UNIVERSITY RETURNS SKELETAL REMAINS

HANDOVER A BREAKTHROUGH FOR ABORIGINES

By JANINE WILSON

At a brief ceremony held last Wednesday at an air freight terminal near Heathrow, there was an historical handover of skeletal remains to Aboriginal representatives. The handover ended a two-year battle with the University of Edinburgh's Anatomy Museum to relinquish the collection, which includes 300 skulls.

Aboriginal representatives Bob Weatherall, co-ordinator from the Foundation of Aboriginal and Islander Research Action, and David Mowaljarlai, traditional tribal elder and Aboriginal of the Year, received the bones of their ancestors. Although they felt insulted that a freight depot was chosen as the site for the historical handover, they said they were happy to bring their people home.

David Mowaljarlai, from Western Australia, said their ancestors could now be returned to their mother (Mother Earth) that they had been taken from. Away from the land these ancestors were like orphans but now they could return to their mother where they belonged, Mr Mowaljarlai said.

He said the land was still crying for that empty place where the ancestor belonged.

These people could now all go back to the biggest womb in Mother Earth.

When the ancestors can return to their land there will be special ceremony to welcome the ancestors back to their own communities.

"There will be a celebration and a burial," Mr Mowaljarlai said.

"The people are responsible for their relatives, way, way back in history."

But before that can be done Mr Mowaljarlai and Mr Weatherall need to take the next step to work out how the ancestors' remains can be returned to the right places.

Mr Mowaljarlai said it would take some time to arrange the return of the bones to their rightful place, and it would be necessary to meet with the Federal Minister for Aboriginal Affairs, Mr Robert Tickner, about this step.

The bones are now at the national museum in Canberra where Mr Mowaljarlai and Mr Weatherall will be helped sort out the documentation with the skeletal remains so that the bones can be returned to the land where they belong.

Accompanying documentation identifies 180 of the skulls.

Mr Mowaljarlai said he was seeking advice from the communities about whether the unidentified bones could be buried at Uluru, the centre of Australia and the centre for Aboriginal people where there could be a monument for the people.

"This (Uluru) is the navel of Mother Earth, the power is there," Mr Mowaljarlai said.

Mr Weatherall, the co-ordinator from the Foundation of Aboriginal and Islander Research Action, said that while the handover was a breakthrough, it was just the first step in returning another 1000 Aboriginal skulls in Britain.

A further estimated 5000 Aboriginal skulls are scattered across Europe in museums and universities.

Mr Weatherall said attitudes were changing slowly so that respect was now being shown for Aboriginal customs and religion although he was critical of the genocide.

"The skulls were acquired through murder and grave robbing and the governments of the day assisted in this barbaric trade in the name of science," Mr Weatherall said.

"The Australian Aboriginals were supposed to be the missing link. Their remains were shipped overseas and dissected and experimented on."

"The reason many institutions are holding onto our ancestors is so that scholars can obtain degrees and PhDs."

"But let them be warned. We have not forgotten our ancestors. We will not go away or stop the fight until they are returned."

"They have the right to be buried and become one with the land and enter into the spirit world."

Radjoika Lapic, of Ballina, was in a pensive mood as she waited for her uncle on a summery day in Lismore.

WIN a holiday to CENTRAL AUSTRALIA valued at $5000

Page 5

COMPETITION
Yakabindie row to continue in court.

Editorial

Liaison officers need support

Aboriginal liaison officers working with police, such as Warren Williams and Lester Moran whose story is told on Page 12, have taken on a huge responsibility for the Aboriginal communities in their areas.

Most of the offences are alcohol related and many of the offenders are under-age drinkers, facing charges that include murder, rape, assault, theft.

The task of liaising between Aboriginal offenders, specifically young offenders, and police is not an easy job. These men are parents, too, and understand the heartache and concern kids can cause.

Through their positions as liaison officers, Lester and Warren are shouldering the sorrows of communities where some families are caught in a cycle of unemployment, drinking, domestic violence, prison records and loss of self esteem.

Yet these men are often criticised by their own communities.

Before criticising them for their 'inaction', remember these liaison officers can only take the appropriate action such as lodging reports about complaints from the Aboriginal community when the communities have lodged a complaint with them.

These men are doing a thankless job liaising between police and offenders, many of them young teenagers, while trying to keep the kids out of trouble.

It's time to recognise the value of what they are doing and to work with them to help protect the kids.

And it's worth listening to what they say.

Lester and Warren say there is a need for education and encouragement for the Aboriginal kids to stay on at school and overcome the unfortunate cycle they see facing Aboriginal kids - under-employment, boredom, too much money through the welfare system, alcohol, broken homes, and trouble with the police.

Let's help them to look after our Aboriginal kids any way we can.

Aboriginal people would make a step towards self-determination and the restoration of their dignity once alcoholism is overcome, an Aboriginal Health Conference has heard.

The president of the Ngee Institute in Alberta, Eric Shirt, a Canadian Indian, told delegates alcoholism in Canada had been treated successfully.

Speaking at the Public Health Atlantic conference in Alice Springs, he said treatment centres such as the Poundmakers Lodge facility in Alberta had succeeded where many others had failed.

The Poundmakers Lodge in Canada is a live-in treatment centre where alcoholics are counselled and Indian spirituality and customs are reinforced.

Catering for 50 Indians a month, there are 14 similar treatment centres in Alberta, Canada.

He urged Aboriginals to lobby governments at all levels in a bid to establish similar facilities here in Australia.

"We would like to call them miracle machines because they have accomplished great things for our people," Mr Shirt said.

"Through these centres we have brought about great change in Indian community habits and the general community's attitude towards Indians."

"When Canadians see someone staggering down the street, they no longer say 'look, there is a drunk Indian'.

"They just say 'there is a drunk'."

Mr Shirt said alcoholism was a sickness, which could be cured.

He said the identification of alcohol's vast hold on indigenous people had brought about a greater spiritual awareness.

"Alcoholism is not Indian culture, and our aboriginals wanted help," he said.

"Indian people don't like beating their wives, they don't like going to jail and they don't like losing their jobs." "What we have shown them is they don't have to do this."

He also stressed the social problems affecting Aborigines were a symptom of alcohol's grip on the community.

"The problems Aborigines here in Australia have with the criminal justice system, housing and health issues, were the same as we had in Canada," he said.

"They are all symptoms of people still coming to terms with alcohol."

He said Indian reserves where indigenous people lived in poor housing and had little education, were now thriving communities with many university graduates.

He said Indian people whose children now grow up without widespread alcoholism, now lived much better lives.

Three Alice Springs Aboriginal health workers visited the Poundmakers Lodge in May as part of a mission for the Central Australian Alcohol Planning Unit.

They plan to establish a similar centre in Alice Springs.

We're looking good!

A rugged up Burnum Burnum poses with dancers for a picture at the recent launch in Sydney of the Aboriginal health promotion, We're Looking Good.

Let's help them to look after our Aboriginal kids any way we can.

Distribution method

Firstly I wish to say what an excellent newspaper the Koori Mail is. I buy two copies when they come into the newsagency up here.

Not all newsagents in Townsville have heard of the Koori Mail. By the time I'm looking for my next copy I've given the two copies I have purchased away, so I am unable to show them a copy or how they should order them.

Perhaps the Koori Mail should be made MLM through distribution and advertising which would create self employment for thousands of Aboriginal people who could do it full or part time.

There are many papers overseas and in Australia who do this.

J Lucas

Townsville, Qld.

Sydney representative appointed

Peter McKenzie has been appointed as Koori Mail representative in Sydney.

He can be contacted at (02) 597 7226.

INTERESTING READING

GIFT IDEA

I'd just like to congratulate everyone for the Koori Mail.

It's the best read a fortnight I've ever had. And come Christmas, I know what I'll be giving as gifts...

Annual subscriptions to your paper, that's what.

Thank you all from a loyal fan.

RHONDA WEIGHTMAN, Lilyfield, NSW.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

When I was visiting Brisbane recently, I found a copy of the Koori Mail Chieftain.

I was interested to read all the Aboriginal stories, I didn't know there was so much happening.

It was very interesting to read the stories by Jack Mirrith about the traditional Aboriginal way of life. I really enjoyed the stories about bush foods.

When I read those stories, I thought it was a pity we had never been taught about Aboriginal things when we went to school.

Congratulations on your paper, it was very interesting.

J RICHARDSON, Launceston, Tasmania.

DOOLIGAR & MIRRIGAN by Prime.

Beating booze could restore dignity

Coronation Hill decision could be turned around

The Jawoyn Association, which previously opposed mining at Coronation Hill in Kakadu, has elected a pro-mining lobbyist Andy Andrews as chairman.

The appointment has raised speculation that the association could change its position regarding mining in the Kakadu Stage Three conservation zone.

At the annual general meeting of the association at Katherine Gorge last week, pro-mining lobbyist Andy Andrews took over as chairman from Geoffrey McDonald, past chairman.

Mr McDonald had sided with the anti-mining lobby during the Resource Assessment Commission (RAC) inquiry into mining in Kakadu National Park, which handed down its findings in May this year.

