

Terra Nullius

- 1770 Terra Nullius declared.
- 1788 Terra Nullius / physical dispossession begins for the indigenous peoples of Australia.
- 1834 South Australia Foundation Act.
- 1836 South Australia Protector of Aborigines appointed.
- 1842 The Land Act Australian Government / South Australia The Waste Lands Act.
- 1844 South Australia Ordinance 12.
- 1856 South Australia Protectors office abolished / Commissioner of Crown land entrusted with the 'care' of Aboriginal people.
- 1869 Victoria Aborigines Protection Act.
- 1870 Queensland Torres Strait Islands annexed by Queensland.
- 1879 Queensland Torres Strait Islands as far north as New Guinea became part of Queensland.
- 1881 New South Wales Protector appointed.
- 1883 Aboriginal Protection Board is established in NSW.
- 1886 Victoria Aborigines Protection Act.
- 1890 Victoria Previous Act repealed and new wide powers concerning Aborigines and 'half-castes'.
- 1893 South Australia Fisheries Amendment Act.
- 1895 South Australia The Opium Act.
- 1897 Queensland Aboriginal Protection and Restriction of the Sale of Opium Act.
- 1905 Western Australia Aborigines Act.
- 1908 South Australia The Licensing Act.
- 1909 New South Wales Aboriginal Protection Act.
- 1910 Northern Territory Aborigines Act.
- 1911 South Australia Aborigines Act.
- 1915 South Australia Crown Lands Act / NSW Aborigines Protection Board.
- 1923 South Australia Aborigines (Training for children) Act.
- 1924 Australian Aborigines Progressive Association (AAPA).
- 1934 South Australia Aborigines Act.
- 1938 Australia Day for a 'Day of Mourning' / Petition to King George VI & The Day of Mourning Resolution.
- 1939 South Australia The Aborigines Act Amendment Act of South Australia.
- 1940 Aborigines Act NSW replaces Aborigines Protection Board with NSW Aborigines Welfare Board.
- 1948 The Commonwealth Citizenship and Nationality Act makes all Australians including all Aboriginal people Australian citizens.

- 1948 Aboriginal people are given the right to enrol and vote at Federal Elections (qualified).
- 1953 Northern Territories Welfare ordinance makes Aboriginal people wards of the government.
- 1951 Australian Conference for Native Welfare adopts a policy of 'assimilation' for Aboriginal people.
- 1957 Atomic testing (Operation Antler) at Maralinga, South Australia. The presence of Aboriginal people on the test site is documented / Victorian Aborigines Welfare Board replaces the Board for the Protection of Aborigines / Northern Territory the Power of the Chief Protector over Aboriginal children are repealed.
- 1958 Federal Council for the Advancement of Aborigines is established.
- 1962 Commonwealth Electoral Act is amended / South Australia Aboriginal Affairs Act.
- 1963 Yoingu Bark Petition is sent to the House of Representatives which is rejected.
- 1964 Northern Territory Social Welfare ordinance replaces the Welfare Ordinance.
- 1965 South Australia Aborigines and Historic Relics Preservation Act of SA.
- 1966 South Australia Prohibition of Discrimination Act / South Australia Aboriginal Land Trusts Act.
- 1967 National referendum gives the Commonwealth power to legislate for all Aboriginal people. All states except Queensland abandon laws and policies that discriminate against Aboriginal people / South Australia Licensing Act.
- 1968 South Australia Aboriginal Affairs Act Amendment Act / Commonwealth Office of Aboriginal Affairs established.
- 1969 New South Wales Aborigines Welfare Board is abolished.
- 1971 Cove Land Rights case (Milirrpum v Nabalco Pty Ltd) / Aboriginal people are counted in the Census for the first time.
- 1972 The Aboriginal Tent Embassy / NSW Aboriginal Lands Board / Department of Aboriginal Affairs established.
- 1973 Introduction of the Aborigines (Amendment) Act 1973 (NSW) / NSW Aboriginal lands Trust / The Aboriginal Land Rights Commission (Cth) / National Aboriginal Consultative Committee / The Woodward Aboriginal Land Rights Commission Report.
- 1975 Racial Discrimination Act (Cth).
- 1976 Aboriginal Land Rights NT Act (Cth) / Commonwealth Aboriginal Councils and Associations Act.
- 1977 New South Wales Aboriginal Land Council.
- 1978 Northern territory Aboriginal Sacred Sites Ordinance.
- 1981 South Australia Pitjantjatjara Land Rights Act.
- 1983 Aboriginal Lands Trust was abolished by the establishment of the Aboriginal Land Rights Act (NSW).
- 1984 South Australia Maralinga Tjarutja Land Rights Act / South Australia Equal Opportunity Act.
- 1986 Amendment to the Aboriginal Land Rights Act of 1983 (NSW).

