

**Relevant correspondence from Bruce Patmore**

[A] Dear Minister for Aboriginal Affairs for Tasmania

I have studied Peter Rowe's response to above, and wish to say I'm very pleased to endorse it.

I might add FTAC accepts my Aboriginality. It is fair and reasonable to conclude this includes my Aboriginal relatives, which could well exceed more than 5000.

I would point out that the State Government of Tasmania have just recently accepted my claim to being an Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander of Australia. From this I would suggest the ALCT electoral roll should be opened to me and my Aboriginal relatives.

Should you feel the need to discuss with me any issue arising from above please don't hesitate to contact me.

Yours sincerely

Bruce William Patmore.

[B] I wish to let you know that for many years, now, I have been at least trying to do primary and original research based on the first docs on the genealogies, history, and politics, of all things pertaining to Aboriginality in Tasmania.

I have attached a concise summary of my research. Please note this is still ongoing yet still supporting my current findings and conclusions. should you have any queries please don't hesitate to contact me.

My research finds the Aboriginal genealogies (Mollison, etc), use by the TAC, the History Dept of the Uni of Tas, the State Library of Tasmania, TMAG, and the State Public Service of Tas, missed many Aboriginal people in Tasmania. My research suggests the TAC version of the History of the aboriginal people in Tasmania is blatantly flawed! Power group politics is possibly the cause of these wrong and unlawful practices.

What are you going to do about above?

I would humbly suggest the Parliament of Tasmania form a committee to make the power groups who decide all things Aboriginal in Tas get a fix on this grand mess before it gets worse.

I would suggest this is beyond the ability/skills of any Aboriginal Advisory Group model you might like to develop!

I look forward to your reply.

Sincerely

Bruce William Patmore

Saturday 29 May 2021

### To Whom It Ought To Concern

## **WHEN WILL THE TAC INC CONTINUE THAT ARDUOUS JOURNEY OF TRYING TO REACH THE RIGHT ROAD TO THE REAL AND TRUE HISTORY AND GENEALOGY OF ALL THE ABORIGINAL PEOPLE IN TASMANIA? <sup>(a)</sup>**

I wish to make all people aware of my published research on the history and genealogies of the Aboriginal people in Tasmania (Australia's First Peoples). It's published in *amazon.com*, under my name, titled *The Meaning of BW Patmore* (\$32.95). Hereunder is most of my research, in a concise form. Of course, my research is ongoing; and perhaps may never end.

## **SOME OF THE ABORIGINAL PEOPLE OF TASMANIA EITHER COMPLETELY EXCLUDED FROM THE TAC INC'S GENEALOGIES OR ONLY PARTLY INCLUDED<sup>(a)</sup>**

For some time now I have been trying to replicate, scientifically, the research of *Mollison, Plomley, Ryan, and Pybus*; but look what I found that they didn't. I found about 40 Aboriginals completely missed by them. I also found some Aboriginal people whose life history was only partly written about (by them). They left out some vital bits, such as did they marry and have children. I freely admit I might be somewhat wrong somewhere and anywhere in my research. I am always very diligent (that is, open and transparent) in making any reasonable likely corrections, in my own research, validated by the reliable research of others. Hereunder are the concise findings of my research in *The Meaning of BW Patmore*:

