Studying Aussie Style

An Honors Thesis (HONRS 499)

By

Jennica M. Finchum

Thesis Advisor
Dr. Troy Holaday

Ball State University
Muncie, IN

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Abstract
It is very important for students to try to get the most out of their time spent in college. This is a time before most of them have families and other ties that might prevent them from doing things that they have always wanted to do. One opportunity to fulfill some of these dreams is to study abroad. This can open the student’s eyes and help them to find out more about themselves. The opportunity can also help the student to decide where they want lead their life. This booklet is intended to spark some interest in studying abroad to the Australia Centre Program. The topics discussed in this booklet include areas such as the history of Australia, Aboriginal life, information about the Australia Centre Program, places to see, advice about studying habits, and other possible university opportunities in Australia. The opportunity to study in Australia has touched many people’s lives and allowed them to see what the world is all about.

Acknowledgements
~ I owe a great deal of thanks to Dr. Troy Holaday for advising and motivating me throughout the development of this project. Thank you so much for your unbelievable patience and guidance.

~My husband, Andy, deserves thanks for keeping me grounded through this stressful time. His love and support have helped me to persevere through when I did not think I could go any further.

~Thanks also go to my parents for their unconditional love and support in any decision that I have made. I know it has been a LONG, hard road these past 6 years©, but the end is near and I have them to thank for it.

~I would finally like to thank everyone involved with the Australia Centre Program, especially Dr. Jim Coffin, Dr. Robert Newton, and Mrs. Lisa Newton. Without their wonderful idea and hard work none of this could be accomplished. Their love for the study abroad programs and the students is very inspiring.
INTRODUCTION

This booklet was created for students interested in studying in Australia. I was a part of the first group of students that took part in the Australia Centre Program. The experience changed my life in so many ways and I wanted to share that experience with others. I promote the Australia Centre very strongly because the people involved care very much about the program and they want the students to get the best experiences possible. The program is very well organized and structured to allow the students to succeed. It also allows the students to have the freedom they need to explore not only the beautiful country of Australia, but also themselves. Studying abroad is an incredible experience and I think it should be strongly pursued by all students.

I chose to do this booklet for my Honors Thesis because I feel very strongly about college students making the most of their time spent before getting out into “the real world.” I feel that studying abroad helps students to find out a little bit more about themselves and the world around them when they go to another country. I personally cherish my time spent studying in Australia and would not exchange it for anything in the world.

This is a picture of me while I was in Australia.
Here is a picture of the Fall 2002 Australia Centre Program students. (I am the third from the right on the second row.)

INFORMATION ABOUT THE AUSTRALIA CENTRE PROGRAM

Ball State University's Australia Centre Program was created when Dr. Jim Coffin approached Robert Newton, a biomechanics professor, and his wife Lisa Newton, a then recently graduated psychologist, at an International conference with an idea to have a companion program for the London Centre. Dr. Coffin is the Director of the Center for International Programs (located in the Student Center Room #102) and is a Professor of Anthropology. The Newton's were thrilled with the idea of sharing their culture with students from Ball State.

After about six months of planning the recruitment began for the first group of students to study at the Australia Centre. The program has grown so popular that people wait in line for hours, like at a concert, to pay their initial deposit to spend a semester in Australia. They usually sell out of spaces for students within two hours of opening the doors. The Australia Centre Program is located at the Lake Ainsworth Sport and Recreation Centre in Lennox Head,
New South Wales. It consists of about 30 Ball State University students that travel to Australia for a semester. There are many opportunities to travel during the time spent there and many different kinds of experiences to have.

To begin the process of joining the Australia Centre Program for a semester, a student must meet with Dr. Coffin. He will be able to discuss the application process and answer any initial questions that the student might have. The student should relay all of this information to their family members and discuss it in great detail to decide if this is the right opportunity for them and if their family is comfortable with the program. It is very important for the student to have their family's full support in an adventure like this. After filling out the application, it must be submitted to the Center for International Programs and an additional meeting with Dr. Coffin must be made.

