able to say that we worked on one of the half dozen big problems in the world (poverty, war, crime, etc.) and we made a difference.

Chris Gibbons, Littleton, Colorado

Regional Roundup

South Australia

The document *Strategic Infrastructure Plan for South Australia: Regional Overview* was released recently at a Community Cabinet meeting held in regional South Australia. Also announced was a suite of projects funded by the Regional Development Infrastructure Fund, supporting regional priorities identified in the Plan, such as industrial estates, intensive animal farming, and food processing.

Regional Economic Modelling has been undertaken for South Australia, based on input-output tables and TERM (The Enormous Regional Model – Monash Uni CGE model). There are three main components to the study:

- development of SA input-output table and set of regional tables;
- quantification of the economic contribution of regional SA (including the identification of economic and employment drivers in each region, and an analysis of regional exports);
- preparation of user friendly spreadsheet-based input-output models for SA and a case study region; including user manuals.

Regional Impact Assessment (RIAS) Policy Review has been completed of the first 18 months of the policy's implementation. Regional Impact Assessment Policy requires that before implanting significant service changes there must be a full regional impact assessment, including consultation with stakeholders, for public information/scrutiny.

The review has found that, as expected, cultural change is gradual, however the awareness of the policy is high, and most agencies report having some mechanism in place for ensuring that it is implemented. Some agencies have had difficulty coming to terms with how to prepare RIAS – conceptually and in resourcing – however, most regard it as a process that should be integrated into their policy development.

An Aboriginal Economic Development Strategy is currently being drafted due for completion by 30th June 2005. The strategy aligns strongly with the Indigenous Economic Policy Framework adopted by the Ministerial Council for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Affairs (MCATSIA) and South Australia's Strategic Plan. An Aboriginal Economic Development Seminar promoting indigenous enterprise development was held on June 3rd 2005.

Leon Mills, Office of Regional Affairs
Leon.Mills@state.sa.gov.au

Western Australia

From the desk of the remote Mid West region, Western Australia! And finally, after five years of drought, most of our region which spans 450,000 square kilometres, the rain begins to fall. In fact, it's been the wettest start to the season for some time (five years). Even the remote Murchison Shire has finally received some rain and people are happy, on the surface. Bubbling underneath the recovery efforts from the devastation of drought, economic vulnerability and decline in social capital, Australia, once dubbed 'built on the sheeps back' is undergoing a transformation. Welcomed or unwelcomed?

Over the past three years plus more, I have had the privilege to work with the remote pastoral community of the Murchison exploring its future, resulting in a document driven by the people that sets a community plan or, a list of community initiatives. This project led to a partnership project with CSIRO's Urban and Regional Futures team to further identify strategic investments for the future of the Murchison.

The Murchison Shire is located approximately 8 hours drive north of Perth, an arid zone environment (the fragile soils are estimated at least 4 million years old) predominantly relying on pastoralism as an economic source. With a population of approximately 160 people scattered across 45,000 square kilometres, this resilient community's future survives upon its strong cultural ties to the area. The attachment to the land, the romanticism of station life and the ideal that pastoralism is a viable industry, is being tested to the core.

Three hours down the road, and the agricultural region of the Mid West has embarked on an Australian and State Government partnership to explore the future of agriculture. The four shires involved with this project have similar characteristics – declining population, land degradation, agri-industrialisation and then, as some would add, the phenomenon of climate change.

The processes of the two projects used are different. The CSIRO study is not offering the Murchison strategies, rather tools to build capacity and a profile of that region and how it sits in the systems thinking framework. This process has started essential dialogue between the families as businesses. The ADP project in the agricultural region is to conduct feasibility studies on diversification of industries that will sustain the region, and is based on consultation. The essence of these projects conjures up for me the cultural ties we Anglo-Saxon Australians have with the land, and whether we are prepared for the transformation about to unfold.

As the rain falls, I wonder for how long the pastoral and agricultural industries are sustainable in their current climate? At what point does soil reach its threshold to produce, people reach their personal thresholds to tolerate social decline, government reach thresholds in providing subsidies to sectors with declining GDP and economic enterprises reach thresholds which foreshadow the demise of an industry? My profound assumption had always been that pastoralism and agriculture would always be. My lesson is, that I am now questioning this assumption.

As a practitioner I feel that the solution to the economic viability, social harmony and environmental health of the arid zone environments lies in investment into innovation. By investment into



Regional Roundup

innovation; removing ourselves from our cultural ties, viewing the natural environment as our fundamental commodity, de-fragmenting mysterious Indigenous culture and capitalising on the resilience of people, these factors hold the key to carry on Australia's uniqueness in a competitive world.

Australia is about to be transformed in a manner that must be managed to maintain our independence and leadership as an innovative First World country. As regional scientists, are we prepared to facilitate this transformation?

The views in this piece belong entirely to the author, Jane Wardlaw. For copies of the Murchison Community Plan, please email: janewardlaw@wn.com.au

**Jane Wardlaw, Project Manager
Mid West Development Commission, Geraldton**



Queensland

In May the Queensland Government announced details of the State's first statutory regional infrastructure plan. This is the outcome of the Draft South East Queensland Regional Plan released last October. The new South East Queensland Infrastructure Plan and Program 2005-2006 provides an initial ten year commitment to fund the infrastructure needed to cope with the region's massive population growth. Estimate investment is \$32 billion. The State Treasurer, Terry Mackenroth, who is driving the whole process, has stressed at meetings that the Plan has an initial ten year program and genuine financial commitment.

The priority-setting infrastructure measures under the Plan have important implications for regional economic development. The Treasurer has emphasised that all of the 18 local government authorities will need to comply to the plan.

**Scott Prasser
University of the Sunshine Coast**

Copy me!

Feel free to make copies of the ANZRS AI Newsletter for your office colleagues or others who may be interested in learning more about regional issues or about the ANZRS AI.