- (1) P19: John Brown's pregnant Aboriginal wife? What happened to these Aboriginal people? My research has found these Aboriginal people. The research of *Plomley, Mollison, Ryan and Pybus* did not find these Aboriginal people.
- (2) PP28-29: Rebecca Harrington? *Mollison* admits Rebecca Harrington existed but does not follow through on her; and my research established that she did marry. And this raises the possibility of Rebecca Harrington having had children?
- (3) P29: Eliza Briggs? Not in *Mollison, Plomley, Ryan, and Pybus*. My research found Eliza Briggs. Did Eliza Briggs marry, and have children?
- (4) P56: NSW Aborigines recruited into Tasmania Police as trackers (or whatever)? See below. How many stayed in Tasmania? Did they marry or have children etc? *Drysdale* wrote a little about these people. *Mollison, Plomley, Ryan and Pybus* did not write about these people.
- (5) P52: Joey? What happened to Joey? Joey is not in *Mollison, Plomley, Ryan and Pybus*. My research found Joey. Did Joey marry? Did Joey have children?
- (6) P52: Black Mogg? Not in *Mollison*. Not in *Plomley*. Therefore, *Ryan and Pybus* wouldn't know about Black Mogg. The TAC Inc claim to know about Black Mogg; but this was after *Mollison*. Was Black Mogg an Aboriginal person from mainland Australia? Or, was Black Mogg an Aboriginal person stolen from her mob by the sealers (of the Bass Strait Islands of Tasmania)?
- (7) P53: Lieut. Vaughan's Aboriginal de-facto wife? Did she voluntarily leave her mob to live with Lieut. Vaughan Esq.? What happened to her? Any children? She is in *Plomley* but not *Mollison, Ryan, and Pybus*.
- (8) *Examiner*, 21 July 1847, p3c4, has a story on some people on the west coast (of Tasmania) meeting with a mob of Aboriginal people (1 woman & 7 men). James Erskine Calder 13 August 1847 supported that this meeting had occurred. What happened to these Aboriginal people? They are not in *Plomley, Mollison, Ryan, and Pybus*.
- (9) P54: Wauber Debar? How come Wauber Debar was not included in GA Robinson's roundup? Was Wauber Debar stolen from her mob?
- (10) P54: Robert adopted by John Bromley? What happened to Robert? How come Robert is not mentioned in *Mollison, Plomley, Ryan, and Pybus*? Robert is one of the excluded Aborigines from George Augustus Robinson's "Round-Up". Did Robert marry and have children?
- (11) P54: Rebecca? Not in *Plomley and Mollison*; and missed by *Ryan and Pybus*. Rebecca is one of the excluded Aborigines from George Augustus Robinson's "Round-Up" who could have had children.
- (12) P54: Mary Free? Not in *Plomley and Mollison*; and missed by *Ryan and Pybus*. Mary Free is one of the excluded Aborigines from George Augustus Robinson's "Round-Up" who could have had children.
- (13) P54: John Bateman? What happened to this Aboriginal person? Did John Bateman marry, have children?
- (14) P54: Thomas Harman? What happened to this Aboriginal person? Did Thomas Harman marry, and have children?
- (15) P55: John Gould? Only my research found this Aboriginal person of Tasmania who had been missed by *Plomley, Mollison, Ryan and Pybus*. How come John Gould was not included in George Augustus Robinson's "Round-up"? Did John Gould marry and have any children? Was John Gould stolen from his mob?
- (16) P55: John Shinall? Very similar to the story of John Gould.
- (17) P55: Cressy Broadmarsh? My research found this Aboriginal person of Tasmania. Did Cressy Broadmarsh have any children? Was Cressy Broadmarsh stolen from her mob?

