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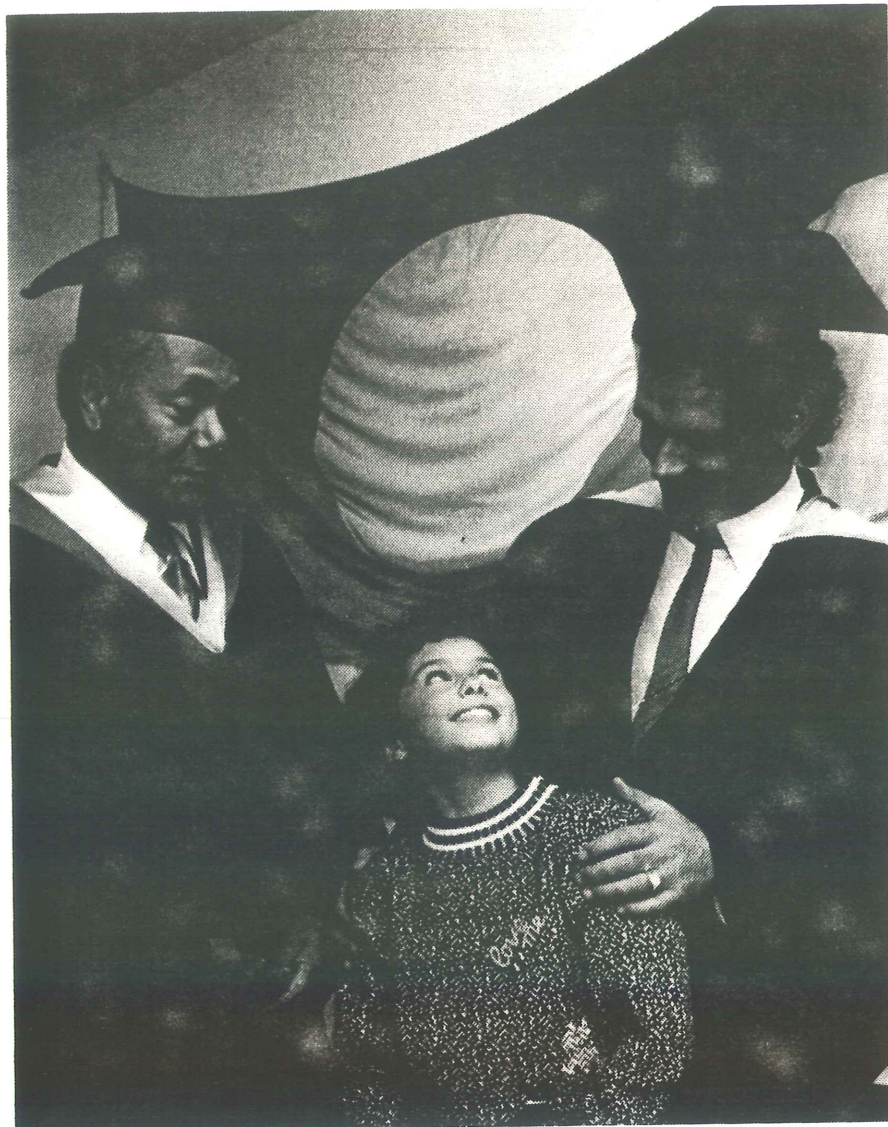
philanthropy

Newsletter of the Australian Association of Philanthropy Incorporated

Winter 1990

THE WAY FORWARD:
Funding of aboriginal projects





Philanthropy

Philanthropy is the official newsletter of the Australian Association of Philanthropy. It is published quarterly and mailed to members of the Association.

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Cover Note

Isaac Brown, (left) first Director of MOSA, with MOSA Law Graduate Gary Martin and his daughter Jackie at a combined Arts/Law Graduation Ceremony at Monash University in March, 1990

Photographer: Richard Crompton

Note: "Koori" is the preferred name of many Aboriginal people. Its literal translation is "our people".

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Editor's Message

Since our last issue, there has been an Association AGM, the launch of *A Guide to Informed Giving*, the ongoing Reark Research Project, the Corporate Research Project and a number of other initiatives which make working in and around the Association very exciting.

At the Annual General Meeting, Kevin Hindle spoke about the Reark Project, now in its final stages, and we expect to have a report on this in our Spring issue.

Also at our AGM, Mrs. Ellen Koshland of The Small Change Foundation, spoke of her view of philanthropy, which was especially appropriate because of the launch of *A Guide To Informed Giving*. Dame Elisabeth Murdoch graciously agreed to launch this publication, which the Association produced with the co-operation of The Stegley Foundation. The first book to address the Australian philanthropic climate, it has caused great interest among potential philanthropists, lawyers, accountants and community groups. AAP President Michael Liffman was interviewed on 3LO by Randal McDonald about the Guide, and SBS reporter Tim Blue also gave it coverage and several articles have appeared in various journals. Sales have been steady since the launch.

In our Spring issue, we will be looking at the role of corporations in Australia as "corporate good citizens", profiling our member corporations and highlighting some Australian and international trends.

Jane Sandilands
Editor

President's Message

It seems that I have had the good fortune of taking on my new role with The Australian Association of Philanthropy at a time when the Association is going through a very productive and busy period. Thanks to the energy and commitment of the Association's staff and in particular its Executive Director, Marion Webster and the outgoing Council and President, a number of initiatives will come to fruition in the next few months. These will go a long way towards the AAP meeting its goals of becoming a major force in the philanthropic sector, and for greater coherence in the articulation of the sector's goals and for improvement in its procedures.

Among the initiatives which will shortly see the light of day are:

- the major study on patterns of giving, being conducted by Reark Market Research and which has been so generously supported by many of the Association's members;
- the development of a program for a stronger relationship between the Association and the corporate sector; and
- the commencement of a strategy for understanding and, where appropriate, responding to, current developments and opportunities with regard to taxation and other legal matters which affect our sector.

A Guide to Informed Giving

Using a question and answer format, the Guide examines issues and options about the formation of trusts and foundations. Specifically written to suit Australia and with frequent use of case studies, it includes discussion of:

- Why become involved?
- What skills does a philanthropist need?
- Tax advantages of gaining charitable status.
- Legal structures for trusts and foundations.
- Distribution of annual income.
- How to select trustees.
- Investment of trust and foundation capital assets.
- Evaluation and accountability.

I wish to order copies of *A Guide to Informed Giving* at \$54.95 per copy plus \$3.00 postage.

I enclose a cheque for \$ _____

Make cheques payable to

The Australian Association of Philanthropy

Name _____

Title _____

Organisation _____

Address _____

Postcode _____

I wish to subscribe to the Association's quarterly publication, *Philanthropy*, at \$20 per annum, post paid.

I enclose a cheque for \$ _____

Already we have seen the major success of the Association's *A Guide to Informed Giving*. The publication of this Guide has probably done more to raise the Association's national profile than any one previous activity. This would not have been possible without the vision and support of The Stegley Foundation.

Special tribute should be paid to Father Vincent Kiss, who leaves both the Presidency and the Council of the Association after many years of enthusiastic service. Other departures from the Council include Sarah Stegley and Loula Rodopoulos. However, the turnover of Council membership is an important part of the life of any organisation and I welcome several new, energetic and experienced members. These are Ian Roach, Hass Dellal, Judy Whiteman and Lisa Trood.

It was also particularly gratifying at our recent AGM to be able to honour the two individuals who have been most closely associated with the evolution of the Association over the last twenty or so years, Meriel Wilmot and Pat Feilman. Meriel and Pat have been offered life membership of the Association and we look forward to many years of their continuing involvement.

Michael Liffman
President

philanthropy

New Members

The Green Hills Foundation Inc.

The Green Hills Foundation Inc. was formed specifically to support self-help initiatives in Aboriginal education.

The Green Hills Foundation began from an idea of the late Mrs. Hyllus Maris, an aboriginal woman whose belief it was that education is the way to improve the lives of Aboriginal people.

The Foundation has created two Aboriginal schools, the Mooroopna Hyllus Maris Community School (primary) and the Healesville Worowa Aboriginal College at secondary level. Scholarships are also given by the Foundation.

The committee of nine has a majority of Aboriginal members and donations to The Green Hills Foundation are tax deductible.

The present address of The Green Hills Foundation is:

c/- 24 Coppin Grove
Hawthorn VIC 3122

Lotteries Commission

Background

Western Australia was firmly in the grip of the economic depression during the early 1930's when there came a spate of raffles, sweepstakes, art unions, coupon competitions and other "get-rich-quick" schemes. Many were run under the guise of charitable works but some of the operators were of dubious integrity and the needy gained little from these fund raising activities.

On 22 December 1932, The Lotteries Bill was passed, creating a four person Board (Lotteries Commission) to carry out the twofold role of eradicating private lottery racketeering and distributing funds raised by official lotteries to approved charities.

Several amendments to the enabling legislation have been enacted since 1932 and the Lotteries Commission now has a single role of distributing funds raised by way of official lotteries.

The allocation of grants to Hospitals, Arts and Sports is based on a formula embodied in Statute. Allocations to charities are paid out of the surplus after all expenses have been paid.

The Lotteries (Control) Act 1954 lists in Section 4(1) a range of "charitable purposes" which may make organisations eligible for a grant. The sum disbursed has grown steadily over the past five years and in 1989/90 totalled \$14 million.

Grants have usually been only for items of capital expenditure, e.g., buildings, vehicles, equipment, and have all resulted from unsolicited submissions. In 1989 a booklet outlining the Commission's policy was released and constituted the first public expression of the Commission's views in this area. In 1987 the Commission employed a part-time consultant to provide advice on grants disbursement and now employs two full-time consultants in this role.

In recent times there has been recognition that existing policy and procedures did not cater for many otherwise worthwhile projects.

The desire to develop new ways to enhance the wellbeing of the community led to the decision to set up five foundations to be known as "The Gordon Reid Foundations" in honour of the late Governor of WA and to invite experts from the the community to act as Trustees to each of the Foundations. The Trustees of these Foundations have recently held their first meetings and are beginning the process of deciding how best to achieve the Foundations' goals. The Lotteries Commission has provided executive officer support to these Foundations. A total of \$8 million has been set aside and the interest on this capital will be disbursed.

The objectives of The Gordon Reid Foundations are:

The Gordon Reid Foundation for Youth (\$2.0 million)

- to provide funds for purposes related to the enhancement of the wellbeing of young people;

The Gordon Reid Foundation for Access to the Performing Arts (\$1.5 million)

- to facilitate broader community access to the performing arts;

The Gordon Reid Foundation for Conservation (\$1.5 million)

- to promote and enhance community involvement in the conservation of WA's natural environment;

The Gordon Reid Foundation for Recreation for People with Disabilities (\$2.0 million)

- to create and improve access to recreational opportunities for people with disabilities;

The Gordon Reid Foundation for Genetic Services (\$2.0 million)

- to promote the detection, diagnosis and prevention of genetically determined disease.

The Lotteries Commission were delighted to learn of the existence of The Australian Association of Philanthropy and to have the opportunity to participate as a member in such a worthwhile organisation.

The assistance given to two of our staff members by The Australian Association of Philanthropy during a recent visit to Melbourne was greatly appreciated.

L.E.W. Carty Charitable Fund

The L.E.W. Carty Charitable Fund is a perpetual charitable trust which arose under the will of the late Olive Muriel Carty who died on 26th February, 1977. Mrs Carty lived in Melbourne during her latter years and was the widow of Leslie E.W. Carty, a grazier of "Brisbane Hill", Hamilton, Victoria.

