

## THE PROJECTS

## SECTION

## E

# Working with Men

*While Victoria has a significant number of perpetrator programs compared to other states, there is still a significant lack of community education, awareness raising and intervention programs specifically targeted at men. The projects discussed here are largely from other states. They are included to demonstrate the kind of education and awareness work that is happening elsewhere in Australia, targeting the general populations of men, specific cultural groups, perpetrators and men 'at risk' of becoming perpetrators.*

*These projects endeavour to speak directly to men 'where they are at'. They recognise that it is not enough for women to say 'it's wrong', but that campaigns must specifically create messages that men will respond to and must foster male leadership in tackling family violence.*

*The projects are based on the assumption that change is possible; and that men must be actively encouraged to examine their behaviours, seek help if they need to, and become role models and agents for change. Projects such as these must be delivered within the context of a holistic range of responses, from community education to strong and integrated justice responses. All are vital to family violence prevention.*

## Freedom From Fear: Campaign Against Domestic Violence (Western Australia, ongoing)

### KEY INFO

Freedom From Fear is a ten year campaign run by the WA government's Family and Domestic Violence Unit, Department for Community Development. The campaign was launched in 1998 and is designed to target perpetrators and 'at risk' men, encouraging them to seek help and change their behaviour. The campaign uses social marketing principles to underpin a mass media community education campaign. The first phase of the campaign, currently underway, focuses on the physical forms of domestic violence. In future phases, the campaign plans to extend its messages to address other forms of domestic violence. The primary target group is men aged 20-40 years who are 'reachable' perpetrators or are at risk of perpetrating domestic violence. The secondary target group is all other men at risk of perpetrating family violence. A tertiary target group is men within the general population.

*case study*

## BACKGROUND

The Freedom From Fear campaign came out of a 1995 WA Government and Domestic Violence Task Force, and is also underpinned by the recently released WA Family and Domestic Violence State Strategic Plan 2004-2008. Social marketing principles – the application of commercial marketing principles to social change projects and behaviour change strategies – formed the basis of this campaign, with extensive research undertaken into the kinds of messages men would be open to, and would respond to through action to change their own behaviour. Research findings that indicated punitive messages would not be effective in changing men's behaviour formed the basis of the campaign strategy. Freedom From Fear is the first non-punitive campaign in Australia focused primarily on perpetrators. The family and domestic violence sector was consulted state-wide in the creation of the campaign, and the project has a high level of bipartisan support at a government level.<sup>163</sup>

## AIM

The primary goal of Freedom From Fear is the safety of women and children. The campaign works to achieve this through changing the behaviour and attitudes of men who are at risk of perpetrating, or are currently perpetrating, domestic violence. Freedom from Fear has two key principles underpinning the entire campaign: that *'domestic violence is a serious issue and many forms of abuse are criminal'*, and that *'the perpetrator is accountable for the violence and responsible for ending the abuse, no one else and nothing else'*.<sup>164</sup>

## PROJECT DETAILS

Freedom From Fear is constructed as a number of elements within an overarching strategy, or 'umbrella', of mass media through television, radio, press and outdoor advertising. The media campaign is supported by a Men's Helpline, established specifically for the campaign; counselling and support for perpetrators through men's behaviour change programs; support for victims and families; a campaign website; and a range of community activities in metropolitan and regional areas.

Educational materials have been produced for a range of professional sectors relevant to the primary target group. They have been distributed to health services; police; family and domestic violence services; legal professionals; employers; schools; and trade unions. A men's self-help booklet has also been produced and is available on the Freedom From Fear website. Stakeholders such as services, police, courts and magistrates are informed and involved in an ongoing way.

To create the campaign messages, five different themes were tested with focus groups comprising a total of 120 'general population males' from 15-40 years, and 20 perpetrators. Their responses shaped the campaign's message:

