



KABAR

AIA News

Australia Indonesia Association

January – March 2014

Established in 1945

President's Message

Hi Everyone,

Hope you had an enjoyable festive season and are looking forward to an exciting and challenging 2014.

On the political scene, the Abbott government has struggled to establish a relationship with the Indonesian government. Prime Minister Abbott visited Jakarta in October and attended the APEC Leaders Meeting in Bali. The subsequent revelation that Australia had been monitoring phone conversations of the Indonesian President, his wife and senior officials, was not really surprising, but the handling of the matter damaged relationships at the government level, and led to the Indonesian Ambassador to Australia being called back to Jakarta, and to the cessation of cooperation on such matters as the asylum seekers. One can only hope that the Abbott government works hard to mend the fences with Indonesia.

2014 is a big year in Indonesia with the parliamentary elections in April and the Presidential elections in July. The various candidates are jockeying for the positions and lining up political party support. We may see a generational change in leadership and in the status quo, and possibly some surprise candidates. Much has been said and written about the potential candidates, including the popular Jakarta Governor Jokowi, and it will be very interesting to see how it all pans out.

The NSW Government is keen to foster relationships with Indonesia, and the Deputy Premier visited Jakarta recently and returned with a very positive impression. The NSW Government is looking into the possibility of establishing a representative office in Indonesia, and possibly resurrecting the Jakarta – DKI sister state relationship with NSW. There will also be a business delegation to Indonesia in the first half of the year. The Government has also established an Asian Multicultural Business Advisory Panel.

Whilst the political relationship may have been dented, the people to people and business relationships are flourishing. We have had several Indonesian Ministers and officials visiting Australia, including the Indonesian Vice President Boediono, and the former Vice President

Jusuf Kalla who visited Sydney in his capacity as the Chairman of the Indonesian Red Cross. An Indonesian naval vessel took part in the Centenary of the Australian Navy, and a reception was held on board. Several Australian naval officers were present, and I was impressed with their proficiency in Bahasa Indonesia.

If you are wondering about Rhonda and Ketut, you might like to know that Ketut has almost 90,000 votes whilst Trent has less than 70,000. It looks like Ketut is certainly not "keput". Who is right for Rhonda? You can still [vote for Ketut](#).

Here in Sydney there have been several Indonesian related activities:

- The Australia Indonesia Youth Exchange Program (AIYEP) was hosted in Sydney in October 2013 with 18 young Indonesians from across the archipelago staying in Sydney and Kiama, living with Australian families. They have since returned to Indonesia, and their Australian youth counterparts are currently in Indonesia. A member of our AIA Committee, Sylvia Sidharta has been the AIYEP Coordinator for the Sydney program.



The AIYEP farewell at the Wisma



The AIYEP performers

- The Australia Indonesia Youth Association (AIYA) NSW branch was established in 2013 and held a “Malam Trivia” night in October, supported by the AIA.
- The Indonesian Community Council held a forum to discuss life as first and second generation Australians of Indonesian descent and the issues they face in our modern society.
- The Indonesian Consulate held a reception for School Principals and Teachers to promote the teaching of Bahasa in NSW schools.
- The Australia Indonesia Business Council (AIBC) and the Indonesia Business Council (IBC) held end of year functions to celebrate continuing business ties between our countries.

Here at the AIA we have also been busy, thanks to some tremendous efforts from Miriam Tulevski and our Education subcommittee. We received 33 applications for the AIA Commbank Scholarship to send a student to Jogjakarta for a 2-week “immersion” course. After reviewing the applications and interviewing short listed applicants, the Education subcommittee announced the successful applicant to be Maire Playford, a Year 11 Continuers Student from Macarthur Anglican School, Cobbity, NSW. At the time you are reading this Kabar, Maire will be in Jogjakarta. The scholarship was announced at her school assembly and she and her family also attended the reception at the Indonesian Consulate, where the CBA announced that next year they will sponsor 2 students!

