BANGARRA DANCE THEATRE

SandSong: Stories from the Great Sandy Desert

A TIMELINE OF THE KIMBERLEY REGION



Alexander Forres and party. State Library WA

Surveyor Alexander Forrest sent to look for fertile land and gold. His party included two Aboriginal men, Tommy Pierre and Tommy Dower, recruited as trackers and horsemen. Forrest named the whole region 'the Kimberley' after the Secretary for the Colonies, the Earl of Kimberley.

sites around 12,000 Before Present.

The WA Aborigines Act 1905 controlled all aspects of Aboriginal peoples lives. The Chief Protector of Aborigines was central to the implementation of the Act.

1905

Geological origins reach back nearly 2000 million years. The Kimberley region was a separate land mass which collided with the Pilibara and Yilgram lands. The Wunaamin Miliwundi Ranges (formerly known as The King Leopold Ranges) are the point where this impact occurred.



PRE-HISTORY

1620-1730

A mega-tsunami crashed into the Kimberley coast. Waves travelled as far as the Great Sandy Desert. Noted as an event of the powerful Wandjina spirits, reflected in stories, cave paintings and oral traditions of the Worrora, Wunumbul and Ngarinyin people. White explorers first saw the paintings in the 1930s.



Timorese trading with Aboriginal people. Dutch and Portugese explorers visited the west coast before 1699 when William Dampier, British explorer, landed at Shark Bay. He described Aboriginal people as 'the most miserable people in the world'. 1883

51 million acres of land in the Kimberley under lease hold to pastoral and mining interests. 1887-1898

Pastoralist Joseph Bradshaw was the first

European to view artwork of the Gwion

Gwion people, who had decorated many

Aborigines Protection Board, WA government department established to deal with advancement into the Kimberley area and the 'native' problem 1906-1910

Alfred Canning commissioned to survey the building of a stock route from Halls Creek to Wiluna, the longest in the world. Canning accused of employing brutal tactics to coerce Aboriginal guides to show the location of sacred underground waterholes. Charges were brought to bear, then dismissed, after Alexander Forrest appeared before Royal Commission as a witness for Canning.



Commonwealth Government lifts iron ore embargo (in place since 1938) opening up trade to Asia and heralding the surge in WA's mining industry. By the 1970s, 2 SM acres of pastoral land was abandoned for mining development.

s Legislation allowing for removal of Aboriginal children from their familes under the policy of 'protection' repealed in all state:

1969

Prime Minister Gough Whitlam pours soil into hand of traditional land owner Vincent Linguiari, Northern Territory, 1975. Courtesy National Indigenous Australians Agency, Mr Mervyn Bishop and Gurindji Corporation and National Indigenous Australian Agency.

Prime Minister Gough Whitlam pours a handful of soil into the hands of Gurindji man, Vincent Lingiari. Vincent Lingiari i solemni, hand to you these deeds as proof in Australian law, that these lands belong to the Gurindji People.



18 pastoral stations in the Kimberley/ Pilbara regions completely owned and managed by Aboriginal corporations. Another 21 jointly run through partnerships.

2018

WA earned \$140.7 billion from mining and agriculture exports. The largest cattle station in WA - Home valley - owned by the Indigenous Land Corporation, covers a total area of 1,400,000 hectares.

2019



Moseley Royal Commission into the

Condition and Treatment of Aborigines

released, regarding living condition of

buildings over-crowded, buildings and

pastoral workers: 'woeful spectacle.

clothing vermin ridden.

Station owners reluctantly agreed with Commissioner of Native Affairs to pay Aboriginal stockmen £1 per month, and 'yardnen' and women employees 10 shillings per month, well below award rates for white workers.

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The Wage Decision. Aboriginal workers brought under the Pastoral Act entitling them to equal wages. Station owners react by hiring white labour and sending Aboriginal people off the stations.

1974

Passing of the Aboriginal Land Fund Act, allowing Indigenous Peoples to claim land title if they could prove a traditional relationship to Country.

1985

Commissioning of the largest diamond producing mine in the world, the Argyle. (Decommissioned 2020).

1006

Ngurrara Canvas is presented to Parliament as part of the Ngurrara peoples' Native Title claim. Successful outcome achieved in 2007 with the Ngurrara recognised as title holders for an area of the 76,000 sq kms.

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Kimberley mining brings \$537M to the national economy. Class action initiated against WA government to claim compensation for lost earnings of unpaid labour forced upon Aboriginal people.



"SandSong is a glimpse into the world of the Walmajarri & Wangkatjungka people from the Great Sandy Desert, who survived incredible disadvantage to keep strong a lasting cultural bedrock for future generations."

STEPHEN PAGE & FRANCES RINGS