- **Criminal sanctions** – outlining the criminal consequences of violence – were not seen as a deterrent. Perpetrators doubted the severity of the criminal response, having seen men 'get away with it' for many years, and there was a feeling that a criminal sanctions message would lead to further 'covering up' of the violence.
- **Community intervention** – encouraging people to report suspected domestic violence – was seen as 'dobbing' and not effective, as men would be reluctant to become involved.
- **Social disapproval** – focusing on violence as unacceptable behaviour for a man and giving a message of peer rejection – met with a mixed response. Whilst 'general population males' responded quite favourably to this, perpetrators reacted angrily, indicating the danger of increased defensiveness and a 'siege mentality'. Social disapproval was therefore not chosen as a stand-alone strategy for the early stages of the campaign.
- **Consequences** – focusing on two separate themes of damage to a man's partner or damage to children – met with contrasting responses. The theme of damage to partner was not seen as a salient issue by perpetrators; and non-perpetrators doubted (correctly) that perpetrators cared very much about the damage to their partners. However damage to children was universally seen as a very powerful notion, with all perpetrators expressing

strong feelings for their kids and many having vivid memories of their children's reactions to them as children.

- **Help** – the message that help is available – was also seen as a powerful message that addressed men's feeling of being under siege. The view of most perpetrators was that the focus should be on sources of formal, rather than informal, help.

The campaign adopted an initial message of the impact of violence on children, which was framed in a non-punitive way. A major challenge was the creation of a powerful non-punitive message in which the perpetrator's responsibility was not diminished. Thus the campaign materials and messages were carefully tested for impact and minimal counterargument (i.e. 'she deserved it' or that the commercial was 'against men').

Freedom From Fear's advertising has been conducted in 'waves' of 30 and 45 second television commercials run for a number of weeks at a time each year from August 1998. The ads focused initially on the impact of domestic violence on children; then on help being available; and more recently, since 2002, on self-reflection, with a man talking to himself about violence and frustration in the mirror. All ads have encouraged men to seek help and call the Helpline. Radio ads were also created, depicting conversations between a caller (perpetrator) and a Helpline counsellor, to break down the stigma of calling the Helpline.<sup>165</sup> The media campaign has also included newspaper ads, displays of materials and ongoing media activity with journalists and a range of regional and local papers and publications. The ads have been very effective both in communicating their message and in encouraging men to seek help.

The Helpline, which is free to STD callers, is staffed seven days a week, 24 hours a day. Counselling is available daily and the Helpline also actively refers callers to men's behaviour change programs. Records show that many men call from work during the day.<sup>166</sup> From September 1999 to June 2001, the Helpline received 9,500 calls. Sixty-five percent of these calls were from men who identified themselves as perpetrators or men at risk of perpetrating. In the same period, nearly 2,000 of these men agreed to be referred to men's behaviour change groups by the Helpline.

An eight month follow-up survey of men who had called the Helpline was conducted in April 1999. Over 80% of respondents reported that their life was 'better' since calling the Helpline. The vast majority of them reported that they had better anger control; used less abusive behaviour; were more able to talk to their partner, and to understand the effect of their behaviour on their partner.<sup>167</sup> Whilst these are encouraging results it is important to note that verification was not sought from men's partners.

Further developments are an increased strategic focus on country areas, Indigenous and Culturally and Linguistically Diverse communities, although the campaign has faced resource challenges.<sup>168</sup> Freedom From Fear has also won a number of national and international awards, including an Australian Violence Prevention Award in 1999 and the 1999 international Novelli Prize for excellence and innovation in social marketing.

## SOME KEY LESSONS

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### ★ Tailoring the message is absolutely essential: social marketing is vital

The campaign is based on the very successful use of social marketing principles, and has created a range of messages that are accessible and memorable. To date evaluations have shown that they are effective. The most recent campaign evaluation was conducted in 2003, and it included a survey based on a randomly selected sample of 400 men and 200 women between 18-40 years within Perth and country areas.<sup>169</sup> The survey showed that 90% percent of respondents were aware of the ads and saw the campaign as promoting positive messages for both women and men.<sup>170</sup> Women were overwhelmingly in favour of the campaign, and 90% of women reported that the ads do not communicate *at all* that women who get beaten deserve it in some way. Sixty-five percent of men surveyed were *strongly* in favour of the campaign, and over half of them do not believe that the ads are *against* men or are suggesting that *all men are violent*. Only a small backlash has occurred through the careful construction of the messages: 10% of respondents said that the ads are against men and portrayed all men as violent.<sup>171</sup>

★ **The Helpline has meant campaign impact and response can be measured**

The Helpline established as part of Freedom from Fear can accurately measure campaign response. To date response has been very strong, with nearly 10,000 calls received over a two year period. Between August 1998 and December 2003 there were over 17,400 calls to the Men's Helpline. Of these calls, 42% were from men who self-identified as having committed or being fearful of committing acts of domestic violence.<sup>172</sup>