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- 1988 New South Wales Aboriginal Land Council / The Barunga Statement 1988.
- 1989 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Commission established.
- 1991 Council for Aboriginal Reconciliation (CAR) / The Royal Commission into Aboriginal Deaths in Custody / Queensland Aboriginal Land Act and Torres Strait Islander Land Act.
- 1992 Mabo (native title) decision, recognising the title of Meriam people to their land in the Murray Islands and overturning Terra Nullius.
- 1993 Commonwealth Native Title Act.
- 1994 Native Title Tribunal is established.
- 1996 The National Parks and Wildlife Amendment (Aboriginal Ownership) Act.
- 1997 Stolen generations report from the Human Rights and Equal Opportunities Commission.
- 1998 Commonwealth Native Title Act Amendment Act reduces Indigenous Australians access and control over lands / Establishment of the first 'National Sorry Day'.
- 2000 The Australian Declaration towards Reconciliation / Roadmap for Reconciliation.
- 2001 The Aboriginal Land Rights Act 1983 (NSW) Amendment.
- 2004 Review of the Aboriginal Land Rights Act 1983 (NSW).
- 2006 Aboriginal Land Rights Amendment Act (NSW).
- 2008 National Apology to the Stolen Generations.

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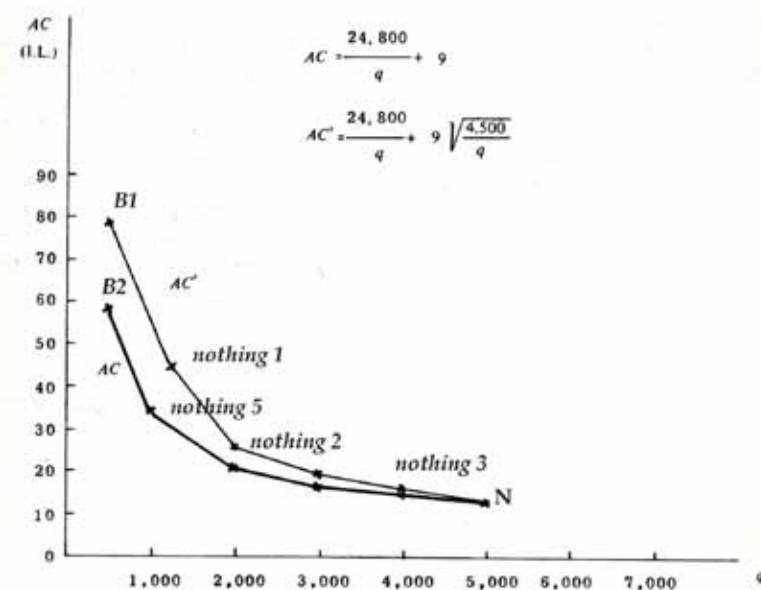


Diagram N If everything in the world is not devoid of being - nothing can come to be or cease to be.

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Definition

An improvised dwelling is defined as a structure used as a place of residence which does not meet the building requirements to be considered a permanent dwelling. This includes caravans, tin sheds without internal walls, humpies and dongas. Permanent dwellings are buildings designed for people to live in, with fixed walls, a roof and doors. Dwellings were not considered permanent unless they had internal walls dividing the living space into separate rooms. (AIHW, Australian Institute of Health and Welfare, 2005b:6.)

Representation of Indigenous settlement types 1-6

- 1 Discrete Settlements that are generally separate or bounded from other centres and often referred to as 'communities'.
- 2 Discrete Urban Settlements that usually comprise an enclave or precinct within a rural town or regional city (they usually have origins as a 'fringe settlement', town camp, ration-depot or mission on the periphery of a town).
- 3 Outlying Discrete Settlements, consisting of outstations or homelands which are small family-based settlements often located on traditional Indigenous countries, 'estates' or 'homelands' (and usually associated with a return to country from a larger settlement).
- 4 Dispersed Settlement in Urban Centres, a high proportion of the Indigenous population live in housing dispersed through regional centres.
- 5 Dispersed Residence in Rural Centres, a high proportion of Indigenous people live in smaller rural towns
- 6 Camps, 'un-official' and often un-serviced settlements, including temporary and perennial camping places.