We also had the second year of our “Lottie Maramis” Scholarship for a Year 12 student going on to study Indonesian at University. This is another aspect of our efforts to promote Indonesian studies at NSW schools and universities. The recipient of the scholarship was Rebekah Ward a student at Coffs Harbour Christian Community School. She was presented with the scholarship at the Year 12 Formal in Coffs harbour in November.



Mr David Nockles, Principal, Miriam Tulevski, Australia Indonesia Association, Maire Playford, AIA Commbank Scholarship 2014 winner, Geoff Coates, Commonwealth Bank.

Mr Gary Jusuf, the Indonesian Consul General in Sydney, will be finishing his term shortly to take up a posting as Ambassador to Fiji. We take this opportunity to thank Pak Gary and his wife Ibu Resi for their support of the AIA and activities in which we are involved, eg promoting the teaching of Bahasa Indonesia in schools, and to wish them well in their new posting in Fiji. Selamat Jalan!

Welcome to several new members who have joined over recent months, including Abbie Messiter, Swina Hardiman, Mr and Mrs Mulyono and many of the students who applied for the various scholarships. Hope to see you at the next function.

Please check out our [website](#) for details of activities and membership, and please take the time to renew your AIA memberships. We are also on Facebook.



Christmas Greetings from the AIYEPers in Sumatra Barat

AIYEP 2013 | 2014 Sydney Phase

By Sylvia Sidharta, AIYEP Local Coordinator

Sydney hosted the first phase of the Australia Indonesia Youth Exchange Program 2013 - 2014. AIYEP is a Commonwealth Government initiative funded by the Australia Indonesia Institute in DFAT and its Australian Aid Program. In Indonesia, AIYEP is managed by the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports (Kemenpora).

The programme provides opportunities for young people from Indonesia and Australia to form an appreciation of the culture and way of life in each other's country by way of immersion.

The Indonesian participants are from diverse backgrounds and provinces, with 6 from Sumatra, 1 from Java, 3 from Kalimantan, 2 from Sulawesi, 2 from Nusa Tenggara, 2 from Maluku and 2 from Papua. Their tertiary studies had been in the education sector, but there was one from the finance sector, with representations from sociology and psychology departments. There was a scholar of Islamic philosophy as well as a young theology student in the mix.

The young people submitted their questionnaires, which gave the organisers some insight into their proficiency in English, what their preferred work placement would be, even how far from the city centre they would like to be! Expressions of interest were sought out for work as well as the opportunity to be a host family. As a novice local coordinator, I chose to get work placements finalized before a decision on where they would live was made. Considerations were public transport and therefore distance to travel, host family structure and degree of independence of the participant. There was a three week window to finalise arrangements before they arrived. It is difficult to dot the Is and cross the Ts in the time available, exacerbated by last minute dropping out of host families.

Eighteen young Indonesians arrived in Sydney on 14 October 2013, full of hope and eager to learn about Australia, its people and way of life. During their one-week orientation, they learnt quickly that Australia has a flat structure, and the "pejabat" here are just like ordinary people, not what they are used to in Indonesia. They learnt to cope with public transport, walking, the geography of Sydney as well as getting to know each other (they only met each other for their orientation in Jakarta the previous week) and refining their cultural performances.

Then, suddenly, it was time to go with their host families—spread from Manly to Helensburg, and from Blacktown to Bellevue Hill, they were just as diverse as the AIYEP participants. Some were Indophiles, members of AIA, whilst others were teachers and friends of the schools where the participants would do their work placements. Some had been involved at previous AIYEP's Sydney visits, but all eager to assist in any way that they could. The desired profile of a host family is an Australian family (mum, dad and 2.3 kids), close to public transport and an interest in things Indonesian. Well, whilst not all the host families fit this profile, all the AIYEPers were embraced by their host families, and they in turn, embraced their host families.

