



NAIDOC 1976 Poster

Trucanini Last of her People Born 18?? Died 1876. Buried 1976. Received Her Land Rights at Last

Artist: Unknown

"Oh Trucanini
What did your dreamtime spirit feel
As it watched them take you after death As a rare museum piece,

Oh Trucanini
Will the dreamtime spirits of our race
One day rise with us
As they did with you." - Poem by Oodgeroo Noonuccal (Kath Walker)

Truganini and Land Rights

- Truganini is a well-known Tasmanian Aboriginal woman of colonial times. She lived and witnessed the often brutal and turbulent demise of her people. Shortly after her death in 1876, her remains were exhumed and put on display in the Hobart Museum.
- 100 years after her death, and the violation of her remains, Truganini's spirit was finally set free with the scattering of her ashes in the D'Entrecasteaux Channel.
- In December 1976 the Aboriginal Land Rights (Northern Territory) Act was passed with historic bipartisan support. It was the first legislation that allowed First Nation peoples to claim land title if traditional association could be proven. Currently 50% of the Northern Territory and 85% of its coastline is recognised as being owned by First Nations people.

NAIDOC Week 1976 Theme: Trucanini Last of her People Born 18?? Died 1876. Buried 1976. Received Her Land Rights at Last

NAIDOC 1977 Poster

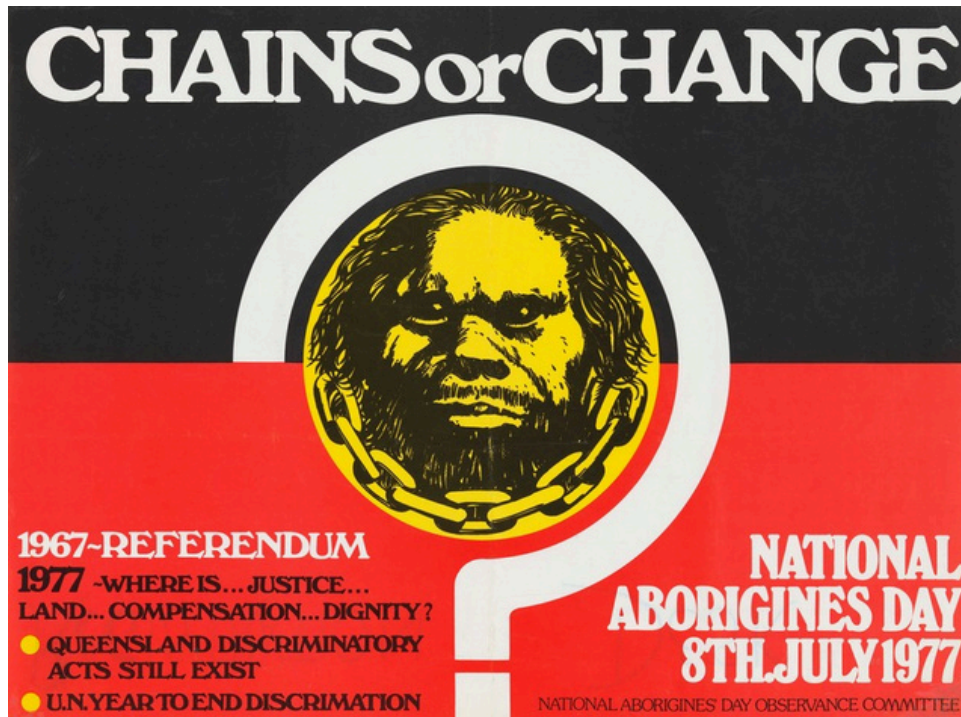
Chains or Change?

