



# Pemulwuy

Newsletter of the NSW AECG Inc.

October 2018

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## Language & Culture Camps: Bundjalung & Wiradjuri



Have your say

## Want to have your say?

Let everyone know the great things happening in your Local or Regional AECG. To be published, send your photos and stories to: [info@aecg.nsw.edu.au](mailto:info@aecg.nsw.edu.au)

The NSW AECG Inc. would like to Acknowledge the traditional custodians of the land on which we work, and pay our respect to Elders past and present.

## President's Message



The year is rapidly drawing to a close and the NSW AECG workload seems to grow as each day passes.

We have been busy running Camps for students to inspire them to learn and stand proud of their cultural identity. We have launched a new program, Aboriginal Culture and literacy to encourage students to write – Keep an eye out for it!!

Our professional learning continues to grow with the NSW AECG being asked to provide training for FACS (Family and Community Services) staff on Connecting with Aboriginal Communities as well as providing training to private corporations to build the cultural competency of their workforces.

And let's not forget our advocacy role as we push for better access and opportunities for Aboriginal people and their communities to engage in education and training. We now have quarterly meetings with the NSW Premier and hope that we can influence government policy for the betterment of our people.

There is lots of interesting information in this edition of the Pemulwuy and we hope you enjoy reading it!!

## Pemulwuy

Pronounced: "Pem-ool-we"

The newsletter has been called *Pemulwuy* in honour of one of the first Aboriginal people known to have resisted the invasion of Australia.

*Pemulwuy* and his son, Tedbury, were both outlawed while leading resistance to the invasion for 20 years after 1788. They led a form of guerilla warfare right around the area of modern Sydney and were perhaps the first Aboriginal people to resist attacks on their culture and identity.



# DRIVING A 1941 CADILLAC CAR

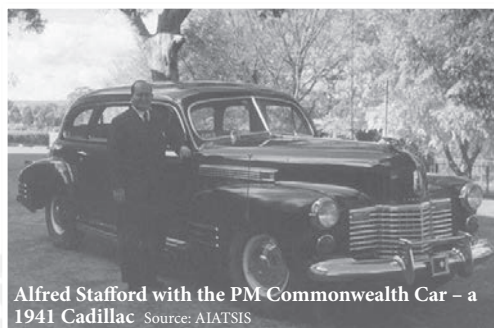
## *An Aboriginal Connection*

Sir Robert Menzies was our country's longest serving Prime Minister holding office from 1949 to 1966. He won a total of 8 elections.

During this time, the White Australia Policy prevailed throughout our society. Aboriginal peoples were still regarded as second class citizens whose rights did not exist or were certainly denied. The 1967 Referendum to grant equal citizenship rights was still years off in the distance under a Menzies government.

In his initial platform to be elected during the war years, he emphasised his base for appeal based on a speech called the Forgotten People, which focused on the 'homes of people who are nameless and unadvertised, and who, whatever their individual religious conviction or dogma, see in their children their greatest contribution to the immortality of their race. The home is the foundation of sanity and sobriety; it is the indispensable condition of continuity; its health determines the health of society as a whole.' Interestingly, there was no reference to Australia's First Peoples, who were certainly Forgotten People during this time.

Prime Minister Menzies was driven around in his Commonwealth Car by a member of the Commonwealth Transport Office. His name was Alfred Stafford.



Alfred Stafford with the PM Commonwealth Car – a 1941 Cadillac Source: AIATSIS

Stafford, was a Gamilaroi and Darug man from New South Wales. He worked for 11 Australian prime ministers from Joseph Lyons to Gough Whitlam, initially as a driver and then later as a cabinet officer and personal assistant.

Stafford had a very close and trusting relationship to Menzies.

The prime minister and his wife, Pattie, would often invite Stafford and two of his three children to live periodically at The Lodge after the death of his first wife Edith in 1954.

He was born in 1906 to Aboriginal parents at Binnaway in western NSW. Prior to his time in Canberra, he served in the army and was medically discharged in 1929. Three of his brothers served as light horsemen in the First World War. All three returned. Another brother saw service in the Second World War. This was a time when Aboriginal Peoples were not permitted to join up. Stafford arrived in Canberra in 1930, where he opened the newly emerging capital's first billiard hall (he entertained and played future Australian and world champion Horace Lindrum). He became a government driver in 1937.



