

1: Racing Australia | Horse Racing Results

The Australian Boat Race boasts a longstanding tradition between Australia's two oldest Universities, Melbourne and Sydney. Held annually, the event encapsulates the rivalry between two great cities and two great universities.

At the time of first European contact, it has been estimated that the indigenous population was at least 1,000,000, while recent archaeological finds suggest that a population of 2,000,000 could have been sustained. See The Black Wars, where Aboriginals were rounded up and t. Many Aboriginal women were raped, their remaining descendants are all of mixed Aboriginal-Settler ethnic heritage. In the past, indigenous Australians were subject to racist government policy and community attitudes[citation needed]. The Nationality and Citizenship Act 1948, which came into force on 26 January 1949, created an Australian citizenship, but which co-existed with the continuing status of British subject. Aborigines became Australian citizens under the Act in the same way as other Australians though Aborigines were not counted in the Australian population until after the referendum. The same applied to Torres Strait Islanders and the indigenous population of the Territory of Papua then a part of Australia. In 1770 and again in 1788, Britain claimed Eastern Australia as its own on the basis of the now discredited doctrine of terra nullius. Governor Bourke of New South Wales proclaimed the Treaty null and void and that indigenous Australians could not sell or assign land, nor could an individual person or group acquire it, other than through distribution by the Crown. Historical relations[edit] The British navigator James Cook claimed the east coast of Australia for Britain in 1770, without conducting negotiations with the existing inhabitants. The first Governor of New South Wales, Arthur Phillip, was expressly instructed to establish friendship and good relations with the Aborigines and interactions between the early settlers and the indigenous people varied considerably throughout the colonial period – from the mutual curiosity displayed by the early interlocutors Bennelong and Bungaree of Sydney, to outright hostility of Pemulwuy and Windradyne of the Sydney region, [11] and Yagan around Perth. Bungaree accompanied the explorer Matthew Flinders on the first circumnavigation of Australia. Pemulwuy was accused of the first killing of a white settler in 1790, and Windradyne resisted early British expansion beyond the Blue Mountains. Violent conflict between Indigenous peoples and European settlers, described by some historians as frontier wars, arose out of this expansion: The nature of many of these land reserves and missions enabled disease to spread quickly and many were closed as resident numbers dropped, with the remaining residents being moved to other land reserves and missions in the 20th century. Even worse, smallpox, measles, influenza and other new diseases swept from one Aboriginal camp to another The main conqueror of Aborigines was to be disease and its ally, demoralisation". Christian churches sought to convert Aborigines, and were often used by government to carry out welfare and assimilation policies. As the crisis unfolded, national opinion swung behind the Aboriginal people involved, and the first appeal on behalf of an Indigenous Australian to the High Court of Australia was launched. Following the crisis, the anthropologist Donald Thompson was dispatched by the government to live among the Yolngu. Frontier encounters in Australia were not universally negative. Positive accounts of Aboriginal customs and encounters are also recorded in the journals of early European explorers, who often relied on Aboriginal guides and assistance: Charles Sturt employed Aboriginal envoys to explore the Murray-Darling; the lone survivor of the ill-fated Burke and Wills expedition, John King, was helped by local Aborigines, and the famous tracker Jackey Jackey accompanied his ill-fated friend Edmund Kennedy to Cape York. In inland Australia, the skills of Aboriginal stockmen became highly regarded and in the 20th century, Aboriginal stockmen like Vincent Lingiari became national figures in their campaigns for better pay and conditions. The report received media attention and there were protests. The White Australia policy was dismantled in the decades following the Second World War and legal reforms undertaken to address indigenous disadvantage and establish Land Rights and Native Title. With the participation of leading indigenous activists like Douglas Nicholls, the Australian Aborigines Advancement League organised a protest "Day of Mourning" to mark the 150th anniversary of the arrival of the First Fleet of British in Australia and launched its campaign for full citizenship rights for all Aborigines. In the 1950s, the conditions of life for Aborigines could be very poor. A permit system restricted movement and work opportunities for many Aboriginal people. In the 1960s, the

