



*Immigration brochure c1930.*  
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CHAPTER 39

## IMMIGRATION AND DEMOGRAPHY

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### IMMIGRATION

IMMIGRATION IS ONE of the epic themes of modern Australian history, 'a long and continuous element in the creation of the nation, its peopling, its integration'. But as Eric Richards, who wrote these words, has pointed out, a reader who would like to tackle the immigration theme through a few large and comprehensive works will be disappointed. That other modern immigrant society, the United States, can boast its Oscar Handlin, its Marcus Lee Hanson or its Maldwyn Jones—famous historians who on wide canvas and with penetrating eye have caught at large patterns and meanings in the great movements of peoples which created modern America. To the mid-1980s Australians had not yet produced comparable works, though we now have a body of excellent literature on separate aspects of the subject, much of it stimulated in recent times by curiosity about the social and cultural effects of the great migration program mounted by successive Australian governments since World War II. The coming of these people, infinitely more varied in their origins than the Anglo-Celtic migrants of the previous century and a half, has made the migrant visible, has pointed to migrant 'problems' as matters in urgent need of study, and has given birth to the notion of Australia as a 'multicultural' society.

One particular work now in the making, which has its origins in the new 'visibility' of migrant groups, will go far towards fulfilling the need for a comprehensive guide to the meaning of immigration for Australian history. This is the *Encyclopedia of the Australian people*, commissioned by the Australian Bicentennial Authority and due to be completed in 1988. A large volume of over a million words, it will consider the successive waves, from prehistoric time to present, of migration to Australia, discussing in detail the origins, characteristics, distribution and contribution of individual ethnic groups. Given its historical emphasis and the structure planned for it, the encyclopaedia will necessarily have to tackle a long overdue task: that of reassessing the immigration of the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, and asking hitherto unthought-of questions which have become salient through recent immigrants' experience.

As the entries in the bibliography suggest, the study of migration since World War II has produced an extensive literature to which demographers and sociologists have been the main contributors. The issues with which they have been concerned have varied from the effects of migration on population size and location, to patterns of economic welfare and employment among migrants, or from early principles about 'assimilation' to greater understanding of and sharper debate on 'ethnicity'.



Don Edgar (1980) has compiled a succinct guide to the sociological writings and Andrew Markus' 'History of post-war immigration', in G. Osborne and W.F. Mandle, eds, *New history: studying Australia today* (Sydney, Allen & Unwin, 1982), intelligently if idiosyncratically surveys what he provocatively dubs 'the much-touted social sciences', identifying the important themes in the literature and pointing to problems which still need addressing. Markus writes as a historian and, though ungenerous in his treatment of the historical side of the more important sociological writing, correctly points to historians' neglect of immigration in the postwar period and neatly formulates a number of the important questions which cry out for investigation.

On the demographic implications of postwar immigration Borrie and Price are the leading authorities. Their work is part of the long debate about Australia's 'optimum' population. Borrie's splendidly documented account in Australia, *National Population Inquiry*, 1975 (chapter V, pp 174–234), is the best introduction to this debate, which was revived in the 1980s in a new guise by the work of sociologists like Robert and Tanya Birrell (1981).

Since the early nineteenth century (and even before that, if we think of the convict settlers as involuntary sponsored migrants) Australian governments have sought to regulate, encourage and, at times, assist immigrants. Sherington's (1980) modest guide aside, no general history of these changing immigration policies yet exists, though much can be pieced together from the writings of scholars who analyse particular periods: the works by Hayden (1971), Madgwick (1937; facs, 1969), Serle (1978) and Pike (1967), listed below, are examples.