Update from Canberra:

New structure for the Department of Transport and Regional Services (DoTaRS)

The Department of Transport and Regional Services (DoTaRS) has put in place a new structure to better meet the needs of its customers.

Announcing the new structure to his staff on Monday 7 March 2005, Secretary Mike Taylor said it was the culmination of a number of months of planning with his senior executives to establish a structure with a clearer customer focus, and greater clarity for stakeholders in terms of who they deal with in the department.

In his message to DOTARS employees, Mr Taylor said the new structure "provides a clearer way forward and a common direction for all staff. The restructure of the department is a first step in ensuring we are focussed on delivering results to our customers and delivering on the Government's objectives."

The new structure sees the establishment of a Regional Services business division, which is one of nine main business streams. Regional Services will continue to play a key role in assisting regions to manage their own futures through program and policy development. It is an exciting time for the new business division as it works to provide greater recognition and development opportunities for local, regional and territory communities.

The new business division, which is headed by Executive Director Leslie Riggs, brings together in the one area Regional Programs and Regional Policy. The division also incorporates a new Indigenous issues area, whose staff will work with indigenous Australians to help make significant improvements to their lives.

For further information, or for a copy of a diagram of the new structure, go to www.dotars.gov.au

**Duncan Sheppard
Public Affairs Officer, DoTaRS
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***Many thanks to our
ANZRS AI Council Member
Leon Mills for sharing some
of his favorite shots of South
Australia for this page***

Ed.



Special Feature: External Territories

Introduction: the forgotten regions?

Thought you knew everything there was to know about the regions of Australia and New Zealand? Then try the following trivia quiz:

- Which of Australia's external territories was subject to Singapore law until the late 1980s?
- Which New Zealand territory is closer to Samoa than Auckland?
- Where would you find Australia's only glaciers and active volcanoes?

Read on and find out the answers to these questions along with many other fascinating facts ...



Tokelau, New Zealand

Tokelau is a small, isolated group of three atolls located approximately 500 kilometres north of Samoa. Each atoll is separated from the others by 80 kilometres of open ocean with the total land area comprising only 12 square kilometres. The population of Tokelau is around 1,600 persons. On each of Tokelau's atolls a narrow strip of land, up to 200 metres in breadth and up to 1 kilometre in length constitutes the village. These villages have a maximum height of only 5 metres above sea level. The other "motu" or islets around the lagoon are used as coconut plantations.

Tokelau has a colourful and turbulent history, including frequent conflicts with Samoa, early contact with Portuguese and Spanish explorers, incursions by sealers, whalers and missionaries and the depredations of the "blackbirding" slave trade. In the late 19th century, Britain declared Tokelau to be one of its Pacific territories and administered it as part of the Gilbert and Ellice Islands colony. New Zealand assumed responsibility for Tokelau in 1926, mainly because Samoa (then called Western Samoa and under New Zealand administration) was the servicing point for the small group of atolls. Tokelau was placed on the United Nations' list of non-self governing territories in 1948.

Tokelau has virtually no soil and has limited economic development potential. Its principal sources of revenue are fishing licence fees, handicrafts, copra, stamps, coins and tourism. New Zealand provides the bulk of its operating budget through its Overseas Development Assistance programme. Formal responsibility for Tokelau rests with the Administrator of Tokelau, who heads a small unit in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade in Wellington.

In practice Tokelau largely runs itself. The Administrator's powers have been delegated to the three Village Councils, which run the

public services on their atoll and have delegated authority to the 18-person national parliament ("general fono") for matters such as external policies, shipping and fisheries policy which need to be dealt with at a national level.

Tokelau has full responsibility for its budget. A small office in Apia acts as Tokelau's main link with the outside world. Tokelau plays an active part in South Pacific affairs, being a member of the Forum Fisheries Agency, the University of the South Pacific and the South Pacific Regional Environment Programme. It has Associate Membership of UNESCO and the FAO.

In recent years Tokelau has made steady progress towards an act of self determination based on the formula of self-government in free association with New Zealand. A draft Constitution and draft Treaty with New Zealand are currently under consideration. Discussions on Tokelau's future political status were held during Prime Minister Helen Clark's visit to Tokelau in August 2004. It is possible that an act of self-determination will take place in late 2005, although the damage caused in February 2005 by Cyclone Percy constitutes a major setback.

The United Nations has sent six visiting missions to Tokelau since 1976. New Zealand reports regularly to the United Nations on developments in Tokelau. It is expected that the United Nations will supervise Tokelau's act of self-determination."



Neil Walter, Tokelau Administrator
Wellington NZ

Christmas Island, Australia



Prior to the 1900, Christmas Island was an uninhabited lump of rock, named in 1648 by a passing ship and passed by for another 250 years. In the late 1890s it was annexed by the British as part of the colony of Singapore and became part of Australia in 1958.

The "rock" rises 360 metres above sea level, a remnant of an extinct submarine volcano, separated from its nearest neighbour (Indonesia) by the Java trench. It is a beautiful but rugged Island with pocket beaches of coral rubble breaking the otherwise steep terraces and sheer cliffs. With an area of only 135 square kilometres, it is a small and isolated place and is home to many endemic bird, reptile, land crab and plant species. The nearest Australian territory is the Cocos (Keeling) Islands, 985 km to the south west. The Island was developed for its phosphate resources, with the Clunies Ross family and then the British Phosphate Commissioners, mining the Island using 'coolie' labour imported from China, Malaysia and Singapore. The current population mix and character reflects this history: ethnic Chinese and Malaysians make up around 80% of the population, those of European descent comprising the remaining 20%. There are 17 active temples on the Island, a mosque for the predominantly Muslim Kampong community, gazetted holidays for Chinese New Year and Hari Raya Puasa (Muslim new year), and festivals and celebrations every month including Hungry Ghost, Hari Raya Haji, Easter and Christmas.

Special Feature: External Territories

Following the ‘decolonisation’ of Singapore and Malaysia, the Australian government accepted Queen Elizabeth’s grant of ownership of the Island via its external territories power. Christmas Island became a non-self Governing Territory of Australia, a characterisation it still wears today. The Island is run from Canberra by the Minister for Territories through the Department of Territories.

