

An Annotated Bibliography of Theses in Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Studies at the University of Queensland, 1948–2000

Sean Ulm, Anna Shnukal and Catherine Westcott

**Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Studies Unit
Research Report Series**

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Volume 5, 2001

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FIGURE 3. Distribution of theses by degree. The ‘Other’ category includes degrees listed in the ‘Degree Abbreviations’ table on page iv.

FIGURE 4. Explanation of thesis annotation layout.

Degree Abbreviations

BA	Bachelor of Arts
BA (Hons)	Bachelor of Arts (Honours)
BArch	Bachelor of Architecture
BCom (Hons)	Bachelor of Commerce (Honours)
BDentSt	Bachelor of Dental Studies
BEEd	Bachelor of Education
BHMS (Hons)	Bachelor of Human Movement Studies (Honours)
BRTP	Bachelor of Regional and Town Planning
BSc (Hons)	Bachelor of Science (Honours)
BSocSt	Bachelor of Social Studies
BSocSt (Hons)	Bachelor of Social Studies (Honours)
BSocWk	Bachelor of Social Work
BSocWk (Hons)	Bachelor of Social Work (Honours)
BSpTher (Hons)	Bachelor of Speech Therapy (Honours)
DipPsych	Diploma in Psychology
LLM	Master of Laws
MA	Master of Arts
MA (Qual.)	Master of Arts (Qualifying)
MArch	Master of Architecture
MAud	Master of Audiology
MEd	Master of Education
MEdSt	Master of Education Studies
MMedSc	Master of Medical Science
MOccTher	Master of Occupational Therapy
MPH	Master of Public Health
MPsychApp	Master of Applied Psychology
MPsychClin	Master of Clinical Psychology
MPubAd	Master of Public Administration
MSc	Master of Science
MSc (Qual.)	Master of Science (Qualifying)
MSocSt	Master of Social Studies
MSocWk	Master of Social Work
MSPD	Master of Social Planning and Development

Degree Abbreviations (cont.)

MSWAP	Master of Social Welfare Administration and Planning
MTH	Master of Tropical Health
PGDipArts	Postgraduate Diploma in Arts
PhD	Doctor of Philosophy

Other Abbreviations

ACT	Australian Capital Territory
AIATSIS	Australian Institute of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Studies
app.	appendix/appendices
BP	years Before Present
Cwlth	Commonwealth
FIC	Microfiche Collection
figs	figures
MIC	Microfilm Collection
MS	Manuscript Collection
NSW	New South Wales
NT	Northern Territory
pp	pages
Q	Queensland
Qld	Queensland
refs	references
SA	South Australia
SS&H	Social Sciences and Humanities
T	Tasmania
THE	Thesis Collection
V	Victoria
WA	Western Australia

Acknowledgements

Many people contributed to the completion of this project. Ros Follett (former Fryer Librarian), Eileen Boyldew (Fryer Librarian) and Janine Schmidt (University Librarian) deserve particular thanks for providing access to the University of Queensland Library collections, supporting the copying and lodgement of the theses and suggesting sources of help with indexing. Staff of the Social Sciences and Humanities Library and Law Library also generously assisted us throughout the project.

Many Heads of Department responded to our requests for information to ensure comprehensive listings. Judy Bieg and Keitha Brown (School of Social Science) and Judith Morgan (School of History, Philosophy, Religion and Classics) put up with our many requests and comings and goings. Gabrielle Pascoe (School of Biomedical Sciences) kindly made a thesis available for perusal at the last minute.

Ian Lilley and Michael Williams supported the project and helped out with advice and suggestions. Jill Reid re-typed the entire manuscript after an unfortunate computer failure, helped track down hard-to-get theses, and provided endless hours of other practical assistance. Deborah Brian and Christine Stratigos helped in the initial formulation of the project. John Reid (Lovehate Design), and Tony Eales and Sean Ulm designed the cover.

About the Authors

Sean Ulm is Senior Unit Researcher in the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Studies Unit at the University of Queensland. In addition to research interests in the area of Australian archaeology, Sean has recently undertaken a number of indexing and bibliography projects in an attempt to make the results of academic research more accessible to the wider community. Recent publications have appeared in *Geoarchaeology*, *Australian Archaeology*, *Queensland Archaeological Research* and *Archaeology in Oceania*. Sean is currently National President of the Australian Archaeological Association and National Membership Secretary of the Australian Association of Consulting Archaeologists.

Anna Shnukal is Honorary Visiting Fellow at the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Studies Unit at the University of Queensland. She researches the early contact history of Torres Strait, focussing on the role played by Pacific Islander, southeast Asian and European immigrants in 'cultural creolisation', the hybridisation of Torres Strait custom, language and identity during the 19th and early 20th century. The basis of the research is a genealogical database from the eastern, central and near western islands. Originally a sociolinguist, Anna has worked in Torres Strait since 1981 and occasionally lectures in aspects of Torres Strait language, society and history.

Catherine Westcott is a Project Officer for the Cultural Heritage Branch of the Queensland Environmental Protection Agency. Catherine's major research interests are in the area of Australian archaeology with recent publications in the journal *Queensland Archaeological Research*. Catherine is currently National Treasurer of the Australian Archaeological Association.

Introduction

This bibliography presents annotated entries for 352 theses completed at the University of Queensland between 1948 and 2000 of interest to researchers in the field of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Studies. The theses included in the *Bibliography* embody a considerable amount of original research which is not available elsewhere.

The *Bibliography* is the result of a long-term project undertaken by the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Studies Unit at the University of Queensland to collect, abstract and index theses with Indigenous Australian content, which were accepted for a degree at the University of Queensland. The project was initiated in response to a perceived need to make the results of postgraduate research available not only to internal and external researchers but also to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities.

University of Queensland theses with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander content have been included in several other thesis bibliographies and lists (e.g. Coppell 1977; Hall 1987; White 1975, 1994). However, these listings are either dated or discipline-specific and do not cover the full range of theses completed at the University of Queensland. More comprehensive searches were therefore carried out using the University of Queensland Library catalogue, supplemented by manual searches of departmental thesis collections and checked against entries in the Australian Institute of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Studies Library catalogue.

Coverage

This *Bibliography* includes Diploma, Bachelor, Postgraduate Diploma, Honours, Masters (coursework and research) and Doctoral theses which make significant reference to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander histories, societies and cultures. The theses listed cover a broad range of disciplines, including anthropology, archaeology, architecture, education, health, history, linguistics and psychology.

To be eligible for inclusion, theses must fulfil several criteria: (i) be predominately about Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander issues or include significant reference to these issues; (ii) be submitted and accepted for a degree at the University of Queensland; (iii) comprise at least #30 credit points (or equivalent units) towards that degree; and (iv) be submitted by 31 December 2000. The majority of theses listed were completed as part of postgraduate degrees (e.g. Honours, PhD etc), although a small number (notably early theses) were completed as an advanced component of undergraduate programs (e.g. Bachelor of Arts) and are included here for the sake of comprehensiveness.

Overview

The *Bibliography* reflects the strong position of postgraduate research in Indigenous Australian topics at the University of Queensland. FIGURE 1 shows the rate at which these theses have been completed. Interest in postgraduate research in the area began quite dramatically in the early 1960s, coinciding with a general increase in research concerning such issues world-wide (Coppell 1977). A steady growth in the number of theses submitted is evident from the 1960s to the present day, with the trend showing no signs of abating.

FIGURE 2 shows that, although theses completed in the School of Social Science (formerly the Department of Anthropology and Sociology) dominate, significant numbers of theses have been completed in the schools of History, Philosophy, Religion & Classics; Geography, Planning & Architecture; Psychology; English, Media Studies & Art History; and Education. Furthermore, interest in Native Title issues, stimulated by the Mabo decision and the subsequent *Native Title Act 1993* (Commonwealth), and increasing interest in Indigenous health issues, have stimulated recent postgraduate research in non-traditional areas, such as law and medicine.

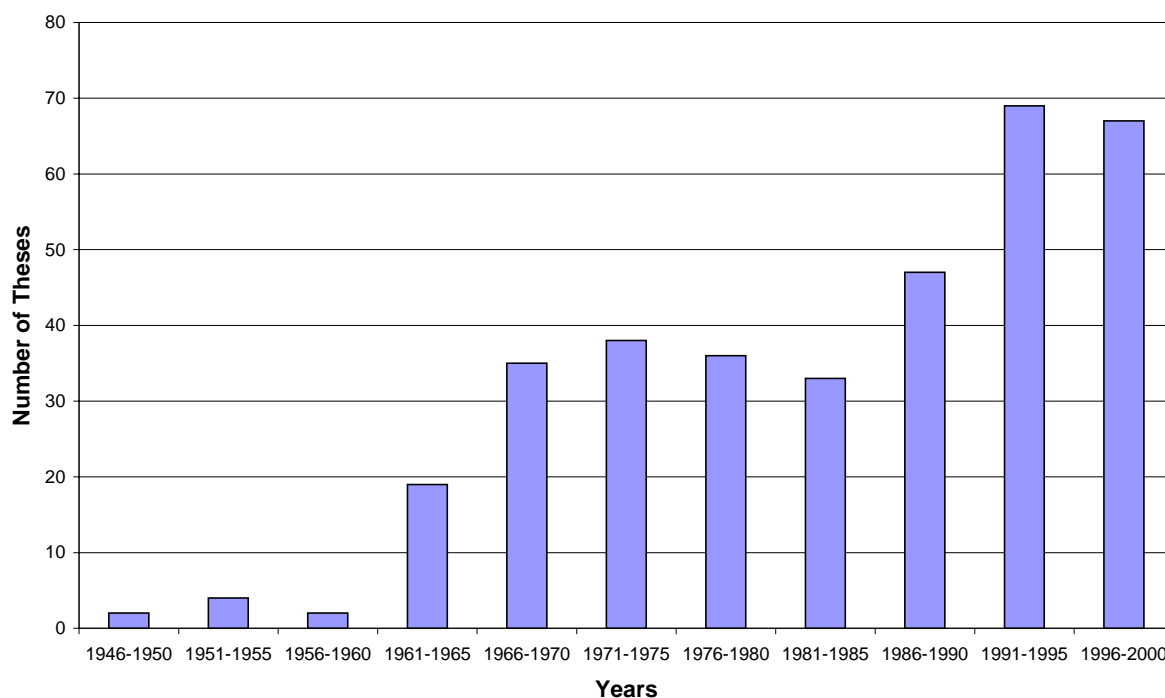


FIGURE 1. Rate at which theses in Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Studies have been completed at the University of Queensland, 1948–2000 (n=352).

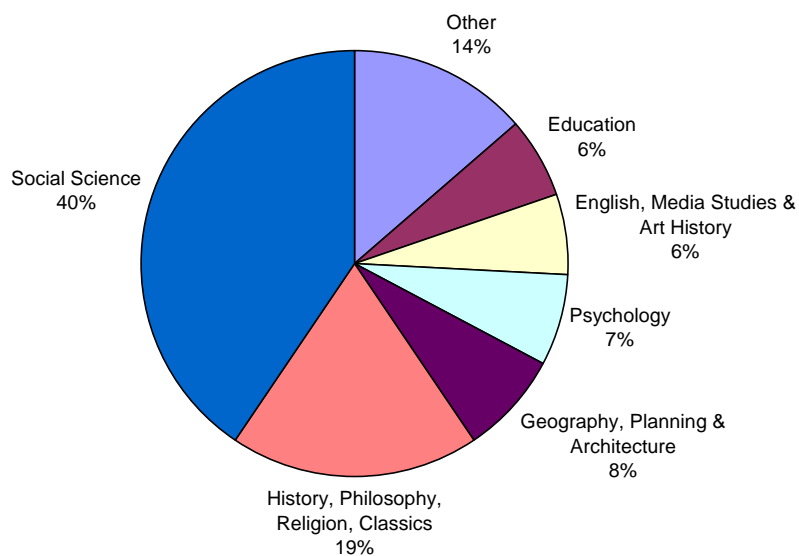


FIGURE 2. Distribution of theses by department/school. The ‘Other’ category includes theses submitted in the schools of: Population Health; Social Work & Social Policy; Health & Rehabilitation Sciences; Social Studies; Political Science & International Studies; Medicine; Biomedical Sciences; Human Movement Studies; Law; Music; Commerce; Dentistry; and Molecular & Microbial Sciences.

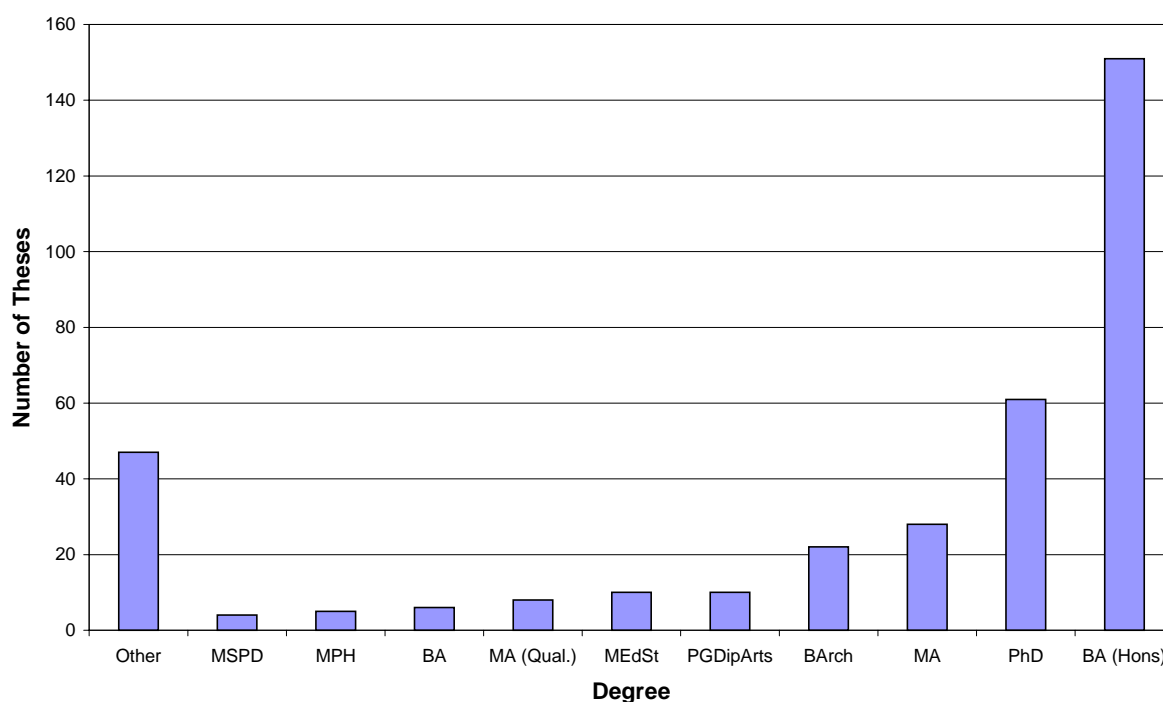


FIGURE 3. Distribution of theses by degree. The ‘Other’ category includes degrees listed in the ‘Degree Abbreviations’ table on page iv.

Theses completed as part of Bachelor of Arts (Honours) degree programs predominate (43%). Significantly, over 60 Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) theses have been completed. Although comparative data are not available, these figures suggest that the University of Queensland plays a significant role in training and research in the area of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Studies.

How to Use this Bibliography

The *Bibliography* should be used in conjunction with these introductory notes, which provide information about the various categories of information included with each thesis entry. We emphasize that the *Bibliography* is a reference tool only and not a substitute for consulting the original theses.

Theses listed in this bibliography are arranged alphabetically by author. Each thesis entry includes: (1) an arbitrary identification number designated for reference and indexing purposes; (2) the full name of the author (if known); (3) year of submission; (4) full title; (5) a physical description; (6) the degree for which it was accepted; (7) the department/school in which it was completed; (8) the school which currently has responsibility for this area (since many departments/schools have changed their names and/or structural position in the University over time; see TABLE 1); (9) the location of copies; (10) notes on access restrictions, the quality of copies or other comments; (11) a short abstract focussing on content relevant to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander topics; and (12) an alphabetical list of keywords used for indexing (see FIGURE 4).

Users of this bibliography should note that the date of submission noted on entries is not necessarily the date of acceptance of the thesis for the award of a degree. In some instances there is a considerable length of time between submission of a thesis for examination and revision and the final acceptance of the thesis.

TABLE 1. Summary of department/school name changes.

Department (Old Name)	School (New Name)
Anatomical Sciences	Biomedical Sciences
Anthropology & Sociology	Social Science
Architecture	Geography, Planning & Architecture
Art History	English, Media Studies & Art History
Australian Centre for International & Tropical Health & Nutrition	Population Health
Biochemistry	Molecular & Microbial Sciences
Child Health	Medicine
Commerce	Commerce
Dentistry	Dentistry
Education	Education
English	English, Media Studies & Art History
Geographical Sciences & Planning	Geography, Planning & Architecture
Government	Political Science & International Studies
History	History, Philosophy, Religion & Classics
Human Movement Studies	Human Movement Studies
International & Tropical Health	Population Health
Law	Law
Music	Music
Occupational Therapy	Health & Rehabilitation Sciences
Obstetrics & Gynaecology	Medicine
Paediatrics & Child Health	Medicine
Psychology	Psychology
Social & Preventative Medicine	Population Health
Social Studies	Social Work & Social Policy
Social Work & Social Policy	Social Work & Social Policy
Sociology, Anthropology & Archaeology	Social Science
Speech & Hearing	Health & Rehabilitation Sciences
Speech Pathology & Audiology	Health & Rehabilitation Sciences

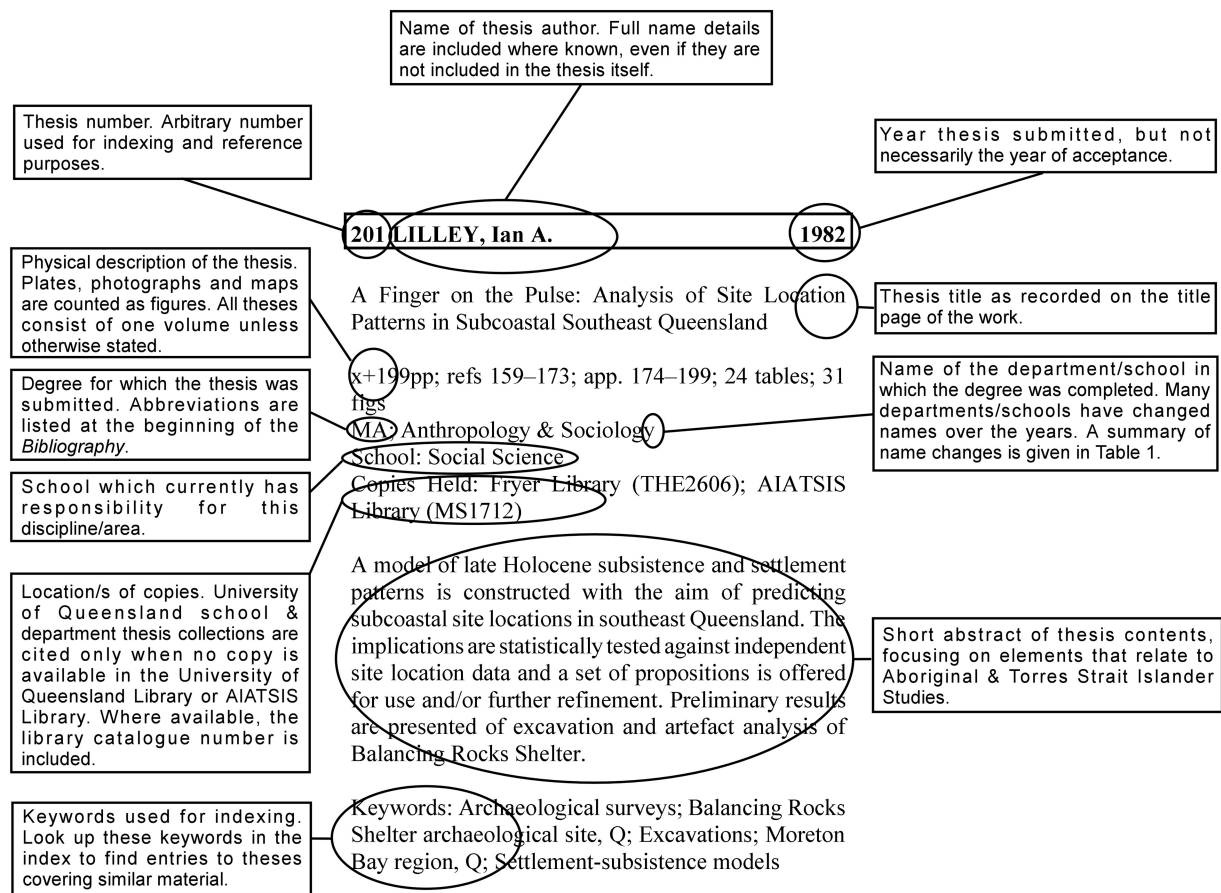


FIGURE 4. Explanation of thesis annotation layout.

Notes on the Index

A comprehensive index is provided at the end of the *Bibliography*. The index structure and keywords are based on the *Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Thesaurus* (Moorcroft and Garwood 1997). The major departure is in the standardisation of keywords. Language and group names are taken from Horton's (1994) *The Encyclopaedia of Aboriginal Australia*; place names from the *Gazetteer of Australia* (Committee for Geographic Names in Australasia 2000).

Access to Theses

The location(s) of each thesis in either the University of Queensland Library (Brisbane, Queensland) or the Australian Institute of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Studies Library (Canberra, Australian Capital Territory) is listed. Where theses are held only in the thesis collections of individual departments/schools at the University of Queensland, this fact is noted. A small number of theses were not found in any of these collections. The majority of theses (61%; n=216) are available either in the University of Queensland Library or the Australian Institute of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Studies Library. Most theses lodged in these collections are available for public viewing and in some cases available for inter-library loan. Copies of theses listed in the *Bibliography* may also be held by other university and public libraries. These holdings are not included in the *Bibliography*. Note also that several theses have special access conditions that relate to the sensitivity of the subject matter to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people. Known restrictions for these items are included in the entry.

Issues and Future Directions

During the course of compiling this bibliography a number of important issues were raised concerning the lodgement and curation of theses. At the University of Queensland research MA, MPhil and PhD theses are required to be deposited in University library collections, but this is not standard policy for Honours-level theses and below (e.g. Postgraduate Diploma theses). Each department/school has its own deposition policy. Our review found that of the 352 theses completed between 1948–2000, only 196 (59%) are currently lodged in the University of Queensland Library. Even more disturbingly, of the 143 theses completed in the School of Social Science (formerly the Department of Anthropology and Sociology), only 61 (42%) are currently in the University of Queensland Library.

Although the remainder of the theses not in the library system are generally held in departmental/school collections, they may be poorly-conserved and prone to loss through under-resourced collection management procedures. We have a responsibility to the discipline and to the communities for which and with whom we work to ensure that these theses, which often contain original research materials not available elsewhere, are archived and conserved with appropriate access restrictions. As one outcome of this project, the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Studies Unit recently joined with the University of Queensland Library to identify and fill gaps in the Library collections through seeking the permission of authors to copy and deposit theses from departmental/school collections.

Future Updates

The *Bibliography* is necessarily a work-in-progress; inevitably there will be errors and omissions. A version of the data presented in the *Bibliography* with post-2000 entries is available on the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Studies Unit world wide web site at:

www.atsis.uq.edu.au

The compilers welcome any corrections or additions to this list.

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- Coppell, W.G. 1977 *World Catalogue of Theses and Dissertations about the Australian Aborigines and Torres Strait Islanders*. Sydney: Sydney University Press.
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- Moorcroft, H. and A. Garwood 1997 *Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Thesaurus*. Canberra: National Library of Australia.
- White, J.P. 1975 Anthropological theses in Australia: A first listing (to 1974). *Mankind* 10(2):1–20 (Supplement).
- White, J.P. 1994 Theses about prehistoric archaeology and associated disciplines in Australia, 1975–1993. *Archaeology in Oceania* 29(2):95–106.

Annotated Bibliography of Theses A–Z

1 ADAMSON, Shirley **1953**

The Queensland Sugar Industry, 1860–1917

154pp; refs 153

BA (Hons); History

School: History, Philosophy, Religion & Classics

Copies Held: School of History, Philosophy, Religion & Classics Thesis Collection

An overview of the legislative, labour and economic history of the Queensland sugar industry from its beginnings in 1862 in the Moreton Bay district to the end of World War I. At the time of writing, cane cultivation was Queensland's largest agricultural industry. This fact, together with its importance to the European settlement and defence of northern Australia, often saw protective public policy win out against economic considerations and the refining of raw sugar entrusted to a private monopoly, the Colonial Sugar Refinery Company. Cheap indentured Pacific Islander labour was crucial to the industry's development but Federation brought a legislated White Australia Policy and repatriation of the labourers.

Keywords: Colonial Sugar Refinery Company; Farming; Moreton Bay region, Q; Pacific Islanders; White Australia Policy

2 ALEXANDER, Diane Helen **1965**

Yarrabah Aboriginal English: A Study of the Salient Linguistic Differences between Aboriginal English and Australian English as Revealed in the Speech of Four Aboriginal Children in Yarrabah Aboriginal Settlement in North Queensland

xiv+149pp; refs 143–147; app.; figs; index

BA (Hons); English

School: English, Media Studies & Art History

Copies Held: Fryer Library (THE4847; MIC4011); AIATSIS Library (MS441)

Linguistic analysis of the tape-recorded speech of four teenage Yarrabah boys, collected in 1964 by E.H. Flint as part of the Queensland Speech Survey. Results are compared with an analysis of Yiddinji phonology. Yarrabah Aboriginal English is found to be a sub-language of English, influenced by both Aboriginal and Australian English speech habits, the differences

between them being mainly phonological and grammatical. Speakers are adept at code-switching between the two varieties.

Keywords: Aboriginal English; Children; Code switching; Flint, Elwyn Henry (1910–1983); Linguistic analysis; Queensland Speech Survey; Sound recordings; Yarrabah, Q; Yidinjdji language

3 ALEXANDER, Diane Helen **1968**

Woorabinda Aboriginal Australian English: A Study of the Salient Linguistic Differences Between the Aboriginal and Non-Aboriginal Australian English Speech of Informants on Woorabinda Settlement in Central Queensland

xiii+188pp; refs 183–186; app. 134–182; figs; index MA; English

School: English, Media Studies & Art History

Copies Held: Fryer Library (THE30; MIC4010); AIATSIS Library (MS442)

Compares linguistically the English of Aboriginal children and adults on Woorabinda Aboriginal Settlement in central Queensland with that of non-Aboriginal children on the Settlement. Tape-recorded conversations collected in 1965 and 1966 as part of the Queensland Speech Survey were analysed, and intelligibility tests indicated that Woorabinda Aboriginal English is a special variety of Australian English, influenced by both Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal speech habits. The differences appear to result from the influence of Aboriginal languages on the phonology and grammar of Woorabinda Aboriginal English.

Keywords: Aboriginal English; Flint, Elwyn Henry (1910–1983); Linguistic analysis; Queensland Speech Survey; Sound recordings; Woorabinda, Q

4 ALFREDSON, Gillian **1984**

An Archaeological Investigation into the Aboriginal Use of St Helena Island Moreton Bay

x+139pp; refs 99–109; app. 110–139; 25 tables; 24 figs

BA (Hons); Anthropology & Sociology

School: Social Science

Copies Held: AIATSIS Library (MS1922)

Provides an explanation of the temporal variation in the composition of a shell midden on St Helena Island in Moreton Bay, Queensland. A late Holocene environmental change comprising a build up of the

mud flats between the island and the mainland, which resulted in an increase in littoral resources and a decrease in exploitation risk, is hypothesised as an explanation for the observed variability. Alfredson details results of archaeological surveys and excavations.

Keywords: Archaeological surveys; Dating; Excavations; Faunal analysis; Middens; Moreton Bay region, Q; Settlement-subsistence models; St Helena Island, Q; St Helena Island archaeological site, Q; Stone artefacts; Subsistence

5 ALLEN, Andrew 1998

Urban Space and Cultural Identity: Aboriginal Urbanisation and the Maintenance of Aboriginality

vii+96pp; refs 90–96

BArch; Architecture

School: Geography, Planning & Architecture

Copies Held: Architecture Music Library (THE12836)

Allen establishes the need for culturally-specific housing through a study of the impact of urbanisation on a traditionally non-urban cultural group. A general description of government and social policy relating to the Aboriginal population is reviewed to examine the reasons for urban Aboriginal migration and its effect (including the impact of culturally-inappropriate housing and place) on the identity and social fabric of Indigenous Australians. Mechanisms for the maintenance of Aboriginal identity in an urban environment are discussed.

Keywords: Cultural identity; Housing; Migration; Social welfare; Urban life

6 ALLEN, Lindy 1981

The Role of Anthropological Exhibitions in Museums

iv+109pp; refs 83–87; app. 88–109; 3 tables; 3 figs

MA (Qual.); Anthropology & Sociology

School: Social Science

Copies Held: AIATSIS Library (MS2148)

Investigates the problems and potential of contemporary anthropology museums, highlighting trends which have emerged in anthropological exhibitions worldwide. Recent changes in museums in general are taken into account and compared with the previous role of anthropology in museums. Most of the references are from United States research, but Allen includes a case study of the Anthropology Museum, University of Queensland.

Keywords: Anthropology; Anthropology Museum, University of Queensland (Brisbane, Q); Cultural heritage; Keeping places; Museums

7 ANDERSON, Jon Christopher 1984

The Political and Economic Basis of Kuku-Yalanji Social History

xii+480pp; refs 450–480; app. 441–449; 28 tables; 49 figs

PhD; Anthropology & Sociology

School: Social Science

Copies Held: Fryer Library (THE3275); AIATSIS Library (MS2118; MS3301)

A detailed study of change in the political economy of the Kuku-Yalanji population of eastern Cape York Peninsula 1880–1980. The study focusses on the relationship articulated between local Aboriginal social formation in 1880 and subsequent various interventions of expanding European capitalism. Two major periods are described: (1) conservation of the Aboriginal social system; (2) Aboriginal subordination to the European system. The beginnings of a third current phase of dissolution are suggested. Extended case studies of Bloomfield River, Annan River and Wyalla camps and of the Lutheran Bloomfield River Mission are included. Anderson argues for a social analysis that regards change as a central concern and analytical methods that combine structure with the dynamics of process to explain change as well as continuity.

Keywords: Annan River, Q; Bloomfield River, Q; Cape York Peninsula region, Q; Colonisation; Economic conditions; Kuku-yalanji people; Society; Wyalla, Q

8 ANDREWS, Cheryl 1992

An Investigation into Some Aspects of Teacher Socialisation and How Teachers Form Attitudes Toward Indigenous Minority Children

viii+137pp; refs 118–131; app. 132–137; 2 figs

BA (Hons); Anthropology & Sociology

School: Social Science

Copies Held: Fryer Library (THE10074)

A detailed examination of the development of teaching strategy and student counter-strategies in classrooms, where students are members of a minority culture and the teacher is a member of the dominant culture, reveals that teachers' expectations of appropriate student counter-strategies are culture-bound. Teacher

attitudes can be understood as ‘home truths’ derived from experiences in cross-cultural classrooms, clichés that embody the school staff’s preferred ways of behaving towards the students, and stereotypes arising from a focus on single characteristics. These then inform teachers’ actions towards subordinate-culture students. Case study of Cherbourg State School.

Keywords: Attitudes; Cherbourg, Q; Cherbourg State School; Children; Cross-cultural awareness; Pedagogy; Primary education; Stereotypes; Teachers

9 ARIFIN, Ananta **1993**

The Construction of the Feminine in Family Relationships as Represented in Indonesian and Black Australian Contemporary Women’s Writings

v+114pp; refs 104–114

MA; English

School: English, Media Studies & Art History

Copies Held: Fryer Library (THE8551)

Compares the contemporary urban position within the family of Indonesian and Indigenous Australian women, as represented in the literary texts the women themselves produce. ‘State Ibiism’ for Indonesian women is contrasted with the image of Indigenous Australian women as ‘battlers’ and ‘matriarchs’ in the construction of culturally and socially appropriate female behaviour. Chapter 4 discusses a number of texts by Aboriginal women writers, particularly Sally Morgan’s *My Place* and Ruby Langford Ginibi’s *Don’t Take Your Love to Town*.

Keywords: Ginibi, Ruby Langford (1934–); Life histories; Literature; Morgan, Sally (1951–); Urban life; Women

10 ASMUSSEN, Brit **1995**

My Island Home?: Environmental ‘Patchiness’ and Aboriginal Island Use in Tropical Australia

vii+137pp; refs 127–137; app. 101–126; 9 tables; 11 figs

BA (Hons); Anthropology & Sociology

School: Social Science

Copies Held: Fryer Library (THE13636)

A detailed critique of O’Connor’s model for Aboriginal use of Australian tropical islands. The tenets of the model are tested against ethnographic and ethnohistoric data from 96 tropical islands. Asmussen concludes that O’Connor’s environmentally-deterministic approach does not adequately account for

variation in island use and that explanations must be sought in social processes. Implications for temperate and prehistoric island use are briefly discussed.

Keywords: Coastal zones; Islands; O’Connor, Sue; Settlement-subsistence models; Subsistence

11 AUSTIN, Anthony R. **1989**

Exceptionally Assimilable: The Commonwealth and Half-Caste Youth in the Northern Territory

x+391pp; refs 352–391; 27 figs

PhD; Anthropology & Sociology

School: Social Science

Copies Held: Fryer Library (THE6927)

A history of the bureaucratic and political response of the Commonwealth Government to the presence of young Aborigines of mixed descent in the Northern Territory 1911–1938, the first phase of Commonwealth responsibility for Aborigines in the Northern Territory. Policy involved separating children from their Aboriginal kin and raising them in homes in Darwin and Alice Springs to promote their assimilation into European society. The quality of the homes and the education received was poor. Factors affecting policy implementation were lack of funding, lack of concern among bureaucrats and politicians, the crises of World War I and the Depression, lack of public support due to racist attitudes, and a desire for the cheap labour force provided by the homes.

Keywords: Alice Springs, NT; Assimilation; Darwin, NT; Institutionalisation; Policy – Northern Territory; Racism; Removal of children

12 BAKKER, Henny (Fokker) **1965**

Assimilation and the Effects of the Act

ii+43pp; tables; figs

BSocSt; Social Studies

School: Social Work & Social Policy

Copies Held: AIATSIS Library (MS453)

Compares the impact of assimilation policy on Aboriginal communities at Cherbourg and Dunwich and includes a brief history of Cherbourg settlement and notes on Dunwich (including the Myora mission established by Meston). Bakker discusses the lack of control by Aboriginal people over their own lives, acquisition of voting rights, and compares findings as to housing, number of children, ages, occupation and education. The Dunwich sample shows a greater level of integration into the mainstream community.

Recommendations include establishing a community centre to preserve cultural identity.

Keywords: Assimilation; Cherbourg, Q; Dunwich, Q; Meston, Archibald (1851–1924); Myora, Q; Policy – Queensland

13 BARBER, Ross Noel	1967
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Capital Punishment in Queensland

ii+218pp; refs 213–218; app. 189–212; tables; figs
BA (Hons); Government
School: Political Science & International Studies
Copies Held: Fryer Library (THE137; FIC7467);
AIATSIS Library (MS88)

Examines the history of capital punishment in Queensland, the first Australian state to abolish the death penalty in 1922. Barber briefly surveys the situation elsewhere in Australia and the changes to the English penal code as explanation for why certain offences were punishable by death in Queensland. Other sections deal with party politics, 19th century attitudes to capital punishment and the abolition movement. Barber demonstrates the racial bias in conviction and execution rates in ‘Aboriginals and the law’ (pp.64–67): for example, until 1882 only Aborigines were hanged for rape. An appendix (pp.193–197) lists details of the 81 people executed between 1859 and 1913.

Keywords: Crime; Race relations; Sexual assault

14 BARKER, Bryce	1987
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Narcurrer: An Analysis of the Vertebrate Faunal Assemblage

viii+129pp; refs 101–124; app. 125–129; 4 tables; 25
figs
BA (Hons); Anthropology & Sociology
School: Social Science
Copies Held: Fryer Library (THE13074); AIATSIS
Library (MS2767)

A faunal and taphonomic analysis of excavated remains from Narcurrer, southeastern Australia, which identifies two distinct phases of occupation. The earlier phase contains sparse cultural material and large amounts of bone; the later phase reveals more cultural material and a greater concentration of bones from large mammals. Barker interprets the results as a change in settlement pattern from low intensity, ephemeral occupation to one of increased sedentism and more control of resources. This hypothesis accords

with Lourandos’ argument for increased site and resource use across southeastern Australia.

Keywords: Faunal analysis; Lourandos, Harry (1945–); Narcurrer archaeological site, SA; Rockshelters; Settlement-subsistence models; Subsistence

15 BARKER, Bryce	1995
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‘The Sea People’: Maritime Hunter-Gatherers on the Tropical Coast: A Late Holocene Maritime Specialisation in the Whitsunday Islands, Central Queensland

xxi+317; refs 290–317; app. 282–289; 53 tables; 66
figs
PhD, Anthropology & Sociology
School: Social Science
Copies Held: Fryer Library (THE9922)

Presents an archaeological investigation of prehistoric coastal use of the Whitsunday Island area, Queensland. Evidence indicates that people have lived continuously in the region since at least 9,000 BP, utilizing a largely unchanging marine resource base. Climate fluctuations seem to have had little effect on the Aboriginal population of the area, with people living permanently on the islands from that time. Barker presents details of excavations at the sites of Border Island 1, Hill Inlet 1, Nara Inlet 1 and Nara Inlet Art Site.

Keywords: Archaeological surveys; Border Island 1 archaeological site, Q; Climate; Coastal zones; Dating; Excavations; Faunal analysis; Hill Inlet 1 archaeological site, Q; Islands; Nara Inlet 1 archaeological site, Q; Nara Inlet Art Site archaeological site, Q; Rockshelters; Settlement-subsistence models; Whitsunday Islands region, Q

16 BARNETT, Susan	1975
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A Study of the Queensland Native Mounted Police Force in the 1870s

vi+129pp; refs 122–129; figs
BA (Hons); History
School: History, Philosophy, Religion & Classics
Copies Held: Fryer Library (FIC5394); AIATSIS
Library (MS1253)

Traces the origins and development of the Native Mounted Police Force, first mooted in the 1830s as a way of raising Aboriginal morale on the model of the successful Indian experiment. Barnett explores the ‘militia’ role played by the Queensland Native Mounted Police Force in frontier conflict and the

destruction of the Aboriginal population. Examines the Force's organization, activities and justifications, as well as the reactions it produced within the colony, within the context of Government policy and race relations in late 19th century Queensland.

Keywords: Massacres; Native Mounted Police Force; Policy – Queensland; Race relations; Resistance

17 BARR, Kevin J. 1974

Theories of Myth

iii+248pp; refs 241–248

BA (Hons); Anthropology & Sociology

School: Social Science

Copies Held: School of Social Science Thesis Collection

A critical review of influential anthropological theories of myth, considered with respect to the sociology of knowledge. Barr attempts to understand the nature of myth itself, suggesting that many theories are built on false assumptions common in the era in which they were elaborated. It is suggested that the cognitive aspect of mythology, so long abandoned, needs to receive more serious attention and that the whole phenomenon of myth might profitably be approached from a more existential viewpoint, given recent important insights from the disciplines of philosophy and psychology.

Keywords: Cognitive development; Cosmology; Creation histories

18 BEHM, W. and K-L. WONG 1991

Folate Deficiency in Australian Aborigines from Aurukun, Far North Queensland

MTH; Tropical Health Program

School: Population Health

Copies Held: No copy located.

Not sighted by compilers of this bibliography.

Keywords: Aurukun, Q; Health; Nutrition

19 BLADES, Genevieve Clare 1985

Australian Aborigines, Cricket and Pedestrianism: Culture and Conflict, 1880–1910

viii+177pp; refs 167–177; app. 157–166

BHMS (Hons); Human Movement Studies

School: Human Movement Studies

Copies Held: Fryer Library (THE8306; FIC7854); AIATSIS Library (MS2109)

An analysis of sport, culture and ideology through a study of Aboriginal involvement in cricket in Australia 1880–1910. Blades contends that Aboriginal involvement in sport threatened the values of the dominant colonial society – respectability, racism and ethnocentrism. Aboriginal involvement in sport was perceived in terms of racial stereotypes that deemed them immutably inferior and resulted in processes of either exclusion or exploitation of successful Aboriginal sportspeople. Includes brief histories of New Norcia, Poonindee, Coranderrk, Maloga and Deebing Creek communities and brief biographies of three successful Aboriginal sportspeople: Jack Marsh, Albert Henry and Charlie Samuels.

Keywords: Coranderrk, V; Deebing Creek, Q; Henry, Albert; Maloga, NSW; Marsh, Jack (1874–1916); New Norcia, WA; Poonindie, SA; Racism; Samuels, Charlie (1863–1912); Sports; Stereotypes

20 BLAKE, Thomas Wesley 1991

A Dumping Ground: Barambah Aboriginal Settlement 1900–1940

vi+381pp; refs 364–381; tables; figs

PhD; History

School: History, Philosophy, Religion & Classics

Copies Held: Fryer Library (THE7704); AIATSIS Library (MS3475)

Critically examines the purpose and rationale of the Queensland Aboriginal reserve system, established by the *Aboriginals Protection and Restriction of the Sale of Opium Act 1897* (Qld). Focuses on Barambah Settlement (now Cherbourg) in southeast Queensland, which became the model for other settlements and typifies the operation of the Act. Blake refutes the supposedly humanitarian basis for the reserve system, claiming that its major functions were segregation, discipline and control, the establishment of European cultural hegemony, and provision of cheap labour. Paradoxically, the system promoted cultural resilience and emergence of a new Aboriginal identity.