★ **Men know where they can go for help, but tend to only call in crisis**

Men's awareness of help services has grown significantly during the campaign, with 59% of men recently surveyed saying they now know where violent men can go for help. However men still say they would seek help 'when and if' they needed to, and research indicates men are likely to seek help at a point of crisis (i.e. after they have become violent). As the first incidence of violence is a critical indicator of a continuing pattern of abuse, the campaign needs to strengthen prevention work across all sectors to reach men earlier, before they begin to perpetrate family violence.<sup>173</sup>

★ **Attitudes are still a concern, with women being blamed for violence**

In the recent evaluation survey, women and men were asked whether women were 'somewhat' responsible for violence. Responses reveal that there is much work to be done. The majority of women and men surveyed believed women sometimes provoke 'occasional slapping'. Women were asked if they ascribed some responsibility to women for provoking violence: 23% said women said they ascribed some responsibility to women for provoking 'regular hitting'; and 43% ascribed some responsibility to women for provoking 'occasional slapping'. Men were asked if women ever provoked 'regular hitting' or 'occasional slapping': 54% of men said women never provoke 'regular hitting', but only 41% of men said women never provoke 'occasional slapping'.<sup>174</sup>

★ **Behaviour change programs require longitudinal evaluation**

The outcome of the behaviour change programs that form part of the campaign is yet to be determined, and requires longitudinal evaluation. In 2002 an evaluation of perpetrator programs for mandated and voluntary participants in Western Australia was conducted, supported by Partnerships Against Domestic Violence. This research provided insights into the strengths of the programs, and a range of relevant and detailed recommendations for setting up ongoing evaluation in the future that has the potential to track the longer term impact of these programs.

## RESOURCES

Freedom From Fear **e:** [fadvu@dcd.wa.gov.au](mailto:fadvu@dcd.wa.gov.au) **w:** [www.freedomfromfear.wa.gov.au](http://www.freedomfromfear.wa.gov.au)

**Campaign Materials** including **Radio ads** and **TV ads** are available for loan from the Family and Domestic Violence Unit. **e:** [fadvu@dcd.wa.gov.au](mailto:fadvu@dcd.wa.gov.au)

**Men's Self-help Booklet** and other resource materials can be downloaded and ordered at no cost from the Freedom From Fear website.

**Research reports** and **policy information** about Family and Domestic Violence are available on the Family and Domestic Violence website

**w:** [www.familyanddomesticviolence.wa.gov.au](http://www.familyanddomesticviolence.wa.gov.au)

## Violence Against Women: It's Against All the Rules (New South Wales, 2001-2002)

# case study

### KEY INFO

Violence Against Women: It's Against All the Rules was a community awareness campaign run by the NSW government in 2001 and 2002 throughout NSW. The campaign focused on the use of high profile sportsmen, and sport, to deliver anti-violence messages 'targeted at non-violent, young men aged 21-29 years who have an interest in sport'.<sup>175</sup> The campaign was conducted on a state-wide and regional level, with a range of local activities and approaches using sporting identities, clubs and events. Against All the Rules sought to stimulate discussion; to increase the unacceptability of violence; to encourage an understanding of what constitutes violent behaviours; and to encourage men to understand the effects of violence against women.

### BACKGROUND

Violence Against Women: It's Against All the Rules was founded upon social marketing principles – the application of commercial marketing principles to social change projects and behaviour change strategies – and contemporary theories that explain violent behaviour and behaviour change using a social learning framework. The campaign was created within the context of the NSW Strategy to Reduce Violence Against Women, which '*understands violence against women in the context of unequal power relationships in our society*' and proposes models of crime prevention applied in a '*climate which demands policy and practice that confronts men's licence to abuse*'.<sup>176</sup> One of the campaign's key assumptions was that changing men's attitudes about violence against women requires changing the 'cultural meaning' of violence to men. The campaign's theoretical framework positions male violence as part of our cultural understanding of masculinity and gender, which allows men to assert their dominance. In this context, violence against women becomes tied to cultural expectations of masculinity, and change is about 'rescripting' the cultural expectations around masculinity and what it means to be a man.<sup>177</sup> The campaign was conceived from a basis of building upon positive and constructive change. It used sports as a medium to convey messages, as men are highly involved in sport, both as participants and viewers.<sup>178</sup>