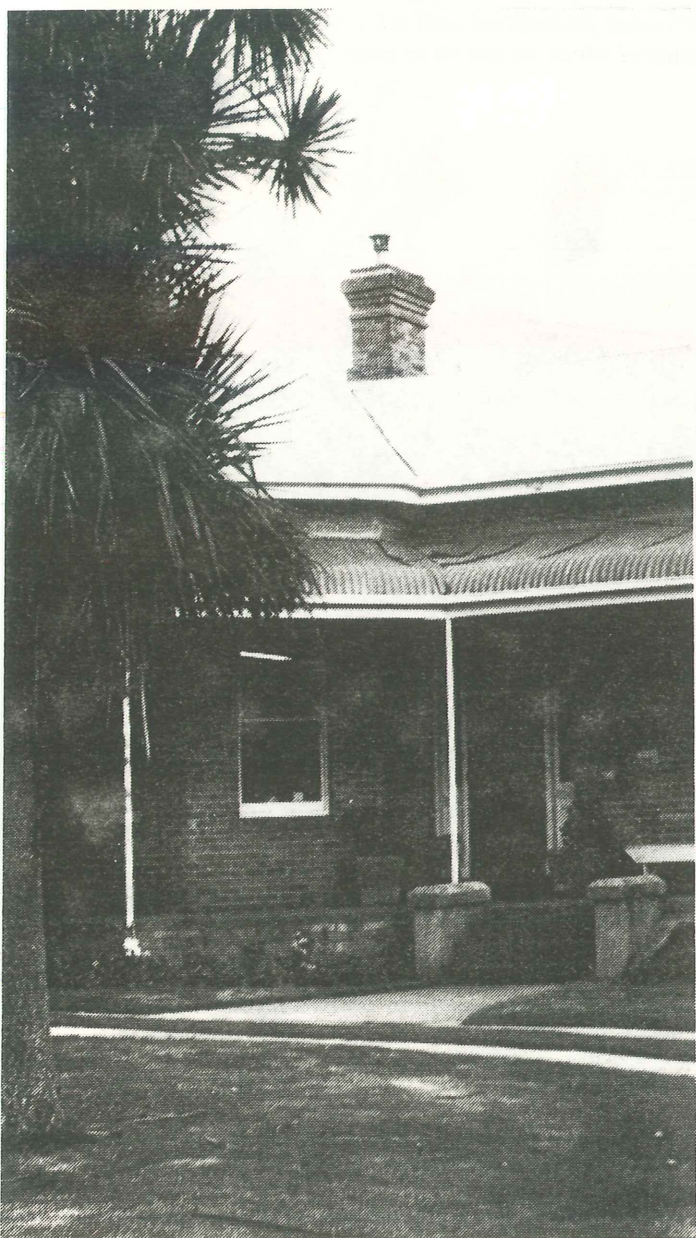
The Fund was established by a bequest of two hundred thousand dollars made to the Trustees on the 20th February, 1980. This bequest was made by Olive Carty, who was a daughter of the well known John Bishop family of Melbourne, to perpetuate the memory of her late husband, a respected grazier in the Western district of Victoria.

Continued on inner back page.

Country Caring

A report on the activities of Currawong House, Hamilton • Midge & Phyllis Gough.

Currawong House, in Hamilton (some 300 kms west of Melbourne), is an eight bed temporary, emergency residential care home for children aged from 0-16 years, and is open 24 hours a day all the year round. Children are admitted for many and varied reasons; crisis in the family due to illness, death, separation, eviction, maltreatment or neglect, behavioural problems, parent relief and as a reception centre, for children awaiting court appearances or some more permanent care. Currawong House is a member of the Children's Welfare Association of Victoria.



Photograph by Midge Gough.

Currawong House was opened in 1976 after having been purchased by the local Regional Committee in the name of the Children's Protection Society. The Committee set about the task of providing this home because it was concerned by the number of children who were sent out of the area into care. The original cost was \$48,000, of which approximately \$10,000 was given by the Government as an establishment grant, \$10,000 was given by various trusts and the remainder was raised by regional auxiliaries, church groups, and service clubs, and an enthusiastic local committee. The committee and service clubs painted the rooms, provided second hand furniture, and supplied carpets and curtains, a great community effort. In these early days financial support came from the entire Glenelg Region, but now, with the exception of a few cases, most of the support comes from Hamilton and its immediate surrounding district.

Miss Ann McGrath was the first Senior Child Care Worker, who came to Currawong House with long experience, a caring attitude and the ability to inspire the staff to the highest standards. She has been followed by many gifted and devoted Child Care Workers, who often have to deal with timid, aggressive, bewildered, or often very frightened, children and teenagers.

For 13 years, Mrs. Margaret Freemantle gave outstanding service as President and troubleshooter, both day and night. She has been followed by Mr. Tony Gurry, the current President who is a practicing accountant. The first Welfare Officer was Mrs. Phyllis Gough who carried out her duties with love and enthusiasm for 5 years.

In 1985, because of a change in Government policy, the Children's Protection Society ceased to exist. The local Committee put up a great fight to retain Currawong House, as it was fulfilling a desperate need in the area. With the help of Community Services Victoria, which provides 90% of the salaries, Currawong House became incorporated and now functions as an independent Welfare Agency. Community Services Victoria also reimburses for 50% of planned maintenance, and pays a subsidy for each child who is admitted to the home. The committee therefore has to find the funds to cover the extra 10% of salaries, and all the other running costs associated with the running of a home of this type. This amounts to approximately \$35,000 per annum. These funds are raised partly by the work of the Currawong House Fundraising Committee, partly by donation, and in the last few years by numerous grants from various trusts and foundations.

Recently there has been a change in direction, and there is an increase in the number of young adolescents needing help in the region. This puts a greater strain on the staff and the

facilities, as some of these children can be very difficult and others are deeply disturbed. Whilst the home is very well equipped for the younger children, the older children are at a distinct disadvantage, and at the moment there are plans afoot to improve the grounds for outdoor games, and to build a recreation room.

It seems that there will be a need for a place like Currawong House for some years to come. Broken families and single parents are becoming more common and all require a great deal of support. When Currawong first opened there were no back up services to help with these social problems. Since then, Family Day Care has spread throughout the area, family aides are available and there is some marriage guidance and financial counselling for those in need, and we now have a Protective Unit. The community also runs a Citizens Advice Bureau. There are three Family Group homes in the Region and Foster Care is available as an alternative to Currawong House. Jane Chin, the present Social Worker, works half time at Currawong, and half time with foster care, and so is in the position of having an overview of where the children will best fit in.

In addition to the normal day to day child care that staff are responsible for, they have conducted groups to teach parenting skills to non-coping mothers, and at times have had both mother and child in residence.

This is an area the staff would dearly like to develop.

In addition to the normal day to day child care that staff are responsible for; they have conducted groups to teach parenting skills to non-coping mothers, and at times have had both mother and child in residence. This is an area the staff would dearly like to develop. Jane heads a happy and dedicated professional staff at Currawong House, a children's home of which we can all be proud.



Currawong House, Hamilton.

It seems that there will be a need for a place like Currawong House for some years to come. Broken families and single parents are becoming more common and all require a great deal of support.

Member Trusts/Foundation which support Currawong House

The Felton Bequest
The Danks Trust
The Flora and Frank Leith Charitable Trust
The Ian Potter Foundation
Pethard Tarax Charitable Trust
The William Buckland Foundation
R.E. Ross Trust

Investment Management & Beyond

Mr. Denis Tricks spoke to the Conference on Independent Funding in the Community Sector, held in Melbourne in October, 1989. Mr. Tricks is Chairman of The Hugh Williamson Foundation and a former Chairman of the Melbourne Stock Exchange. His conference paper follows.

We have all had the benefit at this seminar of listening to speakers eminently qualified to talk about the subject of charitable trusts. It has been drawn to my attention that there are considerable activities by Government, legal authorities and others concerning the activities of the trusts and I am prompted by these interesting discussions to make a few observations which are a little bit outside the topic of Investment Management in the legal and financial context.

In the first place, it is pertinent to note that the considerable advantage of tax free status for investment trusts is not easy to obtain and this is as it should be. However while I would agree that it should be subject to strict criteria, I do not see that it should take as long as it does; it's a very protracted process for a legitimate trust to obtain the tax exemption to which it would be entitled. This is a frustrating experience and also a waste of time and money.

There is another aspect of government assistance to which I should draw your attention. Governments have in the past endeavoured to protect the beneficiaries, the ultimate receivers' funds but they have not always been effective. In some cases measures taken by government have been positively damaging to trusts. Victoria, the home of the charitable trusts has been particularly affected. Some of the trusts set up in the early days were very substantial but the definition of the word "Trustee Securities" has in effect rendered these trusts virtually ineffective.

The scope of activities which the initial funding would allow has been so reduced by the devastation of inflation that the trusts can no longer achieve the objectives they were set up for and this

is under the guise of help from the government, the definition of Trustee Securities.

It is somewhat ironic to note that the definition of Trustee Securities has recently been widened after very many years, but ironically the definition is still flawed. Some of the best equity shares such as banks do not fall within the definition. This again illustrates the fact that people who are responsible for framing investment laws should have some investment experience and it is quite evident that while legally they may be correct, they are very flawed in the investment sense.

It should also be noted that the private trusts are able to direct their funds specifically to the area of most need, i.e. they have been able to eliminate administrative tiers which are found commonly in large organisations such as governments. The money which is applied is available directly to the end user. They are a most efficient way of spending money.

Those people who are in the position to set up foundations are generally successful. They are well aware of the effectiveness of spending money. They are well aware of the need of their trustees to be able to achieve that objective. They also bring to the philanthropic movement a sense of originality. They are people who are familiar with particular areas of activity, due perhaps to a lifelong association with that area and they bring a degree of novelty, originality and are able to satisfy needs which are not even recognised by other areas of the community. They fill a very valuable function in the community. Not only that, but around the charitable trusts, there has formed a fairly substantial body of volunteer workers. The actual value to the community of these workers has probably never been estimated but has to be very considerable.

It is a factor too, that the founders of the charitable trusts are encouraged by tax status, and encouraged by the fact they are able to exercise initiative. They are encouraged by the fact they are able to

support charities which are close to their own hearts. If this were to be changed I believe the source of the funds would tend to dry up.

And one final point, all governments have great needs to spend and are approached by many worthy organisations and they wish to support them. However, there is a great danger with direct government control in the charitable trust area that the charitable trust would become merely and adjunct to government policy and I believe that not only would many significant innovative trusts be lost but the founders, the donors, would be reluctant to see their trust act as appendages to government policy. This is not to suggest, of course, that any charitable trust would act in a way that is inconsistent with the community needs or even directly inconsistent with the broad thrust of government policy.

Those people who are in the position to set up foundations are generally successful. They are well aware of the effectiveness of spending money.

The benefactors often direct trusts to achieve specific objectives. They have in mind specific charities, they have in mind time limitations of the trust. Sometimes the objectives can be reached within a minimum time plan. They can be short-term trusts and the trust can then be wound up. The investment policies for such a trust would depend much more on short-term fixed high interest rate investments such as Commonwealth and State Government bonds, mortgages and bank bills, than long-term charitable trusts.

For long-term trusts, a different set of investment values would apply. If we assume a constant rate of return the value of the trust investments need to double every ten years merely to stay even at the present inflation levels.

To maintain money value means halving the real value of a trust in that period.

People associated with accountancy tell the story of the left-hand drawer. An accountant worked for many years in an office and each morning when he arrived at his desk he would open a drawer, look at the contents, and close the drawer and then get to work. After twenty years he retired and those people around him were very curious as to what was written in that left-hand drawer. When they opened the drawer they found a little sign that said "the debits go on the left".

Those people managing long-term charitable trusts should puzzle each morning over "if the trust can hold its money value it could be worth half as much in ten years."

Charitable trusts intended to be perpetual must measure up against that standard. They must have a value in perpetuity. To achieve growth there are some major considerations.

Good clerical systems, quite often overlooked, enable decisions to be taken promptly with all relevant information available. Computer programs are now available to give instant on-line information about shares and most other assets. Reliability and security are also needed attributes of the system.

Flexibility in the law relating to trusts: I have already mentioned the need to have an understanding of the investment requirements before laws are framed at the beginning of this talk. Problems have arisen in the definition of the term of "Trustee Securities".

The widest possible discretion should be given to trustees under the will or authorising deed. The most predictable fact about investing is the possibility of change. Both long and short-term influences constantly change. The weather concerns rural investments. Laws, taxation and other, constantly change. Our politics and our culture changes bring changes to investment. Flexibility is the first requirement.

The trustees should be carefully chosen. There is a need to ensure that the long-term objectives are met and it is financially possible to achieve them. It is necessary, therefore, that the trustees not only disperse the money appropriately according to the will and

needs of people but they are sufficiently qualified to be able to ensure the trust is able to gain in value.

The money which would normally be paid in taxes goes directly to the charities supported. It is important not to allow dissipation through administration and to see the effective use of funds. Charitable trusts are very well placed, close to the chosen cause to give excellent value for the dollar raised and spent.