Keywords: Cherbourg, Q; Cultural identity; Policy – Queensland; Protectionism; Race relations; Racism

21 BOLTON, Ruth 1979

The Tiwi of Bathurst and Melville Islands: The Context of Creativity in Both Their Traditional and Modern Art

108pp; refs 104–108; 2 tables; 16 figs
BA (Hons); Anthropology & Sociology
School: Social Science
Copies Held: AIATSIS Library (MS2146)

Suggests an explanation for the ability of the Tiwi people to readily adapt and innovate in response to change. Traditional attitudes and values favouring innovation and creativity may be seen as the prime facilitators for present-day craft innovation. Newly established craft industries refer to the traditional cultural inventory. It is argued that this ability of the Tiwi to retain their own identity is related to their traditionally-held values and to their development and maintenance of a strong self-image. There is a detailed analysis of burial or mortuary (Pukamani) poles, including their mortuary context, manufacture, meaning and design elements. Bolton includes a general overview of contact history, social organisation and ceremonial life of the Tiwi people.

Keywords: Arts industry; Bathurst Island, NT; Ceramics; Ceremonies; Cultural identity; Melville Island, NT; Mortuary poles; Tiwi people

22 BONICA, Celia Louise **1992**

A Technological Analysis of the Lithic Assemblage from Christmas Creek Rockshelter, Southeast Queensland

vii+88pp; refs 82–88; app. 58–81; 2 tables; 21 figs
BA (Hons); Anthropology & Sociology
School: Social Science
Copies Held: School of Social Science Thesis Collection

Bonica presents the results of a technological analysis of the stone artefact assemblage from Christmas Creek Rockshelter, southeast Queensland. Indicators of technological change in the last 2,000 years are identified only on coarse-grained lithic raw materials. These data question the regional validity of Hiscock and Hall's finding that there was late Holocene technological change on fine-grained siliceous lithic raw materials at three other rockshelters in this region. The exact timing of the identified technological change at Christmas Creek Rockshelter remains somewhat unclear. Bonica discusses the development of a relative dating system from lithic surface scatters in the Moreton Region in relation to the results. Excavation details and radiocarbon dates are presented for Christmas Creek Rockshelter.

Keywords: Christmas Creek archaeological site, Q; Dating; Excavations; Hall, Jay; Hiscock, Peter Dixon; Moreton Bay region, Q; Rockshelters; Stone artefacts

23 BONNER, Judith **1970**

Children of Aboriginal Descent in Care and Protection in Brisbane Institutions

i+28pp; refs; tables
BSocWk; Social Work
School: Social Work & Social Policy
Copies Held: AIATSIS Library (PMS3246)

Examines profiles of Aboriginal children from Brisbane institutions in terms of their age, sex, time in institutional care, adoption and placement in homes. Bonner makes a series of suggestions on adoption and fostering.

Keywords: Adoption; Brisbane, Q; Child rearing; Children; Institutionalisation; Policy – Queensland; Removal of children

24 BOS, Robert **1988**

Jesus and the Dreaming: Religion and Social Change in Arnhem Land

xviii+398pp; refs 376–398; 12 tables; 20 figs
PhD; Anthropology & Sociology
School: Social Science
Copies Held: Fryer Library (THE6581); AIATSIS Library (MS2711)

Examines a Christian religious movement which began among the Yolngu people of Elcho Island, Arnhem Land, in 1979: the nature of the movement; its leaders; influence of the missions; the prevailing social conditions; the relationship between the movement and traditional belief systems. Bos concludes that the movement provided an amended ideological foundation for new social conditions resulting from mission and wider European contact. More broadly, Aboriginal Law, embodied in the Dreaming, facilitates social change by maintaining open-ended symbols subject to reinterpretation, thus allowing social cohesion during periods of change.

Keywords: Aboriginal law; Arnhem Land, NT; Christianity; Cosmology; Creation histories; Elcho Island, NT; Milingimbi, NT; Yolngu people

25 BOWEN, Greg **1989**

A Model for Moreton Island Prehistory: Colonisation, Settlement and Subsistence

viii+83; refs 77–83; 15 tables; 30 figs
BA (Hons); Anthropology & Sociology

School: Social Science
Copies Held: School of Social Science Thesis Collection

Bowen postulates a model for Aboriginal colonisation, settlement and subsistence on Moreton Island, southeast Queensland. Excavations and analyses conducted at the Toulkerrie site, on the Island's southwest coast, aim to demonstrate settlement-subsistence patterns as well as the antiquity of colonisation of Moreton Island. Several theoretical models drawing respectively from schools of environmental determinism, technological determinism and socio-economic determinism are posited as competing hypotheses to explain the process and impetus of colonisation.

Keywords: Coastal zones; Dating; Excavations; Faunal analysis; Islands; Middens; Moreton Bay region, Q; Moreton Island, Q; Settlement-subsistence models; Toulkerrie archaeological site, Q

26 BOXALL, Ronald Eldred 1976

Piaget, Cognitive Development and the Education of Aboriginal Children: A Piagetian Perspective on Writings Dealing with the Cognitive Development of Aboriginal Children

iii+134pp; refs 123–134
MEdSt; Education
School: Education
Copies Held: Fryer Library (THE5882); AIATSIS Library (MS1426)

Analyses and categorises references to the cognitive development of Aboriginal children from a range of sources. With the aim of improving design and implementation of educational programs, Boxall applies a Piagetian perspective to three categories: level of cognitive growth of Aboriginal children; factors affecting cognitive growth; role of the school in encouraging cognitive growth.

Keywords: Cognitive development; Education; Schools

27 BREEN, Robin Madeleine 1969

The Rainbow-Serpent as a Symbol in Aboriginal Religion

147pp; refs 75–79; app. 1–68; 5 figs
BA (Hons); Anthropology & Sociology
School: Social Science
Copies Held: AIATSIS Library (MS124)

Breen argues that the Rainbow-Serpent is a symbol of great significance in various spheres of Aboriginal cosmology such as religious art galleries, magic and sorcery, and ceremonial ritual. In varying degrees in the different situations, the Rainbow-Serpent symbol performs a number of vital functions. It has an organizing function, uniting individuals through shared goals and values; a mobilizing function, as it tends to produce action in both ritual and non-ritual contexts; and a synthesizing function, as it combines a variety of meanings and powers. It is a tangible expression of values and ideas. The complexity of the Rainbow-Serpent as a symbol suggests the complex nature of symbolism in Aboriginal religion as a whole.

Keywords: Ceremonies; Cosmology; Creation histories

28 BREEN, Robin Madeleine 1973

An Assessment of the Adult Educational Needs of Urbanizing Aborigines in Charleville, South West Queensland

iii+193pp; refs 178–193; app. 165–177
MA; Anthropology & Sociology
School: Social Science
Copies Held: Fryer Library (THE5625); AIATSIS Library (MS1082)

An assessment of Aboriginal adult education needs in Charleville. Breen carried out a fieldwork investigation of the Aboriginal population of Charleville, using informal interviews and questionnaires. He examines evidence of economic decline, migration, employment, and housing to highlight changes in the area, and recommends a four stage action plan of self-directed community development, involving formal and 'real life' education.

Keywords: Adult education; Charleville, Q; Community development; Employment; Housing; Migration; Urban life

29 BRENNAN, Madeline 1975

A History of Aboriginal Communities and Education in Queensland, 1939–1975

vi+298pp; refs 286–298; tables
BA (Hons); History
School: History, Philosophy, Religion & Classics
Copies Held: Fryer Library (FIC5729); AIATSIS Library (MS1617)

A history of education in Queensland's Aboriginal communities 1939–1975, a period representing two

major phases in Queensland's Aboriginal policy: protection through institutionalisation; and gradual liberalisation. Brennan uses official reports to examine the implications for education of changing views about the place of Aborigines in Australian society and concludes with an overview and a call for the removal of all existing restrictive protective measures and the granting of full citizenship rights.

Keywords: Education; Institutionalisation; Policy – Queensland

30 BRIAN, Deborah M.	1994
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Shall I Compare Thee to a Fish?: A Comparative Taphonomic Analysis of Vertebrate Remains from Nara Inlet Art Site, Hook Island, Central Queensland Coast

xi+144pp; refs 129–144; app. 103–128; 6 tables; 38 figs

BA (Hons); Anthropology & Sociology

School: Social Science

Copies Held: School of Social Science Thesis Collection

A comparative taphonomic analysis of fish and mammal remains from the Nara Inlet Art Site, Hook Island. Brian focusses on intertaxonomic comparability through a quantitative comparison of the taphonomic histories of fish and mammal sub-assemblages. She argues that differences in the responses of taxa to taphonomic processes need to be taken into account when interpreting past subsistence. At Nara Inlet Art Site, fish seem to be considerably under-represented in the lower levels of the site. This implies that fish were more important in subsistence at the site than appears from the results of the conventional quantitative analysis. The results of Brian's analysis support Barker's hypothesis of late Holocene marine specialisation in the Whitsunday region.

Keywords: Barker, Bryce; Coastal zones; Dating; Excavations; Faunal analysis; Hook Island, Q; Nara Inlet Art Site archaeological site, Q; Whitsunday Islands region, Q

31 BROWN, Elaine	1995
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Nineteenth Century Cooloola: A History of Human Contact and Environmental Change

iv+492pp; refs 469–490; app. 423–468; figs

MA; History

School: History, Philosophy, Religion & Classics

Copies Held: Fryer Library (THE9990)

Using a wide range of sources, including scientific studies, ethnography, archival material and published works, Brown examines the 19th century history of the stretch of sub-tropical Queensland coast north of Noosa Heads now known as Cooloola. The focus is on the way the natural environment was perceived and used by both Aborigines and European settlers. Includes a long account of the experiences of Eliza Fraser.

Keywords: Coastal zones; Cooloola region, Q; Ethnoecology; Fraser, Eliza Anne (1798–1858); Fraser Island, Q; Settlement-subsistence models

32 BROWN, Helen	1963
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The Settlement of the Maranoa District 1842–1879

83pp; refs 81–83; figs

BA (Hons); History

School: History, Philosophy, Religion & Classics

Copies Held: AIATSIS Library (MS125)

An account of European pastoral settlement in the Queensland Maranoa district, between the Darling Downs and the Warrego districts. Brown details early European exploration and the establishment of the first runs and stations. There is considerable attention given throughout to instances of Indigenous resistance and a section on the settlers' dependence on the Native Mounted Police Force, formed after the disbanding of the border police in 1846 and drawn mainly from New South Wales Aboriginal groups.

Keywords: Darling Downs, Q; Maranoa region, Q; Native Mounted Police Force; Pastoral industry; Race relations; Resistance; Warrego region, Q

33 BROWNLEE, Attracta M.	1987
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The Curation and Research Potential of Archaeological Collections in Australian Museums

xi+185pp; refs 147–156; app. 157–185; 18 tables; 12 figs

BA (Hons); Anthropology & Sociology

School: Social Science

Copies Held: Fryer Library (THE13075)

Examines the standard of curation of archaeological collections in museums, and ascertains the current level of use of museum collections for research by archaeologists. Two questionnaires were used to obtain data, one for museums, another for archaeologists. The issues of how significance is assigned to museum collections is discussed and recommendations are

made concerning the curation of museum archaeological collections and development of the research potential of these collections.

Keywords: Archaeology; Cultural heritage; Keeping places; Museums

34 BROWNLEE, Attracta M. 1995

Australian Aboriginal Fibre String Technology

viii+275pp; refs 240–272; app. 273–275; 7 figs
MA; Anthropology & Sociology
School: Social Science
Copies Held: Fryer Library (THE10216)

Explores the relationship between gender and technology by focussing on the gender division of labour in the manufacture of fibre string artefacts in various Aboriginal societies. The political, economic and religious implications of labour division are examined, as well as the dialectic relationships between technology, society, and gender. Brownlee argues that fibre string technology cannot be construed as simply inherently male or female, but rather that participation in production is related to prestige, political and economic control of resources, and ritual seniority.

Keywords: Fibre technology; Gender; Politics; Social organisation; Women

35 BRYER, Fiona Kayleen 1985

Task – Contextual Aspects of Cross-Cultural Differences in Non-Verbal Test Performance

xvii+395pp; refs; tables; figs
PhD; Psychology
School: Psychology
Copies Held: Fryer Library (THE3526); AIATSIS Library (MS1147)

A reconsideration of the relationship between cross-cultural studies and cognitive theory. Bryer compares Aurukun children in Year 3–6 with similarly aged children of a Brisbane suburb on a series of standard non-verbal tests. The tests are specifically aimed at testing the usefulness of certain approaches to the classification of individual differences in non-verbal performance.

Keywords: Aurukun, Q; Body language; Brisbane, Q; Cognitive development; Communication; Psychological assessment

36 BUCH, Neville 1987

Protestant Churches and Their Attitude to Public Issues in Queensland 1919–1939

98pp; refs 97–98; app. 95–96
BA (Hons); History
School: History, Philosophy, Religion & Classics
Copies Held: School of History, Philosophy, Religion & Classics Thesis Collection

Examines the attitudes of the Protestant churches in Queensland to public policy issues of the interwar period. It is based on contemporary committee reports from conferences, assemblies and unions, as well as church newspaper editorials and articles. The issues are discussed in chapters on public morality; ideas and culture; economics and world peace. Chapter 4 contains a brief section on attitudes to Indigenous people (pp.49–53), racism and immigration.

Keywords: Churches; Migration; Policy–Queensland; Racism

37 BUTCHER, Judith M. 1981

The Development of a Guide to Assist the Queensland Primary School Teacher in Introducing the Music of Other Cultures into the Classroom, with Particular Emphasis on the Music of Australian Aboriginal and Migrant People

viii+379pp; refs 355–379; app. 227–354; figs; musical score
MA; Music
School: Music
Copies Held: Fryer Library (THE2519); Architecture Music Library (THE2519); AIATSIS Library (MS2084)

Despite increasing cultural diversity, there was in the 1970s little teaching in Queensland primary schools of the music of Aboriginal or migrant groups. The thesis examines suitable music from Aboriginal, Dutch, Greek, Vietnamese and Italian ethnic communities. These were taught over two years by teachers from 11 Queensland State schools, with class levels ranging from pre-school to Year 7. The results were generally positive. On the basis of the research findings Butcher developed a guide to assist teachers in the presentation of material. Included are songs, outlines of teaching units, sample lessons and a list of audio-visual and printed sources of information.

Keywords: Curriculum; Music; Pedagogy; Primary education

38 CARLEY, Gayle

1992

Back to the Future: Revision, Rememory and Rewriting History in Some Australian Women's Writing

v+69pp; refs 64–69

PGDipArts; English

School: English, Media Studies & Art History

Copies Held: Fryer Library (THE8866)

Discusses works by Thea Astley, Eleanor Dark, Kate Grenville, Ruby Langford Ginibi and Sally Morgan, focussing on the representations of Aboriginal people and culture, as well as the history of White/Black race relations in Australia. Carley argues that a shift has occurred from the strategy of 'revision' in non-Indigenous women's writing to one of 'rememory' in the writing of Ginibi and Morgan. 'Rememory' is Toni Morrison's term for the merging of history and imagination to bring forth previously silenced voices and untold stories, a process which questions the boundaries between history and literature.

Keywords: Astley, Thea (1925–); Cultural identity; Dark, Eleanor (1901–1985); Ginibi, Ruby Langford (1934–); Grenville, Kate (1950–); Life histories; Literature; Morgan, Sally (1951–); Morrison, Toni (1931–); Representation; Women

39 CARROLL, Peter John

1995

The Old People Told Us: Verbal Art in Western Arnhem Land

xxii+601pp; refs 579–601; app. 347–578; 24 tables; 36 figs

PhD; Anthropology & Sociology

School: Social Science

Copies Held: Fryer Library (THE9895); AIATSIS Library (MS3559)

Examines a collection of stories and their related bark paintings from the Oenpelli region of the Northern Territory. Carroll seeks to understand the stories and how they are used by the Kunwinjku people in the transmission of their culture. First, the stories are understood in their original language through a consideration of linguistic form, semantic content and social context; secondly, they are related to western Arnhem Land artistic traditions; thirdly, the social context of their use is examined.

Keywords: Arnhem Land, NT; Bark paintings; Discourse analysis; Gunwinggu people; Linguistic analysis; Oenpelli, NT; Oral histories

40 CARTER, Melissa

1997

Chenier and Shell Midden: An Investigation of Cultural and Natural Shell Deposits at Rodds Peninsula, Central Queensland Coast

xiii+146pp; refs 139–146; app. 115–138; 11 tables; 37 figs

BA (Hons); Anthropology & Sociology

School: Social Science

Copies Held: Fryer Library (THE13635); AIATSIS Library (MS3697)

Distinguishing Australian coastal shell midden deposits from natural shell deposits is difficult because of the ambiguous identification criteria and the dynamic nature of Australia's coastal landscape. Carter investigates three excavated shell deposits from the Mort Creek Site Complex, central Queensland. Analysis of species diversity, intra-specific size selection and foraminifera demonstrate that both cultural and natural shell deposits have been excavated. The results demonstrate the integrity of the conventional criteria applied and the credibility of foraminiferal analysis, with further refinement.

Keywords: Archaeological surveys; Coastal zones; Dating; Excavations; Faunal analysis; Gooreng Gooreng Cultural Heritage Project; Middens; Mort Creek Site Complex archaeological site, Q; Rodds Peninsula, Q

41 CHANDRAN, M. Gokula

1996

Analysis of the Impact of Tobacco Smoking and Alcohol Use on the Aboriginal Communities of North Queensland, 1989 to 1993

xiii+109pp; refs 98–102; app. 103–109; 21 tables; 10 figs

MPH; Social & Preventative Medicine

School: Population Health

Copies Held: Herston Medical Library (THE11742)

Discusses the derivation and application of the aetiologic fraction measure to a sample of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities from north Queensland. Chandran applies the set of aetiologic fractions developed by English *et al.* to existing mortality and morbidity data supplied by Queensland Health for this sample of communities, and to data for the entire Queensland population 1989–1993. Results show that Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander mortality rates attributable to alcohol and smoking are much higher than the average Queensland rate. The public health implications are discussed.

Keywords: Alcohol; Cape York Peninsula region, Q; Health; Queensland Health; Substance abuse; Tobacco

42 CHAPMAN, Val 1999

Drawing the Line: The Rock Paintings of Cania Gorge, South Central Queensland

xi+119pp; refs 114–119; app. 97–113; 4 tables; 35 figs
BA (Hons); Anthropology & Sociology
School: Social Science
Copies Held: School of Social Science Thesis Collection

A qualitative analysis of a rock art assemblage located in Cania Gorge, central Queensland. Chapman examines the proposition that the location of Cania close to the historically-documented western border of the Gooreng Gooreng language area is reflected in rock art conventions. The faded paintings feature simple figurative and non-figurative motifs, in particular goannas and tridents, and thus contrast with the abundant stencilled art described elsewhere in central Queensland east of the Great Dividing Range. The seven rock art sites at Cania are compared with 34 art sites known to be closest to the Gorge from the Auburn Ranges to the west and southwest, confirming two distinctive artistic styles. This lends support to theories of territorial demarcation as expressed in rock art.

Keywords: Big Foot Art Site archaeological site, Q; Cania Gorge, Q; Gooreng Gooreng Cultural Heritage Project; Gureng Gureng language; Rock art; Roof Fall Cave archaeological site, Q

43 CHASE, Athol Kennedy 1970

The Australian Aborigine – His Place in Evolutionary Anthropology

v+122pp; refs 107–122; app. 99–105; 2 figs
BA (Hons); Anthropology & Sociology
School: Social Science
Copies Held: Fryer Library (THE5219; MIC2549); AIATSIS Library (MS136)

Evaluates the theoretical principles of 19th century evolutionary anthropology and the position in nature in which it placed Australian Aboriginal people. Chase aims to demonstrate the formation of a stereotype of the Australian Aborigine as ‘fossil man’; to investigate the theoretical principles under which evolutionary anthropologists were operating and to examine the effect of these principles in drawing attention to the Aborigines; to demonstrate the crucial position of

Aboriginal data in the development of evolutionary theory. Includes appendix of Howitt’s information-gathering questionnaire.

Keywords: Anthropology; Howitt, Alfred William (1830–1908); Scientific racism; Stereotypes

44 CHASE, Athol Kennedy 1980

Which Way Now?: Tradition, Continuity and Change in a North Queensland Aboriginal Community

xii+421pp; refs 383–392; app. 393–421; 25 tables; 53 figs
PhD; Anthropology & Sociology
School: Social Science
Copies Held: Fryer Library (THE2080); AIATSIS Library (MS1452)

Examines the role of tradition in the continuity of Aboriginal society at Lockhart River settlement in Cape York Peninsula. Three types of ethnographic data are used: contact history from European and Aboriginal sources; current beliefs of Lockhart people about pre-European Aboriginal society; and current beliefs and behaviours of the Lockhart people. Concludes that the concepts of tradition and identity (distinguishing ‘us’ from ‘them’) are critical in understanding the social dynamics of the community. Explanations of continuity and change can only be made if the internal ideological dimensions of Aboriginal society are considered.

Keywords: Cape York Peninsula region, Q; Colonisation; Cultural identity; Lockhart River, Q; Social organisation

45 CHIA, Ah Tee 1971

Architecture and the Aborigines: Architecture as a Catalyst in Social Motivation

iv+114pp; refs 73–77; app. 78–114; 13 figs
BArch; Architecture
School: Geography, Planning & Architecture
Copies Held: Architecture Music Library (THE10259); AIATSIS Library (MS985)

Explores the material, social and political disparities between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal Australia, including poverty and racial discrimination. An organisational model to change the ‘Aboriginal situation’ is formulated and the relevance of architecture in affecting such changes is evaluated in the context of national policies and integrated community development strategies. Includes

appendices on human rights, environmental stabilization and building materials for the tropics.

Keywords: Architecture; Community development; Housing; Racism; Social welfare

46 CHRISTIE, Michael J. 1984

The Classroom World of the Aboriginal Child

446pp; refs 407–419; app. 420–446; tables; figs

PhD; Education

School: Education

Copies Held: Fryer Library (THE3304); AIATSIS Library (MS2123)

Examines the classroom experience of Aboriginal children at Milingimbi, a remote Northern Territory community, in order to identify the primary sources of school failure. Traditional Aboriginal perspectives on knowledge and learning are discussed, together with their implications for teacher training and praxis. The research is informed by phenomenological data gathered through interviewing and projective testing, quantitative data on the results of purposeful learning, and participant observation of classroom behaviour.

Keywords: Education; Learning styles; Milingimbi, NT; Pedagogy; Schools; Worldview; Yolngu people

47 CLAPIN, Michele 1991

Observations of Fluctuations in Hearing Thresholds and Middle Ear Function in 6- to 10-year-old Children of Aboriginal and Caucasian Descent in the Eastern Goldfields Region of Western Australia

xiii+229pp; refs 191–229; app. 186–190; 12 tables; 6 figs

MAud; Speech & Hearing

School: Health & Rehabilitation Sciences

Copies Held: Fryer Library (THE7740)

Hearing levels and middle ear function of Coolgardie school children were assessed monthly for one school year. Tests included pure tone audiometry, otoscopy and tympanometry. Aboriginal children had a high prevalence of hearing loss and middle ear dysfunction as compared with non-Aboriginal children. Community health programs, screening and surveillance of Aboriginal children's 'ear health' in school, documentation of results, and replicative studies in other areas are recommended.

Keywords: Coolgardie, WA; Health; Hearing; Otitis media

48 CLARK, Lesley A. 1978

Cognitive Style and School Achievement of Aboriginal and Anglo-Australian Children in Urban and Rural Locations

x+454pp; refs 348–386; app. 387–454; 14 figs

PhD; Psychology

School: Psychology

Copies Held: Fryer Library (THE1841)

Tests the hypothesis that the low school achievement of Aboriginal children results from a mismatch between the cognitive styles used by the school and the child. Verbal and non-verbal tests were given to sample groups of Aboriginal and Anglo-Australian children. Samples were chosen from both urban and rural areas to investigate the effect of geographic location, sex, age and intelligence on cultural differences. Results suggest that cognitive style factors are best able to account for cultural differences in school achievement in the rural environment. Clark concludes that Aboriginal children's cognitive style is a function of both cultural and locational environmental factors.

Keywords: Children; Cognitive development; Education; Learning styles; Psychological assessment; Worldview

49 CLARKE, Bruce 1973

Transition in Aboriginal Housing

v+60pp; refs 50–52; app. 53–60; 2 tables; 6 figs

BArch; Architecture

School: Geography, Planning & Architecture

Copies Held: Architecture Music Library (THE10083); AIATSIS Library (MS1556)

Clarke demonstrates the failure of Queensland government housing policies to cater to the diverse needs of Aboriginal communities. In particular, he argues that the rigidity of contemporary housing provided for Aboriginal people demands changes in the behaviour of occupants towards assimilation. It is proposed that the provision of 'fixed type' European housing be replaced by a co-operative form of 'self-help' program with an established consultative basis encompassing all aspects of housing from initial design, siting and community arrangement to construction and tenure.

Keywords: Assimilation; Community development; Department of Aboriginal and Islander Affairs (Queensland); Housing; Racism

50 CLARKSON, Christopher 1994

A Technological Investigation into the Beginnings of Systematic Blade Production at Garnawala 2, Northern Territory

2 vols; v+232pp; refs 223–232; app. 116–222; 15 tables; 33 figs

BA (Hons); Anthropology & Sociology

School: Social Science

Copies Held: Fryer Library (THE10614)

This technological analysis of the stone artefact assemblage from Garnawala 2, Northern Territory aims to identify the beginnings of blade production at the site and investigate the nature of the transition from pre-blade to blade technologies. Results suggest that at c.3,000 BP there was a shift from non-systematic blade production to systematic blade production. Clarkson discusses implications for future research into blade production and the use of typological and technological approaches.

Keywords: Dating; Excavations; Garnawala 2 archaeological site, NT; Rockshelters; Stone artefacts

51 CLIFTON, P.R.A. 1996

Community Development Planning and Australian Aboriginal Self-Determination

65pp; refs 63–65; 4 figs

BRTP; Geographical Sciences

School: Geography, Planning & Architecture

Copies Held: Architecture Music Library (THE11536)

Health and housing are two aspects of the poor living conditions of Aboriginal people, which effective Community Development Planning (CDP) hopes to address. Clifton reviews relevant literature and analyses the success of CDP in Aurukun on Cape York Peninsula. CDP has not been successful yet, but it is in its early stages and the scheme has potential to make communities self-determining.

Keywords: Aurukun, Q; Cape York Peninsula region, Q; Community development; Health services; Housing; Self determination

52 COLE, Deborah G. 1974

The Effects of Delayed Auditory Feedback on the Speech of Normal-Hearing and Conductively-Deafened Children of Aboriginal and European Descent

v+87pp; refs 80–87; app. 79a; 9 tables

BSpTher (Hons); Speech & Hearing

School: Health & Rehabilitation Sciences

Copies Held: School of Health & Rehabilitation Sciences Thesis Collection

Examines the effects of delayed auditory feedback on the speech of normal-hearing and conductively-deafened children of European and Aboriginal descent. Results indicate that a conductive hearing impairment differentially affects the two groups' ability to monitor speech during delayed auditory feedback testing conditions. Suggestions are provided to explain these findings.

Keywords: Cherbourg, Q; Children; Hearing

53 CONNELLY, Brian Kieran 1999

Underlying Continuity and Post-Contact Change: Group Formation in Post-Classical Aboriginal Land Tenure Systems

vii+124pp; refs 112–124; 6 figs

BA (Hons); Anthropology & Sociology

School: Social Science

Copies Held: School of Social Science Thesis Collection

Examines Sutton's anthropological research into social organisation and land tenure systems suggesting that contemporary Aboriginal societies exhibit significant continuities with their traditional, or classical, past, and also similarities across the continent. Continuities are explored through an investigation of the existence of cognatic descent principles in two contemporary Aboriginal communities: the Yanyuwa of the Borroloola area of the Gulf of Carpenaria and the Yiidhuarra from the Cape Melville area of Cape York Peninsula. Connelly concludes that the basic premise of Sutton's argument is valid: there is continuity in the basic underlying principles of Aboriginal life from the pre-contact era.

Keywords: Borroloola, NT; Cape Melville, Q; Flinders family; Hart family; Kinship systems; Land tenure; McGreen family; Rootsey family; Social organisation; Sutton, Peter (1946–); Yanuwa people; Yiidhuarra people

54 COOK, Angela 2000

Beyond Resistance and Acculturation in Contact Archaeology: A Critical Review of Interpretations of Life at Wybalenna, Flinders Island

vii+85pp; refs 74–85; 5 tables; 7 figs
 BA (Hons); Sociology, Anthropology & Archaeology
 School: Social Science
 Copies Held: School of Social Science Thesis
 Collection

Reassesses Birmingham’s archaeological study of the Wybalenna Aboriginal settlement on Flinders Island, Tasmania, in light of recent developments in contact archaeology. The settlement was used to house Aboriginal people removed from mainland Tasmania 1833–1847. Archaeological evidence demonstrates that the residents showed varying degrees of acculturation and resistance to European domination. Cook argues that dichotomous interpretive frameworks are inappropriate for studying processes of cultural interaction. Using historical documents and reassessing the archaeological evidence, she outlines alternative small scale factors which may have influenced the patterning of materials in the archaeological record.

Keywords: Archaeological surveys; Archaeology; Birmingham, Judy; Excavations; Flinders Island, T; Islands; Resistance; Wybalenna, T; Wybalenna archaeological site, T

55 COOKE, Lorelei **1994**

Technological Organization and Settlement Strategies at Narcurrer, Southeastern South Australia

viii+143pp; refs 131–143; app. 88–130; 8 tables; 27 figs
 BA (Hons); Anthropology & Sociology
 School: Social Science
 Copies Held: School of Social Science Thesis
 Collection

Technological analysis of the stone artefact assemblage from Narcurrer, South Australia, in order to test Barker’s proposal that at c.1,000 BP the site occupants changed their socio-economic strategies to involve greater sedentism and a wider resource base. A predictive model and associated technological tests were designed, linking changes in technology to the change in subsistence-settlement patterns. Significant temporal variation was found in the form of the stone artefacts and assemblage composition. The analysis supports Barker’s hypothesis and demonstrates how technological strategies integrate with social and economic strategies.

Keywords: Barker, Bryce; Dating; Narcurrer archaeological site, SA; Rockshelters; Settlement-subsistence models; Stone artefacts

56 COPLAND, Mark **1990**

A System of Assassination: The MacIntyre River Frontier 1837–1850

xvi+139pp; refs 127–139; app. 127–128; figs
 BA (Hons); History
 School: History, Philosophy, Religion & Classics
 Copies Held: AIATSIS Library (MS3652)

Uses a combination of official and unofficial sources to document the ‘war of attrition’, which accompanied European settlement of the MacIntyre River region on the New South Wales-Queensland border. The initial and often violent contact between the Bigambul people and the settlers led to the formation of the New South Wales Native Mounted Police Force and profoundly affected subsequent Aboriginal-European relations in northern New South Wales and the future colony of Queensland.

Keywords: Bigambul people; Colonisation; Goondiwindi region, Q; MacIntyre River region, NSW; Native Mounted Police Force; Race relations; Resistance

57 CORFIELD, Noela **1959**

The Development of the Cattle Industry in Queensland 1840–1890

ii+150pp; refs 142–150; app. 134–141; tables; figs
 BA (Hons); History
 School: History, Philosophy, Religion & Classics
 Copies Held: AIATSIS Library (MS1081)

Four main periods mark the history of the Queensland cattle industry, which eventually challenged the dominance of sheep. The thesis contains few references to Aboriginal opposition to or participation in the industry (pp.15, 26–27, 97–98) but provides an overview of the establishment, economics and practices of the early cattle stations and their relationship to the developing Queensland economy.

Keywords: Burnett River region, Q; Cattle stations; Condamine River region, Q; Economic development; Pastoral industry; Resistance

58 CORNER, Kaye Lorraine **1994**

Yarrabah: A Mission for Aboriginal People in North Queensland: The Effect of Government and Church Policies, 1900–1912

viii+157pp; refs 140–151; app. 152–171; figs
PGDipArts; History
School: History, Philosophy, Religion & Classics
Copies Held: School of History, Philosophy, Religion
& Classics Thesis Collection

This history of the early years of Yarrabah Aboriginal mission focusses on the effects of contemporary Queensland government policy on church policy. Yarrabah's establishment in 1893 offered an opportunity to trial policy, which was to be formalised by the 1897 protective legislation. The results affected funding and internal administration, with Yarrabah becoming a strictly controlled reformatory for Aboriginal people sent there by government order.

Keywords: Cape York Peninsula region, Q; Churches; Missions; Policy – Queensland; Protectionism; Yarrabah, Q

59 COTTERELL, John Leonard 1975

Some Effects of the Introduction of Literature into the Homes of Aboriginal Children Aged Six to Ten Years

103pp; refs 84–95; app. 96–103
MEdSt; Education
School: Education
Copies Held: Fryer Library (THE5361); AIATSIS Library (MS1051)

Discusses an interventionist program which introduced children's books into the homes of 18 Brisbane Aboriginal children aged 6–10. Results of the study confirmed that children used more elaborated speech forms, made longer responses and required less prompting to communicate, although no significant improvement in reading ability resulted.

Keywords: Brisbane, Q; Communication; Education; Literacy; Parents; Pedagogy

60 COTTIER, Jeannette 1995

Concepts of 'The Other': The Missionary Wife and Pacific Islander Teacher: The London Missionary Society in Papua 1871–1900

vii+85pp; refs 74–85; figs
BA (Hons); History
School: History, Philosophy, Religion & Classics
Copies Held: School of History, Philosophy, Religion & Classics Thesis Collection

Cottier seeks to illustrate the active role played by Pacific Islander teachers and missionary wives in the

history of the London Missionary Society's 19th century Torres Strait and Papuan mission.

Keywords: London Missionary Society; Missions; Pacific Islanders; Papua New Guinea people; Torres Strait, Q; Women

61 COWIN, Winifred 1950

European-Aboriginal Relations in Early Queensland, 1859–1897

iv+122pp; refs
BA (Hons); History
School: History, Philosophy, Religion & Classics
Copies Held: Fryer Library (THE787; MIC437)

Written before many archival and other sources became widely available, Cowin examines European-Aboriginal culture contact and conflict in colonial Queensland. Includes chapters on conditions 1839–1859, the Native Mounted Police, contemporary public opinion, government and missionary activities, and the effects of European settlement on Aboriginal people. Concludes that the treatment of Aborigines arose from the conditions of the time rather than from deliberate cruelty on the part of Europeans.

Keywords: Missions; Native Mounted Police Force; Policy – Queensland; Race relations

62 COX, J.S. 1982

Aboriginal Body Decoration: A Move Towards Interpretation

v+129pp; refs 125–129; 6 tables; 29 figs
BA (Hons); Anthropology & Sociology
School: Social Science
Copies Held: AIATSIS Library (MS2149)

Argues that all forms of body decoration are examples of material culture. Cox explores manifestations of traditional Aboriginal body markings and attempts to assess the social significance of the different types of body decoration. Concludes that personal marks relate the individual to the group; much decoration is related to personal adornment; body decoration can be a symbol of status and may imbue the wearer with power; body marking is important as an aspect of ceremony, being a religiously sanctioned form of behaviour; and it expresses an individual's relationship to the physical environment.

Keywords: Body decoration; Ceremonies; Cosmology; Cultural identity

63 CRAIG, Elizabeth **2000**

Growing to Term: The Determinants of Low Birth Weight Among Indigenous Babies in an Urban Queensland Community

130pp; refs 115–119; app. 120–130; 38 tables
 MPH; Australian Centre for International & Tropical Health & Nutrition
 School: Population Health
 Copies Held: Herston Medical Library (THE14939)

Analyses hospital records for 672 infants born to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander mothers in Brisbane 1996–1999 to examine risk factors for low birth weight, preterm birth and intrauterine growth retardation. Most risk factors were found to be related to socio-economic status and smoking. Maternal educational attainment is the single most important predictor of smoking, alcohol consumption and recreational drug use, with rates declining as educational attainment increases. Socioeconomic factors and maternal smoking are the most significant factors contributing to pregnancy outcomes in Brisbane’s Indigenous community.

Keywords: Brisbane, Q; Health; Health promotion; Living conditions; Pregnancy; Substance abuse; Women

64 CRAIG, Sharyn **1996**

Groote Eylandt Law and Colonialism

ii+141pp; refs 124–139; app. 140–141; 6 figs
 BA (Hons); Anthropology & Sociology
 School: Social Science
 Copies Held: School of Social Science Thesis Collection

Describes the colonisation of the Groote Eylandt archipelago and explores the interaction between the Indigenous and non-Indigenous legal orders operating there from 1921–1960. Craig applies the concept of legal pluralism to the changing legal context. The data are drawn from published literature and a wide range of primary sources. Despite the assumption of sovereignty by Australia, Indigenous jural principles and regulations continue to be part of the social order on the Island and these were recognized by non-Aboriginal authorities as co-existing along with the Australian legal order.

Keywords: Aboriginal law; Colonisation; Groote Eylandt, NT; Ingura people; Law

65 CROOKS, Jill **1982**

Report of Three Excavations at Pumicestone Passage, Moreton Bay, Southeast Queensland

ix+215pp; refs 145–151; app. 152–215; 9 tables; 5 figs
 BA (Hons); Anthropology & Sociology
 School: Social Science
 Copies Held: AIATSIS Library (MS2020)

Describes an analysis of archaeological material from Pumicestone Passage, southeast Queensland, excavated by Laila Haglund in 1972–1973. Three sites are reported, including Sandstone Point and Bell’s Creek on the mainland side of the Passage, and five small sites on the west coast of Bribie Island (the three largest near White Patch). Stone artefacts are re-analysed and results added to a large collection from White Patch (Bribie Island). The findings are discussed in terms of existing hypotheses about Moreton Bay prehistory.

Keywords: Bell’s Creek archaeological site, Q; Bribie Island, Q; Coastal zones; Dating; Excavations; Faunal analysis; Haglund, Laila (1934–); Middens; Moreton Bay region, Q; Pumicestone Passage, Q; Sandstone Point archaeological site, Q; Settlement-subsistence models; Stone artefacts; White Patch archaeological site, Q

66 CROWLEY, Vicki **1997**

Racism and its Articulations: Anti-Racism and the Cultural Politics of Teaching

xvii+358pp; refs 339–358; app. 328–337; tables; figs
 PhD; Education
 School: Education
 Copies Held: School of Education Thesis Collection

Calls for a reconceptualisation of anti-racism in education, using interviews with educators responsible for the development and implementation of the South Australian Education Department’s 1990 *Antiracism Policy*. Crowley’s experiences while teaching in an Aboriginal institution led to a re-engagement with the discursive practices of anti-racism generally and a theoretically eclectic examination of the schisms that exist across theory, practice and the politics of identity. The second part of the thesis traces elements of Australia’s racial histories, argues that race and racial thinking are integral to the notion of Australia and Australianness, and examines Aboriginal (and multicultural) education and cultural studies in Australia.

Keywords: Antiracism Policy 1990 (Education Department, South Australia); Education; Race relations; Racism; Teachers

67 CRYLE, Mark 1989

Duncan McNab's Mission to the Queensland Aborigines 1875–1880

iii+141pp; refs 135–141

BA (Hons); History

School: History, Philosophy, Religion & Classics

Copies Held: Fryer Library (MIC7600)

Challenges the oversimplistic view of missionaries as agents of colonialism or at the least complicit in the destruction of Aboriginal society, by analysing one phase in the career of the Scottish Catholic missionary, Duncan McNab, who struggled actively against the colonial forces ranged against the Aboriginal people. Examines the years of McNab's first mission to the Queensland Aborigines, his connection with the Mackay, Durundur and Bribie reserves, his conflicts with colonial and church administrations (1875–1879); and his subsequent voyage through Europe and America (1879–1880), undertaken to raise awareness of the plight of the Aborigines and material support for his endeavour.

Keywords: Bribie Island, Q; Bribie Island Reserve, Q; Churches; Durundur, Q; Mackay Reserve, Q; McNab, Duncan (1820–1896); Missions; Race relations

68 CUNNINGHAM, Margaret Clare 1969

Alawa Phonology and Grammar

xiv+300pp; refs 358–364; app. 301–357; figs PhD; English

School: English, Media Studies & Art History

Copies Held: AIATSIS Library (MS149)

Alawa, also known as Galawa or Waliburu, is the Northern Territory language spoken south of the Roper River and east of the Stuart Highway, including the Hodgson Downs, Nutwood Downs and Tanumbirini stations. In the late 1960s there were barely 30 fluent speakers. This tagmemic study of the Alawa language, which has the typical morphology and syntax of other prefixing Australian languages, is based mainly on the speech of one person. It includes a section on voice quality and articulatory setting and their effects on consonantal production. Appendices list the informants, common kinship terms, various grammatical paradigms, sample texts and mingograph traces.