If accepted, the student will fill out a “Permission to Enroll” form and submit a deposit. This deposit is non-refundable, so make sure that this is really what the student wants to do and can financially support it. Once the Bursar's Office receives this form and the deposit from the Center for International Programs, the student will be an official Australia Centre student and can begin planning their semester of adventure.

CLASSES THAT ARE OFFERED

The first step in the student’s plan is to establish educational goals. There are many kinds of classes that are available to the student during their time at the Australia Centre. The classes will use the unique atmosphere of Australia to the
fullest. Most of the classes are taught by Australian faculty who will use their knowledge to further the student's learning experiences. Each week will bring new and exciting endeavors that will allow the students to view the very diverse lifestyles and culture of the Australians. Here are a few examples of classes that are offered and/or required by the program (they may be changed based on faculty expertise and availability).

**Australian Life and Culture**  
(Required)
- Gives students a better understanding of the socio-cultural differences that exist between Australia and the United States.
- Takes weekly field trips out of Lennox Head to different areas of interest.
- Examines the law, politics, and literature of Australia.

This picture is showing a traditional hunting dance being performed by some of the Aboriginal children of Cabbage Tree Island, an Aboriginal community. This is one of many places visited during the Australian Life and Culture class.

**Australian History**
- Explores the history of the indigenous people, through European settlement to the present.
- Begins at the present and looks back into Australia's past to explain contemporary attitudes and events.
Introduction to Sport Administration

- Provides an overview of the sport administration industry, including marketing and management.
- Gives attention to examining the scope, organization, and management of the sports industry.

Wildlife Biology

- Introduces students to the vertebrate fauna of Australia’s subtropical east coast.
- Teaches the methods of conservation and detection of fauna via a series of field trips and lectures.

Marine Biology

- Focuses on the dynamics of life in the bio-zones of reef systems, tidewater pools, mangrove swamps, and many more.
- Discusses the effects of human activity and technology on these systems.

This is Danny, our awesome Marine Biology professor.
World Literature
- Examines western and non-western literatures will be studied through imaginative expressions of visions and values.
- Covers the historical, social, and philosophical setting of selected pieces will be studied.

Director's Courses
The On-site Director of the Australian Centre Program is a Ball State University professor. The director will typically teach a couple of courses related to their area of expertise.

Independent Study
The students will have the opportunity to enroll in Independent Study courses in their major or minor. Up to six credits (two independent studies) can be arranged. This type of course requires a great deal of time and energy so be sure that the decision to take a course like this is well thought out.
CULTURAL PACKAGE

One of the best parts of the Australia Centre Program is the Cultural Package. In this fun and exciting experience, which occurs in the middle of the semester, the whole group travels to different parts of Australia. It is a very good time to hang out with the group and forget about classes for a while. The students in each semester travel to different places. The on-site director determines where the students will go and in what activities they will participate, but the places visited are always of cultural and environmental interest. This is also a wonderful time for family and friends to visit and see the many sites of Australia with the group. The intent of the cultural package is to expose the students to unique areas of the country that are not easily visited during individual weekend trips out of Lennox Head. The Fall 2002 group was a part) spent a day trails of Lamington National Park and and stayed at O'Reilly's Guesthouse. Some of the students in a “Flying Fox Ride,” which participated being strapped into a consists of running off of a very large hill, and “flying” down to the bottom by a cord. It harness, was so much fun flying above all of the trees and seeing the beautiful scenery at the top. At Lamington one can also encounter many varieties of animals and birds. The birds were so tame that they will come up and sit on a person’s head or shoulder, or eat right out of the visitors’ hands. We also saw our first pademelon, which is a marsupial somewhat like a kangaroo and a wallaby, at this wonderful facility. The next day was spent at the Australia Zoo (home of...
TV's Crocodile Hunter, Steve Irwin). This was one of the most impressive and beautiful zoos I personally have ever seen. There are a wide variety of different native Australian animals there along with a petting zoo filled with kangaroos and wallabies. The demonstrations were so much fun and informative that I could have spent another whole day there. The last three days of the cultural package was spent at Kingfisher Bay Resort on Fraser Island, which is the world's largest sand island. This beautiful resort offered many different activities during our stay, such as a whale watch cruise, dolphin cruise, sunset cruise, four wheel drive Eco tour, and many other educational tours. Each place visited as a part of the Cultural Package has its own unique atmosphere and gives the students great insight into Australian culture.