Investment Possibilities

Initial objectives for the trusts should be set. They can target on an annual expenditure figure or the ability of the trust to grow and undertake larger projects.

The investment structures can then be created to satisfy those objectives.

There are other overriding requirements such as the trust instrument conditions - commonly only tax free charities can be supported or a particular geographic area included. These requirements are often placed in trusts to meet the State laws. It seems sad that charities, the need of people, extend well beyond State laws or geographic areas and trusts are limited by legal definitions in this way.

Trustees need to be prudent and careful to preserve the trust's funds.

To enable the trust to grow long-term equity investments such as shares or property provide the best opportunity. Careful and active supervision of the investments must be maintained. Share dealing or trading is not recommended. There are many opportunities in share dealing to lose money but there are very few opportunities to make money.

However, sometimes opportunities to buy or sell equities can produce special benefits, for instance during takeover activities.

The largest investments are made in the strongest economic sectors in the most profitable and well managed companies. A balance across a number of industries is prudent. Safe fixed interest securities are of special value to charitable trusts because the trusts pay no tax. However, fixed interest securities erode in value due to inflation. One off gains sometimes

occur, for instance when there is a sharp fall in long-term interest rates.

Convertible notes are attractive.

Generally, 75% equity and 25% fixed interest is considered a maximum growth orientation for a charitable trust consistent with responsibility.

There is a basic need to ensure that the major down economic cycles can be resisted and the *corpus* be retained.

Attention to the preservation of the principal capital sum is most important as it is necessary to disperse all income in order to remain within the definition of charitable trusts. Some tolerance may be sought from this interpretation in order to preserve the real value of the trust's disposable income. It is possible the Taxation Commissioner would look favourably at a proposal to retain say 10-15% of the income to guard against inflation.

A close watch should be kept on charges for professional management of trust investments. Charges are often expressed as a percentage of assets. This can be misleading in low-income growth funds where a 2% charge on assets represents in fact a 40% charge on income. A 6% fixed charge on income would be quite different in effect on a simple fixed interest investment fund than it will be on a complicated investment portfolio.

Similarly, the expenses of managing disbursements will vary substantially with the nature of the charitable trusts. Some trusts make hundreds of payments, others make a few each year. The outcome of the investment policies of a long-term fund can be quite fundamentally altered by inappropriate management charges.

In conclusion, the purpose of charitable trusts, the objectives of satisfying legitimate needs to people in the community cannot be met unless attention is paid to managing investments of the trusts, both in the short and long-term.

Denis Tricks
Chairman

The Hugh Williamson Foundation

Mythscales

Aboriginal Art of the Desert



The National Gallery of Victoria staged its first major exhibition of Aboriginal Art from its permanent collection between 29 June and 20 August 1989.

Funded by the Victorian Health Promotion Foundation, 'Mythscales - Aboriginal Art of the Desert' featured over 100 works, the first exhibition of its kind in Australia.

The art shown traced the dramatic changes that occurred through the Papunya Movement from 1971 onwards, as Aboriginal artists began to transpose their ephemeral sand and body designs onto board and canvas. Paintings featured in 'Mythscales' came from Desert Communities at Papunya, Yuendumu and Lajaman, N.T. from Balgo Hills, Western Australia.

Two canvasses were commissioned specially for the exhibition, presented by Aboriginal artist Mick Namerari at the opening. Both paintings have been purchased by the Gallery for the permanent collection and will perpetuate this first exhibition of Western Desert Aboriginal Art.

Proudly sponsored by VicHealth, the health message was provided by the National Heart Foundation under their campaign 'Food for Heart'. NHF advised on the menus of the Gallery Deli for the duration of the exhibition and provided catering of delicious healthy food for both the launch and the opening of 'Mythscales'. The dietary guidelines recommended by NHF link well with the low fat - high fibre profile of traditional Aboriginal diets, and the activities provided an innovative means of communicating a health message to Victorians.

'Mythscales - Aboriginal Art of the Desert' presented Aboriginal artwork never before exhibited or photographed. Formerly images confined to ceremony, these abstract designs speak of a complex contemporary art form that expresses the vitality of Aboriginal culture then, now and in the future.

Funding from the Victorian Health Promotion Foundation of \$50,000 meant that more Victorians could see these paintings, increasing awareness and understanding of Aboriginal culture and art, and their links with a healthier community. In addition, for the first time in Australia, Aborigines had a say and a major presence in the launch, the reception and a celebratory dinner for the exhibition.

For further information, contact:
Victorian Health Promotion Foundation
333 Drummond Street
Carlton VIC 3053.

Initiatives in Aboriginal Funding:

The Stegley Foundation

This is the first report on initiatives taken by The Stegley Foundation. Further reports will follow.

The tide has turned for Purnim Primary School, a small local state school some 18 kilometres from Warrnambool.

In 1973 Purnim Primary School had the dubious honour of being classified the "most disadvantaged school" in Victoria. While it still has more than its share of problems, life

circumstances have certainly improved for the Aboriginal children who attend the school and their parents. Eighteen of the twenty students are from Warrnambool and Framlingham Aboriginal communities, all from poor sole-parent families.

The opportunities for these children and their mothers have been severely restricted by desperate poverty, low self-esteem and frequently racial and discriminatory attitudes of the local European community. In addition, the school has been fraught with staffing problems.

Stability and positive change have finally arrived at the school with the appointment of a supportive principal, a qualified Aboriginal teacher and an Aboriginal Integration Aide who works with a severely physically disabled boy. Parents are closely involved in planning for and participating in their children's education and the school has a wonderful new building.

Recently the school has developed new programs, in association with the local Aboriginal communities, to increase self-esteem, encourage pride and develop understanding of their Aboriginal heritage. The Cultural Awareness Program extends basic life skills to increase students' future employment options and improve understanding and attitudes in the wider community. While the program has been restricted by lack of funding, much has been achieved and the Cultural Awareness Program is considered a statewide model for Koori* education.



Children of Purnim Primary School. Photographs supplied by The Stegley Foundation.

Alongside these changes, parents are striking out to improve a currently disastrous employment situation (90% are unemployed), by investigating the establishment of a craft enterprise which would give them some measure of economic independence and promote Aboriginal culture to tourists and the local community.

Its support of Purnim Primary School aims to develop educational resources for cross-cultural understanding.

Parents, students and teachers have been invited by Elders of Yipirinya School in Alice Springs to participate in their cultural program. Yipirinya is a unique bilingual primary school which is self-managed by the Arrente community. While in Alice Springs, the school will also visit the Central Australian Aboriginal Media Association and Aboriginal owned and managed craft ventures, so as to get a better working knowledge of how to start a similar enterprise in Warrnambool.

The process will be thoroughly documented to enable its broader use by other Victorian Kooris and to improve understanding in the wider community. A printed booklet and video will be produced and photographs taken. (The Aboriginal Integration Aide has advanced video and photographic skills.) These resources will be displayed and distributed statewide through the Koori Oral Historian at the State Library, the Aboriginal Liaison Office at Melbourne University and Education Department initiatives in Aboriginal education and teacher unions.

The aims of the project are:

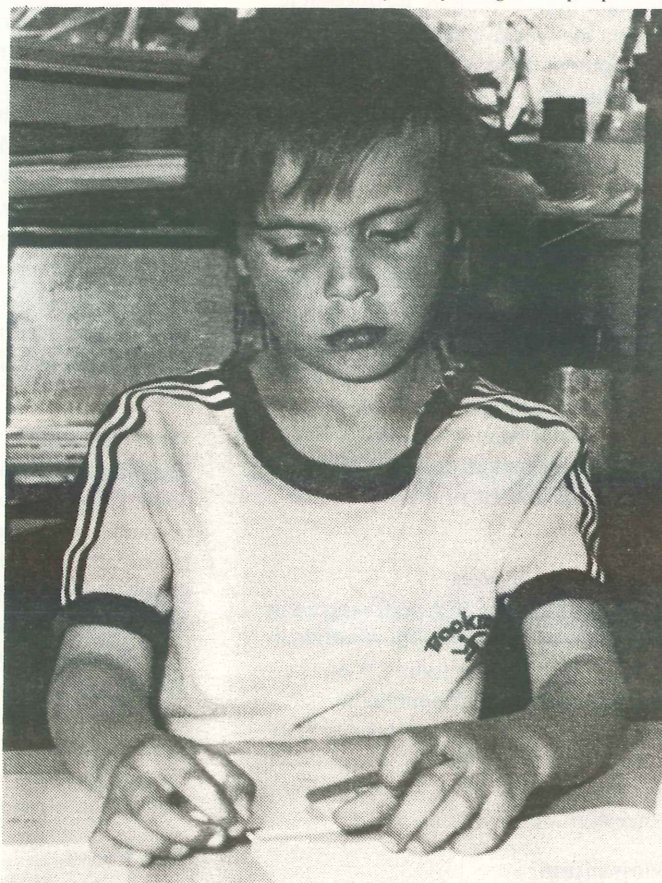
- to produce educational material to improve understanding between Kooris and the European community;
 - to provide an opportunity for a group of disadvantaged Kooris (who have been largely dispossessed of their traditional culture) to interact with other Kooris who have maintained their language and traditions and are managing their own educational program for their children;
 - to develop pride in their Aboriginality;
 - to appreciate the differences in Aboriginal lifestyles and culture across Australia; and
 - to develop materials for follow-up workshops in cultural awareness in Warrnambool and elsewhere in Victoria, for both Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal participants.
- The project documentation will focus the issues of:
- the range of contemporary Koori lifestyles compared with traditional stereotypes;
 - the roles of non-Aboriginal and Aboriginal teachers of Koori children;
 - parental and community involvement in Koori children's education;
 - language learning and listening programs; and
 - appropriate teaching/learning styles for Koori children.

While there are enormous immediate benefits for the local Kooris in experiencing first-hand a strongly-organised, proud and confident Aboriginal community who are managing their own affairs, the project has the potential to impact on other Kooris in Victoria and improve wider community attitudes through the process of developing resource materials.

Imparja Television is an Aboriginal-managed television station based in Alice Springs which broadcasts across Central Australia by satellite. Imparja will film the group's experiences in Alice Springs and the ABC's "7.30 Report" will use this material, plus interviews in their return, to make a feature for that show to be shown nationally.

Fiona Moore
Research Officer
The Stegley Foundation

* "Koori" is the preferred name used by many indigenous people.



The Stegley Foundation funds projects which further social justice through structural change. The Foundation sees disadvantage, discrimination and deprivation as symptoms of a system which requires change. It supports initiatives with the aim and likelihood of tackling the causes of such problems. People are assisted to gain access to the information, education, skills and resources that will enable them to achieve self-sufficiency. The Foundation supports projects which empower people with disabilities, Aboriginal communities, disadvantaged youth and aged persons. In the area of Aboriginal affairs, the Foundation funds projects which assist Kooris across Victoria and/or improves understanding between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal Australians.

THE JOURNEY IS LONG, But the Dreaming is True

Funded by The Ian Potter Foundation

The Institute of Cultural Affairs, through its centres around the world, is set up to advance individual, community and planetary transformation. Its mission is to serve the world-wide need for self-development in organisations and communities.

Concerned with the "human factor", ICA's trained staff act as group facilitators and use their skills to assist in creating an environment where communication and participation are maximised. Participants are guided to new insights and common solutions. For the 20 years since its inception, ICA Australia has believed that as a nation, Australia will not come of age - will not realize its full potential - until it is able to draw on the wisdom and gifts of the original inhabitants of this nation, the Aborigines.

Recapturing Stories

During the 1960's, ICA staff worked in the Northern Territory with Aboriginal elders at Yirrkala, including Wanjuk Marika and George Winungudj, recapturing traditional stories and their relationship to the present. It was during this time that the songs Journey On and Ancestors were written.

Mowanjum

In September 1970, ICA was invited to provide advisory staff for one year for the Aboriginal community of Mowanjum, near Derby.

Oombulgurri

In 1973, the Oombulgurri people decided to act on their dream of returning to their tribal land, then called Forest River Mission, forty miles by boat from Wyndham.

The community elders asked ICA to facilitate this return by providing staff to advise and support the community in the fields of health, education, farming and mechanics.

ICA staff continued to live at Oombulgurri and work with the community to actuate their dreams for five years.