*Inviting men to challenge cultural scripts about masculine attitudes and behaviour is an effective strategy to shift community thinking about legitimate ways for men to interact with women. Co-opting high profile sportsmen to deliver the message that violence against women is unacceptable increases the visibility and authority of the message.*<sup>179</sup>

### AIMS

The campaign's goal was prevention and reduction of violence against women, rather than the promotion of services. Targeting young men between 21 and 29 years, Violence Against Women: It's Against All the Rules sought to deliver an anti-violence message in a way that was credible, attractive and accessible to young men. The key messages were:

- Violence against women takes many forms.
- Violence and abuse are wrong.
- Violence and abuse damages individuals, families, households and communities.
- We must tell people that violence against women is 'against all the rules'.

### PROJECT DETAILS

The campaign was conducted on a state-wide and regional level through the NSW Council on Violence Against Women, the Violence Against Women Specialist Unit and the Regional Violence Prevention Specialists (RVPS). The campaign used a range of core materials and was implemented

using mass media, local community-based activities, key sporting events and sportsmen on a local, regional and state-wide level. Whilst generalist in its approach, the campaign specifically engaged with a number of communities, including Indigenous, Spanish-speaking and Arabic-speaking communities. The seventeen RVPS were responsible for implementing the campaign on a region-by-region basis, taking the messages, themes and materials from the state-wide campaign and initiating a variety of local activities.

### **Campaign materials included:**

**Radio ads:** Six weeks of radio ads were played on major metropolitan and regional stations. Community Service Announcements were distributed to other radio stations around the state.

**Posters:** More than 16,000 posters were distributed state-wide. The core campaign posters featured four elite sportsmen from different sports, with messages framed in the language of their particular sport:

- Michael Slater, cricket player: *'Sledging a woman? That's verbal abuse!'*
- Mark Bosnich, soccer player: *'Marking a woman, watching her every move? That's stalking!'*
- Dale Lewis, football player: *'Striking a woman? That's assault!'*
- Laurie Daley, rugby player: *'Force a woman into touch? That's sexual assault!'*

**Materials featuring other sports, regional sportsmen and a diversity of cultures:** Posters and postcards were created featuring Indigenous, Spanish-speaking and Arabic-speaking sportsmen; surfers and rally car drivers; and regional sporting identities.

**Posters on buses:** Campaign posters featured on 136 buses in Sydney and Newcastle.

**Campaign Kits:** kits were created to assist RVPS to implement the campaign.

**Information booklets:** 5,000 information booklets were produced targeting organisations including sporting clubs, businesses and employers, to encourage them to become involved.

**Regional materials** were created, including 9,500 competition drawcards for clubs. These included information for men about the campaign. Several cards were developed with the competition draw details of different teams, and these were distributed at regional events. Other regional materials included car racing guides in Bathurst, banners, postcards and posters.

**Coasters, stickers, and bookmarks** were produced and distributed.

### **Regional Activities**

Regional activities became a strength of the campaign and included some of the following:

**In New England:** Three months of TV ads featured local sportsmen talking about violence against women. New England and Central North referees wore jerseys with the campaign slogan for an entire season.

**In Central Coast:** 18,000 fans who attended a central coast Northern Eagles vs Newcastle Knights game were part of the Central Coast Launch of the Campaign. Snapshots of interviews about the campaign aired during the lead up to the game. Campaign posters and banners were displayed around the field, including one under the scoreboard, where the television caught it with each score.

**The Bathurst 2000** motor sports event had campaign information printed in all the event's pocket racing guides.

**In South Western Sydney:** Arabic and Spanish-speaking campaign working parties were formed to encourage community participation. Internationally renowned Spanish-speaking soccer player, Gabriel Mendez, was chosen to feature on campaign promotional materials and engage Spanish-speaking men. Arabic-speaking Bulldogs player, Hazem El Masri, was chosen to be the face of the Arabic language campaign. Media and community activities were built around these sporting identities.

