The Queensland Government is seeking comment on its proposed regulation for OCCUPATIONAL DIVING

The Department of Industrial Relations invites industry and the community to comment on a regulatory impact statement available by:


All comments and submissions will be made available online at the Department's website except where otherwise indicated.

The proposed occupational diving regulation is intended to provide a structure for the management of risks associated with occupational diving activities.

Comments may be submitted by 20 August 2015 in writing to:

Director General, Queensland Health
Department of Health and Community Services
GPO Box 69
Brisbane QLD 4001
or email: odr@health.qld.gov.au

Suzanne Ingram
Sydney, NSW

Heritage Act, 1977

Notice of Intention to consider listing on the State Heritage Register:
The Heritage Council of NSW provides advice to the Minister Assisting the Attorney General for Heritage on matters relating to heritage matters, including the consideration of proposals to register an item on the State Heritage Register.

The Heritage Council is currently considering the listing of the following item:

AUNTY OORI'S 1938 DAY OF MOURNING PHOTO

The heritage Council is seeking public comment on its intention to consider listing the above item on the State Heritage Register.

Further information may be obtained by contacting the Heritage Branch of the Department of Environment and Heritage Protection, Level 3, 120 George Street, Brisbane 4000.

Do you need help to stay at home?

The Queensland Government, through the Department of Health and Community Services, is committed to supporting community organisations and services provided to people living in their own homes.

We can provide information about the wide range of community care programs and services available to help people stay at home.

For more information, contact our Respite Care and Home Support webpage at:


The Queensland Government's Aged Care hot line is 1800 022 377.

YOUR SAY

The people in that picture

Catharine Murray, of Hamilton in New South Wales, sent Koori Mail this picture which she says she found when she and her mother were looking through her grandfather, Jack Murray's, photo collection.

She says it was probably taken in the Northern Territory during World War II (1939-1945). Ms Murray wants the picture to go back to the families or family of those pictured. Contact Koori Mail if you can help her... - EDITOR

What is the real story behind the photograph? Taken on January 26, 1938, this famous "shameless publicity stunt" moment in Aboriginal history, the Day of Mourning protest, is still a significant civil rights event in Australia.

In 1938, the site where the photograph was taken is 15 kilometres east of Elizabeth Street, Sydney, was heritage listed and its register, based on its historical association with a unique event, made history again by becoming the first building to be re-recognized as an Aboriginal site.

Despite these achievements and recent popular growth of Aboriginal historical studies, the woman to the left is often referred to as unknown, presumed to be Jack Patten's wife, The City of Sydney's official website wrongly identifies the woman as Helen Grossvenor and Selina Patten. The children remain nameless.

There is no mistaking the mood in the famous photograph. Wailam Ferguson, Jack Patten were all active campaigners and their names are synonymous with the early Aboriginal rights movement. But the women and children in this picture, who were to become instrumental in some of the most significant gains in Aboriginal affairs, have never been correctly identified.

Lately, this picture has become even more widely known and it can be found reprinted as a potent symbol of Aboriginal resistance in the publications of many government bureauxcraucies, education institutions, newspapers, libraries and journals.

This now-famous photograph was in our family photo album when I was growing up. Little Hope and my brother's school class portraits and snaps of our favorite. Although it played an enormous influence on my life and it's time to put their names on the public record.

They are (from left to right) Winnie Ferguson, Jack, Knibola, Isaac Ingram, Dons Williams (Aunt Dory), William Ingram (Aunt Esther), Arthur Williams (Uncle Nin), Phillip Ingram (Uncle Chooko), Louise Agnes Ingram OA (Rina) with daughter Olive Ingram (Auntie Olle) and Jack Patten. Only the dark-haired person in the background to the right is unknown to me.

Of the women and children, only two are alive today. They are my aunt, Esther Carroll, 66, and Olive Campbell, 66.

So what is the real story behind this photograph? My Aunt Sylvia Scott, eldest child of the Ingram family, remembers January 26, 1938, as a typically hot summer day in Sydney.

"Mum needed help with the little kids, my younger brothers and sisters," recalls Sylvia, now 75. "But we were staying at La Perouse and I really wanted (Granny Lizzie) to take me to swim and play at the beach."

Which is how Sylvia ended up becoming the only Ingram child absent from the photo. Auntie Esther recalls my grandfather, Lachie Ingram, coming to Sydney with the family in late 1937 to help his brother, Brough, run his new business. Uncle Brough (who would later become better known as Ewen Cameron Goodgrief's grandfather) had lost his log on an expedition and bought a store in Redfern, with the settlement proceeds.

1938 was not a favourable year to protest the treatment of Aboriginal people. In the era of the Aborigines Protection Board, rallying a few hundred Aborigines and their supporters in downtown Sydney risked attracting the wrong kind of attention.

The Ingram family's presence on that day stems back to Cummeragunja, on the NSW-Queensland border, the home of Jack Patten and the place where my grandfather was born. The Cummeragunja mob were no strangers to protesting harsh conditions for Aboriginal people.

Grandfather organised the tapsun muster at the Day of Mourning conference, Underneath hedged around urgent clarion.

"Aunt Dory (the lady to the left of the photograph) was with us - she was never far from her brothers," Esther says.

Aunt Dory's mother, Melinda, died when Dory was a baby and she was raised by her grandfather (my great-grandmother), Granny Lizzie. She and Nan could usually be found together with the children and with Sylvia at the beach. It was no surprise for her to be among them at the Day of Mourning protest.

The story behind this photograph has been told to me by the people who were there, people who battled against the harsh reality of their daily lives to effect extraordinary change in Australia.

For the Ingrams and our extended families, it was enough to know who the people in the photograph really are. But the names of the women and children in this picture have been disputed or are absent, their involvement in that inspiring moment concealed.

The ultimate irony is that the Day of Mourning was intended for Australia to reflect its history.

In the clamour to fill the gaps in our Indigenous history, it seems there are still omissions.

As the chubby-faced little girl with a smile in the photo, I have waited over six decades for her name to be included in the record. My aunt, Esther, hopes this new age of information technology can try to get it right this time.

SUSANNE INGRAM
Sydney, NSW