Physical and social isolation of Aboriginal communities has resulted in only a small base of leadership capable of relating confidently to neighbouring towns, organisations or government departments. Without a holistic approach from departments, agencies, field workers and communities the thrust of comprehensive development efforts is often frustrated, making the task of local management more difficult. In addition to this, successful endeavours are seldom shared outside a particular community, thus blocking enlivening interchange.

Murrin Bridge

The third Aboriginal community which invited ICA to provide full-time residential staff was Murrin Bridge, near Lake Cargelligo in NSW.

During six years of working with the community, attention focussed on issues such as housing, employment and income generation.

Each of these three Human Development Projects added to the experience gained through working for twenty years with local communities across the world.

New Phase

A new phase in the work of the ICA was begun during 1984 with the International Exposition of Rural Development (IERD), held in New Delhi, India.

This was a gathering of grass-roots rural development practitioners from fifty-five nations.

Australian Delegates

Among the delegates from Australia were Colin and Yvonne Cook from the Aboriginal Community of Gerard, in the Riverland of South Australia. They were able to share with others in the IERD the success stories from their own community, and to bring back fresh ideas and concepts for development in Gerard.

Continuing Work

In the four years since the IERD, ICA has continued to work with Aboriginal

communities and organisations in South Australia.

Programs have included a development course for women in Glossop. A residential Community Methods Towards Self-Management (CMTSM) program for leaders and potential leaders, was held in Wellington and a series of Health and Well-Being events in Gerard.

International Events

Leaders from Gerard and Point Pearce attended international events in Taiwan and Nairobi to share their learnings and expand their experience.

Expansion

ICA has expanded its work in NSW among Aboriginal organisations and government departments which relate to Aboriginal communities, providing skills in participative planning methods and in leadership skills development.

Programs have included events with the Aboriginal and Islander Dance Theatre in Sydney and the Aboriginal Hostels Ltd in Canberra.

The Aboriginal Health Unit of the NSW Department of Health has requested ICA to facilitate a range of planning and training programs in Sydney and across NSW, and is planning additional events during the coming year.

New Strategies

During these four years, ICA has been working with an expanding network of organisations concerned with Aboriginal communities.

One Story: Serving Aboriginal Communities Through Health

Gerard, a community in the Riverland of SA, has a new carpeted health clinic complete with modern equipment and attractive fittings. A doctor visits once a week, and a child health specialist and a dietician visit on a regular basis. This is a clinic with a difference; it is the direct result of the community residents' own plan to deal with the very real health issues in their community.

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The Way Forward

The Monash Orientation Scheme for Aborigines

Since 1984, the Monash Orientation Scheme for Aborigines has offered a one year pre-university bridging course to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Island students who lack normal qualifications for admission to university. Most have had about year 10 level secondary education, but there are no formal admission requirements and students who show high levels of motivation have been admitted with as little as grade 3 primary education.

After a full year's study, these students are assessed on the basis of their year's work and final examination performance and, if successful, admitted to the Faculties of Arts, Law and Economics and Politics. From 1988, MOSA also offered a two-year bridging program leading to the Faculties of Medicine, Science and Engineering.

MOSA students have come from all states, the Northern Territory and the Torres Strait Islands. They represent at least 40 different clan groups.

Isaac Brown, the Director of MOSA from 1984 to June 1990, leaves Monash this month to take up the position as Director of the Centre for Aboriginal and Islander Studies at the Northern Territory University.

The Monash Orientation Scheme for Aborigines (MOSA) aims to accelerate access by Koori people to university qualifications, thereby increasing participation in the professions, public service, management and community leadership; thus contribution to Koori self-management. It arose initially from the ideas of Koori people and organisations.

Monash University is prepared to accept national responsibility in responding to these ideas and to acknowledge the unique disadvantages suffered by Koori people in university study. The University thereby gives appropriate recognition of the special place of Koori people in Australian history, culture and society.

The Scheme offers candidates a full academic year of specific preparation for university study, bridging the educational and cultural gap which frequently exists between Koori people and first-year university students.

During this year MOSA's own teaching staff and its specially designed courses will assist candidates to acquire study and communication skills which are essential at university. Candidates who successfully complete the Orientation Year at appropriate levels and are recommended for provisional matriculation by the MOSA committee will be guaranteed first year places in the Monash Faculties of Arts, Law, and Economics and Politics.

Background

The planning of MOSA began in early 1981. The Koori Community was represented in the discussions through the close involvement of the Victorian Aboriginal Education Association Inc., the National Aboriginal Education Committee, and the Board of the Monash University Aboriginal Research Centre, all of which endorsed the programme.

Much useful advice and support also came from the staff and students of the Aboriginal Task Force at the South Australian Institute of Technology, the Aboriginal Studies programme at the Adelaide College of the Arts and Education, and the Aboriginal Bridging Course of the West Australian Institute of Technology.

The Department of Aboriginal Affairs also gave helpful advice. Within Monash itself, all levels from the Department of Anthropology and Sociology, English, and History, through the faculties of Arts and Law to Professorial Board and University Council considered the scheme in detail and endorsed it.

Aims and Outline

MOSA will improve mature Koori candidates' prospects of successfully completing undergraduate degrees through both "bridging" and "enclave" functions.

It will offer a full academic year of specific preparation for university study, thus bridging the educational and cultural gap which frequently exists between aspiring Koori undergraduates and those from other backgrounds. It will improve the likelihood of Koori students ultimately gaining university degrees by ensuring good study skills, by accustoming intending undergraduates to the procedures, styles, and expectations of a university, by giving them confidence in their abilities, and by providing ongoing support facilities.

The scheme will consist of specific staff, rooms, and support mechanisms for candidates during the Orientation Year and thereafter while they continue as undergraduates at Monash. In addition to offering direct educational assistance, staff of MOSA will act as counsellors and guides to the complexities of a large university. MOSA, in other words, will provide a sense of territory, of educational support and of sympathetic community encouragement.

Candidate Selection

MOSA will accept mature Aboriginal candidates, over the age of 21, from throughout Australia. Formal admission pre-requisites are undesirable for such a programme, but in most cases applicants will be expected to have completed year 10 at school. Such mature candidates will already have some measure of compensation for educational disadvantage through their greater level of experience and maturity of judgement. Moreover, heightened motivation to study is commonly found



The purpose of MOSA is to provide educational opportunities for Koori students.

in mature students from all communities, and can be expected in those Koori people who are attracted by the opportunities offered by MOSA.

Admission

Applicants who have passed an initial screening test based on a reading of their application papers will be invited to come to Monash for a period of 5 days. This usually happens in December and February before the start of the next academic year.

During this time candidates will be tested on basic numeracy, word knowledge, written and oral comprehension and writing skills. Provision will also be made for the candidates to appreciate the type of learning process at university. Thus candidates will be given the opportunity to experience a university lecture, take notes, and write an essay on the subject of the lecture. Candidates will also be required to undertake a text research, in which they will be individually required to read and study a set text and to provide definite information from the text. There will be ample time for candidates to have an informal chat with the MOSA staff about any queries regarding the course and a university career. Previous candidates of MOSA and a member of the Koori community will also be present at some time to discuss issues with prospective candidates.

The cost of this initial selection period will be paid by the Aboriginal Study

Grants Scheme. Prospective candidates must personally apply to their local state office of the Commonwealth Department of Education. The Department of Education arranges transport for candidates from country and interstate regions. MOSA arranges accommodation at the University Halls of Residence for this selection period, and candidates settle their own accounts for accommodation.

Candidates who are selected to attend MOSA are notified at least three months before the beginning of the next academic year, unless selected in the February Selection Week, when only 3 weeks notice can be given.

Preliminary reading lists will be forwarded to selected candidates before the start of the academic year. The required reading must be done before the commencement of the course.

Interstate candidates are advised to consider moving to Melbourne at least a week before the official Orientation Week of the academic year.

Course commencement

The overall intellectual aim of the Orientation Year courses is to develop general study and communications skills essential to success at university level; to read and make notes accurately, to follow lectures and to take effective notes, to use a library, to define and develop an essay topic, to write effectively, to contribute orally to seminar and tutorial discussions, and to

sit examinations. These goals are to be achieved within a course structure which approximates that in first year university work.

The MOSA year includes core courses on numeracy and communications skills as well as three discipline subjects: English, History and Anthropology & Sociology.

Assessment

Candidates' progress will be assessed by a combination of written work, tests, and final examinations, as is the case in most first-year courses in the Faculty of Arts. Greater weight will be placed upon work done later in the year, within an overall flexibility of weighting between tests, examinations and written work.

Written work will be assessed by the individual teachers in the program under the general supervision of the Director in co-operation with members of the staff of the Arts Faculty where appropriate. Final examinations are set by the individual teachers in co-operation with the Chairman of the appropriate department of the Arts Faculty of their nominees. Examinations are marked jointly by the members of the courses and appropriate members of the Arts Faculty nominated by the relevant Chairman.

Destination of candidates of the programme

It is intended that successful candidates of the Orientation year program will normally proceed to enter Monash University. In particular, candidates who successfully complete the Orientation year at appropriate levels will be guaranteed first year places in the Faculties of Arts, Law, or Economics & Politics. A two year bridging program is also offered, leading to the Faculties of Medicine, Science and Engineering. Some successful candidates may, however, wish to enter other Victorian tertiary institutions or to study in universities in the home states or indeed abroad; in such cases they will have gained valuable preparation and produced evidence of ability by attending the Orientation Year.

Candidates who complete the year successfully but who decide not to enter tertiary education, may have gained experiences and skills which will assist them in other avenues of life. Because successful completion of the Orientation Year will be accepted by the University as a qualification to matriculate, candidates will be recognised as having Third Division entry qualifications for the Commonwealth Public Service.

MOSA undergraduate counselling & tutoring program

As a condition of the provisional matriculation all MOSA candidates enrolling in first year undergraduate subjects are obliged to attend a one hour study skills seminar per week throughout the year.

This workshop will essentially extend the Orientation Year work in analysing the language skills necessary for successful study at tertiary level and give students the opportunity to practise and further develop them. The emphasis will be on personal achievement and on gaining independence as a university student. Topics covered, though not necessarily in this order will be:

Students as people: identifying personal strengths and weaknesses and identifying coping strategies.

Systematic Study: planning to meet deadlines and developing efficient study routines.

Motivation: identifying personal goals, making logical choices and adjusting to necessary life-style changes.

Setting purposes for study: recognising the value of organising study around a set of questions, strategies for originating such questions.

Learning and remembering: analysing the processes of memory and the techniques of information storage and retrieval in long-term memory personal styles of learning.

Handling assignments: defining a topic, identifying the material to be used in researching it and using source material efficiently.

Information seeking: using libraries and choosing relevant source materials; what to do when an essential resource is unavailable.

Reading intelligently: identifying varying purposes for reading and applying the appropriate strategy, developing the SQ3R technique for personal use.

Listening to lectures: preparing to listen; the language of lectures and the techniques of note-taking; reconstruction from lecture notes.

Handling tutorials: structuring a tutorial, questions to be asked and procedures for eliciting answers; writing up a tutorial paper for presentation.

Types of written work: characteristics of reports, critiques, expository, investigative and evaluative essays.

Written assignments: planning and preparing a rough draft, developing from first ideas, editing from final draft.

The language of scholarship: analysis of specialised vocabulary, the use of a thesaurus, identification of terms used to advance, develop or refute an argument.

Vocabulary building: extending word-knowledge, recognition of spelling errors and utilisation of spelling-improvement techniques.



Using conventions: handling quotations and references; construction of a bibliography; checking punctuation and grammar.

Evaluation: identifying and coming to terms with University standards of marking; the process of feedback on learning; how to evaluate self; matching expectations with achievements.

MOSA tutor program

All undergraduate students have extra tutorial support in all subjects. MOSA arranges for the tutors to meet with students on campus at times to suit both parties, and in unusual circumstances arranges for tutors to meet with students off-campus.

All first year undergraduates are advised to meet with their tutors at least once every three weeks to discuss their study program and to organise any assistance. However, students may meet with their tutors as frequently as they choose.

Undergraduates doing subjects beyond first year can request extra tutorial support when the need arises.

The enclave function: building a community

Koori undergraduates have commented on the loneliness of their student years, as educationally disadvantaged individuals in large and frequently impersonal institutions, the cultural origin of which is different from their own. For this reason, Koori groups have urged the creation of "enclaves". These act as a focus of activity and study for Koori students at tertiary level.