**In Western Sydney:** A working party came together with local Aboriginal community members to design the regional campaign. A card was designed using Indigenous artwork, and track and field star Jermain Khan was chosen to be the face of the campaign with the slogan, 'Let's Keep Our Mob on Track'. A number of other Indigenous sportsmen became involved, and the campaign included a range of community activities. In Western Sydney, the campaign extended to prison, with a sports day at Parklea. Inmates and staff wore campaign T-shirts and raised \$1,000 for a local family support service.<sup>180</sup>

## SOME KEY LESSONS

### ★ Sportsmen caught men's attention and gave the campaign credibility

Using high profile sportsmen as role models gave the campaign interest and credibility to men at both a metropolitan and regional level. Many of the regional sportsmen responded very positively to the campaign, and a number reported that they became involved because of the high profile sportsmen spearheading the state-wide campaign.

Eighty-three percent of respondents understood the message of the campaign was that violence against women was 'not on' and 49% recalled the campaign slogan. Men responded very favourably to the 'clever' use of sporting terminology and to the use of sporting heroes.

### ★ Central coordination and resources, complemented by local implementation, is effective

Local implementation of the campaign was greatly assisted by centrally produced materials and co-ordination. This has proved a highly effective use of resources and provided RVPs with a strong base for conducting effective local campaigning. At a regional level, messages could be conveyed in a more in-depth way, and local people and identities became actively involved in developing campaigns that were culturally appropriate. Regional involvement was active, innovative and very encouraging.

### ★ Men were keen to participate in the campaign

On a regional level, RVPs were surprised and encouraged by the level of interest from men in local clubs and organisations in supporting the campaign. Some of the regional sporting identities who became spokespersons on a local level reported that their decision to become active was strongly influenced by the involvement of the sportsmen in the state-wide campaign.

### ★ Men are generally reluctant to discuss violence against women with other men

Whilst many men reported that they would intervene directly within their immediate friendship group to challenge relationship violence, 91% of the target group said they would not talk to their peers about this issue, irrespective of the campaign.

*I have had to deal with one of my mates bashing up his partner, she had actually come to me for help. That wasn't a problem for me. I feel very strongly about men being respectful to women ... I only had to say a few words, sharp and to the point and he knew I meant it. But I wouldn't talk about the issue of violence against women in the general flow of conversation, I don't think. (Respondent's feedback)<sup>181</sup>*

### ★ Indigenous men are willing to discuss family violence with other men

In sharp contrast to non-indigenous men's general reluctance to talk with other men about the issue of violence against women, Indigenous men who participated in the campaign evaluation reported that they saw violence against women as an issue that should be discussed by men. Indigenous respondents in two focus groups reported that Aboriginal men needed to talk to younger men in their community about violence against women and that the campaign materials made it easier; providing a starting point for the conversation.<sup>182</sup>

*They're good things, those posters, because we can say to our men – look at those sportsmen, heroes, they're telling you it's no good to go hitting your woman. Don't do it brother. (Indigenous man's feedback on campaign materials)<sup>183</sup>*

**★ Ongoing community education is required**

The campaign evaluation indicated that a single campaign was unlikely to shift community values.

**★ The campaign's focus on women led to some backlash**

There was some backlash to the campaign's focus on women, with men asking, 'What about violence against men?' Respondents in focus groups stridently raised the issue of men's status as unacknowledged or invisible victims of violence, and that some women 'ask for it'. To be more effective, any future campaign needs to address this sense of victimisation and defensiveness.

*... we did talk about it a bit and we wondered who they would put up there for woman sportsmen telling women not to nag their fellas. Like Cathy Freeman might be saying: 'Don't run him down!'* (Evaluation Respondent)

*Yeah I've spoken to my girlfriend because we had a bit of an argument about it. I was saying they shouldn't just talk about men abusing women, because men can be abused too, you know.* (Evaluation Respondent)<sup>184</sup>

**★ Sporting culture has been associated with poor attitudes to, and violence against, women**

The authors of this kit note that, in light of the spate of sexual assault allegations against high profile sportsmen in Australia in 2004, it is important to acknowledge that the culture of masculinity in sport has often been associated with poor attitudes towards women and a culture of violence.<sup>185</sup> Delivering a campaign on gender violence through the culture of Australian sportsmen therefore has risks, and spokespeople must be carefully screened. Campaign strategies, whilst utilising the opportunity provided by the credibility of sportsmen with men in the wider community, need to address the inherent challenges in working in a cultural area where a problematic masculine identity is created and perpetuated.