GOING TO AUSTRALIA

SOME FACTS ABOUT AUSTRALIA

Australia is the sixth largest country in the world. It's about the same size as the 48 mainland states of the USA and 50 percent larger than Europe, but has the lowest population density in the world – only two people per square kilometer. It has over 7,000 beaches – more than any other nation. It also produces 95 percent of the world's precious opals and 99 percent of the
world's black opals. Coober Pedy in South Australia is known as the opal capital of the world. Its population is made up of more than 40 nationalities and, with year-round extremes in temperature, more than 50 percent of the population lives in below-ground 'dugouts'.

The kangaroo is unique to Australia and one of the country's most easily recognized mammals. There are more kangaroos in Australia now than when Australia was first settled. Estimates suggest around 40 million. Australia's estimated 140 million sheep (mostly merinos), are found on around 53,000 properties, and produce more than 70 percent of the world's wool. With 24 million head of cattle, Australia is the world's largest exporter of beef. There are also at least 25,000 different species of plants found in Australia. Australia is home to the world's longest continuous fence, known as the 'dingo fence', which runs through central Queensland for 5,531 kilometers. It is 1.8 meters high and is designed to keep sheep safe from Australia's native dog.

HISTORY OF AUSTRALIA

In 1606, the Spanish explorer Luis Vaez de Torres sailed through the strait that separates Australia and Papua New Guinea. Dutch explorers charted the north and west coasts and discovered Tasmania. It was not until 1770, however, that Captain James Cook, in the *Endeavour*, extended a scientific voyage to the South Pacific in order to chart the east coast of the continent that had become known as New Holland. This land Cook claimed for the British Crown.
More than 60,000 years before the arrival of European settlers, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples inhabited most areas of the Australian continent. At the time of European settlement in 1788, it is estimated there were at least 300,000 Aboriginals and Torres Strait Islanders in Australia. In recent years historians have come to recognize that Asian and Oceanic explorers and traders had contact with Indigenous Australian people long before the European expansion into the eastern hemisphere. European settlement involved the displacement and dispossession of many Indigenous peoples. This settlement disrupted traditional land management practices and introduced new plants and animals into the fragile Australian ecosystems.

The first European fleet of 11 ships arrived at Sydney Harbour on January 26th, 1788. This date now commemorated as Australia Day. The first fleet carried 1,500 people, half of them convicts. Transportation of British convicts to New South Wales ceased in 1840, but continued to Western Australia until 1868. About 160,000 convicts arrived over 80 years, more than three times the amount of other European settlers that arrived in Australia during the same period.

During the 1850s, settlement was boosted by gold rushes. Scarcity of labor, the vastness of the bush, new wealth based on farming, and mining and trade all contributed to the development of uniquely Australian social institutions and sensibilities.

In 1901 the Australian colonies federated to become the Commonwealth of Australia. The British monarch remains the monarch of Australia, but it is now an independent, democratic nation with a tradition of religious tolerance and free speech. Despite the change in political climate, numerous diverse links with Britain continued to exist, and many people still regarded as 'the mother country'.

World War I had a devastating impact on Australia. In 1914 the male population of Australia was less than 3 million, yet almost 400,000 of those volunteered to
fight in World War I. As many as 60,000 of those who volunteered never came back, and tens of thousands more were wounded, many very seriously. For every two soldiers, one was either killed or wounded throughout the war. Australians have inherited strong traditions from the war years. None is more special or treasured in the Australian ethos than the 'Anzac' tradition of courage, a tradition forged at Gallipoli, Turkey in 1915. Anzac Day, April 25th, is now a national day of commemoration of the sacrifice of Australians in all wars in which they have fought.