The conditions in which people live and work have a significant influence on their health. Environmental health depends, among other things, on the buildings in which people live, the water they drink, the food they eat, the air they breathe, their ability to clean themselves, their clothes and their homes, the safe removal of waste, and control of pests.

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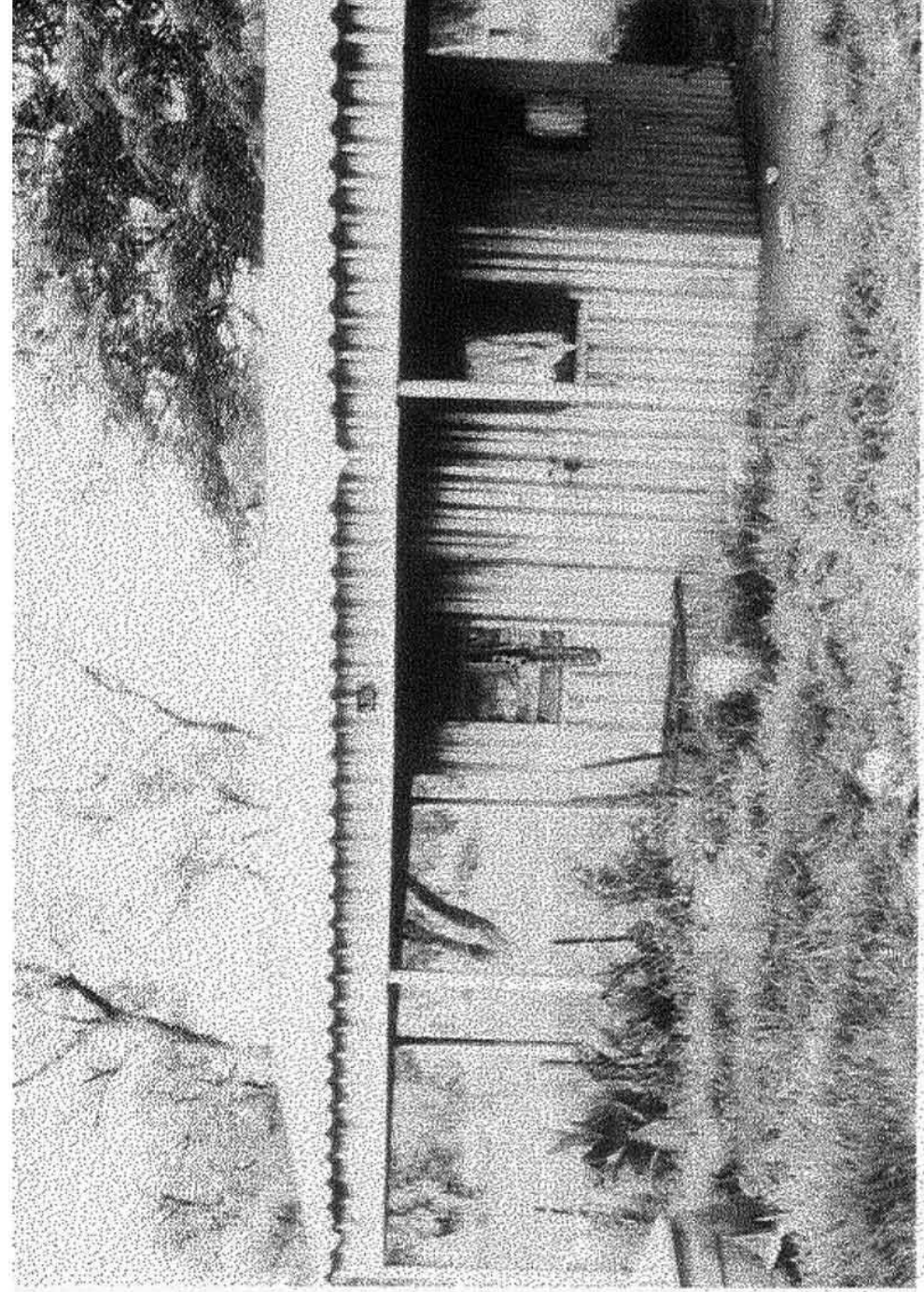


Plate 2 Occupied Kingstrand aluminium house, Bamyili, Northern Territory, April 1975.
(Photograph by J. Reser).