Stafford the cricketer playing for St George first XI  
Source: AIATSIS The Stafford Collection

Stafford was also a keen cricketer and in the 1920s, he opened the batting for St George's first XI. Number 3 batsman for the side, was Donald Bradman. During Menzies' post war era, Stafford, served as an adviser for the selection of the Prime Minister's XI, beginning with the match against the West Indies in 1951.

Stafford never spoke publicly about his job until well after retirement. He was honoured with an MBE in the Queen's 1972 birthday honours list. He never outwardly spoke of his Aboriginal heritage except within his own family. As a keen fisherman, he once said 'I don't really need to have a fishing licence because I'm an Aboriginal.' This was Stafford's own way of identifying with his cultural heritage.

**Reference:** The Guardian Australia 2015, The Sydney Morning Herald, Meanjin 2016, AIATSIS



# DREAMTIME ROUND AT THE MCG

[https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/7/73/Richmond\\_cheer\\_squad.2.jpg](https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/7/73/Richmond_cheer_squad.2.jpg)

The annual Indigenous Round of the AFL celebrating the enduring contributions of Indigenous Australians was another great success, with the Saturday night Dreamtime match at the Melbourne Cricket Ground between Richmond and Essendon being the highlight.

Indigenous Round is now referred to as the Sir Doug Nicholls Indigenous Round after the former great player. Pastor Sir Doug Nicholls was the first Indigenous player to represent VFL (now AFL) at a state level. He was born on 9 December 1906 and grew up on Cummeragunja Aboriginal mission in southern NSW. It was here he learnt to play football, bare feet.



Source: triplem.com.au

Nicholls was a man of many firsts, including being the first Aboriginal to be knighted and the first Aboriginal to hold a vice-regal office – as Governor of South Australia. Later in life, he dined with Queen Elizabeth 11 in Buckingham Palace England and had an audience with Pope Paul VI. A suburb in Canberra is named after Nicholls.

For The Story of Legend: Sir Doug Nicholls, visit <http://www.afl.com.au/indigenousround>

## On Field in AFL Indigenous Round

- A Welcome to Country at each match.
- All players wearing distinctive Club Indigenous themed guernseys.
- Centre circle ball up painted in the colours of the Aboriginal flag with the Torres Strait Islander flag painted on the 50 metre arc each end of the ground.
- Goal umpires to wave flags in the colours of the 2 above flags.



Source: AFL Record, Round 11, 2018



# AUSTRALIA REMEMBERS

## CORPORAL HARRY THORPE - 7<sup>TH</sup> BATTALION, AUSTRALIAN INFANTRY. WWI

<https://pixabay.com/en/poppy-poppy-flower-poppy-field-2447327/>

*Warning: Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander readers are advised that the following article may contain images and voices of people who have died.*

This year marks the centenary anniversary since the 'guns fell silent on the Western Front' and brought a finish to the 'war to end all wars' in 1918.



Corporal Harry Thorpe.

Source: Australian war Memorial

Of the many men and women who enlisted in the armed services during World War 1, there were also Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples who signed up. Their roll is not complete and probably never will be. Enlistment papers usually carried no reference to race. Many enlisted under false names and places of birth in order to avoid the provisions of the Defence Act or the unwanted attention of Protectors of Aborigines. Many oral histories of those who served may have been lost as a result.

In his book *Aborigine Medal Winners* (1977) by C.D Coulthard-Clark, he states around 300 Aboriginal people are known to have enlisted from NSW, Victoria and Queensland with around a third of this number, sustaining battle casualties.

Harry Thorpe was born in 1886 at the Lake Tyers Aboriginal Mission Station near Lakes Entrance in Victoria. He joined the AIF in 1916 and had previously worked as a labourer. He was posted to the 7<sup>th</sup> Battalion on the Western Front in France that year.

He was wounded whilst fighting at Pozieres and Bullecourt. In January 1917, Thorpe was promoted to Lance Corporal. During the fighting near Ypres in early October 1917, he was awarded the Military Medal (MM) for courage and leadership. Fighting in this area was bloody and brutal and Thorpe ignored enemy danger by mopping up the German forces dugouts and pillboxes with the highest bravery.

Corporal Thorpe was fatally wounded in the Battle of Flanders in mid-1918, despite being found by stretcher-bearers from his Battalion who did their best to keep him alive.