- (18) P55: *Census Richmond 1 January 1842* Forcett household being surveyed had Aboriginal people living on their land but not part of the household? Who were these Aboriginal people? What happened to them?
- (19) P55: Thomas Harlin Ramsdale aka Joe Tamar? My research found this Aboriginal person of Tasmania was wrongly written about by *Plomley, Mollison, Ryan, and Pybus*.
- (20) P55: Henry Waller? I just not sure where this Aboriginal person fits in!
- (21) P56: Huana? I need more data on this Aboriginal person. I not sure where Huana fits in. A Tasmanian Aborigine? Or, a mainland Aborigine?
- (22) P56: Margaret Briggs was released from Aboriginal establishment on Cape Barren Island to live with her daughter Dolly Dalrymple Johnson. Interestingly, why did this happen?
- (23) P57: Kitty Van Diemen? What happened to her? In *Plomley*. Not in *Mollison*. In *Ryan* (2012) p63 as “Kitty Hobart” an assigned servant. What happened to Kitty Van Diemen? Did Kitty Van Diemen marry and have any children? Kitty Van Diemen is one of the excluded Aborigines from George Augustus Robinson’s Roundup who very likely had children, etc. Was Kitty Van Diemen stolen from her mob?
- (24) P57: Catherine Knopwood? What happened to her? In *Plomley*. Not in *Mollison*. In *Ryan* (2012) p63 as an assigned servant. Catherine Knopwood is one of the excluded Aborigines from George Augustus Robinson’s Roundup; and did Catherine have any children? Was Catherine Knopwood stolen from her mob?
- (25) P57: James Tedbury? What happened to him? How and why was he de-mobbed? James is not in *Plomley* and *Mollison*.
- (26) P57: George Frederick? What happened to George? How and why was George de-mobbed? George is not in *Plomley* and *Mollison*.
- (27) P57: John Darling? What happened to him? Only my research found this Aboriginal person who has been missed by *Plomley, Mollison, Ryan* and *Pybus*. How and why was John Darling de-mobbed?
- (28) P57: Black Kate an Aboriginal person who was the pregnant wife of a Lascar at Sorell? What happened to Black Kate and her children? Only my research found this Aboriginal person of Tasmania who has been missed by *Plomley, Mollison, Ryan* and *Pybus*.
- (29) PP57-58: John Priaux Dalrymple? *Plomley* found this person to be an Aboriginal person. No one else has. I have some doubts. John Priaux Dalrymple did have brothers and sisters. John Priaux Dalrymple did marry. Did John Priaux Dalrymple have any children? I need more data.
- (30) P58: Three or four Aboriginal girls living at George Town. One was living with Mrs. Reiby for about 2 years. What happened to her?
- (31) P58: Kitty? What happened to her? *Plomley* and *Mollison* don’t address this issue.
- (32) P58: Sophia? What happened to her? *Plomley* and *Mollison* don’t address this issue.
- (33) PP59-62: Lucy Briggs claimed in 1918 to be among the last full blood Tasmanian Aboriginal people? My research found this Aboriginal person of Tasmania who had been missed by *Plomley, Mollison, Ryan* and *Pybus*.
- (34) P64: Mary Ann Scott (an Aboriginal person) married and resided at Pontville Tasmania, having many children. The State Library of Tasmania made this discovery. Therefore, Dolly Dalrymple Johnson and Fanny Cochrane Smith were not the only 19<sup>th</sup> century Aborigines to have had children on mainland Tasmania. This needs to be correctly recorded in *Mollison*.
- (35) PP80-81: John Wat alias Charles Stewart? John Wat’s Hobart Goal record states he is an Aboriginal from mainland Australia. Did he have children whilst in Tasmania? John Wat is not in *Plomley* and *Mollison*. And I wonder why not? How many mainland Australian Aboriginal people lived in Tasmania who did not get incarcerated? Statistical probability theory suggests many!
- (36) P82: Mulga Fred? Mulga Fred’s Hobart Goal record states he is an Aboriginal from mainland Australia. Did he have children whilst in Tasmania? Mulga Fred is not in *Plomley* and *Mollison*. And I wonder why not? How many mainland Australian Aboriginal people lived in Tasmania who did not get incarcerated? Statistical probability theory suggests many!
- (37) P83: Bernard Monaghan? Bernard Monaghan’s Hobart Goal record states he is an Aboriginal from mainland Australia. Did he have children whilst in Tasmania? Bernard Monaghan is not in *Plomley* and *Mollison*. And I wonder why not? How many mainland Australian Aboriginal people lived in Tasmania who did not get incarcerated? Statistical probability theory suggests many!
- (38) P84: William John Stanley Mitchell? William John Stanley Mitchell’s Hobart Goal record states he is an Aboriginal from mainland Australia. Did he have children whilst in Tasmania? William John Stanley Mitchell is not in *Plomley* and *Mollison*. And I wonder why not? How many mainland Australian Aboriginal people lived in Tasmania who did not get incarcerated? Statistical probability theory suggests many!
- (39) PP84-88: Louis Johnson? Louis Johnson’s Hobart Goal record physically describes him as a “half caste”; which his photograph surely suggests. But these descriptions are insufficient. I need more data. Many Aboriginal people in Tasmania today claim Aboriginal ancestry from Louis Johnson’s ancestors.
- (40) PP89-91: Florrie May Warren? Florrie May Warren was born in Launceston; but she is not in *Plomley* and *Mollison*. Florrie May Warren’s Hobart Goal record describes her as “Aboriginal”; which her photograph surely suggests. The paper records I found on Florrie May Warren’s parents do not indicate how this came about. How many other Tasmanian Aboriginal people, who did not get incarcerated, with the same social characteristics as Florrie May Warren, are there in Tasmania? Statistical probability theory suggests many!
- (41) P92: Agnes April? I need more data on this person because her Hobart goal record photograph clearly suggests she is an Aboriginal person, but from where (Australia, Africa, West Indies)? I need more data.
- (42) PP117-182: In 1996 and 2002, the Federal Court of Australia found there were about 35 Aboriginal people who had been excluded from the official, bureaucratic, and academic, histories and genealogies of the Aboriginal people of Tasmania. So why did the TAC Inc not appeal these decisions of the Federal Court of Australia, given the TAC Inc’s much publicized outrage to these decisions by the Federal Court of Australia?
- (43) PP136-169: In 2002, I appealed an adverse decision of ATSIIC concerning my Aboriginality, and a barrister for the Indigenous Tasmanians Aboriginal Corporation was able to prove on the balance of probabilities in a Federal Court civil jurisdiction my claim to being an Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander person of Australia. In 2011, using only my own means, I applied to the State Government of Tasmania for an Aboriginal fishing license, with all the evidence I submitted to the Federal Court of Australia plus more, including my certificate from same, but the State Government of Tasmania (in their legal jurisdiction) decided to reject my claim to be an Aboriginal person of Australia. But I know of at least one other person (Brian Fisher) who