But Mr Andrews, recently retrained as Katherine manager for the Coronation Hill joint venture, led the fight by local Jawoyn for mining of Coronation Hill in the 'sickness country' of Kakadu Stage Three.

The Jawoyn Association is the official representative of the Jawoyn people, custodians of Coronation Hill.

The sickness country is not designated Aboriginal land under federal land rights legislation, but is Aboriginal land under the Northern Territory's sacred sites legislation.

Following on from the findings of the commission, Stage Three was incorporated into Kakadu National Park at the request of the Northern Land Council (NLC) and the Jawoyn Association.

Recently, the Federal Minister for the RAS, Mr Ross Kelly, announced that Stage Three was being considered for World Heritage listing.

But if the Jawoyn people were to change their stance, and call for a go-ahead to mining, the sickness country would have to be separated from the national park.

Mr Andrews is reported to have said that Coronation Hill still had up to 14 months to change its decision.

But he is said to have undertaken to tread quietly on the issue until he had determined his people's wishes.

Mr Andrews said he had not changed his pro-mining stance on Coronation Hill but would not speak for Hill until he had been directed to do so.

"I don't think it's too late," Mr Andrews said.

"But I'm not going to bring the issue up.

Land Rights central to Aboriginal health problems: Conference

Recognition of Aboriginal land rights is fundamental to improving the 'appalling state of Aboriginal health, a national disgrace and an international embarrassment,' a nation­

The conference said the $3.50 pay­ment which would be made by most Australians would have the greatest ef­

One of the major motions passed by the Conference, which focused on the effect of colonisation Australia, 200 years ago, on the health of surviving Aboriginal communities, notes the current appalling state of Aboriginal health is a product of 200 years of colonisation.

It notes Aboriginal health was 'incom­

"With the colonisation of Australia the vital link to the land was broken as land became property of the crown," Mr Andrews said.

"Until Aboriginal peoples' land is returned their health will continue to be a national disgrace and an international embarrassment. Therefore land rights is a health issue.

"Only with self-determination and control of their land and community con­trolled health services can Aboriginal people restore themselves to the health they once enjoyed.

The conference — attended by about 600 health professionals — resolved that primary health programs, and health programs concentrating on issues like alcohol abuse, must become the responsibility of local Aboriginal communities who should be properly funded to conduct them.

Aboriginal trainees for ABC Radio

Two Aboriginal trainees have been appointed to ABC Radio's Regional Production Unit in New South Wales.

The Regional production unit is a team of experienced producers and presenters that provide current affairs and information programs to regional radio in New South Wales.

After initial training in Sydney, James Newman and Mai Honess will be based in Orange and Kempsey respectively.

Their appointment will be for two years and during that time they will receive extensive training in all aspects of broadcasting including presentation, production and operations.

While Mai has worked extensively in community radio in Tamworth, James is new to radio. He has, however, already expressed a keen interest in sports broadcasting.

Both men have strong ties with their local Aboriginal communities.

James was involved in a venture with local government and the police to keep first offenders out of trouble. He was also a tutor to young Aboriginal students.

Mai has worked at Lifeline as a counsellor.
4. THE KOORI MAIL, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1991

Seeking more information?

Would you like more information about an issue which affects Aboriginal or Islander people? Perhaps you would like more information about a particular service.

If so, let us know and we will endeavour to provide details about the issue or service.

If you have a point of view about Aboriginal issues, send your letter to the editor for publication in Letters to the Editor. Letters are published in each issue.

THE UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA

ABORIGINAL STUDIES AT UNDERDALE

The University's Underdale Campus offers you the opportunity to undertake study and gain qualifications in Aboriginal Studies at the following levels:

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*Special entry provisions apply for non-matriculants.

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For further information contact:
Tony French-Kennedy
Aboriginal Studies
University of South Australia
UNDERDALE, SA 5032
Phone: 08 354 6283 (reverse charges)

Applications for the Bachelor of Arts close on October 10 and for post-graduate courses close on November 14. Applications will be received after these dates but will incur a late fee.

Minister backs UN proposal for human rights watchdog

A United Nations proposal for the establishment of an independent 'watchdog' to scrutinise government progress in tackling Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander issues has been endorsed by the Federal Minister for Aboriginal Affairs, Mr Robert Tickner. Mr Tickner endorsed a proposal for the appointment of an Aboriginal social justice commissioner, who would provide 'state of the nation' reports on the human rights situation affecting Aboriginal people.

He said such a commissioner could also monitor the activities of Federal, State and Territory governments in implementing recommendations from the Royal Commission into Aboriginal Deaths in Custody.

Mr Tickner's statements were made at the annual conference of the United Nations Association in Canberra. Mr Tickner said the commissioner could monitor the performance of all governments in meeting agreed national goals in Aboriginal affairs and keep the nation honest in its treatment of Aboriginal people over the coming decade.

"The cross-party support for the process of reconciliation between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal people makes such independent monitoring and scrutiny even more important," Mr Tickner said.

He told the conference the Federal Government had given unanimous cross-party support to a commitment for the Federal Government to work with State and Territory governments to progressively address Aboriginal disadvantage and aspirations.

It would be a national objective leading to the centenary of federation in 2001, he said.

He said Aboriginal social justice issues were bigger than any government or political party and all governments had to be kept honest and accountable.

"The eyes of the world will be increasingly focused on the conditions faced by Aboriginal people," he said.

"Australia has traditionally taken a strong international stand on human rights and we must accept the same scrutiny from the international community.

Liquor industry should take responsibility — Tickner

A call for the liquor industry to channel some of its profits into tackling alcohol problems in Aboriginal communities was made last week by the Federal Minister for Aboriginal Affairs, Mr Robert Tickner.

At the opening of the Public Health Association conference in Alice Springs, Mr Tickner said that although the liquor industry was not solely responsible for the problems alcohol caused, including violence and the destruction of families and communities, it had to acknowledge that its products caused enormous social problems in Aboriginal communities.

"If so, let us know and we will endeavour to provide details about the issue or service.

Mr Tickner said funding could be provided through the Alcohol Industry Consultative Council, a body which brings together liquor industry executives, and be directed to Aboriginal medical and alcohol abuse groups or to social groups.

Mr Tickner told the three-day conferrence, focusing on the health of indigenous people, that problems caused by alcohol were not restricted to Aboriginal communities.

"They are problems for this country as a whole, and this country as a whole needs to support Aboriginal people as they tackle alcohol problems within their communities," Mr Tickner said media coverage of alcohol problems in Aboriginal communities was often superficial and sensational and there had been little attempt to understand the causes of alcohol abuse and the solutions to it.

A national reassessment was needed on how governments and non-Aboriginal people viewed alcohol problems in these communities, he said.

The role governments could play would come under scrutiny as they discussed the 17 recommendations on alcohol made by the Royal Commission into Aboriginal Deaths in Custody, recommendations he regarded as the most important in the 339 that were made.

70pc failure rate for untreated water in Murrine communities

More than 70 percent of untreated water supplies in Queensland Aboriginal communities fail the bacteriological examination compared with 56 percent in other areas in the State, a State Health Department report has found.

Nearly 30 percent of treated water supply in Aboriginal communities.

This compared with just 4.6 percent in other areas.

The Director of Environmental Health (Queensland), Dr Ron Ramm, said each community had been made aware of results of the tests on their water supply.

The report noted the State Parliament also found 32 percent of takeaway foods tested contained the dangerous listeria bacteria.

Sandwiches and filled bread rolls were high on the list of those foods found to be contaminated.
The Federal Government has provided $1.62 million in 1991 to assist New South Wales students at risk of not completing secondary schooling because of factors such as homelessness, poverty, domestic violence, sexual abuse or drug abuse.

The Federal Minister for Employment, Mr John Dawkins, said the money would be used to identify students most at risk and encourage them to stay on at school.

The New South Wales Government will match the grant with two dollars for every one dollar from the Federal Government.

"The Federal Government is working hard to increase the number of students staying on at school to complete Year 12," Mr Dawkins said.

"Under this Government, national retention rates to Year 12 have almost doubled, from 38 percent in 1982 to 64 percent last year. However, there are still too many schools with unacceptably low levels of retention."

The Students at Risk Program, originally funded for two years, 1990 and 1991, has been extended to operate for an extra in 1992.

The money is being used to extend the New South Wales Staying On Program, which has been operating since 1980, to an additional 20 government schools. The program encourages and facilitates continued participation in education by:

- Promoting well-being among students by providing leadership experiences;
- Increasing opportunities for student participation in decision making;
- Raising the awareness of students, parents and teachers of study requirements, and further education and employment opportunities;
- Increasing the involvement of parents in their children’s schooling, providing a relevant curriculum, and demonstrating the value of continued education.

"The Students At Risk Program is representative of the Federal Government's commitment to meeting the special needs of these young Australian's," Mr Dawkins said.

"I am confident that the projects funded will make a significant contribution towards encouraging young students in New South Wales to complete their schooling.
KYANA WAS DEVELOPED THROUGH THE NEED OF UNITY AND STRENGTH.