It was not plain sailing always; we were still short of accommodation for four people on the last day. Someone suggested that the Tempe Mosque may be able to assist, however, a discussion with the community there did not result in suitable accommodation. The young people would not have been with families, and they would be with Indonesians residing in Sydney rather than Australian families. Fortunately, I was able to convince my friend Kathy to host these four boys in her Redfern home. Kathy is an artist who runs a large household with her grown up children and grandchildren living nearby, all eating together, playing music and games. Kathy likens it to village

living: generations all living, eating and playing together. It was touching to see the genuine respect and affection that the boys had for Kathy, and Kathy really loved those boys like her own.

The host families assisted in getting the young people out of their shells: they encouraged discussions and debate, got them interested in their local Sydney communities, took them to local tourist attractions. As well, the AIYEPers arranged a lot of activities on their own, and there were many parties during this time. From a picnic at Dolls Point (to show them multicultural Australia with AIYEPers joining local families with afternoon prayers on the beach), to barbecues at Newtown and Marrickville, and Galungan and Kuningan celebrations at Sydney University.

The highlight of the cultural performances was the "dress up" sessions, where the AIYEP participants would lend their costume to the school children, and photos taken. Macarthur Anglican School, which teaches Bahasa Indonesia from Kindergarten to Year 12, initiated a wall of students in Indonesian costumes, replacing their boring old "suku" wall of photographs from tourist brochures.

Their work placements were mainly schools, primary and secondary. A church group for the theology student, the Australian Museum, Taronga Zoo, a business development company, Altios; the administration arm of the University of NSW Global, SBS and ABC Radio all very kindly agreed to take on one or more participants for the 3 week work experience phase.

The Australian Museum provided two internships, taken up by Ita from Bali and Novi from Papua. Stan Florek, the Database Manager, along with a number of supervising specialists, took Ita and Novi on a journey of learning and experience, which they will be able to utilise in Indonesia. They delved into the Australian Museum's collections, and provided insightful and real time

contemporary input of what is going on in Indonesia right now. Their articles are published in a blog through the Australian Museum's website. Follow the link: <http://australianmuseum.net.au/Blog-Post/Science/Our-Global-Neighbours-Young-Visitors-from-Indonesia> and find more of their stories in the October and November 2013 blog archive.

The Sydney component was deemed a success, with no difficulties or problems with homes or work placements. We, the local coordinator, host families, work providers, all worked as a team, forming a large family group supporting one another. The Indonesian participants became proficient in navigating Sydney's public transport system, they explored the beaches, the city, the parks on their own, in groups and with their host families. The most

noticeable change was their growing independence, less reliant on being spoonfed information, using their smart phones and technology to find things out for themselves.

Everyone who met the AIYEPers were impressed about how articulate, friendly, knowledgeable, inquisitive and enthusiastic they were. Their cultural performances won them the friendships of all the school children and teachers alike.

However the real question that lingers is how do you measure success.

Can the programme be deemed successful if the participants have been immersed in Australian culture and way of living, when they have made observations about how Australians deal with their religious belief, their political convictions, how they live on a day to day basis, how

they spend money, how they spend their leisure, what makes them tick?

The Communications Network, which has had the management contract for AIYEP since 2001, is trying to gather information on AIYEP alumni since its inception in 1981. From this information, they may be able to discover how many of the alumni (both Indonesian and Australians alike) have stayed with Australia-Indonesia relations, are still working in building the relationship, how the experience has changed their careers etc.

I would like to thank all the host families (many are members of AIA) and the Australia-Indonesia community generally for their support and continued encouragement.



Reflections on the recent Ubud Writers and Readers Festival

By Paul Dudley

It's hot in Indonesia in October. Really hot. On the south coast of Bali you can see tourists walking around wearily under the final release of the sun's heat before the November rains. A few kilometres to the north, in the cooler shades of

the ancient hilltop village of Ubud, the Ubud Writers and Readers Festival (UWRF) is preparing to celebrate its 10th anniversary.