The most notorious aspect of immigration policy, 'white Australia', has attracted much attention: Price (1974) and Yarwood (1964, 1982) are the two most insightful and balanced writers in this field. Discussion of the policy has inevitably shaded off into consideration of racism in Australian history, an issue pushed in the 1970s to the forefront of attention, particularly by Humphrey McQueen's provocative *A new Britannia* (Ringwood, Vic, Penguin, 1976) and by the volumes edited by F.S. Stevens. (1971–72). Of the many articles that appeared on the subject J.A.C. Mackie's 'Asian migration and Australian racial attitudes' (*Ethnic studies* 1, 2, 1977, 1–13) is particularly stimulating for the imaginative comparison it makes between Australian and Asian (particularly Indonesian) racial attitudes and for its discussion, within this context, of the Immigration Reform Group and the policy changes of the later 1960s. A reader interested in the flavour of the enduring 'white Australia' debate could do no better than taste the lively documents in Yarwood's collection (1968).

Ethnic history—the study of particular migrant groups' societies of origin, experiences in Australia and contribution to Australian life—is a neglected genre which will no doubt be stimulated by the *Encyclopedia of the Australian people*. Richard Bosworth and Janis Wilton effectively argue the urgency of the case for greater attention to European migrants' history in 'A lost history? The study of European migration to Australia' (*Australian J of politics and history* 27, 2, 1981, 221–31). Pioneer works like C.A. Price (1963) and his earlier *German settlers in South Australia* (MUP, 1945) or Borrie (1954) have not been matched in scale and scholarship by successive studies of other groups. Gittens (1981) and Pryor (1962) exemplify a more modest but nevertheless valuable endeavour to stimulate popular interest; J. Bell has written about *The Dutch* (Melbourne, Nelson, 1981). Another initiative in the same vein is the 'Australian ethnic heritage series' of booklets being prepared under the general editorship of Michael Cigler. The first of these, Jim Faull's *The Cornish in Australia* (Melbourne, AE Press, 1983) serves as a valuable companion to Pryor (1962); it and Macmillan (1967) serve to emphasise that 'ethnic' histories are needed of peoples who came to Australia from the British Isles as well as from other places—the so-called ethnic dimension encompasses all migrants.

Readers wishing to sample the 'migrant experience' may draw on a rich but unfortunately unco-ordinated and largely unindexed literature. In this area the need for comprehensive and imaginative work by social historians is especially urgent. Well-chosen and well-edited selections from migrant writings would also be most valuable. Lucy Frost's admirable *No place for a nervous lady* (Ringwood, Vic, Penguin, 1984) is an object lesson in the assembling and presentation of collections of this kind. Penelope Hope, *The voyage of the Africaine . . .* (Melbourne, Heinemann



Educational, 1968) shows how a number of narratives can be neatly compiled into a pleasing whole, while Don Charlwood, *The long farewell* (Ringwood, Vic, Penguin, 1981) looks at the voyage to Australia under sail, using emigrants' diaries. Readers interested in locating nineteenth-century migrants' accounts of the voyage to the Australian colonies, of their experiences on arrival, their reaction to the new society and the like will find guidance in J. A. Ferguson's seven-volume *Bibliography of Australia* (facs, Canberra, NLA, 1975–77), though this work lacks an index and many of the works listed will have to be consulted in research collections in the various state and university libraries.

In addition to writings of the kind listed above, nineteenth-century guides for immigrants, issued by individual authors, private organisations and governments, were numerous and are informative about conditions of travel and the image of the colonies presented to prospective migrants. Some are, naturally, heavily propagandist; according to Samuel Sidney, for example (*Three colonies of Australia*, London, Ingram, Cooke & Co, 1853), 'All Handbooks of Emigration previous to 1848 [when *his* first appeared], whether of Australia, New Zealand or America were mere puffs, written in the spirit of a recruiting crimp' (quoted by R.L. Heathcote, in A. Rapoport, *Australia as a human setting*, A & R, 1972, p 83). Reprints of such material are occasionally made; two relatively recent examples are DJ. Golding's edition of John Capper's *The emigrant's guide to Australia in the eighteen fifties* (Melbourne, Hawthorn, 1973) and George Arden's informative 1840 booklet on Port Phillip, *Latest information with regard to Australia Felix: the finest province of the great territory of New South Wales . . .* (Melbourne, Queensberry Hill Press, 1977).