government pursued a policy of "assimilation" which sought to achieve full citizenship rights for Aborigines but also wanted them to adopt the mode of life of other Australians which very often was assumed to require suppression of cultural identity. In , Queensland became the last state to confer state voting rights on Aboriginal people, whereas In South Australia Aboriginal men had had the vote since the s and Aboriginal women since the s. A number of South Australian Aboriginal women took part in the vote selecting candidates for the constitutional conventions of the s. In the mid s, one of the earliest Aboriginal graduates from the University of Sydney , Charles Perkins , helped organise freedom rides into parts of Australia to expose discrimination and inequality. In , the Gurindji people of Wave Hill station owned by the Vestey Group commenced strike action led by Vincent Lingiari in a quest for equal pay and recognition of land rights. In Neville Bonner of the Liberal Party was appointed by the Queensland Parliament to replace a retiring senator, becoming the first Aborigine in Federal Parliament. Aden Ridgeway of the Australian Democrats served as a senator during the s, but no indigenous person was elected to the House of Representatives, until West Australian Liberal Ken Wyatt , in August That same year, Prime Minister Paul Keating said in his Redfern Park Speech that European settlers were responsible for the difficulties Australian Aboriginal communities continued to face: We took the children from their mothers. We practiced discrimination and exclusion. It was our ignorance and our prejudice". In Parliament passed a Motion of Reconciliation drafted by Prime Minister John Howard and Aboriginal Senator Aden Ridgeway naming mistreatment of Indigenous Australians as the most "blemished chapter in our international history". In , anthropologist W. Stanner described the lack of historical accounts of relations between Europeans and Aborigines as "the great Australian silence". Oodgeroo Noonuccal "Kooka" was a famous Aboriginal poet, writer and rights activist credited with publishing the first Aboriginal book of verse: We Are Going In Arthur Beetson became the first Indigenous Australian to captain his country in any sport when he first led the Australian National Rugby League team, the Kangaroos. James Anaya , a United Nations Special Rapporteur, alleged in that the policy was "racially discriminating" because measures like banning alcohol and pornography and quarantining a percentage of welfare income for the purchase of essential goods represented a limitation on "individual autonomy". Central Australian Aboriginal leader Bess Price criticised the UN for not sending a female repporteur and said that Abaya had been led around by opponents of the intervention to meet with opponents of the intervention. In , the Close the Gap campaign was launched by Olympic champions Cathy Freeman and Ian Thorpe with the aim of achieving Indigenous health equality within 25 years. The ethnic mix of the early colonists consisted mainly of the four nationalities of the British Isles England, Irish, Scottish, and Welsh , but also included some Jewish and black African convicts. Sectarianism , particularly anti-Irish-Catholic sentiment was initially enshrined in law, reflecting the difficult position of Irish people within the British Empire. One-tenth of all the convicts who came to Australia on the First Fleet were Catholic and at least half of them were born in Ireland. With Ireland often in revolt against British rule, the Irish enthusiasts of Australia faced surveillance and were denied the public practice of their religion in the early decades of settlement. Governor Lachlan Macquarie served as the last autocratic Governor of New South Wales , from to and had a leading role in the social and economic development of New South Wales which saw it transition from a penal colony to a budding free society. He sought good relations with the Aborigines and upset British government opinion by treating emancipists as equal to free-settlers. Plunkett twice charged the colonist perpetrators of the Myall Creek massacre of Aborigines with murder, resulting in a conviction and his landmark Church Act of disestablished the Church of and established legal equality between Anglicans , Catholics , Presbyterians and later Methodists. Australian gold-rushes[edit] The four nationalities of the British Isles continued to comprise the great majority of immigrants to Australia for some decades until the Australian goldrushes saw a massive surge in multinational immigration to Australia. Following a number of protests and petitions for reform , violence erupted at Ballarat in late Competition in the goldfields, labour disputes and Australian nationalism created an environment of racial antagonism during the second half of the 19th century. The Chinese mining population in particular was to suffer from racial resentment on the mining fields and the Australian colonies began to introduce restrictive immigration policies. Early Asian immigration[edit] The Australian colonies had passed restrictive legislation as early as the s, directed specifically at Chinese immigrants. Objections to the Chinese