Corporal Harry Thorpe lies at rest in the Commonwealth War Grave Cemetery near Harbonnieres in the Somme region of northern France. He left behind a wife and son.

Lest We Forget.

#### References:

Australian war Memorial  
Aborigine Medal Winners by C.D Coulthard-Clark  
National Archives of Australia



Battle scene at Belgium: Flanders, West-Vlaanderen, Ypres.  
Source: Australian War Memorial





# MAKARRATA

## VOICE • TRUTH • TREATY

## MAKARRATA AND THE ULURU STATEMENT FROM THE HEART

Image from: <https://reporter.anu.edu.au/word-watch-makarrata>

Makarrata is a Yolgnu word, incalculably old, being used on Yolgnu Country for millennia. Merrikiyawuy Ganambar-Stubbs a Gumatj woman and principal of Arnhem Land's Yirrkala School tells us that Makarrata *"has so many layers of meaning...the first one, and the main one, is peace after a dispute... or a negotiation and an agreement where both parties agree to one thing so that there is no dispute or no other bad feeling"*. Ms Ganambar-Stubbs also mentions that Makarrata *"literally means a spear penetrating, usually the thigh, of a person that has done wrong... so they cannot hunt anymore, that they cannot walk properly, that they cannot run properly; to maim them, to settle them down, to calm them"*.<sup>i</sup>

During the late 1970s the National Aboriginal Conference (NAC) was established under the Whitlam Government. The NAC's purpose was to provide a forum for the expression of Aboriginal views and their work eventually led to asking the Commonwealth Government for a Treaty. On consulting with Yolgnu community the NAC later applied the word Makarrata in place of Treaty. During the early 1980s, Jim Hagan, then Chair of the NAC, wrote about how the use of Makarrata in place of Treaty supports a coming together agreement rather than agreements between separate entities - *"Makarrata makes it clear this is intended to be an agreement within Australia, between Australians"*.<sup>ii</sup>

In 1983 after extensive consultations across the country the NAC put forward a report with a set of 24 demands to the Commonwealth Government which included: the acquisition of land; self-government, return of artefacts, artworks and other items located by archaeological diggings; the establishment of Aboriginal schools; Recognition of Aboriginal customary law; reserved Indigenous seats in government; Indigenous employment in government agencies; and rights over minerals and resources. Sadly the Governments of the day failed to respond to these demands.<sup>iii</sup>

### Appendix 3

#### Makarrata demands as proposed by the National Aboriginal Conference

**N.B.** The items listed below are as contained in telexes to the Minister for Aboriginal Affairs dated 29 September 1981 and 1 October 1981.

1. Land to be acquired by the Commonwealth for and on behalf of Aboriginal people and that all such land be vested in freehold title to the Aboriginal people and that such land be given in perpetuity and shall not be subject to mortgage and/or sale outside the Aboriginal community and/or communities.
2. The development of self-government in each respective

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- tribal territory to take due respect for the culture of the Aborigines and to ensure their political, economic, social and educational advancement, and by virtue of this, that they have the right to freely determine their political status and freely pursue their economic social and cultural development.
3. The establishment of a national Aboriginal bank with branches in each state of the Commonwealth.
  4. The payment of 5% of the gross national product per annum for a period of 195 years to come into effect upon the date of this section being given assent and/or upon the signing of the agreement.
  5. The return of all national parks and forests to the Aboriginal communities whose territorial jurisdiction prevails.
  6. The return of all artefacts, artworks and items located by archaeological diggings from museums and other art centres.
  7. The rights to hunting, fishing and gathering on all lands and waterways under the jurisdiction of the Commonwealth of Australia.
  8. The rights over all minerals and other resources that may exist on all lands given in perpetuity to Aboriginal people and/or communities and that these rights which include all minerals from the earth's surface to the centre of the earth, and that we reserve the rights to all the air space from the earth's atmosphere.
  9. The recognition of Aboriginal customary law in those territories which deem it necessary.
  10. The establishment of Aboriginal schools, that is pre-schools, infants, primary, secondary and colleges within those Aboriginal territories which deem it necessary.
  11. Freehold title and full ownership of all houses currently occupied by Aboriginal people throughout Australia and that such title to be given in perpetuity.
  12. The establishment of Aboriginal medical centres in the Aboriginal territories which deem it necessary.
  13. The establishment of Aboriginal legal aid offices in all territories which deem it necessary.
  14. The exemption from all forms of taxes on land vested in freehold title to Aboriginal people throughout Australia for a period of 195 years from the commencement of this section and/or agreement.
  15. The exemption of all taxes being applied to monies derived from the Commonwealth as cash compensation from the gross national product for Aboriginals for a period of 195 years from the commencement of section and/or agreement.
  16. The exemption of taxes being applied to any monies derived from Aboriginal business and/or commercial ventures within their respective territories for a period of 195 years from the commencement of section and/or agreement.
  17. The Parliament may make laws for the carrying out by parties thereto on any agreement.
  18. Any laws established for Aborigines by the Federal and State Parliaments, prior to the commencement of this section