The literature on migrants' experiences in recent times includes creative literature, two interesting examples of which are Louise Rorabacher, ed, *Two ways meet: stories of migrants in Australia*, (Melbourne, Cheshire, 1969) and R. F. Hold, ed, *The strength of tradition: stories of the immigrant presence in Australia* (UQP, 1984). There are also accounts of individuals' experiences such as Dmytro Chub, *So this is Australia: the adventures of a Ukrainian migrant in Australia*, (Melbourne, Bayda Books, 1980); Pino Bosi, *Farewell Australia*, (Sydney, Kurunda Publications, 1972); and Morag Loh, *With courage in their cases: the experiences of thirty-five Italian immigrant workers and their families in Australia*, (Melbourne, Italian Federation of Emigrant Workers and their Families, 1980). Academic studies—in addition to those listed in the bibliography—include Stephanie R. L. Thompson, *Australia through Italian eyes: a study of settlers returning from Australia to Italy*, (OUP, 1980); Aldis L. Putnins, *Latvians in Australia: alienation and assimilation* (ANUP, 1981); and Jean I. Martin, *Refugee settlers: a study of displaced persons in Australia*, (ANUP, 1965).

The reading list on immigration presented below is meant to suggest the broader divisions into which the literature on immigration falls. Space permits only the barest sampling: though some works of central importance are noted, others are included simply as examples of the kinds of books a curious and resourceful reader may hope to discover. Happily such readers have at their disposal a comprehensive and lucid finding aid in Charles Price (1966–81). The Centre for Migrant Studies at Monash University produces *Ethnic studies*, the only Australian learned journal devoted to research and discussion of issues connected with immigration. Relevant articles do however appear randomly in a variety of other journals concerned more broadly with historical, sociological and economic research. Price's bibliography offers a sure guide to all such articles.

Another valuable source on current migration issues is the series of annotated bibliographies compiled on special subjects by the Clearing House on Migrant Issues (CHOMI) at the Ecumenical Migration Centre in Richmond, Victoria. These bibliographies list relevant government papers, journal and newspaper articles and other material of a kind not always included in the Price series. Typical titles in the CHOMI bibliographies include *Welfare of migrants in Australia*, *Resources for bilingual and bicultural education*, *Refugees and displaced persons*, *Migration and the family*. The Ecumenical Migration Centre also issues a lively magazine, *Migration action*, which—as its name implies—is concerned primarily with practical questions affecting migrant welfare. It is most informative on current official policy and community attitudes towards migrants, and on the experiences of the migrants themselves. *Migration action* is also the best place to keep a watchful eye on the many useful reprints and occasional papers produced by CHOMI.



## DEMOGRAPHY

While immigration has been a major factor in Australia's population growth, the influences of other demographic factors such as mortality, fertility and internal migration need also to be understood to gain a proper perspective of the peopling of this continent.

Australia has been fortunate in that the first university department of demography in the world was established at the Australian National University in 1952 and much of the formal demographic analysis in Australia has been conducted at that institution. The only other university to have a degree structure in demographic studies is Macquarie University, Sydney. Population studies have also been undertaken as part of other disciplines—epidemiology, population geography, population biology, medical sociology and actuarial studies in the case of mortality; sociology, gynaecological studies and statistics in the case of fertility; and population geography, regional economics and social anthropology in the case of internal migration. Work in historical demography has been carried out in the fields of economic and social history. Thus many if not most demographic studies about Australia are oriented towards related scholarly or scientific disciplines. A weakness has been the rather limited attention to contemporary demographic analysis on the part of economists.

There are two basic works which analytically treat past and present demographic trends in Australia. The first, published in 1975, and popularly known as the 'Borrie Report' (Australia, National Population Inquiry), has already been mentioned. The second and more recent work is the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Far East Monograph No 9 on the population of Australia (1982). Both works are essential reading for anyone interested in Australia's population, and they are not too technical for general interpretation.