The period between the two world wars was one of uncertainty and instability as large numbers of servicemen sought to reconstruct their lives. Social and economic divisions widened and became more pronounced during the hard years of the Depression in the 1930s when many Australian financial institutions failed.

World War II brought about many changes to the Australian society. On December 8, 1941 Pearl Harbor was bombed in American and the Australian nation decided to join the war as Allies to the United States. Their involvement in the war caused some problems for the Australian people. There was food and petrol rationing, blackouts at night in every home, gas burners for cars, and censorship. In February 1942, Singapore fell to the Japanese and they imprisoned 15,000 Australian troops. Only four days later the Japanese bombed Darwin, killing 240 Australians. During World War II, the Americanization of Australian society was evident in their radios, films, and cultural exchanges.

The 1950s was a time of political stability based on the development of a prosperous society of suburban property owners: the period saw a steady rise in private home ownership from barely 40 percent in 1947 to more than 70 percent by 1960.

In 1967 the Australian people voted overwhelmingly in a national referendum to give the federal government the power to pass legislation on behalf of Indigenous people and to include Indigenous people in future censuses. The referendum result was the culmination of a strong campaign by both Indigenous and non-Indigenous Australians, and was widely seen as a strong
affirmation of the Australian people's wish to see its government take direct action to improve the living conditions of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities.

ABORIGINAL LIFE

One of the best ways to learn about a new part of the world is to look at its natives and how they lived. The Aboriginal people inhabited most of the continent of Australia before the European settlers arrived. These people spoke one or more of the hundreds of tribal languages and each region was represented by distinct lifestyles and cultural and religious traditions. These Indigenous people led very simple lives, but used highly efficient technology to create complex social systems and traditions that reflected their deep connection with the land and the environment.

The population of the Indigenous people at the time of the European settlement in the late 18th century is unknown, but many scholars think the population may have been about 750,000. This population declined dramatically during the nineteenth and early twentieth century under the impact of new diseases, cultural disruption, and disintegration.

Much like our Native American Indians, the Aboriginal people went through many hardships when the European people settled in Australia. They contracted diseases, such as small pox, brought over to their country by the Europeans. They were also treated like slaves most of the time. Many laws were passed in the 1900's concerning Aboriginals, some of which the people of Australia are still trying to fix.
The worst of these laws was enacted during the time known to the Aboriginals as the “Stolen Generation.” During this time Europeans were allowed to go into Aboriginal families and remove children to try to “white-out” the area. These children were usually sent to camps where they lived their lives as slaves. Unbelievably, this continued up through the 1970’s. There has been a national apology made to the Aboriginal people, but not much more has been done by the government to try to reconnect these families. Some family tribes of Aboriginals that were broken up may never be reunited.

In the past fifty years Australia has made some laws to help the Aboriginals to live peacefully in Australia. One of the important was the Constitutional made on May 27, 1967. This states that the Aboriginal people would in the census and have the same rights Australian citizens. It also made discrimination against Aboriginals illegal.

The history and pride that these people overwhelming. During our time spent we were fortunate enough to be visit an Aboriginal village called Cabbage Tree Island. These people were extremely proud of their heritage and welcomed us with open arms. Our experiences with and learning about the Aboriginal people made a very big impact on many of the people in our group.

PLACES TO SEE

While studying in Australia it is very important to make the most of the time spent over there. Therefore, planning one’s travels ahead of time is very important. Here are some places in Australia that are wonderful to visit.
BYRON BAY

There are many things that are fun to do in this town, located just a 30 minute bus trip from where the Australia Centre is held. This town is the home of the original Crocodile Dundee, Paul Hogan. Mr. Hogan owns many businesses in the town and is somewhat responsible for its growing popularity.