had very similar evidence to me, who was accepted by the State Government of Tasmania. Then, in 2018 the State Government of Tasmania said they would accept my claim if I could provide them with my family tree, and proof of my membership of a registered Aboriginal Corporation (my certificate from the Federal Court of Australia was not relevant). However, when I in 2011 applied for an Aboriginal fishing license, I was told I had failed every part of their three part test to be an Aboriginal person of Australia: (1) how I identified as an Aboriginal person; (2) my known Aboriginal ancestry; and (3) my community acceptance of being an Aboriginal person of Australia. I have now done the necessary research at the State Library of Tasmania, which proves beyond all doubt that the official/academic history and genealogy of *Mollison, Ryan and Pybus*, relied upon by the State Government of Tasmania, in its relevant decision making processes has wrong in it. How much? Well, I have identified many things; but it not so much for me as to other researchers to determine this in conjunction with my own research. Replication is the best method currently available to the scientific process for establishing a sufficient level of proof of truth and righteousness in research. And alas, till now, I have not been able to use the records at the State Library of Tasmania to prove my own Aboriginal ancestry satisfactorily, on and from any standard of proof. I now believe this may be most likely achieved only through DNA testing. Such is some of the meaning of my life!

(44) Other Aboriginal people I might have missed.

*My research has found some Aboriginal convicts sent down from the mainland (Australia) to work as trackers (or whatever) in Tasmania. How come they were completely excluded from the history and genealogies of all the Aboriginal people in Tasmania? Could they have today descendants in Tasmania?*

- (1) P56: Bob Barrett?
- (2) P56: Jacky?
- (3) P56: *Hobart Town Courier*, 20 March 1835, p2c4 has story about more than 6 not named Aborigines transported from Sydney to Tasmania. To be kept on Cape Barren Island with those they tracked and caught?
- (4) P56: Jemmy Sore Thighed?
- (5) P56: Jacky Jacky?
- (6) P57: Jemmy Warriagle?
- (7) P57: Harry?
- (8) P58: *Courier* 12 July 1844, p2c6, has story on some male Aborigines from Sydney who were with the Field Police pursuing some bushrangers.
- (9) Other mainland Aboriginal people I might have missed.