Keywords: Alawa language; Linguistic analysis; Roper River, NT

69 DALE, John Douglas 1990

Widgee Widgee Station 1849–1912: A Life-Course Analysis of the Struggle for Control of the Land

xviii+286pp; refs 265–286; app. 190–263; tables; figs MA; History

School: History, Philosophy, Religion & Classics

Copies Held: School of History, Philosophy, Religion & Classics Thesis Collection

A history 'from the bottom up' of the Widgee district west of Gympie, as exemplified by the development of the first European business venture, Widgee Widgee Station. The introduction (pp.x–xviii) reviews important aspects of local Kabi Kabi and Wakka Wakka culture, which affected early relations with the European settlers, and includes a comprehensive literature review.

Keywords: Gubbi Gubbi people; Pastoral industry; Race relations; Waka Waka people; Widgee Widgee Station, Q

70 DALE, Leigh 1987

Territorial Wars: Literary Criticism and Australian Aboriginal and Black South African Poetry

iv+196pp; refs 170–196

MA; English

School: English, Media Studies & Art History

Copies Held: Fryer Library (THE6764)

Explores the relationships between structures of space/place and ways of speaking in the work of black Australian and South African poets published in English, and argues that they are incompatible with European notions of nationalism. Literary critics, overly concerned with aesthetic issues, tend to ignore power relations in the production and reception of both 'old' and 'new' writing and its reconnection with history. Thus, they avoid facing the fact of European control over versions of the past which sustain European domination but which are questioned by recent black writing.

Keywords: Criticism; Literature; Representation

71 DAVID, Bruno 1994

A Space-Time Odyssey: Rock Art and Regionalisation in North Queensland Prehistory

xxiv+415pp; refs 389–415; app. 317–388; 113 tables; 149 figs

PhD; Anthropology & Sociology

School: Social Science

Copies Held: Fryer Library (THE8909)

Addresses issues of change to Aboriginal society in the mid- to late Holocene in southeast Cape York Peninsula as proposed by Lourandos. David examines archaeological data to determine if changes during this time can be observed in the archaeological record and investigates changes in the distribution of rock art through space and time to detect modifications in the structure of prehistoric social networks. The results suggest that there were unprecedented socio-cultural changes c.3,500–2,500 BP and that social networks became highly regionalised during the mid- to late Holocene. A social model is presented to explain this process of regionalisation. Excavation results are presented for several rockshelters in southeast Cape York Peninsula.

Keywords: Archaeological surveys; Cape York Peninsula region, Q; Chillago, Q; Dating; Echidna's Rest archaeological site, Q; Excavations; Fern Cave archaeological site, Q; Hearth Cave archaeological site, Q; Laura, Q; Lourandos, Harry (1945–); Mitchell River Cave archaeological site, Q; Mordor Cave archaeological site, Q; Ngarrabullgan archaeological site, Q; Racecourse Site Rock Art archaeological site, Q; Rock art; Rockshelters; Stone artefacts

72 DAVIDSON, Graham Robert 1971

Myers Reinterpreted: A Study of Choice Reaction Times in an Aboriginal and a White Australian Group

vi+47pp; refs 40–44; app. 45–47; 8 tables; 6 figs

BA (Hons); Psychology

School: Psychology

Copies Held: Fryer Library (THE4389); AIATSIS Library (MS502)

Tests Myers' findings that Aboriginal reaction times for choice are slower than European Australians' times, and Whorf's and Levi-Strauss' suggestions that this will not apply when Aborigines use their own cultural dimension of codible objects. Thirty adolescent boys from Elcho Island and 30 from Brisbane State High School classified colour and moiety stimuli. European Australian boys were quicker to choose classifications for both tests. Results were seen as due to differing cultural attitudes, not neural and metabolic differences.

Keywords: Brisbane, Q; Cognitive development; Elcho Island, NT; Learning styles; Psychological assessment

73 DAVIDSON, Graham Robert 1975

Culture Learning through Caretaker-Child Interchange Behaviour in an Australian Aboriginal Community

xvii+321pp; refs 281–295; app. 296–321; 63 tables; 17 figs

PhD; Psychology

School: Psychology

Copies Held: Fryer Library (THE5635); AIATSIS Library (MS961)

Investigates the effects of two widely differing cultural contexts, home and school, on the development of learning behaviour in Aboriginal boys 7–12 years at Bamyili, Northern Territory, and the relationship of these behaviours to the acquisition of traditional and modern social behaviours. It is suggested that learning behaviour is related to the patterns of caretaker-child social interaction. Using observation, interacting with children's parents and teachers, and interviews, Davidson finds quantitative and qualitative differences between adult-child interactions at home and at school. These findings are relevant to how traditional and modern tasks are taught to children and the formulation of a community education program.

Keywords: Bamyili, NT; Child rearing; Cognitive development; Learning styles; Pedagogy

74 DAVIDSON, James 1997

Aboriginal Identity and the Architecture of Representation

xii+115pp; refs 79–82; app. 83–115; 3 tables; 56 figs

BArch; Architecture

School: Geography, Planning & Architecture

Copies Held: Architecture Music Library (THE13439)

Davidson explores the architectural representation of Aboriginal identity using cross-cultural examples of public architecture. 'Classical' and 'post-classical' constructions of Aboriginal identity are discussed as a basis for a semiotically-orientated exploration of ideologies and representations of identity, focussing on the concepts of persistence, resistance and shared contact history. The Dreamtime Cultural Centre in Rockhampton, Queensland and the Brambuk Living Cultural Centre in Halls Gap, Victoria are used as two architectural case studies to illustrate approaches to the design of cross-culturally appropriate public architecture.

Keywords: Andrews & Girle Architects; Architecture; Brambuk Living Cultural Centre; Cultural identity; Darumbal Aboriginal Corporation; Dreamtime

Cultural Centre; Halls Gap, V; James, Kathleen Nola (1933–1993); Lake Condah, V; Mitchell, Ted; Rockhampton, Q; Woorabinda, Q

75 DAVIDSON, John Arthur 1966

Attitudes of Aboriginal Children to Education

x+65pp; refs 46–48; app. 48–65; 24 tables

BA (Hons); Psychology

School: Psychology

Copies Held: Fryer Library (THE825); AIATSIS Library (MS499)

Assesses Aboriginal children's attitude to education and its relation to school attainment and vocational aspirations. Students from Murgon State High School responded to questionnaires on attitudes to education, ratings on the semantic differential, attitudes to education, and sociometric and vocational choices. Their previous exam results were also taken into account. There are striking differences between Aboriginal and European children in their attitude to the usefulness of education and in educational and vocational aspirations.

Keywords: Attitudes; Cherbourg, Q; Education; Murgon, Q; Murgon State High School; Secondary education

76 DAY, Philip Denny 2000

Hijacked Inheritance

v+248pp; refs 241–248; app. 222–240

PhD; Geography, Planning & Architecture

School: Geography, Planning & Architecture

Copies Held: Fryer Library (THE15868)

Contrasts the attitude to land in Aboriginal and other Indigenous societies with that which has evolved in Western societies. The origins of the English land law and its translation to Australia in 1788 are reviewed, along with their implications for reconciliation.

Keywords: Land; Land tenure; Reconciliation

77 De MARIA, William 1988

From Battlefield to Breadline: The State of Charity, 1938–1945

xiii+599pp; refs 562–599; app. 511–561; tables; figs

PhD; History

School: History, Philosophy, Religion & Classics

Copies Held: Fryer Library (THE6520)

A critical study of the social security system in Australia during World War II, “the watershed of the modern state”. Provision and promise of social security, from which Aborigines were excluded, was an important instrument of wartime consensus. Of interest here in Appendix VII (pp.528–561): ‘White welfare, black entitlement: The social security access controversy’, an account of the wartime campaign for social security rights and federal enfranchisements for Aboriginal people. In 1942 social security payments were granted to Aborigines with state exemption certificates but it was not until the passage of the *Social Services Act 1959* (Cwlth) that almost all restrictions on Aboriginal eligibility for benefits were removed.

Keywords: Social welfare

78 DEVITT, Jeannie L. 1979

Fraser Island: Aboriginal Resources and Settlement

v+116pp; refs 105–116; app. 100–104; 17 tables; 17 figs

BA (Hons); Anthropology & Sociology

School: Social Science

Copies Held: AIATSIS Library (MS1354)

Investigates pre-European settlement patterns on Fraser Island, southeast Queensland, through an examination of the distribution of sites and subsistence resources and the distribution of people during the early ‘contact’ period. Devitt employs a combination of ethnohistoric, archaeological and ecological data. A history of Aboriginal occupation is provided, followed by detailed documentation of the ecological features of Fraser Island. A detailed examination of early European Aboriginal sightings is presented and evaluated in terms of reliability.

Keywords: Fraser Island, Q; Settlement-subsistence models; Subsistence

79 DEVITT, Jeannie L. 1988

Contemporary Aboriginal Women and Subsistence in Remote, Arid Australia

xviii+309pp; refs 287–309; app. 277–286; 20 tables; 99 figs

PhD; Anthropology & Sociology

School: Social Science

Copies Held: Fryer Library (THE6558); AIATSIS Library (MS2669)

An account of the subsistence role of contemporary Aboriginal women on remote outstations in the

Sandover River region of arid central Australia. While women have abandoned the most onerous of their traditional tasks, they retain a central role in subsistence. Anthropological models of subsistence that have emphasised sexual separateness in the traditional division of labour have been influential in the analysis of women's role and social change in central Australia. These contemporary ethnographic data, however, highlight the inter-dependence of women and men. They suggest that subsistence is, and was traditionally, a sphere of domestic life within which the inter-relationship of women and men is a prominent and necessary feature.

Keywords: Arid zones; Gender; Sandover River region, NT; Subsistence; Utopia Outstation, NT; Women

80 DeZWAAN, Jan Daniel 1967

A Preliminary Analysis of Gogo-Yimidjir: A Study of the Structure of the Primary Dialect of the Aboriginal Language Spoken at the Hopevale Mission in North Queensland

xv+239pp; refs; tables

MA; English

School: English, Media Studies & Art History
Copies Held: AIATSIS Library (MS509)

Using fieldwork carried out at Hope Vale Mission Station 1966–1967, DeZwaan gives a provisional linguistic description of Gogo-Yimidjir. Main features include a vowel system consisting of three basic vowels and a consonant system including retroflexing, absence of /h/&/f/, and a system of palatalisation of social significance in distinguishing men's speech from women's speech. The latter appears to have no counterpart in the literature, and is therefore of special interest. DeZwaan includes background and procedures, statement of results, grammar section, conclusions, and a summary. The informants are named and taped material is included.

Keywords: Guugu-yimidhirr language; Hope Vale, Q; Linguistic analysis; Signing; Sound recordings

81 DeZWAAN, Jan Daniel 1969

An Analysis of the Gogo-Yimidjir Language: A Depth Study of the Structure of the Primary Dialect of the Aboriginal Language Spoken at the Hopevale Mission in North Queensland

3 vols; xxiii+436pp

PhD; English

School: English, Media Studies & Art History
Copies Held: AIATSIS Library (MS511)

Using fieldwork undertaken at Hopevale Mission 1966–1968, DeZwaan offers a linguistic analysis of Gogo-Yimidjir, a diachronic comment on phoneme shift, the phonological differences between men's and women's speech, and a kinesics section describing Yimidjir sign language (with accompanying film and photographs). Background material includes the present and past location of social groups. There is a Biriga story told in Yimidjir with a literal translation, songs with literal and free translations, and tape recorded conversations. Volume 2 has a dictionary of over 4,000 items and a description of seven medicines – their preparation and use. Volume 3 comprises tape recordings and photos showing sign language and informants.

Keywords: Guugu-yimidhirr language; Hope Vale, Q; Linguistic analysis; Signing; Sound recordings

82 DIEFENBACH, Clarence Alfred 1979

Explorations of Student Teachers' Attitudes Toward Aboriginals

xix+388pp; refs 320–343; tables; figs

MEd; Education

School: Education

Copies Held: Fryer Library (THE1968); AIATSIS Library (MS1843)

Uses principal components analysis to examine the racial attitudes of over 1,000 student teachers at the Kelvin Grove College of Advanced Education and uncover correlations between prejudice and the variables of sex, age, political party affiliation, religion, contact, education, occupation and childhood place of residence. Attitudes were measured by responses to statements about Aboriginal people and, while generally favourable, four of the five dimensions uncovered by the analyses included students with negative attitudes. The implications for teaching practice are pointed out, as are problematic results and theory in similar studies.

Keywords: Attitudes; Brisbane, Q; Kelvin Grove College of Advanced Education; Racism; Stereotypes; Teachers

83 DIGNAN, Donald Keith 1962

Economic and Social Development in the Lower Burnett 1840–1960: A Regional Study with Special Reference to the Kolan Shire and the Gin Gin District

ix+204pp; refs 200–204; app. 189–199; tables; figs
MA; History
School: History, Philosophy, Religion & Classics
Copies Held: AIATSIS Library (MS160)

An account of the exploration, settlement and development of the Wide Bay and Burnett region of Queensland. Dignan examines in some detail the frontier conflict between the local Aboriginal people and the squatters (pp.12–25) and between the latter and government officials who tried to implement policies from Britain. Among these was Frederick Walker, first commandant of the Native Mounted Police Force.

Keywords: Burnett River region, Q; Colonisation; Gin Gin, Q; Maryborough, Q; Native Mounted Police Force; Pastoral industry; Resistance; Walker, Frederick (1820?–1866); Wide Bay region, Q

84 DOBSON, Darryl Jon **1985**

Cache and Carry: Towards an Understanding of Caching Behaviour with an Australian Case Study

viii+101pp; refs 91–101; app. 80–90; 6 tables; 5 figs
BA (Hons); Anthropology & Sociology
School: Social Science
Copies Held: School of Social Science Thesis Collection

Considers caching from an archaeological perspective and how various selected aspects of caching behaviour may be interrelated. A series of hypotheses is posited and tested for validity through a study of Aboriginal caching behaviour. Data are provided by both ethnohistoric and ethnographic sources. While some of the hypotheses may need to be modified, most are supported. Dobson also considers the extent to which the archaeological record is an accurate reflection of past caching behaviour both generally and with reference to Australian cache sites.

Keywords: Resource management; Settlement-subsistence models; Technology

85 DONOGHUE, Debra **1979**

A Procedure for Identifying Archaeological Charcoal: An Example from Moreton Island, South-East Queensland

ix+69pp; refs 64–69; 4 tables; 14 figs
BA (Hons); Anthropology & Sociology
School: Social Science
Copies Held: AIATSIS Library (MS1772)

Presents a method of microscopically identifying plant species from charcoal using cellular and anatomical structures. Charcoal from the Toulkerrie midden site on the southwest coast of Moreton Island is examined as a case study. A short discussion on Aboriginal fire management and wood choice is provided.

Keywords: Fire technology; Middens; Moreton Bay region, Q; Moreton Island, Q; Toulkerrie archaeological site, Q

86 DONOVAN, Hazel L. **1976**

The Aborigines of the Nogoia Basin: An Ethnohistorical/Archaeological Approach

vii+162pp; refs; tables; figs
BA (Hons); Anthropology & Sociology
School: Social Science
Copies Held: Fryer Library (THE1743); AIATSIS Library (MS1063)

Reports the results of an archaeological survey of the Nogoia Basin area. Recorded finds include rock art (paintings, particularly stencils and engravings), stone arrangements, stone artefacts and wood artefacts. Donovan also gives an ethnohistory of Kairi (Kharyara), Bidyara and Gungaleula people: their territory, customs and vocabulary.

Keywords: Archaeological surveys; Gayiri people; Gungabula people; Kullilla people; Nogoia River region, Q; Rock art; Stone arrangements; Stone artefacts; Weapons; Wood artefacts

87 DOWD, Lynette Toni **1995**

The Queensland Aboriginal Health Program: A Twenty Year Vision

xix+339pp; refs 248–277; app. 278–339; 8 tables; 9 figs
PhD; Social and Preventative Medicine
School: Population Health
Copies Held: Fryer Library (THE11133); AIATSIS Library (MS3560)

An historical socio-political analysis of the introduction, development and demise of the Queensland Aboriginal Health Program (AHP). Employing a Constructivist Fourth Generation Evaluation methodology, Dowd conducts an extensive review of over 1,500 archival documents and 400 interviews with stakeholders inside and outside of the AHP. Trends are analysed in terms of underlying themes such as scientific racism, institutional racism,

systemic bias and structural violence. It is argued that AHP contributed unintentionally to structural violence in Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander health.

Keywords: Brisbane, Q; Health; Health services; Policy – Queensland; Queensland Aboriginal Health Program; Racism

88 DRAPER, Neale **1978**

A Model of Aboriginal Subsistence and Settlement in the Moreton Bay Region of Southeast Queensland

vii+115pp; refs 111–115; app. 107–110; 5 tables; 36 figs

BA (Hons); Anthropology & Sociology

School: Social Science

Copies Held: Fryer Library (THE1650); AIATSIS Library (MS1278)

Develops an archaeological settlement-subsistence model for the Moreton Bay region based on the documentary evidence concerning Aboriginal subsistence economy and details of the biogeographical context within which it operated. Social factors are only casually considered, as they are neither well documented for this region nor readily accessible from the archaeological record. Social factors cannot therefore be effectively dealt with in this model, which is intended to be tested through archaeological field research. Draper includes an extensive list of documented food resources for the Moreton Bay area and an appendix on a method for the seasonal dating of oysters from shell midden deposits.

Keywords: Coastal zones; Islands; Middens; Moreton Bay region, Q; Settlement-subsistence models

89 DUTTON, Thomas Edward **1964**

Some Phonological Aspects of Palm Island Aboriginal English: A Study of the Free Conversational Speech of Four Aboriginal Children on Palm Island Aboriginal Settlement in North Queensland

xxiv+549pp; refs 528–548; app. 242–527; figs; index MA (Qual.); English

School: English, Media Studies & Art History

Copies Held: Fryer Library (THE921; MIC806); AIATSIS Library (MS1109)

The second of a series of linguistic investigations into varieties of English spoken by Aboriginal people in Queensland, carried out as part of the Queensland Speech Survey. Dutton analyses and describes the phonological characteristics of the informal English of

four male Palm Island adolescents as a complex, hierarchically structured system of phonological phrase, phonological word, syllable, and phoneme; and discusses the effects of these characteristics on the intelligibility of their speech for non-Aboriginal speakers. Appendices include transcriptions of tapes and texts.

Keywords: Aboriginal English; Flint, Elwyn Henry (1910–1983); Linguistic analysis; Palm Island, Q; Queensland Speech Survey

90 DUTTON, Thomas Edward **1965**

The Informal English Speech of Palm Island Aboriginal Children, North Queensland: A Study of the Structure of the Conversational English of Aboriginal Children Aged from Nine to Fourteen Years on Palm Island, and a Comparison of this Structure with that of Aboriginal English of Similar Informants Elsewhere

xxiii+457pp; refs 438–452; app. 234–437; figs; index MA; English

School: English, Media Studies & Art History

Copies Held: Fryer Library (THE956); AIATSIS Library (MF73)

Describes the grammatical and lexical characteristics of the informal speech of four Palm Island Aboriginal adolescents and correlates them with the author's 1964 phonological analysis. Results are then compared with speech data from other Palm Island residents, as well as residents of Cherbourg, Yarrabah, the Northern Peninsula Reserve (Bamaga and Injinoo), Moa and Thursday Island. Shows that mutual intelligibility is due, not merely to Aboriginal English phonological, grammatical and lexical characteristics, but also their interrelation. There are distinctive differences between the speech of Palm Island Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children.

Keywords: Aboriginal English; Bamaga, Q; Cherbourg, Q; Flint, Elwyn Henry (1910–1983); Injinoo, Q; Linguistic analysis; Moa (Banks Island), Q; Palm Island, Q; Queensland Speech Survey; Thursday Island, Q; Yarrabah, Q

91 EADES, Diana Mary **1983**

English as an Aboriginal Language in Southeast Queensland

viii+338pp; refs 303–336; app. 337–338

PhD; Anthropology & Sociology

School: Social Science
Copies Held: Fryer Library (THE2834); AIATSIS Library (MS1903)

Sociolinguistic study of Aboriginal use of English in southeast Queensland. Ethnographic evidence is employed to demonstrate important differences in meaning between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal use of English which are dependent on the social and cultural context of speech actions and cannot be explained simply by recourse to traditional grammatical analysis.

Keywords: Aboriginal English; Cherbourg, Q; Discourse analysis; Linguistic analysis; Sociolinguistics

92 EALES, Anthony 1998

Stone Soup: A Residue Analysis of Artefacts from Roof Fall Cave, Cania Gorge, Central Queensland

x+88pp; refs 65–76; app. 77–88; 1 table; 24 figs
BA (Hons); Anthropology & Sociology

School: Social Science
Copies Held: School of Social Science Thesis Collection

A report of a residue analysis of stone artefacts from Roof Fall Cave, central Queensland. The site has been dated to 18,576 cal BP and is the first Pleistocene site found in the area. Plant residues of fibres, woody tissue, starch and cellulose were found to be present on over 90% of the artefacts from all levels of the deposit, which help build a picture of the activities performed at the site. Eales concludes that the rockshelter was a short-term occupation site where the activities of repair and manufacture of tools and other items took place.

Keywords: Cania Gorge, Q; Gooreng Gooreng Cultural Heritage Project; Residue analysis; Rockshelters; Roof Fall Cave archaeological site, Q; Stone artefacts; Subsistence; Use-wear analysis

93 ECKERMANN, Anne-Katrin 1973

Contact: An Ethnographic Analysis of Three Aboriginal Communities including a Comparative and Cross-Cultural Examination of Value Orientation

390pp; refs 248–269; app. 270–390; 28 tables; 13 figs
MA; Anthropology & Sociology

School: Social Science
Copies Held: Fryer Library (THE4908); AIATSIS Library (MS2240)
Notes: Restricted Access.

Examines the validity of the notions that Aboriginal people are unable or unwilling to adhere to ‘European’ values and are subsequently in a state of culture conflict or culture vacuum; and that Aboriginal groups exist along a cultural continuum from ‘Aboriginal’ to ‘European’. Eckermann concludes that a culture continuum approach is out-dated and leads to confusion. Aborigines, like any other group, react to specific environmental and social influences, which shape their structure and attitude. Underlying principles can be outlined only by viewing responses in terms of a wider analytical framework such as Jessor and Richardson’s analysis of proximal and distal variables.

Keywords: Cherbourg, Q; Cultural identity; Deebing Creek, Q; Ipswich, Q; Purga, Q; Values

94 ECKERMANN, Anne-Katrin 1977

Half-Caste, Out-Caste: An Ethnographic Analysis of the Processes Underlying Adaptation Among Aboriginal People in Rural Town, South-West Queensland

xv+417pp; refs 384–412; app. 413–417; 35 tables; 26 figs

PhD; Anthropology & Sociology
School: Social Science
Copies Held: Fryer Library (THE5950; MIC5747); AIATSIS Library (MS192)

Assesses the adequacy of the assimilation/culture-contact/culture-continuum framework on which much research into urban/rural Aboriginal groups has been based. Eckermann argues that an adaptation approach, including the principles of cultural ecology, cognitive and psychiatric anthropology, rather than an assimilation approach, would prove a more fruitful and comprehensive theoretical orientation. Results indicate that the organisation within the Aboriginal minority of a rural town in southwestern Queensland is related to its economic situation, the history of contact and settlement in the region and present relationships with the dominant European majority.

Keywords: Assimilation; Cultural identity; Economic conditions; Race relations; Urban life

95 ECKERMANN, Karl 1997

Built Environments and the Detention of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander People

xi+145pp; refs 103–108; app. 109–145; 32 figs
BArch; Architecture

School: Geography, Planning & Architecture
Copies Held: Architecture Music Library (THE12123)

Investigates the proposition that culturally-appropriate architectural design may be beneficial to the psychological comfort and well-being of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people occupying detention facilities. Eckermann reviews the main features of traditional Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander built environments, the history of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander imprisonment (including a small case study of the Peel Island Lazaret) and the recommendations and impact of the Royal Commission into Aboriginal Deaths in Custody on the design of detention facilities. The Wujalwujal Watchhouse and the Woodford Correctional Centre are used as architectural case studies.

Keywords: Architecture; Deaths in custody; Peel Island Lazaret, Q; Phillips Smith Conwell Architects; Prisons; Queensland Corrective Services Commission; Woodford Correctional Centre; Wujalwujal Watchhouse

96 EDMUNDS, Mary Philomena 1975

Culture and Cognition: A Study of the Bilingual Program of Education in Aboriginal Schools in the Northern Territory

iv+91pp; refs; tables; figs
BA (Hons); Psychology
School: Psychology
Copies Held: AIATSIS Library (MS629)

Assesses Commonwealth Aboriginal policy, specifically relating to language acquisition and cognitive development, and bilingual education in schooling. These ideas are explored through case studies of the Angurugu and Tiwi. The progress of the Angurugu programme is reviewed and underlying theories are discussed.

Keywords: Angurugu, NT; Bilingual education; Cognitive development; Language acquisition; Tiwi language; Tiwi people

97 EDWARDS, Kenneth David 1992

Black Man in a White Man's World: Aboriginal Cricketer Eddie Gilbert

2 vols; xvii+688pp; refs 543–573; 3 tables; 91 figs
PhD; Human Movement Studies
School: Human Movement Studies
Copies Held: Fryer Library (THE8178)

Examines the life of Aboriginal cricketer Eddie Gilbert and the various influences that affected his personal and cricket career, including growing up at Barambah (later Cherbourg), and the question of race. Aspects of racism in sport are critically examined. Cricket did not prove to be an agent of social mobility and assimilation for Eddie Gilbert. Through a degree of cross-racial popularity he survived to expose certain myths, inconsistencies and contradictions in the so-called 'classless' but nevertheless racist Australian society. A second volume of appendices serves as a background to the study of Gilbert and provides material covering wider aspects of race relations in Queensland and an outline of the history and other aspects of the Cherbourg settlement.

Keywords: Cherbourg, Q; Cricket; Gilbert, Eddie (1908–1978); Life histories; Race relations; Racism; Sports

98 ELIAS, Gordon C. 1975

Sociolinguistics: The Classroom Revisited

vi+78pp; refs 55–62; app. 63–78; 10 tables; 9 figs
MEdSt; Education
School: Education
Copies Held: AIATSIS Library (MS983)

Explores the statistical relationships between the socioethnic status of seven-year-old boys and the linguistic complexity of the utterances spoken to them by 16 female and two male final-year primary student teachers. Task, situation and topic variables were controlled for by the student teachers generating three-minute stories from outlines and telling them to photographs of three boys: one middle class non-Aboriginal boy, one lower class non-Aboriginal boy, and one lower class Aboriginal boy. Linguistic measures used were a lexical familiarity index, lexical diversity index, conjunction index, subordination index, syntactic elaboration index and mean length of utterance. It was hypothesized that the utterances would reflect the student teachers' attribution of differential linguistic competence in use to the boys. The data supported the hypothesis on measures of syntactic complexity but not on measures of lexical and syntactic elaboration.

Keywords: Discourse analysis; Education; Linguistic analysis; Sociolinguistics; Stereotypes

99 ELLERMAN, Zoe 1995

The Relationship Between the Anthropologist and the Storyteller in Writing a Life History

v+101pp; refs 89–101; 3 figs
BA (Hons); Anthropology & Sociology
School: Social Science
Copies Held: Fryer Library (THE13076)

The process of writing life histories is explored via a reflexive analysis. Information is drawn both from ethnographic investigation of the process the author was involved in while recording the life history of an Aboriginal woman, and also from the reports of others who have recorded life histories. The relationship between the anthropologist and the storyteller is examined both in terms of the ethics that guide the anthropologist's decision-making throughout the process, and the cultural interaction as revealed in the transcripts. The transformation of an oral product to a written one is also examined. The broader questions of collaboration and analysis of the qualitative data that are collected through the life history method are addressed.

Keywords: Anthropology; Life histories; Oral histories; Women

100 ELSWORTH, R.K. 1986

Aboriginal Employment Issues in the Public Sector: The Application of Critical Incident Methodology to the Analysis of Workplace Problems of Aboriginal Employees in the Public Sector

x+134pp; refs 103–108; app. 109–134; 15 tables
MPsychApp; Psychology
School: Psychology
Copies Held: Fryer Library (THE3775)

Aboriginal interviewees, using the Critical Incident Technique, interviewed 29 Australian Public Service staff in Brisbane. Results suggest that Aboriginal staff have few problems with colleagues at a personal level, but that there is considerable dissatisfaction concerning the provision of training and development opportunities. It is hypothesized that Aboriginal employees' adjustment to work is more diverse and at a higher level than the stereotypes held by non-Aboriginal staff would indicate, and that these stereotypes, combined with the structure of Aboriginal-orientated work units, limit the power of Aboriginal staff to effect organizational change without senior management support.

Keywords: Australian Public Service; Critical Incident Technique; Employment; Race relations; Stereotypes; Working conditions

101 ELVERY, Mark 1995

A Radiographic Study of the Broadbeach Aboriginal Dentition

ix+150pp; refs 136–141; app. 142–150; 6 tables; 33 figs
BDentSt; Dentistry
School: Dentistry
Copies Held: Dentistry Library (THE12367)

Elvery examines the dentition of human remains from the Broadbeach Burial Ground, Gold Coast, in order to assess diet. The Broadbeach osteological collection was repatriated to the Kombumerri community in 1985; however, radiographic and photographic records of 35 adult male individuals are available and were complemented by a representative sample of other pre-European Aboriginal remains from throughout Queensland. Rates of dental pathology, injury and variation were calculated and analysed. The results support the hypothesis that the Kombumerri subsisted on an abrasive diet which included marine food.

Keywords: Broadbeach Burial Ground archaeological site, Q; Cultural heritage; Diseases; Health; Human remains; Kombumerri people; Subsistence

102 ENDICOTT, Michael Ambrose 1984

A History of the Roman Catholic Vicariate of Cooktown, 1877–1941

xvi+398pp; refs 382–398; app. 367–381; figs
PhD; History
School: History, Philosophy, Religion & Classics
Copies Held: School of History, Philosophy, Religion & Classics Thesis Collection

This north Queensland vicariate was established specifically with Aboriginal evangelisation as its second major goal. However, as Endicott points out, it failed in this aspect. The first chapter contains a brief overview of Catholic missionary activity among Aboriginal people (pp.11–25).

Keywords: Churches; Cooktown, Q; Missions; North Queensland Vicariate

103 ENGELER, Therese 1997

The Determinants of Breastfeeding in the Torres Strait

ix+182pp; refs 151–164; app. 165–182; tables; figs
MPH; Social & Preventative Medicine

School: Population Health
Copies Held: Herston Medical Library (THE12711)

A follow-up study to Dyke's *Torres Infant Feeding Study* of 1996, which found that breastfeeding rates among Torres Strait Islander mothers declined markedly in the first weeks and months of the baby's life. In July 1997 Engeler carried out a community-based qualitative study and a hospital-based assessment – based on the WHO/UNICEF Baby Friendly Hospital Initiative (BFHI) – at Thursday Island Hospital, to examine influences on breastfeeding. Citing the acceptance of bottle feeding, misconceptions about the benefits of formula, loss of traditional knowledge, shame felt in breastfeeding publicly, and plans to resume employment, Engeler makes 10 recommendations which would enable the hospital to be accredited as a Baby Friendly Hospital.

Keywords: Health promotion; Health services; Nutrition; Thursday Island Hospital; Torres Strait, Q

104 EVANS, Gaynor	1972
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Thursday Island 1878–1914: A Plural Society

184pp; refs 151–167; app. 168–184
BA (Hons); Anthropology & Sociology
School: Social Science
Copies Held: Fryer Library (THE5773; MIC5301);
AIATSIS Library (MS1166)

Evans uses an historical and anthropological approach to examine the small scale, multicultural society of Thursday Island in terms of Furnivall's model for plural societies. This model maintains that in a multicultural society, exempt from a common social will, the different ethnic groups will be culturally differentiated and each will present an aggregate of individuals, rather than a corporate whole. Results suggest, however, that it is necessary to look at the Thursday Island society as an essentially single social system and not a series of separate social systems only meeting in the economic sphere.

Keywords: Cultural identity; Furnivall, John Sydenham; Race relations; Society; Thursday Island, Q; Torres Strait, Q

105 EVANS, Kay Elizabeth	1969
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Missionary Effort Towards the Cape York Aborigines, 1886–1910: A Study of Culture Contact

iii+119pp; refs 107–119
BA (Hons); Anthropology & Sociology

School: Social Science
Copies Held: Fryer Library (THE9936; MIC2385);
AIATSIS Library (MS174)

Missionary attitudes towards Aboriginal people as child-like and unsocialised are tested for validity against anthropological and historical evidence. Evans adapts and refines Elkin's model of Reaction and Interaction to classify the different stages of contact between Aborigines, Europeans and Chinese. Results indicate that, contrary to their expectations, the missionaries had less success in converting Aborigines living a traditional lifestyle than those whose cultural and social traditions had already been disrupted.

Keywords: Assimilation; Attitudes; Aurukun, Q; Bloomfield River, Q; Cape York Peninsula region, Q; Elkin, Adolphus Peter (1891–1979); Hope Vale, Q; Kowanyama, Q; Mapoon, Q; Missions; Race relations; Weipa, Q; Yarrabah, Q

106 EVANS, Raymond Leslie	1965
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European-Aboriginal Relations in Queensland (1880–1910): A Chapter of Contact

iv+145pp; refs 135–145
BA (Hons); History
School: History, Philosophy, Religion & Classics
Copies Held: Fryer Library (MIC479); AIATSIS Library (MS175)

Examines the social, cultural and economic outcomes of the developing contact between Europeans and Aborigines in Queensland 1880–1910, the period of the 'Doomed Race' theory, which succeeded the policy of wholesale extermination. Contemporary correspondence, reports, newspapers, magazines, pamphlets and books shed light both on the intellectual climate regarding Aborigines and official and unofficial actions affecting them during this time. Evans compares the views of Meston and Parry-Okeden.

Keywords: Meston, Archibald (1851–1924); Parry-Okeden, William Edward (1840–1926); Policy – Queensland; Protectionism; Race relations

107 EVANS, Raymond Leslie	1969
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Charitable Institutions of the Queensland Government to 1919

v+327pp; refs 310–327
MA; History
School: History, Philosophy, Religion & Classics

Copies Held: Fryer Library (THE935; MIC1472); AIATSIS Library (MS176)

Historical study of Government institutions, including lunatic asylums, lazarets, benevolent asylums, lock hospitals, reception houses and inebriate asylums. Evans examines the social attitudes behind the development of these institutions and the social reactions to their inmates. The institutions developed out of a penal background with a tradition of punishment. Social attitudes are reviewed to determine whether the forms of deviance treated by these institutions were viewed as sickness or crime. There are only passing references to Aboriginal people.

Keywords: Attitudes; Institutionalisation; Policy – Queensland; Social welfare

108 EVANS, Sandie 1992

Cunnamulla: An Analysis of the Social Infrastructure and Needs of the Aboriginal Population

xi+107pp; refs 102–107; 21 tables; 4 figs
MSPD; Anthropology & Sociology
School: Social Science
Copies Held: Fryer Library (THE8004)

Examines the social circumstances of the Aboriginal population at Cunnamulla, southwest Queensland, and, in particular, the factors which impact on the implementation of the Commonwealth Government's Social Justice Policy, in relation to the provision of social and vocational rehabilitation programs. Results indicate that the Aboriginal population is under-represented in official census data, which is significant in social planning terms. Social problems for the Aboriginal population are identified. Concludes that funding intended for tertiary rehabilitation services may be better utilised in providing the expertise necessary to negotiate with government agencies in order to integrate services and plan for the future.

Keywords: Community development; Cunnamulla, Q; Employment; Living conditions; Social Justice Policy (Commonwealth); Social welfare

109 FALLEN, Bradley 1986

The Reception of European Explorers in Papua and Torres Strait, 1606–1888

v+91pp; refs 82–91; figs
BA (Hons); History
School: History, Philosophy, Religion & Classics

Copies Held: School of History, Philosophy, Religion & Classics Thesis Collection

An examination of early contact between Papuans (here defined as the Indigenous peoples of Torres Strait and southeast New Guinea) and European explorers to the end of the early colonial period. Discussed are the dynamic nature of pre-contact society; the explorers' motives, attitudes and actions; their local reception; and the cultural and social implications of Indigenous resistance, in an attempt to discover "why Europeans and Papuans acted as they did toward one another."

Keywords: Papua New Guinea people; Race relations; Torres Strait, Q

110 FANSHAWE, John P. 1978

An Investigation of Some of the Characteristics of Effective Teachers of Adolescent Aboriginals

ix+197pp; refs 162–172; app. 173–197; tables
MEdSt; Education
School: Education
Copies Held: Fryer Library (THE1734); AIATSIS Library (MS2795)

Discusses warmth and demandingness as characteristics of teacher effectiveness, using data from 30 Aboriginal and 190 non-Aboriginal Year 9 students at four Brisbane high schools. The analysis of students' perceptions of their teachers, school subjects and academic endeavours demonstrated a positive relationship between teacher warmth and all students' ratings on five variables. The relationship between teacher demandingness and Aboriginal students' ratings was generally not significant, whereas it was positive for the non-Aboriginal students. Asked, but not answered, was how teachers convey warmth to their students.

Keywords: Brisbane, Q; Pedagogy; Secondary education; Teachers

111 FARMER, Ronald George 1964

The 1964 Revision of the P.I.R. IV, a Performance Test for Measuring the Cognitive Capacity of the Indigenous of Australia and Papua New Guinea

v+33pp; refs 24–25; app. 26–33
BA (Hons); Psychology
School: Psychology
Copies Held: Fryer Library (THE582)

The P.I.R. IV test is a psychological test developed to assess the cognitive capacities of non-literate peoples. A major problem in the field of test development concerns the limitations imposed by differing language systems and the influence of educational and cultural background upon performance. Farmer describes modifications to earlier forms of the test in order to attain a greater degree of freedom from cultural and educational influences. Test items and the groups tested (at Yirrkala and Palm Island) are described. The test results are not analysed, so the effectiveness of the modifications cannot be determined.

Keywords: Cognitive development; Palm Island, Q; Psychological assessment; Worldview; Yirrkala, NT

112 FINCH, Noel George	1975
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Torres Strait Island Education: Past, Present and a Proposal for the Future Re-Organization of the Primary School System

vii+273pp; refs 216–230; app. 231–273; 23 tables; 26 figs

MEdSt; Education

School: Education

Copies Held: Fryer Library (THE5411); AIATSIS Library (MS970)

Traces the historical developments that led to the state of education in the Torres Strait islands in the 1970s, to suggest solutions to the various educational problems then in evidence. Finch includes a literature review and an investigation of Torres Strait Island teachers, involving tests, questionnaires and interviews. A plan is proposed for the co-ordinated development of an organisation designed to cater specifically for the educational requirements of the Islanders.

Keywords: Primary education; Teachers; Torres Strait, Q

113 FISHER, Jane R.	1973
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Cultural Relevance of Stimulus Pictures as a Determinant of Achievement and Affiliation Motivation in Aboriginal and European Adolescent Girls

vii+73pp; refs 60–69; app. 70–73; 8 tables

BSc (Hons); Psychology

School: Psychology

Copies Held: Fryer Library (THE5077); AIATSIS Library (MS178)

Investigates the influences of pictures of varying cultural relevance to European and Aboriginal adolescent girls on the nAch and nAff scores obtained from stories told in response to these pictures. Ten European and 10 Aboriginal girls were tested on a total of 11 stimulus cards – five taken from the Thematic Apperception Test, and six constructed by the experimenter – which were arranged along a hierarchy of cultural relevance to the subjects. Stimulus cards of direct cultural relevance to the cultural group being studied elicited higher nAch scores in that group than stimulus cards which are not. Cards which were equally culturally relevant or irrelevant to the two groups elicited similar nAch scores from them both. Cultural relevance of stimulus material was not found to influence the nAff scores of the European and Aboriginal girls tested.

Keywords: Girls; Murgon, Q; Psychological assessment; Secondary education; Thematic Apperception Test; Worldview

114 FITZ-PATRICK, David G.	1973
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Assimilation of Australian Aborigines

iv+70pp; refs 57–61; app. 62–70; 6 tables

BSc (Hons); Psychology

School: Psychology

Copies Held: Fryer Library (THE5071); AIATSIS Library (MS179)

Attempts to determine the extent to which certain aspects of Aboriginal cultural and environmental experiences contribute towards an individual's retention of ethnic identity versus social assimilation. A profile was constructed of variables which best distinguish a high from a low acculturated individual: alienation; group cohesion; ethnic identity; perceived prejudice; and a measure of an individual's value orientation. Low and high acculturated groups were best distinguished by (in rank order): (1) Aboriginal values related to present-future-past time orientation; (2) activity orientation; (3) perception of prejudice by European Australians. The low acculturated groups indicated greater feelings of powerlessness, group cohesion, and ethnic identity than the high acculturated groups. Not significant were measures of Anomie and Man versus Nature value orientation.

Keywords: Assimilation; Cultural identity; Policy – Queensland; Psychological assessment; Racism; Toowoomba, Q; Values; Worldview

115 FOG, Nick

1994

Modelling Indigenous Resource Management in the Torres Strait Islands

v+104pp; refs 89–104; 1 fig
MSPD; Anthropology & Sociology
School: Social Science
Copies Held: Fryer Library (THE11273)

Explores the issues and institutions relevant to the Torres Strait Environment Resources Management Strategy, as Torres Strait Islanders reassert their ownership of their sea domains. Fog analyses the role of traditional knowledge and customary marine tenure in resource management; Islanders' connection with international Indigenous social justice networks; institutions for maintaining their social, environmental and cultural survival; and the use of Geographic Information Systems (GIS) for Islanders to express their resource claims and manage their marine resources. The Islanders' successful transition to modern resource management within self-government requires broad-based planning and a relevant skills base. Their institutions must promote culturally meaningful transitional processes, based on needs and expectations.