Artist: Unknown

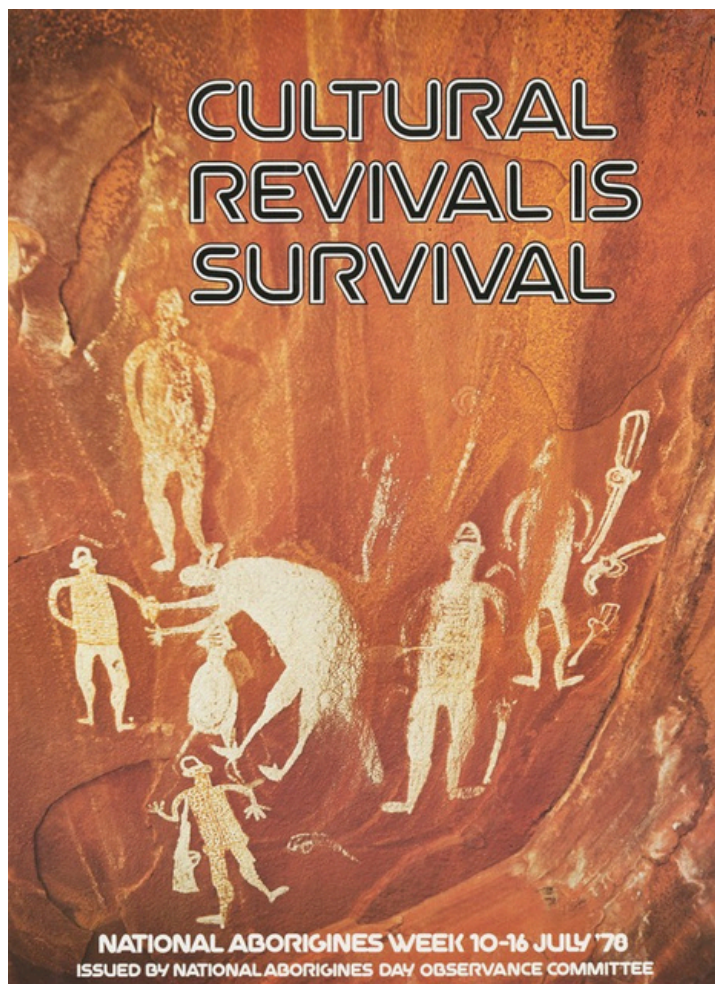
Poster produced by the National Aborigines' Day Observance Committee (NADOC) to mark the 10th Anniversary of the 1967 Referendum on National Aborigines Day, 8th July 1977. The poster resembles the Aboriginal Flag. The yellow circle at the centre of the poster featuring an Indigenous man wearing a chain around his neck enclosed by a large white question mark.

10 years on from the 1967 Referendum

- On 27 May 1967, Australians voted to change the Constitution so that like all other Australians, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples would be counted as part of the population and the Commonwealth would be able to make laws for them.
- The coalition government conducts a review of the National Aboriginal Consultative Committee and replaces it with the National Aboriginal Conference. It has a broader system of representation and is an advocate of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander political rights.
- The Aboriginal History Journal was established in 1977. It is published yearly and has pioneered interdisciplinary historical studies of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples' interactions with non-indigenous people. It includes the publication of indigenous oral traditions, biographies, languages, archival and bibliographic guides, previously unpublished manuscript accounts, critiques of current events, and research and reviews in the fields of anthropology, archaeology, sociology, linguistics, demography, law, geography and cultural, political and economic history.



NAIDOC Week 1977 Theme: Chains or Change?