MOSA will provide not only a pre-university Orientation Year but also an enclave, encouraging the formation of a community of students whose shared experiences and on-going relationship with the scheme and its staff will provide a sense of mutual identity, solidarity, support, and obligation. Indeed, such a sense of support and community may be as important as more formal academic preparation in improving the likelihood of successful completion of a university degree.

The enclave will consist of rooms housing the MOSA students and staff, with appropriate facilities of student work and, if possible, relaxation. These rooms constitute that identifiable territory within the University which Koori educational bodies have called for.

To help students settle into an undergraduate program and the Orientation Year, the MOSA enclave will provide support by:

- assisting with the organisational and physical difficulties associated with settling into a new city;
- organising allowances and negotiating with funding authorities on the student's behalf;
- arranging for and advising on aspects of accommodation;
- providing counselling on financial and welfare matters;
- assisting with arrangements for medical, dental and medical ancillary services;
- providing support and arranging counselling on health and family problems;
- providing information on child care and assisting with some arrangements;
- making available a congenial environment for social contact; and
- providing counselling on personal problems.

During their undergraduate program, MOSA support students by:

- providing counselling to the students on academic and study skills;
- developing and maintaining communication skills necessary in the course of study;
- maintaining academic skills by running small classes on needs basis;
- organising individual tutorial programs if required;
- advising students on the selection of courses;
- advising students on the preparation and presentation of class assignments, essays, tutorial and seminar papers; and
- mediating with academic staff where required.

MOSA candidates & the University community

The general aim of the Orientation Year is to facilitate Koori entry into the University. They are encouraged to feel a part of the University during that year and at the same time offered the support and sense of Koori community through the enclave. They are eligible for membership of the Union and have access to all campus facilities available to undergraduates. Membership to the Union allows candidates to join a wide range of recreational, political, religious and sporting clubs.

The sporting facilities include a heated swimming pool, gymnasiums, tennis and badminton courts, sauna and spa, and football and track fields.

During the first week of term, Orientation Week, candidates have the opportunity to speak with organiser of all clubs and organisations of the Union.

This table outlines the distribution of Koori students at Monash University from the beginning of the Program in 1984 to 1987. As can be seen, there has been a steady increase in the numbers attending MOSA intakes.

Table summary: Koori students at Monash University 1984-1987

	Start	Deferred	Withdrew	Completed	Transferred
1984					
Orientation	7		1	6	
UG1					
UG2					
UG3	1				
M.A.	1				
PhD					
Total	9		1	6	
1985					
Orientation	12		2	10	
UG1	5				
UG2					
UG3	1			1	
M.A.	1			1	
PhD					
Total	20		2	12	
1986					
Orientation	15		4	11	
UG1	10	4	1		
UG2	3	1			
UG3					
M.A. (Prelim)	1				
PhD	1				
Total	30	5	5	11	
1987					
Orientation	11		2		
UG1	10	1			1
UG2	7	2			
UG3	2				
M.A. (Prelim)	1				
PhD	1				
Total	34	3	2		1

Member Trusts and Foundations who supported MOSA are:

The William Buckland Foundation

The Stegley Foundation

The Helen M Schutt Trust

Coles Myer Ltd

The Lance Reichstein Charitable Foundation

Monash University

The Green Hills Foundation

Funding of Aboriginal Projects

The Myer Foundation

The Myer Foundation has an ongoing interest in funding Aboriginal projects. Three of the more recent are grants to the Tangentyere Council in the Northern Territory (April, 1987), the Link-up Aboriginal organisation (August, 1987) and the Bush Schools for Aboriginal Homelands project, which began in June 1989 and is still continuing.

Tangentyere Council Inc. (NT)

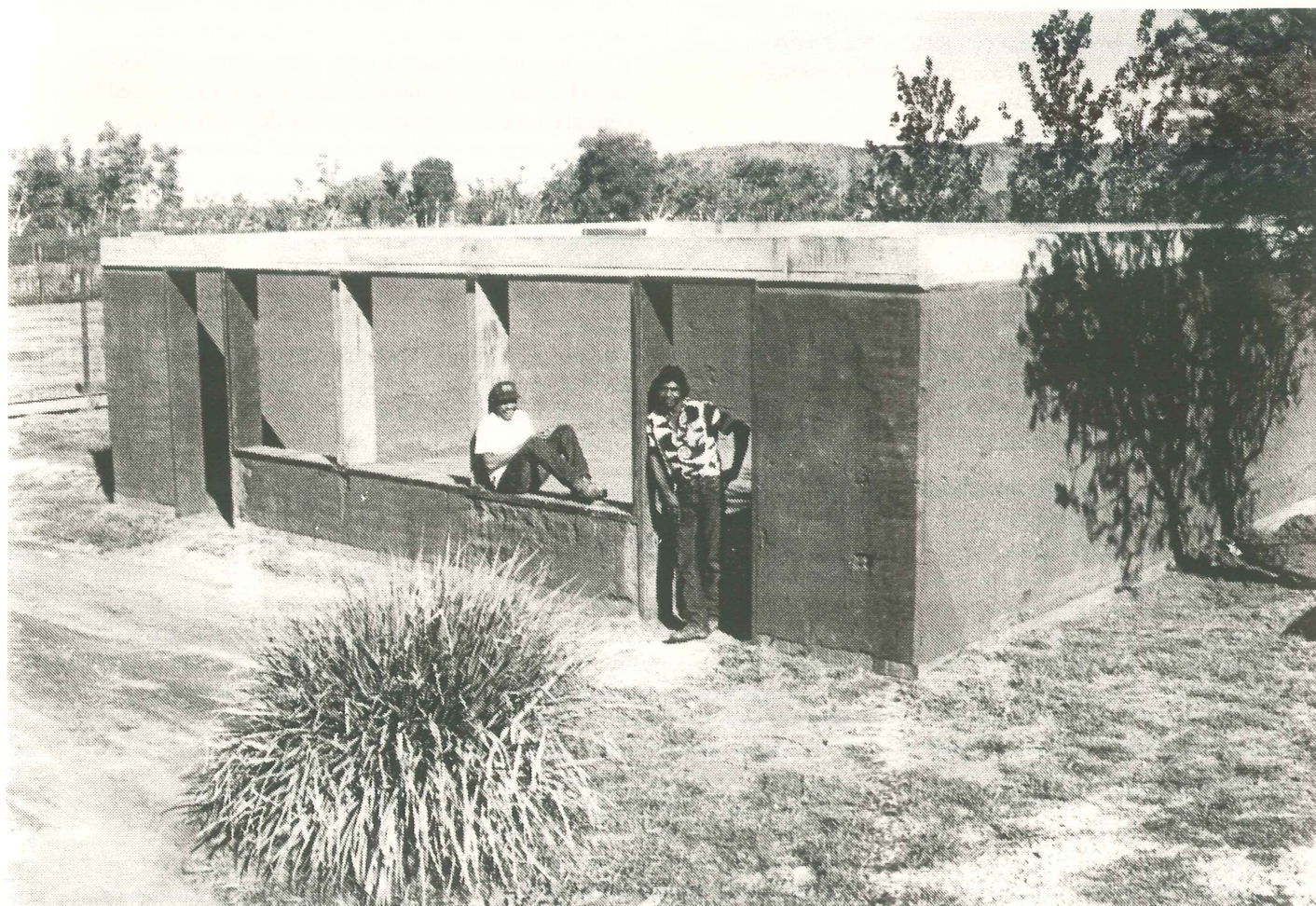
Construction of a training/extension work building

Tangentyere Council is an Alice Springs based independent Aboriginal organisation. One of the many services it provides is in the area of land management and horticulture for client Aboriginal communities. In conjunction with a fellow Aboriginal organisation, the Pitjantjatjara Council, the Council operates a resource centre and plant nursery in Alice Springs. This centre supplies plants, technical advice, project

management and support for Aboriginal communities undertaking a diverse range of land management activities such as tree planting, land revitalization, and fruit production for local consumption.

The two Councils service communities over a huge geographic area, including parts of WA, northern SA, and central and southern NT. Many members of these communities visit the resource centre, which, for some time, has needed a facility to enable the adequate display of information and transfer of ideas to these people.

The main objective of this project was to build a display/extension work facility at the resource centre. The construction process, using rammed earth techniques, also served to demonstrate alternative techniques to communities, and to involve Aboriginal land management staff as much as possible in the construction to add to their work skills. The facility will be used to launch more formal and comprehensive attempts to offer information and training to Aboriginal communities.



The training and extension work centre of the Tangentyere Council Alice Springs. The building was constructed using rammed earth techniques. Photograph courtesy of The Myer Foundation.

Link-up, NSW

Employment of a Caseworker

Link-Up is an Aboriginal organisation, founded in 1980, which reunites Aboriginal people separated from their families and communities by State authorities when they were young and adopted by non-Aboriginal families, or brought up in institutions. It is based on the principles of self help, in that the governing body, membership and staff members are all Aboriginal people who were separated in this way.

Among the services provided by Link-Up are counselling, finding missing family members, arranging reunions and holding six-monthly meetings for all members of the Association. It has worked with over 800 people so far, but there are thousands more who need help.

Link-Up provides help for all kinds of separated people, whether they were adopted, fostered, institutionalised or separated in some other way. The essence of the work is the regaining of an Aboriginal identity, for a person knowing nothing of their culture or heritage often begins to grow as an Aboriginal at the time of the first meeting with a long-lost family. At the same time Link-Up encourages people not to drop their white friends or foster parents, believing that it is possible to have good relations with both families.

The people Link-Up work with range in age from 18 to 70. The longest time apart amongst people with whom Link-Up has worked is 51 years; two brothers had not seen each other since they left the Kinchela Aboriginal Boys Home in 1926.

Funds enabled the employment of a male welfare worker, himself a client of Link-Up, to assist other men seeking to discover and contact their relatives.

Australian National University

Bush Schools for Aboriginal Homelands Project

The most successful response to the problems arising from the effects on Aborigines of non-Aboriginal economic development within their traditional lands has been the "homeland" or "outstation" movement. This movement, which has been a spontaneous Aboriginal initiative to resume control of their social and economic lives, occurs where small family-based groups withdraw from towns, large settlements and their associated fringe camps, to move to more remote territory on Crown land or pastoral leases with which they have traditional

links. There they establish small settlements, often of no more than five to ten families and resume a life-style more closely resembling that of earlier generations but incorporating selected aspects from the technology and practices of the mainstream society.

This movement has been slowly acknowledged as socially valuable by the Commonwealth government which has assisted by experimentally allowing some such groups to substitute for unemployment benefit funds to help meet costs of tools, materials and similar aids.

Socially, these homeland groups provide a much healthier and more socially cohesive context for their chosen lifestyle. The majority of them ban alcohol completely, and children are not exposed to discrimination or to the temptations of petrol sniffing. However, a family wishing to join such a "homeland" group faces a dilemma. State and Territory Education Departments are reluctant to provide schools for groups with perhaps no more than twenty school-age children. Parents must either reject the homeland option or arrange for their children to return to stay in the town camp. At present, children in "homeland" settings generally receive no formal education, and parents are concerned about this deprivation. A common request in such communities is "help us get a bush school for our children", i.e. a source of education within reasonable reach, functioning in ways compatible with their own culture and lifestyle.

This project seeks to explore the means, the practicability and the cost-effectiveness of providing that opportunity.

It is contemplated provisionally that outstation "schools" would ultimately be linked to form a network serviced by a central educational resource agency developing and administering an electronically-based system of teaching aids. The study is sponsored by the Pitjantjatjara Council, under the supervision of nominees of the Council, the Institute of Aboriginal Development, Yiririnya School, CAAMA, Imparja, and the Australian National University.

The Centre for Resource and Environmental Studies, at the Australian National University, will house the study and provide the normal support facilities for a research worker to conduct it. The major costs of the study, which will be carried out within a year, would be the salary of the researcher and travel costs.

The Journey is Long, But the Dreaming is True. *Continued from page 10*

In October 1986, Gerard Community Council requested ICA's services to facilitate a series of workshops to help the community think through new directions for development. One of the priorities named was health. ICA staff spent a week in Gerard in May 1987 working with council and community together answering the question "What can we in Gerard do to improve the health and well-being of our community?"