Little happened when Australia took ownership of the Island and laws continued to be those applying to the colony of Singapore as at 1 October 1958. The British Phosphate Commissioners continued to: manage phosphate mining; recruit contract labour from Malaysia and Singapore; pay low wages, and exploit the Island’s natural resources. A 1980 inquiry into the future of Phosphate mining on the Island exposed colonial work practices as well as deeply entrenched racism and other forms of discrimination.

By the late 1970’s however, things had begun to change. It began with the formation of the Union of Christmas Island Workers in 1975, and was soon followed by a campaign to raise the awareness of mainland Australians about conditions on the Island, culminating in a hunger strike at Parliament House Canberra and, soon after, an agreement with the Government granting Islanders rights.

The right to permanent residency was a key concern. Workers were not entitled to apply for Australian citizenship or residency; continuing to face the threat of a “not to return” endorsement on their papers if they were considered “undesirable”. The right to citizenship was linked to the benefits of citizenship; for example, the right to social security, to health services, and to decent housing and other living conditions, none of which the islanders enjoyed.

The Union’s actions bore fruit: In 1981 people got the right to permanent residency and the British Phosphate Commissioners were replaced with an Australian government company; in 1984 residents gained the right to vote in Federal elections (we vote in the Northern Territory Federal seats) and for a Local Assembly, to access social security, and to have an industrial arbitration system. Mainland wage parity and income tax also commenced in 1984, with the aim to bring local wages from 10% to 100% of comparable jobs on the mainland.

These changes brought their own problems: the government could no longer afford its labour; environmental pressure to preserve endemic species reduced land available for mining; the Assembly was ill-equipped to govern; achieving rights inevitably led to claims for more rights, and more demands on the Government purse. Redundancy and resettlement became the focus, with the Government closing the mine in 1987.

In 1988 the human rights spotlight was turned on the Island when it was discovered that a resident charged with murder was not entitled to a trial by jury and could, under Singapore law still applying, be subject to the death penalty. This led to a Parliamentary inquiry into the system of laws applying, and ultimately to a Commonwealth Government decision to apply the laws of the State of Western Australia to the Island.

In 1990, after significant depopulation of the Island things changed again. The union was successful in its legal battle to gain the right to buy the mine, reopening with worker shareholders in early 1991. The Government accepted that people would continue to live on the Island, and commenced the job of up-grading infrastructure to “mainland” standards. Plans were implemented for a

casino resort, which opened in 1994 with 90% Indonesian ownership. Many Islanders returned and by 1996 both the mine and casino were bringing jobs and income to the 3,000 island residents.

But in 1998 it started to unravel yet again. The casino closed following the collapse of the Indonesian economy and the Island’s population quickly fell to 1,200. The government announced that satellite launching was the new industry for the Island, and pledged \$100 million in infrastructure to support the development.

Then the Island became a refugee processing facility, following the unprecedented number of boat arrivals carrying asylum seekers during 1999-2001. Following ‘the Tampa crisis’ a permanent detention facility was located on the Island, the migration zone was withdrawn, and a permanent navy presence was established. In effect, Christmas Island became the Indian Ocean equivalent of the “Pacific Solution”, that is, an ‘offshore’ place for refugee processing by the UNHCR.

For all the prospects and potential, 2004 saw the Island no closer to real economic development. The first government attempt to build a permanent detention facility was aborted with many local businesses going under; the satellite facility was no closer to starting than it was in 1998; and a Korean proposal to re-open the casino was denied when the Government decided not to issue a licence. Despite strategic plans and a clear direction for economic development (tourism, international research, overseas students) nothing was getting off the ground. To a large degree, the community saw the Commonwealth Government having too much power over the Island but not enough commitment to the community. This led to a community campaign against the Government, and culminated in a decision by the Senate in May 2005 to hold an inquiry into governance arrangements in the Indian Ocean Territories.

The terms of reference for this inquiry are broad and represent a real opportunity for the community to gain a measure of self-determination. Community development is at the heart of this inquiry. The Island community has now developed to an extent where it can take on decision making about its future. Now it’s a question of how that may happen, and what that future will be.



*Christmas Islanders letting the government know their views
Photo courtesy of Margaret Robinson Shire of Christmas Island*

Margaret Robinson
Human Resources & Policy Advisor
Shire of Christmas Island

Special Feature: External Territories

The Ross Dependency, New Zealand

New Zealand sovereignty over the Ross Dependency – New Zealand's Antarctic territory – was established in 1923 by an Order in Council vesting in the New Zealand Governor-General executive and legislative power in respect of the Ross Dependency.

The Order in Council defined the Ross Dependency's boundaries as all islands and territories south of 60° South latitude and between 160° East and 150° West longitude. The New Zealand Antarctic territory therefore comprises the Ross Ice Shelf, the Balleny Islands, Scott Island and adjacent islands and the landmass within these longitudes to their convergence at the South Pole. The Ross Dependency is constitutionally part of New Zealand – anyone born there is a New Zealand citizen. New Zealand has exercised jurisdiction in the Ross Dependency since the formal announcement of territorial sovereignty in 1923. New Zealand annually appoints Officers of the Government of the Ross Dependency to represent the executive government. They are empowered, among other things, to take all steps necessary or expedient to enforce the law and regulations in force in the Ross Dependency.

New Zealand is one of the 12 original signatories to the Antarctic Treaty of 1959. This Treaty, along with a series of additional agreements, forms the Antarctic Treaty System. The Treaty System provides the framework for coordinating relations among states in respect of Antarctica. It includes the Antarctic Treaty, the Convention on the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources (1980) and the Protocol on Environmental Protection (1991). There is a fundamental international disagreement over territorial sovereignty in Antarctica. Avoiding international discord in the region depends on the continued functioning of the Antarctic Treaty System, which has designated the Antarctic continent "a natural reserve devoted to peace and science", and through which disputes about sovereignty (but not the territorial claims themselves) have been set aside.