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The Northern Regional ATSIC (NSW) office — Tweed Heads

The Northern Regional ATSIC (NSW) councillors at the opening last week of the Northern Regional ATSIC Council office in the Minjungbal Aboriginal Cultural Centre, at Tweed Heads, New South Wales. They are, from back left, Des Williams, Ken Williams, Aub Phillips, Henry Bolt, Tim Torrens, Will Skinner, and from front left, Brenda Smith, Grahame Skinner, Sandra Bolt, Gwen Hickling and Dallas Donnelly. ATSIC councillors Larry Kelly, Delia Walker, Doug Williams and Jeff Williams, and Doug are not in the picture.

90pc of test site to be returned to Tjarutja people after clean-up

Mr Rawson said Prime Minister Bob Hawke had raised the issue in a letter two weeks ago with the Prime Minister of Britain.

Mr Rawson told the Australian Radiation Protection Society annual conference last week that the Minister for Primary Industries and Energy, Mr Simon Crean, was due in Europe late next month.

His visit would provide an opportunity to discuss Australia's demand that Britain contribute to the clean-up of radioactive material at Maralinga and the Emu Ranges, he said.

He said the Australian Government believed the British Government had a legal and moral responsibility to 'make a significant contribution to the clean-up'.

In his letter, Mr Hawke spoke in general terms about the need for official consultation on the issue and sought a meeting, he said.

The British Government had denied liability on the basis of the initial memorandum with Australia in 1956 when the tests began and a terminating agreement in 1968, Mr Rawson said.

But during four years of scientific and hazard assessment work at the sites Australia spent $3 million with an equivalent contribution from Britain.

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Conference focuses on Koori, local govt relationships

The successful practices used by local government in dealing with issues relating to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders will be discussed at a national conference.

The conference, 'Let's Work Together', will be held at the Townsville City Council and at the Esplanade Mariner Hotel from October 23 to 25.

For a number of years governments have been funding projects which focus on Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander local government. Much of the funding has gone to improve levels of financial assistance for these councils.

However, local government still has much to do.

The idea of a national conference arose because of the increasing involvement of local government in the special premiers' conference.

Recommendations from the Royal Commission report into Aboriginal deaths in custody calls on local government to address concerns relating to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders.

Local government is now represented on working parties of the special premiers' conference looking at the relationship and roles between the three spheres of government as well as specific subjects such as local government and the equitable servicing of Aboriginal residents.

The Royal Commission into Aboriginal Deaths in Custody has two recommendations specifically relating to local government. Commonwealth funding for roads and Queensland Government funding of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander community councils.

Several other recommendations, particularly those relating to land and infrastructure, have significance for local government because of their responsibilities in these areas.

So much money requires co-ordination, and ATSC has been given the task of chairing one of the working groups reporting to both premiers and the special premiers' conference. In particular, the group is working to achieve greater co-ordination between government and Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander community councils.

Earlier this year when the Federal Minister for Local Government, Wendy Fatin, announced the national conference, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander community councils, Commonwealth and State governments discussed the problems and considered solutions.

The conference will bring together major figures from local government, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities, Commonwealth and State governments to discuss the problems and consider solutions.

Speakers

Speakers will include the Federal Minister for Local Government, Wendy Fatin; the Minister for Aboriginal Affairs, Mr Robert Tickner; Professor Henry Reynolds of the special premiers' conference, and representatives from local government around Australia where councils are making major efforts to overcome some of the problems facing them.

The Australian Local Government Association undertook a survey last year which revealed that some councils throughout Australia, have developed positive practices that have benefited both Aboriginal communities and local government.

Moree Plains Shire Council, in the early 1980s established the Shire Aboriginal co-ordination committee. Through the committee the Council has endeavoured to improve the quality of life and understanding of Aboriginal people and to involve them in both staffing and funding aspects of service delivery.

The Alice Springs town council established the Aboriginal Town Camps Advisory Committee to advise council on the provision of appropriate services to their town camps.

East Pilbara Shire Council has recognised Aboriginal people within the Shire by appointing an Aboriginal community development officer. This has provided a means by which issues can be raised, addressed quickly and with the interests of all parties taken into account.

The conference will recognise the values to local government around Australia of exchanging information on useful practices but also on the State and Territorial specific issues through a mixture of panel discussions and workshops.

The Office of Local Government conference, 'Let's Work Together', aims to answer the question where do we go from here?

A position paper will be made available.

A successful conference must be supported by a follow-up action program. The conference coordinator, Ron Lisson, PO Box 370, Woden ACT 2606, or telephone (06) 264 3610 or (06) 231 0257 or facsimile (06) 264 3011.

New South Wales State Electoral Office

ABORIGINAL LAND RIGHTS ACT 1983 ELECTION

13 COUNCILLORS OF NEW SOUTH WALES ABORIGINAL LAND COUNCIL

In accordance with the Aboriginal Land Rights Act, 1983, and the Regulation thereunder, the Electoral Commissioner for New South Wales will conduct an election of 13 Councillors of the New South Wales Aboriginal Land Council, one Councillor to represent each of the following Regional Aboriginal Land Council areas:

Central - South Coast
Central Coast - Sydney/Newcastle
Far South Coast - Western
Northern - Western Metropolitan
Northern Tablelands - Warragul
Murray River - For North Coast
North Western

Nominations are hereby invited.

WHO CAN NOMINATE AS A CANDIDATE

A person cannot be nominated as a candidate for more than 1 Regional Aboriginal Land Council area.

HOW TO NOMINATE AS A CANDIDATE

A nomination of a candidate must:

- be made by not less than 6 persons (other than the candidate), each of whom is entitled to vote at the election i.e. each of whom is listed on the same regional roll as the candidate.
- be signed by the candidate consenting to nomination.
- be accompanied by a deposit of $50.00 in the form of cash, money order or bank cheque.

A person can only nominate 1 candidate in an election.


FURTHER INFORMATION

Nomination forms may be obtained from:

State Electoral Office: Level 2, 1 Francis St., Darlington, 2010
Phone: (02) 331 6533, Fax: (02) 360 4899.
New South Wales Aboriginal Land Council: 103 Moore St., Liverpool, 2170
Phone: (02) 601 4766, Fax: (02) 821 2098.

All Local Aboriginal Land Council offices and the following Regional Aboriginal Land Council offices:

Armidale, (067) 727666
Dubbo, (068) 82 9350
Kempsey, (065) 62 5496
Liverpool, (02) 821 2299
Strathfield, (066) 22 2119
Gosford, (043) 25 0205
Lismore, (066) 22 1010

A person seeking to withdraw a nomination must do so in writing so as to be received by the Returning Officer prior to the close of nominations at Noon, 21 October, 1991.

If more than one nomination is received for any regional area, a draw to determine the order of candidates’ names on the ballot paper will be conducted at the State Electoral Office at 2.00pm on Monday, 21 October, 1991. Candidates or their representatives are welcome to witness the draw.

Polling day will be Saturday, 16 November, 1991.

THE CREATION OF GOANNA HEADLAND

Way back in the Dreamtime, Nimbin, a wise man of the Bundjalung, elicited the help of a goanna to stop the snake from tormenting a bird.

The goanna chased the snake from a hill near Bangawalgun, down towards Moondoom, and across to Woodburn.

Failing to find the snake at Woodburn, the goanna pushed on to Evans Head, where it caught the snake and bit it on the tail.

The snake, however, managed to bite the goanna on the head, which forced it to retrieve uppursuit for special grasses to counteract the venom.

The goanna recovered quickly and again took up pursuit of the snake, which headed seawards before doubling back to create Snake Island. Then it escaped into the sea.

When the goanna reached the shore it lay down to rest and await the snake’s possible return, where it stays to this day as Goanna Headland.

THE KOORI MAIL, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1991. 7
BOOKKEEPER
Salary G.L. 1 to 2
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This position is suitable for a person that has either considerable experience as a bookkeeper or for a person who has completed Stage III of a recognised accounting course. The person employed will be familiar with computerised accounting, word processing and spreadsheet programs.
Applicants should be able to show a genuine interest in Land Rights and prior experience with Aboriginal projects would be desirable. Written applications should be addressed to:
The ALCAS Supervisor
N.S.W. Aboriginal Land Council
P.O. Box 298, Liverpool, N.S.W. 2170
For further information please contact Norlia Yusof on 822 4373.

ASSOCIATE DIPLOMA IN ADULT EDUCATION (ABORIGINAL EDUCATION)

- Are you working with adults in the community?
- Do you want to know more about Aboriginal studies, Teaching & Administering / Developing educational programs?
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Then why not do the Associate Diploma course?

You attend classes in Sydney one week at a time, five weeks each year for two years. This is spread out over the year so as not to interfere with your work or family.

DEET will meet the cost of accommodation and meal allowances if you live outside of Sydney.

You do assignments which help you do your work better.

Assistance is given to you by Aboriginal staff.

You should be entitled to study leave if you work. Check with your employer. If you receive benefits from Social Security or another Government department then your benefits should continue.

If interested contact —
Warren Sebbens, Faculty of Education, UTS,
PO Box 123, Broadway, NSW 2007.
Tel: 330 3814 Fax: 330 3939.

A joint graduation ceremony for Centralian students of the University of South Australia and Batchelor College, Northern Territory was held on Friday in the Araluen Arts Centre, Alice Springs.