The morning workshops named six key areas of action:

- a women's committee to assist the council;
- a health clinic;
- vegetable gardens;

- tree planting;
- "resource" days (with visiting professionals); and
- writing letters to attract funding and resources.

Each afternoon people from regional service agencies discussed resources available to the community. These ranged from AIDS education to home care programs. The loudest applause came when Dr Chris Matthew, from nearby Barmera, agreed to hold a weekly clinic.

A group of women who were present offered to help upgrade a disused building for use as a clinic. The Gerard Council made available money and skilled tradesmen.

The clinic is now a reality and the women's committee meets weekly and is currently organizing a community ball.

At the conclusion of the planning workshop one elder declared: "This is our plan and we can do it. For 20 years other people have made plans for us and we have failed."

Member Funding

The Ian Potter Foundation

ICA Australia

The Institute of Cultural Affairs in association with ICA International
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Women & Health in Victoria

The Victorian Health Promotion Foundation aims to promote good health and prevent illness, accidents and disability in the community by funding health promotion activities and research and by sponsoring sporting and arts events. The Foundation was established under the Tobacco Act 1987 to distribute the funds raised by the levy on the wholesale sale of tobacco.

The Victorian Health Promotion Foundation is pleased to announce the availability of grants specifically for Women's Health Promotion Information Day initiatives in local communities throughout metropolitan and rural Victoria. Community groups, neighbourhood houses and health organisations are eligible to apply for funds to implement and evaluate a Women's Health Promotion Information Day Project.

Projects that seek to test approaches to women's health promotion and aim to encourage women to become aware of specific health risks and to develop personal or community

Community groups, neighbourhood houses and health organisations are eligible to apply for funds to implement and evaluate a Women's Health Promotion Information Day Project.

health promotion strategies will be considered a funding priority. Initiatives should also demonstrate a commitment to involve local women and community health groups/organisations and to support ongoing women's health promotion activities that may be generated by the Women's Health Promotion Information Day Project.

\$75,000 will be allocated by the Victorian Health Promotion Foundation over the next three years to support Women's Health Promotion Information Day initiatives.

The scheme was developed following the success of some pilot projects which highlighted strong community interest in women's health promotion issues.

Women's Health Promotion Information Days have proven to be an excellent way of raising awareness about health issues, as well as providing a forum where women can meet with local health self help groups and health educators.

A feature of Women's Health Promotion Information Day Projects is that community and health organisations come together to work with local women in addressing health issues and strategies to enable them to promote better health. The Foundation is keen to encourage these community linkages and hopes that the work undertaken will generate new networks, women's health promotion groups and other health promotion projects.

Smoking, breast self examination, domestic violence, pap smears, prevention incontinence, nutrition, mental health,

breast feeding, exercise and prevention of accidents are just some of the many health promotion issues that interest women at Women's Health Promotion Information Day events.

A pilot event held in Hamilton attracted over 500 women from surrounding rural communities and over 50 health promotion groups were involved in providing information displays, workshops and discussions.

At East Preston, a pilot project showed that local non English speaking women and older women were particularly interested in Women's Health Promotion Information Day activities. Participants responded very positively to the Health Day activities and a Women's Health Group has now been established to develop some specific health promotion strategies.

Funding guidelines are also available for the other Foundation funding programs and staff are available to advise on application procedures for health promotion projects, research sports sponsorship, sport training and safety equipment, sponsorship in the arts and culture, public health research fellowships and public health scholarships.

Applications for Women's Health Promotion Information Day projects should be made in accordance with the funding guidelines available from:

Victorian Health Promotion Foundation
P.O. Box 154
1st Floor, 333 Drummond Street
Carlton South VIC 3053
Telephone: (03) 347 3777

Lisa Trood
Manager, Health Promotion Program
Victorian Health Promotion Foundation



Launch of Women's Health Promotion Information Day Funding Scheme. Lisa Trood, Manager, Health Promotion Program, Victorian Health Promotion Foundation (left) and Phillipa Charlton, Health and Fitness Consultant, Corporate Fitness Services (right).

Burdekin & Beyond

**A three year project of The Children's Welfare Association of Victoria Inc.
Funded by The Ian Potter Foundation**

The inadequacy of current support systems for young people has been comprehensively documented by the Human Rights and Equal Opportunity Commissions' panel chaired by Commissioner Brian Burdekin. The panel's report on homeless children, and the vividly documented ABC documentary production "Nobody's Children" presented to the nation the urgent need to take a critical look at the way we support (or don't support) our young people, and to look at ways these needs can be addressed.

Development of the project

In was in the light of these urgent needs, and in the light of concerns that the Children's Welfare Association of Victorian Inc. (CWAV) had not in recent times been able to carry out a peak co-ordinating role for services that assist young people, that the CWAV welcomed the approach in early 1989 of the Ian Potter Foundation who were also keen to do something to address the concerns expressed in the Burdekin Report - especially to support projects that have a preventative focus.

The Burdekin Report pointed out that many new community initiatives which are not linked to large or well established agencies suffer from difficulties associated with relatively weak infrastructures and need support from co-ordinating bodies such as CWAV.

The report also pointed out that "community-based services, when adequately resourced, are able to deliver individually designed service packages to young people in need, to work closely with them and their families over a prolonged period and to provide services in the local area so that the young person can be supported in his or her local network. Such services can also be made flexible enough to offer a wide range of services, thus meeting all or most of the service needs of the client".

It was decided to look closely at what a project aimed at youth service co-ordination could do. What would its goals, work program, and structure look like? Was CWAV the right statewide co-ordinating body to appropriately auspice such a project? Who would do the work and where would broad guidance for the project come from?

Project Launch

On Friday 6 April, at the Melbourne Meat Market, Commissioner Brian Burdekin of the Federal Human Rights and Equal Opportunity Commission officially launched the project.

Many people from the youth sector, the philanthropic trust sector and government were present for the launch.

Pre and post launch workshops were held on the day so that youth workers could make a day of it and be involved in workshopping issues such as:

- Health;
- Education, training and employment;
- Housing and support services;
- Young people in care and leaving care;
- Family Support, including prevention; and
- Commonwealth Government responses to the "Our Homeless Youth" Report.

In speaking at the launch Commissioner Burdekin mentioned how pleasing it was to see philanthropic sector support through The Ian Potter Foundation for addressing the problems our young people face.

This was especially important in light of the disappointing responses by governments, both State and Federal, in attempting to address the problems documented in the Report.

After many discussions and planning meetings a formal proposal was submitted to the Potter Foundation Board of Governors. The Foundations' Secretary, Ms Patricia Feilman was instrumental in assisting wherever possible and providing constructive information and guidance during the development of the proposal.

Representatives of the CWAV met with the Potter Foundation Board of Governors and on October 1989 it was with much pleasure that we announced at our Annual General Meeting that the Foundation had seen fit to support the project for a period of three years, and at a level which would allow CWAV to really get some really good work done. The three year period is crucial to any project, because this allows a steady, planned approach to the task at hand and tackling effectively the aims of the project.

Benefits

With "Burdekin and Beyond" - the title of the project submission - we at last had a chance to address the issues by employing an experience and competent project worker with appropriate administrative assistance, and to see that the strategies developed in the project have lasting effects and were not cut off at infancy as is the case with so many welfare based initiatives in our sector.

CWAV has many member agencies involved in service delivery to young people. Sometimes the services are within a large multi-service agency, but often the agencies are single service and anxious to be able to liaise and link in with a range of similar agencies through membership of the Association.

The ability of CWAV representatives to influence and comment on current government policy and directions means that issues affecting young people can be discussed at Ministerial levels and hopefully result in positive and improved outcomes for our young people and their

families. The project, resourced by the youth affairs field, will assist in identifying exactly what messages should be conveyed to government.

Project goal

In the light of the Burdekin Report, the project will pursue over the next three years the substantial review, change and support of the Victorian youth service system to ensure that the most relevant and effective range of services are available for our young people.

The target group of the project

Generally, young people identified in Burdekin's report, specifically young people represented by the range of the target population of member CWAV (ASTG) agencies.

Traditionally, these organisations have been particularly concerned with young people who are most seriously disadvantaged or "at risk", with specific needs or serious anti-social behavioural difficulties.

The period encompassing adolescence is generally acknowledged as between 12-18 years. There is a particular emphasis placed on young people who are under an order of the Children's Court whether it be for protective or offence related reasons and "at risk" is usually taken to include those young people at risk of being or having to be removed from their home or family.

It is exactly the same young people that are identified in the Burdekin Report as highly likely to become homeless.

Carrying out of tasks

The funding (\$300,000 over 3 years) provides for employment of a full time project officer and a part time (20 hours per week) administrative secretary. The two workers will be supported and assisted in their work programs by people in the field and when appropriate.

Project officer

Project officer Ms. Diane Spartels commenced work in late February, 1990. Diane has had extensive experience at a number of levels and in a range of settings in working with and for young people.

Her career to date includes administrative and supervisory work in

medical settings, computer programming, directorship of a child care centre, experience as a houseparent and caregiver for both young children and adolescents, training and consultancy work for the education/youth sector and directorship of an agency for young people.

Early tasks of the project

Development of regional forums throughout Victoria. The forum will share service information and discuss issues that can be resolved in a way that will be beneficial to young people.

Examples of current issues are:

- (a) Assess the impact of government and other initiatives arising out of the Burdekin Report.
- (b) The statewide effects of the new Skillshare eligibility criteria and reduction in geographical coverage.
- (c) The relevance of current services for young women falling within the target group.
- (d) The relevance of current educational structures and curriculum for young people.
- (e) The relevance of current employment and training options for young people in the target group.
- (f) The developing role of non-government organisations in the youth corrections field. The need for a more preventative approach.
- (g) The recent reduction in capital maintenance grants to non-government youth organisations.

As well, the project aims to:

- Encourage a co-operative interdepartmental government approach to the provision of youth services. Youth focussed programs have burgeoned over the last few years, but a more integrated and co-operative approach is needed.
- Be involved in the current statewide redevelopment of government statutory youth services. This is a critical role for the non government sector to take up.
- Monitor and be involved in the introduction of the Children's and Young Person's Act in the sector. Services must become familiar with this "tool of trade" so essential to their work.



From left: Andrew McCallum and Jim Billings, Child and Family Care Network; and Diane Spartels, Project Worker, The Adolescent Services Task Group.

Project Officer's Role

These have a particular focus on the recommendations and issues arising from the Report of the National Inquiry into Homeless Children. The role and duties fall into the following four main areas:

Information Services and Resource Co-ordination:

- a) To gain insight into and assess the effectiveness of current service co-ordination mechanisms at regional and state levels
- b) To enhance these mechanisms if necessary, involving both service providers and relevant government departments.

Assistance to Member agencies:

- a) Develop a kit, or materials which will assist agencies to monitor and evaluate their programs.
- b) Assist in funding and other matters affecting organisational functioning.
- c) Assist agencies in negotiating Redevelopment and Service Agreement issues in conjunction with the CWAV Service Agreement Project workers.

Policy and Advocacy:

- a) Organise and resource regular forums of member agencies, other services providers and young people (where relevant) at which policy issues and potential strategies can be identified and developed.
- b) Activate strategies in relation to such issues.

Relationships with Other Organisations:

- a) Develop co-operative working relationships with government departments and other relevant bodies such as the Youth Affairs and Youth



Frank Nelson, Member of the Board of Governors, The Ian Potter Foundation; Miss Pat Feilman, Executive Secretary, The Ian Potter Foundation; Mr Brian Burdekin, Human Rights Commissioner. Photographs taken at Project Launch.

Accommodation Councils of Victoria so as to ensure broadly based concerted action.

Project Management

A small Management Committee was formed to provide close management and monitoring of the work of the project, and a structure which would ensure participation on a broad level was agreed upon by the ASTG Committee. The ASTG Committee, has a large membership and will carry out the major role of reference and policy development for the project. In addition, it is envisaged that as well as these two reference and management committees, irregular public forums would be conducted and involve the participation of young people (service users) and others from areas such as education, health, legal, employment, training, etc. The Management Committee comprises: Margaret Roberts-Executive Director, CWAV.

John McDougall-Convenor-ASTG.
Ballarat Children's Homes & Family Services.

Shane Murphy-Board Member, CWAV.
Barwon Association for Youth Support and Accommodation.

