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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.
Dieri Report

This report was prepared by research staff of the National Native Title Tribunal to assist in the mediation of the Dieri Native Title Claim (SC97/4). The area claimed by Dieri is in the Lake Eyre region in the north-east of South Australia. The claim boundary runs roughly along the eastern edge of Lake Eyre from Warburton Creek and continues south past Marree before continuing east and north past the northern edge of Lake Blanche. From there it runs north-easterly to the Moomba oil and gas field, north to near Embarka waterhole, north-west then west past Woolkawoolkina Lake before heading north past Lake Oolgoopiarie. It heads west just north of the 27th parallel before heading south-west to about Gypsum Cliff and then roughly west to meet up with Warburton Creek near Wadlarkaninna waterhole.

The Dieri Native Title Claim is adjoined on the east by the Yandruwandha/ Yawarrawarrka Native Title Claim (SC98/1), on the north by the Wangkangurru/ Yarluyandi Native Title Claim (SC97/3) and on the west by the Arabunna Peoples Native Title Claim (SC98/2). To the south it is overlapped by Kujani (SC00/3) and Adnyamathanha No. 1 (SC99/1).

Maps of the region produced by anthropologists and linguists show the names represented in the native title claims listed above, in addition to several other language or tribal names. Some of these names may be alternative names for the groups listed above. For example Murdula and Wailpi are often listed as alternative names for Adnyamathanha. Other names shown on older maps or recorded in the historical literature, for example Tirari, Ngameni and Pillatapa, do not appear to relate to the claims listed above. This report has included information on all these groups as it has appeared in the literature reviewed.

This report, then, is based on publicly and readily available information that describes the location of the Dieri people and/or the peoples with traditional associations to the eastern Lake Eyre region. Particular attention has been paid to the areas where native title claims overlap – roughly, the area between Murnpeowie,
Marree, Muloorina and Clayton. The report also includes material that describes relationships between groups in the area around Lake Eyre, for example, through trade, ceremony, mythology or marriage. The movement of groups into and out of this area has also been noted.

Research Method

The material used for these reports is derived largely from a search of the AIATSIS on-line catalogue. The majority of this material is available only from the AIATSIS library which 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.

The Tribunal Library also has substantial holdings of reference material which is used where appropriate. In this report the following general references were used:

- Tindale, 1940, 'Distribution of Australian Aboriginal tribes: a field survey';
- Tindale, 1974, *Aboriginal Tribes of Australia*; and

Since the greatest area of overlap is with the Kujani native title claim the AIATSIS library catalogue was searched in several ways: by 'language group' using both Kujani and Dieri in the 'language group' field; and by 'place' to identify any other language or tribal names that appear in the records relating to the area where the Dieri Native Title Claim and the Kujani and Adnyamathanha native title claims overlap. The GeoScience Australia website was accessed to determine the grid reference for this area and the AIATSIS library catalogue was searched with this grid reference in the 'place' field. In addition, since maps of the area produced by anthropologists and linguists show a group called Dhirari on the eastern side of Lake
Eyre a search was also conducted with Dhirari in the 'language group' field.

Each record was examined to determine its likely relevance or usefulness. Materials with access restrictions were omitted as were foreign language materials, obvious duplications, apparent cataloguing errors, microforms, audio material and material that appeared to deal with technical aspects of language or education curricula. Material was also omitted if the catalogue annotations did not refer to specific language group names. The result of these searches is set out in the table below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Search method</th>
<th>Raw result</th>
<th>After filtering</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Language group: 'Kuyani'</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Language group: 'Dieri not Kuyani'</td>
<td>477</td>
<td>138</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Language group: 'Dhirari not Dieri'</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Place: 'sh54-05' (Marree)</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In addition, the references for Dieri in Tindale's 1974 *Aboriginal Tribes of Australia* were also examined. Of the material which arrived within the time constraints, some was not cited in the report because it did not specifically identify language groups with locations or because it was highly derivative or duplicated earlier work.
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