One of the most prominent places to visit is the Cape Byron Lighthouse. At night this is powerful beacon and can see hang gliders sky around it. From Cape Byron walking usually observe whales playing in the lighthouse is the on the continent of Australia.

Another great aspect of Byron Bay is the wonderful shopping. There are many unique stores, including galleries where one can purchase Aboriginal artwork. An exceptional open-air market is also frequently set up on Sundays in the town of Byron Bay.
The SCUBA diving at Julian Rocks in Byron Bay is some of the best on the eastern coast. Most of the time the water is crystal clear and marine life can be seen from a great distance. If one is really lucky, he or she might see some whales playing on the boat ride out to the dive site. For individuals who do not have SCUBA certification, there are many different dive shops that offer classes that are very affordable. I would recommend Sundive located right in Byron Bay. To get more information on their wonderful facility go to www.sundive.com.au. If SCUBA diving seems too complicated then snorkeling is the next best thing. The clarity of the water and the amount of marine life that can be seen is incredible. Visitors often want to spend the whole day in the water.

Byron Bay is also very well known for its wonderful surfing, and one need not be an experienced wave-rider to have a great time. As with the SCUBA diving, there are many opportunities to learn how to surf in Byron Bay. It is an unforgettable experience that should be tried by everyone.

SYDNEY

Probably one of the most famous places to visit in Australia, Sydney lives up to all expectations. It is one of the most beautiful places in the world and virtually oozes Australian culture. One way to see much of Sydney is to take a cruise through the Sydney Harbour. These are offered many times through the day and allow the passengers to see the many sights of Sydney from a different point of view. The scenery is absolutely amazing from the water. Another way to see the sights of Sydney is to
walk the Harbour Bridge. Tourists can walk to the top (yes, the TOP) of the famous bridge that oversees Sydney Harbour. This is a very popular activity; just remember to wear good walking shoes because it is a long way up.

One of the most recognizable buildings in the world is the Sydney Opera House. A picture alone cannot capture the beauty of this unusual piece of architecture. The Opera House is not only beautiful on the outside, but also on the inside. It is a place that everyone who visits Australia must see, and of course the best way to experience the Opera House is to attend one of its world-class shows.

Sydney is also home to Australia’s most famous beach, Bondi Beach. People flock there to surf, kayak, windsurf, play volleyball, and engage in many other beach or water related sports. This can cause the beach to become very crowded very quickly in the summer months. It is wise to get there early and plan to spend the whole day there because if fun in the sun sounds like a good time this is definitely the place to be.
MELBOURNE

Melbourne has a slightly smaller population than Sydney, but is actually larger than Sydney in area. The Yarra River cuts the city in half. The eastern side is called Southbank and contains many cafes, restaurants, and the huge Crown Casino. The western side contains downtown Melbourne.

Melbourne is known for its crazy weather. Travelers may experience a weather shift at any time, or many times throughout the day. It is also Australia’s most culturally-diverse city. While walking through town one can hear many different languages being spoken, such as English, Chinese, Greek, Spanish, Italian, Portuguese and even a combination of a two. While some might see this extreme diversity as confusing, or even annoying, the people of Melbourne embrace their cultural differences.

The Melbourne Zoo is the oldest zoo in Australia, opening in 1862. The zoo has more than 350 animal species, many of them native to Australia. Adding to the beauty of the zoo is its setting, a botanical garden.

One of the most famous surfing beaches in the world is Australia’s Bells Beach, located just one hour south of Melbourne. The water is cold, but the fun is endless.
STUDYING IN AUSTRALIA

STUDY HABITS

It is very important to make the most of this wonderful experience, but it is also important to remember what the purpose of being in Australia is. That’s right, school. It can be very easy to put off projects and papers because going exploring or on a trip for the weekend sounds like more fun. Here are a few helpful tips to keep the grades up while away.