Keywords: Information management; Land tenure; Resource management; Sea rights; Torres Strait, Q; Torres Strait Environment Resources Management Strategy

116 FOGGITT, Rodger H.

1969

Some Psycholinguistic Factors Underlying Performance on a Non-Verbal Test of Intelligence for Ethnically Distinct Groups of Children

xi+127pp; refs; tables; figs
MA; Psychology
School: Psychology
Copies Held: Fryer Library (THE12781); AIATSIS Library (MS529)

Analyses the theory that psycholinguistic elements in European culture relate to higher performance on cognitive tests by Aborigines with high rates of contact with non-Indigenous people. The Queensland Test and Illinois Test of Psycholinguistic Abilities were administered to a group of primary school children from Dunwich, Stradbroke Island. Intelligence, culture and linguistics are discussed.

Keywords: Cognitive development; Dunwich, Q; Illinois Test of Psycholinguistic Abilities; Primary

education; Psychological assessment; Queensland Test; Stradbroke Island, Q

117 FORDE, Theresa

1990

“Confinement and Control”: A History of Woorabinda Aboriginal Community 1927–1990

147pp; refs 136–147; tables; figs
BA (Hons); History
School: History, Philosophy, Religion & Classics
Copies Held: School of History, Philosophy, Religion & Classics Thesis Collection

An historical overview of institutional life on Woorabinda Settlement, established in 1927 after the removal of some 300 people from Taroom Aboriginal Settlement. Using oral, archival and printed sources, Forde shows that dispossession and institutional racism were openly supported in Queensland until recently and that Woorabinda residents still suffer their effects.

Keywords: Dispossession; Institutionalisation; Racism; Taroom Aboriginal Settlement, Q; Woorabinda, Q

118 FOTI, Françoise L.

1994

The Possible Nutritional Medicinal Value of Some Termite Mounds Used by Aboriginal Communities of Nauiyu Nambiyu (Daly River) and Elliott of the Northern Territory, with Emphasis on Mineral Elements

xxxviii+282pp; refs 215–236; app. 237–282; 66 tables; 44 figs
MSc; Faculty of Science
School: Faculty of Science
Copies Held: Fryer Library (THE9093); Physical Sciences & Engineering Library (THE9093)

A detailed investigation of the nutritional/medicinal value of termite mounds eaten by Aboriginal people in two Northern Territory communities. The choices, usage and modes of preparation of termite mounds were examined. The elements studied were Al, Ca, Co, Cu, Fe, K Mg, Mn, Na and Zn, together with particle size analyses. The use of termite mounds for gastric disorders or after eating certain foods could be related to the clay content and in particular to the kaolin. The results show that the termite mounds used had a higher percentage of clay than the adjacent topsoil and the species most favoured by the Daly River people had the highest mean clay content.

Keywords: Daly River region, NT; Elliott, NT; Ethnomedicine; Nutrition; Termite mounds

119 FRANCIS, Victoria 2000

What's the Point?: An Investigation of the Bone Point Assemblage from Platypus Rockshelter, Southeast Queensland

x+85pp; refs 75–85; 6 tables; 48 figs

BA (Hons); Sociology, Anthropology & Archaeology School: Social Science

Copies Held: School of Social Science Thesis Collection

Presents the results of use-wear and residue analyses of the bone artefact assemblage from Platypus Rockshelter, a c.5,000 year old archaeological site in southeast Queensland. A detailed Australia-wide review of archaeologically- and ethnographically-recorded bone point morphology, classification, manufacturing methods and function is undertaken. Francis compares the results of the analyses and the various bone artefact manufacturing methods and functions recorded in the Australian ethnographic literature. The results from Platypus Rockshelter are largely inconsistent with those reported in the ethnographic literature and the majority of the assemblage was used to process seasonal plant material, suggesting a pattern of seasonal site use.

Keywords: Bone artefacts; Platypus Rockshelter archaeological site, Q; Residue analysis; Settlement-subsistence models; Use-wear analysis

120 FRANKLAND, Kathryn 1990

Booral: A Preliminary Investigation of an Archaeological Site in the Great Sandy Strait Region, Southeast Queensland

ix+95pp; refs 72–91; app. 92–95; 10 tables; 30 figs

BA (Hons); Anthropology & Sociology

School: Social Science

Copies Held: School of Social Science Thesis Collection

Reports the initial results of archaeological investigations at the Booral fishtrap-midden complex on the mainland shore of the Great Sandy Strait. Frankland presents an overview of the ethnohistoric and environmental material for the region and a detailed analysis of a single 50cm x 50cm excavation of the Booral Shell Mound and summary details of excavations at the Booral Homestead Midden. Radiocarbon dates demonstrate that the site was occupied by around 3,000 years ago and that Aboriginal people in the region were actively fishing by this time. These results are discussed in the context

of previous models of Aboriginal settlement and subsistence in southeast Queensland.

Keywords: Booral Homestead Midden archaeological site, Q; Booral Shell Mound archaeological site, Q; Dating; Excavations; Faunal analysis; Fish traps; Great Sandy Strait region, Q; Middens; Settlement-subsistence models

121 FREED, Elise P. 1986

Chronic Otitis Media in Aboriginal Children: Its Effects on Brainstem and Cortical Auditory Function

ix+67pp; refs 60–67; app. viii–ix; 5 tables

BSpTher (Hons); Speech & Hearing

School: Health & Rehabilitation Sciences

Copies Held: AIATSIS Library (MS2927)

Examines the effect of chronic otitis media in Cherbourg Aboriginal children on brainstem and cortical auditory function. The Auditory Brainstem Response procedure and the Staggered Spondaic Word (SSW) test were used to investigate the functions. The results fail to support the hypothesis that long-term effects of chronic otitis media on speech and language development, and thence academic achievement, are attributable to a residual temporal distortion of the auditory signal, after resolution of the middle ear pathology.

Keywords: Cherbourg, Q; Children; Hearing; Language acquisition; Otitis media; Staggered Spondaic Word (SSW)

122 FURNESS, Diane 1991

Aboriginal Women's Writing 1978–1988: Out of Victimisation, Empowerment

59pp; refs 57–59

PGDipArts; English

School: English, Media Studies & Art History

Copies Held: Fryer Library (QTO PR8107.W62 F87 1991)

Between 1978 and 1988 five works by Aboriginal women writers were published, all autobiographies written in the service of community: *Karobran* (Monica Clare), *Through My Eyes* (Ella Simon), *An Aboriginal Mother Tells of the Old and the New* (Labumore), *My Place* (Sally Morgan) and *Don't Take Your Love to Town* (Ruby Langford Ginibi). Each marks a significant step forward in the development of an Aboriginal literature, as previously silenced and marginalised voices came to be heard. The works,

asserts Furness, reveal the act of writing as primarily a political act, a subversion of stereotypes, an assertion of Aboriginality; and the act of publication as an act of empowerment and a challenge to the dominant portrayal of Aboriginal people as passive victims.

Keywords: Clare, Monica; Cultural identity; Ginibi, Ruby Langford (1934–); Labumore (1923–); Life histories; Literature; Morgan, Sally (1951–); Representation; Simon, Ella (1902–1981); Stereotypes; Women

123 GALLIMORE, Alan Jeffrey 1972

Some Factors in the Susceptibility to the Visual Form of the Muller-Lyer Illusion, Namely Culture, Perceptual Development and Pictorial Depth Perception

v+38pp; refs; tables; figs
MSc (Qual.); Psychology
School: Psychology
Copies Held: Fryer (THE4667); AIATSIS Library (MS530)

Aboriginal and European primary school children in Brisbane were tested for cultural differences in perception. Gallimore concludes that there is a lesser Aboriginal susceptibility due to lesser pictorial depth perception. The role of environment is discussed.

Keywords: Brisbane, Q; Children; Cognitive development; Psychological assessment; Sight; Worldview

124 GILLETT, A.K. 1986

Opium-Smoking in Australia 1850–1915

319pp; refs 299–319; app. 298–301; figs
BA (Hons); History
School: History, Philosophy, Religion & Classics
Copies Held: School of History, Philosophy, Religion & Classics Thesis Collection

A survey of opium-smoking in Australia from the first major Chinese immigrations to the legislative prohibition on opium-smoking. The thesis has two parts: (1) the opium smokers (Chinese, Europeans and Aborigines); and (2) reactions (tariffs, anti-opium movements and prohibition). Chapter 4 (pp.128–179) deals with Aboriginal use of opium and includes discussion of pituri and other psychotropic substances ingested pre-contact. Opium use by Aborigines provided a rationale for the introduction of the reserve system for the control of Aboriginal populations: the

Aboriginals Protection and Restriction of the Sale of Opium Act 1897 (Qld) formally established that system and similar legislation was enacted by other colonies.

Keywords: Chinese people; Drugs; Protectionism; Race relations; Substance abuse

125 GODMAN, Irene 1993

A Sketch Grammar of Rimanggudinhma: A Language of the Princess Charlotte Bay Region of Cape York Peninsula

viii+205pp; refs 202–205; app. 100–201
BA (Hons); Anthropology Sociology
School: Social Science
Copies Held: AIATSIS Library (MS3585)

A sketch grammar of Rimanggudinhma of the Princess Charlotte Bay region of Cape York Peninsula. A linguistic analysis is given in terms of phonology, morphology and syntax. Because of the restricted scope of the data other aspects, hinted at in the data, remain unresolved, although discussed in the relevant sections. Godman casts serious doubt on the claim that Rimanggudinhma is closely related to the language that Roth (1898) called Koko Wara. She also examines the typological and genetic position of Rimanggudinhma within languages of Cape York, and specifically the languages of the Princess Charlotte Bay region.

Keywords: Cape York Peninsula region, Q; Lamalama language; Linguistic analysis; Princess Charlotte Bay, Q; Rimanggudinhma language; Roth, Walter Edmund (1861–1933)

126 GOLEBY, Alison V. 1951

The Problems and Feuds Engaging the Attention of the Settlers in the Northern Districts of N.S.W. 1842–59

ii+145pp; tables
BA (Hons); History
School: History, Philosophy, Religion & Classics
Copies Held: AIATSIS Library (MS1177)

Not sighted by compilers of this bibliography.

Keywords: Colonisation; Resistance

127 GOOD, Elizabeth 1972

Aboriginal Child Health

viii+157pp; refs
BSocWk (Hons); Social Work

School: Social Work & Social Policy
Copies Held: School of Social Work and Social Policy
Thesis Collection

Analyses the social, cultural and economic factors underpinning the alarming state of Aboriginal child health, with infant mortality rates then 10 times the national figure: chiefly low standard of living, negative stereotyping and alienation of Aboriginal land without compensation. Good surveys the history of Aboriginal policy and practice in NSW, Q and NT and aspects of Aboriginal culture and community, and suggests practical ways of improving the three factors. She advocates professional education of social workers to create increased awareness of Aboriginal needs and aspirations.

Keywords: Children; Health; Living conditions; Policy – Australia; Tertiary education

128 GO-SAM, Carroll 1997

The Mutitjulu Experiment: A Study of Decentralised Houses Designed by Paul Pholeros

xi+141pp; refs 136–141; 110 figs

BArch; Architecture

School: Geography, Planning & Architecture

Copies Held: Architecture Music Library (THE12139)

Documents the appearance of the decentralised housing design concept, and examines, through a case study, the potential dangers of expanding the architectural program to ameliorate other agendas not prioritised by the client. The case study reviewed is Mutitjulu, Northern Territory, where architect Paul Pholeros designed 18 experimental houses. Go-Sam uses the process of an analytical autopsy, which is reliant upon references from broad cross-disciplinary research fields such as anthropology, sociology, and architecture. Concludes that the Mutitjulu experiment failed due to a lack of meaningful consultation. Further research needs to be conducted to determine the underlying nature of Aboriginal house relations, which are not the same for all Aboriginal people.

Keywords: Housing; Living conditions; Mutitjulu, NT; Pholeros, Paul

129 GREENOP, Kelly 1996

Place and Dwelling Among the Pintupi People of Central Australia

vii+66pp; refs 61–66; 14 figs

BArch; Architecture

School: Geography, Planning & Architecture
Copies Held: Architecture Music Library (THE11589)

Examines the way Pintupi people conceptualise, experience and make place, and compares it with Western notions. Pintupi place is examined under four broad headings: (1) Space and Place; (2) Social Structure and Place; (3) Ceremony; (4) Dwelling and its Significance. One of Greenop's aims is to disprove the idea that dwelling and the structures used for dwelling by the Pintupi are unimportant in the making of place or in Pintupi spiritual life. Another is to explore this relationship between spirituality and place, and the way in which it may be shaped by a nomadic lifestyle. Pintupi people have a rich and complex set of beliefs relating to land, place and architecture, which is not diminished by the lack of permanent structures.

Keywords: Architecture; Ceremonies; Cultural identity; Dwellings; Living conditions; Pintupi people; Western Desert region

130 GRAY, Jan C. 1973

A Study of the Legal and Social Work Function of the Brisbane Branch of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Legal Service (Qld)

iv+56pp; refs; tables

BSocWk; Social Work

School: Social Work & Social Policy

Copies Held: AIATSIS Library (MS1312)

Surveys the functions of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Legal Service in Brisbane and its dealings with the Queensland police. Also discussed are the relationship between social and legal problems; criminal case work; and the number and type of civil and social work cases undertaken. Gray includes demographic data on clients.

Keywords: Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Legal Service (Brisbane, Q); Brisbane, Q; Law; Legal aid; Police; Social welfare

131 GUNSON, Peter T. 1998

Using GPS as a Tool for GIS Data Capture: Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Area Mapping: A Case Study in Southwestern Queensland

xii+186pp; refs 125–140; app. 141–186; 11 tables; 18 figs

MSc; Geographical Sciences & Planning

School: Geography, Planning & Architecture

Copies Held: Fryer Library (THE12738)

Tests the application of a new and widely used technology, the Global Positioning System (GPS), adapted for Aboriginal cultural place mapping, where the site itself can be both physical and/or abstract in description and heterogeneous in nature. Gunston contrasts cultural place mapping with other mapping applications, where physical features are discrete and spatially well defined. The GPS technology has been chosen as a tool for this application to ascertain its suitability. The advantages, disadvantages and consequences of using such technology for Aboriginal cultural place mapping in the Australian environment are also examined.

Keywords: Cultural heritage; Global Positioning System (GPS); Information management; Significant sites

132 HAFNER, Diane A. 1990

The Dugong Hunters of Cape York Today: Factors in the Formation of Identity and the Emergence of the Port Stewart Lamalama "Tribe"

119pp; refs 112–119; 7 figs
BA (Hons); Anthropology & Sociology
School: Social Science
Copies Held: School of Social Science Thesis Collection

The Port Stewart Lamalama people comprise a social group that has emerged as a distinct entity in the post-colonial period, describing themselves as the 'Port Stewart Lamalama tribe'. Hafner proposes that their formation as a distinct group resulted from the dislocation of a number of discrete clans, local groups and language groups. They can nevertheless be regarded as an Indigenous ethnic group because of shared genealogical links, shared interests in land, a common cultural heritage, and common history. Each factor is analysed for the role it plays in the formation of identity.

Keywords: Cape York Peninsula region, Q; Cultural identity; Dispossession; Kinship systems; Lamalama people; Land; Port Stewart, Q; Princess Charlotte Bay, Q; Social organisation

133 HAFNER, Diane A. 1999

Feelings in the Heart: Aboriginal Experience of Land, Emotion, and Kinship in Cape York Peninsula

xxiii+366pp; refs 341–366; app. 325–340; 5 tables; 14 figs
PhD; Australian Centre for International & Tropical

Health & Nutrition
School: Population Health
Copies Held: Fryer Library (THE13594)

Addresses the recent experience of social and political change among the Lamalama Aboriginal community on Cape York Peninsula. Hafner compares the present situation with what is known of the pre-European society and its structural forms, and evaluates the role of affect in contemporary social organisation. In particular, themes of land and kinship are explored among members of the Port Stewart outstation community at Princess Charlotte Bay, with a focus on the interplay between emotions and features of social structure. Hafner concludes that emotion has become the means for adjudicating personal and collective rights, interests, and obligations.

Keywords: Cape York Peninsula region, Q; Cultural identity; Dispossession; Kinship systems; Lakefield National Park, Q; Lamalama people; Land; Port Stewart, Q; Princess Charlotte Bay, Q; Social organisation

134 HAGLUND-CALLEY, Laila 1968

The Relation Between the Broadbeach Burials and the Cultures of Eastern Australia

253pp; refs 239–241; app. 170–234; 27 figs
MA; Anthropology & Sociology
School: Social Science
Copies Held: Fryer Library (THE238); AIATSIS Library (MS2253)

Examination of material recovered from the Broadbeach Burial Ground on the Gold Coast. The excavated material is compared with ethnographic evidence available from the area and a typological analysis of the lithic assemblage is presented. Artefacts accompanying the burials are described and discussed.

Keywords: Broadbeach Burial Ground archaeological site, Q; Dating; Excavations; Faunal analysis; Gold Coast region, Q; Human remains; Stone artefacts

135 HALL, Allen Harry 1968

A Depth-Study of the Thaayorr Language of the Edward River Tribe, Cape York Peninsula: Being a Description of the Phonology with a Brief Grammatical Outline and Samples of Lexicon and Oral Literature

353pp; app. 315–347; figs; index
MA; English

School: English, Media Studies & Art History
Copies Held: AIATSIS Library (MS544)

A description of the phonology of Thaayorr, the language of Edward River (now Pormpuraaw) on the west coast of Cape York Peninsula, which includes a grammatical outline together with samples of lexicon and corpus. Hall's aims were to record as much of the language as possible and analyse it with a view to literacy production. His main informant was Lawrence Foot. Appendices include dialects represented at Edward River, a brief comparison with Lamalama, cognates in related languages of the area, basic literacy elements, and a list of informants and contacts.

Keywords: Cape York Peninsula region, Q; Dialects; Foot, Lawrence; Lamalama language; Linguistic analysis; Pormpuraaw, Q; Thaayorre language

136 HALL, Allen Harry	1972
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A Study of the Thaayorre Language of the Edward River Tribe, Cape York Peninsula, Queensland: Being a Description of the Grammar

2 vols; 638pp; app. 630–635; tables; figs

PhD; English

School: English, Media Studies & Art History
Copies Held: AIATSIS Library (MS555)

A tagmemic analysis of the grammar of Thaayorre, an ergative Australian language understood by about 300 inhabitants of Edward River (now Pormpuraaw) on the west coast of Cape York Peninsula, based on fieldwork from the late 1960s and early 1970s. Hall relates Thaayorre grammatical structure to wider Australian grammar and includes a discourse analysis of a specimen Thaayorre narrative.

Keywords: Cape York Peninsula region, Q; Discourse analysis; Linguistic analysis; Pormpuraaw, Q; Thaayorre language

137 HALLIWELL, Leslie Marsden	1966
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Community Leadership and Social Welfare in a Queensland Provincial City

244pp

MSocSt; Social Studies

School: Social Work & Social Policy

Copies Held: AIATSIS Library (MS202)

By the mid-1960s there were hundreds of people of Aboriginal descent in Rockhampton. They were accepted in the community and not discriminated

against in shops, theatres etc. but did face some discrimination in employment. Chapter 4 details plans to form a branch of the One People of Australia League (OPAL) in Rockhampton

Keywords: Employment; One People of Australia League (OPAL); Racism; Rockhampton, Q; Social welfare

138 HALSE, Christine M.	1992
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The Reverend Ernest Gribble and Race Relations in Northern Australia

ix+471pp; refs 449–471; figs

PhD; History

School: History, Philosophy, Religion & Classics
Copies Held: Fryer Library (THE8344)

The first biography of the Rev. Ernest Richard Bulmer Gribble, who from 1892 to 1957 worked as a Church of England missionary to the Aborigines of northern Australia. He pioneered four missions (Yarrabah, Fraser Island, Mitchell River, Forrest River) and spent 27 years as Chaplain on Palm Island. The period saw dramatic changes in race relations and Aboriginal affairs. Using ethnographic and oral evidence as well as written sources, Halse examines the controversial Gribble's life and career, his relations with Aboriginal people and the Anglican Church, and his impact on Indigenous culture.

Keywords: Churches; Forrest River, WA; Fraser Island, Q; Fraser Island Mission, Q; Gribble, Ernest Richard Bulmer (1868–1957); Kowanyama, Q; Missions; Palm Island, Q; Race relations; Yarrabah, Q

139 HAMMILL, Janet M.	1999
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Culture of Chaos: Indigenous Women and Vulnerability in an Australian Rural Reserve

vii+236pp; refs 222–236; app.; tables; figs

PhD; Australian Centre for International & Tropical Health & Nutrition

School: Population Health

Copies Held: Fryer Library (THE14370)

Working cooperatively with the Jundah Aboriginal Corporation, the author – a former nurse whose Aboriginal ancestry was concealed from her family – uses biographical and ethnographic approaches to examine the endemic nature of violence experienced by Indigenous women at Cherbourg. The thesis evolved as a reciprocal arrangement with a small group of women who operate a safety house and advocacy

service for the women and children of the community. Beginning with a brief overview of Cherbourg history, Hammill uses the women's own stories to document the political, social and economic activities which the women utilise to effect change and live without violence.

Keywords: Cherbourg, Q; Domestic violence; Jundah Aboriginal Corporation; Life histories; Women

140 HARDLEY, Roger Gordon 1975

Some of the Factors that Influenced the Coastal, Riverine and Insular Habitats of the Aborigines of South-East Queensland and of Northern N.S.W.

90pp; refs 84–90

BA (Hons); Anthropology & Sociology

School: Social Science

Copies Held: Fryer Library (THE5489); AIATSIS Library (MS205)

A review of ethnographic, historical and other literature concerning the environmental conditions – geography, geology and climate – that influenced the habitats and the availability of resources of the Aboriginal people of Fraser Island and the adjacent mainland to the Clarence River in New South Wales. Connections are made between the environmental conditions and the flora and fauna available and Aboriginal uses of the area and its resources.

Keywords: Clarence River region, NSW; Coastal zones; Ecosystems; Fraser Island, Q; Moreton Bay region, Q; Resource management; Settlement-subsistence models; Subsistence

141 HARRIGAN, Neil Patrick 1971

The Prediction of Commercial Ability of Australian Aboriginal Females

i+60pp; refs 50–52; app. 53–60; 8 tables

DipPsych; Psychology

School: Psychology

Copies Held: Fryer Library (THE4387); AIATSIS Library (MS971)

Describes the ability and behaviour patterns which may be used to discriminate potentially successful commercial workers from unsuccessful ones among Australian Aboriginal females. Harrigan proposes that variables investigated in an integrated form will be more valuable as predictors than single variables. He administered a Battery of Group Tests, an Interest Inventory, personal history data and the Queensland

Test to a group of women in Brisbane and, where possible, elicited discriminant functions. Significant relationships were found on the Battery of Group Tests and some biographical data. Hypotheses on acculturation effects are generated, trends in the selecting process analysed, and modifications suggested. Finally, Harrigan discusses the usefulness of the Queensland Test as a prediction measurement.

Keywords: Brisbane, Q; Employment; Psychological assessment; Queensland Test; Women

142 HARRIS, John W. 1979

Ethnoscience and its Relevance for Education in Traditional Aboriginal Communities

viii+227pp; refs 206–227; tables; figs

MEd; Education

School: Education

Copies Held: Fryer Library (THE2170); AIATSIS Library (MS1547)

Considers the importance of Aboriginal knowledge and its organisation for the cognitive development and education of children of traditional Aboriginal communities, with special reference to Groote Eylandt. Argues that a society's culture cannot be fully understood without recognition of its knowledge base, which is also crucial to preserving local cultural identity. Harris discusses Groote Eylandt animal and plant taxonomies, totemic relationships, space, time and numbers, and examines the implications of recognising their existence and validity for the education of children from traditional communities.

Keywords: Cognitive development; Education; Ethnoecology; Groote Eylandt, NT; Recognition of prior knowledge

143 HARRIS, John W. 1984

Language Contact, Pidgins and the Emergence of Kriol in the Northern Territory: Theoretical and Historical Perspectives

xi+465pp; refs 433–465; app. 408–432; 13 tables; 19 figs

PhD; Anthropology & Sociology

School: Social Science

Copies Held: Fryer Library (THE3229); AIATSIS Library (MS2204)

Discusses the nature of the contact between Aboriginal speech communities of the Northern Territory and speakers of other languages; the development of an

English-based pidgin as a widespread *lingua franca*; and its subsequent creolization to become the language now termed Kriol. In particular it addresses three broad issues: the origin of Kriol; the place of Kriol and its pidgin antecedents in the wider history of Pacific pidgins and creoles; the contribution of this new set of data to theories of the pidginization and creolization of languages.

Keywords: Aboriginal English; Arnhem Land, NT; Gulf of Carpentaria region; Kriol language; Linguistic analysis; Multilingualism; Pidgin English; Race relations; Sociolinguistics

144 HARRISON, John

1974

Missions, Fisheries and Government in far North Queensland 1891–1919: A Study of Conflict and Cooperation Between the Presbyterian Mission Stations, Commercial Fishing Interests and the Queensland Government on Matters Concerning the Welfare of Aborigines in Cape York and the Torres Strait, 1891–1919

iv+175pp; refs 167–175

BA (Hons); History

School: History, Philosophy, Religion & Classics

Copies Held: Fryer Library (FIC5539); AIATSIS Library (MS1461)

Describes the interrelationship between commercial fishing interests, the Presbyterian missions on the western coast of Cape York Peninsula, and the Queensland Government from 1891 (when Mapoon was established) until 1919; and discusses their effects on the welfare of the Aboriginal people of the region. The two significant themes are (1) the role of the mission as an agent of change; and (2) the conflict between the mission and the fisheries, and later between the mission and certain Government officials, supported by particular Thursday Island commercial interests.

Keywords: Cape York Peninsula region, Q; Churches; Fishing; Mapoon, Q; Missions; Policy – Queensland; Protectionism; Race relations; Torres Strait, Q

145 HART, Erica Jean

1972

An Analysis of Theoretical Concepts in the Study of Australian Aboriginal Art

70pp; refs 61–70

BA (Hons); Anthropology & Sociology

School: Social Science

Copies Held: AIATSIS Library (MS1181)

Argues that art communicates an idea, and a work of art belongs to a specific scheme of association which is determined by its own cultural pattern. Art is a symbolic language that represents code rather than content. It can be used to convey almost any kind of message. The understanding of Aboriginal art is deepened when studied as symbols of ideas, not as an appreciation of form. Hart demonstrates how Aboriginal art is related to other components of culture, to religion, to the economy and to the law.

Keywords: Art; Communication; Symbolism; Worldview

146 HART, Joan A.

1965

A Study of the Cognitive Capacity of a Group of Australian Aboriginal Children

vii+60pp; refs 40–43; app. 44–60; 6 tables

MA (Qual.); Psychology

School: Psychology

Copies Held: Fryer Library (THE581; MIC820); AIATSIS Library (MS220)

The Queensland Test, a test of cognitive capacity suitable for use with non-literate people, was administered to 101 Aboriginal children living at Maningrida in Arnhem Land. Other tests were also administered and results were compared with age, grade placement and teachers' assessment of observed general ability. The results of a principal components factor analysis revealed one large general factor, one fairly big minor factor and several smaller ones. The general factor was tentatively identified with Spearman's 'g' and the minor one considered to be maturational or educational. The test discriminated adequately between subjects and was relatively free from educational and cultural bias. Significant correlations with teachers' assessment and school attainment suggest that it is a valid test of general cognitive capacity.

Keywords: Cognitive development; Education; Maningrida, NT; Psychological assessment; Queensland Test

147 HAYHOE, Alison

1968

John Oliver Feetham: A Study of his Life and Influence in North Queensland 1913–1947

198pp

BA; History

School: History, Philosophy, Religion & Classics

Copies Held: AIATSIS Library (MS1562)

One of Feetham's major interests was the mission work of the church. His diocese administered two mission fields, Yarrabah and Palm Island, and he endeavoured to interest others in the work. Hayhoe examines the 1933 report by Bishop Dixon to the Brisbane Synod, which included comments on conditions at Yarrabah. She also discusses Diocesan efforts to educate Aboriginal people in church schools.

Keywords: Cape York Peninsula region, Q; Churches; Education; Feetham, John Oliver (1873–1947); Missions; Palm Island, Q; Yarrabah, Q

148 HAYMAN, Noel

1996

An Urban Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey 1995–96

137pp; refs 100–114; app. 115–137; 33 tables; 1 fig MPH; Social & Preventative Medicine
School: Population Health
Copies Held: Herston Medical Library (THE11748)

Reports the results of a health survey conducted during 1995–1996 in the southeast Queensland Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander community. Data were gathered by interviews using a questionnaire to ascertain the prevalence of certain diseases, rates of smoking and drinking and taking exercise. Some diseases, smoking and consumption of alcohol were higher than average and exercise rates were also high. The data gathered will be used by the community to develop intervention programs and assist in funding submissions.

Keywords: Alcohol; Brisbane, Q; Diseases; Health; Health promotion; Health services; Substance abuse; Tobacco; Urban life

149 HEATHER, Andrew

1983

Running Rings Around Moreton: Towards an Understanding of the Location of Earth Circle Sites in the Moreton Region, South-East Queensland

viii+124pp; refs 119–124; app. 112–118; 7 tables; 26 figs
BA (Hons); Anthropology & Sociology
School: Social Science
Copies Held: AIATSIS Library (MS1963)

Attempts to identify probable reasons for earth circle (bora ring) site location, focussing on archaeological and environmental data and, to a lesser extent, historical sources. Analysis includes a region-wide assessment of spatial aspects of location, and site-

specific environmental factors. Environmental preferences deduced from thematic maps were tested against a phantom control population. No universal spatial patterns to site location were found. However, many individual sites appear to occupy same-distance spatial relationships with neighbouring circles over a range of distances. Environmental analysis reveals a distinct set of preferences for site location involving soil type, typography, proximity to perennial water and geological boundaries.

Keywords: Archaeological surveys; Bora rings; Ceremonies; Moreton Bay region, Q; Significant sites

150 HENDERSON, Annette E.

1983

Aborigines and the Mining Industry in the Alligator Rivers Region: Divergent Views of Reality and Their Implications

128pp; refs 114–128; app. 107–113; 2 figs
BA (Hons); Anthropology & Sociology
School: Social Science
Copies Held: AIATSIS Library (MS1824)

Uranium mining has brought Aborigines and mining companies into situations where effective cross-cultural communication is of the utmost importance. These interactions include the recording and protection of Aboriginal sacred sites; the conduct of consultations and negotiations over proposed mining agreements; and the question of Aboriginal employment in the uranium mining industry. Henderson examines these three spheres of interaction from a composite theoretical perspective which draws upon cultural symbolic analysis, the sociology of knowledge, and acculturation theory. It shows the extent to which European and Aboriginal views of reality diverge regarding specific matters; discusses the problem of 'transmitting' institutions interculturally; and suggests why processes of acculturation operative in Aboriginal society are unlikely to reduce the gap of mutual incomprehension in the short term.

Keywords: Alligator River region, NT; Blitner, Godfrey; Communication; Cross-cultural awareness; Employment; Gagudju people; Kakadu National Park, NT; Lanhupuy, Wesley; Maralngurra, S.; Mining; Nayinggul, Jacob; Negotiation; Neidjie, Bill (1912–); Race relations; Ranger Uranium Mine; Significant sites; Worldview; Yunupingu, Guringgirpa

151 HENRY, Margaret B.

1981

The Development of a Parent Education Program with Young Urban Aboriginal Mothers and their Infants

xii+357; refs 320–357; app. 316–319; tables; figs
MEdSt; Education
School: Education
Copies Held: Fryer Library (THE2527); AIATSIS
Library (MS2085)

Evaluates the first year of operation of a parent education program in Inala, Brisbane, for young urban Aboriginal mothers. Home visits, group meetings and a lending library of developmental materials were utilised to provide social support and increase the mothers' knowledge of and responsiveness to their children's development. An Aboriginal parent educator was trained to continue the work. Henry proposes a number of techniques for improving the effectiveness of such intervention programs and establishing the extent to which they contribute to positive change.

Keywords: Adult education; Brisbane, Q; Child rearing; Cognitive development; Inala, Q; Inala Family Education Centre; Parents; Urban life

152 HEYWOOD, Neville Clarence	1992
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Representations of Conflict and Alienation Mediated in Select Texts from Black and White Perspectives

147pp; refs 140–147
MA; English
School: English, Media Studies & Art History
Copies Held: AIATSIS Library (MS3672)

Examines selected Indigenous and non-Indigenous art and literature for racial perspectives presented. Differences in representation and commonalities of experience are identified and the degree to which texts were archetypal of either community's attitudes discussed. Heywood concludes that the strongest shared experience between Indigenous and non-Indigenous people is conflict.

Keywords: Art; Cultural identity; Literature; Race relations; Racism; Representation

153 HIGGINS, Susan	1988
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Starch Grain Differentiation on Archaeological Residues: A Feasibility Study

viii+291pp; 48 figs; 9 tables; 7 figs
BA (Hons); Anthropology & Sociology
School: Social Science
Copies Held: AIATSIS Library (MS2764)

Applies various techniques to identify the plant species from which starch grains found in residues on

archaeological stone artefacts are derived. Previously-employed starch grain differentiation techniques are reviewed and adapted before testing on contemporary starch grains isolated from five historically-recorded Aboriginal food plants: bungwall fern (*Blechnum indicum*), common bracken (*Pteridium esculentum*), coastal jack bean (*Canavalia rosea*), cunjevoi (*Alocasia macorrhiza*) and Australian panic (*Yakirra australiensis*). As the tests proved positive, residues from five experimental artefacts used in replicative processing of those plants, as well as residue on a stone artefact from an archaeological context, were tested. Results indicate that this form of analysis is capable of distinguishing various plant species within residues.

Keywords: Bungwall; Moreton Bay region, Q; Residue analysis; Stone artefacts; Subsistence

154 HILL, Ivor, W.	1976
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Australian Aboriginal Stone Tool Terminology and the Ethnographic Evidence

vi+212pp; refs 209–212; 97 tables; 59 figs
BA (Hons); Anthropology & Sociology
School: Social Science
Copies Held: AIATSIS Library (MS1195)

Reviews the shortcomings of terminologies for types of stone artefacts. Hill argues that contemporary terminologies lack standardisation, are interpretive and generally uninformative. Seven hundred stone artefacts from the Anthropology Museum at the University of Queensland were measured, weighed, described morphologically and examined microscopically. They were then categorized by morphology and geographic location. Use-wear located on the tools was used to determine artefact function.

Keywords: Anthropology Museum, University of Queensland (Brisbane, Q); Stone artefacts; Use-wear analysis

155 HINDER, Anna	1993
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Gifts and Commodities in the Archaeological Record: A Study of Material Culture Production and Exchange

xiii+182pp; refs 162–182; 17 tables; 36 figs
BA (Hons); Anthropology & Sociology
School: Social Science
Copies Held: AIATSIS Library (MS3272)

Examines the nexus between production and exchange in Aboriginal societies using five material culture

items detailed in historical and ethnographic accounts as case studies: Kimberley Points manufactured in the Kimberley region; Liera Blades from Ngilipidgi Quarry in northeastern Arnhem Land; metabasalt axe blades from Lake Moondarra Quarry (near Mt Isa); baler shell manufacture on the north Queensland coast; and pearl shell pendants manufactured on the Kimberley coast. Hinder demonstrates that the social and cultural context of production influences the physical form and spatial distribution of artefacts manufactured for exchange and argues that both gifts and commodities can be detected in the archaeological record.

Keywords: Kimberley region, WA; Lake Moondarra Quarry archaeological site, Q; Ngilipidgi Quarry archaeological site, NT; Quarries; Shell artefacts; Stone artefacts; Technology; Trade

156 HISCOCK, Peter Dixon 1988

Prehistoric Settlement Patterns and Artefact Manufacture at Lawn Hill, Northwest Queensland

2 vols; xxxiv+728; refs 697–728; app. 333–429; 112 tables; 185 figs; glossary 317–332

PhD; Anthropology & Sociology

School: Social Science

Copies Held: Fryer Library (THE6710)

Archaeological data from 62 sites as well as non-site survey data are used to investigate Aboriginal stone artefact technologies on Lawn Hill Station, northwest Queensland. Hiscock examines stone reduction sequences through conjoin analysis of artefacts from quarries and other knapping locations. Several rockshelter sites were also excavated and dated, including Colless Creek Cave and Louie Creek Cave, which provide a time-depth of some 20,000 years to Aboriginal occupation of the region. Hiscock found that curation and rationing of stone raw materials generally increased with distance from quarry sources and that site size was inversely related to distance from quarries. Hiscock suggests that certain locations in arid and semi-arid zones such as Lawn Hill Gorge may have acted as refuge areas at the time of glacial maximum during a period when population densities were low and inter-group relationships relatively undeveloped.

Keywords: Archaeological surveys; Arid zones; Colless Creek Cave archaeological site, Q; Dating; Excavations; Lawn Hill Gorge, Q; Louie Creek Cave archaeological site, Q; Quarries; Resource management; Rockshelters; Settlement-subsistence models; Stone artefacts

157 HITCHCOCK, Garrick John 1993

Complex Labour Organization and Intergroup Gatherings in Aboriginal Australia

vii+121pp; refs 107–121; tables; 9 figs

BA (Hons); Anthropology & Sociology

School: Social Science

Copies Held: Fryer Library (THE10612)

Examines the organisation of cooperative production activities associated with the provisioning of intergroup gatherings. Hitchcock applies a neo-Marxist analytical framework to the social organisation of labour in the context of intergroup ceremonies in Arnhem Land. Social relations relevant to the exercise of domination and control in these societies, in particular those relations associated with the operation of the gerontocratically led politico-ritual ideology, function as the determinative structure of cooperative tasks in these contexts. These relations are markedly different from the consensual and egalitarian productive relations that structure subsistence activities at the domestic group level. A number of implications follow for theories of hunter-gatherer production that stress the central role of production linked to sociopolitical relations in processes of socioeconomic intensification.

Keywords: Arnhem Land, NT; Ceremonies; Kinship systems; Resource management; Settlement-subsistence models; Social organisation

158 HOCKEY, Neil Edward 1999

Identity and Ideology: In Hope of Self-Determination Through Indigenous Studies at Postcolonial Queensland Sites

x+113pp; refs 105–113; 1 table; 3 figs

MEdSt; Graduate School of Education

School: Education

Copies Held: Fryer Library (THE14282)

Analyses social and political contexts for the ongoing historical development of a national policy on Indigenous education and its associated strategies. Self-determination is one of a number of themes which emerges as a contested element in the development of this policy. Hockey includes a literature review of international fora on Indigenous issues and investigates McConaghy's concept of postculturalism. He also examines the Queensland Senior Syllabus in Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Studies as an expression of current education policy, arguing for critically reflexive pedagogies in community and/or

school based education contexts that will facilitate intimacy for strength in negotiation, struggle and conflict; and for the value of networks for alliances, solidarity and support.

Keywords: Cultural identity; Education; McConaghy, Cathryn; Pedagogy; Queensland Senior Syllabus; Self determination

159 HOFFMAN, David Charles 1966

In Place of Shanties

55pp; app. 47–55; 16 figs

BArch; Architecture

School: Geography, Planning & Architecture

Copies Held: Fryer Library (MIC1427); AIATSIS Library (MS233)

Considers the present housing possibilities for fringe dwelling Aborigines: (1) shanty; (2) transition house; (3) ordinary Housing Commission house. Investigated are a house donated by a grazier in Cunnamulla, transition houses erected by the Housing Commission in Mooroopna and Robinvale (near Mildura), and housing near St George (Balonne River) and Mitchell (Maranoa River). Hoffman considers the desirability and possibility of very low cost dwellings in the place of shanties; the problem of assimilation; present conditions and the dignity factor. New construction possibilities include lightweight cheaper materials: reinforcing mesh, roofing felts, building papers, plastic cardboard, hard board.

Keywords: Balonne River region, Q; Cunnamulla, Q; Fringe dwellers; Housing; Maranoa region, Q; Mildura, V; Mitchell, Q; Mooroopna, V; Robinvale, V; Shepparton, V; St George, Q

160 HOLDEN, Angela 1999

A Technological Analysis of the Lithic Assemblage from Hay Cave, S.E. Cape York Peninsula: Considering Diachronic Variations in Patterns of 'Intensity of Site Use'

2 vols; xi+231pp; refs 220–231; app. 112–219; 51 tables; 31 figs; glossary

BA (Hons); Anthropology & Sociology

School: Social Science

Copies Held: School of Social Science Thesis Collection

An analysis of the stone artefact assemblage from Hay Cave in southeast Cape York Peninsula, with the aim of characterising variations in patterns of 'intensity of

site use' at the site over time. Holden finds that, although levels of intensity of site use at Hay Cave varied throughout the Pleistocene, they were greatest in the Holocene. Results are discussed in the context of broader trends discerned in the archaeological record of southeast Cape York Peninsula.