The Deputy Director of Batchelor College, Dr David McClay, conferred the Diploma of Teaching (adult) on Susie Ah Chee.

The Vice Chancellor of the University of South Australia, Professor Allan Mead OBE, conferred the Associate Diploma of Arts (Aboriginal Studies) to nine graduands, and the Diploma of Teaching Anangu to two graduands.

The director of the Pitjantjatjara Council, Mr Yami Lester, gave the keynote address.

Lydia Cameron, Heather Campbell, Kari Hampton, Rose Bray, Anita Kruger, Michael Liddle, Debra Maidment, Denis Maher, and Adrian Shaw received the Associate Diploma in Arts (Aboriginal Studies).

These students have pursued either part-time or full-time studies in the distance education mode devised by the university, at a special study centre located in the Institute for Aboriginal Development.

Jennifer Ingkatji and Ruth Anagka each received their Diplomas in Teaching (Anangu)

The Diploma of Teaching (Anangu) is the third stage of the Anangu Teacher Education Program (AnTEP), a program offered on site in remote Aboriginal communities.

Both graduates are employed by the Education Department of South Australia, as teachers in the Anangu communities.

Academic staff from the university of South Australia, Batchelor College, and the Institute of Aboriginal Development, relations and friends of the graduands, representatives from Aboriginal organisations and Alice Springs Council officials were in attendance.

"Doing the Associate Diploma has given me a good understanding of Aboriginal issues and a strong foundation for my job as teacher/co-ordinator of the pre-vocational studies course at IAD when I work with young Aborigines, helping them to understand how the education system has failed them and how they can repair the damage," Debra Maidment said.

"The study has been rewarding in many ways. It has broadened my understanding of Aboriginal history and culture and also extended my education in writing and literature. I am planning further study at degree level in 1992," Lydia Cameron said.

"My associate Diploma has given me the opportunity to work as Student Services Officer at IAD and has also given me the educational background to advise them in their educational choices and in any of their difficulties with the system," Rosie Bray said.

"The course has made me more politically aware of Aboriginal issues, past, present and future. Before I started I knew nothing of assimilationist and other policies, whereas now, if any younger Aboriginal people ask me about something, I can explain to them what it's about," Michael Liddle, who highly recommends the course, said.

More than 80 percent of the University of South Australia's students in Aboriginal Studies are external, and where possible workshops are held for them in major centres.

Most years, staff run one or two workshops in Melbourne, Sydney and Alice Springs.

SYDNEY WORKSHOPS
On October 12 and 13, Jo Kijas and David Hollinsworth will run a weekend workshop at Tranby College, Glebe in New South Wales, for all Aboriginal Studies students.

Issues to be discussed include land rights, health, racism in Australia and anti-racist strategies.

Anyone interested in finding out more about the Associate Diploma, BA, Graduate Diploma or Masters degrees in Aboriginal Studies can ring them over the weekend at Tranby College on (02) 6603444 between 10 am and 3.30 pm.
The New South Wales government is working towards equality for Aboriginal people within the public sector.

The Assistant Minister to the Premier, Mr Paul Zammit, outlined the achievements of Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) policy within the public sector at the official opening of the Equal Opportunity and Anti-Discrimination in Employment (EEO) policy within the public sector at the CSPAC and the NSW Government.

Mr Paul Zammit, outlined the achievement of Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) policy within the public sector for 11 years and has formed the basis of a major project being undertaken by the Office of the Director of Equal Opportunity in Public Employment (ODEOPE)," Mr Zammit said.

"Despite this, the area of recruitment remains the greatest barrier for Aboriginal people.

"The 1986 EEO Survey in the NSW public sector showed that Aboriginal people comprised just 1.4 percent of this workforce.

"The 1990 EEO survey regrettably produced the same result.

"It is very disappointing to me, as Assistant Minister for the Premier with responsibility for the administration of Aboriginal affairs, that the proportional representation of Aboriginal staff in the NSW public sector has not altered in that period.

"In 1990, Aboriginal public sector staff comprised 1.4 percent of those employed, were less represented, and were clustered in jobs that pay less, were promoted less, and have fewer promotional opportunities than non-Aboriginal staff.

"However, it is not all bad news as there is evidence that there have been some improvements in the position of Aboriginal staff.

"Improvements made between 1985 and 1990 include:

- Better representation of Aboriginal staff in specialist professional and specialist professional support occupations,
- Better spread of Aboriginal staff across different wage groups.

Mr Zammit said the ODEOPE is continuing to work towards better opportunities for Aboriginal people.

Recent initiatives include the development of a rural recruitment strategy for Aboriginal people within public sector agencies located in country areas.

Child abuse report tabled

A Health Department report tabled in the Queensland Parliament last week, says doctors tend to ignore suspected child abuse cases, leaving them to hospitals.

The report says there were only a few direct referrals of child abuse from doctors.

The majority of referrals came from the Suspected Child Abuse and Neglect (SCAN) team in Queensland.

$2.25m for communities

In the NSW Budget handed down on September 25, the Government has committed $2.25 million for communities working lowaras Commonwealth, the NSW Land Council and the NSW Government.

The program provides improved facilities such as sewerage, roadworks, electricity and housing to under serviced Aboriginal townships.

SA chef offers kooi austrami

An Adelaide chef has developed a smoked kangaroo meat product which he hopes to sell throughout Australia and overseas.

Peter Lyons' 'austrami' is made by the same process as Polish-American pastrami, but uses kangaroo instead of beef.

He said it was suitable to serve hot with pasta or vegetables, or could be served cold with salad or in sandwiches.

Austrami was retailing at a Adelaide specialty butcher for $12 a kilogram.

Mr Lyons was the first chef in South Australia to list crocodile on the United States.

He was also pursuing export market in England, Spain, Japan and the United States.

"We are determined to have as many as possible of these barriers broken down," Mr Zammit said.

Mr Zammit urged all employers to make a commitment to equal opportunity employment for all minority groups.

"Employers must set aside preconceptions and concentrate on people's abilities if they are to achieve the efficiencies that will occur as a result of employing the people with the best skills for the jobs that have to be performed.

"The Premier and I are not satisfied that formidable barriers to Aboriginal people obtaining employment and developing careers remain entrenched in the practices of NSW public employees," Mr Zammit said.

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Yothu Yindi — a blend of Dreamtime and rock music

By JANINE WILSON

Yothu Yindi, from the remote Aboriginal community of Arnhem Land, is probably the most innovative and exciting new act to arrive on the rock music scene. This energetic team provides an improbable but successful link from the sons of Aboriginal Dreamtime to the immediate and ever changing world of Western pop music.

Yothu Yindi is spearheading a new style of Australian music, already climbing the Top 40 chart with ‘Treaty’. It is the first Aboriginal band to make it so high on the chart. Most people will be familiar with the types of music that Yothu Yindi provide through media coverage and 'Treaty'.

The video clip shows how this band has successfully taken traditional Aboriginal music, dancing and 'didge' and mixed it with upbeat pop music to provide a combination that is Australian as Vegemite on toast.

The deep resonating sound of the didgeridoo and the constant beat of the drums blend with keyboard, drums and guitar in a pop treatment that results in an exciting and very musical new style of music.

The vocals by lead singer Mandawuy Yunupingu have a quality that seems to transcend time.

Pepi Day of the New York Aboriginal Cultural Festival concert last July before they left for their successful three-week US tour, they gave a brilliant open air performance which prompted the highly respected Paul Kelly to ask who decided to put him on after Yothu Yindi.

Sing predominantly in Gumatj, a Yolngu language of north-eastern Arnhem land, ‘Treaty’ is probably the first charting song to feature an indigenous Australian language.

Following the third mix of ‘Treaty’, Yothu Yindi released the album ‘Tribal Voice’ on September 9, which is halfway up the Top 40 ladder in its short existence.

Like its predecessor ‘Homeland Movement’, ‘Tribal Voice’ combines the haunting timeless sounds of Aboriginal Australia with contemporary rock music.


Traditional material on the album includes ‘Dhun Dhun’ (Bush Wallaby), ‘Dolphin’, ‘Beyarrmak’ (Comic) and ‘Gaperr’.

But the ‘Treaty’ mix as a dance track released in February 1991 has become its mature sound.

Although they started out in 1986 as a smaller key-country and western group which moved into rock and roll, it was this third mix of ‘Treaty’ that catapulted them onto centre stage.

Away from the stage, the lead singer Mandawuy Yunupingu is the headmaster of Yirrkala Community School, which has an enrolment of about 300 students, all Aboriginal.

In fitting with his role as an educator, Mandawuy has a message in his songs, as the song title suggests, a treaty, a place where blacks and whites can live in harmony as he believes they can.

This is the serious side of the Yothu Yindi, that has set out to change attitudes through song and dance.

With ‘Treaty’ climbing the charts, Yothu Yindi’s message will probably do more for reconciliation at grass roots level than any Act passed through Parliament.

Yothu Yindi performed live at an open-air concert at the Laura Aboriginal Cultural Festival at Cape York in July, just two days before they left for their successful three-week US tour.