- 129 or agreement, except for those pieces of legislation that refer to land.
19. Any such agreement may be varied or rescinded by the parties thereto. Every such agreement and any such variation thereof shall be binding upon the Commonwealth, should the Aborigines who are party to such an agreement thereto, notwithstanding anything contained within this section, and/or agreement.
  20. The Parliament may make laws after validating any such agreement contained in this section and/or agreement.
  21. The powers conferred by this section shall not be construed as being limited in any way by provisions of section and/or agreement.
  22. Timber rights to all forests and timbered areas within Aboriginal territories, including all waterways.
  23. The right to move freely across all state borders without prejudice, due to the differences in state laws.
  24. The right to have all laws and by-laws of Aboriginal self-governed territories applied equally across all state borders, where Aboriginal territories involve two or more states.

Last year the concept of Makarrata was applied again after over 300 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander leaders met at the foot of Uluru for four days to discuss an approach to constitutional reform and formal recognition of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples. The majority resolved in the Uluru Statement from the Heart which calls for two clear reform objectives - the establishment of a 'First Nations Voice' in the *Australian Constitution* and a 'Makarrata Commission' to supervise a process of 'agreement-making' and 'truth-telling' between governments and Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples. The [Uluru Statement of the Heart](#) was quickly rejected by the Turnbull Government with claims it was 'too ambitious' and 'would not get majority support'.

More than a year has passed since the Uluru Statement of the Heart was rejected. The NSW AECG hopes that Australian Governments may still find a way to properly consider and engage with the Uluru Statement from the Heart and the concept of Makarrata.

<sup>i</sup> <http://www.abc.net.au/news/2017-08-10/makarrata-explainer-yolngu-word-more-than-synonym-for-treaty/8790452> Luke Pearson

<sup>ii</sup> [https://www.aph.gov.au/About\\_Parliament/Parliamentary\\_Departments/Parliamentary\\_Library/pubs/rp/rp1617/Quick\\_Guides/UluruStatement](https://www.aph.gov.au/About_Parliament/Parliamentary_Departments/Parliamentary_Library/pubs/rp/rp1617/Quick_Guides/UluruStatement) Daniel McKay

<sup>iii</sup> <https://www.sbs.com.au/nitv/nitv-news/article/2017/08/08/man-who-died-waiting-leadership-makarrata> Nakari Thorpe



# CLOSING THE GAP REFRESH

This year the Commonwealth Government is taking stock of the Closing the Gap Strategy. The results so far show little if any improvements have been made in the 10 years since the Closing the Gap initiative began.

**Table 1. Progress has been made on the Closing the Gap targets, but only one is on track**

Target	Progress	Status
Close the gap in life expectancy by 2031	Between 2005-07 and 2010-12, there was a small reduction in the gap in life expectancy at birth of 0.8 years for males and 0.1 years for females. Mortality decreased by 15 per cent from 1998 to 2015, but no significant change since the 2006 target baseline	Target is not on track
Halve the gap in mortality rates for Indigenous children under five by 2018	Child mortality decreased by 33 per cent from 1998 to 2015, but no significant change since the 2008 target baseline	Target is not on track
95 per cent of all Indigenous four year-olds enrolled in early childhood education by 2025	Early childhood education – 87 per cent enrolment in 2015	Revised target
Close the gap between Indigenous and non-Indigenous school attendance by 2018	School attendance has not improved from Semester 1 2014 to 2016	Target is not on track
Halve the gap for Indigenous children in reading, writing and numeracy by 2018	NAPLAN – Improvements in Years 3 and 5 reading and Years 5 and 9 numeracy from 2008 to 2016, but only Year 9 numeracy is on track	Target is not on track
Halve the gap for Indigenous Australians aged 20-24 in Year 12 or equivalent attainment by 2020	Year 12 or equivalent attainment up from 45.4 per cent to 61.5 per cent from 2008 to 2014-15	Target is on track
Halve the gap in employment outcomes between Indigenous and non-Indigenous Australians by 2018	Employment has not improved from 2008 to 2014-15	Target is not on track
Many areas are not measured: economic, social, and environment		