WHERE AND WHEN TO STUDY

For some students this will be the first time on their own so the responsibility for completing all class work and other obligations can be tough. There are definitely more distractions in Australia than in Muncie, IN. It will require a great deal of determination and willpower to get things done. More concentration will be needed to complete any kind of work so try to find a quiet place in which to study. Being able to study outside or by the beach is a definite plus to studying in Australia. The beach is so long that there are many spots where one can sit and have some quiet time. There are also many places on the Lake Ainsworth campus, such as the computer lab or on the balcony by the cafeteria, that are quiet and good for studying. Finding a study partner will
not be a hard task since most of the students at the Australia Centre are taking the same classes. Some extra work can be done on rainy days so that the sunny days can be enjoyed to their fullest. Because there are more days off than classes here in the states, it allows for more relaxed studying time. There should probably be about 2 – 3 hours per day set aside to study and complete projects. If one is doing an independent study course more time will be needed. It is also very important to remember that this semester abroad is about school; try not to spend too much time out at night. If there is something going on at the pub that cannot be missed, make sure that all homework is done during the morning or afternoon to make sure that it gets done because once one is at the pub they are not going to want to leave. The night life is great in Australia, but it should not get in the way of school work and the experience of studying in a different country, plus it will be more memorable to spend money on a trip rather than beer. The experience of studying in Australia will definitely require much more discipline than normally required for college classes, but the rewards outweigh the challenges.

CLASSES AND TRAVELING

The classes that are offered in the Australia Centre are much different from anything at Ball State, so be sure to have an open mind and try to adjust to the different teaching styles of the Australian faculty. It is important to get the very most out of the classes being taken because they will have some of the most experiences and memories of the semester abroad experience. There will also be opportunities to see things that classes in the United States would never be able to show to a student. Because there are not many classes and a semester is a relatively short amount of time, skipping class should be avoided at all
costs. A wonderful and fun learning experience may be missed on any particular day. As important as classes are, it is also very important to make the very most of the time there. Taking trips over the weekends is the perfect time to see areas of Australia that are not part of any scheduled outing. It is important to make the plans early enough that problems are less likely to occur. Getting stuck in another town, for instance, can cause one to miss very important classes. Remember that there are other students going through exactly the same experiences. Seriously consider forming a study group on which all the members can rely and shore up the weaknesses of others in the group.

I hope that this booklet has helped a little to understand the culture of Australia and the wonderful experiences that are in store for those interested in traveling to the Australia Centre.
APPENDIX A: AUSSIE UNI’S

The Australia Centre may not be the right choice for everyone. For those who want to study in Australia for more than one semester, or pursue graduate studies there, here are a few universities based in Australia:

Australian National University

www.anu.edu.au
Canberra ACT 0200
Tel: (02) 6125 5111
Fax: (02) 6125 5571

- Member of the Group of Eight, Australia’s leading universities
- 78% of the teaching staff hold a PhD (50% is the national average)
- 5 star rating for prestige in the 2002 Good Universities Guide
- Australian National University’s Institute of Advanced studies has a good reputation
- Has a high proportion postgraduate and Honors students
- Areas of study include: Arts; Asian Studies; Economics and Commerce; Engineering and Information technology; Law; Science; National Institute of the Arts; and the Australian National University Medical School
Edith Cowan University

www.ecu.edu.au
Pearson Street
Churchlands WA 6018
Tel: (08) 9273 8333
Fax: (08) 9387 7095

- Has a very high reputation for teaching excellence
- Areas of study include: Business and Public Management; Communications, Health and Science; Community Services; Education and Social Sciences; and has the Western Australian Academy of Performing Arts
- Located in Perth and has 20,000 students
- Has a very strong focus on overseas activities
- Has developed a track record for technology based learning systems that are amongst the most advanced in Australia
Southern Cross University

www.scu.edu.au
Military Road
P.O. Box 157
Lismore NSW 2480
Tel: (02) 6620 3000
Fax: (02) 6622 1300