What the above clearly demonstrates is that more research needs to be undertaken to update the work started by *Mollison and Plomley*. After all, we cannot have the State Government of Tasmania making decisions based on data which has much missing, is incomplete, wrong, and out of date; and more about an ideology that does not support the facts based on reality.

The influx of Aboriginal convicts most certainly would have led to an increase in the population of Aboriginal people in Tasmania. *Plomley and Mollison* have not addressed this factor in their research of the history and genealogy of the Aboriginal people of Tasmania. This to say the least is a bad comment to make on the research of *Plomley and Mollison*. It gets worse, when considering those mainland Aboriginal people who arrived free in Tasmania and spent some time in our prison system. But what about those Aboriginal people (the majority?) who kept out of our prison system? I certainly did not capture all these Aboriginal people from the mainland of Australia.

I freely confess I'm not the best of researchers of social data. I could be wrong somewhere and anywhere. But I try to diligent (open and transparent), in making any reasonably likely corrections that are suggested to me by the valid and reliable research of others. That is why I have published my research in *amazon.com*.

## **WHAT I FOUND WRONG WITH THE TAC INC'S HISTORY OF THE ABORIGINAL PEOPLE IN TASMANIA <sup>(a)</sup>**

For a very long time I have been trying to replicate, scientifically, the research of *Mollison, Plomley, Ryan, and Pybus* on the history of the Aboriginal people of Tasmania; and look what I found. I look forward to your testing of my research. I freely admit I might be somewhat wrong somewhere and anywhere; and will therefore be most diligent (open and transparent) in making any fair and reasonably likely corrections suggested to me. That is why I have published my research.

1. PP1-8: Covers some aspects of the co-operative nature of the relationships between the Australia's First Peoples and those arriving in Australia from 1788 onwards (Australia's Second Peoples). And then the mixtures of these two Peoples of Australia.
2. PP20-22: What were the reasons that led to the creation of Lt Gov George Arthur's *Black Line*? My research strongly suggests it was believed by Lt Gov George Arthur that some *black hearted runaways from work* (from Australia's Second Peoples) were with some of the mobs of Aboriginal people (First peoples of Tasmania and Australia). And these *black hearted runaways from work* were presumed to be the main cause of the attacks by a mob of Aboriginal peoples against the Tasmania's Second Peoples (their property and households).
3. PP20-22: Who were the main culprits who dispossessed nearly all the Aboriginal people of their land in Tasmania, and therefore, were technically responsible for the cultural genocide and massacre of the Aboriginal people of Tasmania? My research strongly suggests it was the sealers from the Bass Strait Islands through their raiding the different mobs of Aborigines on mainland Tasmania and Australia for females. Sometimes, a friendly mob of Tasmanian Aborigines would assist the sealers in these raids for females. About 80 Aboriginal females were caught in these raids. But how many male Aborigines were killed in these raids? What these sealers did was unlawful, but they were never punished for their acts by the Lt Goves of Tasmania, the Goves of Australia, and the office of the Colonial Secretary of the United Kingdom; who all expressly forbid in writing and law these acts. Further, I would strongly suggest my research demonstrates these

captured females although treated like slaves in many ways by the sealers were somewhat safer and secure with the sealers than staying with their mobs. In all fairness and balance, the female Aborigine was a much sought-after acquisition, because of her skills and knowledge, by most males of the Second Peoples of Tasmania, trying to make a success of trying to survive here. Whereas Aboriginal males were not of much value because they seemed only interested in pilfering and warring (fighting and killing).