Four of the original seven Closing the Gap targets are expiring in 2018, including two education targets, and the Federal Government is promising to 'Refresh the Closing the Gap Agenda' and has been consulting throughout this year.

The Commonwealth Government has identified the following feedback points from its consultations.

- Retain targets in health, education and employment but expand scope to other areas.
- Feedback from national roundtables, public submissions and targeted consultations identified:
  - o Education; early childhood, learning and development, trauma and healing
  - o Employment; income; housing; business opportunity; infrastructure; connection to country
  - o Cultures and language; strong families; family safety; and languages.

The NSW AECG put in a submission for the Refresh Agenda in April this year which identified the need for the inclusion of measures that revitalise opportunities for Aboriginal people to practise and benefit from our distinct languages and cultures. We also called for Governments to support Aboriginal owned and community controlled organisations in establishing community leadership and self-determination. The NSW AECG is very concerned that:

*“Research indicates that classroom teachers devote less than five minutes per week to teaching Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander curriculum, languages, literature and cultures, with many not engaged in these activities at all.”*  
(Closing the Gap Report, 2018: page 57).

These findings are appalling, a disgraceful failing of our education system. We ask how the Closing the Gap policy objectives can ever be achieved when there remains such a shameful lack of recognition, valuing and acknowledgement of the existence of Aboriginal cultures and knowledges...

The Coalition of Australian Governments (COAG) has agreed to finalise a new Closing the Gap framework, including **national and state targets, performance indicators and accountabilities** by 31 October 2018.





A graphic of a cricket bat and stumps on a green grass background.

EXPRESSIONS OF  
INTEREST

# SHOW CAMP

(Sport, Health, Opportunities  
& Wellbeing)

Appin  
5<sup>th</sup> - 6<sup>th</sup> November 2018



Head to the NSW AECG Inc. website link below to find out more information and to download a registration form. Alternatively you can contact the NSW AECG Secretariat on 9550 5666 and [info@aecg.nsw.edu.au](mailto:info@aecg.nsw.edu.au)

<https://www.aecg.nsw.edu.au/policies-and-programs/show-camps/>



New South Wales  
Aboriginal Education  
Consultative Group Inc.





# ABORIGINAL MEN HONOURED

Two Aboriginal men who saved the lives of 68 people during a flood are being officially honoured for their bravery more than 160 years after their heroic feat.

Wiradjuri men Yarri and Jacky Jacky used large bark canoes to save lives when the Murrumbidgee River flooded the NSW Riverina town of Gundagai in June 1852.

As the floodwaters rose to record levels over the course of three days, the men piled stranded townspeople into their canoes and took them to safety.

Another 89 locals died as the town was swamped by two metres of water.

Yarri and Jacky Jacky - who later changed their names to James McDonnell and John Morley - were among 62 Australians honoured in the latest national bravery awards announced by Governor-General Sir Peter Cosgrove on Monday.

Both Yarri and Jacky Jacky, who worked day and night to rescue people, were each awarded posthumous bravery medals for their actions.

Gundagai locals last year honoured the pair with a large bronze statue in the town.

Sixteen other men and women also received bravery medals, including two teenage boys who saved a mate from a great white shark while surfing at Ballina on NSW's north coast in September 2016, and a French tourist who saved a woman from drowning at Redgate Beach in Western Australia in November 2017.

The Star of Courage was awarded to Sydney doctor Martha Knox-Haly who rescued a colleague from a violent road rage attack at Carramar, in the city's south west, in August 2015.

Another 40 Australians received commendations for their brave conduct, while group bravery citations were announced for two groups of NSW police officers from Broken Hill and Noosa, along with another from Happy Valley in Queensland.

Sir Peter paid tribute to all the bravery awards recipients, describing each of them as a source of courage, support and inspiration.

"Sadly, there are those whose brave acts mean they are no longer with us," he said.