Wendy Harding-St John's Homes for Boys and Girls.

Mark Nicklen-Grassmere Youth Services.
Rod Brackenbridge-CASS Diamond Creek.

Early tasks underway

At the first meeting of the ASTG Committee since the project was announced the following issues were identified as being worthy of consideration for early tasks of the project:

- The need to strengthen the non government sector's view of preventative work as being the prevention of young people from getting into the statutory system. The view of the Department is different; that views sees "prevention" as meaning prevention of young people already in the system from drifting further into it.

Currently CSV is pressuring the non government sector to refocus and reduce its attention to non statutory client issues of service delivery and increase its attention to those of a statutory nature.

- The problems of the process of deinstitutionalisation: a lack of realistic and suitable living options for young people when they are released from institutions. Problems include lack of appropriate accommodation and placement options, income levels, employment and training options, and health issues including substance abuse etc.

Caregiver issues. For example, arbitrary differential reimbursements payments for caregiver programs such as foster parents etc; and a lack of suitable

families and individuals to take on a caregiver role for a young person.

- Training and staff development needs of youth workers in the sector. This leads to reduced job satisfaction and a high attrition rate, particularly for workers in rural areas.

- Problems that will arise for young people in relation to their options for accommodation should Melbourne be successful with its bid for the Olympic Games.

- The impact of inappropriate resources for travel and movement for young people in country areas. For example, the reduction in country transport services.

- The impact of curriculum in the education system that do not address the needs of young people in a realistic way. This is especially so in the country areas.

- The desirability of involving government department issues other than those of Community Services Victoria in the work of the Project. For example, Education, Youth Affairs, Health etc. In relation to the caregiver payments issue a 17 week 3rd year social work student placement position was taken up by the project. This has facilitated research to be conducted on the issue. The exercise is cost neutral and has been beneficial for both parties - the project gets research done that it would not ordinarily have been able to do, and the placement student gains from the experience and knowledge gained.

The benefits of co-ordination using the mechanism of a peak body

In having a broad overview and understanding of what's happening and being done (or not done!) in the youth sector decision making and also a better understanding on the part of individual workers about issues and activities that effect their agencies and services, and their young service users.

Margaret Roberts
Executive Director CWAV

Editor's note: Further news of the project will be featured in future issues of *Philanthropy*.

Member agencies of Children's Welfare Association of Victoria Incorporated are listed on inner back page.

Philanthropy News

Queen's Birthday Honour for Association Godmother

Congratulations to Miss Pat Feilman, Executive Secretary of The Ian Potter Foundation, who was admitted to the Members of the Order of Australia (AM) in the Queen's Birthday Honours list.



Miss Pat Feilman, AM.

Lunchtime Discussion Groups

The first meeting for this year was held in the boardroom of the Victorian Health Promotion Foundation in Drummond Street, Carlton.

The meeting, attended by over thirty people, was addressed by Executive Director, Rhonda Galbally, who spoke about the role of the Foundation.

Hass Dellal, Executive Officer of the Bicentennial Multicultural Foundation (which shares premises with the VHPF) gave an outline of the work of the Foundation, including initiatives currently being undertaken in schools.

At a lively question time, both speakers addressed the subjects of co-funding of projects with other trusts & foundations and the benefits of pooling knowledge.

The following three Lunchtime Discussion Groups will be held at the Lyceum Club. The dates are: 8th August; 26th September; and 14th November.

New Chairman for Queen's College Foundation

Meriel Wilmot (Lady Wright) has recently been appointed Chairman of the Queen's College Foundation. She is widely known for her role in the philanthropic community, as Executive Secretary of The Myer Foundation and now as a member of the Advisory Committee of the Victorian Community Foundation.

International Connections

The Association, through its Executive Director, Marion Webster, is in touch with a number of international bodies. In Britain, the Association of Charitable Foundations was launched in September 1989 and the European Foundation Centre, based in Brussels, has also recently been formed.

Details of both bodies are published below and Marion Webster has further information if required.

Association of Charitable Foundations, Britain

Aims and Objectives

To further the work of charitable grant making trusts and foundations for the public benefit by:

- establishing common ground from which members can speak to government, local authorities, and the business and voluntary sectors;
- seeking to improve the public's understanding of what trusts and foundations can and cannot do;
- learning from each other's experience and good practice; and
- encouraging the formation of endowed grant making foundations.

Membership

Full Membership is open to registered charities, or those recognised as such by the Inland Revenue in Scotland and Northern Ireland, with an assured source of income, whose primary activity is grant making to other independent agencies.

Associate Membership is open to corporate donors which are not charities.

Associate Members will not be eligible to vote at formal meetings of the Association of Charitable Foundations but will enjoy all other benefits of Membership.

Non-statutory grant making agencies which do not fit easily into either category are invited to contact the Treasurer who will discuss such cases and help work out appropriate membership subscriptions where applications for membership are considered appropriate.

Each member shall appoint an individual, whether trustee, staff or professional advisor to represent it and vote (in the case of full members) at formal meetings of the Association. Others from member foundations will be welcome to attend seminars, meetings of interest groups or other meetings of the association which are of interest to them.

European Foundation Centre

51, rue de la Concorde
B-1050 Brussels
Belgium

The European Foundation Centre was established on November 9th, 1989 as the Berlin Wall began to tumble. Its headquarters are in Brussels, at an important crossroad of political decision making, communication and financial resourcing. The Centre will act as a forum, providing information for European grant makers.

The EFC will build on existing organisations and structures, providing a service to them. The Centre will work closely with local, national and regional networks concerned with developing the work of foundations.

The three policy thrusts on which the efforts of the EFC are based comprise:

1. The establishment of a Foundation presence in Brussels, assisting in the representation of grant-makers at European level;
2. Support for the development of foundations as an essential part of providing for the need of Europeans living in pluralistic societies. This will initially, but not exclusively, be directed towards Central and Eastern Europe;

3. Assistance in the setting up and maintenance of a decentralised Foundation Communication System, networked at local, national and regional levels, and co-ordinated at European level.

Major foundations, and especially those concerned with European wide developments will wish to be involved as Members in all three thrusts. Some smaller Foundations will wish to participate in the Communication System through the EFC Federation of local, national and regional Networks. The initial member Foundations are:

- Charities Aid Foundation (United Kingdom)
- European Cooperation Fund (Belgium)
- European Cultural Foundation (The Netherlands)
- Fondation de France (France)
- Fondation Roi Baudouin (Belgium)
- Fondazione Giovanni Agnelli (Italy)
- Fundação Oriente (Portugal)
- The Maxwell Foundation (Liechtenstein)
- Stichting Koningin Juliana Fonds (The Netherlands)
- Stifterverband für die Deutsche Wissenschaft (F.R. of Germany)
- Thirteen Centuries Bulgaria Trust Fund (Bulgaria)

The European Foundation Centre will:

- be an information clearing house and service agency for grant-makers, grant-seeking agencies and the European Citizen;
- provide a meeting ground for open discussion between grant-makers and others concerned with their work;
- increase the understanding by the public, the media, the national and European authorities of the role of grant-making bodies and their distinctive contribution.

Objectives

In the first phase, the European Foundation Centre will be active in collecting essential data, planning the most efficient and effective ways of communicating with its Members and other appropriate groups in the public and private sectors.

The European Foundation Centre will offer a communication system connected with other similar systems in

North America, Japan and on other continents, and will:

- provide a library and data base with basic information on foundations (statutes, annual reports, newsletters), as well as local, national and European legislation concerning them;
- compile a directory of European Foundations;
- for the benefit of the grant makers:
- respond to requests for information on national, European and international law and practice, including fiscal matters and trends in philanthropy;
- set up research and training programmes, as well as exchange schemes for the staff of Foundations;
- promote joint ventures between the public and private sectors; starting with providing support to the new Foundations emerging in the countries of Eastern Europe.

Letter From Abroad

April 9, 1990

The Foundation Center
Information on Foundation and
Corporate Philanthropy
79 Fifth Avenue/16th Street
New York, N.Y. 10003
Tel. (212) 621-4230

Dear Marion:

I have just seen your newsletter #4 and hasten to write to congratulate you and the Association on your substantial accomplishments since I visited two years ago. The areas of focus you point up in the interview contained in the newsletter are precisely the important ones, and the issues you outline for continued work strike me as remarkably like those we have faced in this country in the development of our "philanthropic infrastructure."

Your national conference and the research on giving patterns in Australia are particularly noteworthy. I hope that you will share the results of the research with us at the Foundation Center, as we are, of course, carrying out similar research in this country and would be very interested in comparing our findings with yours. We would also be interested in receiving a copy of *A Guide to Informal Giving*, as we are publishing related materials here and are eager to learn what we can from others in this area.

I do so appreciate your keeping me on your mailing list for the Association's newsletter and announcements. My trip to Australia to address its first annual general meeting was a wonderful experience, and I want to be sure not to lose touch with the people and developments there. Should you come this way for an international meeting, I hope we can get together here in New York.

Sincerely,

Sara L. Engelhardt
Executive Vice President

Latrobe Regional Commission Initiative

The Latrobe Regional Commission is looking at the possibility of setting up a Community Foundation.

At the Commission's June meeting, held in Traralgon, Association Executive Director Marion Webster gave a presentation to Commissioners on various aspects concerning foundations.

There has been considerable liaison between Social Development Officer Ms. Wendy Higgins and the Association during the past few months.

At the dinner following the meeting, there was an opportunity for Commissioners to speak informally about the subject with both Marion Webster and Philanthropy Editor, Jane Sandilands.

From America

The AAP has received a General Call for Papers for the 1990 Spring Research Forum and Announcements of New Publications from Dr. Virginia Hodgkinson, of Independent Sector in Washington, D.C.

For further information, please contact Marion Webster, The Australian Association of Philanthropy, or write direct to:

Dr. Virginia A. Hodgkinson
Vice President
Independent Sector
1828 L Street, N.W., Suite 1200
Washington D.C. 20036

The deadline for entries is September 7th, 1990 and any enquiry should be made as soon as possible.

Book Review

Philanthropy in Action, Brian O'Connell, The Foundation Centre, NY, 1987. US\$19.95

Reviewed by Michael Liffman

The writer of this book, Brian O'Connell, explains that his purpose in writing it is to remedy a lack of information and understanding of the enormously significant role played by philanthropy in American society. He tells that when he first set out to write and speak about philanthropy, he was on the lookout for good examples of "gifts that had made a difference". However, he soon realised that there was no real literature describing the history, role and impact of voluntary initiative in America.

Philanthropy in Action is intended to remedy, in part, this lack by giving examples of gifts that have reflected generosity, imaginativeness and boldness, and which have made substantial contributions to the life of the community. Before doing this, however, the writer feels it necessary to give some picture of the scope of philanthropy in the United States, in order to make the point that, notwithstanding the huge amounts which are the result of such gifts, philanthropy remains entirely dwarfed by the government and commercial sectors of the American economy. He cites statistics showing that philanthropy, including all giving by foundations, corporations and individuals, constitutes only 2% of the United States national income. Subtracting individuals, the proportion for foundations and corporations is two-tenths of one percent and this, with expenditures of \$150 billion a year, is only 10% of the size of government.

I must confess to being somewhat surprised by this approach to the task O'Connell set himself. My surprise is not to suggest that O'Connell's disclaimer is wrong, but reflects my own perception that, viewed from Australia, philanthropy in the United States has always seemed highly developed, very visible and well recognised by the American community. I have always regarded the

United States as reflecting the most developed national expression of community philanthropy, and as being the model to which Australian philanthropy must look, compared to which Australia is still entirely primitive. Everything O'Connell says in the opening to his book appears to

It states in a variety of ways... the importance of philanthropy in promoting creativity, experimentation, pluralism, minority rights, challenges to orthodoxies and injustice.

me could be said of Australia; the fact that evidently it can be also said of the United States makes it all the more important that the philanthropic sector in Australia begin to promote a better understanding of its role, constraints and potential.

So O'Connell's book provides a useful service to us in Australia for several reasons. It reminds us in an indirect but effective way of how far we still have to go. More encouragingly, by producing a vivid and imaginative collection of stories about what philanthropy can achieve, it encourages us to take a similar direction.