Mortality is a component of population change that has been extensively researched but much of the published work is in specialist journals or monographs. The influential work by B.S. Hetzel, *Health and Australian society* (3rd edn, Ringwood, Vic, Penguin, 1980) charts the decline in mortality from contagious illnesses since the 1870s, and thus the marked increase in life expectancy at birth. This author also considers the 'modern epidemics' of heart disease mortality, cancer, suicide and accident mortality which increased markedly after World War II. The other major monograph is that by C. Young, *Mortality patterns and trends in Australia* (AGPS, 1975), a commissioned study for the National Population Inquiry discussed above. While there is technical discussion, the author points to differentials affecting mortality, including occupation and industry, age, sex and marital status. 'Differential' mortality is examined in McGlashan (1977) which also considers geographical and occupational variations.

Much of the information on mortality is derived from death certificates collected by the registrars general in each state and processed by the ABS. Deaths by medical cause, detailed by age, sex and marital status, are available in published annual volumes or on unpublished computer printout or magnetic tape. Such data can be standardised against the census age distribution, and the techniques for such data manipulation can be found in several demography manuals, as well as in the text by A.H. Pollard *et al*, *Demographic techniques* (Sydney, Pergamon, 1974).

For regional analysis, deaths by age and major cause (using the International Classification of Diseases) are available by local government areas in most states from the ABS, provided confidentiality is not violated as in the case of small populations.

Fertility refers to the number of children born alive. As far as the demographer is concerned, it is a statistical rather than a biological phenomenon that is being measured. Demographers have not been content simply to measure the incidence of fertility but have become concerned with the historical, sociological and economic correlates and consequences of fertility change.

Historical studies of fertility have had to be content with census cross-tabulations, such as age of mother by duration of marriage by number of 'issue' (children), since sample surveys of women's attitudes and behaviour have only taken place since the beginning of the 1970s. The other data sources are vital statistics (birth and marriage statistics) collected by the registrar general in each state from birth and marriage certificates. The certificates are confidential but reliable aggregate statistics are available for states from the late nineteenth century.



The report of the National Population Inquiry (1975) summarises the decline in fertility in Australia from levels higher than in most of the Third World today (6–7 children per family) to the two-child family of the Great Depression years. This demographic transition, which took place in modernising Western countries, but over a longer time in countries such as France and Sweden, is one of the more profound social changes to have occurred. Postwar, there was the unexpected 'marriage and baby boom' documented in specialised monographs published mainly by the ANUP (for example, M.E. Browne, 1979).

From the early 1970s, knowledge, attitude and practice surveys were undertaken by specialist personnel from the Australian National University. These large sample surveys of women, initially funded by the Ford Foundation of New York, investigated why women had the numbers of children they did, the importance of socioeconomic status, age at marriage, family history, health status, sexual behaviour in marriage, knowledge and application of contraception, religious belief and so on. These surveys allowed comparisons with other countries, including studies in the World Fertility Survey. Follow-up studies, including attitudinal, cross-sectional and cohort (longitudinal) studies, all pointed to an increasing convergence between the 'ideal family size' for a couple, the actual family size, what was ethically the appropriate number of children and so on. The desired and ideal family size increasingly became two children, and actual fertility had declined to this level by the late 1970s. This decline paralleled that in Britain, the United States and Canada (with slight recovery since in the United States) but did not drop as low as that in Sweden, West Germany and Austria. The Australian studies also show that, in common with trends in the United States, 'differential fertility' has declined. That is, there are limited differences between religious, ethnic and occupational statuses or between geographical regions.

The National Population Inquiry (1975), and its working papers, document the impact of immigration on Australia's population growth from the mid-nineteenth century until 1971. Immigration's impact was profound at almost all times except during recession or economic depression and during the world wars. The impact was particularly significant on the metropolitan cities, especially Sydney and Melbourne. The impact on the cities during the nineteenth century has been thoroughly documented by the economic historians McCarty and Schedvin (1978); a paper commissioned by the National Population Inquiry by C.Y. Choi, *Population distribution in Australia: the role of internal and overseas migration* (AGPS, 1975) has quantified the trend in the twentieth century.