**★ Help and assistance contact details should be part of a state-wide campaign**

Whilst regional materials carried contact numbers of services for information, advice and assistance, many of the state-wide materials did not have any contact details for further information or support. The campaign was designed to raise awareness rather than promote services, but the authors of this kit note that campaign effectiveness is diminished if men who are responsive to a campaign are not provided simultaneously with details of where to access further anonymous and confidential information. This can be a website, or the phone number/s of services.

**RESOURCES**

For more **information** or **campaign materials** contact the NSW Violence Against Women Unit **tel:** 02 9228 7899  
or visit the Violence Against Women Unit website **w:** [www.lawlink.nsw.gov.au/cpd](http://www.lawlink.nsw.gov.au/cpd)

# examples

## More Ways of Working with Men

### Coasters for the Pub (Victoria, ongoing)

A range of organisations has run coaster campaigns, placing coasters with family violence messages in pubs and clubs. Some coasters are an adjunct to a broader community campaign, and reflect its message, such as the 2001-2002 NSW campaign Violence Against Women: It's Against All the Rules (p. 67) or the 1999 Victorian Family and Friends Campaign (p. 22). Other organisations have produced coasters as smaller, stand-alone initiatives. A coaster campaign run by Women's Health West in Melbourne used the message, 'When you hurt your partner you'll hurt your kids too', and listed the Men's Referral Service number. A 2003 campaign in the Victoria's Corowa Rutherglen area, used the drawings of children who were then in refuge accommodation and attending an after-schools program for children experiencing domestic violence. The message was created by a local police officer involved in the campaign: 'Kids are what they see, what sort of role model are you?'

### A KEY LESSON

#### ★ Coaster campaigns must consult pubs and clubs and ideally support broader initiatives

Successful coaster campaigns have consulted with pubs and clubs prior to the campaign and are more effective when connected to a broader and accessible community campaign. Messages and images need to be clear and accessible; and coasters should include contact details for services that are clearly identified as confidential.

### Men Mow Out Family Violence (Metropolitan Melbourne, 2002)

No To Violence (NTV), the Male Family Violence Prevention Association, is a Victorian based organisation of individuals and agencies working for the prevention of male family violence. NTV includes the Men's Referral Service. In 2002, as part of Week Without Violence in Melbourne, NTV brought men together to take a symbolic stand against violence; 'Men Mow Out Family Violence'. Twenty-one men, wearing T-shirts with the message 'Our Strength is Not for Hurting', used lawn mowers to mow out the words 'Family Violence' in five metre high grass. Jason Cripps from the St Kilda Football Club spoke and over one hundred people attended the event and family picnic.

### Mirrors, Windows and Doors (Victoria, 1994)

In 1994, No To Violence produced a self-help book for men, *Mirrors, Windows & Doors: A Self-Help Book for Men About Violence and Abuse in the Home*. The book provides information and advice to men who are using violent behaviour with their families. Chapter headings include 'What exactly is Family Violence and Abuse?'; 'What's Going on in Your Life Right Now?'; 'How does it Happen?'; 'Men, Sex and Masculinity'; and 'What's Going on for Your Partner'. *Mirrors, Windows and Doors* is still in demand and can be viewed on, and ordered from the NTV website.

## SOME KEY LESSONS

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★ **Men's projects need to be clear that violence is a choice**

NTV is constantly challenged to reinforce the understanding that violence is a choice, and is an experience separate from anger, or any other emotion. Through its work, NTV has learned that issues relating to the extent, impact and foundations of violence against women require constant reinforcement at various levels, including within government, community health providers and individual members of the public.

★ **Men's projects should empower men as advocates**

NTV's major successes lie in advocating for non-violence within intimate relationships by empowering men from a wide range of backgrounds to advocate on the organisation's behalf throughout the community.

★ **'Anonymous and Confidential' is an essential message**

In encouraging men, and any community members, to call services for advice and assistance, the confidentiality and anonymity of the call must be reinforced on all published material. This removes a significant barrier – the fear of personal consequences – to seeking assistance and advice.

### RESOURCES

Contact No To Violence for information, pamphlets and posters **tel:** 03 9428 3536

**e:** [ntv@ntv.net.au](mailto:ntv@ntv.net.au) **w:** [www.ntv.net.au](http://www.ntv.net.au)

***Mirrors, Windows & Doors*** can be read at [www.ntv.net.au](http://www.ntv.net.au) and is available from NTV.