At a press conference Janet De Neef (festival director), in answer to a question about the focus of topics on women replied, 'We started with Kartini and now have come a full circle to pay homage again ... that sense of coming home.' Under the auspices of the not-for-profit-foundation Yayasan Mudra Swari

Saraswati, the UWRF was set up in response to the Bali bombing as a healing project. 'When people thought of Bali they thought of Kuta. We needed to shift the emphasis ... celebrate writers and readers ... lots of people who come are just avid readers,' said Janet. Australian author Richard Flannigan added, 'The response to the bomb was to build a bridge', however, '...The challenge is to make this an Indonesian festival rather than an expat festival'.

I looked around curiously at the dignified Balinese ushers and checked the program again. Sixty Indonesians would be on panels discussing issues related to Indonesia and of the 72 or so presentations, 20 were specifically about Indonesia. The other presentations were mainly about South-East Asia and cross-cultural issues between our countries. As it turned out, about a third of the audiences at most events were from the immediate region. Not bad when you consider Indonesia is a society that still maintains an oral tradition and has significant problems with publishing (more of that later).

A ceremony was held on Friday 10 October at the Ubud Royal Palace. The palace is a walled-in open area containing a raised shrine with immense ornate wooden doors. Janet De Neef and Warwick Purser, both expats from Melbourne, were seated in the front row of the forecourt amongst a number of other dignitaries. Janet has been a restaurateur in Ubud since the 1980s. Warwick departed Toorak (how could you possibly blame him?) for Jogjakarta some 30 years ago and later established the successful manufacturing and export company Out of Asia. Other dignitaries included the Indonesian Minister for Tourism and the Governor of Bali. Seated behind were titled and untitled Balinese, other Indonesians and westerners. Congregated around the seated area were a mix of settlers, adventurers, foreign faces, expats from all over the world and Australians – not the ‘I’ve been to Bali too’ kind. The people gathered here were frequent and serious interlopers of Asia, here to take in their regular dose of Indonesia, renew acquaintances and enjoy the events that followed.

Just after sunset on a warm and humid night under an open sky, an

all-female Gamelan orchestra, dressed in the vivid colours of magenta and deep sky blue, sent their hypnotic tones out into the air over the audience and the rest of the village, signalling the opening of the festival.

This year’s festival theme, ‘Through darkness to light’, was a reference to a book written by Raden Adjeng Kartini 1879–1904. Kartini was a Javanese woman who pioneered women’s education and emancipation in Indonesia. Each year Indonesians recognise her work with a national holiday named after her. The festival was celebrating, through Kartini, the emancipation of all women around the world.

The main events were held in airy Balinese Bales – open-air pavilions situated in a group close to the museum. To get there you travelled through town down a road to a gully under a canopy of trees, over a bridge above a deep and narrow ravine and up a steep incline to a hilltop plateau. The plateau overlooks a valley of still treetops vanishing below. This was the background to the festival, and it would have to be one of the most spectacular literary settings imaginable. Indeed, since the 1920s artistic people from all over the world have been coming to Ubud to draw on its creative energy.

Indonesians love to talk and this was a perfect opportunity for them. And it was infectious.

Begini, according to Indonesian writer and novelist Ayu Utami, Kartini is not a simple icon: ‘She has a formal image as a national hero but she agreed and accepted to enter into an arranged marriage with a man who had concubines, thus she continued a patriarchal tradition. Rohana Kudus would have been a better figure for emancipation.’ Dr. Joost Coté (Senior Research Fellow,

History, Monash University) made the point, ‘Kartini published in Dutch’. Interesting. Then by what kind of circuitous route did her polemics reach Indonesians? Coté said Kartini was in touch with a new nationalistic spirit in Indonesia and was a sensation in her own day in metropolitan Netherlands and Java. Her ideas also appealed to conservative Javanese aristocracy and colonialists. Indonesian poet Dea Anugrah said ‘Now Kartini Day is used to show choice in wearing traditional clothes or showing sensual parts of body’. By sensual she was referring to arms and legs.