"Today, to their families, I express the nation's sadness at your loss but pride in your loved one's actions."

**Article from the Illawarra Mercury:**

<https://www.illawarramercury.com.au/story/5594335/aboriginal-men-honoured-for-1852-rescue/>



**Wikimedia Commons, flood levels in Gundagai:** [https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Murrumbidgee\\_flood\\_marker\\_Gundagai,\\_NSW,\\_Australia.jpg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Murrumbidgee_flood_marker_Gundagai,_NSW,_Australia.jpg)

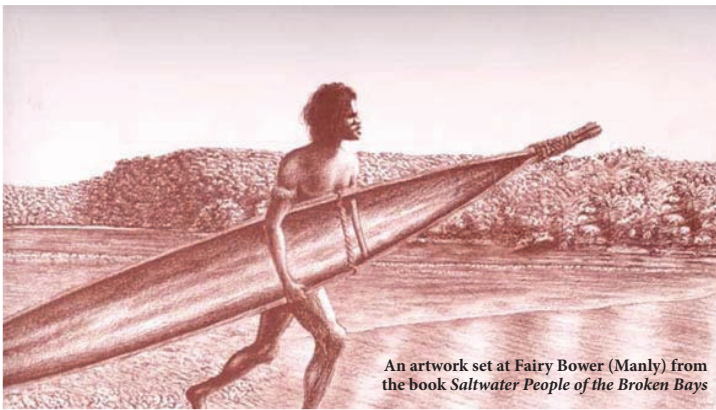


**Image from NITV:** <https://www.sbs.com.au/nitv/nitv-news/article/2018/08/20/wiradjuri-heroes-honoured-posthumous-awards-flood-rescues>



# NSW Aboriginal Surf Culture

The Kanaka Maoli (Native Hawaiians) have long been recognised as the pioneers of modern stand up surf culture. They've been standing up on surf craft they tailored for more than 1500 years and the practice was and still is an integral part of their culture.



An image of a surfski today with very similar shape and size to canoes used by Aboriginal people

emerging with hook and line intact, and riding a big wave back onto the rocks.

The book also tells of how Aboriginal people would take canoes, shaped like modern surf skis, out in huge surf and ride them into shore.

Ogden's book goes on to tell us that white people in Australia didn't really enjoy the ocean until after the 1880s because none of them could really swim.

In NSW Aboriginal surf culture continues to thrive from the far north to the far south coast. During the early 1990's an Aboriginal surfing movement began with the inaugural Indigenous Surfing Titles held at Wreck Bay. In May this year, on Wathaurong Country, NSW surfers were crowned champions at the annual Indigenous Surfing Titles Bells Beach with Rohnin Henry-Micale (Wollongong, NSW) and Summer Simon (Port Kembla, NSW) claiming the premier Open Men and Women divisions.

The Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Surfers Australia facebook site has just announced that *"The vision now is to create a collective and coordinated framework for Indigenous surfing so we can support progress Indigenous surfing into the future. A series of consultations have taken place at two of the current Indigenous surfing events at Bells beach and Coffs harbour and we are seeking further input from Aboriginal communities across Australia to ensure we have self-determination and community control driving our future direction."*

Interestingly there's also a long history of Aboriginal surf culture here in NSW both in bodysurfing and using surf craft amongst the waves. For thousands of years the ocean has been a source of livelihood and enjoyment for Aboriginal people. John Ogden's book *Saltwater People of the Broken Bays* highlights that more recently shortly after European invasion, surveyors such as William Govett were impressed with Aboriginal people's skills in the ocean. While fishing for snapper at Newport Reef, Govett lost a fishing line and was helped by an Aboriginal man who *"stood upon the verge of a rock ... plunged through a rising wave and disappeared"*, staying under water a full minute before



**Australian Indigenous Surfing Champions - Rohnin Henry-Micale (Wollongong, NSW) and Summer Simon (Port Kembla, NSW) – picture from**

<https://www.surfingaustralia.com/states/nsw/news/nsw-surfers-take-top-honours-at-the-2018-australian-indigenous-surfing-titles-at-bells-beach>



**Image from Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Surfers Australia facebook site**





## HAVE YOUR SAY

Contribute to the  
NSW Curriculum  
Review

# NSW SCHOOL CURRICULUM REVIEW

## Have Your Say - Contribute to the NSW Curriculum Review

The NSW Education Standards Authority (NESA – formerly BOSTES) has contracted Professor Geoff Masters to lead a Review of the NSW Curriculum. This is the first comprehensive review of the whole curriculum since 1989.