NAIDOC Week 1976 Theme: Cultural Revival is Survival

NAIDOC 1978 Poster

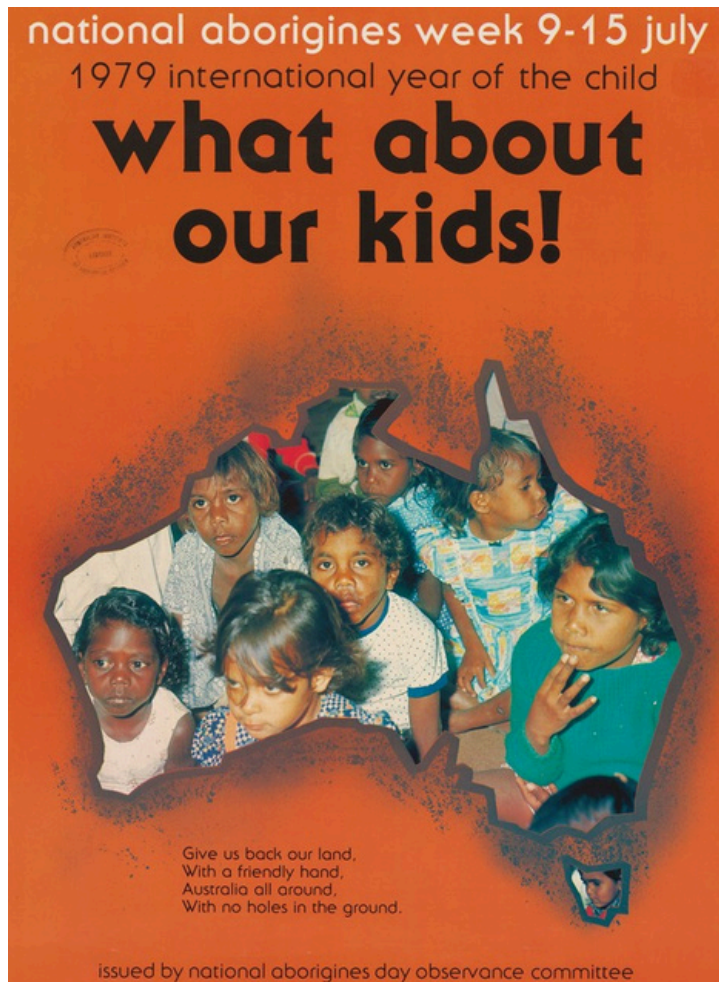
Cultural Revival is Survival

Artist: Unknown

This NADOC [now NAIDOC] poster reflects the decision of the Committee to transition from a day of demonstration to a week-long celebration of the history, culture and achievements of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples. The poster's title 'Cultural Revival is Survival' represents the decision to introduce ideas of culture and history into what had become predominantly politically based themes for the posters. This poster, depicting an Aboriginal rock painting, promotes the protection of cultural property and the survival of Aboriginal culture as part of National Aborigines Week 10-16 July 1978.

Events of Significance

- The Aboriginal Sacred Sites Bill is passed in the Northern Territory. This leads to the establishment of a permanent authority for the protection of sacred sites.



NAIDOC 1979 Poster

International Year of the Child. What About Our Kids!

Artist: Unknown

“Give us back our land,
With a friendly hand,
Australia all around,
With no holes in the ground.”

This poster was designed in 1979 to coincide with International Year of the Child. The theme of the poster spoke to the importance of getting land back for future generations.

Events of Significance

- The first Aboriginal Child Survival Seminar was held in Melbourne, which identified the need for and proposed the establishment of a national peak body that advocates for and represents Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children at the top level.
- Establishment of the Aboriginal Treaty Committee. A non-government private body established for the purpose of obtaining and spreading information on the need for a formal Treaty agreement between the Commonwealth Government and Aboriginal representatives chosen by Aboriginal people to negotiate on their behalf.
- Protests held by indigenous people at Noonkanbah to stop an American oil company from test drilling for oil. The WA Supreme Court grants an injunction but eventually tests go ahead.

NAIDOC Week 1979 Theme: International Year of the Child.
What About Our Kids!