When she was young, Indonesian songwriter and novelist Dewi Lestari thought ‘Kartini Day was a celebration of national costumes. Now we have taken it to another level, we try to understand better the meaning of being a woman than before 1998’. Dewi said it’s still difficult to talk about women in Indonesia. ‘Critics call some female writing “the fragrant literature” but now we are more free to express ourselves. Issues that were not heard of, like women trafficking, are now more courageous to speak out (being disclosed to the public), is now given extra attention by media. There are female writers who are criticised by moral speakers; I know there are religious leaders who warn their people not to read my books. Some say men are the only people to talk about sexuality. Some are attacked by others who don’t share the same thing – day in day out we see how people get attacked because of (their) faith. I believe we are exercising ourselves for a more open faith, laws are not enforced to regulate this tension, the extremes are more apparent ... people are imposing their own beliefs on others.’

Indonesian Founder of the Rainbow Reading Gardens Nile Tanzil said ‘Woman on (the archipelago) islands are dominated by men, (I) just have

to keep talking, in eastern part (of Indonesia) women's role is in the kitchen, sometimes I have a meeting in the kitchen (to communicate directly with the women). Educating is very related to books (but it's) challenging to convince children and teachers to think in terms of reading books, fun books to read for fun, we provide books on people like Helen Keller. Justin Salamantra (for example) was born of poverty and won the Noble Prize for Literature'. Nile; now shedding a tear - 'after reading Katrina I cried because I wanted to be like her, that my life be useful, I wanted to be the next Kartini'.

At a presentation titled 'The Elders', Australian Aboriginal activist Bilaware Lee and Balinese leader Cok Sawitri discussed the changes they have witnessed in their lives and the impact these changes have had on their respective peoples. Bilaware said 'Aboriginals haven't had a good relationship with feminism because we were already independent. Women are born spiritual; men have to attain it. Women are responsible for love and wellbeing, the role as nurturer.' At the same time, though, she said, 'Woman by herself is incomplete; same with man'. She continued, 'We are going through huge earth and cosmic changes ... this is the age of change, dragonfly dreaming, huge power of collective strength, we have to work on a spiritual level ... I am in a country that still says terra nullis. I follow my Aboriginality. Every time an elder dies, a library burns down.'

Cok Sawitri asked forgiveness from the spirits. She spoke in high Balinese and in symbolic terms. She said that 'long ago the island was filled with flowers and floating on the ocean'. She said 'in a ceremony the woman leads – only in Bali do we have women as high priests – and it is bad to be cursed by a Balinese woman. Balinese culture is both

patriarchal and matriarchal – women can propose. The Balinese mind is pretending to be like the westerner but only going after money is not good ... anything to do with the five elements you can't interfere with. Nothing good will come of it. Stop being arrogant, stop saying "I'm from here or there". We are all the same, let us learn together to be good humans and organisations.' Later she commented, 'The way to kill a culture is kill the language. Another way is kill the food. And kill the faith. Movement of Islamisation. Even our scholars speak English, our president speaks English, then you lose the feel of the language.' She concluded the session with a spiritual song.

At another forum called 'Inspiring Women', Egyptian novelist Mona Prince said after the recent elections following the Muslim Brotherhood gaining power, 'suddenly Egypt was full of bearded men. Former terrorists were released from prison and there were virginity tests. Why is it that women have to pay the political price? It comes down to a question of power, because men feel insecure – if women stand up for themselves they are questioning the power relationships. Don't be afraid by the accusation of cultural imperialism.'