For the postwar period, the role of immigration in urbanisation and ecological change within the metropolitan cities has been documented, with consideration of the social and economic implications. Immigration was the dominant component in population growth of Sydney, Melbourne and Adelaide between 1947 and the early to mid-1970s. By the 1981 census immigrants comprised one-third of the Australian labour force, and immigrants and their Australian-born children comprised over half the population of metropolitan Melbourne and almost half of Sydney's population.

Despite the high level of geographical mobility within Australia, internal migration has been comparatively underresearched. As at mid-1984, there was no definitive book-length study, and very few papers in professional journals, on rural–urban migration. The most important type of internal migration in the decades since the Great Depression has been interurban migration and in particular intermetropolitan migration. In his definitive census monograph on migration during the 1966–71 period, which summarised historical trends in interstate migration, Rowland (1979) demonstrated that basically Australia was in a state of equilibrium as far as internal migration was concerned—internal migration acted to reinforce the existing settlement system and population distribution, rather than to change it.

This study was at a macroregional level but some state government departments, notably the New South Wales Department of Decentralisation and Development, have commissioned sample surveys of movers into country towns and these have been published in report form. Internal migration has been studied by human geographers and demographers; it has not been given the attention it deserves by economic or social historians, economists or sociologists.



The higher fertility of the postwar period, combined with mass immigration, which was age-selective and had its own natural increase, created a rejuvenation of the population. The median age fell. With the fall in fertility during the 1970s, the slowing of immigration and declining mortality at ages over 35, the median age of the population has been rising. A technical report of the ABS has portrayed the decline in heart disease and stroke mortality which has largely accounted for the overall mortality decline, as well as documenting the increase in cancer mortality during the 1970s.

Despite these changes, population projections of the ABS and the supplement to the National Population Inquiry indicate that the proportion of elderly in 2001 will be much like that in western Europe today, although there will be problems in the support of the old age dependent population. Thereafter, the proportion of elderly will rise rapidly.

The definitive work on the Aboriginal population is that of L. Smith (1980) who has charted trends in Aboriginal population decline and growth from 1788 to the 1970s. His review of the anthropological literature relating to sustenance, survival and growth is exhaustive, as is his treatment of the decline and revival of the Aboriginal birthrates last century, the causal factors in change and contemporary trends. Local surveys have illuminated demographic patterns, notably Rowley's 1972 study of Aborigines in country districts of New South Wales, which was part of a wider study of the place of Aborigines in Australian society. There are major problems in analysing Aboriginal population trends because of incomplete enumeration in recent censuses and non-inclusion in earlier censuses, as well as very incomplete coverage in annual vital statistics. Sources have therefore included mission station statistics and local sample surveys.

The monographs cited in the bibliography are the main works in the field of population study in Australia; their number is limited. Most of the references, while presenting technical material where necessary, are written for an intelligent general audience. The works either analyse trends from a policy point of view or are related to a particular academic discipline which is considering the population factor. Some introductory substantive or technical books are included, but there is a dearth of detailed texts on Australian demography.

The equivalent of archival information are the census computer printouts, cross-tabulations and data sets which exist from 1966 onwards, and on microfiche from the 1976 census onwards. The individual questionnaire schedules are destroyed when they have been used for data compilation. This policy contrasts with the United States where individual schedules can be consulted for bona fide research purposes after 60 years. Sample files of individual households, with identity carefully protected, are available on magnetic tape from the 1981 census.

For historical research, the government statistician's reports and monographs for given censuses are invaluable. Parish registers of major churches are an important source for nineteenth-century population trends, although not every person belonged to a parish. These sources have so far been grossly underutilised.