### The review aims to:

- Make the NSW curriculum clearer to understand and teach.
- Examine ways to de-clutter the curriculum so that it allows teachers to focus on the main knowledge and skills that all students should have.
- Understand the implications for planning, teaching, assessing and reporting.
- Draw on the expertise of teachers to ensure the review's outcomes continue to support their important work.
- Provide students with strong foundations of knowledge, capabilities and values to be lifelong learners.

NESA is due to present the review to the Minister for Education at the end of 2019.



Date	Location	Venue/Time
Mon 17 September	Coffs Harbour <b>Complete</b>	Pacific Bay Resort, cnr Pacific Highway and Bay Drive, Coffs Harbour 4pm-6pm
Tues 18 September	Tamworth <b>Complete</b>	West Tamworth Leagues Club, 58 Phillip Street, Tamworth West 4pm-6pm
Mon 15 October	Sydney – CBD	Sydney Masonic Centre, 66 Goulburn Street, Sydney 4pm-6pm
Tues 16 October	Wollongong	City Diggers, cnr Church Street & Burelli Street, Wollongong 4pm-6pm
Wed 17 October	Sydney – Mona Vale	Mona Vale Golf Club, Golf Avenue, Mona Vale 4pm-6pm
Thurs 18 October	Sydney – CBD <b>Sold out</b>	Sydney Masonic Centre, 66 Goulburn Street, Sydney 4pm-6pm
Tues 23 October	Sydney – Penrith	Penrith Paceway Function Centre, Ransley Street, Penrith 4pm-6pm
Wed 24 October	Dubbo	Dubbo RSL Club, cnr Brisbane Street & Wingewarra Street, Dubbo 3:30pm-5:30pm
Thurs 25 October	Sydney – Parramatta	Novotel Sydney Parramatta, 350 Church Street, Parramatta 4pm-6pm
Tues 30 October	Campbelltown	Camden Lakeside Golf Club, 50 Raby Road, Gledswood Hills 4pm-6pm
Wed 31 October	Wagga Wagga	Charles Sturt University Convention Centre, 286 Pine Gully Road, Wagga Wagga 4pm-6pm
Thurs 1 November	Queanbeyan	Queanbeyan Kangaroo Leagues Club, cnr Stuart Street and Richard Avenue, Queanbeyan 3:30pm-5:30pm
Wed 7 November	Newcastle	Newcastle Exhibition and Convention Centre, 309 King Street, Newcastle West 4pm-6pm
Thurs 8 November	Gosford	Gosford Golf Club, 22 Racecourse Road, Gosford 4pm-6pm
Tues 13 November	Broken Hill	Thyme on Argent Function Centre, 220 Argent Street, adjacent to The Demo Club, Broken Hill 4pm-6pm

### Have your say!

During the months of September, October and November 2018 public consultations are being held in metropolitan and regional areas across NSW. You can register to attend consultations at <https://nswcurriculumreview.nesa.nsw.edu.au>

You can also have your say by providing feedback points or a written submission to the review online to NESA until November 30, 2018. The NSW AECG will prepare a submission to the review. For more information on the NSW Curriculum Review including updates on consultation venues/dates and to provide written feedback go to <https://nswcurriculumreview.nesa.nsw.edu.au>

\* Additional venue/date is Central Coast Leagues Club 22<sup>nd</sup> November 4-6pm

\* Disclaimer note: dates and venue may be subject to change

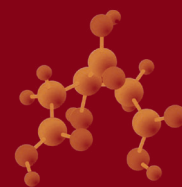




# STEM CAMP: TOUKLEY









# FLAG RAISING CEREMONY

## Jilliby Public School



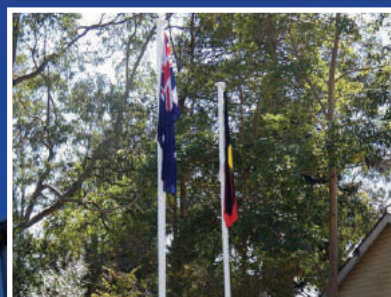
On Friday 28<sup>th</sup> September Jilliby Public School held a special Flag Raising Ceremony to celebrate the Aboriginal flag being raised and flown for the first time in the schools 140 year history.