4. PP20-22: The size of the population of the Tasmanian Aboriginal people in 1803? My research indicates the size of the 1803 population of Aboriginal people in Tasmania to be about 700. Let me, just a little bit, explain this. The sealers of the Bass Strait Islands stole about 80 Aboriginal women from the different mobs on mainland Tasmania, over about 30 years. Also the sealers of the Bass Strait Islands most likely killed about 90 Aboriginal males in this process. The different Aboriginal mobs of Tasmania had always been warring and killing each other; say resulting in 100 deaths between 1803 and George Augustus Robinson capturing most of the remaining Aboriginal people still in the bush. My research suggests about 60 Aboriginal people were absorbed into the Second peoples of Tasmania; some 50 of these were not recorded by *Mollison* and *Plomley*. Say about 250 Aborigines (excluding those who were given up by the sealers) were “caught” by George Augustus Robinson. Allow say about 50 deaths in the killings from the fighting between the First and Second peoples of Tasmania (from 1803 to 1832). The remainder 70 could have an unknown cause. This is not the thousands in *Ryan* and *Pybus* needed for their fallacious massacre and genocide thesis. These rough calculations do not include those Aboriginal from the mainland of Australia, who left an indelible imprint, and most likely descendants (at this moment, this is outside my meager resources).
5. P28: Maria Campbell not Dolly Dalrymple Johnson was the first Aboriginal person of Tasmania to get back some land. The Tasmanian Museum and Art Gallery ought to correct its Aboriginal exhibit on this. The Tasmanian Museum and Art Gallery ought to digitize all its holdings into the internet, just like the State Library of Tasmania is doing. This hopefully could be a boon for social researchers like me.
6. PP29-30: As I have now established, the Government of Tasmania now conducts Aboriginal land elections (TALC) using a seriously flawed history and genealogy of the Aboriginal people of Tasmania. The process for determining who is an Aboriginal person in Tasmania also completely ignores Federal Court law and Federal Government administrative rulings. No copy is kept of the interim TALC electoral roll. The final TALC electoral roll is kept secret, and thus no one can test its reliability and validity. This certainly is a slap on the face to a social researcher like me!
7. PP39-40: *Mollison* was started by members the Aboriginal Information Service (AIS), now the TAC Inc, to justify their existence. *Mollison* was the primary reference point to determine one’s Aboriginal identity in Tasmania up until the mid1990s. By then the Tatnell people in *Mollison* were deemed non-Aboriginal people; although Roy Nichols whose Aboriginality is derived from the Tatnell family was among the principal authors of *Mollison*. Dr Lyndall Ryan assisted in the production of some of *Mollison*. Michael Alexander Mansell did too. *Ryan* 2012 still believes Roy Nichols is an Aboriginal person but has mistaken where it comes from (see *The Meaning of BW Patmore*, p133). *Ryan* 2012, p322, suggests Michael Alexander Mansell’s parents are Clyda Robena Beeton and Clarence Alexander Mansell; but Clyda Robena Beeton is Michael Alexander Mansell’s grandmother, and Clarence Alexander Mansell is not Michael Alexander Mansell’s biological grandfather. *Mollison* suggests Michael Alexander Mansell’s mother is Furley Doreen Beeton, a daughter of Clyda Robena Beeton; and Michael Alexander Mansell’s father is an unknown white person. In contrast, *The Meaning of BW Patmore*, p125, has checked Michael Alexander Mansell’s family tree, suggesting it contains elements of fabrication, faking, fibbing, and/or whatever.
8. PP59-62: Who was the *last full blood* Tasmanian Aboriginal person? My research suggests the *last full blood* Tasmanian Aboriginal person may well have been Lucy Briggs, who was still alive in 1923. Lucy Briggs is not in the research of any others on the history and genealogy of the Aboriginal people of Tasmania.
9. PP117-135: The biased and shoddy historical scholarship of the academics, Dr Lyndall Ryan and Dr Cassandra Pybus, seems (1) self-promoting regarding their versions of the history and genealogy of the Aboriginal people of Tasmania, and (2) to be more about promoting a fanatical ideology and politic.
10. What about the massacre and genocide thesis of the Aboriginal people of Tasmania promoted by the TAC Inc, Dr Lyndall Ryan, and Dr Cassandra Pybus? The white ancestors (and some of their children to other Aboriginal women) of the first Bass Strait Islanders were the main culprits who massacred and committed genocide on the Aboriginal people of Tasmania. Dr Lyndall Ryan and Dr Cassandra Pybus are either too blind or scared, or both, or more, to concede this! *Mollison* created a cause, which is not fully factual, for Dr Lyndall Ryan and Dr Cassandra Pybus to promote. In fact, Dr Lyndall Ryan assisted in the production of some of *Mollison*. The historians and academics, as much the TAC Inc, are to blame for the *black war* today between the Aboriginal people of Tasmania, on who is an Aborigine.
11. How fair and balanced are *Mollison* & *Plomley* in their versions of the history and genealogy of the Aboriginal people of Tasmania? *Mollison* seems to be more about historical revisionism, for instance: (1) In glossing over the significance of how the actions of the sealers of the Bass Strait Islands in raiding the Aboriginal mobs for their females as not being the dominant cause of the genocide and massacre of the male Aborigines and their culture. Surely, who could believe the sealers killed no Aboriginal males in their continual raids for Aboriginal females? (2) The significance of the *black hearted runaways from work* in the history of the peoples of Tasmania. (3) *Mollison* missed about 40 Aborigines in its genealogies. It is not for me alone to calculate the types and degrees of wrongness in *Mollison*; but at this stage merely to demonstrate some bits which could be wrong. *Plomley* does seem to me to be more concerned about fairness and reasonableness in its research. I cannot fault the veracity of the scholarship in *Plomley*. As to my own scholarship, only other peoples’ testing of my research shall determine its veracity.