NAIDOC Week 1980 Theme: Treat Us to a Treaty on Land Rights

NAIDOC 1980 Poster

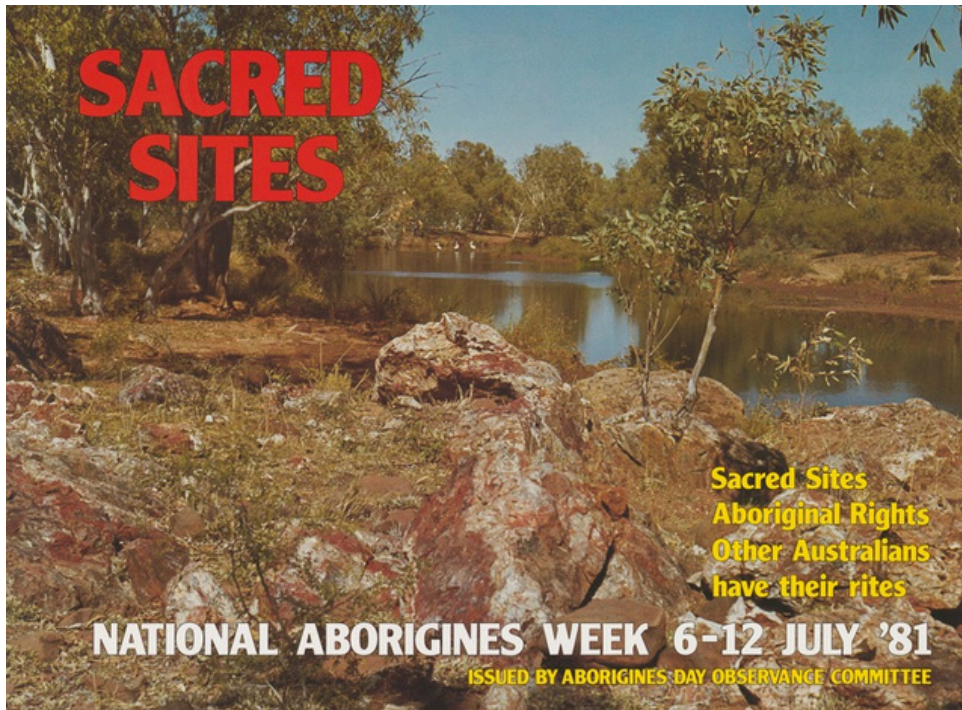
Treat Us to a Treaty on Land Rights

Artist: Unknown

“Treat us to a treaty with land rights
for which we thirst
moral justice from the white man
as we owned Australia First”

Events of Significance

- The Aboriginal Development Commission replaces the Aboriginal Land Fund, to promote development, self-management and self-sufficiency. Arrernte and Kalkadoon man Charles Perkins, senior bureaucrat and campaigner for Aboriginal rights, is appointed the first chairperson of the 10-member board.
- At Nookanbah, the Western Australia Government drills for oil near sacred sites.
- Link-Up is founded to help Aboriginal people taken from their families as children (the Stolen Generations) reunite with their families.



NAIDOC Week 1981 Theme: Sacred Sites: Aboriginal Rights-Other Australians Have Their Rights

NAIDOC 1981 Poster

Sacred Sites: Aboriginal Rights-Other Australians Have Their Rights

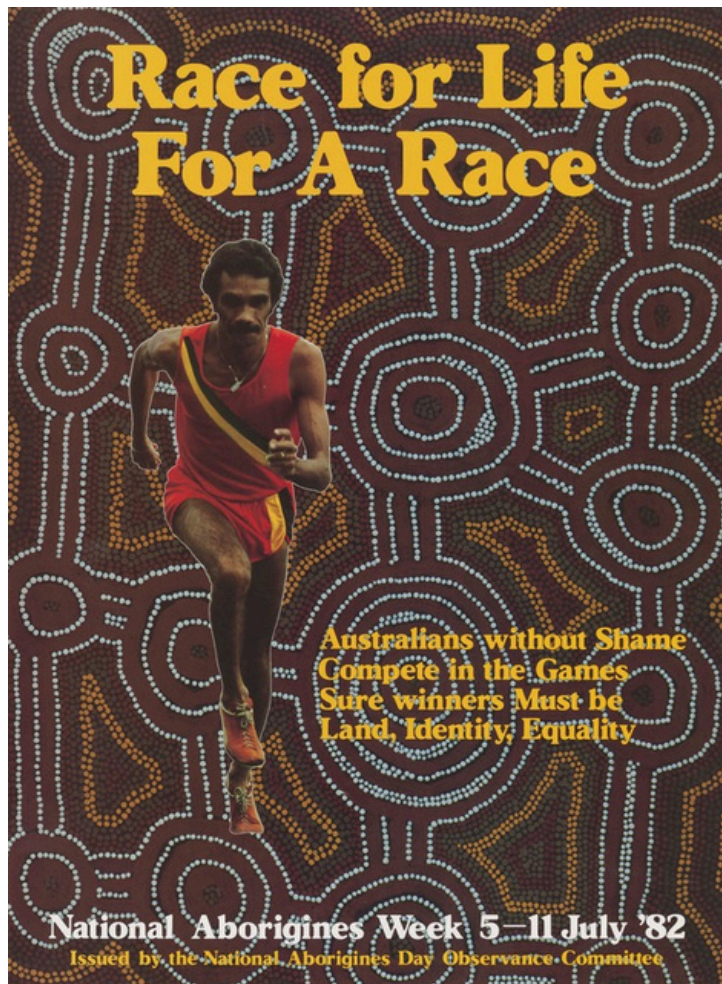
Artist: Unknown

Continuing the focus on land rights, the poster highlighted the spiritual connection Aboriginal people have with their land and in particular sacred sites.