Scott Base, New Zealand's Antarctic research station, was officially opened on 20 January 1957. Constructed for New Zealand's participation in the International Geophysical Year (IGY) and the Commonwealth Transantarctic Expedition (TAE), it was designed for a life of only a few years. However the value of Antarctic research was soon recognised and a base rebuilding project began in 1976.

Today only three buildings of the original Scott Base remain; the original TAE/IGY hut, which contains material recording New Zealand's involvement in Antarctica since 1957, and two science huts built for the IGY and still in use today. All-weather corridors now link most of its buildings. Scott Base accommodates up to 85 people at a time over summer, dropping to a skeleton staff of 10-14 over the winter, when Antarctica is in darkness 24 hours a day.



The TAE/IGY Hut, the first building of Scott Base, is protected as a Historic Monument under the Antarctic Treaty

Photo by Paul O'Connor, Antarctica New Zealand Pictorial Collection

Australian Antarctic Territories

South of Australia lie two small Australian-owned oceanic islands, and a continent of which 42% is claimed as Australian territory. These are managed wholly or in part by the Australian Government through the Antarctic Division, part of the Department of Environment and Heritage, with its headquarters outside Hobart.

Heard Island 4,000 km southwest of Perth measures only 44 by 20 km and, with the nearby tiny Macdonald Islands, has Australia's only glaciers and active volcanos. Its highest mountain, Big Ben, stands 2,745 metres above sea level. Heard island is occupied by an expedition only every third summer. The other Australian subantarctic island is Macquarie, 1,500 km southeast of Tasmania and closer to New Zealand. It is even smaller than Heard, 35 by 5 km, politically a dependency of Tasmania and administered as a national park, with its permanent science station being run by the Antarctic Division. Both Heard and Macquarie Islands have been declared world heritage, primarily for their biological and geological features respectively.



Heard Island, Big Ben

Australian Antarctic Division photo by A.J. Graff. © Commonwealth of Australia

Located along the Antarctic coast, respectively south of Western Australia, India and Pakistan, lie the Australian stations Casey, Davis and Mawson. They share with Russian, Chinese, French and Italian stations a huge segment of Antarctica often called the Australian Antarctic Territory. Although pursuit of claims is incompatible with the Antarctic Treaty, the stations nevertheless are a reminder that if the treaty lapses (and there is no sign of that happening) Australia is ready to reassert ownership over this enormous area of ice, scattered rock outcrops, and adjacent seas.

The Antarctic stations, and Macquarie Island, have been continuously occupied by Australians for about fifty years. Members of the Australian National Antarctic Research Expedition (ANARE) are employed mainly by the Antarctic Division but include staff of the Bureau of Meteorology, several universities and other research organisations, and from time to time artists, foreign guests and others. These mixed but skilled and resourceful communities maintain the stations and their complex logistical and communications infrastructure, as well as conducting varied research.

Research programs require approval by both a science committee and the operational branch of the Antarctic Division before being granted berths, beds and resources. The Division has three main strategic science goals in its present five year program: ice, oceans, atmosphere and climate (the physical environment); Southern Ocean ecosystems (the marine environment); adaptation to environmental change (especially climate change). Strongly underly-

Special Feature: External Territories

ing every activity is environmental awareness and responsibility. Antarctica is not only nearly pristine, it is also vulnerable. Ecological processes are different and often slow. Pollution of any kind has far-reaching effects. Apparently trusting wildlife is easily disturbed. So specially protected areas cannot be entered, nor can any animal, moss or rock be disturbed without a permit. Everything taken to Antarctica is disposed of carefully, usually by being returned to Australia. Special precautions are taken against fuel spills, introduction of alien organisms, and release of noxious wastes.

Personnel spend various periods in Antarctica from a few days during ship visits, up to 20 months comprising two consecutive summers with the intervening winter. Many (the so-called recidivists) return repeatedly to Antarctic duty. Almost all transport has been by ship, direct transit from Hobart or Fremantle taking from 3 days (Macquarie Island) to nearly 2 weeks (Mawson and Davis). Concurrent marine science programs (and sometimes adventures in the clinging pack ice) can extend voyage times by several weeks. However, there are well advanced plans to introduce an air link between Hobart and Casey, with onward flights to Davis and Mawson, potentially reducing the intercontinental trip to a few hours.

ANARE stations in winter suffer extreme isolation. NASA has used them for psychological data collection because they are the closest sociological equivalents on Earth to anticipated stations on Mars or in space. Long-term expeditioners are required to pass psychological as well as medical tests. Station facilities are comfortable but the surrounding environment is anything but; electronic communications are excellent but the physical separation for months on end is absolute. All this adds to the strains of confinement and separation.

Adding to potential stresses is the inevitably unbalanced composition of station communities. Although in summer there may be up to 100 people in and near a station, in winter this can drop as low as fourteen. There are no children, few women, and no old people. Few have their partners with them. No baby has ever been born at an ANARE station, although a few have been conceived. Living there is not like living in a small hamlet elsewhere: the levels of resources and resourcefulness are substantial, but the social environment is unavoidably distorted. Although life is usually very good, occasionally a community falls apart making its own hell.

Summer tourism is assuming increasing importance. It is expensive and therefore arguably elitist, but it is well managed and environmentally responsible. Activities are more educational than purely recreational. Macquarie Island receives several ship visits each year, a few hundred tourists spending several hours on the beaches photographing seals and penguins and visiting the station. However Antarctic mainland tourism is restricted mainly to the opposite side of the continent, where the proximity of the Antarctic Peninsula to ports in South America makes the ocean passage briefer.

Dr Jeremy Smith, Station Leader, Casey Station, Antarctica



Aurora Australis at Mawson Base
Photo by Glenn Cooper, www.aad.gov.au

Find out more about Antarctica ...