Keywords: Cape York Peninsula region, Q; Dating; Excavations; Hay Cave archaeological site, Q; Settlement-subsistence models; Stone artefacts

161 HOPKINS, Jeffrey E. 1993

An Analysis of the Place of 'Foreign' Pacific Islanders in the Development of North-Eastern Australia and Eastern New Guinea, 1863–1878

iv+147pp; refs 131–147; app.; figs

BA (Hons); History

School: History, Philosophy, Religion & Classics

Copies Held: School of History, Philosophy, Religion & Classics Thesis Collection

Assesses the role and contribution of Pacific Islanders to northeast Australia (Gulf of Carpentaria, Cape York Peninsula and Torres Strait) and eastern New Guinea 1863–1878 in five chapters: (1) Pacific Islanders and the process of colonization; (2) their involvement in the maritime industry; (3) in pastoralism and exploration; (4) in missionary activity; (5) in cultural contact and change. Chapters 2, 4 and 5 have particular relevance to Torres Strait.

Keywords: Cape York Peninsula region, Q; Gulf of Carpentaria region; London Missionary Society; Missions; Pacific Islanders; Torres Strait, Q

162 HORSFALL, Nicola 1980

Stone Artifacts from the Keppel Islands: The Use of Stone in an Island Economy

viii+109pp; refs 97–109; app. 94–96; 16 tables; 25 figs

BA (Hons); Anthropology & Sociology

School: Social Science

Copies Held: AIATSIS Library (MS1534)

The Aboriginal material culture of the Keppel Islands is shown to differ from that of adjacent mainland groups. Horsfall adopts island biogeographical theory to explain such differences as resulting from both isolation and the adaptive requirements of a distinct island environment. Stone raw materials on the Keppel Islands are examined to determine the extent of contact with the mainland as indicated by the use of exotic stone sources. Manufacturing strategies and tool types

are found to be common to both areas. Environmental influence is demonstrated by the limited range of stone tools and the use of other raw materials, such as shell, for artefact manufacture. Many of the differences observed in the material culture of the Keppel Islands can be attributed to environmental influences.

Keywords: Excavations; Islands; Keppel Islands, Q; Resource management; Shell artefacts; Stone artefacts

163 HOSKIN, Graham 1967

The Aboriginal Reserves in Queensland 1871–85, and the Movement to Ameliorate and Improve the Conditions of the Aborigines 1870–79

282pp; refs 279–282; app. 277–278

BA (Hons); History

School: History, Philosophy, Religion & Classics

Copies Held: AIATSIS Library (MS986)

Examines the character, development and destruction of the Queensland movement of the 1870s to better the treatment of Aboriginal people. The first half of the thesis discusses the Mackay Reserve, set up by George Frank Bridgman under a system which differed from previous missionary endeavours; the second half discusses Duncan McNab and the Durundur Reserve, the work of the Drew Commission and the legislative cancellation of the system.

Keywords: Bridgman, George Frank; Churches; Durundur, Q; Mackay Reserve, Q; McNab, Duncan (1820–1896); Missions; Policy – Queensland; Race relations

164 HOTSTON, Paul 1993

Semiotic Approach to Culturally Appropriate Housing

ix+51pp; refs 45–51; 14 figs

BArch; Architecture

School: Geography, Planning & Architecture

Copies Held: Architecture Music Library (THE11742)

Sees the ‘Aboriginal housing problem’ as a practical set of sub-problems and addresses one of them, namely the stress related to an inappropriate house environment. Hotston explores the notion of grafting existing Aboriginal identity elements, namely art/iconography, into housing and concludes that this is a viable solution and one which meets with Aboriginal approval. Housing environments which include the art/iconography of a group are perceived as more meaningful and responded to in a more positive fashion. Governments need to increase research into

and consultation with local groups, and adopt regional solutions to regional problems.

Keywords: Art; Housing; Papunya, NT; Symbolism; Western Desert region; Yuendumu, NT

165 HUGO, David F. 1983

Fishing Technology from the Donald Thomson Collection, National Museum of Victoria: A Contemporary Re-Analysis

xiii+202pp; refs i–xi; app. xii–xiii; 26 tables; 33 figures

MA; Anthropology & Sociology

School: Social Science

Copies Held: Fryer Library (THE2884); AIATSIS Library (MS2079)

Analyses the section of the Thomson Collection in the National Museum of Victoria which deals with fishing technology from northeast Arnhem Land. This technology is divided into 13 functional classes for analysis and description. The limitations of a descriptive analysis are reviewed and discussed. Hugo examines the possibility of updating the documentation of the collection in the light of more recent developments in the study of material culture. Thomson’s data on each of the 13 techniques is tested to see if it fulfils a set of 9 criteria concerning the manufacture and socio-cultural use of the artefacts. The gaps revealed can be filled by contemporary ethnographic research. It is argued that periodic re-studying of Thomson’s collection would enable its maximum potential to be realised as well as revealing aspects of cultural change among the northeast Arnhem Land communities of today.

Keywords: Arnhem Land, NT; Fishing; Museums; National Museum of Victoria; Technology; Thomson, Donald Finlay Ferguson (1901–1970)

166 HUME, Lynne 1989

Yarrabah: Christian Phoenix – Christianity and Social Change on an Australian Aboriginal Reserve

xv+330pp; refs 318–330; app. 307–317; 2 tables; 16 figs

PhD; Anthropology & Sociology

School: Social Science

Copies Held: Fryer Library (THE7017); AIATSIS Library (MS2860)

Examines the part played by Christianity in bringing about social change on the Yarrabah Aboriginal

Reserve on Cape York Peninsula in far north Queensland, where the religious domain has changed from an externally-imposed system, under the influence and power of European missionaries, to one which is Aboriginal-instigated. Hume explores the historical changes which have brought this about and discusses how the action of individuals has implemented social change. It is both a social history and a discussion of process; about how individuals can change the system and how, in turn, the system acts on individuals – a dialectical relationship.

Keywords: Cape York Peninsula region, Q; Christianity; Churches; Cosmology; Missions; Society; Yarrabah, Q

167 HUMPHREY, Michael David 2000

A Study of Factors which contribute to Appropriate Pregnancy Care for Aboriginal Women in Far North Queensland

i+300pp; refs 247–273; app. 275–300; 107 tables; 24 figs

PhD; Obstetrics & Gynaecology

School: Medicine

Copies Held: Fryer Library (THE15086)

Examines pregnancy outcomes for Aboriginal women in Cape York Peninsula. Part 1 overviews pregnancy outcomes as recorded in an obstetric database maintained at the Cairns Base Hospital, concluding that the incidence of perinatal death and low birthweights amongst Aboriginal people is significantly higher than those of non-Indigenous people. Part 2 presents a more detailed prospective study of these issues in four communities in Cape York Peninsula (Aurukun, Kowanyama, Lockhart River and Pormpuraaw). Humphrey recommends that culturally-appropriate pregnancy care and social support programs must target poor nutrition and excessive alcohol use, if the low birthweight of Aboriginal children is to be reduced.

Keywords: Aurukun, Q; Cairns Base Hospital; Cape York Peninsula region, Q; Health services; Kowanyama, Q; Lockhart River, Q; Nutrition; Pormpuraaw, Q; Pregnancy; Substance abuse

168 HUTCHEON, Jill 1965

Political, Social, and Cultural Attitudes in Queensland 1890–1899

132pp

BA; History

School: History, Philosophy, Religion & Classics
Copies Held: No copy located.

Notes: Abstract derived from a AIATSIS Library catalogue entry.

A general overview of European attitudes in late 19th century Queensland, based on material in *The Bulletin*. Hutcheon includes a chapter (Chapter 8) on Aboriginal people. *The Bulletin* magazine persistently expounded the view that Aborigines were faced with inevitable extermination but did also give voice to other opinions. It quoted studies to provide a scientific basis for attempts to improve conditions and refuted some of the scientific racism of the time. The chapter also deals with various traditional customs offensive to Europeans, the provision of charity to Aboriginal people, Archibald Meston's experimental Aboriginal reserve at Fraser Island and the conditions which led to the introduction of the *Aboriginals Protection and Restriction of the Sale of Opium Act 1897* (Qld).

Keywords: Attitudes; Bulletin (Sydney, NSW); Fraser Island, Q; Meston, Archibald (1851–1924); Policy – Queensland; Protectionism; Racism; Roth, Walter Edmund (1861–1933); Scientific racism

169 IMBRUGLIA, Katrina 1992

Paradise Stolen: A History of Aboriginal and European Relations in the Gold Coast Region to 1900

v+122pp; refs 107–122; figs

BA (Hons); History

School: History, Philosophy, Religion & Classics

Copies Held: School of History, Philosophy, Religion & Classics Thesis Collection

Examines 19th century race relations in the Gold Coast region of southeast Queensland, from the Tweed River in the south to the Logan River in the north. Imbruglia described how the development of the timber, pastoral and agricultural industries dramatically reduced the numbers of the Yugambah, Koenpal, Gidabal and Minjungbal people of the area through dispossession and forcible removal.

Keywords: Bundjalung people; Colonisation; Economic development; Gold Coast region, Q; Koenpal people; Race relations; Yuggera people

170 IMRIE, Moira 1974

The Black Fostering Files: A Study of Black Children Fostered to White Families in the Department of Childrens Services

vi+116pp; refs; tables; figs
BSocWk; Social Work
School: Social Work & Social Policy
Copies Held: AIATSIS Library (MS1018)

Examines 54 case studies of Aboriginal children fostered to non-Indigenous parents under the auspices of the Queensland Department of Children's Services policy. Imrie discusses the characteristics of natural and fostering families and makes recommendations.

Keywords: Adoption; Child rearing; Department of Children's Services (Queensland); Policy – Queensland; Removal of children

171 JELL, John **2000**

Sociospatial Behaviour and Housing for Central Australian Aborigines: An Investigation into the Relevance of Such Behaviour to Contemporary Residential Design

viii+78pp; refs 66–68; app. 69–78; 17 figs
BArch; Architecture
School: Geography, Planning & Architecture
Copies Held: Architecture Music Library (THE14810)

Explores the importance of taking Aboriginal sociospatial behaviours into account when designing domestic architecture. Jell focusses on the role of the Tangentyere Council in improving the living conditions of town campers in Alice Springs by providing culturally-appropriate Westernized dwellings from the 1970s onwards. A brief history of the Aboriginal residential situation at Alice Springs and the formation of the Tangentyere Council is provided. A transcript of an interview with Sue Dugdale, Tangentyere Design, is appended.

Keywords: Alice Springs, NT; Alyawarre people; Architecture; Arrernte people; Dugdale, Sue; Fringe dwellers; Housing; Kaytej people; Luritja people; Nmatjera people; Pintupi people; Pitjantjatjara people; Tangentyere Council; Tangentyere Design; Warlpiri people

172 JOHANSONS, Kurt **1966**

Aboriginal Settlements and Housing in the Northern Territory

120pp; refs 120; figs
BArch; Architecture
School: Geography, Planning & Architecture
Copies Held: Fryer Library (MIC1426); AIATSIS Library (MS240)

Analyses the building requirements and planning of settlements under the Northern Territory's Aboriginal welfare scheme. Part 1 considers the history, location, establishment and planning of isolated Aboriginal settlements and the problems encountered in planning, building and the supervision of construction on these settlements. Part 2 examines the Aboriginal housing situation, including houses built by both the Aboriginal people and the Government. The settlements considered are Delissaville, Beswick, Yuendumu, Areyonga, Jay Creek, Hooker Creek (now Lajamanu), Papunya, Warrabri, Amoonguna, Maningrida, Snake Bay and Goulburn Island. There is also mention of Hermannsburg, Roper River, Bathurst Island, Oenpelli, Bagot and Newcastle Waters Cattle Station.

Keywords: Amoonguna, NT; Areyonga, NT; Beswick, NT; Delissaville, NT; Goulburn Island, NT; Housing; Jay Creek, NT; Lajamanu, NT; Maningrida, NT; Papunya, NT; Snake Bay, NT; Social welfare; Warrabri, NT; Yuendumu, NT

173 JOHNSON, Stephen Paul **2000**

“We Don't Speak Like That”: *Yanyuwangala* – Being Yanyuwa: A Study of Relationships, Power and Knowledge in Indigenous Australia

viii+119pp; refs 109–119; 2 tables; 11 figs
BA (Hons); Sociology, Anthropology & Archaeology
School: Social Science
Copies Held: School of Social Science Thesis Collection

Through a detailed analysis of his family's personal history and experiences with the Yanyuwa Aboriginal community in the Northern Territory, commencing with his grandmother's arrival in the region in 1963, Johnson develops a critical commentary of past and present anthropological methods and practices. The overriding aim is to question the privileged status afforded scientific accounts. It is argued that these objective models do not always accurately reflect the condition and circumstance of contemporary Indigenous existence, frequently inhibit a qualitative engagement with Aboriginal perceptions of country and therefore preclude an adequate understanding of change and continuity in Indigenous terms.

Keywords: Anthropology; Borroloola, NT; Gulf of Carpentaria region; Worldview; Yanyuwa people

174 JOHNSTON, William Ross **1965**

A Study of the Relationship between the Law, the State and the Community in Colonial Queensland

400pp

MA; History

School: History, Philosophy, Religion & Classics

Copies Held: AIATSIS Library (MS241:MS957)

Examines the relationship among Aboriginal people, Pacific Islanders, Chinese and Europeans in colonial Queensland within the existing legal and political framework. Includes discussion of crime, frontier violence and massacres focussing on the Brisbane, Rockhampton, Fraser Island and Palmer River regions.

Keywords: Chinese people; Cloncurry, Q; Fraser Island, Q; Hornet Bank, Q; Law; Massacres; Mitchell River, Q; Pacific Islanders; Palmer River, Q; Policy – Queensland; Race relations; Resistance; Rockhampton, Q; Tower Hill, Q

175 JOLLY, Lesley

1989

Aghu Tharrnggala: A Language of the Princess Charlotte Bay Region of Cape York Peninsula

iii+186pp; refs 183–186; app. 109–183

BA (Hons); Anthropology & Sociology

School: Social Science

Copies Held: Fryer Library (THE13078); AIATSIS Library (MS2768)

A sketch grammar of Aghu Tharrnggala, a now extinct language of the Princess Charlotte Bay region of Cape York Peninsula. There is limited data available and the limitations of the research are discussed. The analysis is divided into the aspects of phonology, morphology, syntax and semantics, although not much can be concluded about the semantic structure of the language. Ways to increase knowledge of the language are considered.

Keywords: Aghu Tharrnggala language; Cape York Peninsula region, Q; Linguistic analysis; Princess Charlotte Bay, Q

176 JOLLY, Lesley

1997

Hearth and Country: The Bases of Women's Power in an Aboriginal Community on Cape York Peninsula

viii+324pp; refs 306–324; app. 273–305; 4 tables; 32 figs

PhD; Anthropology & Sociology

School: Social Science

Copies Held: Fryer Library (THE12285)

Using fieldwork which investigates the status and power of Lamalama women in the town of Coen on the

Cape York Peninsula in the early 1990s, Jolly seeks to explain how women in this setting could be powerful political actors despite apparently spending the majority of their time at their hearths. This situation contradicts previous anthropological analyses suggesting that identification with the domestic domain results in reduced power and prestige for women generally and for Aboriginal women in particular. There is no evidence that gender makes any difference to any individual's ability to access power: both men's and women's power bases lie in the hearth and country.

Keywords: Cape York Peninsula region, Q; Coen, Q; Gender; Kinship systems; Lamalama people; Politics; Social organisation; Women

177 JONES, Denis P.

1978

The Effects of Teacher Style on Year One Aboriginal Children's Reading Achievement

vii+160pp; refs 154–160; app. 96–153; tables; figs

MEdSt; Education

School: Education

Copies Held: Fryer Library (THE1767); AIATSIS Library (MS1844)

Hypothesises that a supportive and demanding style would be effective in teaching reading to Year 1 Aboriginal children. Quantitative data from 30 children and 13 teachers in six Brisbane schools – observation, student-content and informal prose inventories, standardized tests, questionnaires and interviews – were supplemented by some qualitative data. Significant relationships were measured between a warm and demanding teaching style and reading achievement, as measured by word recognition scores; between knowledge of basic concepts and reading achievement; between word recognition abilities and comprehension scores; but not between oral language skills and reading achievement at the levels selected.

Keywords: Brisbane, Q; Literacy; Pedagogy; Primary education

178 KANOWSKI, Margaret

1984

Women, Power, and Provisioning: Women's Place in the Control of Material Subsistence Resources in Australian Aboriginal Communities

vi+99pp; refs; figs

BA (Hons); Anthropology & Sociology

School: Social Science

Copies Held: AIATSIS Library (MS2150)

Examines the position of women in remote Australian Aboriginal communities, focussing on the ability to control material resources for subsistence. Kanowski argues that characterizations of women as once powerful but now passive and dependent in the provisioning sphere are simplistic. They misrepresent a female role that demonstrates ideological and practical continuity with the allocations of a pre-European sexual division of labour across a broad range of communities. At the same time, within the overarching capitalist systems, fundamental contextual and material differences inform the gender relations surrounding subsistence. Today, both the bases and extent of women's subsistence power have changed, and a discontinuity between women and men has been qualitatively altered.

Keywords: Arnhem Land, NT; Bloomfield River, Q; Gender; Mumeka, NT; Pipalyatjara, SA; Politics; Resource management; Social organisation; Subsistence; Women; Wujal Wujal, Q

179 KEARNEY, Amanda Joanne 1998

Bushrangers Cave: Archaeofaunal Analysis and Palaeoenvironmental Study

x+100pp; refs 91–100; 11 tables; 29 figs
BA (Hons); Anthropology & Sociology
School: Social Science
Copies Held: School of Social Science Thesis Collection

An archaeofaunal study of Bushrangers Cave, southeast Queensland, in which Kearney argues that shifts in environmental controls and vegetation patterns have occurred in the subcoastal highlands of the Moreton Region over the last 10,000 years. The sequence of palaeoenvironmental events, coupled with an analysis of terrestrial land snail material, indicate an early Holocene rainforest phase followed by a mid-Holocene rainforest reduction phase which saw an expansion of moderate to open canopy forests linked closely with the use of Aboriginal fire regimes throughout the highlands. Climatic conditions of the late Holocene, coupled with human induced firing, maintained the re-emergence of open sclerophyll forests and the retraction of rainforest vegetation into small refuges in the highland contexts still visible today.

Keywords: Bushrangers Cave archaeological site, Q; Dating; Ecosystems; Faunal analysis; Fire technology; Moreton Bay region, Q; Rockshelters; Settlement-subsistence models

180 KEARNEY, George E. 1962

P.I.R. IV: A Performance Test for Indigenous Peoples

v+53pp; refs; tables; figs
BCom (Hons); Commerce
School: Commerce
Copies Held: Fryer (MIC861); AIATSIS Library (MS972)

Describes the application and results of a cognitive capacity test administered to Aboriginal children at Cherbourg, Woodenbong, and in the Northern Territory. The results of the test are discussed and recommendations are made for its revision and future use.

Keywords: Cherbourg, Q; Cognitive development; P.I.R.IV Performance Test; Psychological assessment; Woodenbong, NSW

181 KEARNEY, George E. 1966

Some Aspects of the General Cognitive Ability of Various Groups of Aboriginal Australians as Assessed by the Queensland Test

xxix+479pp; refs 304–330; app. 331–479; 42 figs; 44 tables
PhD; Psychology
School: Psychology
Copies Held: Fryer Library (THE591; MIC798); AIATSIS Library (MS584; MS1435)

Describes the development and use of the Queensland Test, a performance test of general cognitive ability, and describes some aspects of the cognitive ability of Aboriginal Australians. Kearney reviews problems in using psychological tests in cross-cultural studies but concludes that the Queensland Test is a reliable predictor of cognitive ability. Test results show a difference in the level of ability between the subjects in the European samples and the Aboriginal samples. Kearney attributes this difference to a more impoverished environmental input for young Aboriginal children and recommends the establishment of a wide scale kindergarten program.

Keywords: Cherbourg, Q; Cognitive development; Dunwich, Q; Hermannsburg, NT; Maningrida, NT; Palm Island, Q; Papua New Guinea people; Primary education; Psychological assessment; Queensland Test; Yirrkala, NT; Yuendumu, NT

182 KEARNS, Scean 1987

A Preliminary Investigation into the Possible Uses of Remote Sensing in Australian Archaeology

v+119pp; refs 99–113; app. 114–119; 1 table; 23 figs
BA (Hons); Anthropology & Sociology
School: Social Science
Copies Held: School of Social Science Thesis Collection

An assessment of how Australian archaeology can use remote sensing technology as a data gathering, analysis and storage tool. A literature review and discussion examine the principles behind remote sensing and the current state of remote sensing, and details its possible archaeological applications. In a practical examination of the technique, aerial photographs are used to demonstrate some of the archaeological applications discussed. Remote sensing is potentially a rich source of information for archaeology but is currently under-utilised.

Keywords: Archaeological surveys; Archaeology; Bribie Island, Q; Information management; Point Bayley, Q; Toorbul Point, Q; Weipa, Q

183 KEHOE-FORUTAN, Sandra J. 1990

The Effectiveness of Thursday Island as an Urban Centre in Meeting the Needs of its Community

x+424pp; table; figs; app.
PhD; Geographical Sciences & Planning
School: Geography, Planning & Architecture
Copies Held: Fryer Library (THE7295)

Thursday Island, once a colonial outpost on the northern frontier of Australian expansion, has regressed to the status of a remote Indigenous town. The thesis identifies and investigates the factors which contribute to the problems it faces in serving its own community's needs and those of the outer Torres Strait islands and uses various perspectives to assess its effectiveness as an urban centre.

Keywords: Community development; Thursday Island, Q; Torres Strait, Q; Urban life

184 KEYS, Catherine Ann 1993

Aboriginal Women's Birthing and Architectural Implications in Central Australia

xii+144pp; refs 133–144; app. 127–129; 4 tables; 34 figs

BArch; Architecture
School: Geography, Planning & Architecture
Copies Held: Architecture Music Library (THE10896)

Investigates the proposition that Aboriginal cultural beliefs carry architectural implications that must be considered in the design of Aboriginal birthing centres. Keys investigates Arrernte and Pitjantjatjara cultural traditions, traditional birthing practices and beliefs, degrees of cultural change and continuity, contemporary spatial patterns and Congress Alukura (the first Aboriginal birthing centre opened in 1993). Keys concludes that: (1) European hospitals and obstetric practices do not meet all the birthing needs of Aboriginal women; (2) contemporary birthing needs of Aboriginal women range from traditional obstetric practices to a combination of traditional and European obstetrics; and (3) the range of beliefs and practices have design implications.

Keywords: Alice Springs, NT; Architecture; Arrernte people; Birthing centres; Congress Alukura; Health services; Pitjantjatjara people; Pukatja Homeland, SA; Worldview

185 KEYS, Catherine Ann 1999

The Architectural Implications of Warlpiri *Jilimi*

x+320pp; refs 265–277; app. 280–320; 4 tables; 71 figs; glossary
PhD; Architecture
School: Geography, Planning & Architecture
Copies Held: Architecture Music Library (THE13173); AIATSIS Library (MS3742)

Keys is primarily concerned with *jilimi* or single women's camps of Warlpiri people living at Yuendumu in the Northern Territory, elucidating where and how customary beliefs impact on Warlpiri women's design and use of contemporary living environments. Data were obtained through ethnographic, ethnohistorical and historical records and participant observation. Four self-constructed ethno-architectural gendered domiciliary types are defined: the *yunta* (wind-break), the *malurnpa* (bough shade), the *yama-puralji* (shade tree) and the *yujuku* (enclosed shelter). Keys finds that relationships between occupants of *jilimi* predominantly reflect women's matrilineal and that significant life events or periods in a Warlpiri person's life are marked by a change of living environment.

Keywords: Architecture; Dwellings; Gender; Housing; Living conditions; Warlpiri people; Women; Yuendumu, NT; Yuendumu Housing Association; Yuendumu Women's Centre

186 KOCH, W.P. 1986

The Cloncurry Mining District: A Social History: 1868–1918

iii+147pp; refs 145–147; figs

BA (Hons); History

School: History, Philosophy, Religion & Classics

Copies Held: School of History, Philosophy, Religion & Classics Thesis Collection

A broad-based approach to the history of the Cloncurry mining district near the Gulf of Carpentaria, which emphasises the human element. Chapter 1 deals with Aboriginal settlement (pp.10–41); other chapters examine Chinese, Afghan and European settlement, as well as the mining industry, transport and communications.

Keywords: Afghan people; Chinese people; Cloncurry, Q; Gulf of Carpentaria region; Mining

187 KOWALD, Margaret Valma 1996

The Australian Pastoral Company in the Maranoa District of Queensland 1888–1940 with Emphasis on the Company's Environmental Practices

xxx+398pp; refs 362–398; app. 335–361; tables; figs

PhD; History

School: History, Philosophy, Religion & Classics

Copies Held: School of History, Philosophy, Religion & Classics Thesis Collection

An institutional/regional/environmental history of the Australian Pastoral Company in the Maranoa district between the Darling Downs and the Warrego, which begins by analysing the Aboriginal inhabitants' influence on the land, especially through firing (pp.15–35), and includes an appendix on the Aboriginal language of the Maranoa district (pp.335–337).

Keywords: Australian Pastoral Company; Cattle stations; Darling Downs, Q; Fire technology; Maranoa region, Q; Pastoral industry; Resource management; Warrego region, Q

188 KRUEGER, Vanessa 1997

No Place Like Home: An Investigation of Site Use During the Last Glacial Maximum at Fern Cave, Northeastern Queensland

x+106pp; refs 100–106; app. 75–99; 12 tables; 20 figs
BA (Hons); Anthropology & Sociology

School: Social Science

Copies Held: School of Social Science Thesis Collection

Bruno David suggested that the site of Fern Cave, Cape York Peninsula, may have undergone a change in site use during the last glacial maximum, from transitory camp to base camp, as a result of climate and vegetation changes. Krueger reviews the literature on climate change over the last 32,000 years, and on definitions of a base camp, and uses a faunal analysis to test whether the Fern Cave remains indicate the attributes of a base camp. Environmental changes resulted in only minor vegetation changes in North Queensland and the results do not support David's proposal of a change in site use.

Keywords: Cape York Peninsula region, Q; Climate; Dating; David, Bruno (1962–); Excavations; Faunal analysis; Fern Cave archaeological site, Q; Rockshelters; Settlement-subsistence models

189 LAMB, Lara D. 1993

Fern Cave: A Technological Investigation of Increased Stone Artefact Deposition Rates

x+216pp; refs 209–216; app. 113–208; 28 tables; 35 figs

BA (Hons); Anthropology & Sociology

School: Social Science

Copies Held: Fryer Library (THE13069)

Technological analysis of a stone artefact assemblage from the rockshelter site of Fern Cave in Cape York Peninsula is used to determine whether an increase in stone artefact deposition around the last glacial maximum (c. 18,000 years ago) is associated with a change in stone artefact technology. Although there was a technological change, this can not explain the increase in stone artefact discard which Lamb relates to broader changes in site use.

Keywords: Cape York Peninsula region, Q; Climate; Dating; Excavations; Fern Cave archaeological site, Q; Rockshelters; Settlement-subsistence models; Stone artefacts

190 LANGEVAD, Gerry 1980

The Kilcoy Massacre – An Ethnohistorical Exercise

viii+121pp; refs 118–121

BA (Hons); Anthropology & Sociology

School: Social Science

Copies Held: AIATSIS Library (MS2147)

Presents a re-examination and assessment of the historical sources relating to the Kilcoy Massacre of 1841–1842, when a large number of Aborigines died as the result of poisoning. Langevad attempts to establish the facts surrounding the event and evaluate the accuracy of the allegations. He concludes that some such incident did occur, although the evidence is insufficient to establish whether it was by accident or design, and adduces an ethnohistorical reconstruction of the possible event sequence.

Keywords: Kilcoy, Q; Massacres

191 LARRAZABAL, Jon	1996
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Self-Help Housing: A Viable Option for Australian Aboriginal Housing

ix+90pp; refs 85–90; 2 figs

BArch; Architecture

School: Geography, Planning & Architecture

Copies Held: Architecture Music Library (THE11215)

Examines the role of self-help housing in providing culturally-appropriate housing for Indigenous Australians. Both the international and Australian self-help housing movements are described and compared. Four case studies are used to critique the Australian situation: Wilcannia; St Pauls community; Mt Nancy, Alice Springs; and Goodooga. Larrazabal concludes that: (1) the preconceived notions held by non-Aboriginal Australians can effect the success of self-help projects; (2) the prescriptive legislation of local authorities and government agencies have generally worked against the implementation of the self-help housing method; and (3) sponsor or government control over Aboriginal housing can undermine the self-determination process.

Keywords: Alice Springs, NT; Bakandji Ltd; Goodooga, NSW; Housing; Moa (Banks Island), Q; Mt Nancy Housing Association; Self determination; St Pauls Community, Q; Tangentyere Council; Wilcannia, NSW

192 LAVERTY, John R.	1968
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The History of Municipal Government in Brisbane 1859–1925: A Study of the Development of Metropolitan Government in a Context of Urban Expansion

553pp

PhD; History

School: History, Philosophy, Religion & Classics

Copies Held: AIATSIS Library (MS597)

The Anglican, Presbyterian, Lutheran and Roman Catholic churches, accepting the relief of distress as a duty, regarded the presence of a large number of Aboriginal people in Brisbane as a missionary challenge. Laverty assesses their organized, but ultimately misguided, attempts to protect, civilize and Christianize them.

Keywords: Brisbane, Q; Churches; Urban life

193 LAY, Kerrin	1990
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Hearing Loss in an Adult Aboriginal Population

ix+83pp; refs 73–83; app. i–viii; 6 tables; 10 figs

BSpTher (Hons); Speech & Hearing

School: Health & Rehabilitation Sciences

Copies Held: School of Health & Rehabilitation Sciences Thesis Collection

Describes the prevalence and nature of hearing loss in a group of 100 Aboriginal adults in the Northern Territory, who were tested using otoscopy, pure tone audiometry, tympanometry and acoustic reflectometry. Results indicate a higher rate of hearing loss than would be expected in a non-Aboriginal sample. Findings also suggest that aetiological factors other than otitis media may be more significant in Aboriginal hearing than was previously thought.

Keywords: Hearing; Otitis media

194 LEAHY, Richard	1997
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Native Title and Crown Leaseholds in Australia

ix+63pp; refs 59–63

LLM; Law

School: Law

Copies Held: Law Library (THE12227)

Investigates some of the issues regarding leaseholds granted under the various state and territory ‘Crown lands’ Acts in Australia, that arise from the principles of Native Title propounded by the High Court Mabo decision, as well as the legislative response to the decision. Leahy examines whether such grants would extinguish Native Title and the possible effect on Native Title of the grant of a leasehold containing a reservation for the benefit of Aboriginal people. Does such a reservation amount to ‘recognition’ of Native Title and, if so, what are the consequences of this recognition? What effect on Native Title, if any, has the termination or forfeiture of a leasehold? Although the *Native Title Act 1993* (Cwlth) goes some way to answering these questions, the ultimate answers will

depend on the effect, not only of the Commonwealth Act, but also of state and territory Native Title legislation.

Keywords: Land rights; Law; Leases; Native Title

195 LEATCH, May **1973**

Co-operation-Competition: The Cross-Cultural Application of a Concept of Relative Deprivation

vii+53pp; refs; tables; figs

DipPsych; Psychology

School: Psychology

Copies Held: Fryer Library (THE5069); AIATSIS Library (MS594)

Uses game-playing responses of Aboriginal Australian, non-Indigenous Australian and New Guinean groups to test the theory that cooperation or competition depends on the participant's economic relation with environment. Aboriginal samples come from Brisbane and Palm Island. The thesis defines the relative deprivation concept, and the method, sample and research design used.

Keywords: Brisbane, Q; Cape York Peninsula region, Q; Economic conditions; Palm Island, Q; Papua New Guinea people; Psychological assessment; Society

196 LECOLE, Melita **1996**

Between a Rock and a Hard Place: Techniques and Rock Surfaces as the Wild Cards of Rock Art Research

151pp; refs 139–151; app. 111–138; 3 tables; 61 figs

PGDipArts; Anthropology & Sociology

School: Social Science

Copies Held: School of Social Science Thesis Collection

Rock art studies commonly use style, motif forms, techniques and superimpositions to create regional chronological sequences. Such studies ignore the role that rock surfaces may play in the distribution of rock art conventions across space or time. Bruno David has noted that rock art motifs and techniques are different on different types of rock surfaces in Wardaman country, NT. Lecole tests David's field observations by considering 12 rock art sites, and discusses the implications of the findings for rock art analysis. A direct correlation between rock media and technique has influenced the art displayed in Wardaman country; therefore, basing temporal sequences on style alone may in fact misrepresent the way the art is ordered in space and time.

Keywords: Dating; David, Bruno (1962–); Rock art; Wardaman people

197 LEO, Daniel **2000**

Heritage Archaeology in Australia: Analysing the Entangled Cultural Constructions of Aboriginal Heritage by Aboriginal People, Antiquarians, and Archaeologists

viii+89pp; refs 77–89; 4 figs

BA (Hons); Sociology, Anthropology & Archaeology School: Social Science

Copies Held: School of Social Science Thesis Collection

Explores the divergent notions of heritage held by Aboriginal people, antiquarians and archaeologists in Australia through a case study of Aboriginal heritage from the central Burnett region of Queensland. Leo argues that places and objects of Aboriginal heritage are understood differently by each of these heritage user-groups according to the interpreter's personal, cultural and historical circumstances. Any attempt to interpret the Aboriginal past archaeologically, therefore, must be situated within the various contemporary and local cultural approaches of Aboriginal heritage that are held by Australia's diverse peoples.

Keywords: Burnett River region, Q; Cultural heritage; Keeping places; Waka Waka people; Worldview

198 LEWIS, A.N. **1974**

Some Effects of Early Chronic Middle Ear Disease on the Auditory Efficiency and Linguistic Competence of a Group of Australian Aboriginal Children

xvi+276pp; refs 224–266; app. 267–276; 38 tables; 1 fig

MA; Psychology

School: Psychology

Copies Held: Fryer Library (THE5501)

Hypothesises that there is an inordinately high prevalence of middle ear disease in Aboriginal communities and that the resulting auditory inefficiency affects language development and thus has educational implications. Auditory tests are administered to Aboriginal children from Cherbourg, and non-Indigenous children from Brisbane. The non-Indigenous children performed better than normal hearing Aboriginal children and normal hearing Aboriginal children performed better than Aboriginal children who have suffered chronic middle ear disease.

Ear diseases and their results must therefore be addressed before other attempts to improve educational outcomes can be successful.

Keywords: Brisbane, Q; Cherbourg, Q; Children; Diseases; Education; Hearing; Language acquisition

199 LIENARD, Annie S.M. 1983

The Aborigine in Australian Fiction: 1975–1983

iv+251pp; 230–251 refs

MA; English

School: English, Media Studies & Art History

Copies Held: Fryer Library (THE3055)

Surveys the portrayal of Aboriginal people in Australian literary fiction 1975–1983 and finds a generally sympathetic and varied treatment of characters and culture, although authors tend to be pessimistic about future race relations. Lienard distinguishes two broad categories of novels: social-realist depictions of urban Aborigines; and past-orientated accounts of traditional events. Aboriginal social and metaphysical values are often seen as preferable to those of Europeans. Colin Johnson's (Mudrooroo) novels, which reinterpret history from an Aboriginal perspective, offer a new dimension to Australian fiction.

Keywords: Literature; Mudrooroo (1938–); Race relations – Australia; Representation

200 LILLEY, Ian A. 1978

Prehistoric Subsistence and Settlement in the Subcoastal Zone of the Moreton Region of Southeast Queensland

v+90pp; refs 82–90; 7 tables; 17 figs

BA (Hons); Anthropology & Sociology

School: Social Science

Copies Held: AIATSIS Library (MS1281)

Examines Aboriginal settlement-subsistence patterns of the subcoastal zone of the Moreton Region, southeast Queensland. Lilley examines evidence of Aboriginal resource use, site types and locations, and demography in the study area and tests two hypotheses: (1) that a population could have lived in a riparian environment throughout the year, altering resource utilization and/or energy expenditure patterns to adjust to seasonal fluctuations in resource abundance; and (2) that a population could have employed a dichotomous summer-winter strategy to cope with seasonal variations in resource availability,

concentrating on riverine resources in winter and dispersing into non-riverine areas in summer.

Keywords: Archaeological surveys; Moreton Bay region, Q; Platypus Rockshelter archaeological site, Q; Settlement-subsistence models

201 LILLEY, Ian A. 1982

A Finger on the Pulse: Analysis of Site Location Patterns in Subcoastal Southeast Queensland

x+199pp; refs 159–173; app. 174–199; 24 tables; 31 figs

MA; Anthropology & Sociology

School: Social Science

Copies Held: Fryer Library (THE2606); AIATSIS Library (MS1712)

A model of late Holocene subsistence and settlement patterns is constructed with the aim of predicting subcoastal site locations in southeast Queensland. The implications are statistically tested against independent site location data and a set of propositions is offered for use and/or further refinement. Preliminary results are presented of excavation and artefact analysis of Balancing Rocks Shelter.

Keywords: Archaeological surveys; Balancing Rocks Shelter archaeological site, Q; Excavations; Moreton Bay region, Q; Settlement-subsistence models

202 LINCOLN, Ian 1966

The Punishment of Crime in Queensland 1860–1890

viii+226pp; refs; tables; figs

BA (Hons); History

School: History, Philosophy, Religion & Classics

Copies Held: AIATSIS Library (MS1368)

A general history of criminal punishment in colonial Queensland which includes two observations regarding the position of Aboriginal people: (1) Aboriginal men convicted of rape were the only prisoners executed other than murderers; (2) the Industrial and Reformatory Schools Bill 1865 (Qld) provided for 'half-caste' children to be taken from their mothers.

Keywords: Crime; Industrial and Reformatory Schools Bill 1865 (Qld); Removal of children; Sexual assault

203 LITTLE, Janine Mary 1994

Which Way: Directions in Recent Aboriginal Women's Prose

vii+106pp; refs 99–106

MA; English

School: English, Media Studies & Art History

Copies Held: Fryer Library (THE9335)

Aims to demonstrate how analysis of Aboriginal women's prose can begin to move beyond accepted notions of literary and cultural criticism. Little discusses the success of Sally Morgan's *My Place*, analysing the ways in which Morgan's authority as author served the needs of non-Indigenous Australia and obscured and appropriated other Aboriginal women's voices. Other chapters deal with issues of literary collaboration (Rita and Jackie Huggins' *Auntie Rita*) and with language, knowledge and resistance politics (the works of Ruby Langford Ginibi).

Keywords: Criticism; Ginibi, Ruby Langford (1934–); Huggins, Rita (1921–1996); Huggins, Jackie (1956–); Literature; Morgan, Sally (1951–); Politics; Women

204 LITTLE, Janine Mary 1999

The Critique of Race: Critical Migration and Memory in Australian and American Cultural Representations

v+259pp; refs 226–529

PhD; English

School: English, Media Studies & Art History

Copies Held: Fryer Library (THE13187)

Argues that we must attend to broad, interconnected historical, economic and sexual factors in any critique of race and offers a reading of selected Australian, Native American and African texts that avoids reproducing colonialist power relations. Little discusses an Aboriginal theatre company's visit to Germany; the reception of recent Indigenous Australian literature; and compares and contrasts Sykes' novel, *Snake Cradle*, with Morrison's *Paradise* and *Jazz* in order to demonstrate the implications of this analytical approach for the critique of race.

Keywords: Criticism; Literature; Morrison, Toni (1931–); Race relations; Racism; Representation; Stereotypes; Sykes, Roberta B. (1944–); Theatre

205 LOCKLEY, Barbara Jean 1957

Queensland Native Policy 1897–1939

83pp; refs 82–83

BA (Hons); History

School: History, Philosophy, Religion & Classics

Copies Held: Fryer Library (FIC5607); AIATSIS Library (MS984)

An account of Queensland government policy towards Aborigines during the transitional period 1897–1939, based almost exclusively on Government sources and therefore expressing a Governmental point of view. Includes chapters on the administration of policy by local protectors; living conditions; employment; the 'problem' of mixed descent; the role of the church missions; Torres Strait Islanders; and race relations and racial attitudes.

Keywords: Living conditions; Missions; Policy – Queensland; Protectionism; Race relations

206 LOCKWOOD, R.G. Vikery 1964

History of Gympie: The 1840s–1900s

vi+146pp; refs; tables; figs

BA (Hons); History

School: History, Philosophy, Religion & Classics

Copies Held: AIATSIS Library (MS108)

A general history of Gympie and the surrounding region, which includes accounts of the killing of sheep and shepherds by Mary River Aboriginal people; use of Aborigines as stockmen; the activities of the Native Police; and conflict between Europeans and Aborigines during the mining period.

Keywords: Colonisation; Gympie, Q; Mary River region, Q; Mining; Native Mounted Police Force; Pastoral industry; Race relations; Resistance

207 LONG, Stephen 1994

We Have Survived: The Rebirth of Aboriginal Place

ix+129pp; refs 122–129; 1 table; 7 figs

BArch; Architecture

School: Geography, Planning & Architecture

Copies Held: Architecture Music Library (THE10880)

Three Aboriginal groups in Queensland are used as case studies to investigate disruptions to Aboriginal place and the processes involved and significance of the 'rebirth' of Aboriginal place: the Wakaya of western Queensland; the Darambal of coastal central Queensland; the Kurilpa of urban Brisbane. Long reviews Western concepts of place and contrasts them with Aboriginal place concepts. He concludes that the form of rebirth of Aboriginal place involves: (1) reenactment of old behaviour patterns; (2) enactment of new or adopted behaviour patterns; (3) mental associations; (4) reconnection with mental associations; (5) alteration of a part of the environment.