*Expatriate Irishmen and Australians of Irish origin  
at a dinner of the Queensland Irish Association,  
Brisbane 1938.*  
OXLEY LIBRARY





## GENERAL STUDIES

DE LEPEVANCHE, M. 'Australian immigrants, 1788-1840: desired and unwanted', in Wheelwright, E.L. and Buckley, K. eds, *Essays in the political economy of Australian capitalism*. Sydney, Australia and New Zealand Book Co, 1975. Vol 1, 72-104.

Survey of European immigration to demonstrate how since first settlement society has been markedly stratified.

DUGAN, M. AND SZWARC, J. *There goes the neighbourhood! Australia's migrant experience*. Melbourne, Macmillan in association with the Australian Institute of Multicultural Affairs, 1984. 200 p, illus.

Richly illustrated coffee-table book of documents of the four main phases of immigration, each introduced with a historical account.

POTTS, ED. AND POTTS, A. *Young America and Australian gold: Americans and the gold rush of the 1850s*. UQP, 1974. 299 p.

An account of Americans on the goldfields, as entrepreneurs in business and in transport, and as entertainers.

POWELL, J.M. *Mirrors of the New World: images and image makers in the settlement process*. ANUP, 1978. 207 p, illus, maps.

Looks at the effect of images of the New World (taking examples principally from North America and Australasia) in the promotion of migration from Europe, especially in the nineteenth century.

PRENTIS, M.D. *The Scots in Australia: a study of New South Wales, Victoria and Queensland, 1788-1900*. SUP, 1983. 304 p, illus, maps.

Examines Scots influence in economic, educational and religious life, arguing that some distinctive characteristics of middle-class culture can be traced to that influence.

PRICE, C.A. ed, *Australian immigration: a bibliography and digest, nos 1-4*. Canberra, Dept of Demography, Institute of Advanced Studies, Australian National University, 1966-81. 4 vols in 6.

These literature surveys have become reference tools on immigration since 1945 with articles and statistical tables on immigration and ethnic composition and a study of migrant children's education 1945-75.

SHERINGTON, G. *Australia's immigrants, 1788-1978*. Sydney, Allen & Unwin, 1980. 189 p, illus, maps.

A comprehensive history of immigration since 1788.

*WITH courage and hope: the contribution of six migrant communities to life in Queensland (1838-1945)*. Division of Migrant Service, Dept of Welfare Services, 1983. 51 p, illus.

Covers Germans, Chinese, Greeks, Italians, Scandinavians and Russians in Qld.

## ASPECTS OF IMMIGRATION TO 1946

BONUTTO, O. *A migrant's story*. Brisbane, Pole, 1963. 139 p, illus.

Bonutto describes his treatment during World War II, when he was twice wrongfully interned, although he was a naturalised Australian.

CROWLEY, F.K. 'The British contribution to the Australian population: 1860-1919', *University studies in history and economics* 2, 2, 1954, 55-88.

A discussion of the origins and size of, and policies behind, British migration from the gold rushes to 1919.

DUNCAN, W.G.K. AND JANES, C.V. eds, *The future of immigration into Australia and New Zealand*. Sydney, A & R in

conjunction with Australian Institute of Political Science, 1937. 291 p, illus, maps.

Chapters by different authors constitute a sample of public opinion in Australia concerning immigration. Reveals the conflict of opinions between 'academic' and 'practical' people.

EGGLESTON, F.W. AND PHILLIPS, P.D. eds, *The peopling of Australia, further studies*. MUP, 1933. 327 p, illus.

Papers commissioned by the AIIA on various aspects of the migration drive of the 1920s. Indispensable.

FORSYTH, W.D. *The myth of open spaces: Australian, British and world trends of population and migration*. MUP, 1942. 226 p, illus, maps.

Contribution to the interwar debate arguing against optimistic estimates of Australia's capacity to absorb migrants.

GITTINGS, J. *The digger from China: the story of Chinese on the goldfields*. Melbourne, Quartet Books, 1981. 148 p, illus, maps.

Unpretentious account of the Chinese diggers: their origins, voyage to Australia, way of life.