For further information about New Zealand in Antarctica, including the Ross Dependency, Alice Revell suggests you visit the NZ Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade website at: www.mfat.govt.nz/foreign/antarctica/antarctica.htm. For more information about Scott Base please see www.antarcticanz.govt.nz.

For those wanting a readable history of Australian involvement in Antarctica and the subantarctic, Dr Jeremy Smith recommends Tim Bowden's book *The Silence Calling. Australians in Antarctica 1947-97*, Allen & Unwin, 1997.

For web links related to Australia's Antarctic Territories, the following list has kindly been compiled by **Barry Jones - Casey Station's electrician and Schools Liaison Officer.**

Australian Antarctic Division www.aad.gov.au

Excellent site with lots of information including: Antarctic facts; wildlife photos; science facts; web cams; education / activities.

COMNAP www.comnap.aq

COMNAP was established in 1988 to facilitate liaison between the managers of national agencies responsible for the conduct of logistics operations in support of Antarctic science. The membership now includes twenty-nine countries from the Americas, Africa, Asia, Europe and Oceania. The COMNAP website is an excellent one with maps and links to all bases in Antarctica.

Antarctic Connection www.antarcticconnection.com

A commercial site selling all things Antarctic, but has lots of information including: wildlife photos; Antarctic history; science / research; station and bases; the Antarctic Treaty; plus links to other Antarctic related sites.

Cool Antarctica www.coolantarctica.com

A commercial site selling all things Antarctic, but has lots of information including: wildlife photos; Antarctic facts and history.

70 South www.70south.com/resources

A commercial site full of information and resources including: maps; wildlife photos; Antarctic facts; Antarctic science.

Polar Heritage www.polarheritage.com

Site relating to all things to do with polar heritage.

A special thanks to our contributors

A special acknowledgement to the contributors who have made this article possible. Their geographical spread must surely be a first for the ANZRSI Newsletter, ranging in latitude from the Antarctic to the tropics and in longitude from the Indian Ocean to the mid-Pacific.

Ed.

ANZRS AI Conference 2005



ANZRS AI and EDANZ Conference

This major Australasian economic and regional development conference is being held in Manukau, New Zealand from the 27th to the 30th of September 2005. The conference is a joint event between the Economic Development Association of New Zealand (EDANZ) and the Australia New Zealand Regional Science Association International (ANZRS AI).

Registration is now open via the conference website:

www.lordoftheregions.org.nz

Conference information, accommodation options, practitioner awards and the call for papers are also detailed on the website. Abstracts for paper sessions are open until 30 June. The conference host committee anticipates approximately 400 international attendees. Book early to ensure your participation.

The Programme at a Glance

Tuesday, 27 September 2005

6.00 Welcome Cocktail Reception, Villa Maria Vineyard

Wednesday, 28 September 2005

- 9.00 Welcome - Sir Barry Curtis, Mayor Manukau City; Murray Cleverley, EDANZ Chair ; Craig Mathisen, ANZRS AI President
- 9.30 "Building Regional Capability in a Global Context"
First Keynote Address: "Australia and New Zealand Competing in a Global Market" Ann Sherry, Westpac CEO & Chair Growth and Innovation Advisory Board
- 10.15 PANEL: "NZ's competitive advantage" - Tim Gibson, CEO, NZTE
"Maximising the interests of Maori in a global context" - Shane Jones, Maori Business Leader
- 11.00 *Morning Tea*
- 11.30 Concurrent Sessions
- 12.30 *Lunch*
- 1.30 "Regional Innovation Strategies" Second Keynote Address: "Myths, Magic or Mix? Planning your Local & Regional Innovation Strategies" Prof. Ed Blakely, Chair Regional & Urban Planning, University of Sydney
- 2.30 EDANZ Case Studies & Workshops
- 3.30 *Afternoon Tea*
- 4.00 Case Studies & Contributed Papers

The Programme at a Glance (... cont)

Thursday, 29 September 2005

- 8.30 "Enabling Communities to build a Regional Capability"
Third Keynote Address: "Building Partnerships for a Sustainable Economy", Prof Mark Considine, Director, Centre for Public Policy, University of Melbourne
- 9.00 Panel: "The Convergence of Community Outcomes with Regional Economic Strategies" Peter Winder, ARC
"Sustainable Regional Initiatives" Wayne Morgan, MED
"Building Cross Sector Collaboration within Regional Economic Development Strategies" David Wilson, AUT
- 10.00 *Morning Tea*
- 10.30 "Sustainable Economic Development in Action"
Fourth Keynote Address: Suzanne Snively, Price Waterhouse Coopers
- 11.00 "Outcome based Collaboration Strategies for a Sustainable Economic Development Programme"
Workshop and Contributed Papers
- 12.00 *Lunch*
- 1.00 Case Studies and Contributed Papers
- 3.00 *Afternoon Tea*
- 3.30 Contributed Papers
- 5.00 ANZRS AI AGM, EDANZ AGM
- 7.00 *Conference Awards Dinner*

Friday, 30 September 2005

- 8.30 Prize Papers Session: New Zealand Case Studies and Awards Presentations
Contributed Papers
- 10.00 *Morning Tea*
- 10.30 "Maori, Pacific and Aboriginal Development"
Fifth Keynote Address: Aligning Culture and Business within a Pacific Economic Environment" Hon. Telefoni Misa, Deputy Prime Minister, Samoa
- 11.00 Panel: Jim Mather, CEO Maori Television
Oceania Attractions – Te Te Pa project - Kim Hegan, Oceania Attractions
- 12.30 Minister's Closing Address
- 1.00 *Lunch*

Introducing Manakau NZ

Manakau: where New Zealand welcomes the world

Home to over 150 different ethnic communities, Manukau's blend of urban, rural and seaside communities offer a range of authentic cultural and lifestyle experiences. Manukau's progressive business climate has seen it become New Zealand's second largest and fastest growing city, and manufacturing heart of the Auckland region.