Keywords: Alyawarre people; Brisbane, Q; Bubbler, George; Cultural identity; Darumbal people; Hatfield family; Musgrave Park, Q; Musgrave Park Aboriginal Corporation; Punch, Jack; Shoalwater Bay Military Reserve; Worldview; Wunara Outstation, Q

208 LOVE, William Robert Francis 1982

Scarred Trees: Sacred and Profane

vi+154pp; refs 140–152; app. 153–154
BA (Hons); Anthropology & Sociology
School: Social Science
Copies Held: AIATSIS Library (MS2133)

Presents a comprehensive review of Aboriginal scarred trees ranging from ethnographic and ethnohistorical sources to modern recording, dating and conservation techniques. Particular emphasis is placed on the use of trees in ceremonial activities, although the utilitarian uses of trees are also considered. Love outlines a classification system for categorizing different types of scarred trees.

Keywords: Archaeological surveys; Ceremonies; Dating; Scarred trees; Wood artefacts

209 LOVE, William Robert Francis 1988

Aboriginal Ceremonies of South East Australia

xiv+420pp; refs 232–252; app. 253–420; 40 figs
MA; Anthropology & Sociology
School: Social Science
Copies Held: Fryer Library (THE6583); AIATSIS Library (MS2761)

Love examines aspects of Aboriginal ceremonial activity in southeastern Australia in a study area stretching from the Murray River in the south to the Fitzroy River in the north and up to 200km inland. The emphasis is on bringing together and evaluating the authenticity of documentary material from various sources showing Aboriginal religious practice and beliefs within the study region. Archaeological evidence and Aboriginal oral histories are also considered. A typology of ceremonies in the study region is proposed. Appendices include accounts of various ceremonies (including photographs).

Keywords: Archaeological surveys; Bora rings; Ceremonies; Cosmology; Oral histories

210 LOW, Kok Leong 1973

Aboriginal Cultural Centre, Brisbane

x+142pp; refs 139–142; app. 92–138; 46 figs
BArch; Architecture
School: Geography, Planning & Architecture
Copies Held: Architecture Music Library (THE10247)

Begins with a discussion of Aboriginal colonisation of Australia; an outline of selected aspects of culture (including material culture, music, art and ceremony); socio-political issues and policies; and the recent history of Aboriginal people in Brisbane. Low presents a design concept for an Aboriginal cultural centre in Cannon Hill, Brisbane, which takes into account the concept of community development and the social and political circumstances of the Brisbane region. Aboriginal cultural centres elsewhere in Australia are briefly reviewed.

Keywords: Architecture; Brisbane, Q; Cannon Hill, Q; Community development; Cultural heritage; Keeping places; Urban life

211 LUO, Can 1993

Antibody to Hepatitis C Virus in Non A Non B Hepatitis Patients and Aborigines

xi+70pp; refs 59–70; 21 tables; 3 figs
MMedSc; Paediatrics & Child Health
School: Medicine
Copies Held: Fryer Library (THE8203)

To find out whether there is a higher prevalence of antibodies to hepatitis C virus (HCV) in Aboriginal people than in the general population, sera obtained from Queensland Aboriginal volunteers were screened for antibodies to HCV. Luo demonstrates that anti-HCV is a correlate for infection with hepatitis C. Out of the 408 Aborigines tested, 1.47% were positive for anti-HCV, which is 3.5 times higher than for the non-Aboriginal population of Queensland. This suggests that Aborigines may be a population with high incidence of hepatitis C.

Keywords: Diseases; Health

212 MACKS, Adam K. 1994

Accommodating the Aboriginal Aged: Traditional and Contemporary Issues for Aboriginal Aged Care Facilities in the Cape York Peninsula Region

xiii+206pp; refs 123–131; app. 132–206; 10 tables; 39 figs; glossary
BArch; Architecture
School: Geography, Planning & Architecture
Copies Held: Architecture Music Library (THE10917)

Explores the significance of the aged in both traditional and contemporary Aboriginal society, in order to evaluate the provision of culturally-appropriate aged-care facilities. A comprehensive literature review on aged care issues in Aboriginal communities is included. Macks argues that, when addressing the needs of the Aboriginal aged in any situation, policy-makers, service-providers and designers must first assess the nature of the belief system and social structure of the group, before making any design decisions. Four case studies demonstrate the different aged-care needs of communities: Morningside, Hope Vale and Aurukun in Queensland; and Kempsey in New South Wales.

Keywords: Aged; Aurukun, Q; Booroongon Djugun Aged Care Hostel; Brisbane, Q; Cape York Peninsula region, Q; Hope Vale, Q; Kempsey, NSW; Lockhart River, Q; Morningside, Q; Pormpuraaw, Q; Worldview

213 MARANTA, Barry Dominic 1970

Attitudes of Students Towards Asians and Aborigines

164pp; refs 159–161; app. 140–158; tables
BA (Hons); Government
School: Political Science & International Studies
Copies Held: Fryer Library (THE1586); AIATSIS Library (MS616)

Samples racial attitudes of students from two Queensland State High Schools and a Brisbane Teachers College. Questionnaires were administered to 310 male and female, urban and rural students, aged between 12 and 20, to ascertain their knowledge about Asian and Aboriginal people; attitudes towards their living conditions; role expectations; attitudes towards government policies; and reactions to skin colour and cleanliness. Older, more-educated students demonstrate less favourable attitudes towards both Asians and Aborigines suggesting that education fails to counteract other forces which influence negative community stereotypes. Students of Japanese language consistently exhibit the most favourable attitudes towards both groups.

Keywords: Asian people; Attitudes; Brisbane, Q; Psychological assessment; Racism; Stereotypes

214 MASON, Kevin James 1969

The Honourable John Douglas, C.M.G.

vi+213pp; refs 212–217; app. 208–211
BA (Hons); History

School: History, Philosophy, Religion & Classics
Copies Held: School of History, Philosophy, Religion & Classics Thesis Collection

A biography of John Douglas, Premier of Queensland 1877–1879, who from 1885 to his death in 1904 was Government Resident and Police Magistrate on Thursday Island. His residency there is dealt with in Chapter 9 (pp.176–200).

Keywords: Douglas, John (1828–1904); Torres Strait, Q

215 MASSEY, David Ross 1974

Locus of Control and Value Orientations: A Cross-Cultural Study

vii+79pp; refs 62–67; app. 68–79; 16 tables

DipPsych; Psychology

School: Psychology

Copies Held: Fryer Library (THE5438); AIATSIS Library (MS619)

Investigates the nature and distribution of locus and control and some value orientations among groups of Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal Australian children. Questionnaires were administered to samples of low and high contact Aboriginal children and to samples of non-Indigenous Australian children. Aboriginal children were more externally orientated than non-Aboriginal children. The most pronounced difference in value orientation was that non-Indigenous Australian children were more strongly future orientated. Relationships between the locus of control variable and value orientations were limited.

Keywords: Attitudes; Psychological assessment; Worldview

216 MASSIE, Robyn 1993

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Children: Factors in Hearing Aid Use

xiii+238pp; refs 177–206; app. 207–238; 132 tables; 13 figs

MAud; Speech & Hearing

School: Health & Rehabilitation Sciences

Copies Held: Fryer Library (THE 8416)

Provides new demographic data regarding the Australian Hearing Services (AHS) amplification fitting program in Queensland, extracted from AHS records on Indigenous children from 24 rural communities issued with hearing aids from January

1987–December 1991. Massie also uses questionnaires directed at those people who had regular involvement with the child as well as the children themselves, to establish qualitative and quantitative data on factors which may contribute to the successful use of hearing aids in a subset of the same population. Two crucial factors emerged: the importance of peer support in the success of amplification; and the necessity for field workers to be aware of Indigenous interpersonal behaviours and cultural differences.

Keywords: Australian Hearing Services; Cultural identity; Health services; Hearing

217 MATTNER, Chey	1998
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“Observers versus Converters”: A Comparative Analysis of How Anthropologists and Lutheran Missionaries Have Interpreted Aboriginal Religion

BA (Hons); Anthropology & Sociology
School: Social Science
Copies Held: No copy located.

Not sighted by compilers of this bibliography.

Keywords: Anthropology; Churches; Cosmology; Missions; Representation

218 McARDLE, Kathleen	1997
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A Critique of the *Cultural Record (Landscapes Queensland and Queensland Estate) Act 1987* as it Reflects the New Directions in Cultural Heritage Management

x+104pp; refs 94–104; 1 table; 4 figs
BA (Hons); Anthropology & Sociology
School: Social Science
Copies Held: Fryer Library (THE13068); Gatton Library (THE13068)

The provisions of the *Cultural Record (Landscapes Queensland and Queensland Estate) Act 1987* (Qld) and the *Aboriginal Relics Preservation Act 1967* (Qld) reflect a European conception of cultural heritage that focusses mainly on material culture, especially that which is historically, artistically and archaeologically significant. Cultural heritage management is now moving away from a dependence on the archaeological paradigm to a more anthropological approach. McArdle outlines three case studies employing innovative approaches to cultural heritage management that may provide models for future management practice. The case studies also indicate how practice has outstripped the provisions of the legislation.

McArdle also examines the theoretical underpinnings of the legislation and recommends amendments.

Keywords: Bowen Basin, Q; Cultural heritage; Dawson Dam, Q; Law; Policy – Queensland

219 McBRIDE, Sean	2000
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Australian Aboriginal Resource Selection: Reasons and Implications

x+132pp; refs 110–132; 3 tables; 8 figs
BA (Hons); Sociology, Anthropology & Archaeology
School: Social Science
Copies Held: Fryer Library (THE15766)

Using an optimal foraging theory framework, McBride examines the reasons for selection of certain food resources as plant food staples. The use of *Typha* sp. in the central Murray River region of southeast Australia provides the central case study. McBride argues that, although *Typha* sp. was a poor choice from an optimisation viewpoint, its use can be understood in the context of nutritional stress, where *Typha* was necessary to fulfill physiological carbohydrate requirements in the absence of alternative sources. A generalised model of human food selection for hunter-gatherer subsistence studies is presented.

Keywords: Murray River region; Nutrition; Resource management; Settlement-subsistence models; Subsistence

220 McCLAY, D.J.	1988
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Surviving the Whiteman’s World: Adult Education in Aboriginal Society

xi+464pp; refs 430–464; app. 421–429; 3 tables; 5 figs
PhD; Education
School: Education
Copies Held: Fryer Library (THE6582); AIATSIS Library (MS2670)

Based on ethnographic and historical data from Lajamanu, a Warlpiri community in the Northern Territory, McClay develops a Weberian theoretical perspective on identity and adult education in Aboriginal Australia. The last two chapters analyse forms of adult education in the Northern Territory and propose a set of principles to structure a model of adult education which can assist Aboriginal people to realise their aspirations to autonomy and self-management.

Keywords: Adult education; Cultural identity; Lajamanu, NT; Self determination; Warlpiri people

221 McCONAGHY, Cathryn 1997

Rethinking Indigenous Adult Education: Culturalism and the Production of Disciplinary Knowledges in a Colonial Context

x+308pp; refs 269–308

PhD; Graduate School of Education

School: Education

Copies Held: Fryer Library (THE12707)

Indigenous adult education has been a highly contested terrain since the 1970s. McConaghy seeks to show that, despite shifts in approach to Indigenous adult education, a number of core assumptions remain intact across each of the competing traditions. Using recent resources from a theoretical field created through a nexus of postcolonial and poststructural feminist theories, she identifies these common assumptions as a form of ‘culturalism’. ‘Culturalism’ can be critiqued on a range of moral, conceptual and political grounds. McConaghy suggests how ‘postculturalism’ may transcend some of the intractable problems associated with current Indigenous adult education.

Keywords: Adult education; Pedagogy; Worldview

222 McDONALD, Heather 1987

‘Two Ways’: A Study of the Incorporation of European Christianity into Traditional Aboriginal Religion

188pp; refs 168–188; app. 164–167

BA (Hons); Anthropology & Sociology

School: Social Science

Copies Held: AIATSIS Library (MS2576)

Examines how and why Aboriginal people have incorporated elements of a European religion, ‘missionary Christianity’, into their traditional religious worldview. McDonald examines the confrontation and syncretisation of Aboriginal religion and European Christianity from the perspective of symbolic interactionism. Aboriginal adoption of Christian beliefs occurred within a colonial administration which placed European Christianity in a superordinate position and must therefore be analysed in terms of Aboriginal powerlessness. Aborigines have not been passive recipients of an imposed religion; rather, they accepted Christianity in order to maintain their own point of view and pursue their own interests in an alienating colonial world.

Keywords: Christianity; Church Missionary Society; Cosmology; Cultural identity; London Missionary

Society; Missions; Race relations; Wesleyan Missionary Society; Worldview

223 McDONALD, Lorna Lorraine 1975

Land Settlement in the Northern Districts of Port Curtis and Leichhardt, 1853–1869

ii+126pp; refs 122–126; app. 108–121; figs

MA (Qual.); History

School: History, Philosophy, Religion & Classics

Copies Held: School of History, Philosophy, Religion & Classics Thesis Collection

This study of early land settlement in the Port Curtis and Leichhardt districts of central Queensland contains a brief section (pp.64–72) on the catastrophic consequences for Aboriginal people of European settlement in the area.

Keywords: Colonisation; Leichhardt region, Q; Port Curtis region, Q; Race relations

224 McDONNELL, Reginald Thomas 1948

The Education of the Australian Aboriginal in Queensland

87pp

BEd; Education

School: Education

Copies Held: AIATSIS Library (MS286)

McDonnell presents an early survey of Queensland educational aims and practice in Aboriginal communities at a time when 42% of the Aboriginal population lived in government settlements and missions. McDonnell discusses government policy, legislation, voting rights, the numbers of children in Queensland schools, adult education at Woorabinda, the importance of manual training, Indigenous teachers and the employment of Torres Strait Islanders in the Australian Defence Forces. He found only minor curriculum differences among the various settlements examined. Also briefly surveyed are the facilities at Cherbourg school, the nurses training scheme at Palm Island, experiments in the Native Teachers Training Course at Mabuig in the Torres Strait, details of hospitals and conditions, wages on settlements, and types of work available.

Keywords: Adult education; Cherbourg, Q; Education; Mabuig (Jervis Island), Q; Missions; Mitchell River, Q; Morningson Island, Q; Palm Island, Q; Pedagogy; Torres Strait, Q

225 McFADDEN, Karen L. 2000

Morella Stones: A Technological and Functional Analysis

xiii+122pp; refs 114–122; app. 97–113; 4 tables; 31 figs; glossary
BA (Hons); Sociology, Anthropology & Archaeology School: Social Science
Copies Held: School of Social Science Thesis Collection

Results of the first rigorous study of ‘Morella Stones’, a type of stone artefact generally manufactured on silicified wood and shaped roughly as a rectangular prism, and restricted in distribution to the Mitchell Grass Downs region of central western Queensland. Using technological, use-wear and residue techniques on a sample of the artefacts, McFadden argues that production of Morella Stones is a two-stage process: (1) the production of the characteristic indent, reducing a part of the surface with an abrasive substance, such as sandstone; (2) the addition of silica polish to the indent created by rubbing the area, in a reciprocating motion, with a woody substance with a relatively high silica content. Although no function is determined, she suggests a non-utilitarian purpose relevant only to people of this region.

Keywords: Archaeological surveys; Mitchell Grass Downs region, Q; Residue analysis; Stone artefacts; Use-wear analysis

226 McINNES, Heather 1995

Through Roth-Coloured Glasses: An Analysis of Systematic Bias in Ethnological Museum Collections

ix+109pp; refs 99–109; 12 figs
BA (Hons); Anthropology & Sociology School: Social Science
Copies Held: Fryer Library (THE13071)

Investigates the underlying paradigms which informed the assemblages of early ethnographic collections and the resulting systematic biases. The act of collecting may be understood as part of the process whereby individuals recreate the world according to their own interests and thereby impose their preferred vision on others. These concepts are explored by examining the values and beliefs of a specific collector (Roth, Protector of Aborigines for the Northern District of Queensland between 1898 and 1904) and the corresponding effects on the content of the collection he created. This case study illustrates processes which obscure or bias the museum cultural records in general.

McInnes highlights the ‘text-like’ nature of ethnographic collections and their ability not only to reflect, but also affect, perceptions, beliefs and the control of classification and meaning.

Keywords: Anthropology; Cape York Peninsula region, Q; Cultural heritage; Museums; Roth, Walter Edmund (1861–1933)

227 McINNES, Paul 1988

Sea-Level Stabilization Arguments: Assessing Their Explanatory Potential

vii+107pp; refs 99–107; 10 figs; glossary
BA (Hons); Anthropology & Sociology School: Social Science
Copies Held: AIATSIS Library (MS2779)

Explores the potential of sea-level stabilization arguments to offer a general explanatory principle for mid- to late Holocene changes in the Australian archaeological record. McInnes focusses on Beaton’s argument that the initiation of Aboriginal occupation of the Australian coast is related to the enrichment of the coastal zone after sea-level stabilization 6,000 years ago. He uses the ecological and geomorphological literature to assess the effect of sea-level stabilization on coastal environments using a case study from Princess Charlotte Bay, Queensland. McInnes concludes that there was no general enrichment of the coastal zone from sea-level stabilization, although the food base may have changed in specific regions.

Keywords: Beaton, John; Cape York Peninsula region, Q; Coastal zones; Princess Charlotte Bay, Q; Subsistence; Walaemini Shelter archaeological site, Q

228 McINTYRE, Lesley A. 1978

Cognitive Style and School Achievement of Aboriginal and Anglo-Australian Children in Urban and Rural Locations

xi+454pp; refs; tables; figs
PhD; Psychology School: Psychology
Copies Held: Fryer Library (THE1841); AIATSIS Library (MS1305)

Explores differences in cognitive style between Aboriginal and Anglo-Australian children in Katherine and Brisbane, using data based on school achievement, cognitive style and non-verbal intelligence tests. McIntyre finds a mismatch between cognitive styles

demanded by the school and those used by the child and proposes four strategies for raising the level of Aboriginal school achievement.

Keywords: Brisbane, Q; Cognitive development; Katherine, NT; Learning styles; Psychological assessment

229 McNIVEN, Ian James 1984

Initiating Archaeological Research in the Cooloola Region, Southeast Queensland

xiii+311pp; refs 211–222; app. 223–311; 39 tables; 58 figs

BA (Hons); Anthropology & Sociology

School: Social Science

Copies Held: AIATSIS Library (MS707)

Presents the results of an archaeological survey of the Cooloola region of southeast Queensland designed to model settlement and subsistence systems in the region. As background to the survey design, McNiven presents a detailed environmental overview of the study region, covering climate, geology, geomorphology, vegetation, fauna and hydrology, as well as a consideration of European impacts on the archaeological record such as sandmining. His survey definitions and methods are outlined in detail. In total, 102 archaeological sites were located and recorded in the survey. All sites consisted of either shell deposits (with or without associated stone artefact and bone) or stone artefact scatters.

Keywords: Archaeological surveys; Coastal zones; Cooloola region, Q; Faunal analysis; Middens; Settlement-subsistence models; Stone artefacts

230 McNIVEN, Ian James 1990

Prehistoric Aboriginal Settlement and Subsistence in the Cooloola Region, Coastal Southeast Queensland

xviii+468pp; refs 425–468; app. 386–424; 60 tables; 95 figs

PhD; Anthropology & Sociology

School: Social Science

Copies Held: Fryer Library (THE7238); AIATSIS Library (MS2953)

Examines Aboriginal settlement and subsistence in the Cooloola area during the mid- to late Holocene (the last 5,000 years), focussing on methodological problems raised by the concepts of systematic site interaction and spatial variability. McNiven includes a comprehensive discussion of sources, a very detailed

ethnohistorical section and a detailed land-use model. Also examined are the ways in which resources (e.g. shellfish and stone) were obtained.

Keywords: Archaeological surveys; Coastal zones; Cooloola region, Q; Cultural heritage; Dating; Excavations; Faunal analysis; Middens; Settlement-Subsistence models; Stone artefacts

231 MEMMOTT, Paul Christopher 1979

Lardil Properties of Place: An Ethnological Study in Man-Environment Relations

xviii+566pp; refs 549–566; app. 503–548; 18 tables; 73 figs

PhD; Architecture

School: Geography, Planning & Architecture

Copies Held: Architecture Music Library (THE2057); AIATSIS Library (MS1460)

Analyses place constructs of the Lardil Aboriginal people of the Mornington Island area in the Gulf of Carpentaria. On the basis of an extensive literature review and ethnographic fieldwork, Memmott reviews Indigenous models of environmental knowledge including cosmology, geography, social organisation and land tenure, seasonal movement and resource exploitation, construction of shelters, and use of places such as camps, graves, sacred sites, resource places, dancing and initiation grounds. He models the changing use of places in relation to culture contact with southeast Asian and later European influences and concludes with a discussion of the Aboriginality of Lardil place and the role of place in the maintenance of cultural identity.

Keywords: Cosmology; Cultural identity; Dwellings; Ethnoecology; Gulf of Carpentaria region; Kinship systems; Land tenure; Lardil people; Macassan people; Mornington Island, Q; Race relations; Settlement-subsistence models; Significant sites; Social organisation; Worldview

232 MEREDITH, Jo 1978

Visual Spatial Memory of Australian Aboriginal Children at the Cherbourg Settlement

vii+108pp; refs; tables; figs

BA (Hons); Psychology

School: Psychology

Copies Held: AIATSIS Library (MS2006)

An early study to test possible genetic determination of memory, using a case study from Cherbourg

Aboriginal community. Meredith also reviews previous research in this area by Judith Kearins.

Keywords: Cherbourg, Q; Cognitive development; Kearins, Judith Margaret; Psychological assessment

233 MILLS, C.A. 1985

Serial Tympanometry in Young Children

MA (Qual.); Speech and Hearing
School: Health & Rehabilitation Sciences
Copies Held: No copy located.

Not sighted by compilers of this bibliography.

Keywords: Children; Hearing

234 MINNEGAL, Monica 1982

Dugong Processing as an Archaeological Phenomenon: Evidence from a Small Complex of Sites at Princess Charlotte Bay, North Queensland

xi+112pp; refs 97–112; 5 tables; 27 figs
BA (Hons); Anthropology & Sociology
School: Social Science
Copies Held: School of Social Science Thesis Collection

Examines the way patterning of activities involved in dugong processing is reflected in the archaeological record. On the basis of ethnographic material from north Queensland and Torres Strait, Minnegal identifies three types of activity sites: initial butchering sites; main cooking and consumption sites; and base camps. The ethnographically-recorded erratic movement and sometimes inaccessible habitat of dugongs are presented as possible reasons for the variable economic and social importance of dugongs in space and time. The distribution of dugong remains from seven archaeological sites on the Marrett River (Princess Charlotte Bay) is presented. The case studies demonstrate a non-random patterning in the distribution of dugong bones on sites. A classification of dugong processing sites is proposed.

Keywords: Archaeological surveys; Cape York Peninsula region, Q; Dugongs; Excavations; Faunal analysis; Middens; Princess Charlotte Bay, Q; Settlement-subsistence models; Torres Strait, Q

235 MITCHELL, Annette 1978

Traditional Economy of the Aborigines of the Richmond River, N.S.W.

vii+228pp; refs 208–228; app. 176–207; 10 tables; 17 figs

BA (Hons); Anthropology & Sociology
School: Social Science
Copies Held: AIATSIS Library (MS1223)

Mitchell presents a classical hunter-gatherer settlement-subsistence model for pre-European Aboriginal populations living in the Richmond River region of northeast New South Wales. From ethnographic sources, she produces a detailed description and reconstruction of the environment at the time of European contact; a reconstruction of territoriality and social structures; and a consideration of the human-environment relationships. One of the aims of the thesis was to collate material for later use as resource material for schools in the region.

Keywords: Ballina, NSW; Brunswick River region, NSW; Bundjalung people; Lismore, NSW; Richmond River region, NSW; Settlement-subsistence models; Social organisation

236 MITCHELL, Brian John 1968

Fringe-Dwelling Existential Despair

vi+116pp; refs 113–116; app.; tables; figs
BSocSt (Hons); Social Studies
School: Social Work & Social Policy
Copies Held: AIATSIS Library (MS303)

Examines the structure and function of an Aboriginal fringe-dwelling community in Eidsvold in the Upper Burnett region of central Queensland, in order to explore the possibilities of implementing community development principles and techniques in a social action program designed to meet the community's needs. Using fieldwork observations made in 1967 combined with a literature review, the study proposes a social action program for community development, based on an historical and contemporary investigation of the people and environment and a psycho-social analysis.

Keywords: Burnett River region, Q; Community development; Eidsvold, Q; Fringe dwellers; Race relations

237 MITCHELL, Scott Roy Alexander 1988

Chronological Change in Intensity of Site Use at Seal Point: A Technological Analysis

2 vols; viii+204pp; refs 190–204; app. 148–189; 29 tables; 33 figs; glossary

BA (Hons); Anthropology & Sociology
School: Social Science
Copies Held: AIATSIS Library (MS2766)

A detailed analysis of the stone artefact assemblage to identify chronological change in intensity of site use at the site of Seal Point, Cape Otway, Victoria, a late Holocene coastal shell midden excavated by Harry Lourandos 1974–1976. Intensity of site use at Seal Point was lowest during initial occupation of the site at c.1,400 BP, reached a maximum at c.450 BP, and decreased between 300 BP and 150 BP. Results are discussed in relation to previous interpretations of Seal Point, the archaeology of the Cape Otway region, and the ‘intensification’ debate generally.

Keywords: Cape Otway, V; Dating; Lourandos, Harry (1945–); Middens; Seal Point archaeological site, V; Settlement-subsistence models; Stone artefacts

238 MOBBS, Robyn 1979

Fertility Controls Elemental to Human Populations, Focusing on Aboriginal Australia: A Study in Medical Anthropology

x+125pp; refs 105–119; app. 120–125; 16 tables; 21 figs

BA (Hons); Anthropology
School: Social Science
Copies Held: AIATSIS Library (MS469)

A study of anthropological, demographic and medical approaches to human fertility control in the Aranda, Brisbane, Tiwi and Kimberley Aboriginal communities. Mobbs includes a survey of the role of Western contraception and abortion in the Brisbane Aboriginal community. She concludes that the use of various birth control methods is determined by information on, and access to, fertility control methods. Recommendations are made for family planning services for the Brisbane Aboriginal community.

Keywords: Arrernte people; Brisbane, Q; Family planning; Kimberley region, WA; Tiwi Islands, NT; Tiwi people

239 MOORE, Margaret Ann 1986

Extensive Commercial Pastoralism in the Queensland Gulf: A Sociocultural Profile of its Peoples

xvi+675pp; refs 653–675; figs; indexes
PhD; Anthropology & Sociology
School: Social Science

Copies Held: Fryer Library (THE6202); AIATSIS Library (MS2813)

Describes Aboriginal involvement in the pastoral industry from early contact conflict in the 1870s. Moore discusses living conditions, employment, housing, alcohol use, marriage and sexual relationships on cattle stations and in Normanton, Burketown, Doomadgee and Gregory Reserve. She also surveys local attitudes to Aboriginal people and their participation in education, health and welfare services, churches and sport.

Keywords: Burketown, Q; Cattle stations; Doomadgee, Q; Gregory Reserve, Q; Gulf of Carpentaria region; Living conditions; Normanton, Q; Pastoral industry; Race relations; Stereotypes

240 MOWAT, Fiona 1989

Bushrangers Cave: A Faunal Analysis

vi+89pp; refs 86–89; app. 73–85; 12 tables; 19 figs

BA (Hons); Anthropology & Sociology
School: Social Science
Copies Held: School of Social Science Thesis Collection

Examines the faunal assemblage from Bushrangers Cave, southeast Queensland. Analysis includes calculation of discard rates and an examination of fragmentation. Other local faunal assemblages show similar patterns of discard. Mowat suggests that Bushrangers Cave was used as a temporary campsite. An increase in groups travelling to and from the coast, possibly for ceremonial gatherings, during the late Holocene may be responsible for the increased use of this site in the last 2,500 years.

Keywords: Bushrangers Cave archaeological site, Q; Excavations; Faunal analysis; Moreton Bay region, Q; Rockshelters; Settlement-subsistence models

241 MURPHY, Ann M.C. 1978

The Broadbeach and Coastal Adelaide Aboriginal Populations: A Metrical Analysis of the Femora and Tibiae

vii+142pp; refs 80–84; app. 85–142; 13 tables; 7 figs

BSc (Hons); Anatomy
School: Biomedical Sciences
Copies Held: AIATSIS Library (MS1532)

Murphy presents the results of a metrical analysis of adult Aboriginal tibiae and femora from the

Broadbeach Burial Ground site in southeast Queensland and the coastal Adelaide metropolitan region in South Australia. Marked sexual dimorphism is noted in both skeletal assemblages, with the female tibiae smaller in virtually all dimensions. Various indices are calculated and compared with other skeletal assemblages in Australia and elsewhere, with particular attention given to deriving measurements from incomplete or fragmentary specimens.

Keywords: Adelaide, SA; Broadbeach Burial Ground archaeological site, Q; Gold Coast region, Q; Human remains; Roonka Flat archaeological site, SA

242 MURPHY, Ann M.C. 1989

Into a Kingdom of Bones: A Metrical Analysis of the Pectoral Girdles and Innominates of the Broadbeach Australian Aborigines and the New Zealand Polynesians

3 vols; x+676pp; refs 92–111; app. 452–676; 227 tables; 17 figs

PhD; Anatomy

School: Biomedical Sciences

Copies Held: Fryer Library (THE7368)

A metrical study of post-cranial skeletal elements from the Broadbeach Burial Ground site in southeast Queensland and a Maori collection held by the Otago Medical School in New Zealand. Murphy focusses on the pectoral girdle, innominates, clavicles and scapulae, which are used to investigate sexual dimorphism, and the reliability of various methods of sex determination. Murphy used measurements applicable to the study of fragmentary remains for forensic/archaeological applications. The study confirms that the size of articular surfaces of bones are a useful indicator of sex.

Keywords: Broadbeach Burial Ground archaeological site, Q; Human remains; Maori people; Otago Medical School, NZ

243 MURR, N. 1970

Totems and Ideologies

BA (Hons); Anthropology

School: Social Science

Copies Held: No copy located.

Not sighted by compilers of this bibliography.

Keywords: Totems

244 MURRAY, Catriona 1995

A Spatial and Technological Analysis of a Lithic Assemblage at Bridgewater Cave, Victoria

BA (Hons); Anthropology & Sociology

School: Social Science

Copies Held: No copy located.

Not sighted by compilers of this bibliography.

Keywords: Bridgewater Cave archaeological site, V; Dating; Excavations; Rockshelters; Stone artefacts

245 NAGLE, Kerry 1984

Bark or Board: Identity and Contemporary Aboriginal Art in South-East Queensland

vii+115pp; refs 103–113; app. 114–115; 13 figs

BA (Hons); Anthropology

School: Social Science

Copies Held: AIATSIS Library (MS1017)

A detailed analysis of the function of contemporary art in expressing and maintaining Aboriginal cultural identity in southeast Queensland. Nagle investigates the degree to which Aboriginal artists in southeast Queensland use European art forms to express and maintain cultural identity, tracing continuities and discontinuities between traditional and contemporary forms. Information was obtained from artists at the South-East Queensland Aboriginal Arts Council through interviews and questionnaires. Although European styles and materials are used by artists, a degree of continuity with traditional art forms persists, particularly in subject matter and meanings expressing Aboriginal life experiences, cultural values and social organisation.

Keywords: Art; Artists; Brisbane, Q; Cultural identity; South-East Queensland Aboriginal Arts Council

246 NELSON, Alison 2000

We Just Want to Walk Beside You: Practice Guidelines for Occupational Therapists Working with Urban Indigenous Children

xii+205pp; refs 152–163; app. 164–205; 3 tables; 2 figs

MOccTher; Occupational Therapy

School: Health & Rehabilitation Sciences

Copies Held: Fryer Library (THE14285)

Nelson investigates issues involved in providing paediatric occupational therapy services to Indigenous children and their families in Brisbane. A visiting occupational therapy service was established for several schools and pre-schools through the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Community Health Service and evaluated through a series of interviews and focus groups. A survey was also conducted of Brisbane paediatric occupational therapists to assess current practice with respect to urban Indigenous children and develop guidelines.

Keywords: Aboriginal and Islander Community Health Service (Brisbane, Q); Brisbane, Q; Children; Health services

247 NICOLSON, Alexander Alan 1972

Criteria Used by Aboriginal and White Australian Children in the Selection of an Information Source

30pp; refs 29–30; app. 26–28; 3 tables; 3 figs

BA (Hons); Psychology

School: Psychology

Copies Held: Fryer Library (THE4718); AIATSIS Library (MS744)

Examines the criteria used by school children aged 11–13 years in the selection of an information source. Research participants were selected from Queensland primary schools in similar socio-economic areas and matched for age and sex. Nicolson examines the relationship between individual criteria for selection of a particular source and frequency of use of that source, together with the effect of experience of an individual's ratings of each criterion. The most consistently used criteria for both groups were perceived ease of use and perceived accessibility of a particular source. Implications of the lack of cross-cultural differences between samples and of the specific selection criteria used by children are discussed.

Keywords: Cherbourg, Q; Children; Information management; Learning styles; Primary education; Psychological assessment

248 NOLAN, Anna 1987

Sandstone Point: Temporal and Spatial Patterns of Aboriginal Site Use at a Midden Complex, South-East Queensland

ix+120pp; refs 101–113; app. 114–120; 31 tables; 19 figs

BA (Hons); Anthropology & Sociology

School: Social Science

Copies Held: AIATSIS Library (MS2487)

Examines spatial and temporal variation in the composition of midden deposits at Sandstone Point, a coastal mainland site in the Moreton Bay region. Density of faunal remains increases across the site towards the shoreline and reveals an exponential increase in marine resource exploitation within the last 800 to 1,000 years. This pattern cannot be explained simply as a function of environmental change. Intensity of faunal discard in a foredune deposit suggests use of the site as a location for gatherings of Aboriginal groups. Nolan interprets evidence for intensified economic production in terms of the dynamics of social and cultural variables.

Keywords: Coastal zones; Dating; Excavations; Faunal analysis; Fish traps; Fishing; Middens; Moreton Bay region, Q; Sandstone Point archaeological site, Q; Settlement-subsistence models

249 NOLAN, Janette G. 1964

Pastor J.G. Haussmann, a Queensland Pioneer, 1838–1901

122pp; refs

BA (Hons); History

School: History, Philosophy, Religion & Classics

Copies Held: AIATSIS Library (MS1458)

A biography of Lutheran pastor, J.G. Haussmann, a German missionary at Zions Hill (Nundah), Moreton Bay, Queensland. The settlement was established in 1838 under the auspices of the Presbyterian Church. Nolan also describes Haussmann's other work as a Lutheran minister in Victoria and at the sugar plantation mission, Bethesda, Albert River, Queensland.

Keywords: Bethesda, Q; Brisbane, Q; Churches; Haussmann, J.G. (1838–1901); Missions; Moreton Bay region, Q; Nundah, Q

250 NOVELLO, Mary 1989

A Taphonomic Analysis of the Faunal Remains from the Platypus Shelter (Site KB:A70), South-East Queensland

x+119pp; refs 98–119; 44 tables; 17 figs

BA (Hons); Anthropology & Sociology

School: Social Science

Copies Held: School of Social Science Thesis Collection

An analysis of faunal remains from Platypus Rockshelter, a seasonally occupied archaeological site in subcoastal southeast Queensland. The analysis is primarily taphonomic in nature and investigates the relative contribution of cultural and other agents to the formation of the deposit. Novello also examines issues raised by past researchers about the seasonality of site use, changes in discard rates, the nature of site use, and wider issues concerning the prehistory of the Moreton region.

Keywords: Dating; Excavations; Faunal analysis; Moreton Bay region, Q; Platypus Rockshelter archaeological site, Q; Rockshelters; Settlement-subsistence models

251 NUGENT, Ann Therese 1986

Whose Knowledge, Whose Power and Whose Curriculum?: An Account of the Wreck Bay Aboriginal Community's Curriculum Project and its Implementation at Jervis Bay Primary School ACT (February 1978– June 1980)

xiii+445pp; refs 429–445; app. 387–428; figs

MEd; Education

School: Education

Copies Held: Fryer Library (THE3676); AIATSIS Library (MS198)

The Wreck Bay Curriculum Project, inspired by the writings of Paulo Freire, attempted to include the cultural knowledge of the local Aboriginal community in the social studies curriculum of the Jervis Bay Primary School. Nugent, coordinator of the project with the community, analyses the problems encountered and the resulting contestation of power. She argues that the relative powerlessness of the Aboriginal community arises not from cultural differences but from historically constituted inequality between Indigenous and non-Indigenous Australians.

Keywords: Cultural identity; Curriculum; Freire, Paulo (1921–1997); Jervis Bay, ACT; Jervis Bay Primary School; Primary education; Race relations; Recognition of prior knowledge; Wreck Bay, NSW; Wreck Bay Curriculum Project

252 O'BRIEN, Kevin 1995

Housing in the Torres Strait

v+94pp; refs 93–94; app. 80–92; 9 tables; 37 figs

BArch; Architecture

School: Geography, Planning & Architecture

Copies Held: Architecture Music Library (THE9973)

In discussing the relationship between Torres Strait Islander culture and housing, O'Brien identifies a number of culturally-appropriate design criteria as a basis for evaluating contemporary housing. The focus is on government-supplied housing. A case study of Hislo Sabatino's self-built and government-supplied housing on Hammond Island is presented. Self-help housing designs introduced by architect Paul Haar at St Pauls Community on Moa Island are presented as a possible alternative approach. Haar's self-help housing model is critiqued using two self-help case studies on Moa Island belonging to Grace Ware and Hobson Levi.

Keywords: Fischer, Grace (Ware) (1948–); Haar, Paul; Housing; Keriri (Hammond Island), Q; Levi, Hobson (1932–); Moa (Banks Island), Q; Sabatino, Hislo (1922–); Self determination; St Pauls Community, Q; Torres Strait, Q

253 ORMISTON, Robert 1996

The Rise and Fall of a Frontier Mining Town, Cooktown 1873–85

xiv+389pp; refs 378–389; tables; figs

PhD; History

School: History, Philosophy, Religion & Classics

Copies Held: Fryer Library (THE11160)

In its heyday, Cooktown, in far north Queensland, was the entry point and service centre for the Palmer River goldfields. At times, a third of its population was Chinese. An important frontier town and potential capital of a new northern state, it declined in the late 1870s, along with the goldfields. Ormiston analyses the reasons for its decline, citing the limited vision of the early civic leaders, who saw no need to diversify Cooktown's economy. Of interest here are the brief account of the original inhabitants (pp.52–53) and Chapter 3 on the impact of early European contact on the surrounding Aboriginal society (pp.90–136).

Keywords: Chinese people; Cooktown, Q; Mining; Palmer River, Q; Race relations

254 ORR, Geoffrey Michael 1977

Education, Language and Ideology: A Torres Strait Case Study

iv+73pp; refs 65–73; app. 62–64

MEdSt; Education

School: Education

Copies Held: Fryer Library (THE3940); AIATSIS Library (MS2049)

Orr analyses his dissatisfaction with the exclusive use of English as the medium of instruction in Torres Strait primary schools, designating this as an assimilationist ideology. He investigates two alternatives: (1) mother-tongue instruction exclusively (cultural-pluralist), which he deems inappropriate; and (2) mother-tongue and English instruction (pluralist-assimilationist), which would preserve and promote Islander heritage.

Keywords: Assimilation; Bilingual education; Cultural identity; Pedagogy; Primary education; Torres Strait, Q

255 OSBORNE, Megan L. 1997

Alf Neal – Bush Lawyer: Writing the History of a Kuku Djungan Elder

2 vols; vii+194pp; refs 84–94; figs

BA (Hons); History

School: History, Philosophy, Religion & Classics

Copies Held: AIATSIS Library (MS3812)

Yarrabah elder Alf Neal and his mother went to live in Yarrabah soon after his birth in the mid-1920s. In exploring Neal's life, Osborne interrogates the process of oral history and its relationship to individual memory and social context. Her introduction discusses the difficulties faced by historians in their attempts to overcome "the paucity, confusion and disarray found in memory and in surviving documents" and the intellectual colonisation of Indigenous people. Also included are a discussion of the relationship between biography and oral history, a brief history of Yarrabah and an account of Alf Neal's private and public life. The bulk of the thesis consists of transcriptions of interviews given by Alf Neal to Osborne and Bruno David in Brisbane in April 1996.

Keywords: Cape York Peninsula region, Q; Kukulalyanji people; Life histories; Neal, Alf (1925?–); Oral histories; Yarrabah, Q

256 OTTER, Mark 1993

ATSIC: A Case Study in Aboriginal Self-Determination

vi+106pp; refs 100–106; app. 95–99

MpubAd; Government

School: Political Science & International Studies

Copies Held: Fryer Library (THE8681); Economics Business Library (THE8681)

Traces the development of public policy on Aboriginal affairs in Australia with reference to evolving notions

of Indigenous self-determination and addresses the difficulties and reluctance of governments to accept alternative cultural values in matters of public administration. By way of a case study, Otter examines whether the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Commission (ATSIC) represents a significant step towards Aboriginal self-determination and concludes that it does. He also argues that Aboriginal self-determination is possible within the Australian nation state but not at the expense of the breakup of the state.