Although they gave an enjoyable performance on ‘Hey, Hey, It’s Saturday’ last week, for me their live performance in the bush to a predominately Aboriginal audience outside that still enjoyable TV performance of ‘Treaty’ with its appropriate Aboriginal design set.

While each member of this very talented team contributes to the success of Yothu Yindi’s performance, the stage antics of the solemn, tall and skinny but incredibly energetic Mandawuy Yungupingu with a faraway desert look in his eyes is sure to make this a memorable performance. Wait until you see him in action!
The Burnum Burnum Declaration

England, 26th January, 1988

J. Burnum Burnum, being a nobleman of ancient Australia, do hereby take possession of England on behalf of the Aboriginal People.

In claiming this colonial outpost, we wish no harm to you natives, but assure you that we are here to bring you good manners, refinement and an opportunity to make a Koomparroo - a fresh start.

Henceforth, an Aboriginal face shall appear on your coins and stamps to signify our sovereignty over this domain.

For the more advanced, we bring the complex language of the Pitjantjatjara; we will teach you how to have a spiritual relationship with the Earth and show you how to get bush tucker.

We do not intend to souvenir, pick and preserve the heads of 2000 of your people, nor to publicly display the skeletal remains of your Royal Highness, as was done to our Queen Truganinni for 80 years. Neither do we intend to poison your water holes, lace your flour with strychnine or introduce you to highly toxic drugs.

Based on our 50,000 year heritage, we acknowledge the need to preserve the Caucasian race as of interest to antiquity, although we may be inclined to conduct experiments by measuring the size of your skulls for levels of intelligence. We pledge not to sterilize your women, nor to separate your children from their families.

We give an absolute undertaking that you shall not be placed onto the mentality of government handouts for the next five generations but you will enjoy the full benefits of Aboriginal equality.

At the end of two hundred years, we will make a Treaty to validate occupation by peaceful means and not by conquest.

Finally, we solemnly promise not to make a quarry of England and export your valuable minerals back to the old country Australia, and we vow never to destroy three-quarters of your trees, but to encourage Earth Repair Action to unite people, communities, religions and nations in a common, productive, peaceful purpose.

Burnum Burnum.
In their first week on the job as Aboriginal liaison officers with the Lismore Police, Warren Williams and Lester Moran, were called to assist with an 16-year-old Aborigine lad charged with murder.

Before the end of the month that first month, a 16-year-old would raise the last brawl that got out of hand, and also were needed to assist where an Aboriginal person charged with attempted murder.

It was a difficult introduction to the job that brings them face to face with a wide range of problems involving Aboriginal people in conflict with the law.

I joined Warren and Lester on a Friday night shift.

They checked the charge sheets and cell book. It had been a bad night the night before, with problems throughout the district. It was pension week and there had been drink-related strife at Coraki, 27 kilometres south of Lismore.

They dealt with problems such as under-age drinking and drunken behaviour, continuing contact with the families.

But this night started quietly.

We started with a ‘blockie’ — a leisurely walk around the city centre, checking who was in town and what was happening.

Warren and Lester spoke briefly with the families of Aboriginal youngsters who wandered the streets, checking the hotel bars as we went.

It became obvious that those two kept an eye on the young Aboriginal people wandering the streets. They knew the kids, their families and they were concerned about their well being.

They explained they often knew what the kids were up to when the parents did not, but they had to be careful not to lose the trust of the kids.

There was no doubt they kept a constant vigil.

They knew the trouble spots in town and there were sure to be a group of street kids hung out. An under-age Aboriginal kid was seen drinking at a pub, they would see it and the child would be told that the police would know the kid was an under-age drinker.

They felt responsible for keeping the kids on the street. They could not always see if the boy or girl was drugged. They may well be the names appearing on charge sheets in five years. They wanted to prevent that from happening.

This is a daunting task when their beat stretches from Tweed Heads to Grafton with 13 police stations in the district. The task is made more difficult without a car provided for the job. To overcome the problem the family car is put to work, but doesn’t have the ability to make contact with the police station while they are in transit.

After our street walk we set out for last night’s trouble spots, first doing a drive past of an Aboriginal party we knew was in progress and then drove out on the 30 to 40 minute drive to Casino.

When we arrived at the Casino Police Station, we learned that Lismore police station had been trying to contact Warren and Lester, a drunken Aboriginal youth had been unco-operative and the necessary details could not be obtained.

A call was made to Lismore, Lester knew the kid was a nephew from the area.

Satisfied the situation was hand in hand for the time being, concerns over Aboriginal drinking problems could be handled.

Strategies for curbing the drinking problems were discussed, and the possibility of a solution acceptable to the public.

The possibility of a Koori bouncer was seen as an away of overcoming some of the problems related to drinking.

The police alerted them there was a Koori party at Tabulam, inland about 45 minutes from Casino.

A call was made to Lismore. Lester knew the location well.

They got through the peaceful riverside town of Coraki, was a far cry from the fracas the night before when there had been frantic calls to the police due to drunken behaviour.

It was decided that a daytime visit would be more appropriate to discuss the publican’s problems.

Warren, who came from Box Ridge at Casino, had been doing a beat throughout the town and past the pub. He didn’t want to be seen as a gunji, it created problems when he went to visit relations at Coraki.

When they had been appointed as Aboriginal liaison officers, the pair had been conscious of the difficulties the job could create for them within their own families.

To deal with the potential difficulties, they would make phone calls and asked family members to contact them what they were doing and to try to keep out of trouble.

In the town, all appeared to be quiet, and we returned to the party. Warren’s eyes seeing some brothers sitting in the dark, drinking on a nearby cot and from time to time in the hall.

Many times during the night I was to be amazed at how remarkable his eyesight for detecting such things that I did not see. In earlier conversation he had spoken of his grandfather and great-grandfather who had been trackers. They must have taught him well.

Back at the station we learned of a problem at Goonellabah, where a group of under-age drinkers had been creating a disturbance in the streets.

This matter involved white kids.

Lester tended to the matter of the youth in the Educational Detention Centre. He was from. He was Lester’s nephew. It was considered wise to allow him to sleep it off in the cells. He knew him, his age, where he was from. He was Lester’s nephew. It was considered wise to allow him to sleep it off in the cells. He knew him, his age, where he was from.

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He could be seen easily through the bars in the observation cell, the vinyl covered mattress on the floor, with him slumped over the plastic moulded bed base, sound asleep, oblivious to the stern dressing down of the under-age drinkers were getting from the police a few metres away in the courtyard.

We did another walk through the streets, where it was understood that a quiet night was expected. We did another walk through the streets, where it was understood that a quiet night was expected.

We spoke of how youths sent to the detention centres for the courts and for their own protection, but may be willing to give Lester and Warren the necessary details.

Frequently, another Aboriginal person who understands the Aboriginal dilemma can be very important.

Boredom a major

Boredom is the biggest problem for young Aborigines, according to Lester and Warren.

Boredom, alcohol and parents with drinking problems provided a certain formula for trouble.

The backgrounds of kids they had helped through the police system proved this over and over.

They spoke of how youths sent to the detention centres had thrived, some learned to read and write, others benefited from a better diet and some management skills.

But, they say, the kids often up and back on the street, in the same purposeless environment. The sense of direction they had gained is lost again, and they are back in the same vicious cycle, on the street with their parents.

For Lester it goes that one fight is the end of it. It is looked on, or in days, weeks and assassins, street, in court, and centres.

They live, and do not use drugs.

They deal from home, and are in need for help. They are bored and short of work, and have no purpose or direction.

"We will walk the streets, Lester assisted.

"We do not use drugs."

"Aborigines live, and do not use drugs in trouble."

"We are hands out."

"Aborigines live, and do not use drugs in trouble."

"We are hands out."

"Aborigines live, and do not use drugs in trouble."

"We are hands out."
Warren, it is a responsibility beyond helping a drunk youth in for that person in the community system, for the next few years, following their progress as Aboriginal people in the police station, cells, through the process of healing through detention.

...of the strain of their own difficulties of balancing family and work demands of their job.

...gunners, rapists, people...ence situations, psychiatric...related problems. They may...counsellor, friend and makes its toll.

...family men, both with...f from the family, where they deal with alcohol and despair, even suicide...

...ecologists," Lester said.

...us," Warren asked?

...people needed...people in the community who...skills to assist the Aboriginal...welfare system that...people have had handouts all...get educated.

...Maoris, who they said had...and had worked successfully...solution was in education...problem...money in their pockets for...asked good when they came...of falling back into the same...with the law.

...courses and organised...able away from the detention...they usually did not find it...societal pressures to continue...sentenced system...

...it was often asked 'why...finishing their school?'...

...returned to the improver...a good family unit, a...kids whose greatest problem...too much money, alcohol...

...there are too many easy...

Aboriginal Police Liaison officers Lester Moran, left, and Warren Williams on the job at Lismore Police Station.
A program to help early school leavers catch up with the education they missed has been introduced in New South Wales. The Helping Early Leavers Program (HELP), administered by the Office of Youth Affairs, is a component of the New South Wales Government’s Start To Life program.

HELP is designed to provide educationally disadvantaged 15 to 24 year olds with an opportunity to improve basic literacy, numeracy and social skills through courses conducted by existing local community support services. HELP projects also provide links for participants into mainstream education, training and employment.