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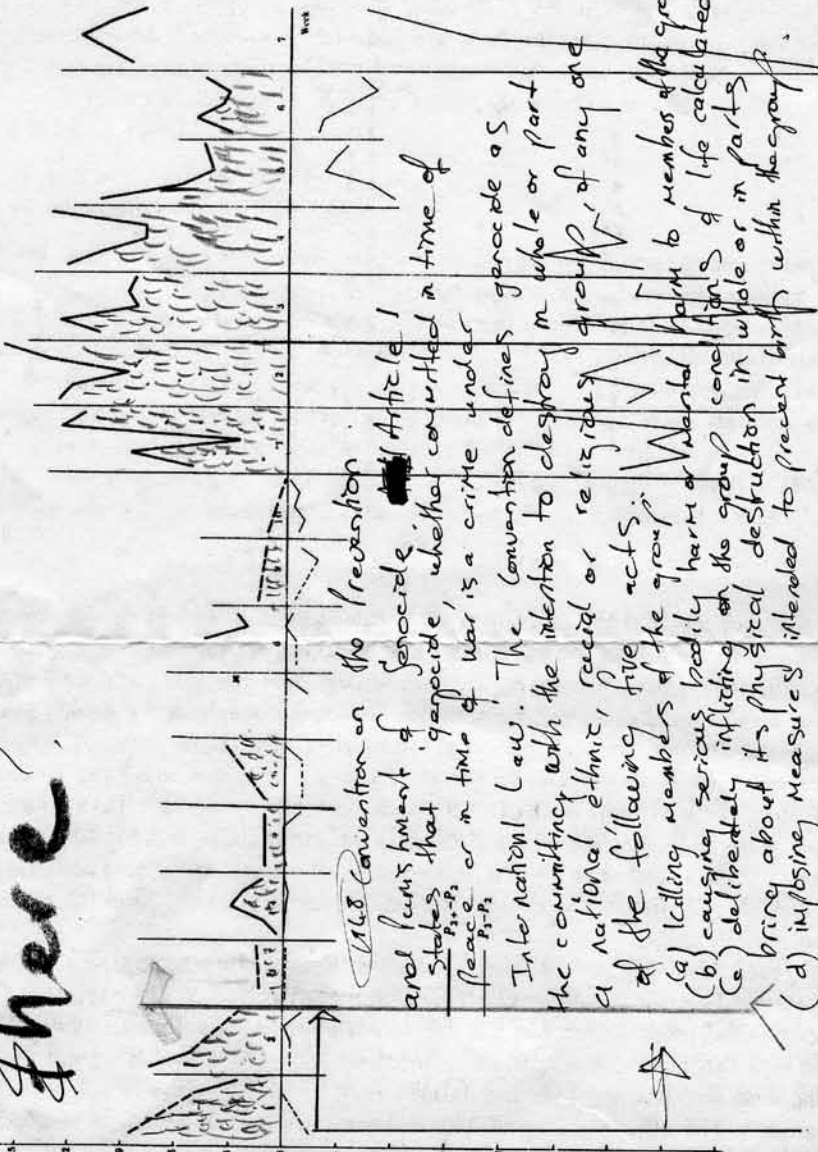
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no-thing
no-thing

There?

If there is a thing that is not empty then there must be something that is empty, since nothing is non-empty. How can there be an empty thing?

actuality



1948 Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Genocide Article 1
 States that 'genocide, whether committed in time of peace or in time of war is a crime under International Law'. The Convention defines genocide as the committing with the intention to destroy in whole or part a national, ethnic, racial or religious group, of any one of the following five acts:
 (a) killing members of the group
 (b) causing serious bodily harm or mental harm to members of the group
 (c) deliberately inflicting on the group conditions of life calculated to bring about its physical destruction in whole or in parts
 (d) imposing measures intended to prevent births within the group
 (e) forcibly transferring children of the group to another group

Diagram No. III-3 If something is not at all, of what will there be non-existence?