Philanthropy in Action also offers a statement, in more theoretical terms, as to the role philanthropy can play in societies like ours. It states in a variety of ways - most of which, it must be said, are not original but are nevertheless worth repeating - the importance of philanthropy in promoting creativity, experimentation, pluralism, minority rights, challenges to orthodoxies and injustice, and so on. O'Connell sums up the role of philanthropy as being "to serve as America's extra dimension."

Unlike some, who confine their analysis of philanthropy to high-minded rhetoric, O'Connell is then prepared to go further, by identifying the distinct roles philanthropy can play. While admitting that, in coming up with his list, he has at various times identified five, and then seventeen,

such roles, he ends up with nine. And it is not a bad attempt, either: far-reaching, and less arid than many similar classification systems.

- To Discover New Frontiers of Knowledge
- To Support and Encourage Excellence
- To Enable People to Exercise Their Potential
- To Relieve Human misery
- To Preserve and Enhance Democratic Government and Institutions
- To Make Communities a Better Place to Live
- To Nourish the Spirit
- To Create Tolerance, Understanding, and Peace Among People
- To Remember the Dead

Much of the rest of the book is then an illustration of some hundreds of the countless examples of how American philanthropy has met each of these roles. The coverage is encyclopedic, somewhat breathless and chaotic, and individual examples only hint at the real story, but the overall message is inspirational and daunting. Some of the finest institutions of learning, the most committed challenges to overcoming injustice, and the most far fetched experiments, are shown to owe their success to individual gifts, sometimes, but not necessarily, of almost unimaginable generosity.

A further chapter is devoted to a discussion on corporate philanthropy - again, an area in which the scope for imaginativeness and impact is immense, and, in Australia, largely untapped.

There are some real impediments to Australia progressing nearly as far as the United States has. Some of them are obvious. Our population is much smaller, our wealth is less prolific, and our history briefer. Others are more subtle. They include what I believe to be some fairly fundamentally different philosophic and cultural attitudes to the role of philanthropy, volunteerism and the independent sector, and of government, which are held by both grantseekers and grantmakers in our community.

(In this regard, it is interesting to note that the writer of this book, Brian O'Connell, is President of Independent

Sector, a coalition of voluntary organisations, foundations, and corporations seeking to preserve and enhance the American traditions of giving, volunteering, and non-profit initiative. In this country, there is, as yet, no real counterpart to the Independent Sector, with our non-government sector divided around the distinct poles of grantseeker or grantmaker, rather than seeing the possibility of common cause in their complementary roles.)

For all these reasons, there is scope for discussion in our community along the lines offered by O'Connell's book. A discussion of the place of philanthropy, and examples of its history and achievements, as part of the beginnings of a greater articulation of the place of the philanthropic sector in Australian society, would be well served by a local book similar to this one.

Life Membership for Godmothers

Pat Feilman and Meriel Wilmot have been offered the first life memberships of the Association, in recognition of their role in its founding and their continued work with the Association.

The life memberships were announced at the Association's Annual General Meeting.



Pat Feilman is the Executive Secretary of The Ian Potter Foundation and Meriel Wilmot is a Member of the Victorian Community Foundation and recently appointed Chairman of The Queen's College Foundation.

Feasibility Discussion on a Joint Venture Project

A meeting held on the afternoon of Monday 18 December at the Menzies Foundation, East Melbourne, discussed the feasibility of some type of joint venture project. It was attended by:

Ms Elizabeth Cham	<i>William Buckland Foundation & ANZ Executors and Trustees</i>
Miss Pat Feilman	<i>The Ian Potter Foundation</i>
Mr Robin Hunt	<i>Sunshine Foundation</i>
Mr Michael Liffman	<i>Myer Foundation</i>
Miss Sandra Mackenzie	<i>Menzies Foundation</i>
Sir Laurence Muir	<i>Menzies Foundation</i>
Ms Patricia Mundy	<i>Victorian Health Promotion Foundation</i>
Ms Jane Sandilands	<i>Editor, Philanthropy</i>
Ms Marion Webster	<i>Australian Association of Philanthropy</i>
Dr Eric Wigglesworth	<i>Menzies Foundation</i>
Ms Meriel Wilmot	<i>Member, Advisory Committee, Victorian Community Foundation</i>

The proposal was discussed in two parts. The first topic was a wide discussion into the feasibility of some form of joint venture project on a broad canvas. Second, a recent international conference on the health consequences of ozone layer depletion over Australia had identified a need for a number of research projects. The first enquiry was to see whether such a research project could be supported by a number of members of the Association.

The proposition for joint venture projects was discussed in principle and a number of difficulties were found. In several cases, Trusts were obliged under the terms of the original Deed to confine their support either to particular geographical areas (for example, Victoria) or to particular groups of persons (for example the underprivileged) or in some other way. Consequently, many Trusts would have difficulty in supporting joint venture projects that fell outside their strict terms of reference.

The second difficulty was that the Association itself had as an objective the dissemination of information on the activities and areas of interest of its members. It would be criticized if it attempted to carry out work - however worthy - in its own name or on its own behalf.

Consequently, whilst there could be linked projects independently supported by different Trusts or Foundations, there seemed little prospect either of a joint venture project in principle or a specific one such as the consequences of ozone layer depletion.

Dr Eric Wigglesworth
Menzies Foundation

Stop Press

The up-to-date edition of The Directory of Philanthropic Trusts will be available in September. If any trusts or foundations have not returned correct details, or wish to have more information about inclusion in the Directory, please contact Marion Webster at the AAP on (03) 614 1491 urgently.

Burdekin and Beyond: Member Agencies of the CWAV. *Continued from page 20.*

Anglican Kindergarten Council	Inner East Foster Care
Australian Institute of Family Studies	Kildonan Homes for Children
Ballarat Children's Homes and Family Services	Kilmany Family Care
Baptist Union of Victoria Social Service Department	Lisa Lodge Hayslee
Barwon Association for Youth Support and Accommodation	Mallee Family Care
Bayside Community Youth Hostel	Marillac House
Berry Street Child and Family Care	Melbourne City Mission
Bethany Child and Family Support	Melbourne Jewish Orphan and Childrens Aid Society
Broadmeadows Youth Foundationb	Melbourne Newsboys Club Foundation
Brophy Memorial Hostel	Menzies Homes for Children
Brosnan Centre Youth Service	Mercy Family Care
Canterbury Family Centre	Mission to Streets and Lanes
CARA Incorporated	Mission of St. James and St. John
Caroline Chisholm Society	Orana Family Services
Catholic Education Office	Probation Officer and Volunteers in Correction Inc.
Central Gippsland Youth Hostel Inc.	Reach Out For Kids Foundation Inc.
Child and Family Care Network	Richmond Community Care
Childrens Protection Society	Royal Children's Hospital
Christian Brethren Family Care	The Salvation Army
Copelen Street Family Services	School of Early Childhood Studies
Courtney Youth Services Inc.	Shepparton Emergency Care Scheme
Currawong House Inc.	Southern Family Life
Family Action	St. Anthony's Family Service
Family Counsellors' Association Inc.	St. Augustine's Adolescent and Family Services
Family Services Development Unit, Brotherhood of St Laurence	St. John's Homes for Boys and Girls
FOCUS Association Inc.	St. Joseph's Childrens Home
Foster Care South East Inc.	St. Luke's Family Care
Glastonbury Child and Family Services	St. Vincent's Boys Home
Glenelg Foster Care Association Inc.	St. Vincent De Paul's Childrens Homes
Glenelg Family Care	Sutherland Homes for Children
Good Shepherd Youth and Family Service	Swan House Inc.
The Gordon Homes for Boys and Girls	Tally Ho Youth and Community Services
Goulburn Valley Family Care	Try Youth and Community Services
Grassmere Youth Services	Uniting Church Early Childhood Service Unit
The Grey Sisters Centre	Upper Murray Family Care
Harrison Youth Services	Victorian Children's Aid Society
Hospital Employees Federation	Victorian School for Deaf Children
	Wimmera Community Care

New Members. *Continued from page 2.*

The L.E.W. Carty Charitable Fund is a common Fund in perpetuity for the benefit of authorised charities within the State of Victoria, such charities being those which the Trustees believe to be in need of funds to assist or promote research into the diagnosis, prevention, or treatment of physical or mental disorders of human beings, with special consideration being given to research conducted by the Walter & Eliza Hall Institute of Medical Research.

The Trustees, in their absolute discretion, have the power during the period of

twenty-one years from the death of the benefactress to accumulate all or any part of the income derived by the Fund. The Trustees' current policy has been to make some special grants for medical research notwithstanding the discretion given to them to accumulate income.

The current Trustees of the L.E.W. Carty Charitable Fund are Messrs. Darvell M. Hutchinson and J. Barry Hutchins, Chartered Accountants, together with Alan J.B. Bell, a nephew of the late Mrs Carty.

Today, the Fund has grown to a total value of approximately \$1.2 million including accumulated income. The Fund is now deriving approximately \$85,000 net income per year for distribution towards medical research.

All applications for grants must be submitted formally in writing, setting out full details of the proposed research to be undertaken. There are no standard forms for applications to the Fund. Grants are considered half yearly by the Trustees in November and May.

the australian association of philanthropy

The History of the Association

The Association was formed as a national body in 1975 to represent the shared interests of trusts and foundations and to represent philanthropy to government and the community. The establishment of a permanent secretariat in 1988 was a further indication of the Association's intention to be a strong professional organisation representing both large and small trusts and foundations from both the private and corporate sectors.

What the Association does

The Association offers a range of programs and services which reflects the diverse interests and needs of its members. Specific activities include:

- Provision of information to members and the broader philanthropic sector through a quarterly magazine.
- A growing resource library of local and overseas information which is available to members, potential philanthropists and the community sector.
- Regular discussion groups/workshops for members on issues relevant to philanthropy or trust operations.
- Assistance to individuals and corporations planning to set up trusts and foundations.
- General assistance through information services to applicants for grants.
- Research into areas relevant to the philanthropic sector.
- Monitoring legislative activity.
- Communicating to the general public about the philanthropic world.

Statement of Purpose

To advance and protect the common interest of private and corporate philanthropy in Australia.

To scrutinise any proposed Federal or State legislation likely to affect private or corporate philanthropy and to take such action as the Association may think is desirable.

To foster co-operation between philanthropic trusts, individual and corporate donors throughout Australia.

To encourage and facilitate exchange of information between the members on the understanding that where appropriate it will be regarded as confidential.

To improve communication and understanding between the members of the Association and the community at large.

To assist in the identification of areas of need in the community.

To develop and maintain contact with similar overseas bodies.

To inform members of trends and developments on issues relevant to philanthropy as a result of local or overseas research.

To act as a general service organisation for members in ways which they may require.

To seek and consider suggestions from members of the Association and other interested bodies for the advancement of philanthropy.

Members of the Australian Association of Philanthropy

ANZ Executors & Trustee Co Ltd
Coles Myer Ltd
Helen M Schutt Trust
Howard Norman Trust
L E W Carty Charitable Fund
Lord Mayor's Fund
Lotteries Commission
Mayne Nickless Ltd
Monash University
Mr Robert Kerr
Perpetual Trustees Victoria Ltd
Pethard Tarax Charitable Trust
Queensland Community Foundation
R & J Uebergang Foundation
Mullum Trust
R E Ross Trust
Sir Albert Sakzewski Foundation
Sir Donald & Lady Trescowthick Foundation Ltd
Sunshine Foundation
The Alexander Miller Trust
The Australian Bicentennial Multicultural Foundation
The Brash Foundation
The Dafydd Lewis Trust
The Danks Trust
The Ern Hartley Foundation
The Felton Bequest
The Flora & Frank Leith Charitable Trust
The G M & E J Jones Foundation
The George Alexander Foundation
The Green Hills Foundation
The Gualtiero Vaccari Foundation
The Hugh Williamson Foundation
The Ian Potter Foundation
The Lance Reichstein Charitable Foundation
The Melbourne Anglican Foundation
The Menzies Foundation
The Miller Foundation
The Myer Foundation
The Sidney Myer Fund
The Small Change Foundation
The Stegley Foundation
The Truby & Florence Williams Trust
The William Buckland Foundation
Uniting Church in Australia
University of Melbourne
University of Sydney
Van Cleef Foundation
Victorian Community Foundation
Victorian Health Promotion Foundation
Victorian Women's Trust Ltd
W L Allen Foundry Co Pty Ltd
Western Institute Foundation
Western Mining Corporation Ltd