Keywords: Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Commission (ATSIC); Policy – Australia; Self determination

257 PACE, Raymond 1990

The Structure of the Hepatitis B Virus in the Aborigines

xiii+124pp; refs 110–124; 12 tables; 17 figs

MSc; Biochemistry

School: Molecular & Microbial Sciences

Copies Held: Fryer Library (THE7345)

Proposes that the Hepatitis B virus (HBV) carried by Aboriginal groups comprises subtypes not previously described. Serum samples of groups from nine areas, mainly from Queensland but also the Northern Territory and Western Australia, were examined to determine the structure of the HBV. Two strains of the HBV subtype were found. Possibly infection occurred 10,000 years ago when people migrated across the land bridge, accounting for the two viral strains observed.

Keywords: Alyawarre people; Bamaga, Q; Cherbourg, Q; Diseases; Elcho Island, NT; Health; Kowanyama, Q; Mornington Island, Q; Western Desert region; Yarrabah, Q

258 PARKER, Jeffrey Kent 1999

Canoes, 'Sacred Gates' and Gold Mines: Change and Continuity in Tradition: Chumash, Maori and Jawoyn Contexts

ii+105pp; refs 100–105; 4 figs

BA (Hons); Anthropology & Sociology

School: Social Science

Copies Held: School of Social Science Thesis Collection

Explores the concept of 'tradition' as a composite of dynamic and established processes involving both change and continuity. Parker employs three contemporary Indigenous case studies: the Chumash of

California; Maori of New Zealand; and Jawoyn of the Northern Territory. The last case study focusses on the disputed traditional association between Jawoyn people and the site of Coronation Hill in Kakadu National Park. Significance of traditional expression is continually being negotiated to provide Indigenous groups with a contemporary cultural identity.

Keywords: Chumash people; Coronation Hill, NT; Cultural heritage; Cultural identity; Jawoyn people; Kakadu National Park, NT; Maori people

259 PARRY, Suzanne 1992

Disease, Medicine and Settlement: The Role of Health and Medical Services in the Settlement of the Northern Territory, 1911–1939

vii+427pp; refs 412–427; tables; figs

PhD; History

School: History, Philosophy, Religion & Classics

Copies Held: School of History, Philosophy, Religion & Classics Thesis Collection

Explores the relationship between public health, medical services and the development of the Northern Territory in the early period of Commonwealth control. Medical facilities were limited and mission societies were relied upon to provide medical care to the large Aboriginal population. Chapter 5 (pp.318–401) is devoted to Aboriginal health.

Keywords: Diseases; Health services; Missions

260 PASSI, George 1986

Traditional Resource Knowledge, Western Education and Self-Management Autonomy of Torres Strait

viii+106pp; refs 102–106; figs

MSPD; Anthropology & Sociology

School: Social Science

Copies Held: Fryer Library (THE6038); AIATSIS Library (MS3552)

In exploiting their terrestrial and marine environment, Torres Strait Islanders apply traditional technology adapted to the modern world. Islanders' traditional knowledge enables them to predict the weather, tides and species migrations, and thus the optimum time to engage in subsistence activities and successfully manage resources. Passi, a Murray Islander, argues that conservation of the fragile environment demands detailed study of Islander cultural and ecological systems, some of which he describes here.

Keywords: Ethnoecology; Recognition of prior knowledge; Resource management; Torres Strait, Q

261 PAYNE, Helen Elizabeth 1988

Singing a Sister's Sites: Women's Land Rites in the Australian Musgrave Ranges

4 vols; xxxv+391; refs 277–299; app. 242–276; tables; figs

PhD; Music

School: Music

Copies Held: Fryer Library (THE6525); Architecture Music Library (THE6525); AIATSIS Library (MS3459)

Examines the relationship of ceremony to land among the women of the Musgrave Ranges in central Australia. Musically and anthropologically analysing the elements of women's performance and rights to sing particular sites, Payne argues that the gap between ideal and practice permits women to determine both the extent and nature of their own power bases. Payne concludes that ritual practice is more flexible than hitherto claimed and therefore open to exploitation and manipulation by social actors for public recognition of their desires.

Keywords: Ceremonies; Gender; Musgrave Ranges, SA; Music; Pitjantjatjara people; Politics; Pukatja Homeland, SA; Significant sites; Women; Yankuntjatjara people

262 PENE, Andrew 1998

The Changing Face of Aboriginal Housing Through the Twentieth Century

ii+40pp; refs 39–40; 6 tables; 24 figs

BArch; Architecture

School: Geography, Planning & Architecture

Copies Held: Architecture Music Library (THE12843)

Pene discusses changes in Aboriginal housing in the southeast Gulf of Carpentaria using a series of time periods as chapter headings: traditional shelters; mission era; government era; and, contemporary era. The changing materials, technology, spatial organisation, distribution and function of dwellings are discussed for each period. Pene argues that the temporal changes in lifestyle and housing, when defined in terms of resource management, surveillance capacity, privacy and outdoor exposure, indicate a transformation from a closeness to the landscape to a distancing, and then a return to the natural landscape.

Keywords: Aurukun, Q; Dwellings; Gulf of Carpentaria region; Housing; Mornington Island, Q; Pormpuraaw, Q

263 PLEVER, Sally **1999**

Cross Cultural Research on Mood Disorders in an Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Sample

vi+64pp; refs 41–50; app. 51–64; 6 tables; 2 figs
MPsychClin; Psychology
School: Psychology
Copies Held: Fryer Library (THE13744)

Provides initial information on mood disorders in an Australian population. Plever includes a psychometric assessment of several commonly used clinical inventories; a comparison of levels of depression and anxiety symptomatology between an Indigenous student sample and a non-Indigenous student sample; and a partial test of the Cognitive Content Specificity Model conducted in the Indigenous sample. Results are discussed with respect to the unique circumstances that surround Indigenous Australians. Plever concludes that it may be useful to use Western-based measures of depression and consequently Western techniques in the treatment of depression amongst Indigenous people.

Keywords: Mental health; Psychological assessment

264 PONOSOV, Vladimir Vasil'evich **1965**

Results of an Archaeological Survey of the Southern Region of Moreton Bay and of Moreton Island (1963–1964)

xxxvii+120pp; 21 figs
BA (Hons); Psychology
School: Psychology
Copies Held: Fryer Library (DU120.A6P65); SS&H Library (DU120.A6P65)

Presents the results of archaeological surveys and artefact collections conducted throughout Moreton Bay and many of the islands (excluding Bribie Island) 1963–1964. Ponosov's aims were: (1) to conduct surveys of the Moreton Bay area; (2) register sites of archaeological significance located; (3) describe sites located; (4) collect all surface archaeological materials. In total, 280 sites were located and registered, 80% of which were found on Moreton and Stradbroke Islands. Summary details are provided for all sites, with some further discussion of larger sites. The second half of the thesis discusses stone artefacts collected, using a functional typological division of the assemblage.

Keywords: Archaeological surveys; Coastal zones; Islands; Middens; Moreton Bay region, Q; Moreton Island, Q; Stone artefacts; Stradbroke Island, Q

265 RAYNER, Keith **1951**

The Attitudes and Influence of the Churches in Queensland on Matters of Social and Political Importance (1859–1914)

iii+203pp; refs 200–203
BA (Hons); History
School: History, Philosophy, Religion & Classics
Copies Held: AIATSI Library (MS335)

Although it has never been the main task of the churches to act as political or social agencies, in fulfilling their fundamental spiritual and moral functions they have made their influence felt in the life of the community. Chapters are devoted to the early Queensland churches' influence on education, immigration, the White Australia Policy, Aborigines, moral problems and politics.

Keywords: Attitudes; Churches; Missions; Policy – Queensland; Race relations; White Australia Policy

266 RAYNER, Keith **1962**

The History of the Church of England in Queensland

656pp; refs 643–656; app. 622–642
PhD; History
School: History, Philosophy, Religion & Classics
Copies Held: School of History, Philosophy, Religion & Classics Thesis Collection

The thesis distinguishes four broad periods in the history of Anglicanism in Queensland, considered in its social, political and economic context: Moreton Bay before 1859; beginnings of the dioceses (1860–1890); the Church comes of age (1890–1920); an unsettled world (1920–1960). There is brief discussion of Anglican Aboriginal missions (pp.385–395, 476–480).

Keywords: Churches; Missions

267 READDY, Coral Ann **1961**

South Queensland Aboriginal English: A Study of the Informal Conversational Speech Habits of Two Aboriginal Communities in the Area, with Special Reference to Four Male Speakers of the Nine to Twelve Age Group in the Closed Community of Cherbourg

xii+317pp; refs 305–317; app. 176–304; index
BA (Hons); English
School: English, Media Studies & Art History
Copies Held: Fryer Library (THE922; MIC2020);
AIATSIS Library (MS987)

Part of the Queensland Speech Survey, the study aims to show that linguistic research may provide answers to some educational problems of Aboriginal communities where English is the medium of instruction. The informal speech of Aboriginal residents of Cherbourg and Dunwich was linguistically analysed. Informal Cherbourg English appears to be heavily influenced by Aboriginal languages and can be unintelligible to non-Aboriginal English-speakers. Defined here as a ‘communalect’, it has certain features of a contact language, yet is best classified as a sub-language of English. Its speakers are bilingual and control both Australian English and Cherbourg English as required.

Keywords: Aboriginal English; Cherbourg, Q; Dunwich, Q; Education; Flint, Elwyn Henry (1910–1983); Linguistic analysis; Queensland Speech Survey; Sociolinguistics

268 REECE, Robert Harold William 1969

The Aborigines and Colonial Society of New South Wales before 1850, with Special Reference to the Period of the Gipps Administration 1836–1846

xxiii+291pp; refs 259–291; app. 238–258; figs
MA; History
History, Philosophy, Religion & Classics
Copies Held: Fryer Library (THE1422; MIC1363)

Examines race relations in New South Wales through events which occurred during the period of the Gipps administration of the 1830s and 1840s. The Colonial Office’s humanitarian concern for the Aborigines coincided with the worst racial clashes in the history of New South Wales during this period of rapid expansion of pastoral settlement and struggle for land. The arrangement is thematic rather than chronological: black-white contact; popular beliefs about Aborigines; official policy; the Myall Creek trials; and Gipps’ unsuccessful efforts to provide a legal solution to the ‘Aboriginal problem’.

Keywords: Colonisation; Gipps, George (1791–1847); Massacres; Pastoral industry; Policy – New South Wales; Race relations

269 REID, Jill 1998

An Archaeological Approach to Quarry Studies: A Technological Investigation of the Ironbark Site Complex, Southern Curtis Coast, Australia

2 vols; xiv+122pp; refs 111–122; app. 1–139 (Vol. 2);
28 tables; 27 figs
BA (Hons); Anthropology & Sociology
School: Social Science
Copies Held: School of Social Science Thesis
Collection

The results of an analysis of a sample of the lithic material excavated from the Ironbark Site Complex, located on the central Queensland coast. Reid demonstrates that a level of standardisation of the stone artefact reduction sequence is evident at the site in several technological and descriptive indices. Based on this evidence, she establishes a possible use of the site as the manufacture of edge-ground axes. The evidence is then evaluated in terms of exchange and social significance and, more generally, in terms of archaeological approaches to quarry studies in Australia and elsewhere.

Keywords: Dating; Excavations; Gooreng Gooreng Cultural Heritage Project; Ironbark Site Complex archaeological site, Q; Quarries; Resource management; Stone artefacts; Trade

270 RICHARDS, Michael James 1973

The Aborigines: Their Place in the Writing of Australian History

iv+163pp; refs 150–163; app. 147–149
BA (Hons); History
School: History, Philosophy, Religion & Classics
Copies Held: AIATSIS Library (MS1252)

Richards surveys both the attitudes of Australian historians to Aborigines, as evidenced in their published work, and their general treatment of Aboriginal history. His treatment is chronological, beginning with Archibald Meston in the late 19th century and continuing to the early 1970s. Finding in 1972 that no postgraduate theses completed in Australian universities had investigated Aboriginal history, he concludes that the dominant pattern “had remained basically undisturbed since 1787”, with Aborigines omitted from historical consideration.

Keywords: Attitudes; History; Meston, Archibald (1851–1924); Racism; Representation

271 RICHARDS, Scott **1990**

Colours and Covers: Racism, Nationalism and *The Bulletin*, 1887–1901

139pp; refs 132–139; app. 115–120; figs
BA (Hons); History
School: History, Philosophy, Religion & Classics
Copies Held: School of History, Philosophy, Religion & Classics Thesis Collection

Examines the racist foundations and components of the nationalism of the 19th century popular magazine, *The Bulletin*, and argues that its particular view of Australian nationalism was predicated on race. The journal had an ambivalent attitude towards Aboriginal people, who, when not denigrated, were almost wholly ignored (pp.67–75).

Keywords: Bulletin (Sydney, NSW); Media; Race relations; Racism; Representation

272 RICHARDSON, Ian **1996**

Control and Choice in Housing: User Participation in Aboriginal Housing

xi+238pp; refs 225–238; 24 figs
BArch; Architecture
School: Geography, Planning & Architecture
Copies Held: Architecture Music Library (THE11203)

Richardson argues that Aboriginal culture plays an important role in defining living environments with specific architectural implications and requirements. User participation in the provision of community-based housing is examined as one option in allowing Aboriginal people effectively to define and implement housing programs. Three levels of Aboriginal participation in the housing process are examined: design; construction; management and post-construction services. Richardson concludes from a number of case studies that Aboriginal control over the housing process can provide housing programs that are Aboriginal-defined, and appropriate to the varying circumstances of Aboriginal users.

Keywords: Alice Springs, NT; Bakandji Ltd; Bynoe Community Advancement Co-operative Society Ltd; Housing; Julalikari Council; Living conditions; Normanton, Q; Pipalyatjara, SA; Pitjantjatjara people; Self determination; St Pauls Community, Q; Tangentyere Council; Tennant Creek, NT; Torres Strait, Q; Wilcannia, NSW; Yalata, SA

273 RICHARDSON, Norma A. **1979**

The Sources of Raw Material and Their Use in the Manufacture of Prehistoric Stone Artifacts on Moreton Island

v+74pp; refs 54–55; app. 56–74; 15 tables; 14 figs
BA (Hons); Anthropology
School: Social Science
Copies Held: AIATSIS Library (MS796)

Examines the selection and use of lithic raw materials to manufacture stone artefacts on Moreton Island. The geological occurrence of stone types in the area is characterised through a literature review and independent fieldwork. Analysis of two previous stone artefact collections from Moreton Island (totalling 909 specimens) provides data on raw material types and artefact types. Richardson found geological specimens of all but two of the stone materials identified in the collections, suggesting that most, if not all, stone raw materials were derived from local sources.

Keywords: Archaeological surveys; Moreton Bay region, Q; Moreton Island, Q; Quarries; Resource management; Settlement-subsistence models; Stone artefacts

274 RICHTER, John **1994**

A Pound of Bungwall and Other Measures

xi+115pp; refs 107–115; app. 97–103; 7 tables; 37 figs
BA (Hons); Anthropology & Sociology
School: Social Science
Copies Held: Fryer Library (THE10076)

Develops a quantitative analytical systems approach to use-wear analysis by the measurement of changes to the edge profile of stone implements. Through quantification of edge deformation on experimental implements, wear parameters are established for processing the fernroot, *Blechnum indicum*, a staple food in coastal southeast Queensland. Using a method involving both scraping and pounding of fernroot on a wooden anvil, Richter demonstrates that wear proceeds at a linear rate. Application of wear rates to bevel-edged artefacts from the Brown's Road site in southeast Queensland indicates that this assemblage represents substantial *Blechnum indicum* processing.

Keywords: Brown's Road archaeological site, Q; Bungwall; Moreton Bay region, Q; Stone artefacts; Subsistence; Use-wear analysis

275 RIVERS, David

1992

Aboriginal and Islander Policy as a Focus for Church-State Relations in Queensland

96pp; refs 87–96

BA (Hons); Government

School: Political Science & International Studies

Copies Held: School of Political Science & International Studies Thesis Collection

Using Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander policy in Queensland as a case study in church-state relations (focussing on the late 1960s to 1984, when the mainstream churches profoundly altered their approach to Indigenous Australians), Rivers examines the role of the churches as political pressure groups and their potential to influence government policy. The first two chapters briefly outline the history of Queensland government legislation and church policy pertaining to Aborigines and Islanders; the third and fourth chapters analyse the evolution in church and government policies; the fifth discusses the implications of these effects for the way in which the church is perceived in politics and suggests what might be the future role of the churches in the Indigenous policy area.

Keywords: Churches; Policy – Queensland; Politics

276 ROBERTS, E.

1966

An Account of the Beginnings of Settlement at Nundah, and the Development of that Suburb until 1890

96pp; refs 92–96; app. 96; figs

MA (Qual.); History

School: History, Philosophy, Religion & Classics

Copies Held: AIATSIS Library (MS1254)

The suburb of Nundah is unique in that it was the first part of Brisbane to receive free settlers (German missionaries) in 1838 and is the only Brisbane suburb which began as an Aboriginal mission. Roberts examines in detail the beginnings and trials of the German mission, the nucleus of the later settlement, German Station; this eventually became Nundah.

Keywords: Brisbane, Q; Churches; Missions; Nundah, Q

277 ROBERTS, Nancy V.

1995

European Entry into the Gayndah District of Queensland During the 1840s and Early 1850s

116pp; refs 99–116; figs

PGDipArts; History

School: History, Philosophy, Religion & Classics

Copies Held: School of History, Philosophy, Religion & Classics Thesis Collection

Discusses Aboriginal and early European settlement in the Gayndah district in the Burnett River basin of southeast Queensland. Europeans entered the territory of the Wakka Wakka people in the 1840s and 1850s and Roberts examines the interaction between the two groups and, as the Europeans took over, the sort of society and economy they created.

Keywords: Burnett River region, Q; Colonisation; Gayndah, Q; Race relations; Waka Waka people

278 ROBERTSON, Gail

1994

An Application of Scanning Electron Microscopy and Image Analysis to the Differentiation of Starch Grains in Archaeological Plant Residues

xi+128pp; refs 119–128; app. 104–118; 24 tables; 37 figs; glossary

BA (Hons); Anthropology & Sociology

School: Social Science

Copies Held: Fryer Library (THE10075)

Robertson presents the results of an experimental application of environmental scanning electron microscopy (ESEM) to the identification and differentiation of starch grains retained as residues on stone artefacts. In particular, she is concerned with starch observed on bevel-edged stone artefacts from archaeological sites in coastal southeast Queensland. Robertson successfully differentiates between the starch grains of the bungwall fern (*Blechnum indicum*), coastal jack bean (*Canavalia rosea*) and cunjevoi (*Alocasia macrorrhiza*). Bungwall fern starch grains are identified on bevel-edged stone artefacts from the archaeological site of Brown's Road.

Keywords: Brown's Road archaeological site, Q; Bungwall; Moreton Bay region, Q; Residue analysis; Stone artefacts; Subsistence

279 ROBERTSON, Josephine

1994

Aboriginal Literary Production: The Differential between Discourses

vi+98pp; refs 94–98

MA; English

School: English, Media Studies & Art History

Copies Held: Fryer Library (THE8659)

Robertson grapples with the issue of 'authority to speak' when Aboriginality is represented within the institution of literature. She compares authority to transmit traditional Aboriginal culture with authorising procedures in the institution of literature and concludes that they function quite differently; hence the debates which occur when the two collide in a political context of unequal power relations. The stories of Ruby Langford Ginibi and Glenyse Ward develop an idiom of the representation of 'Aboriginality' which resists the discursive restrictions of European institutions.

Keywords: Cultural identity; Ginibi, Ruby Langford (1934–); Literature; Racism; Representation; Ward, Glenyse (1949–)

280 ROBINS, Richard P. 1983

This Widow Land: An Evaluation of Public Archaeology in Queensland using Moreton Island as a Case Study

xiv+280pp; refs 231–250; app. 251–280; 22 tables; 99 figs

MA; Anthropology & Sociology

School: Social Science

Copies Held: AIATSIS Library (MS2019)

Robins constructs a predictive settlement-subsistence model for Aboriginal occupation of Moreton Island from a detailed review of ethnographic and environmental data. This model is then compared with results obtained from a probabilistic archaeological survey of the island employing the recording techniques of cultural heritage managers current at the time. Selected survey areas were resurveyed one year later using more detailed recording procedures. A total of 93 sites were recorded. The methods currently in use are deemed to be inadequate. A problem-orientated approach to data collection is recommended.

Keywords: Archaeological surveys; Cultural heritage; Information management; Middens; Moreton Bay region, Q; Moreton Island, Q; Settlement-subsistence models

281 ROCHE, Nicola 1999

Reading the Bones: An Analysis of Cultural and Palaeoenvironmental Trends at Hay Cave, S.E. Cape York

viii+160pp; refs 150–160; app. 126–149; 25 figs; 8 tables

BA (Hons); Anthropology & Sociology

School: Social Science

Copies Held: School of Social Science Thesis Collection

Presents an analysis of the vertebrate faunal assemblage from Hay Cave, an archaeological site in the Mitchell-Palmer region of southeast Cape York Peninsula, and discusses the implications for both variations in intensities of Aboriginal site use and localised palaeoenvironmental patterns. Roche argues that the faunal assemblage indicates relatively stable vegetation and climatic patterns in the general vicinity of the site from c.30,000 years ago, with increases in Aboriginal use of the site after c.3,000 years ago.

Keywords: Cape York Peninsula region, Q; Excavations; Faunal analysis; Hay Cave archaeological site, Q; Rockshelters; Settlement-subsistence models

282 RODGERS, Bill 1985

Tree Fern Hearts and Toxic Nuts: A Comparative Analysis of the Utilization of Rainforest Plant-Foods by Australian Aborigines

xii+113pp; refs 68–77 (numbered as app.); app. 1–67 (separate numbering); 26 tables; 15 figs

BA (Hons); Anthropology & Sociology

School: Social Science

Copies Held: AIATSIS Library (MS2648)

A comparative study of the use of rainforest plant-food resources by Aboriginal groups across Australia using environmental, demographic, technological and taxonomic categories. Two general patterns of rainforest plant-food use are identified: (1) a tropical/subtropical pattern characterised by a high degree of plant use; (2) a temperate pattern characterised by a low degree of plant use. Rodgers suggests that these two patterns exist as a continuum with the degree of use varying along a north-south gradient. A 67-page appendix presents a detailed catalogue of rainforest plants with food potential, including notes on toxicity, utilization and further references.

Keywords: Ethnoecology; Rainforests; Resource management; Subsistence

283 ROGERS, Carole 1965

A Study of Integration of Two Groups of Aboriginal Families in Brisbane: Differentia – Housing

iv+66pp; refs 60–61; app. 62–66; tables; figs

BSocSt; Social Studies

School: Social Work & Social Policy

Copies Held: Fryer Library (MIC1450); AIATSIS Library (MS678)

Widens the scope of two studies of Aboriginal and European integration carried out by the Departments of Psychology and Social Studies of the University of Queensland in 1957 and 1965. Housing and other data on living conditions, family composition, education, income and occupation, background and mobility from the settlement of Dunwich on Stradbroke Island are compared with data from the Brisbane suburb of Inala. An Integration Scale is formulated and applied in Inala to ascertain whether the Dunwich integration pattern is applicable to the mainland situation.

Keywords: Assimilation; Brisbane, Q; Dunwich, Q; Housing; Inala, Q; Living conditions; Moreton Bay region, Q; Stradbroke Island, Q; Urban life

284 SCHEBECK, Bernhard	1964
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Dialect and Social Groupings in North East Arnhem Land

75pp; tables

BA (Hons); Anthropology

School: Social Science

Copies Held: AIATSIS Library (MS351; MS352)

Schebeck considers the dialects and social organisation of Aboriginal groups at Yirrkala, Elcho Island, Milingimbi, Numbulwar and Roper River Missions, Maningrida, and the Mirrngatja outstation on the Goyder River. He gives a resumé of Warner's and Berndt's descriptions and lists 10 dialect groups and 40 dialects, with the moiety to which each belongs; details of extinct dialects and those threatened with extinction; phonological systems; the distinction between soft and hard dialects and morphological differences. Schebeck draws a parallel between social organisation and linguistic differences and critically analyses Berndt's distinctions between Indigenous terms for clan and dialect groups.

Keywords: Arnhem Land, NT; Berndt, Ronald Murray (1916–1990); Capell, Arthur (1901?–); Dialects; Elcho Island, NT; Kinship systems; Linguistic analysis; Maningrida, NT; Milingimbi, NT; Mirrngatja Outstation, NT; Numbulwar, NT; Roper River, NT; Social organisation; Sociolinguistics; Warner, William Lloyd (1898–1970); Yirrkala, NT

285 SEEMAN, Marie	2000
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The Anthropology of the Sea Sensing: Negotiating Identity and Constructing 'Blue Spaces'

vi+87pp; refs 78–87; 7 figs

BA (Hons); Sociology, Anthropology & Archaeology School: Social Science

Copies Held: School of Social Science Thesis Collection

Through a series of case studies, Seeman explores the social construction of 'maps', which include links between the multisensual experience of the body and the ways that identity is reproduced, transformed and created in relation to sea space. The case studies demonstrate that identity can be linked emotionally and spiritually to 'sea space' and highlight the sea as a place which contains high levels of meaning and significance.

Keywords: Arnhem Land, NT; Cartography; Cultural identity; Sea

286 SHIELDS, Linda	1994
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The Influence of the Family on Young Children's Growth and Disease at Cherbourg Aboriginal Community, Queensland

xviii+270pp; refs 249–270; app. 169–248; 33 tables; 34 figs

MMedSc; Child Health

School: Medicine

Copies Held: Fryer Library (THE9167)

Examines the influence of family on growth and disease in young children by examining 40 years' of data on the growth and admissions to hospital of children across two generations in 13 Cherbourg Aboriginal families. Shields includes a literature review and family interviews, and analyses data from Infant Welfare and hospital charts 1952–1994. She concludes that there is a consistency of growth and health of children across generations; that environment has more influence than heredity on the growth of children and that mothers are more influential than fathers; and that the number of admissions to hospital are not a reliable indicator of a family's functioning.

Keywords: Cherbourg, Q; Children; Diseases; Family; Health

287 SHNUKAL, Anna	2000
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Kulkalgal 'Roads': Central Torres Strait Islander Responses to Contact 1870–1920

vii+149pp; refs 133–149; app.; figs

BA (Hons); Sociology, Anthropology & Archaeology School: Social Science

Copies Held: School of Social Science Thesis Collection

Discusses the socio-spatial responses of the Kulkalgal (central Torres Strait Islanders) to the influx of large numbers of foreign seamen into their territories. Shnukal argues that the Kulkalgal remained true to their core cultural values, drawing on traditional social and linguistic strategies of fictive brotherhood, marriage, adoption, naming and gifts of land to incorporate the foreigners into 'roads' – networks of social capital. There is also a discussion of pre-contact Kulkalgal and a case study of Masig (Yorke Island). Appendices list island names, populations, clan totems, Maino and Mosby family genealogies and leases.

Keywords: Colonisation; Cultural identity; Kulkalgal people; Maino, Kebisu (1860?–1939); Masig (Yorke Island), Q; Mosby, Edward (1840?–1911); Torres Strait, Q

288 SIVERTSEN, Lisa K. 2000

Cultural Politics and the Multifaceted Nature of Identity Construction: The Aboriginal Tent Embassy in 1972 and the Sami *Lavvo* in 1979

vi+85pp; refs 78–85

PGDipArts; Sociology, Anthropology & Archaeology
School: Social Science
Copies Held: School of Social Science Thesis Collection

Illustrates how identity construction is a multifaceted process. The conceptual framework here is provided by critical theory, the Fourth World perspective, and the postmodern focus on multivocality. The argument is developed through an analysis of the Australian Aboriginal Tent Embassy in 1972 and the Norwegian Sami *lavvo* (tent) in 1979, which became symbols of emerging Indigenous movements in both countries. At the same time, many Aborigines and Sami disputed the representativeness of the two tents. While internal factions in Indigenous movements have often been neglected, such diversity illustrates the multifaceted and contested nature of identity construction.

Keywords: Cultural identity; Politics; Protests; Sami people; Tent Embassy (Canberra, ACT)

289 SKELTON, Stephen M. 1996

Starch Trek, The Search for Residue: An Examination of the Relationship Between Technological Change and Resource Exploitation at Platypus Rockshelter (KB:A70), Southeast Queensland

x+127pp; refs 103–110; app. 111–127; 11 tables; 47 figs

PGDipArts; Anthropology & Sociology

School: Social Science

Copies Held: School of Social Science Thesis Collection

Examines temporal change in technology and resource-use at Platypus Rockshelter in southeast Queensland through a use-wear and residue analysis of the stone artefact assemblage. The rockshelter is the second oldest subcoastal site in the Moreton Region. The analysis suggests that technological change in the stone artefact assemblage at the site is not linked to contemporaneous changes in resource exploitation. A predominance of plant residues on the stone artefacts is at odds with previous interpretations, suggesting that the exploitation of plant resources by Aboriginal people during the late Holocene was more important than is recognised.

Keywords: Dating; Excavations; Moreton Bay region, Q; Platypus Rockshelter archaeological site, Q; Residue analysis; Rockshelters; Settlement-subsistence models; Stone artefacts; Use-wear analysis

290 SMITH, Annette Deborah (Tam) 1992

An Archaeological Site Location and Subsistence-Settlement Analysis of Bribie Island, Southeast Queensland

vii+103pp; refs 98–103; 18 tables; 37 figs

BA (Hons); Anthropology & Sociology

School: Social Science

Copies Held: School of Social Science Thesis Collection

Smith seeks to characterise the archaeological record of Bribie Island, develop and test a predictive model of site location, and develop an explanatory hypothesis to account for variability in the archaeological record in terms of pre-European Aboriginal subsistence and settlement. The predictive site location model holds that site location may be reliably predicted in terms of five variables: proximity to the shore; proximity to fresh water and fernroot; ground elevation; and vegetation type. A current subsistence-settlement model is tested, refuted and modified. The modified model holds that there were at least two large 'base' camps located on or near the coast from which a range of subsistence activities were undertaken.

Keywords: Archaeological surveys; Bribie Island, Q; Coastal zones; Dating; Excavations; Moreton Bay region, Q; Settlement-subsistence models; Stone artefacts

291 SMITH, James Reginald 1991

Just Passing Through: Predictive Modelling and Subsistence/Settlement Patterns in the Lake Buchanan/Kyong Region, Central Eastern Queensland

xiii+131pp; refs 124–131; 8 tables; 43 figs
BA (Hons); Anthropology & Sociology
School: Social Science
Copies Held: Fryer Library (THE13070)

Smith examines a model for the occupation of Australia's arid region and suggests how one aspect of it may be refined. Models for predictive statements regarding site location and subsistence/settlement patterns are generated by employing the notion of land systems. This land systems approach is then assessed in terms of its potential for academic research and cultural heritage management.

Keywords: Archaeological surveys; Arid zones; Cultural heritage; Kyong, Q; Lake Buchanan, Q; Settlement-subsistence models

292 SMITH, Kenwyn Kingsford 1966

A Validation Study of the Queensland Test: A Cross Cultural Study of a Sample of European Children from Taringa State School and of a Sample of Aboriginal Children from Cherbourg State School

ix+81pp; refs 61–66; app. 67–81; 21 tables; 6 figs
BA (Hons); Psychology
School: Psychology
Copies Held: Fryer Library (THE1465; MIC821); AIATSIS Library (MS661)

Investigates the empirical validity of the Queensland Test for samples of European and Aboriginal children. Empirical validity is established by demonstrating the relationship between test performance and criterion behaviour. For this study criterion behaviour for both samples was defined in terms of educational attainment, teachers' assessments of abilities and performance on other well-established tests of cognitive ability: the Otis, Hector, Naylor and Progressive Matrices tests. For both samples, the Otis was the most valid in terms of the specified criterion behaviour; however, Smith finds it less valid as a predictor of the Aboriginal children's educational ability.

Keywords: Brisbane, Q; Cherbourg, Q; Cherbourg State School; Cognitive development; Psychological assessment; Queensland Test; Taringa State School

293 SMITH, Stephanie Diana 1996

The Tin Camp: A Study of Contemporary Aboriginal Architecture in North-Western NSW

xix+418pp; refs 411–418; app. 365–409; 8 tables; 191 figs
MArch; Architecture
School: Geography, Planning & Architecture
Copies Held: Architecture Music Library (THE12153); AIATSIS Library (MS3665)

Using a case study of contemporary Aboriginal architecture in Goodooga, northwest New South Wales, Smith demonstrates the importance of the self-constructed housing model, and the advantages of the 'timber and tin' style of Aboriginal ethno-architecture in particular, to the development of strategies for designing 'appropriate' Aboriginal housing. The case study focusses on the recording and analysis of design, as well as construction and use of space evident in examples of self-constructed Aboriginal housing on the Goodooga Aboriginal Reserve. Smith highlights the widespread existence of culturally-specific building technology.

Keywords: Architecture; Dwellings; Goodooga, NSW; Housing

294 SOLOMON, Andrew 1994

The Effects of Non-Aboriginal Housing and Planning on Traditional Culture in North Queensland Aboriginal Communities

i+69pp; refs 59–61; app. 62–69; 32 figs
BArch; Architecture
School: Geography, Planning & Architecture
Copies Held: Architecture Music Library (THE10869)

Examines the effects of non-Aboriginal housing and community planning on four closely related Aboriginal communities in Cape York Peninsula: Hopevale, Wujal Wujal, Kowanyama and Pormpuraaw. Solomon summarises the pre-European social and community structures in the region before outlining the post-contact history and development of each community. On the basis of this material, he discusses the performance and cultural response to planning and architecture in these communities.

Keywords: Cape York Peninsula region, Q; Community development; Cultural identity; Hope Vale, Q; Housing; Kowanyama, Q; Pormpuraaw, Q; Wujal Wujal, Q

295 SOUTH, Terry R. 1977

Giyam: A Review of Queensland Aboriginal Linguistics 1770–1963

iii+143pp; refs; figs; tables

BA (Hons); English

School: English, Media Studies & Art History

Copies Held: AIATSIS Library (MS681)

Reviews the main streams of research into the Aboriginal languages of Queensland. The study is divided into four main periods based on the major works on Australian linguistics: 1770–1887 (Curr); 1888–1912 (Roth, Mathews, Ray); 1913–1932; and 1933–1963 (from Capell). Chapters are divided into a listing of the literature of the period and criticism of it.

Keywords: Capell, Arthur (1901?–); Curr, Edward Micklethwaite (1820–1889); Linguistic analysis; Mathews, Robert Hamilton (1841–1918); Ray, Sidney Herbert (1858–1939); Roth, Walter Edmund (1861–1933)

296 SPEECHLEY-GOLDEN, Vicki-Ann 1995

Justice and Injustice: Murri Participation in the Queensland Supreme Court 1857–1901

vii+120pp; refs 108–120; app. 89–106; tables; figs

BA (Hons); History

School: History, Philosophy, Religion & Classics

Copies Held: School of History, Philosophy, Religion & Classics Thesis Collection

Speechley-Golden investigates Aboriginal involvement in the Queensland Supreme Court system and suggests that many crimes might be better thought of as resistance strategies. Where applicable, customary law comparisons are drawn to show the ineptness of the current legal system in dealing with Aboriginal people.

Keywords: Aboriginal law; Crime; Law; Queensland Supreme Court; Resistance

297 SPRENGER, Jacqueline L. 1999

“Make it Like They’re Good!”: A Study of Adolescent Aborigines’ Perceptions of the Curriculum in an Urban High School

vii+106pp; refs 93–102; app. 103–106

MEdSt; Graduate School of Education

School: Education

Copies Held: Fryer Library (THE13910)

Examines the need for pedagogical and curriculum reform, particularly in the secondary humanities subjects, to cater for the needs of urban adolescent Aborigines. Sprenger reviews Australian and international literature on issues of appropriate pedagogy for Indigenous students and conducts a series of interviews with Aboriginal students in an urban high school. Student suggestions for educational reform emphasise the need to challenge existing misconceptions about Aborigines. Recommendations for reform particularly in the classroom and programs of secondary English and Social Science are briefly outlined.

Keywords: Curriculum; Pedagogy; Secondary education; Urban life

298 STANLEY, Catherine 1996

When the ‘Best Interests of the Child’ Conflict with Cultural Rights

vi+90pp; refs 82–90; 1 table; 3 figs

BA (Hons); Anthropology & Sociology

School: Social Science

Copies Held: Fryer Library (THE13073)

Analyses the anthropological concept of cultural relativism and its applicability to contemporary welfare work issues in Australia. Stanley is particularly concerned with the misuse of this notion by child welfare workers dealing with alleged cases of child abuse or neglect in Aboriginal families. The problems involved in identifying and defining child maltreatment cross-culturally are enormous. Not least of these is the paradox created by the promotion of the universality of children’s rights and the particularity of their cultural rights. Stanley uses a literature review and several informal interviews to examine how welfare workers can act in the best interests of the Aboriginal child, without violating Aboriginal cultural rights.

Keywords: Attitudes; Child abuse; Child rearing; Social welfare

299 STANLEY, Julie 1984

Bowen: The Foundation of a North Queensland Port Settlement 1861–1880

x+206pp; refs 196–206; app. 192–195; figs

MA (Qual.); History

School: History, Philosophy, Religion & Classics

Copies Held: School of History, Philosophy, Religion & Classics Thesis Collection

A regional social history of the first generation of settlement of the coastal port of Bowen and its interaction with the surrounding Kennedy district of North Queensland. As is now *de rigueur*, it includes a chapter on race relations in the area (pp.120–155). The second appendix (p.195) lists a short vocabulary from the Bowen Aboriginal language.

Keywords: Bowen, Q; Colonisation; Linguistic analysis; Race relations

300 STEPHENSON, James 1977

Aborigines Housing and Architects: A View of the Problems of Cross-Cultural Interactions

ix+166pp; refs 156–166; 4 tables; 7 figs

BArch; Architecture

School: Geography, Planning & Architecture

Copies Held: Architecture Music Library (THE10411)

Stephenson seeks to relate housing and the role of architects to broader issues of Aboriginal control of community development. He attempts to answer the question: “How can a White Australian with ‘architectural’ skills work with Aboriginal Australians to regain the human rights which have largely been denied in Australia for Aborigines during the period of White Australian settlement?” A large part of the thesis is devoted to a general discussion of Aboriginal society and culture change in the face of European invasion.

Keywords: Architecture; Bourke, NSW; Cloncurry, Q; Colonisation; Community development; Housing; Wilcannia, NSW

301 STEWART, N.C. 1970

The History of the Pine Rivers Shire

iii+138pp; refs 131–138; app. 120–130; tables; figs

BA (Hons); History

School: History, Philosophy, Religion & Classics

Copies Held: School of History, Philosophy, Religion & Classics Thesis Collection

Examines the nature of the early settlement and subsequent development of the Pine Rivers Shire north of Brisbane from 1845. Although the focus is on European settlement, Stewart includes a chapter on the settlers’ relationships with the local Turbal population between 1845 and 1868 (pp.21–32).

Keywords: Jagara people; Pine Rivers Shire, Q; Race relations

302 STOCKTON, J. 1974

Report of an Archaeological Survey in the Vicinity of Bribie Island, South-East Queensland

xiv+178pp; refs 132–140; app. 98–131; 5 tables; 56 figs

BA (Hons); Anthropology

School: Social Science

Copies Held: Fryer Library (THE5488); AIATSIS Library (MS373; MS919)

Notes: p.127 was not produced

Reports results of archaeological surveys of the Pumicestone Passage area. After an overview of ethnohistoric material for the area, 75 archaeological sites are described, most of which were first recorded during fieldwork conducted for the study. An analysis of 175 stone artefacts collected during surveys is presented. Includes an appendix (pp.118–131) by Laila Haglund that presents a preliminary report on excavations at the Sandstone Point archaeological site. Another appendix (pp.98–107) by Jeanette Covacevich presents a list of terrestrial animals from the Pumicestone Passage area.

Keywords: Archaeological surveys; Bribie Island, Q; Caloundra, Q; Covacevich, Jeanette; Haglund, Laila (1934–); Middens; Pumicestone Passage, Q; Sandstone Point archaeological site, Q; Stone artefacts

303 STOODLEY, J. 1951

Some Social Aspects of Early Gold-Mining in Queensland

85pp

BA; History

School: History, Philosophy, Religion & Classics

Copies Held: Fryer Library (MIC1348); AIATSIS Library (MS375)

Stoodley discusses the use of a police force on the 19th century Queensland goldfields to protect the miners against the local Aboriginal people, who protested the over-running of their hunting grounds by killing cattle, robbing huts and murdering travellers. Particularly ‘hostile’ Aboriginal people were to be found, according to contemporary Police reports, in the Cook and Palmer districts, and there were continuous attempts by the police to induce them to come into the settlement.

Keywords: Cape York Peninsula region, Q; Chinese people; Colonisation; Mining; Nutrition; Palmer River, Q; Pastoral industry; Police; Resistance

304 STREIT, Jilli 1994

Sound Business: Aboriginal Women's Contemporary Music

ix+156pp; refs 149–156; app. 142–148; 10 figs

BA (Hons); Anthropology & Sociology

School: Social Science

Copies Held: School of Social Science Thesis Collection

Investigates music as a means by which Aboriginal women articulate their reality. Streit gathered data by means of participant observation, interviews, and the analysis of a body of song texts, using the analytical approaches of symbolic interactionism and hermeneutics. World Music serves as a context for a discussion of the dialects of musical collaboration and cultural exploration. Streit investigates the roots of Aboriginal music and highlights the issues that concern contemporary Aboriginal women singers. Aboriginal women's music is a distinct form of contemporary music that aims at defining identity and affirming community solidarity. It has an inherently subversive discourse and a determination to reshape and recreate Indigenous culture.