For Australian author Anne Summers it's a question of structural power. 'There are three speakers here from Islamic cultures but the principles apply to all of us. It's a question of economic determination. We need a good education for this, control over our fertility and to be free from violence. All women should work towards this ... we need to be global in our aspirations. In Australia we have just been through a traumatic period. Women don't understand what went wrong. Why were we so unable to deal with a woman as leader? There were issues to do with the way she [Julia Gillard] came to power ... being

judged as stabbing in the back. This is OK for men but not for women. [There was] an extraordinary amount of sexual vilification. Why did it happen? In the French Parliament the other day a woman was sexually harassed and all women walked out.'

Haiden Moghissi, Professor of Sociology at York University Toronto, said the 'hijab is an emblem of Islam. It is an area where we should have control over our own bodies'. Indonesian poet Debra Yatim said 'At least allow a discussion for women to choose, "Why do you dare to leave the house without a head dress?" My rights are exercised before God, not you. It's not compulsory; if I wear it, it is my choosing. We want each woman to have the freedom to wear the hijab if they want, and why not, it's a hot country. I'm a product of the new order system; I can open boxes or close them.'

Australian journalist Jennifer Byrne concluded this session by quoting Gillard's misogyny speech: ' "I will not be lectured about sexism and misogyny by this man" ' [Abbott], and then said reluctantly 'And now we have him.' She asked Anne Summers about the term feminism. 'I don't like the term,' Summer's replied, rejecting it as a label. 'The definition changes all the time. I would prefer to focus on equal pay.'

At another event titled 'Voices of South-East Asia', panellists discussed the implications of writing when ASEAN creates a single regional common market by 2015. (Australia is not a member state.) Member states traditionally don't share their literature. There is the problem with censorship boards and few people cross borders so it's difficult for people to understand each other's culture and language is sensitive to religion and race. Soon each country will need to be able to

translate their literary texts into other languages.

And the translation of literary texts in Indonesia is looming as a huge issue. Why? Because Indonesia is the guest of honour at the 2015 Frankfurt Book Fair. Normally a country at the fair is afforded 40 to 60 square metres of floorspace for its literature. At Frankfurt 2015, Indonesia will have 6000 square metres to fill, and German curators are worried. At a session with the portentously misnamed title of 'Translasi' (it should have been copy edited to 'Penterjemahan') the panel and audience discussed the reasons that hinder the proper translation, publishing and retailing of Indonesian literary texts.

Christel Mahnke, head of the Goethe Institut in Jakarta, began: 'The literary achievement of a country is important ... it's important to know that Indonesia is not only a country for goods but also culture ... and to experience this culture we need to be able to read their literary text'. This comment was echoed by John McGlynn, translator and director the Lontar Foundation, who urged 'We want an historical record of Indonesia texts translated into English for teaching in universities all over the world. But Indonesia is not taking the translation of its literary texts seriously.' Unlike many countries, the Indonesian government does not subsidise the translation of literary texts. And Indonesia needs translators and editors. At the moment, John said, 'there are probably only 5 competent translators in Indonesia [he may have been referring to translation from Indonesian to German for the book fair] and it takes about one year to translate a novel', so the pressure is on to meet the 2015 deadline. Otherwise 'Germany will have to translate from English rather

than directly from Indonesian to German,' Christel concluded.

At a forum to discuss the consequences of Bali reliance on tourism, Indonesian writer and actor Ketut Yuliarsa decried the overdevelopment: 'No building should be bigger than the palm trees.' J Stephen Lansing, Professor of Anthropology at the University of Arizona, concurred: 'Bali is in danger of being loved to death and we're all responsible.'

Until last year UNESCO had turned down four applications by Bali for world heritage listing. Finally, in May 2012, Bali's vital wet rice lands – the genesis of Balinese civilisation – were at last recognised as a World Heritage Cultural Landscape. But Indonesian poet and novelist Oka Rusmini says it's too late. 'I'm born from highest caste and observed the changes of how Balinese relate to the land. My family owned tracts of land as rice fields that were also used for rituals. We have rituals to do with granaries that are gone. My child born in 1990 has no idea of the rituals to do with rice and land. The issue has a lot to do with tourism ... our people have become brokers for developers'.