- Has campuses at Lismore, Coffs Harbour, and Tweed Gold Coast and 11,000 students
- It is close to tourist attractions, surfing beaches, and marine environment
- Located in the beautiful, natural environment of the New South Wales North Coast
- Areas of study include: Business, Commerce, and Management; Indigenous Studies; Information Technology and Multimedia; Law and Justice; Media, Visual Arts and Contemporary Music; Natural Therapies; Nursing; Psychology; Social Science and Human Services; Tourism
University of Adelaide

www.adelaide.edu.au
Adelaide South Australia 5005
Tel: (08) 8303 4455
Fax: (08) 8224 0464

- Founded in 1874 and has 4 campuses with 14,000 students
- Leader in many fields of education, research, and research training
- One of the top two universities in Australia for research performance
- North Terrace campus - located in the city of Adelaide and has the CSIRO Division of Health and Human Nutrition
- Waite campus - Australia's largest agricultural science research complex
- Thebarton Commerce and Research Precinct - has research in engineering, petroleum technology, telecommunications, and much more
- Roseworthy campus - located in a rural setting about one hour from the city and has teaching and research in agronomy, dryland agriculture, livestock management, and natural resource management.
University of Melbourne

www.unimelb.edu.au
Parkville Victoria 3052
Tel: (03) 8344 4000
Fax: (03) 8344 5104

- Has 34,000 students
- Is internationally recognized for its academic and research excellence and has partnerships in 14 Cooperative Research Centers
- Melbourne has 11 areas of study, the School of Graduated Studies, and the internationally-acclaimed Melbourne Business School
- Cultural connections include Melbourne Theatre Company, Melbourne University Press, the Victoria College of Arts, and the award-winning Ian Potter Museum of Art
- Founding member of the Universitas 21, an international network of leading research-intensive universities
University of Queensland

www.uq.edu.au
Brisbane Queensland 4072
Tel: (07) 3365 1111
Fax: (07) 3365 1199

- Has 400 programs, 5,000 courses, and 29,700 students
- Is a comprehensive research-intensive institution of international standard
- One of only three Australian members of Universitas 21
- Has a 10% higher graduate employment over the national average
- Other University of Queensland maintained teaching facilities include: marine stations on the Great Barrier Reef, veterinary science and agriculture farms, an experimental mine, and medical and dental schools
- 1998 – 1999 named Australia’s University of the Year
University of Sydney

www.usyd.edu.au
Sydney NSW 2006
Tel: (02) 9351 2222

- Established in 1850 and has 36,000 students
- Contains three colleges: Health Sciences; Humanities and Social Sciences; and Sciences and Technology
- Has very research-intensive programs and runs the prestigious Australian Research Council Special Research Center
- The leader in PhD completions and has the largest postgraduate research student cohort of any Australian university
- Has a fully equipped sporting and recreational complex that provides a training center for students and Olympic athletes
University of Tasmania

www.utas.edu.au
GPO Box 252C
Hobart Tasmania 7001
Tel: (03) 6226 2999
Fax: (03) 6226 2018

Has over 14,000 students and is the state of Tasmania’s only university

Has six areas of study: Arts; Commerce; Law; Education; Health Science; Science and Engineering; Technology

Has adopted the strategy of preserving and developing teaching and research of national and international significance in particular areas that take advantage of the University’s location
APPENDIX B: RESOURCES

Bulbeck, Chilla, and David Carter, eds. Exploring Australia. Queensland, Australia: School of Humanities, Griffith University, 2000.


ONLINE SOURCES

http://www.about-australia.com
http://www.australia.com
http://www.bayweb.com.au
http://www.bsu.edu/australiacenter
http://www.comeztaniti.com/australia.htm (Bondi Beach Picture)
http://www.sean.co.uk (Sydney Opera House Picture)
http://www.thetravelrag.com/docs/10051.asp (Sydney Harbour Picture)
http://www.webspawner.com/user/aust4
http://www.yesaustralia.com
http://www.avcc.edu.au/australias_unis/individual_unis/ (Australian Universities)