Culture

Just under half of Manukau residents identify their ethnic grouping as European, with 17% as Maori, 27% as Pacific and 15% as Asian. The diversity of the city can be experienced in the urban centres, culturally significant reserves and marae, and award winning galleries and museums. Maori and Pacific art, sculpture and craft can be bought at Manakau's weekend markets.

Pou Kapua

Adjacent to TelstraClear Pacific Events Centre stands Pou Kapua, the largest Maori/Pacific sculpture in the world (20 metres high). It is traditionally and intricately carved from ancient kauri, totara and steel, painted and decorated with paua, whalebone, crystal and other adornments.



Entertainment

Manukau is home-base to New Zealand's hip hop scene, winning worldwide recognition with its distinct Pacific flavour. You can sample this music live or on CD at the Otara Markets in Newberry Street on Saturday mornings. Traditional ukulele strains compete with hip hop music - a true South Pacific cultural experience.



Te Tuhi - the mark

Manakau's award-winning public art gallery has a continuous exhibition programme in five exhibition spaces that have a strong reputation for primarily exhibiting the work of contemporary New Zealand artists.

Heritage

Mangere Mountain, is one of the cities most culturally significant landmarks. Just minutes from Auckland International Airport, it is one of the least modified of the big volcanic cone pa sites which once dominated the area.



There is a well marked track up the mountain dotted with small sculptures giving clues as to how people used to live and interact with their environment. Near the foot of the mountain is the Otutaua Stonefields created over 20,000 years ago. This sacred site is an archaeological and cultural treasure of international significance.

Countryside attractions

Only 20 minutes drive from Auckland International Airport, Clevedon Valley offers a charming country experience. Here you will find untouched green pastures, beautiful scenery, friendly people and old fashioned hospitality.

In the Valley you can dine with as much or little panache as you choose. A gourmet day out might begin with filling a picnic basket with delicious goods from Clevedon villages' fresh food growers and country cafes and some world famous Clevedon Oysters and relishes from the Kato range. Next, visit any of the regions award winning boutique vineyards and select your bottle of wine. Now, head to the Clevedon Scenic Reserve and follow the paths to a lovely picnic site, where you can admire the spectacular 360 degree view of the valley, ocean and green hills. Your day could then finish up with an ice-cream from Clevedon Village while browsing through the village boutique craft stores and discovering Clevedon's history at early churches and homesteads.

The Clevedon Valley is also home to some of the regions best private and public gardens. Many of the valley's lodges and farm-stay's are set in beautiful grounds - some with boutique vineyards - offering a perfect opportunity for stay overnight and truly unwind while immersing in these rural gardens.

Coastal attractions

Manukau is framed by over 300 kilometres of sparkling coastline and many of its villages are situated around stunning beaches renowned for safe swimming and home to numerous water based activities. To truly experience this coastline, take the delightful Pohutukawa Coast Trail. The trail lies fifteen kilometres east of Manukau. It takes 2-3 hours by car and is dotted with sites of cultural and historical interest; Cockle Bay Estuary is home to one of the world's rarest birds: the New Zealand dotterel

At the end of the trail is Umupuia, the heartland of Ngai Tai, the tangatawhenua (indigenous people) of this part of the Pohutukawa Coast, Umupuia still holds evidence of many significant settlement sites, the meeting house Harata Kingi and the Wharekaiwhara pa.

The Pohutukawa Coast Trail also takes in two international standard golf-courses: Formosa Auckland Country Club and the Whitford Park Golf Club. Formosa is regarded as one of the top 100 courses in the world.

There are two marinas along the Coast Trail. Pine Harbour Marina is a popular spot offering with short coastal walks, a very hospitable café and berths for over 550 craft. The Half Moon Bay Marina is the stopping off point for many ferries from Auckland.

For Ferry or Gulf Charter information contact: Half Moon Bay Marina Tel: +64 (0)9 534 3139 Pine Harbour Marina Tel: +64 (0)9 536 5157.

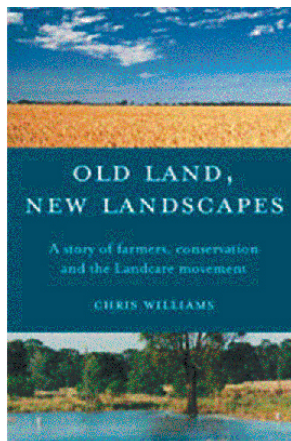
More about Manakau ...

Additional information on Manakau, its attractions and surroundings, is available via the conference website:

www.lordoftheregions.org.nz

Publications Review

Chris Williams, 2004, *Old Land, New Landscapes: A story of farmers, conservation and the Landcare movement*. Melbourne University Press, Melbourne.



Chris Williams' story is a rich narrative on the volunteers in rural communities who are changing our farming landscapes. The true story of a group of Landcare farmers who, through volunteer efforts, restore native vegetation and develop a wildlife sanctuary in the sheep wheat belt region of central-western New South Wales. Their story told by the author presents a diversity of perspectives on how cultural landscapes are emerging from the actions of the Landcare movement in our agricultural landscapes.

Based on research from Williams' original PhD thesis with the University of Melbourne, this book uses a case study that focuses on farms in the Peak Hill district of New South Wales. Narrated by the author from his perspective as a former Landcare Project Officer, a post-graduate researcher and during the course of his research, sometimes an active facilitator and participant in the Genaren Hill Landcare Group's activities, Williams' book successfully transforms social research into a multi-layered story of families involved in nature conservation in rural communities. This book provides a useful background and an interesting case study for anyone involved in the Landcare movement or for readers who are interested in nature conservation on farms and the actions, motivations, successes and frustrations of volunteers in natural resource management.