originally arose because of their large numbers, their religious beliefs, the widespread perception that they worked harder, longer and far more cheaply than European Australians and the view that they habitually engaged in gambling and smoking opium. It was also felt they would lower living standards, threaten democracy and that their numbers could expand into a "yellow tide". Popular support for White Australia, always strong, was bolstered at the Paris Peace Conference in when the Australian delegation led the fight to defeat a Japanese-sponsored racial-equality amendment to the League of Nations Covenant. The Japanese amendment was closely tied to their claim on German New Guinea and so was very largely refuted on security grounds. They migrated to Australia during the gold rush period of the s. Australia never banned interracial marriage so Chinese men were able to marry people of any race, which within half a decade of the gold rush resulted in fifty white women and Chinese men marrying each other in Victoria while there were only five white women and Chinese male marriages in San Francisco, California, who were married out of state. This is the reason why so many girls transfer their affections to the almond-eyed Celestials. Underwood, a politician in western Australia, celebrating the fact that there were many Italian, Japanese, and French prostitutes in western Australia in an address to the Legislative Assembly in The Chinamen know how to treat a woman. The probability is that they would be on the streets of Sydney if they were not the mistresses of industrious Chinamen. They had lost caste; they had taken to drink; they were the drudges of larrikins who ill-treated them; some had been in gaol; none were enjoying the protection of decent homes. So, far the lack of better prospects, they sought the Chinamen, who at least pay them well and treat them kindly. White Australia policy[edit] Main article: White Australia policy Following the establishment of autonomous parliaments, a rise in nationalism and improvements in transportation, the Australian colonies voted to unite in a Federation, which came into being in The Australian Constitution and early parliaments established one of the most progressive governmental systems on the earth at that time, with male and female suffrage and series of checks and balances built into the governmental framework. National security fears had been one of the chief motivators for the union and legislation was quickly enacted to restrict non-European immigration to Australia - the foundation of the White Australia policy - and voting rights for Aborigines were denied across most states. Nevertheless, the Colonial Secretary in Britain made it clear that a race based immigration policy would run "contrary to the general conceptions of equality which have ever been the guiding principle of British rule throughout the Empire", so the Barton Government conceived of the "language dictation test", which would allow the government, at the discretion of the minister, to block unwanted migrants by forcing them to sit a test in "any European language". There was opposition from Queensland and its sugar industry to the proposals of the Pacific Islanders Bill to exclude "Kanaka" laborers, however Barton argued that the practice was "veiled slavery" that could lead to a "negro problem" similar to that in the United States and the Bill was passed. In a watershed legal reform, a revision of the Migration Act introduced a simpler system for entry and abolished the "dictation test" which had permitted the exclusion of migrants on the basis of their ability to take down a dictation offered in any European language. Ratified all international agreements relating to immigration and race. Issued policy to totally disregard race as a factor in selecting migrants. The Racial Discrimination Act made the use of racial criteria for any official purpose illegal with the exception of census forms. The discussion page may contain suggestions. March Public planning to counter cultural racism was ahead of its time in Western Sydney , a suburban region with a long history of migrant settlement. All of these initiatives are aimed at public involvement rather than antiracist "integrating" strategies. A Paper by health economist Gavin Mooney said that "Government institutions in Australia are racist". The paper evidenced this opinion by stating that the Aboriginal Medical Service was underfunded and under supported by government. The report said that Aboriginal and other ethnic groups are under-represented in Australian sport, and suggests they are turned off organised sport because they fear racial vilification. In , about 90, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders were participating in Australian Rules Football alone and the Australian Football League AFL encouraged their participation through the Kickstart Indigenous programs "as the vehicle to improve the quality of life in Indigenous communities, not only in sport, but in the areas of employment, education and health outcomes". On the salt pan at Lombadina, Aborigines play with two saplings stuck in the ground. If he had inspected these conditions, he would have been looking at third- and fourth-world sporting facilities. In ,