Rio Helmi, an Asian photographer, disagreed 'Tourism and money is not the cause; it is selfishness and greed. What happened is the responsibility of the Balinese; they opened the door ... Classic syndrome ... loyalty lines ... first it's your family, then clan, then caste lines, greed and corruption. They are not concerned for the island but themselves.' Ketut: 'What do they [Balinese] want? They want to have cars, be rich.'

And that's pretty much how it went for four days.

If you want to get to know a country, go to its literature festival. You not only become immersed in a discussion about the literary works that underpin a culture, but also the authors' and other people's current interpretation of these works, and the writing, thoughts and ideas they inspire.

What I liked most about Ubud was the beautiful surroundings and quiet reflective distance it had from the West. In Australia we live our daily lives so bombarded by a 24-hour media marketing cycle. In Ubud, for the four days the festival was on, the outside world and all that noise seemed shut out to us and we could actually give ourselves a moment to think about other things – 'some space' as they say.

I don't share Richard Flannigan's caution to the curators to 'make this an Indonesian festival rather than an expat festival'. It always has been. There will always be lots of Indonesian content because, as we all know, Indonesians love to talk about their culture and engage with others about theirs. So continuing to bring a whole herd of Westerners to the festival to get a more nuanced perspective about Indonesia from knowledgeable Indonesians, as was originally intended, is a good thing

And what better way is there for us to express our South-East Asianness than to immerse ourselves in the literary culture of our closest neighbour?

Salam,

Paul

FOCUS ON BOOKS

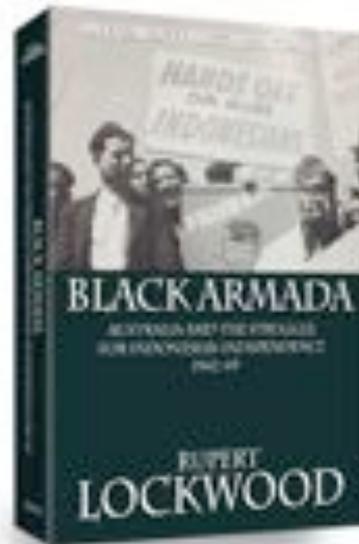
Black Armada

Rupert Lockwood

BLACK ARMADA: Australia and the Struggle for Indonesian Independence 1942-49

So incisive is Lockwood's account of Australian assistance to the Indonesian rebellion against the Dutch that Lord Mountbatten, Supreme Commander, SEA Command and the leader of the Anglo-Dutch intervention in Java in 1945, was moved to write to Lockwood, "I have read all you have written with great interest and it explains a lot that happened to us in SEA Command Headquarters."

Lockwood, correspondent for such diverse newspapers as the Melbourne Herald and Tribune, witnessed many of the events he so vividly describes. He recalls the campaign to release Indonesian political prisoners detained by the Dutch in Australian POW camps and examines the boycotts and mutinies in Australia that crippled Dutch attempts to reoccupy their former colony. He reveals deep-going anti-colonial attitudes not often suspected in White Australia and brings to light Australian ambitions for an independent influence in Asia.



AIA members receive a 25 per cent discount on books from Equinox Publishing. A full list of titles can be found on <http://www.equinoxpublishing.com>. If you wish to purchase this or any of the other Equinox book/s, please contact Melanie Morrison at melaniemorrison@bigpond.com.

Steamed Banana Cakes with Coconut Custard

Ingredients

200 g unsalted butter, softened
200 g brown sugar
2 eggs
350 g (about 3) mashed bananas
200 g (1½ cups) self-raising flour
¼ tsp bicarbonate of soda

Topping

150 g brown sugar
2 bananas, thickly sliced into 24

Coconut custard

300 ml thickened cream
300 ml coconut milk
110 g (½ cup) caster sugar
2 egg yolks
1 tsp vanilla extract

Method

To make coconut custard, place cream and coconut milk in a saucepan over medium-high heat and bring to

just below boiling point. Place caster sugar, egg yolks and vanilla in a bowl, whisking to combine. Slowly add cream mixture, whisking constantly, then pour into a clean saucepan over medium heat. Cook, stirring, for 5 minutes or until custard is thick enough to coat the back of a spoon. Cool to room temperature, then cover surface with plastic wrap and chill until needed.