## WHAT THE TAC INC OUGHT TO DO TO REACH THAT RIGHT ROAD TOWARDS THE REAL AND TRUE HISTORY AND GENEALOGY OF ALL THE ABORIGINAL PEOPLE OF TASMANIA <sup>(a)</sup>

1. PP44-49: The academics have no unbiased, non-politicized methodology in their research on the Aboriginal people of Tasmania. We need to continue with the research that *Plomley* and *Mollison* started. Both are mere starting points, but more data has now been found that needs to be included to update the history and genealogy on the Aboriginal people of Tasmania. I would suggest DNA research needs to be done too, because the paper records of the genealogies of the Aboriginal people of Tasmania ought to be cross-tested and replicated; so that our politicians and bureaucrats should be able to make decisions based on the best available valid and reliable research.
2. PP45-49: The academic historians cannot ignore the findings of the two Federal Court cases into Aboriginal ancestry in Tasmania. Dr Lyndall Ryan has to admit most of her genealogical research was not accepted by the Federal Court of Australia. Dr Lyndall Ryan cannot pretend this never happened, as she did in *Ryan* 2012. The same is true of Dr Cassandra Pybus. It amounts to an abuse of their position in what they say and do.
3. PP39-44: The AIS started in the 1970s recording the genealogies of some of the Aboriginal people of Tasmania in *Mollison*. Some Aboriginal people from mainland Australia were included. Others were not. This was done to show the Federal and State Governments of Australia, Tasmania has First Peoples of Australia who need assistance with their identity and rights. The TAC Inc by the 1980s was being continually approached by many different people who had about 50 different Aboriginal ancestors (other than those in *Mollison*), asking to be accepted and recognized as Aboriginal people of Tasmania, just like the members of the TAC Inc. The TAC Inc refused all their claims, by counter-claiming their ancestors were not Aboriginal people on the basis they were not in *Mollison*. The TAC Inc also alleges these claims were for the sole purpose to get the social welfare money and benefits now being offered to Aboriginal people by the Federal and State Governments of Australia. By now, the Tatnell family in *Mollison* was rejected as being Aboriginal by the TAC Inc. The Tatnell family is where Roy Nichols claims his Aboriginal Ancestry comes from. Roy Nichols was the Aboriginal person in charge of *Mollison*; and Roy Nichols was a Chairman of the elected committee of the TAC Inc. By the 1990s, the TAC Inc legally sought to take possession of as many copies of *Mollison* that it could get its hands on. By the early 2000s, nearly all the Aboriginal people of Tasmania whose ancestors who were not recorded in *Mollison*, had been accepted and recognized as being Aboriginal people of Tasmania by the Federal Court of Australia. This included the Tatnell family. My research clearly demonstrates *Mollison* has completely excluded about 40 Aboriginal people; and only partially recorded the genealogical history of others! All of the Aboriginal organizations in Tasmania today struggle severely, for lots of reasons and motives, when it comes to recognizing who is an Aboriginal person. "Not known to us" is the frequently used phrase when declining Aboriginal recognition; because they don't have enough knowledge and skills to give a fair and reasonable opinion on someone's Aboriginality. In fact, it borders on the stupid and ridiculous with one brother is recognized, but all his other brothers and sisters are not, as is the general rule here in Tasmania. Such is one among many bizarre facets of our black island culture of Tasmania!
4. PP154-169: The State Government of Tasmania and its bureaucrats just recently decided upon a ruling that for them to recognize and accept anyone as an Aboriginal person that they must provide written membership from a registered Aboriginal Corporation. But this ruling is not supported by the Federal Court of Australia in its rulings on what it means to be an Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander of Australia (the three part test). The *Constitution of Australia* 1901 is silent on any issue to do with its Aborigines, other than to concede they are citizens (of Australia).
5. Any other things I might have missed.
6. PP299-345: I sufficiently understand that my arduous journey of trying to reach the right road to the real and true history and genealogy of all the Aboriginal people of Tasmania could make me a cultural banditti: an evolution on the *runaways from work* who lived with the different Aboriginal mobs, among the gum trees, in the early 1800s of Tasmania. For all this and much more, I am who I am. It is what it is.