HELP targets unemployed early school leavers, as well as students at risk of leaving school early.

About $5.4 million has been allocated since March 1989 for 145 projects throughout New South Wales, and more than 6000 young people have been enrolled in HELP courses to date. Statistics indicate that about two-thirds of those who enrol in HELP courses progress on to employment or further training.

Statistics for 3000 participants in HELP indicate that 6 percent (185 people) were of Koori background. Almost two thirds of these were in projects located outside Sydney.

A new program specifically targeting Koori youth will soon be piloted by the office of youth affairs.

As increasing literacy and numeracy skills and self-esteem of participants, the program will focus on improving cultural identity and pride of young Koori people so as to assist them through school or to enter further education, training or employment.

About $580,000 will soon be allocated to two pilot projects in Western Sydney and four pilots in regional areas of the New South Wales.

### Study assistance available

In Lismore, New South Wales, the Community Support Association has successfully run the Study Training Assistance For Youth (STAY) program for three years using HELP funds.

The aim of the STAY program is to help overcome the problems of poor reading and writing skills that are confronting many of Lismore’s unemployed youth.

The STAY centre is open five days a week and is staffed by qualified and experienced teachers who use state-of-the-art computer equipment and resources to help participants break down the barriers to employment.

An innovation from the STAY program is the Homework Haven which provides a quiet area for local high school children to do their homework as well as a tutoring service for those who may require extra help.

Future plans include outreach work to areas such as Coraki and Casino.

All services provided by the STAY program are free.

Further details are available from the STAY coordinators, Patrick Noonan and Gregory Parkes, by ringing (066) 22 1656.

### Woodenbong students appreciate Aboriginal Studies

This year an Aboriginal Studies Course for Year 11 and 12 has been introduced at Woodenbong Central School in New South Wales.

The students have studied:
- Local region, and the local community;
- How Aboriginal people migrated to Australia;
- How the Aboriginal people adapted to the land;
- Colonialism, racism and prejudice;
- What the Aboriginal people of the region have in common with other Aboriginal people and non-Aboriginal people;
- What features of the region are Aboriginal;
- The major effects of dispossession of Aboriginal people throughout Australia;
- The effects of government policies, legislation and practice on the lives of Aboriginal people;
- Aboriginal people in white society;
- Aboriginal students have also studied social and political issues — health and medicine.

The students say they are enjoying the subject because they have learnt a lot of interesting things. They want to go on to high school and see if they can continue on and to see more non-Aboriginal students take the subject.
Recognising signs of diabetes

Diabetes is a chronic disorder characterised by high blood sugar. It can present symptoms of severe thirst, increased urination, rapid weight loss, dehydration and poor wound healing.

It can present symptoms of severe thirst, increased urination, rapid weight loss, dehydration and poor wound healing.

Complications can result in eye disease, kidney disease, nerve tissue damage, heart problems, coronary, and artery cerebral vascular disease.

There is evidence to suggest that excess weight is not a good indicator, as it contributes to the stress already placed on the body.

It can be classified into two major groups:

Type 1: Insulin dependent.
Insulin is a hormone, produced to help sugar move from the blood into the cells.

Type 2: Non-insulin dependant.
Insulin is produced, produced to help sugar move from the blood into the cells.

When diabetes is present the quantity of insulin is either too small to handle the sugar in the blood, or none is produced by the body.

If we had no insulin, the level of sugar in the blood would rise and spill into the urine.

Insulin is produced by the pancreas, if it is damaged diabetes can develop.

CONTRIBUTING FACTORS

1: Overweight.
2: Too much alcohol — years of drinking can damage the pancreas.

A NATURAL APPROACH

with Luita J Casey

3: Foods high in sugar.
4: Some experts have linked viruses to the onset.
5: Diet, high in refined carbohydrates.

REVERSING THE CYCLE

If you suspect you have diabetes, tell your doctor:

1: Increase exercise and activity.
2: Reduce fats in diet, eat leaner meats, such as fish, seafood, lean meat.
3: Increase fibre in daily diet, such as wholemeal bread, legumes (beans),
4: Increase vegetables.
5: Eat adequate fruit.
6: Increase complex carbohydrates such as brown rice, lentils,
7: Cut down on sugar, and refined white flour,
8: Cut down on alcohol consumption,
9: Maintain a steady weight.

How should a child be disciplined?

We all know that difficult behaviour is part of a child's development. Each child and each situation needs a different solution, and children need a firm structure in their lives.

• Does your child know what they can and cannot do?
• Do you always speak quietly, with respect?
• Do you do things you say, wrong?
• Do you keep a sense of humour and learn from your mistakes?
COTTREY CORNER

LAMINGTONS

You will need:
- 3 eggs
- 1/2 cup castor sugar
- 1/4 cup SR flour
- 1/2 cup cornflour
- 1 teaspoon butter
- 3 tablespoons hot water

Grease lamington tin and preheat oven to moderate heat.

METHOD:
- Beat eggs until light and fluffy.
- Add sugar gradually and continue beating until mixture is thick and sugar is completely dissolved (about 10 minutes).
- Sift dry ingredients.
- Melt butter in hot water.
- Sift dry ingredients over egg mixture and fold together.
- Slowly add butter and hot water.
- Pour into a well-greased lamington tin (28 x 18 cm) and bake in moderate oven for 30 minutes.

(Note: Cooked cake should be left for a day before it is cut into squares and coated.)

ICING

You will need:
- 500 grams icing sugar
- 1/2 cup cocoa
- 2 teaspoons butter
- 1/2 cup milk

Mix all the above together.

Place 375 grams coconut in a plastic bag.

Lift cake squares with a fork and dip into cocoa mixture, turning until completely coated.

Next, put coated square into bag of coconut and toss around until completely covered.

Remove and place on rack to set.

Help Howard the Duck find his swimming hole

Can you find these number sets?

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<thead>
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<th>Can you find</th>
<th>40763</th>
<th>26975</th>
<th>54109</th>
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1 4 2 7 5 7 9 8 2 1 3 0
0 6 8 5 7 1 2 5 1 8 4 7
9 4 5 2 4 9 5 3 0 1 0 6
2 5 4 5 5 8 6 3 0 7 2 3
9 2 9 2 1 7 3 9 7 1 8 1
8 1 2 6 5 0 5 0 2 8 8 6
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Time to learn
Play develops concentration, co-operation and creativity

It's tricky to thread leaves, berries and bark onto a string or a stick. Constant practice steadies their hands and eyes and prepares them for reading and writing.

Children can feel proud of their creations. Help children make up their own games with crayons and cardboard. Snakes and ladders can become bunyips and boomerangs.

Looking after the environment children learn that with care and attention plants will grow. What an achievement to pick your own flowers and eat your own vegies.

Feelings can be expressed through water, sand, mud and clay play. Better than punching and fighting.

Satisfaction in making simple things, painting on bark or cardboard tubes, decorating with paint or earth colours develops concentration and creativity. It's fun to blow into the tube along with didgeridoo taped music.

Project for Isolated Children
23 Mary St
Surry Hills 2010
Ph: (02) 281 3327

The CONTACT Project is funded by THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY SERVICES & HEALTH, CANBERRA.
The Aboriginal Dance Theatre Redfern is seeking enthusiastic young Aboriginal people for a three-year full-time certification course in Australian Aboriginal cultural studies, arts and theatre related skills.

The successful applicant will be entitled to weekly income through Aboriginal study grants, living away from home allowance, travel allowance, an establishment fee, and accommodation.


The prospective students must be 16 years of age or older and in good health.

If you think health is an important issue for Aboriginal people then why not consider Medicine.

For further information contact Professor Bryan Rothwell (02) 491 8066.

The Aboriginal Dance Theatre Redfern is part of an exciting force in the future Aboriginal Art movement. Ian Abdulla, based in South Australia, has been painting and sculpting for many years and has exhibited successfully with Tandanya National Aboriginal Cultural Institute. Ian’s works depict significant events of his life along the Murray River, South Australia, and are refreshingly vibrant in his use of colour and narrative in his presentation.

Harry Wedge, a visual arts student at the Eora Centre, Sydney, also began painting in 1989 and is represented in private collections nationally and internationally.

Harry grew up on Erambirre Mission in Cowra, New South Wales, and spent part of his youth in a home for boys where he first tried his hand at drawing and painting. His work deals with issues such as culture, ‘missionisation’, injustice, genocide, and toxic waste and often are delivered in an ironically humorous way.

The exhibition will continue until October 22 at the Boomalli Aboriginal Artists co-operative in Chippendale, Sydney.
Cygnet dairy farmer counts his blessings

One thing you soon discover about Aiden Direen — a trait he shares with many other country folk — is his calm and uncomplicated approach to life. When asked about the crisis that has hit rural Australia, the softly-spoken dairy farmer from Cygnet (60 kilometres south of Hobart) wasn't about to dwell on the hardships. He counted his blessings instead.

"I'm just pulling through," said Aiden, whose father, Bert, also a dairy farmer for many years, may have shaped that attitude. "I'm busy building fences and irrigating land ways, cleaning the feeding pipes to improve the pasture. It gets very dry out there in the summer time," he said.