Events of Significance

The Anangu Pitjantjatjara Yankunytjatjara Land Rights Act (SA) was passed to provide for the vesting of title to certain lands in the Anangu Pitjantjatjara Yankunytjatjara body corporate; and for other purposes.

Coburg Peninsula Aboriginal Land, Sanctuary and Marine Park Act (NT) - Hands back Gurig National Park to Indigenous owners and provides management arrangements.



NAIDOC Week 1982 Theme: Race for Life For A Race

NAIDOC 1982 Poster

Race for Life For A Race

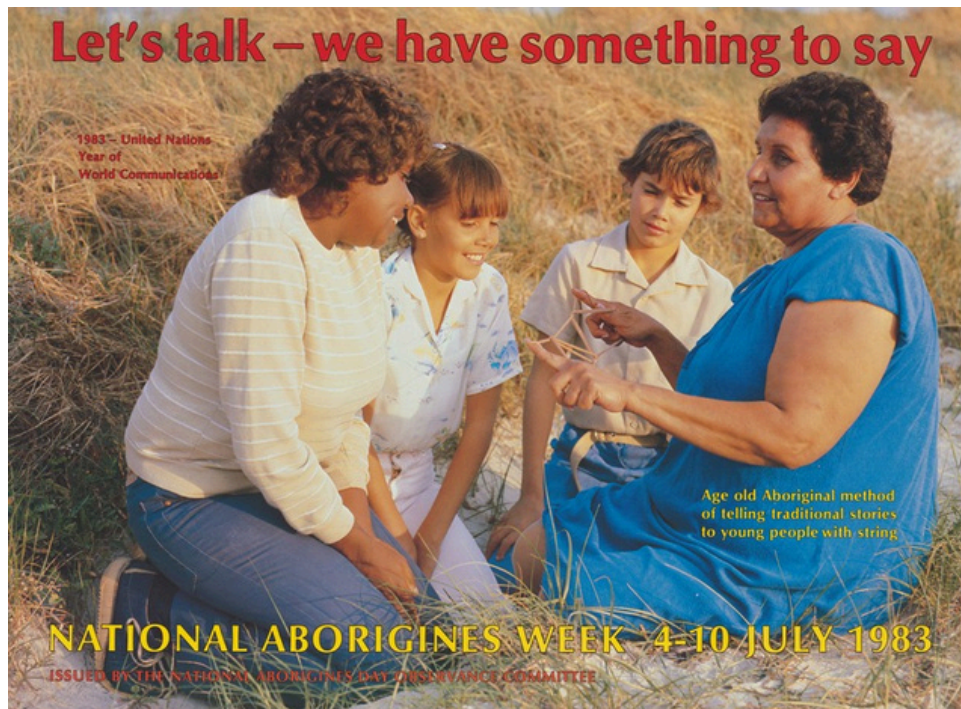
Artist: Unknown

Poster promoting NAIDOC Week 1982. The theme 'Race for Life For A Race' was selected to compliment the national focus on the Commonwealth Games in Brisbane. Bob Ware is the featured runner, a Wirangu man and Elder who has sadly passed.

“Australia without Shame
Complete in the Games
Sure winners Must be
Land, Identity, Equality”

Events of significance

- This was the year the Commonwealth Games were held in Brisbane. Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people used the international focus on the event to their benefit, bringing to light the injustices they faced every day by staging a protest.
- Around 2,000 people marched for land rights in Brisbane on 26 September 1982. In what was named Queensland's biggest Aboriginal march, protesters carrying placards and banners walked peacefully from the city to a park across the Brisbane River.
- A group of Meriam people, Eddie Koiki Mabo, Reverend David Passi, Celuia Mapo Salee, Sam Passi and James Rice, brought an action against the State of Queensland and the Commonwealth of Australia in the High Court. With Eddie Koiki Mabo named as the first plaintiff, the case became known as the Mabo Case.