Preheat oven to 180°C. Grease 8 x 250 ml ovenproof moulds. To make topping, place brown sugar and 1 tbsp water in a small saucepan over low heat, stirring to dissolve. Divide among prepared moulds, then arrange 3 banana slices in base of each. Set aside.

Using an electric mixer, beat butter and brown sugar until pale and fluffy. Add eggs one at a time, beating well after each addition. Beat in mashed bananas, then fold in flour and bicarbonate of soda. Divide batter among prepared moulds, then cover each with greased baking paper and a pleated sheet of foil, securing with kitchen string. Place moulds in a deep baking dish and pour in enough boiling water to come halfway up sides of moulds. Bake for 45 minutes or until a skewer inserted in centre comes out clean. Turn out and serve with coconut custard.

CROSSWORD

Created by Helen Anderson, AIA Victoria

Answers on the following page (no peeking)

1	2	3		4	5		6			7	8	
	9							10				
11				12			13			14		15
		16	17				18			19		
		20			21		22			23		
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		33					34					
		35			36		37			38		
39	40			41						42	43	
	44							45				
46				47						48		

Across

1. There is, there are
- 4&12. Sleeping mat
7. That
9. Hindrance, obstacle
10. Together, with
11. This
14. I, me
16. Be married
18. Rain
20. Night
22. Circle
24. Thirsty
25. Go to sleep (-----*tidur*)
26. Get married (----*mempelai*)
27. Pardon
29. Opinion
31. Each, every
33. Finished
34. Snack, tidbit
35. Hungry
37. Completely naked
39. That
41. Endure, put up with
42. There is, there are
44. Saying
45. Also
46. Want
47. Walk in o's sleep, drowsy
48. This

Down

1. After
2. Damaged, broken
3. Blood
4. Time
5. Commotion (*haru----*)
6. Fate
7. For
8. Eliminate, wipe out
13. Terrorism
16. Hindu Goddess of destruction
17. Coarse
19. What
20. That
21. Yell
22. Child (Abbr.)
24. Somewhat damaged
26. Arranger
29. Alias
30. Empty
31. Secret, clandestine
32. Small note book
33. Village
34. Contemptible

Answers

A	D	A			T	I	K	A	R			I	T	U
	A	R	A	L		S		D		S	A	M	A	
I	N	I			T	I	D	U	R			A	K	U
N		K	A	W	I	N		H	U	J	A	N		N
D			W		L				T		K			T
A		M	A	L	A	M		B	U	L	A	T		U
H	A	U	S		M	A	S	U	K		N	A	I	K
		D			N		T				R			
M	A	A	F		P	I	K	I	R		T	I	A	P
I		H	A	B	I	S		K	U	D	A	P		U
M			N		J			K		D				N
P		L	A	P	A	R		B	U	G	I	L		Y
I	T	U			T	A	H	A	N			A	D	A
	U	C	A	P		S		W		J	U	G	A	
M	A	U			M	A	M	A	I			I	N	I

Contributions to Kabar

We welcome all contributions to *Kabar* from both members and non-members. If you have recently been to Indonesia, eaten at an Indonesian restaurant, read a book or attended an Indonesia-related event, please feel free to write an article including photos. Send all material to Melanie at melaniemorrison@bigpond.com.

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To foster and promote friendship, understanding and good relations between the peoples of Indonesia and Australia

Bercita-cita membina persahabatan, saling pengertian dan hubungan antar-masyarakat yang erat antara Indonesia dan Australia