Central West
South Australia

South Australia

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Introduction
The Tribunal’s Research Unit prepares bibliographies as a ready reference for anyone wanting to locate readily available, published material about Indigenous Australian people within a particular region or locality. The bibliographies are produced for general library use from reports prepared by the Tribunal for parties to native title mediations. The bibliographies are not exhaustive reference lists about any particular Indigenous group, nor is the published material necessarily an accurate or insightful report of Indigenous society. The Research Unit may update bibliographies from time to time, usually because a new research report has been reproduced for parties to mediation.

It should be noted that the contents and production of these reports are governed by time and resource constraints. They are often prepared in four to eight weeks by a single research officer with some input from a research assistant and Tribunal librarian. Generally most of the references sought for these reports are available only from the AIATSIS library, which in turn has limited resources available to supply material. Therefore care is taken to request only that material which appears relevant to the scope of a particular report.

Disclaimer: The bibliographies are a list of materials that have been used by the Research Unit of the Tribunal to provide background information for native title mediations. The Tribunal forms no view on the accuracy, completeness, or relevance of the reference material cited in these bibliographies. Most of this material is held at libraries and is available to the public. The Tribunal library may be able to assist in locating items.

Central West South Australia Report
The Central West South Australia report was prepared by research staff of the National Native Title Tribunal to assist in the mediation of an area in Central West South Australia involving four claims — SC95/007 Antakirinja, SC99/003 Kokotha Munta, SC00/003 Kujani and SC95/5 Ted Roberts. The large area is roughly bounded on the west by the Woomera Prohibited Area, on the south by the Trans Australian Railway line, on the east by Billa Kalina and the Dog Fence, and on the north by the southern boundary of the Tallaringa Conservation Park. It was based on publicly and readily available information relevant to the location of these three language groups. Material germane to this Report is held in the N.B Tindale Archive held in the South Australian Museum and in the Mountford/Sheard Collection of manuscript material located in the State Library of South Australia. This material would have added value to this Report, however, this writer did not have access to these Collections.

Research Method
This report is based on a systematic and transparent search method. A search is made of the AIATSIS online catalogue, Mura. This catalogue can be searched according to language group, place, topical subject, personal subject, word or phrase, author and title. The most useful search categories for these reports are language group, word or phrase, and place.

The AUSLIG web site Geoscience Australia was checked to determine which 1:250 000 map sheets overlay the area in Central West South Australia that is the subject of this
report. This indicated that Kingoonya SH 53-11, Coober Pedy SH 53-06, Billa Kalina SH 53-07, and Tarcoola SH 53-10 were relevant references. A search was then made of the AIATSIS on-line catalogue using these map sheet references in the place field. The search result was viewed to determine which items were relevant. Materials with access restrictions were omitted as were foreign language materials, obvious duplications, microforms, audio material and material that appeared to deal with technical aspects of language or education curricula. The search resulted in the following:

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<th>Location</th>
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<td>SH 53-11</td>
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Maps of the area produced by linguists and anthropologists show the names of two groups within this part of South Australia- Kokatha and Antakirinja. Research reports had previously been prepared on these groups so the material used to prepare these was also reviewed.

A search was made of the Environment Australia library web-based catalogue of heritage survey research reports and other relevant material. The aim of the search was to identify additional relevant materials that may not be held by AIATSIS. The search of this catalogue using the pastoral lease names located in the area yielded no relevant results.

The following general references were also used:

- Capell 1963, *Linguistic Survey of Australia*;
- Davidson 1938, *A Preliminary Register of Australian Tribes and Hordes*;
- Giles 1995 (1889) *Australia Twice Traversed*;
- Horton 1994, *The Encyclopaedia of Aboriginal Australia*;
- O’Grady, Wurm & Hale 1966, *Aboriginal Languages of Australia: A Preliminary Classification*;
- Tindale 1940, ‘Distribution of Australian Aboriginal tribes: a field survey’;
- Tindale 1974, *Aboriginal Tribes of Australia*; and

**Bibliography**


Elkin, A.P. 1938, ‘Kinship in South Australia’, *Oceania*, vol. 8, no. 4, pp. 419-452.


Tindale, N. 1940, ‘Distribution of Australian aboriginal tribes: a field survey’, *Royal Society of South Australia*, vol. 64, no. 1, pp. 140-231.