### MY RECOMMENDATIONS

- It is time now for the TAC Inc to continue the work of *Mollison*, because they started it, claim to own it; and the TAC Inc has all the necessary and vital resources to do this. Therefore, the TAC Inc most likely could make *Mollison* more accurate, relevant, and real, to the needs of all the different mobs of Aboriginal people in Tasmania. If requested, I shall offer whatever assistance may be needed. Hopefully, peace may then prevail between the different mobs of Aboriginal people in Tasmania. This black war (palawa mob versus all the other mobs) was started by the TAC Inc, but hopefully my research shall find an equitable end to one cause of these hostilities.
- It is time now for *Ryan* and *Pybus* to be rehabilitated; if that could be possible. Hopefully, if this is started, the process shall lead to its scholarship skills being more compatible with our great political and economic doctrines on the separation of powers, a system of checks and balances, with minimum standards of living based on fairness and equality for one and all. If requested, I shall offer whatever assistance may be needed.

- It is now time for the members of TAC Inc to admit publically that it was their ancestors (the sealers of the Bass Strait Islands) were the first and main culprits who caused the near total destruction of the Tasmanian Aboriginal people; especially their culture. It amounts to an abuse of power to almost minimize to nothing (i.e., in denying) that the ancestors (of the sealers of the Bass Strait Islands) of the members of the TAC Inc were **NOT** the people who committed nearly all of the massacres against the Aboriginal people of Tasmania (and to a much lesser extend on mainland Australia), through some 30 years of stealing Aboriginal women from the mobs, and killing Aboriginal males in the process. This destructive process was also the main cause of the demise of the 19<sup>th</sup> century Aboriginal culture. The TAC Inc lays the sole and whole cause of this destruction onto the ancestors of other Second Peoples of Tasmania; and would like to lay a demand upon the descendants of these other Second Peoples of Tasmania to pay compensation to the TAC Inc. But not for the members of TAC Inc to pay compensation for what their banditti ancestors did to 19<sup>th</sup> century Aboriginal people and culture. I am not saying that others did not commit to this process which the sealers of the Bass Strait Islands did for some 30 years from start of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. I believe my research supports the conclusion that the sealers of the Bass Strait Islands of the 19<sup>th</sup> century did the bulk of it; and their descendants ought to concede to it by paying some compensation like the rest of us. But some blame ought to be apportioned elsewhere.

- (a) The TAC Inc allege the records kept by the State Library of Tasmania only support their own very narrow and extreme version of the history and genealogy of the Aboriginal people of Tasmania. But let us study what I found, but I might have missed much, as I sit in my elected chair within the State Library of Tasmania.