According to Aiden, it is the ability to see tangible progress that makes work worthwhile. "I want to try to push ahead so that I can milk 100 cows," Aiden said.

Aiden runs 120 stud Friesians and a bull on his 52-hectare property, set in stunningly beautiful, gently rolling countryside.

At present he has 63 milkers, which are averaging about 16 litres each day. "I want to try to push ahead so that I can milk 100 cows," Aiden said. To achieve and maintain that number of milkers, Aiden has set about improving the farm. A small ATSC loan and a lot of hard work — 12 hours a day, on average — have enabled him to make substantial progress.

So when he's not tied up with the routine work such as hand-milking, Aiden is busy building fences and irrigation lines, cleaning the feeding barn and clearing paddocks of unwanted vegetation.

Aiden also recently increased the farm dam's holding capacity by 3/4 times.

"I made the dam wider and deeper, and I bought underground sprinklers and pipe to improve the pasture. It gets very dry out there in the summer time," he said.

Eventually, he would like to modernise the milking shed, so that he can milk 12 cows at a time, instead of eight.

"But," Aiden said, "I'm not going to upgrade the shed until I can afford it. You can only do one thing at a time." According to Aiden, it is the ability to see tangible progress that makes work worthwhile. "I want to try to push ahead so that I can milk 100 cows," Aiden said. To achieve and maintain that number of milkers, Aiden has set about improving the farm. A small ATSC loan and a lot of hard work — 12 hours a day, on average — have enabled him to make substantial progress.

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NOTICE OF 1st ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the 1st ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the NSW ABORIGINAL EDUCATION CONSULTATIVE GROUP INC. will be held at the RUM CORPS RESORT RICHMOND ROAD RICHMOND, NSW 2753 SUNDAY, 27 OCTOBER, 1991 AT 9.00 AM

NOTICE OF BUSINESS
1. OPENING
2. TO RECEIVE AND CONSIDER THE PRESIDENT'S REPORT
3. TO RECEIVE AND CONSIDER THE STATE COMMITTEE REPORT ON NSW AECG INC. ACTIVITIES DURING THE LAST FINANCIAL YEAR ENDING 30 JUNE, 1991
4. TO RECEIVE AND CONSIDER THE TREASURER'S REPORT ON THE ASSOCIATION'S:
   AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD 1 JANUARY TO 30 JUNE, 1990
   AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD 1 JULY 1990 TO 30 JUNE, 1991
5. TO ELECT OFFICE BEARERS OF THE ASSOCIATION
6. SPECIAL GUEST SPEAKER — KEYNOTE ADDRESS
7. TO CONSIDER AS A SPECIAL RESOLUTION THE PROPOSED CHANGES TO THE RULES OF THE ASSOCIATION
8. TO TRANSACT ANY OTHER BUSINESS THAT MAY BE BROUGHT FORWARD IN CONFORMITY WITH THE RULES OF THE ASSOCIATION

IN VolVEMENT IN EDUCATION MEANS DETERMINING OUR FUTURE

COUNCIL AND ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

THE NSW ABORIGINAL EDUCATION CONSULTATIVE GROUP INCORPORATED WILL HOLD ITS COUNCIL MEETING ON 26th, 28th and 29th OF OCTOBER, 1991.

SUNDAY 27th OCTOBER 1991 THE NSW AECG INC. WILL HOLD ITS FIRST ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

VENUE: RUM CORPS RESORT RICHMOND ROAD RICHMOND, NSW 2573.

TIME: SAT. 26th MEETING BEGINS AT 8.45 AM OTHER DAYS' MEETINGS WILL COMMENCE AT 9.00 AM

ANY ENQUIRIES PLEASE CONTACT THE NSW AECG INC. SECRETARIAT 550 5666

KOORI SPORT

Ken prepares for tour

Although the Rugby League season is over, Ken Nagas, of Kyogle, New South Wales, is training harder than ever.
Ken, 18, will tour England with the Australian Schoolboys' Under-19 team in November and December.
The tour could provide the young centre with a ticket to the top in Rugby League, and he's leaving no stone unturned as he prepares for his first overseas trip.
"I've got to keep up with it," he said of the training schedule specifically designed to prepare the team for the two-Test tour.
Ken is back home in Kyogle after spending the season with the Canberra Raiders' Jersey Flegg team.
Like the Raiders' first and reserve grade teams, the Flegg side made the grand final but was beaten.
Ken said he enjoyed his season in Canberra, although it was cold. He originally came from Bundaberg, Queensland, and moved to Kyogle in 1988, so he's used to the warm weather.
"Canberra was good experience," he said.
Ken played with Kyogle in 1990, including a few appearances in first grade, and the Turkeys' captain-coach that season, David Grant, recommended him to Canberra.
Like any one who has played with Kyogle in recent years, he is impressed with the skills of Audley Walker, this season's Northern Star-Group One Player of the Year, and believes Audley could make it in Sydney League.
"Audley's a good, elusive player and he could make it in Sydney, but he's a stay-at-home man," Ken said.
Ken has played Rugby League since his primary school days. He also plays a bit of cricket, but his real love is League.
At this stage, Ken will return to Canberra for the 1992 League season, but that could change.

Members of the Australian Schoolboys' team are always keenly sought-after by Sydney clubs, and there's a big chance that Ken will be the target of plenty of offers if he has a successful tour of England.
The Schoolboys' team will return from the tour on Christmas Eve.
Sydney talent scouts might not be Santa Claus, but they'll be offering 'gifts' anyway!
Rugby league heroes promote Koori employment in local government

Rugby league hero Cliff Lyons features in a poster to promote Aboriginal employment in local government, Minister for Employment, John Fahey, announced.

Mr Fahey said the successful Australian sportsman was chosen for the promotion to help encourage Aboriginal people to seek jobs in local councils.

The poster was produced by the NSW Department of Industrial Relations, Employment, Training and Further Education to promote its Aboriginal Employment Strategy for Local Government.

The poster is the first in a series of three planned by the Department’s Aboriginal Employment unit.

“Cliff will be pictured in two, while St George hero Jeff Hardy will feature in a third poster,” Mr Fahey said.

“Mr Hardy said the strategy is aimed at encouraging Aboriginal people to apply for jobs with their local municipal shire or county councils.”

The acting manager of the unit, David Green, said well-known Koori league heroes were chosen to promote the program because they were a source of inspiration to the Aboriginal community.

“They show Aboriginal people can make it to the top in anything they choose to do,” Mr Green said. “If they want to become mayor or shire clerk, they can.”

To date, 15 people have been employed under the scheme in administrative and clerical positions and trade apprenticeships. Many more applications are under consideration.

Positions have included clerical officer, trainee health and building surveyor, child care assistant, library assistant, ordinance inspector, accounts clerk, gardener, plant mechanic, horticulturalist, carpenter and water/sewerage mechanic.

The councils involved at present are: Armidale, Brewarrina, Coffs, Leichhardt, Orange, South Sydney, Umina, Waverley, Westmead and Wingham.

Mr Fahey said the strategy is aimed at ensuring employment equity for Aboriginal people in local government.

“It consists of various employment and career development programs aimed at considerably increasing permanent job opportunities for Aboriginal people within the 176 general purpose and 42 county councils in New South Wales.

“With more Aboriginal employees, local councils will be able to respond more effectively to the cultural and socio-economic needs of Aboriginal residents in the area.

“The strategy has a target of placing 376 people in permanent employment at all levels of local government by 1995,” Mr Fahey said.

For further information about the Local Government Aboriginal Employment Strategy ask your local CES, shire or county council or telephone the Aboriginal Employment Unit, NSW Department of Industrial Relations, Employment, Training and Further Education on (02) 266 8033.

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Doesn’t it make sense to advertise in a paper read by the Aboriginal community.

Our advertising rates are reasonable and will save you money.

Get smart, advertise in the Koori Mail.

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for further info.

SEMINAR & WORKSHOP

FOR THE WHOLE NORTH COAST REGION

FRIDAY 18th, SATURDAY 19th AND SUNDAY 20th OCTOBER, 1991

To be held at Camp Koinonia
Beech Street, Evans Head

Meals and Accommodation provided, $30 per person for the 3 days.

For community and church leaders and all interested people.


SPEAKERS:
Rev. Charles Harris
Pastor Gordon Nagas
Pastor Rodney Minnicon
Mr. Charles (Paul) Moran

Inquiries: Mr. Peter Savage (066) 62 6353.
Rev. Charles Harris (066) 22 1609

Paul Shaw aims for No 7 guernsey

By LARRY COROWA

I've just got to push a lot harder at training and produce the goods on the playing field to stay in the top side. With the coaching guidance of Wally Lewis next year, Shawrey is as keen as ever to have a big year with the 'Gulls. At 26 years of age Shawrey is looking to secure his future with a new contract after 1992 that will set him and his family on their feet.

Shawrey has found the coast life to his liking and said he will be living there permanently with his wife, Lana, and son Travers after he finishes with his football career. His advice to young Aboriginal kids today trying to make a name for themselves — stay away from drugs and alcohol, listen and learn from the elder people and training! Try your best, if you train hard you will play well.