HAYDEN, A.A. 'New South Wales immigration policy, 1856-1900' *Transactions of the American Philosophical Society* 61, 5, 1971, 1-60.

Supplements Madgwick's study (1969) of policy-making in nineteenth-century NSW and places the immigration issues into the political context created by responsible government.

KIDDLE, M. *Caroline Chisholm*. MUP, 1957. 295 p, illus, map.

British immigration to Australia in the 1840s brought vividly to life. First published in 1950. An abridged edition also published in 1969.

MACMILLAN, D.S. *Scotland and Australia, 1788-1850: emigration, commerce and investment*. Oxford, Clarendon Press, 1967. 434 p, illus, map.

Account of Scottish immigrants before 1850 set in the context of Scottish enterprise in trade and investment.

MADGWICK, R.B. *Immigration into eastern Australia, 1788-1851*. London, Longman, Green, 1937, 270 p.

Pioneer work on policy-making, administrative machinery and character of British immigration to 1851. Facsimile edition, SUP, 1969.

PARKES, H. *An emigrant's home letters*. A & R, 1896. 164 p.

Letters of Henry Parkes after his emigration to NSW in 1839. They capture the pain, hope and experience of the immigrant.

PHILLIP, J. *A great view of things: Edward Gibbon Wakefield*. Melbourne, Nelson, 1971. 113 p, illus.

Places Wakefield's ideas on 'systematic colonisation' in the context of his theory of economic growth and empire, and demonstrates his influence on imperial policy-making.

PHILLIPS, P.D. AND WOOD, G.L. eds, *The peopling of Australia*. Melbourne, Macmillan in association with MUP, 1928. 300 p, illus.

Discussion of the contemporary debate about Australia's population 'problem'.

PIKE, D.H. *Paradise of dissent: South Australia, 1829-1857*. MUP, 1967. 590 p, illus, maps.

The foundation of SA related to the theories of Edward Gibbon Wakefield. (For a critique of Pike's views, see Phillip, 1971). First published in 1957.

PRYOR, O. *Australia's little Cornwall*. Adelaide, Rigby, 1962. 192 p, illus, map.

An account of Cornish copper-mining community at Moonta, SA; entertaining analysis of an early 'ethnic' group.

SERLE, A.G. *The golden age: a history of the colony of Victoria*,



1851–1861. MUP, 1978. 469 p, illus, maps.  
Account of the gold migration to Vic and of its social and political consequences. First published in 1963.

WATSON, D. *Caledonia Australia: Scottish highlanders on the frontier of Australia*. Sydney, Collins, 1984. 214 p, illus, maps.

A study of two dispossessed groups, the Scottish highlanders and the Aborigines of Gippsland, seen largely through the life of one of the former, the explorer Angus McMillan.

## THE MIGRANT QUESTION AFTER WORLD WAR II

APPLEYARD, R.T. *British emigration to Australia*. Canberra, Australian National University, 1964. 255 p.

A study of the character of postwar British migration drawing on extensive interviews with migrants before they sailed.

AUSTRALIA. Commission of Inquiry into Poverty. *Poverty in Australia: first main report, Australian Government Commission of Inquiry into Poverty, April 1975*. AGPS, 1975. 2 vols.

Poverty among migrants features in various sections of this inquiry, drawing on research by Jean I. Martin, 'The economic condition of migrants' (published as Commission research report, Welfare of migrants, AGPS, 1975).

AUSTRALIA. Population and Immigration Council. *Immigration policies and Australia's population: a green paper*. AGPS, 1977. 101 p.

Inquiry into goals and options in immigration policy, with reference to family reunion, acceptance of refugees, worker recruitment.

AUSTRALIA. Population and Immigration Council. Social Studies Committee. *A decade of migrant settlement: report on the 1973 immigration survey*. AGPS, 1976. 165 p.

A survey of 7700 migrant families who had arrived in the ten years from 1963. Disadvantages often persist past the initial settlement period, and knowledge of English is crucial in migrants' job histories.