The interests, memories and experiences of the real life characters in the stories Genaren Hill Landcare Group are analysed by the author to understand the changing natural function and aesthetics of the farm landscape around Peak Hill district. The significant achievements of the Landcare group are illustrated through the main case study of the Sutherland's farm, Genaren, where Mike and Kylie Sutherland used government grants and volunteer labour to fence off 400 hectares of remnant woodland and grassland. The area of vegetation they worked to protect now forms a covenanted sanctuary for the release of endangered marsupials and mammals. Mike and Kylie's story tells how they worked with a variety of State and Federal Government departments, Western Plains Zoo, the Australian Trust for Conservation Volunteers and Charles Sturt University, for the controlled release of Bettongs and other small and medium size native animals into the sanctuary. The Sutherland's story combines the success of creating a patch of vegetation in a farming landscape that is now a breeding site for rare Australian animals, with the frustrations and sometimes mixed messages encountered when dealing with different government agencies for

funding and technical advice on a project of a scale and complexity that had possibly never been attempted by farmers in NSW before.

The Sanctuary project brought together many members of the local community who together formed the Genaren Hill Landcare Group. *Old Land, New Landscapes* not only describes the involvement of these Landcare farmers in the Sanctuary project and nature conservation on their own properties, but also seeks to describe the personal elements that weave into the processes of planning, establishment and management of native vegetation. An idea explored through the analysis of each farmer's story is that landscape change evolving in Genaren is due to social drivers, meaning that decision making for revegetation and changed land use is based on the memories, values and motivations of farmers who live within the landscape more so than defined farming styles.

The farmer's different perspectives and drivers for nature conservation in the Peak Hill district are successfully conveyed in the book through the stories of numerous farm families. From interviews and farm tours with owners of different properties, Williams stories highlight how neighbours, who may have opposing visions for the appropriate use, capacity and farming style suited to the local landscape, can still work together to secure funding from the Government and together establish nature corridors, shelter belts and undertake activities like seed collection.

Policy makers involved in agricultural land use change, nature conservation or volunteer-based natural resource management programs like Landcare will find this book of interest, not only because of the richly told stories of volunteers involved in nature conservation activities, but for the broader debates on appropriate land use change, usefulness of extension advice, scientific research approaches to the controlled release of Australian animals, activism in local communities and the different perspectives of farmers towards facilitated conservation projects in partnership with Government.

Amidst the fascinating experiences of the members of the Genaren Hill Landcare Group is the story that this book best conveys. The story that emerges for the future of the Australian landscape is that the form and function of habitat in our farming landscapes, and the biodiversity we can expect to pass onto future generations, is today dependant on the histories, circumstances, values and drivers of the people who are farming our landscapes.

**Joanne Greenwood, Research Analyst
Landcare & Rural Land Stewardship
Dept. Sustainability & Environment Melbourne**

Sustaining Regions Journal

Sustaining Regions is edited by Andrew Beer and is hosted by the School of Geography, Population and Environmental Management at Flinders University, Adelaide. For further information on *Sustaining Regions* visit the website at:



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Conference Calendar

July 2005

Nineteenth International Meeting of the Pacific Regional Science Conference (PRSCO)

July 25-28, 2005, Nihon University College of Economics, Tokyo, Japan. Website: <http://region.hse.tut.ac.jp/>

August 2005

RSAl: British and Irish Section, 35th Annual Conference

August 17-19, 2005, Warwickshire, England. Contact: Dimitris Ballas, d.ballas@sheffield.ac.uk, tel: +44 (0) 114 2227923

45th ERSa Conference

August 23-27, 2005, Amsterdam.
Website: www.feweb.vu.nl/ersa2005

September 2005

8th Uddevalla Symposium 2005

September 15-17, 2005, Uddevalla, Sweden.

Website: www.symposium.htu.se

Contact: Ms. Irene Johansson irene.johansson@htu.se

International Conference on Sustainable Land Use in Intensively Used Agricultural Regions

September 20-23, 2005, Leipzig, Germany.

Website: <http://landscape.olanis.de>

ANZRSAl & EDANZ Conference "Lord of the Regions: The Myths, Magic & Mix For Regional Innovation"

September 27-30, 2005 Manakau, New Zealand.

Website: www.lordoftheregions.org.nz

October 2005

Twenty Sixth Annual Scientific Congress, Italian Regional Science Association

October 17-19, 2005, Naples, Italy. Website: www.aisre.it

November 2005

52nd Annual North American Meetings of the Regional Science Association International

November 10-12, 2005, Las Vegas, NV, USA. Contacts: John Leatherman jleather@ksu.edu or Steven Deller deller@aae.wisc.edu. Website: www.narsc.org/narsc/index.html

International Conference on Conflict and Sustainable Peace in East and Southeast Asia

November 11-12, 2005, Uni of Western Sydney, Australia

December 2005

Second International Conference on Conflict and Peace in South Asia

December 28-30, 2005, Jaipur, India

January 2006

International Meeting on Disaster Management

January 12-14, 2006, Colombo, Sri Lanka.

International Symposium of the RSAl - "Spatial Dynamics, Technological Innovation and Emerging Economies"

January 6-8, 2006, Bangalore, India

Contact: Dr. Rajeev Gowda gowda@iimb.ernet.in

June 2006

International Conference on Regional and Urban Modeling

June 1-3, 2006, Free University of Brussels.

Abstract deadline: Jan 15, 2006, Paper deadline: April 1, 2006.

Website: www.ecomod.net/conferences/regional_urban_modeling_june_2006/regional_urban_modeling_2006.htm

Forum on Impact of New Industrial Relations legislation on Tourism and other Regional Industries

A forum with speakers from industry & key associations will be held in July at the University of Sunshine Coast.

Senior Lecturer in Tourism, Dr David Foster will be coordinating the forum in conjunction with the Sunshine Coast Research Institute for Business Enterprise (SCRIBE)

Further details can be obtained from David on (07) 5430 1219

ANZRSAl membership

If you know of people who would like to join ANZRSAl, please download a membership form from the website:

www.anzrsai.org

Membership fees 2005-06 (GST Inclusive)

Standard	AUD \$ 160.00
Student	AUD \$ 87.50
Emeritus	AUD \$ 108.50
Institution	AUD \$ 337.50

Conference Calendar



State of the Region Conference - Doing Business University of Sunshine Coast - 1st July

Co-hosted by the Committee for Economic Development of Australia (CEDA) and University of Sunshine Coast.