NAIDOC Week 1983 Theme: Let's Talk- We Have Something to Say

NAIDOC 1983 Poster

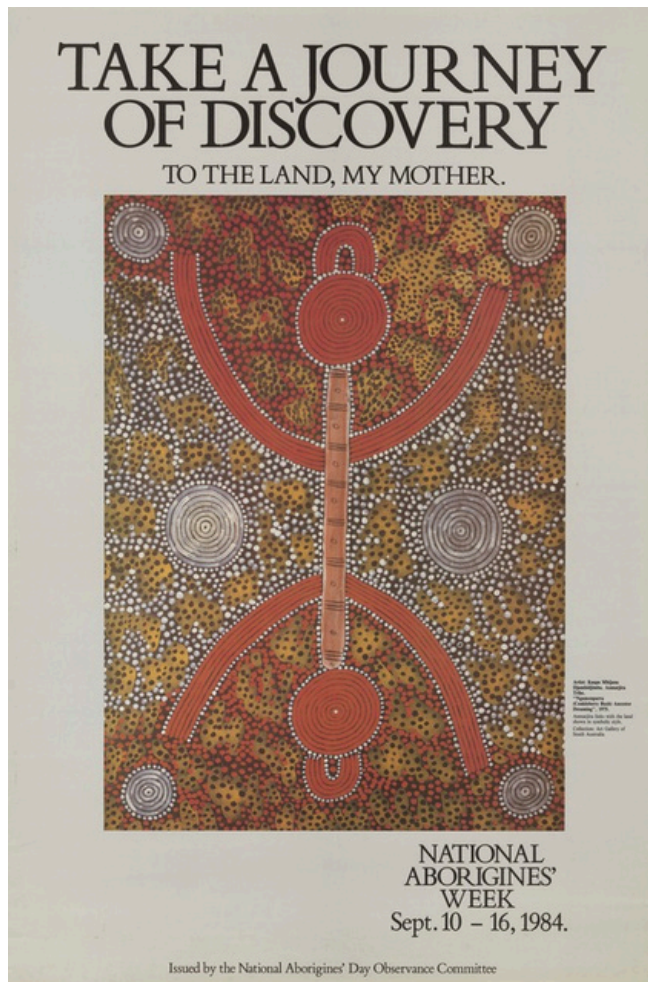
Let's Talk- We Have Something to Say

Artist: Unknown

Poster promoting NAIDOC Week 1983. The theme 'Let's Talk - We Have Something to Say' was selected to complement the United Nations Year of World Communications. Features a colour photograph of a woman using the Aboriginal method of telling traditional stories to young people with string.

Events of Significance

- The NSW parliament passed the Aboriginal Land Rights Act (ALRA). This gave Aboriginal people a powerful legal right to make claims on Crown lands. If these lands are not used, occupied or needed they are claimable and must be returned to Land Councils through a freehold grant.
- The act had a pervasive effect on daily living for Kooris in New South Wales. It established local Aboriginal land councils, setting out their constitutions, membership rules and functions. It established the rules relating to the authority, functions and powers of local land councils and their staff and leadership.