Keywords: Cultural identity; Music; Women

305 STUART-FOX, Elisabeth 1999

Survey on Traditional and Bush Foods in the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Community in Brisbane

xiii+265pp; refs 185–220; app. 221–265; 21 tables; 11 figs

MPH; Australian Centre for International & Tropical Health & Nutrition

School: Population Health

Copies Held: Herston Medical Library (THE13236); Fryer Library (DU120.F7S78 1999)

Presents the results of a questionnaire survey of the Brisbane Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander community to be used as a basis for the promotion of traditional foods and the formulation of strategies to promote their consumption through nutrition intervention programs. Stuart-Fox found that traditional foods, particularly traditional animal foods, were highly culturally significant to members of the urban Brisbane Indigenous community. It is argued that consumption of traditional foods cannot be separated from traditional means of production and supply. A number of recommendations are made, including the establishment of a 'bush tucker canteen'

and simplification of the permit application process for traditional hunting.

Keywords: Aboriginal and Islander Community Health Service (Brisbane, Q); Brisbane, Q; Health services; Nutrition; Subsistence; Urban life

306 SUMNER, Catherine Ray 1985

Amalie Dietrich in Australia

487pp; refs 463–487; app. 445–462; tables; figs
PhD; History

School: History, Philosophy, Religion & Classics

Copies Held: Fryer Library (THE3636; FIC7651)

An account of Amalie Dietrich's life, focussing on her nine years in Queensland (1863–1873) as a naturalist-collector for the Godeffroy private museum. Dietrich assembled major botanical and zoological collections but is remembered mainly for her removal of many ethnographic objects (including human remains) representative of traditional Aboriginal culture.

Keywords: Anthropology; Cultural heritage; Dietrich, Amalie (1821–1891); Godeffroy Museum (Hamburg, Germany); Human remains; Museums

307 SUTTON, Peter John 1978

Wik: Aboriginal Society, Territory and Language at Cape Keerweer, Cape York Peninsula, Australia

xxi+348pp; refs 332–348; app. 234–331; 25 figs

PhD; Anthropology & Sociology

School: Social Science

Copies Held: Fryer Library (THE1830); AIATSIS Library (MS1274)

A sociolinguistic study of a western Cape York Peninsula Aboriginal community. Sutton describes the relationships among territory, demography, social organisation, ideology and linguistic variability. The emphasis is on the interplay of these factors over time as aspects of social-biological flux and process. The thesis includes a literature review; a description of ecology, subsistence, land tenure and demography; social identity, social institutions and personal networks; a brief description of the dialects of the area; and the selection of speech varieties in language use and the implications of the selective behaviour. The conclusion foreshadows an expanded model of linguistic community that starts from the primacy of social interaction, in which the flux of personal and group politics is in a feedback relationship with social institutions, values and linguistic competence.

Keywords: Cape Keerweer, Q; Cape York Peninsula region, Q; Cultural identity; Kinship systems; Land tenure; Linguistic analysis; Social organisation; Sociolinguistics; Wik people

308 TAYLOR, John C. 1967

Race Relations in South East Queensland, 1840–1860

vi+184pp; refs 170–184; app. 157–169; 6 figs
BA (Hons); Anthropology & Sociology
School: Social Science
Copies Held: Fryer Library (MIC2015); AIATSIS Library (MS697)

Investigates the origins of conflict between Europeans and Aborigines on the expanding pastoral frontier in southeast Queensland 1840–1860. Taylor considers conflict in the context of Aboriginal systems of law, order and dispute resolution in southeast Queensland and develops the argument that conflict will arise when competing systems of law and order allow differing interpretations of what constitutes wrong action. A comprehensive historical review of conflict between Europeans and Aborigines is presented for the pastoral districts of Moreton Bay, Maranoa, Darling Downs, Burnett and Wide Bay, Leichhardt and Port Curtis.

Keywords: Aboriginal law; Burnett River region, Q; Colonisation; Darling Downs, Q; Maranoa region, Q; Moreton Bay region, Q; Native Mounted Police Force; Pastoral industry; Port Curtis region, Q; Race relations; Resistance

309 TAYLOR, Narelle 1970

The Native Mounted Police of Queensland 1850–1900

x+101pp; refs 96–101; app.
BA (Hons); History
School: History, Philosophy, Religion & Classics
Copies Held: Social Science & Humanities Library (FIC5464); AIATSIS Library (MS891)
Note: The quality of the microfiche is very poor.

Examines the role of the Native Mounted Police Force on the Queensland frontier in six chapters: introduction; origins and possible alternatives to its formation; the troopers and their critics; the officers; their assumption of additional duties in protecting not only squatters but all frontier settlers; the troopers' effect on Aboriginal people; and their transition at the end of the century. An appendix shows the distribution and numbers of the Native Mounted Police Force in 1864.

Keywords: Colonisation; Native Mounted Police Force; Race relations; Resistance

310 TERLICH, Neville John 1998

Teeth, Bones and Other Indices: Interpreting a Terminal Pleistocene Faunal Assemblage of Hay Cave, Southeast Cape York Peninsula, North Queensland

viii+134pp; refs 123–134; app. 89–122; 2 tables; 20 figs
PGDipArts; Anthropology & Sociology
School: Social Science
Copies Held: School of Social Science Thesis Collection

Presents the results of a partial faunal analysis of primary vertebrate animal remains from Hay Cave, southeast Cape York Peninsula. The focus of this work is to compare and characterise the three main stratigraphic units of this site and assess the general human contribution to the faunal assemblage, as distinct from other factors. Results indicate that each stratigraphic unit has a separate archaeological pattern which, among other things, suggests that the site has generally been used differently through time during each of the stratigraphic units.

Keywords: Cape York Peninsula region, Q; Excavations; Faunal analysis; Hay Cave archaeological site, Q; Settlement-subsistence models

311 TERWIEL-POWELL, Fiona Jane 1975

Developments in the Kinship System of the Hope Vale Aborigines: An Analysis of Changes in the Kinship Nomenclature and Social Structure of the Kuuku Yimityirr Aborigines

2 vols; xi+426pp; refs 416–426; app. 407–415; 24 tables; 15 figs
PhD; Anthropology & Sociology
School: Social Science
Copies Held: Fryer Library (THE5674); AIATSIS Library (MS912)
Note: Restricted access.

A study of the kinship system and social structure of Kuuku Yimityirr people in Hopevale, Cape York Peninsula, analysed with respect to Doles' hypothesis concerning the evolution of kinship nomenclatures. Terwiel-Powell describes traditional kinship terminology and marriage patterns, together with contemporary developments in kinship and social structure.

Keywords: Guugu-yimidhirr people; Hope Vale, Q; Kinship systems; Marriage; Social organisation

312 THOMPSON, David A. 1995

“Bora Belonga White Man”: Missionaries and Aborigines at Lockhart River Mission

x+247pp; refs 221–247; 412 figs
MA; Anthropology & Sociology
School: Social Science
Copies Held: Fryer Library (THE9495)

Explores the interaction between missionaries and Aborigines at the Lockhart River Mission, on the east coast of Cape York Peninsula 1924–1967 and identifies four distinctive periods of Mission history. Thompson draws on theoretical, historical and ethnographic literature as well as his personal experiences. The interaction is viewed first in the wider context of European/Aboriginal colonial social relations; secondly from the perspective of the missionaries as agents of colonialism; then from the point of view of Aboriginal participants, who acted partly through necessity, partly through choice, and partly through various means of resistance.

Keywords: Cape York Peninsula region, Q; Lockhart River, Q; Missions; Race relations; Resistance

313 THOMPSON, Patricia Jill 1968

A Community Approach to Guided Social Change Among Aboriginal Australians

vii+106pp; refs 103–106; app.; figs
BSocSt (Hons); Social Studies
School: Social Work & Social Policy
Copies Held: AIATSIS Library (MS386)

A small scale attempt to investigate the relevance of community rather than individual-focussed techniques in working with urban Aboriginal Australians. Having developed a theoretical framework with five major components (client system, strategies, objectives, community worker, evaluation) to help the inner Brisbane Aboriginal community to assist newcomers, Thompson found she could not follow the original study plan nor measure attitude changes. She analyses the reasons for her failure, makes various observations about the nature and values of the community, particularly kinship, and reconsiders the relevance of the community approach.

Keywords: Brisbane, Q; Community development; Race relations; Urban life

314 THORNTHWAITE, Patricia Ann 1998

Working Developmentally with Indigenous Peoples: The Experience of Non-Aboriginal Workers in Aboriginal Communities

129pp; refs 124–129
MSWAP; Social Work & Social Policy
School: Social Work & Social Policy
Copies Held: School of Social Work & Social Policy Thesis Collection

Examines the experiences of 10 Australian-born non-Aboriginal workers who have attempted to ‘work developmentally’ in a range of positions in Queensland and Northern Territory Aboriginal communities. Thornthwaite explores the commonalities in order to understand the experience and inform future practice. Her focus is the extent to which the complexity of the coloniser/colonised relationship must be negotiated in the working situation and the role of personal qualities and attitudes, social skills and social support systems in cross-cultural contexts.

Keywords: Community development; Race relations; Working conditions

315 THORPE, William Louis 1978

Archibald Meston and the Aborigines: Ideology and Practice, 1870–1970: An Exploration in Social History

iii+146pp; refs 139–146; figs
BA (Hons); History
School: History, Philosophy, Religion & Classics
Copies Held: Fryer Library (FIC5709); AIATSIS Library (MS1616)

A biography of Archibald Meston, focussing on the origins and influence of his ideology on the ‘Aboriginal question’. Meston wrote voluminously on a range of anthropological, social, political and economic questions. He is best known for his role as Queensland’s Southern Protector of Aborigines between 1898 and 1907, through which he exerted an important influence, being instrumental in drafting the *Aboriginals Protection and Restriction of the Sale of Opium Act 1897* (Qld). Thorpe includes a chapter on the ‘forgotten’ Deebing Creek and Purga mission reserves near Ipswich, with oral histories from John Lynch, Les Davidson and Bill Robertson.

Keywords: Davidson, Les; Deebing Creek, Q; Ipswich, Q; Lynch, John; Meston, Archibald (1851–1924); Missions; Oral histories; Protectionism; Purga, Q; Robertson, Bill

316 THORPE, William Louis 1985

A Social History of Colonial Queensland: Towards a Marxist Analysis

xxxi+446pp; refs 406–446; tables; figs

PhD; History

School: History, Philosophy, Religion & Classics

Copies Held: School of History, Philosophy, Religion & Classics Thesis Collection

The first major account of colonial Queensland which sought to integrate environmental, social, economic, political and ideological themes and the first in Queensland historiography to attempt a Marxist class analysis. Chapter 1 (pp.1–44) analyses the formation of settler colonialism in Queensland as based on the pastoral mode of production. For Thorpe, the subsequent struggle between settlers and Aboriginal people, who were dispossessed and eventually enslaved, is the central historiographical issue of our time.

Keywords: Colonisation; History; Pastoral industry; Race relations; Resistance

317 TODD, Christopher J. 1995

Co-Management of Aboriginal Land in the Top End of Australia: On Whose Terms?

iv+100pp; refs 88–100; figs

MSWAP; Social Work

School: Social Work & Social Policy

Copies Held: Fryer Library (THE11151)

Attempts to identify the gaps between the theory and practice of co-management (with examples from board meetings between Aboriginal groups and conservation agencies at Kakadu and Nitmiluk National Parks) and analyse the issues with a view to improving co-management processes and structures. Chapters include an overview of the historical and political context of co-management; key hurdles and bridges; and how improved processes and principles can contribute to a more equal and effective co-management partnership between government and local community.

Keywords: Kakadu National Park, NT; Management; Nitmiluk National Park, NT

318 TOMLINSON, John Richard 1974

Community Development with the South Brisbane Aboriginal Community

xi+363pp; refs 277–295; app. 296–363; tables; figs
MSocWk; Social Work

School: Social Work & Social Policy

Copies Held: Fryer Library (THE5321); AIATSIS Library (MS699)

Suggests methods of social intervention by which disadvantaged groups may exercise their civil and political rights. These were tested through a case study involving a community work program among the Aboriginal people of South Brisbane. The program, based on local hotels, is critically evaluated, as are a number of common negative stereotypes of Aboriginal behaviour. The program was successful in developing two local Aboriginal community organisations, the South Brisbane Committee and the Born Free Club, which gave people more control over aspects of their lives.

Keywords: Born Free Club (Brisbane, Q); Brisbane, Q; Community development; Politics; Social welfare; South Brisbane, Q; South Brisbane Committee (Brisbane, Q); Stereotypes; Urban life

319 TOURKY, Afaf Awad 1998

Vision Screening of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Children in Far North Queensland

xviii+241pp; refs 174–197; app. 198–241

PhD; Graduate School of Education

School: Education

Copies Held: Fryer Library (THE12958); AIATSIS Library (MS3724)

A study of vision and eye health among Indigenous children living in remote communities in Cape York Peninsula and Torres Strait, including Lockhart River, Coen, Aurukun, Pormpuraaw, Bamaga and Thursday Island, using a culturally-appropriate vision screening program. In total 596 Indigenous children under 15 were screened, representing close to 100% of Indigenous school children in these communities. Colour vision problems were absent and most children were found to have good near and far vision, although other eye health problems were common.

Keywords: Aurukun, Q; Bamaga, Q; Cape York Peninsula region, Q; Children; Coen, Q; Health services; Lockhart River, Q; Pormpuraaw, Q; Sight; Thursday Island, Q

320 TRIGGER, David Samuel 1985

Doomadgee: A Study of Power Relations and Social Action in a North Australian Aboriginal Settlement

xvii+383pp; refs 365–383; app. 340–364; 14 tables; 42 figs
PhD; Anthropology & Sociology
School: Social Science
Copies Held: Fryer Library (THE3376); AIATSIS Library (MS2167)

A broad-ranging ethnographic description of the Doomadgee community, within a theoretical framework that stresses power relations. Specific concepts, including class, status, social closure, domination, authority and legitimacy, are drawn predominantly from Weberian sociology. While primarily seeking to account for a large body of empirical data, a broader aim is to articulate substantive ethnographic research on Aborigines and race relations within the general social science theoretical concern with power relations. Trigger argues that a theoretical framework emphasising power relations allows the most adequate holistic understanding and explanation of the social life.

Keywords: Doomadgee, Q; Kinship systems; Missions; Politics; Race relations; Social organisation

321 ULM, Sean Geoffrey Francis 1995

Fishers, Gatherers and Hunters on the Moreton Fringe: Reconsidering the Prehistoric Aboriginal Marine Fishery in Southeast Queensland, Australia

xii+148pp; refs 118–148; 6 tables; 26 figs
BA (Hons); Anthropology & Sociology
School: Social Science
Copies Held: Fryer Library (THE10611); AIATSIS Library (MS3716)

A critical examination of Walters' model of late Holocene intensification of Aboriginal marine fishing in southeast Queensland. Environmental data is reviewed to assess changes in the availability of marine resources through time. Ulm includes a comprehensive review of radiocarbon dates and archaeological evidence for Aboriginal fishing in the region and argues that there are major taphonomic issues and research biases which have structured the archaeological database for the region.

Keywords: Dating; Excavations; Faunal analysis; Fishing; Middens; Moreton Bay region, Q; Settlement-subsistence models; Walters, Ian Noel

322 URQUHART, Linda M. 1979

A History of the Relationship between Museums and Anthropology from an Australian Perspective

iii+102pp; refs 96–102
BA (Hons); Anthropology & Sociology
School: Social Science
Copies Held: AIATSIS Library (MS933)

An historical exploration of the relationship between anthropology and museums, with a particular focus on Australia. The discussion is structured using a number of temporal periods: Greco-Roman and renaissance contributions; developmental period (AD 1700–1800); Australian anthropology and museums to 1960; and museums and anthropology today. Urquhart briefly examines the relationship between museums and Indigenous people. She suggests that the relatively late introduction of both museums and anthropology to Australia had a profound influence on the direction and development of the relationship between the two disciplines, with the movement of anthropological concerns to more social phenomena creating a distance between material culture-orientated museum researchers and others.

Keywords: Anthropology; Museums

323 von STURMER, Diane 1976

Past-Masters Now: A Study of the Relationship Between Anthropology and Australian Aboriginal Societies

viii+254pp; refs; tables; figs
BA (Hons); Anthropology
School: Social Science
Copies Held: AIATSIS Library (MS900)

An analysis of secondary material on the problem of leadership and decision-making in Aboriginal society. The second section deals with an analysis of Aboriginal decision-making witnessed by von Sturmer while undertaking fieldwork at Kununurra in 1974 during preparations for a dance festival.

Keywords: Dance; Kimberley region, WA; Kununurra, WA; Politics

324 von STURMER, John Richard 1978

The Wik Region: Economy, Territoriality and Totemism in Western Cape York Peninsula, North Queensland

651pp; refs 560–571; app. 572–651; 6 tables; 11 figs
PhD; Anthropology & Sociology
School: Social Science
Copies Held: Fryer Library (THE2221); AIATSIS Library (MS1512)

Von Sturmer aims to establish the position of the Wik-Mungkana among the other Wik 'tribes' through a critical review of the data available on the Wik-Mungkana of the Archer River and the presentation of a new body of data from a previously undescribed society generally held to form part of the Wik 'nation'. This society is referred to as the Kugu-Nganychara. Von Sturmer compares the two societies in detail, focussing on economy and environment, territoriality and local organization, totemism and social life. He establishes that there are no major differences in social organization and cultural life between the two groups. There is a division between coast and inland, important to the Wik, but ignored by the pioneering work of McConnel and Thomson. Moreover, the Wik-Mungkana are not as politically and culturally dominant as that literature indicates.

Keywords: Archer River region, Q; Cape York Peninsula region, Q; McConnel, Ursula Hope (1888–1957); Social organisation; Thomson, Donald Finlay Ferguson (1901–1970); Totems; Wik people

325 WALKER, Faith	1996
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A Very Different Mission: The Myora Aboriginal Mission on Stradbroke Island, 1892–1940

139pp; refs 129–139; app. 107–128; figs
BA (Hons); History
School: History, Philosophy, Religion & Classics
Copies Held: School of History, Philosophy, Religion & Classics Thesis Collection

A social history of the small community which occupied the 20ha Aboriginal reserve on Stradbroke Island close to Dunwich, from its beginnings in 1892 to 1940. Although its origins were those of a conventional mission, in 1896 the Noonuccal people negotiated a form of independence and retained their identity. Never removed from its land or incarcerated with others, the community retained its extended family networks and was perceived as a village rather than a mission – presumably why it has been ignored by other historians.

Keywords: Cultural identity; Missions; Myora, Q; Stradbroke Island, Q; Yuggera people

326 WALKER, J.A.	1975
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Aboriginal-European Relations in the Maryborough District 1842–1903

vii+122pp; refs 109–122; figs
BA (Hons); History

School: History, Philosophy, Religion & Classics
Copies Held: Fryer Library (MIC5378); AIATSIS Library (MS1652)

Reconstructs the history of Indigenous resistance to European incursion into the Maryborough District – here defined as an area within a 30-mile radius of the Maryborough Post Office, including Fraser Island. Walker found it necessary to re-examine contemporary official records and archival material, personal reminiscences and newspaper accounts in order to correct the biases of existing historical work and attempt to assess Aboriginal reaction to events.

Keywords: Fraser Island, Q; Maryborough, Q; Mary River region, Q; Native Mounted Police Force; Race relations; Resistance

327 WALLIN, Ann	1993
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Australian Ground Edge Axes: A Review

iv+113pp; refs 93–113; app. 84–92; 1 fig
PGDipArts; Anthropology & Sociology
School: Social Science
Copies Held: School of Social Science Thesis Collection

A review of the literature from Australia and overseas describing the process of production, manufacture and use of stone axes and the archaeological implications associated with this process. Wallin details the relationship between the properties of the lithic material and the manufacturing and functional requirements of the axe and concludes that extensive research needs to be undertaken in cultural and social areas, rather than purely technological and raw material studies.

Keywords: Archaeological surveys; Quarries; Stone artefacts

328 WALTERS, Ian Noel	1979
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Information Loss in Zooarchaeology: A Study of Vertebrate Remains from Two Middens, Moreton Island, Southeast Queensland

x+98pp; refs 83–94; app. 95–98; 29 tables; 22 figs
BA (Hons); Anthropology & Sociology
School: Social Science
Copies Held: AIATSIS Library (MS1491)

Examines vertebrate faunal remains obtained from excavations at two middens on Moreton Island (Minner Dint and Toulkerrie). Walters explores what

has been practised in, and what is expected of, specialist research concerning animal remains recovered from archaeological sites. He finds in the literature guidelines for the general study of such remains and embraces a rationale orientated to the specific problems at hand: the examination of reasonably specialised types of faunal remains (small vertebrate bones) from sites with reasonably specialised characteristics (middens on coastal island sand dunes). This is done in the context of a continent rich in archaeology, but where little scholarly precedent exists for such specialist studies.

Keywords: Coastal zones; Excavations; Faunal analysis; Fishing; Middens; Minner Dint archaeological site, Q; Moreton Bay region, Q; Moreton Island, Q; Settlement-subsistence models; Toulkerrie archaeological site, Q

329 WALTERS, Ian Noel 1986

Another Kettle of Fish: The Prehistoric Moreton Bay Fishery

xv+397pp; refs 356–397; app. 333–355; 33 tables; 62 figs

PhD; Anthropology & Sociology

School: Social Science

Copies Held: Fryer Library (THE6006); AIATSIS Library (MS2700)

Walters uses ecological, geomorphological, ethnohistorical, ethnographic, archaeological and material culture evidence to provide a detailed overview of the development of the Aboriginal marine fishery in Moreton Bay, southeast Queensland. He argues that, in the absence of significant terrestrial resources, the development of specialised production systems predicated on marine fish was necessary for permanent occupation of the coast. Seasonality studies of growth rings on vertebrae indicate that fish were caught throughout the year, which implies sedentary occupation in the last 1,000 years. Walters discusses the evidence for the Aboriginality of the Toorbul Point fish trap. New evidence is presented based on the analysis of excavations conducted at the sites of Minner Dint, Sandstone Point, St Helena Island, Toulkerrie and Wallen Wallen Creek.

Keywords: Coastal zones; Dating; Excavations; Faunal analysis; Fish traps; Fishing; Middens; Minner Dint archaeological site, Q; Moreton Bay region, Q; Sandstone Point archaeological site, Q; Settlement-subsistence models; St Helena Island archaeological site, Q; Toulkerrie archaeological site, Q; Wallen Wallen Creek archaeological site, Q

330 WARD, Bryan R. 1991

The Auditory Status of Urban Adult Aborigines and Torres Strait Islanders

xiv+146pp; refs 123–138; app. 139–146; 13 tables; 23 figs

BSpTher (Hons); Speech & Hearing

School: Health & Rehabilitation Sciences

Copies Held: School of Health & Rehabilitation Sciences Thesis Collection

Ward aims to determine the prevalence of hearing loss and the correlation between actual and perceived levels of hearing impairment in a group of adult urban Aboriginal people. Auditory tests included pure tone audiometry, otoscopy, impedance audiometry and acoustic reflexometry. A questionnaire determined self-perception of hearing problems. Thirty-six percent of the test sample experienced hearing loss, predominantly slight loss, and a non-correlation was found between actual and perceived hearing loss. While hearing health education of adult Aborigines and Torres Strait Islanders is not a priority, investigations into the level of hearing health service-seeking behaviour may be warranted.

Keywords: Brisbane, Q; Hearing

331 WARDROBE, Rachel 1998

Australian Aboriginal Sociospatial Settlement Patterns in Remote Mission Settlements

vi+95pp; refs 91–95; 32 figs; glossary

BArch; Architecture

School: Geography, Planning & Architecture

Copies Held: Architecture Music Library (THE12845)

Attempts to determine whether traditional Aboriginal sociospatial patterns of settlement are evident in remote Aboriginal communities in the 1990s and to what extent modifications have occurred as a result of non-Indigenous intervention. Using mission settlements at Jigalong and Mornington Island as case studies, Wardrobe documents factors that have resulted in adaptations or modifications to traditional sociospatial patterns of settlement. The existence of multiple family group domiciliary zones, tribal segregation, and the outstation movement at Jigalong and Gununa (on Mornington Island) represent modified forms of traditional sociospatial patterns.

Keywords: Gulf of Carpentaria region; Housing; Jigalong, WA; Lardil people; Missions; Mornington Island, Q; Outstations

332 WATEGO, Cliff 1986

Identity and Politics in Contemporary Aboriginal Literature

iv+323pp; refs 308–323

MA; English

School: English, Media Studies & Art History

Copies Held: Fryer Library (THE3671); AIATSIS Library (MS2699)

Argues that dominant non-Indigenous attitudes are responsible for the act of resistance that is black Australians' identification as such and for the late appearance of black Australian literature, itself an act of resistance. Watego finds an undeniable link between contemporary black literature and political struggle, exemplified in the poetry and plays of Kath Walker (Oodgeroo Noonuccal), Jack Davis, Kevin Gilbert and Gerry Bostock.

Keywords: Attitudes; Bostock, Gerald (Gerry) L. (1942–); Cultural identity; Davis, Jack (1917–); Gilbert, Kevin (1933–1993); Literature; Oodgeroo Noonuccal (1920–1993); Politics; Resistance

333 WATSON, Joanne 1993

Becoming Bwgcorman: Exile and Survival on Palm Island Reserve, 1918 to the Present

xvi+440pp; refs 408–440; figs

PhD; History

School: History, Philosophy, Religion & Classics

Copies Held: Fryer Library (THE8500)

An historical study of Palm Island, the largest and historically most punitive of Queensland's Aboriginal reserves. Watson focusses on the reserve system, which is defined as an extension of colonial violence in institutionalised form, the nature of the non-Indigenous administration on Palm reserve and neighbouring Fantome Island, and the residents' experiences of daily life. Examines also how the residents, descendants of Indigenous people removed there from all parts of Australia, came to forge a contemporary identity as the Bwgcorman people.

Keywords: Bwgcorman people; Cultural identity; Fantome Island, Q; Palm Island, Q; Policy – Queensland; Protectionism; Race relations

334 WATSON, Pamela Lukin 1980

This Precious Foliage: A Study of the Production, Distribution and Consumption of Mulligan River Pituri

viii+88pp; refs 78–84; app. 85–88; 3 tables; 10 figs; glossary

BA (Hons); Anthropology

School: Social Science

Copies Held: AIATSIS Library (MS1550)

Presents a critical examination of historical material on the production, distribution and consumption of *pituri*, a psychoactive drug prepared from the *Duboisia hopwoodii* plant, in eastern central Australia. Watson argues that, although the *D. hopwoodii* is distributed widely, it exhibits suitable chemistry for drug use only in the Mulligan-Georgina region of southwest Queensland. The addictive nature of *pituri* may have disrupted traditional patterns of reciprocal trade with the use of *pituri* as a currency creating definite markets and individual traders.

Keywords: Drugs; Georgina River region, Q; Mulligan River region, Q; Resource management; Trade

335 WATTS, Betty H. 1970

Some Determinants of the Academic Progress of Australian Aboriginal Adolescent Girls

xxiii+651pp; refs 596–622; app. 623–651; 138 tables; 14 figs

PhD; Education

School: Education

Copies Held: Fryer Library (THE4223; MIC1727); AIATSIS Library (MF235)

A comparative study of the influence of child-raising practices and mothers' educational aspirations on the academic success of European and Aboriginal girls, based on a sample of approximately 300 mothers and 200 daughters. Discriminant analysis highlighted similarities and differences between the two ethnic groups with respect to achievement-related values. Personality variables such as values, motives, aspirations and attitudes were associated with school success among the Aboriginal, but not the non-Aboriginal, girls in the sample. Aboriginal, but not European, mothers' educational aspirations for their daughters emerged as a crucial determinant of academic success.

Keywords: Attitudes; Child rearing; Girls; Psychological assessment; Secondary education; Women

336 WELLS, Julie Therese 1995

The Long March: Assimilation Policy and Practice in Darwin, the Northern Territory, 1939–1967

264pp; refs 240–264; figs

PhD; History

School: History, Philosophy, Religion & Classics

Copies Held: Fryer Library (THE9894)

Wells analyses the way in which successive governments formulated and administered policies of assimilation for Northern Territory Aborigines between 1939 and 1967, using the Northern Territory capital, Darwin, as a case study.

Keywords: Assimilation; Darwin, NT; Policy – Northern Territory

337 WEST, Margaret K.C. 1976

A Classification of the Stylistic Characteristics of the Rock Art of South-East Cape York

2 vols; ii+188pp; refs 184–188; 3 tables; 9 figs

BA (Hons); Anthropology

School: Social Science

Copies Held: AIATSIS Library (MS1299; MF138)

Analysis of rock art recorded by Percy Trezise at 16 sites in the Laura region of southeast Cape York Peninsula, based on stylistic classification of visual elements such as morphological characteristics, proportion, colour and technique. West identifies 45 styles based on classification of shared visual characteristics and identifies a correlation between distribution and similarities of style and geographic region. This may signify the existence of different art traditions for the various language groups of the region. Volume 2 presents copies of scale drawings from Trezise's *Rock Art of South-East Cape York* (1971).

Keywords: Cape York Peninsula region, Q; Laura, Q; Rock art; Trezise, Percy (1923–)

338 WESTCOTT, Catherine 1997

A Technological Analysis of the Stone Assemblage from Big Foot Art Site, Cania Gorge

xi+137pp; refs 124–137; app. 110–123; 25 tables; 39 figs

BA (Hons); Anthropology & Sociology

School: Social Science

Copies Held: School of Social Science Thesis Collection

Presents a technological analysis of the stone artefacts from Big Foot Art Site in Cania Gorge, central Queensland. Westcott aims to identify any temporal

change in the assemblage and explain that change. The results of the analysis show an increased artefact discard rate between 4,400 BP and 3,200 BP. Contrary to expectation, there was no significant technological change associated with this increase.

Keywords: Big Foot Art Site archaeological site, Q; Cania Gorge, Q; Dating; Excavations; Gooreng Gooreng Cultural Heritage Project; Rockshelters; Stone artefacts

339 WHALLEY, Peter 1987

An Introduction to the Aboriginal Social History of Moreton Bay, South-East Queensland from 1799 to 1830

v+134pp; refs 111–120; app. 121–134; 11 tables; 12 figs

BA (Hons); Anthropology & Sociology

School: Social Science

Copies Held: Fryer Library (THE6850); AIATSIS Library (MS3034)

Traces the broad changes in Indigenous economic practices in the Moreton Bay region and their implications for Aboriginal cultural autonomy. Whalley uses ethnographic sources to produce a model of Aboriginal social formation; and historical records to describe the history of European occupation and the broad contours of economic expansion and to assess the relevant dimensions of continuity and change in Indigenous social life. Throughout the period of study Stradbroke Island provided the context for an autonomous field of Aboriginal social action.

Keywords: Colonisation; Economic conditions; Moreton Bay region, Q; Social organisation; Stradbroke Island, Q; Trade

340 WHARTON, Geoffrey Stephen 1996

The Day They Burned Mapoon: A Study of the Closure of a Queensland Presbyterian Mission

xii+113pp; refs 95–110; app. 111–113; figs

BA (Hons); History

School: History, Philosophy, Religion & Classics

Copies Held: AIATSIS Library (MS4042)

Examines the role played by church, government and mining companies in the closure and forced removal of residents of the Presbyterian Church's Aboriginal mission station at Mapoon, Cape York Peninsula, in November 1963. Wharton embeds his story within a brief early history of the mission, the relationship

between church and government and some of the long-term causes of the initial decision to close Mapoon. Also discussed is the resistance by the residents to the closure policy and the impact of bauxite mining at Mapoon.

Keywords: Churches; Mapoon, Q; Mining; Missions; Policy – Queensland; Race relations; Resistance

341 WHEELER, Janet 1991

An Inter-Disciplinary Examination of Australian Aboriginal Fire Regimes and Associated Environmental Change

vii+109pp; refs 85–87; app. 98–109; 1 table; 17 figs
BA (Hons); Anthropology & Sociology
School: Social Science
Copies Held: Fryer Library (THE13077)

Explores the potential for interdisciplinary research on Aboriginal fire regimes and their effects on vegetation. The literature review highlights the wide-ranging fields of research that generate data on Aboriginal fire regimes. From field observations in rainforest areas in north Queensland, Wheeler argues that Aboriginal burning practices maintained high levels of species and habitat diversity.

Keywords: Fire technology; Rainforests; Resource management; Settlement-subsistence models

342 WHITE, Francis D. 1994

Church and State in Presbyterian Missions: Gulf of Carpentaria: 1937–1947

vi+236pp; refs 212–218; app. 219–236
MA; History
School: History, Philosophy, Religion & Classics
Copies Held: School of History, Philosophy, Religion & Classics Thesis Collection

Explores the relationship between Church and State in the missionary activity of the Presbyterian Church of Queensland in the Gulf of Carpentaria 1937–1947. During this period the Church looked to the State for the maintenance of its missions in the Gulf, which compromised its independence and saw its missionaries become agents for the policies of the government.

Keywords: Churches; Gulf of Carpentaria region; Missions; Policy – Queensland; Protectionism; Race relations

343 WILDMAN, Paul 1985

The Social Impact of Resource Development in Australia: A Methodological and Planning Perspective

xi+166pp; refs; tables; figs
MSWAP; Social Work
School: Social Work & Social Policy
Copies Held: Fryer Library (THE3213); AIATSIS Library (MS1311)

Wildman develops a methodology of social impact analysis and tests its application for resource development in Australia. He includes a literature review and discussion of policy and administrative implications.

Keywords: Economic development; Mining; Society

344 WILLIAMS, Donald 1971

A Study of Children's Roles in a Rapidly Changing Aboriginal Community

xviii+456pp; refs 444–456; app. 320–443; tables; figs
PhD; Education
School: Education
Copies Held: Fryer Library (THE4472; MIC2773)

Williams uses role theory constructs to examine the behaviour of adolescent Aboriginal children in a setting of relatively recent culture contact, the Elcho Island Mission in Arnhem Land. Three significant social systems – home, peer group and school – are identified as determining children's behaviour. Role conflict is resolved by changing behaviour to suit the immediately salient social system, although there are marked disparities between what children 'should do' and their actual behaviour. The study has implications for the role of the school in the community.

Keywords: Children; Elcho Island, NT; Pedagogy; Schools; Secondary education

345 WILLIAMSON, Clare 1989

Political Posters in Brisbane from the late 1970s to the Early 1980s: Their Socio-Political and Cultural Contexts

iv+155pp; refs 111–123; app. 124–155
BA (Hons); Art History
School: English, Media Studies & Art History
Copies Held: Fryer Library (THE13590)

Examines the development of political posters in Brisbane within their immediate socio-political context and specifically in relation to the local political subculture. Much of the information is gained from personal interviews. Posters were effective in the communication of political statements to a wide cross-section of the population, although neither they nor their producers brought about the desired change in society. There are only brief and infrequent references to Aboriginal people.

Keywords: Art; Brisbane, Q; Politics

346 WILSON, Roderick S. 1981

Geography and the Totemic Landscape: The Dieri Case: A Study of Dieri Social Organization including Territorial Organization

xi+125pp; refs; tables; figs
BA (Hons); Anthropology & Sociology
School: Social Science
Copies Held: AIATSIS Library (MS1591)

Explores the relationship between Dieri social organization, including territorial and local group organization, and totemic landscape geography. The literature review includes a review of demographic estimates. Wilson bases his information on kinship and place names mainly on a manuscript by J.G. Reuther and a map by H.J. Hillier.

Keywords: Cosmology; Dieri people; Hillier, Henry J.; Kinship systems; Reuther, Johann Georg (1861–1914); Social organisation; Totems

347 WISHART, Alison 1994

Culture of Prejudice: Racial Attitudes Towards Aborigines in Nineteenth Century Queensland

iii+155pp; refs 136–155; figs
BA (Hons); History
School: History, Philosophy, Religion & Classics
Copies Held: Fryer Library (THE9250)

Argues that racism was an integral part of the Queensland colonial experience and analyses four factors influencing the formation of racist prejudice in colonial Queensland. Changing European culture, 'scientific' theories of racial origin, paternalist colonial moral codes, and the settler experience all contributed to the formation of racist stereotypes, which were used to justify colonists' expropriation of Aboriginal land, legitimate the extermination of Aboriginal people, and promote European superiority and virtue.

Keywords: Attitudes; Colonisation; Race relations; Scientific racism; Stereotypes

348 WOODROW, Michael J. 1992

Is There an Ecological Connection Between the Decline of Native Mammals in Arid Australia and Fire, Exotic Animals and Human Influence?

viii+166pp; refs 151–164; app. 165–166; 24 figs
BA (Hons); Anthropology & Sociology
School: Social Science
Copies Held: Fryer Library (THE13079)

Woodrow uses a literature review to inform and analyse the issues surrounding the extinction of numerous species of Australian desert mammals since 1788. He focusses on assessing the role of human involvement in the identifiable ecological causes of the animals' disappearance. Changes made to the environment by European settlers are discussed and compared with Aboriginal traditions. Aboriginal people manipulated and altered ecosystems without destroying those systems' integrity. By contrast, European settlement has been a series of environmental mistakes, due to lack of understanding.

Keywords: Animals; Arid zones; Ecosystems; Fire technology

349 WYMARRA, Hank 1999

Indigenous Socio-Politics and Development Assessment: Aboriginal Responses as an "Impact" of Development Activities

v+99pp; refs 90–99; 5 figs
MSPD; Anthropology & Sociology
School: Social Science
Copies Held: Fryer Library (THE13716)

Argues that the notion of 'impact' in Australian development assessment practice and policy does not extend far enough to represent the reality of impacts experienced at the grass roots level of Indigenous society. The socio-political reality of impacts experienced by Indigenous people permeates issues such as cultural heritage and Native Title and includes intra-Indigenous conflict, tension and 'strife' among traditional owners, community members and Indigenous bodies as a direct or indirect consequence of development activities. These development issues are explored through a number of case studies: the Argyle Diamond Mine in the Kimberleys; Coronation Hill Mine in Kakadu National Park; the Century Zinc Mine in the Gulf of Carpentaria.

Keywords: Argyle Diamond Mine; Century Zinc Mine; Coronation Hill, NT; Economic development; Gulf of Carpentaria region; Jawoyn Association; Kakadu National Park, NT; Kimberley region, WA; Mining; Northern Land Council; Politics; Society

350 YAP, Lorraine

1992

New Tricks from a Bag of Old Bones: A Faunal and Taphonomic Analysis from an Open Shell Midden Site at Seal Point, Cape Otway, Western Victoria

2 vols; xii+198pp; refs 174–198; app. 117–173; 21 tables; 46 figs

BA (Hons); Anthropology & Sociology

School: Social Science

Copies Held: School of Social Science Thesis Collection

Tests Mitchell's hypothesis of chronological change in intensity of site use at Seal Point via a taphonomic and faunal analysis. Spatial variation in activities is examined and supports Mitchell's hypothesis for the general chronological trends in intensity of site use. Yap also examines the degree of spatial variation in results from different excavation squares. She concludes that, while it is possible to measure intensity of site and resource use from one excavation square, multiple pits provide more potential for an accurate interpretation of results.

Keywords: Cape Otway, V; Excavations; Faunal analysis; Middens; Mitchell, Scott Roy Alexander; Seal Point archaeological site, V

351 YARROW, David

1996

Mining Leases in Queensland and Their Impact on Native Title

vii+61pp; refs 61

LLM; Law

School: Law

Copies Held: Law Library (THE11668)

Assesses the validity, operation and impact of leases granted under Queensland mining legislation on pre-existing Native Title rights and interests. Despite validation of those mining leases which, because of the existence of Native Title and the operation of the *Racial Discrimination Act 1975* (Cwlth), were deemed invalid, the question of the validity of mining leases itself was not directly resolved. Drawing on various Commonwealth, state and territory legislation, Yarrow considers the extinguishment of Native Title by mining leases, the effect of the *Racial Discrimination Act* on

the capacity for mining leases to extinguish Native Title, and the impact of the *Native Title Act 1993* (Cwlth) on the relationship between mining leases and Native Title.

Keywords: Land rights; Law; Leases; Native Title; *Racial Discrimination Act 1975* (Cwlth)

352 YOUNG, J.R.

1977

A Consideration of Environment in the Reconstruction of Man/Land Relationships in the Maroochy Area, South-East Queensland

v+235pp; refs 218–235; app. 153–218; 15 tables; 20 figs

BA (Hons); Anthropology & Sociology

School: Social Science

Copies Held: School of Social Science Thesis Collection

Deals with Aboriginal-land relationships in an area of southeast Queensland, specifying some of the potentials and constraints operating within the environment for an Aboriginal population. Environmental data are analysed and the variables of seasons and environments are found broadly to indicate the resource potentials from which resource locations can be determined. Young develops hypotheses about the seasonal movements and exploitation patterns of the Maroochy Aboriginal people from ethnographic data.

Keywords: Ecosystems; Maroochy River region, Q; Resource management; Settlement-subsistence models

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