Supported by GHD Engineering, Dept of State Development and Innovation, SUNROC and other key regional players.

The Sunshine Coast is now one of the fastest growing regions in Australia. Such growth provides many opportunities and challenges for business and regional decision makers. Identifying the key trends affecting the Sunshine Coast now and in the future, harnessing these trends to maximise business and developing winning strategies for long term growth are the themes of the inaugural Sunshine Coast State of the Region Conference "Doing Business".

The State of the Region Conference is the first comprehensive overview of the Sunshine Coast economy bringing together academic researchers, commentators, key government decision makers and successful regional business leaders who know how to maximise business opportunities. Focussing on practical regional business issues the Conference also provides an opportunity to hear the latest research on economic, demographic and environmental trends affecting the Sunshine Coast.

The Conference program is designed to maximise interaction and networking with leading business entrepreneurs in the tourism, retail, building and manufacturing sectors and other key regional decision makers, and culminates in a panel discussion with the three mayors of the Sunshine Coast.

Key Conference Issues:

- Overview of economic trends
- Understanding demographic changes
- Identifying regional environmental impacts
- Appreciating key drivers and trends for prosperity
- Harnessing trends for business investment
- Identifying business opportunities
- Creating winning business strategies
- Learning from other regions
- Developing collaborative partnerships

Who should attend?

The State of the Region Conference is essential for those wanting to be better informed about the trends facing the Sunshine Coast, who are seeking new opportunities for business expansion and who want to increase their links across the region. The State of the Region Conference is relevant to:

- Business entrepreneurs
- Investors
- Government agencies
- Researchers
- Policy advisers
- Professionals
- Industry associations
- Tourism bodies
- Community groups
- Elected officials

7th INDONESIA REGIONAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION (IRSA) INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE

Jointly hosted by IRSA, BAPPENAS, and FEUI

Natural Disasters' Impacts and Challenges for Recovery: Economic Development Strategy Focusing on Aids, Governance, Infrastructure & Environment

Following the earthquake and tsunami in Aceh & North Sumatra, the Conference expects to house discussions on different challenges for the recovery and the redevelopment of the area. Lessons learned from other parts of the world may be of importance to ongoing redevelopment efforts. At a broader level, the Conference seeks papers on development strategies that rely on international aid, require governance change and infrastructure investment while also seeking to preserve the natural environment.

Location: Faculty of Economics
University of Indonesia
Depok Campus – Jakarta

Date: August 3 – 4, 2005

Fees: International US\$ 100.00

Indonesian Rp. 300.000,00

Students - 50% discount

Full fee for Indonesians will also cover
2005 RSAI membership

For more information visit the conference website:

www.irsa.or.id/event.htm

Indonesian Regional Science Association (IRSA)

c/o Dr. Suahasil Nazara
Graduate Program of Economics
University of Indonesia
Depok 16424 Indonesia

Phone +62 (21) 78849152/53

Fax +62 (21) 78849154



Improving the ANZRSAl Newsletter: tell us what you think

In order to help us bring you a useful and informative newsletter, we are seeking your views. What do you like about the current Newsletter? What do you think should be changed? What additional features should we include in future editions? The following survey should only take a few minutes to complete. Responses will remain anonymous and information gathered through the survey will only be used for the purpose of improving the content and/or format of the ANZRSAl Newsletter.

Fiona McKenzie, DSE, Level 2, 8 Nicholson Street, East Melbourne, VIC 3002.
Ph 61 (0)3 9637 9837 Fax 61 (0)3 9637 8485 Email fiona.mckenzie@dse.vic.gov.au

A. YOUR USE OF THE NEWSLETTER

1. How familiar are you with the ANZRSAl Newsletter?

- ☐ Always read it
- ☐ Usually read it
- ☐ Don't read it (please go to question 3)
- ☐ Can't remember ever seeing it (please go to q. 8)

2. How often do you read the following sections?

	Every Edition	Sometimes	Never
President's message	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Regional Roundup	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Conference Reports	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Special articles	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

3. Do you share the ANZRSAl Newsletter with any one?

- ☐ No
- ☐ Yes

B. ASSESSMENT OF THE NEWSLETTER

4. How relevant to your work/interests is the Newsletter?

- ☐ Highly relevant
- ☐ Somewhat relevant
- ☐ Not relevant
- ☐ Not sure

5. Do you receive other e-Newsletters?

- ☐ Yes (please specify)
- ☐ No (please go to q. 7)

6. How does the ANZRSAl Newsletter compare to others that you receive?

7. How much do you value the newsletter as part of your overall membership package?

- ☐ Critical (would not join if there was no newsletter)
- ☐ Desirable
- ☐ Optional
- ☐ Not critical (join for other benefits)

C. FUTURE DEVELOPMENT OF THE NEWSLETTER

8. Which of the following additions to Newsletter content would be of most interest / benefit to you?

- ☐ Discussion forum on current regional issues
- ☐ Reviews of recent regional research
- ☐ Updates on regional policy development
- ☐ Case studies on regional practice
- ☐ Guide to information resources (eg. web sites)

9. Are there any other ways in which Newsletter content could be made more relevant to your needs?

10. Are there any changes to Newsletter format or design that you would like to see?

11. Do you have any other comments in relation to the ANZRSAl Newsletter?

D. RESPONDENT DETAILS

12. Employment

- ☐ Federal Government
- ☐ State Government
- ☐ Local Government
- ☐ Academia
- ☐ Consultancy
- ☐ Regional Practitioner
- ☐ Other (please specify)

13. Role _____

14. Location _____

15. Approximately how long have you been a member of ANZRSAl?

- ☐ Less than a year
- ☐ 1-5 years
- ☐ More than 5 years

***The ANZRSAl Council would like to thank you
for your participation in this survey***