NAIDOC 1984 Poster

Take a Journey of Discovery – To The Land, My Mother

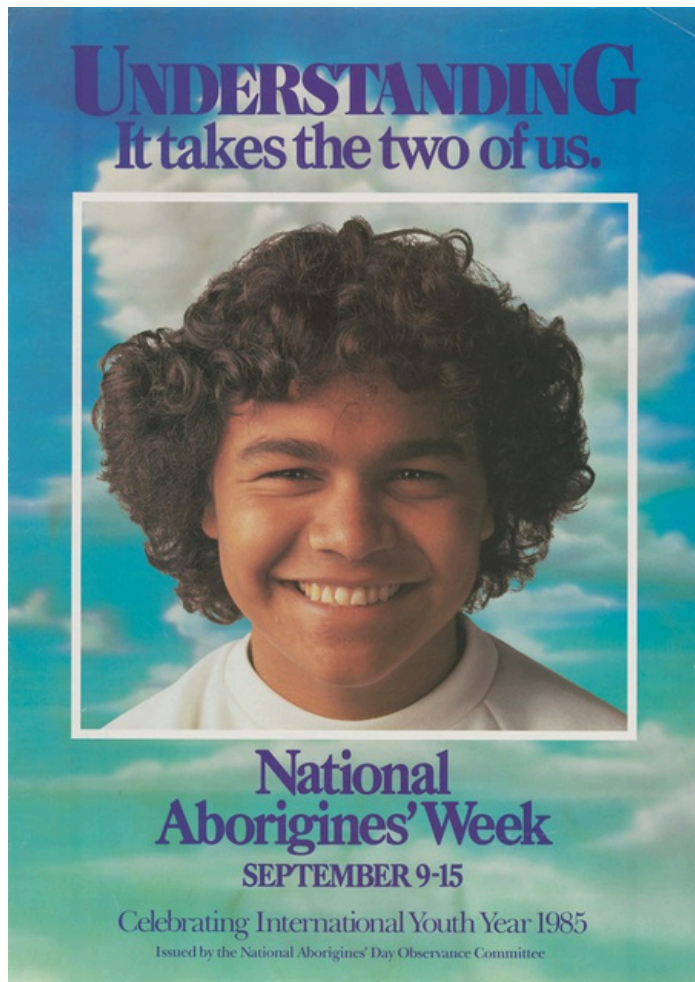
Artist: Kaapa Mbitjana

Poster depicts the artwork of Kaapa Mbitjana (Mbijana) Tjampitjinpa (Djambidjimba), who was one of the founding members of the Western desert Aboriginal art movement. He was from the Anmatjira tribe, and the painting depicted is called "Ngamonpurra (Conkleberry Bush) Ancestor Dreaming" 1975. It shows Anmatjira links with the land in symbolic style.

Events of Significance

- First Nations people gained full equality with other electors under the Commonwealth Electoral Amendment Act 1983. This Act made enrolling to vote at federal elections compulsory for all Australians.
- Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Heritage Protection Act 1984 (ATSIHP) comes into effect. The purpose of the ATSIHP Act is to preserve and protect places, areas and objects of a particular significance to First Nations people and for related purposes. It enables the Minister to make short term and long-term declarations to protect areas, and objects with significance.
- Charles Perkins is appointed to the highest government position held by an Aboriginal person: Secretary of the Department of Aboriginal Affairs.
- Hailed as "the last nomads" in the international press, the Pintupi Nine are a group of nine Pintupi people who remained unaware of European colonisation of Australia and lived a traditional desert-dwelling life in Australia's Gibson Desert until 1984, when they made contact with their relatives near Kiwirrkurra. They are sometimes also referred to as "the lost tribe".

NAIDOC Week 1984 Theme: Take a Journey of Discovery – To The Land, My Mother



NAIDOC Week 1985 Theme: Understanding: It Take the Two of US

NAIDOC 1985 Poster

Understanding: It Take the Two of US

Artist: Unknown

Aligning with the International Youth Year, the poster depicts a smiling young person.

In 1985 the first NAIDOC Awards were held to recognise Aboriginal & Torres Strait Islander people in a range of categories.

NAIDOC Week Award Winners:

- **Person of the Year:** Poet, educator, artist and activist, Kath Walker (Oodgeroo Noonuccal)
- **Aboriginal of the Year:** Kath Walker (Oodgeroo Noonuccal) – poet, educator, artist and activist
- **Apprentice of the Year:** Lester Rigney
- **Artist of the Year:** Justine Saunders
- **Scholar of the Year:** Rhonda Dadleh
- **Sportsperson of the Year:** Kyle Vander Kuyp

Events of Significance

- Uluru is handed back to the traditional custodians, the Anangu, and is then subsequently leased back under a 99-year lease to the government as the Uluru-Kata Tjuta National Park. The park is co-managed by the Anangu and the government.
- Bob Hawke's Labor government dismantles the National Aboriginal Conference following a review.