

prominent Aboriginal families. The Tasmanian families are trying to prove that their ancestral home includes top Victorian real estate. A spokesperson for the Victorian Bunurong group said most 'authentic' Bunurongs lived in Tasmania because their forebears were kidnapped and taken to the Bass Strait Islands early in the 19th century. *West Australian, 9 September 2002.*

Over 12,000 people, groups or associations have registered an interest in the Gunai/Kurnai application for native title over lands and seas in eastern Victoria. Public notice ends on 6 November 2002, for people wishing to participate in the mediation process. East Gippsland Shire chief executive Joseph Cullen said that mediation is likely to occur in mid 2003 and will be facilitated by the State government's Native Title Unit. *Bairnsdale Advertiser, 6 September 2002.*

The Victorian Government has reached an in-principle agreement for what is likely to be Victoria's first native title determination over almost one million hectares in the Wimmera region. The agreement recognises

the Wotjobaluk people as the descendants of the traditional owners of the Wimmera. The agreement will recognise the Wotjobaluk people's right to hunt, fish, gather and camp along the banks of the Wimmera River. Freehold title to three Crown allotments totaling 45 hectares, which the Wotjobaluk people have a cultural and historic connection with would also be returned. *Age, 26 October 2002. ABC Indigenous News, 25 October 2002.*

The Dja Dja Wrung/Wharung people have asked for their rights to be recognised over land totaling 18.2 sq km. The areas covered in the application are located in Central Victoria: north of Ballarat, west and east of Bendigo and south of the Pyrenees Hwy near Maryborough. People with interests in land covered by the native title application have been called to register for talks with the National Native Title Tribunal. People wishing to become a party to the application have until 17 December 2002 to apply to the District Registrar of the Federal Court. *Ballarat Courier, 18 September 2002.*

APPLICATIONS

The National Native Title Tribunal posts summaries of registration test decisions at www.nntt.gov.au. The following decisions are listed for September/October. The first number following the name is the NNTT Application Number, the second is that of the Federal Court. If an application has not been accepted, this does not mean that native title does not exist. The applicants may still pursue the application for the determination of native title. If an application does not pass the registration test, the applicant may seek a review of the decision in the Federal Court.

Buchanan Downs	DC02/16 D6017/02 Accepted	Victoria River	DC02/22 D6022/02 Accepted
Bidwell Clan	VC02/1 V6001/2002 Not Accepted	Auvergne #2	DC02/23 D6023/02 Accepted
West Bynoe	DC02/20 D6024/02 Accepted	Kalkadoon People Combined Application	QC99/32 QC96/12 QC99/10

	Q6031/99		Accepted
	Q6029/98	Carnfield Montejinni	DC02/17
	Q6011/99		D6018/02
	Accepted		Not Accepted
Pigeon Hole	DC02/26	Tubba Gah People	NC02/9
	D6027/02		N6010/02
	Accepted		Accepted
Kudjala #5	QC02/32	Combined Nebo	QC02/20-1
	Q6030/02	Inland Group	Q6019/02
	Accepted		Not Accepted
Wollogorang North	DC2/18	Mackay Coastal	QC02/21
	D6019/02	Group	Q6018/02
	Not Accepted		Not Accepted
Labelle Downs	DC02/28		
	D6029/02		
	Accepted		
Killarney	DC02/27		
	D6028/02		

APPLICATIONS CURRENTLY IN NOTIFICATION

Closing Date	Application Number	Application Name
3 December 2002	QC97/55	Iman People #2
	QC00/12	Mitakoodi People #2
	QC01/45	Yarpar and Uttu
	QC01/42	Torres Strait Regional Sea Claim
	QC01/44	Garboi
17 December 2002	VC99/9	Dja Dja Wrung/Whurung People
	QC02/27	Ngarragoonda
12 February 2002	NC02/7	Tubba - Gah People
	NC02/7	Wonnarua People

For further information regarding notification of any of the applications listed contact the National Native Title Tribunal on 1800 640 501 or www.nntt.gov.au.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS

Indigenous Futures: Choice and Development for Aboriginal and Islander Australia

by Tim Rowse, UNSW Press, 2002.

Unlike those who uphold 'cultural diversity' or 'socio-economic equality' as the objectives of Indigenous policy, in this book Tim

Rowse argues that 'Indigenous choice' is a more fundamental and more widely shared political value. This publication examines the strengths and weaknesses of the Centre for Aboriginal Economic Policy Research's social scientific representation of 'Indigenous interest'. Part 2 of the publication is on 'Land, Sea, and Economic Development', and includes short chapters on hunting,