Bruce lines up for a top shot

Since he began playing in an Under 10s Rugby League team, the aspirations of Bruce Beckhouse, of Weston, New South Wales, has gone from making the senior grade to playing for Australia. Bruce's Rugby League career began in 1986 when he played for Kurri Under 10s in New South Wales. He now plays for Kurri Under 15s.

Although it is hard to break into first grade Rugby League, Bruce has already shown his determination and perseverance. He has played 82 games, five semi-finals, four preliminary finals and three grand finals. His side has also won a minor premiership.

In his career he has scored 35 tries and 11 goals. Since he played for the Under 13s, he has been selected in the Maitland Representative team each year, but this year was unable to play as he was selected for the Newcastle Knights Under 15s team which is contesting the Harold Matthew's Cup.

Bruce, a student at Kurri High School, was also selected for the Regional New South Wales Under 15s and the Combined High School New South Wales side and with a top performance this side he gained selection in the Regional Northern New South Wales and the Combined High School New South Wales side which played in Newcastle in June.

He has been selected in the Newcastle Knights Oak/Buttercup talented players squad to play hooker and has been signed up for three years. Bruce could well be getting some good advice, as he is related to John Simon who plays for the Illawarra Steelers.

Although Bruce still has a long way to go before he can say he has made it in the competitive sport of Rugby League, the skill and determination he has already shown may well help him achieve his goal of representing Australia.

Bruce Beckhouse

Brace up your eyes!

NOW APPEARING IN THE NORTHERN TERRITORY

THE KOORI MAIL

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Alice Springs
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Fax (089) 52 4267

KOORI SPORT
Pulcirumpi - home of champions

By PHILIP McLAREN

I had only heard stories of Melville Island in terms of crocodiles, heat, humidity and of course, crocodiles. None of those vague pieces of information seemed relevant as the small aircraft circled the unsealed landing strip at Pulcirumpi.

The aircraft was filled to capacity on that day. My seat behind the pilot board eight were dark skinned Tiwi Islanders.

The white people seemed so white. A friendly white couple told me that they were moving to Pulcirumpi. The husband was a member of the Bush Tucker Network, his wife was an established baker. His wife was looking forward to enjoying her very new baby.

John, a Bathurst Islander, told me he was a guide for tourists. He took them into bush Stores and showed them Aboriginal survival techniques which featured bush Tucker gathering.

As the aircraft banked to align itself with the end of the runway, I could see fires smouldering to the south of the airstrip. I wondered if they were lit as part of the traditional regeneration burn off. The incredible green foliage fairly forced its way through the light blue smoke and cut a striking edge against the Arafura Sea.

By 10.30 a.m. the temperature had reached 34 degrees in the shade, even at five in the afternoon.

Sibby arrived from the team huddle to greet me. I was here to interview Sibby and do a television story on the amazing Imalu Tigers for Channel Nine's World of Sports.

Brownlow Medal winner

His brother, Maurice Rioli, winner of the Brownlow medal, Aussie Rules' highest individual honor, is of course better known to Melburnians. Both are from this thriving community. So is the current president of the Aboriginal Council, Marcus Longs, the Morgans all those names will be known to the people down south.

One of the most striking things about the Umpire's Cup is the way that it brings people together. Music from the community centre was drifting over the playing fields. The band were tuning up for tonight - a small celebratory send off for the team.

Brownlow Medal winner

It is now history that they made the Cup, that they had lost to the Victorian Browns in the semi-final. However, they made the Umpire's Cup the day before.

Brownlow Medal winner

Brownlow Medal winner

The (Northern) Territory team was a much larger group than he was when he was playing for South Fremantle in the Perth competition.

Brownlow Medal winner

I wished Sibby good luck in the Umpire's Cup on the weekend and we switched the camera on him.

He let out a huge sigh of relief after maintaining his composure for our interview then he locked his eyes on the camera.

"Yes, Sibby made me a believer. You get to believe these Tiwi Islander people can do anything they want to do.

Wollongong

Blacktown

Cairns


Employment, Wollongong

Blacktown

Cairns

The colourful knockout competition was timed to raise money for junior teams in the Northern Territory. It provides an opportunity for the Aboriginal teams from the outstations to prove their strength against the well established Darwin teams.

Brother Pye

Brother Pye was from this mission. He was, up until a couple of years ago, active in organising the local football competition.

Brother Pye was an Aussie Rules man - he started Aussie Rules on the island. Many of the players from those days have sons who are continuing on the good work that all started with Brother Pye.

Q: You have had a long connection with the successful St Mary's club in Darwin. Can you tell us how far from here?

A: This is a Catholic mission and St Mary's at that time had Bishop Christian Coombe. Many of the players from those days have sons who are continuing on the good work that all started with Brother Pye.

Q: Can you name some of the families and players that have come from here?

A: Some of the big name players are Michael Long who plays with Essendon in Melbourne at the moment. Before that he played with West Torrens in South Australia. When he was picked to play with West Torrens he was selected to represent the (Northern) Territory in 1988 and made the All Australian Team.

Q: Maurice, you mean your brother Maurice Rioli don't you?

Yes.

Q: Tell us about Maurice.

A: Well, after the cyclone hit Darwin I was playing for South Fremantle, they asked me to go down and play with them. He joined me down there. I was down there from 1972 onwards and he came and played up until 1978 before he went over to play with Richmond. He played with them for five seasons. He's now coaching one of the Darwin teams.

Q: Tell me some of the other well known players from Pulcirumpi?

A: Well the Dannes, the Vigonas, the Longs, the Morgans all those names will be known to the people down south.

Two generations of players from these families have all come from here and still are.

I wished Sibby good luck in the Umpire's Cup on the weekend and we switched the camera on him.

He let out a huge sigh of relief after maintaining his composure for our interview then he locked his eyes on the camera.

Sibby had arranged a memorable barramundi barbecue for us later that evening when it got cooler. It wasn't until the following day that I video taped a lengthy interview with him.

Q: Sibby, how did such a small community get started on the path to producing so many talented Aussie rules footballers?

Sibby gave me a brief outline of what he was doing with his team in their preparation for the Umpire's Carnival.

Brownlow Medal winner

Brownlow Medal winner

Brownlow Medal winner

Brownlow Medal winner

"Yes, Sibby made me a believer. You get to believe these Tiwi Islander people can do anything they want to do.

We are here to help you reach your goal. There is nothing standing in your way.

For more information contact your local CES or your nearest Student Assistance Centre.
Winning the 1991 Canberra Cup Premiership has concluded a season that the ACT Aboriginal Rugby League club, the Bogong Warriors will summarise as 'simply the best'.

During the past 12 months, the Canberra-based club has achieved success on and off the field, establishing themselves as a more professional outfit and now as the 1991 Premiers.

In a confident performance the Warriors outplayed another Canberra team, the Valley Dragons, 34-12 in this year’s Canberra Cup grand final. This win, according to Warriors Club Secretary Ken Evans has left him in no doubt that the club will be a major force within the near future.

"It has been a long three years, and if we can win a premiership after what we have had to go through, it can only get easier," Ken said.

The Bogong Warriors were formed by the Aboriginal community of Canberra in 1989, evolving from a group of Aboriginal players who entered a team in the annual New South Wales Aboriginal knockouts in Newcastle and Walgett.

Spirited competition and a few successes in these knockout carnivals encouraged many players and officials to make the team a more permanent idea.

The name Bogong was chosen from the local Aboriginal name given to the ACT’s famous migratory moths which flock in their thousands to Canberra from the mountains.

"Off the field this year, the club has established a strong determined committee, and with the securing of international telecommunications company OTC as a major sponsor, the club now has a sound outlook for the future," Ken said.

He is quick to point out that the situation wasn't always so secure for the Warriors and that the club was in fact in danger of collapsing.

"Unfortunately, I have to admit that if we didn’t get the sponsorship off OTC this year, I don’t think that we would be around next year," he said.

INITIAL STRUGGLE

When recalling the past, Ken recalls that the Bogongs had to go through, it can only get easier." Ken said.

Although the team is 100 percent Aboriginal, Ken is keen to see the day when 'white' faces appear in the Warriors ‘blackline’.

"We stressed all along that it was an Aboriginal committee that formed a club, but it’s not solely for Aboriginals to play in," Ken said.

"If we tried to keep it solely Aboriginal we wouldn’t be around for long.

Among their ranks, the Bogongs can boast some of the best players within the ACTRL competition.

The captain Lance Bligh is a former Brisbane Natives’ player, and budding lock forward Malcolm Towney, who represented the Australian Public Service this year, was runner-up in the league’s best and fairest medal.

STATISTICS

Bogong’s second rower, Cedric Priestley, formerly from Rockhampton, says that the Warriors’ 1991 statistics can speak for themselves.

"Of the 23 games played, we only lost three and during the season managed to score in excess of 750 points, the most scored by any club in the competition," Cedric said.

Although the Warriors now have another trophy to add to their trophy cabinet, Ken says that most of the Warriors' successes have been achieved off the field.

He says that the Bogongs have helped to dent the damaging Aboriginal stereotyping as well as unite the local Canberra Aboriginal community.

"To me that is more important than making finals or winning awards," Ken said.