AUSTRALIA. Review of Post Arrival Programs and Services to Migrants. *Migrant services and programs: report [and appendixes]*. AGPS, 1978. 2 vols.

Recommended on the principle of 'multiculturalism' an increase of \$50 million in commonwealth expenditure on migrant programs shaped to encourage 'self-help'. For a critique of the inquiry see *Babel* 16, 1, 1980.

AUSTRALIAN COUNCIL ON POPULATION AND ETHNIC AFFAIRS. *Multiculturalism for all Australians: our developing nationhood*. AGPS, 1982. xi, 54 p, illus.

Argues that for multiculturalism to be successful, minority groups with a non-English speaking background must not flourish on the margin and at the expense of the total Australian society.

AUSTRALIAN INSTITUTE OF POLITICAL SCIENCE. 37th Summer School, Canberra, 1971. *How many Australians? Immigration and growth: proceedings*. Ed by J. Wilkes. A & R, 1971. 226 p, map.

A collection, covering immigration's relation to the economy, the environment, politics and social development.

BIRRELL, R. AND BIRRELL, T. *An issue of people: population and Australian society*. Melbourne, Longman Cheshire, 1981. 277 p.

A discussion of postwar immigration, its origins and dynamics, social impact, economic effects and implications. Must be considered beside conventional anti-capitalist interpretations of these matters.

BIRRELL, R. *et al*, *Refugees, resources, reunions: Australia's immigration dilemmas*. Melbourne, VCTA Publishing, 1979. 179 p.

Covers the debate on priorities for Australian population policy: the central arguments being on humanitarian, environmental, economic and family issues.

BORRIE, W.D. *Italians and Germans in Australia: a study in assimilation*. Melbourne, Cheshire, 1954. 236 p, illus, maps. A pioneering study of 'assimilation' of non-British minority groups primarily comparing German migrants in the nineteenth century and Italian migrants in the 1920s.

CALWELL, A.A. *Be just and fear not*. Melbourne, Lloyd O'Neil in association with Rigby, 1972. 274 p, illus. Autobiography of the architect of Australia's immediate postwar migration policy.

CIGLER, M. *The Czechs in Australia*. Melbourne, AE Press, 1983. 150 p, illus, maps.

CRESIANI, G. *Fascism, anti-fascism and Italians in Australia, 1922–1945*. ANUP, 1980. 261 p, illus.

A study of the political effects on a migrant community of events and propaganda in their society of origin.

CUDDY, D.L. *The Yanks are coming: American immigration to Australia*. San Francisco, R. & E. Research Associates, 1977. 254 p, illus, maps.

Immigration from the United States after 1945; includes results of a survey of 200 American immigrants.

EDGAR, D.E. *Introduction to Australian society: a sociological perspective*. Sydney, Prentice-Hall, 1980. 350 p.

'The treatment of ethnicity' (chapter 11) is excellent. It presents a sociological identification of issues raised by postwar immigration.

GRANT, B.A. *The boat people: an Age investigation*. Ringwood, Vic, Penguin, 1979. 225 p, illus, maps.

Account of Vietnamese refugees—the boat people—discussing the background to their exodus, their flight and problems of resettlement.

GRASSBY, A.J. *The Spanish in Australia*. Melbourne, AE Press, 1983. 102 p, illus.

JUPP, J. *Arrivals and departures*. Melbourne, Cheshire-Lansdowne, 1966. 195 p, maps.

Postwar immigration and its social effects, crystallising the state of knowledge at that point.

JUPP, J. ed, *Ethnic politics in Australia*. Sydney, Allen & Unwin, 1984. 213 p.

A collection of papers by social scientists ranging from migrant voting patterns to multicultural education and broadcasting.

KUNZ, E.C.F.G. *The intruders: refugee doctors in Australia*. ANUP, 1975. 139 p.

How Australian Medical Association hostility coupled with government weakness and indifference prevented many doctors who came as 'displaced persons' in the 1950s from resuming their profession.

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