The flag raising ceremony brought the community together to celebrate this special event that recognised the contributions and the significance of Aboriginal people, culture and heritage in the school's history and future.

Jeanelle Bundy our Ngara Local AECG president started the ceremony with an Acknowledgement of country, Terry Hayek performed a walk through smoking ceremony for all students and visiting guests, a didgeridoo performance was performed by students from Wyong Public School led by Elijuah Clenton and the Aboriginal flag was raised for the first time by the two eldest Aboriginal students at Jilliby Public School.

Following the ceremony guests stayed and enjoyed morning tea, and students spent the remainder of the day engaging in a range of cultural activities including; Indigenous games, face painting, adding to our Aboriginal mural, learning about the history of the Aboriginal flag and reading and listening to Aboriginal Dreaming stories.

This ceremony marked a very special moment in Jilliby's history and future, with the Aboriginal flag now being flown on a daily basis during school terms at Jilliby Public School, and students having a great understanding and appreciation of the significance of this.





# NSW AECG Inc. Submission: Convention on the Rights of the Child

Earlier this year the NSW Aboriginal Educational Consultative Group Inc. (AECG) welcomed the opportunity to provide views to the National Children's Commissioner on Australia's implementation of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child. A NSW AECG submission was drafted with specific consideration to:

Australia's progress regarding the *Committee on the Rights of the Child 2012 Concluding observations* detailed under **Non-discrimination and Education, leisure and cultural activities**

NSW Junior AECG members' views regarding **Article 28 and 29** of the United Nations' **Convention on the Rights of the Child**

Our submission closely considered *Australia's (recent) joint fifth and sixth report under the Convention on the Rights of the Child*. The NSW AECG was very disheartened to reflect on this report which highlighted Australia's apparent disregard of and failure to progress many of the Committee on the Rights of the Child's 2012 observations and recommendations referring to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children over the past five years.

Education is a fundamental right of all children. We believe that if our education institutions effectively

recognised the vital importance of Aboriginal identity and cultures  
increased understanding about the racial discrimination embedded within Australian institutions  
increased understanding about Australia's history of violence and dispossession, and the benefits of working towards social justice outcomes

then many of the Committee on the Rights of the Child's concerning 2012 concluding observations and recommendations regarding Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children would be unnecessary or appropriately responded to by the State.

To download the full copy, please head to: <https://www.aecg.nsw.edu.au/policies-and-programs/submissions/>





# Bundjalung

## Language & Culture Camp





# Language & Culture Camp





# CAPO UPDATE

- Coalition of Aboriginal Peak Organisations -



The NSW AECG Inc. along with all Aboriginal organisations that are peak advisory bodies to the NSW Government came together on the 9<sup>th</sup> August 2018 in Sydney.

There was up to 3000 Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal people from across the state that gathered in Hyde Park. The gathering started with a Welcome to Country and Cultural performance as well as speeches from the peak organisations before the gathering then marched to the NSW Parliament.

Once outside parliament house the gathering then heard from other representatives of the different organisations before the organisations and their delegates were invited into parliament to have a discussion with the premier Gladys Berejiklian.

CAPO has now been asked to have quarterly meetings with the Premier of NSW under a Bi-Partisan agreement.





# Snapshots

from across the State



Nyngan Local AECG Connecting to Country



Beautiful artwork from students from Moree Public School, thanks for the visit to the Secretariat!

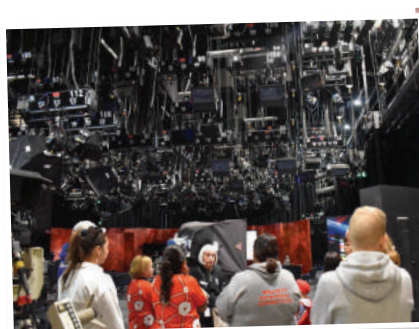


# Snapshots

## from across the State



Congratulations to Aunty Lyn Stewart on winning the 2018 Local Government Regional NAIDOC Awards for female elder of the year. A very well deserved win!



The Collarenebri Junior AECG called in to the Secretariat and also attended ABC TV Q&A with some thought provoking questions. They also had a tour of the their studios and managed to sit on the set of Q&A.



## Contact Us

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**New South Wales  
Aboriginal Education  
Consultative Group Inc.**