she was re-elected to the Australian Senate. In her maiden speech to Parliament, Hanson called for the abolition of multiculturalism and said that "reverse racism" was being applied to "mainstream Australians " who were not entitled to the same welfare and government funding as minority groups. She said that Australia was in danger of being "swamped by Asians", and that these immigrants "have their own culture and religion, form ghettos and do not assimilate". Hanson also argued that rural and regional Australia was being neglected by government and called for a return to protectionist economic policies. One Nation currently holds three seats in the Australian Senate. In , as an ex-politician, Pauline Hanson again achieved notoriety by asserting that Africans bring disease into Australia. Soon after the riot, ethnically motivated violent incidents occurred in several other Sydney suburbs.

2: The Australian Race - Wikisource, the free online library

the australian race: its origin, languages, customs, place of landing in australia, and. the routes by which it spread itself over that continent.

Messenger The widespread use of tongue-ties in horse racing in Australia has recently come under fire. Tongue-ties are banned in most non-racing equestrian sports in Australia, and Germany recently banned them altogether. Why horse-racing in Australia needs a social licence to operate What is a tongue-tie? The straps may be fashioned from nylon stockings, elastic bands or leather. Early reports suggest that they were used to prevent abnormal noise and airway obstruction, caused by the horse pulling back its tongue and forcing its soft palate backwards. Exactly how tongue-ties prevent this is unclear, but it is believed that tying the tongue forward may prevent retraction of the tongue and larynx and help to stabilise the upper airway. Furthermore, there are many causes of respiratory noise in horses , and there is no rationale for the use of a tongue-tie for these other conditions. How common are they? Tongue-ties are banned in most non-racing sports by the international governing body of equestrian sports, Federation Equestre Internationale , so are not seen in events like show-jumping, dressage and eventing. In Australia tongue-ties may be used in polo , but only under veterinary advice and for a maximum of 10 minutes. In both Thoroughbred and harness racing, their use is widespread. Horses racing with tongue-ties are specified on the race-card, so the scale of their use can be estimated from these data. Why do tongue-ties matter? Compared to the sham treatment, there was more head-tossing, backwards ear position and gaping during tongue-tie application. Horses with previous experience of tongue-ties showed more head-tossing and mouth-gaping, suggesting that horses did not simply get used to the intervention. During the recovery phase, lip-licking was more frequent after tongue-tie application than after sham treatment, suggesting that after their tongues are restrained horses are highly motivated to move them. Salivary cortisol concentrations increased after tongue-tie application, indicating a physiological stress response. The industry needs to address two separate issues. Firstly, if tongue-ties are being used to address upper airway obstruction then a veterinary diagnosis should be required. There are many causes of breathing noise that are unrelated to palatal issues, and which would not be helped by a tongue-tie. Secondly, there is the issue of control. If one argues that tongue-ties are needed for safety because they stop the tongue travelling over the bit, then theoretically one is obliged to use them for all horses “ since all horses have the capacity to adopt this evasion.

3: Over 20% of Australian horses race with their tongues tied to their lower jaw

The Australian race: its origin, languages, customs, place of landing in Australia and the routes by which it spread itself over the continent.

Triumph of the Nomads: Overlook Press, Is it possible to romanticize aboriginal peoples and still tell the truth about them? Geoffrey Blainey did his best to find out with his absorbing study, Triumph of the Nomads. Despite being subtitled A History of Aboriginal Australia, it really is nothing of the sort. Triumph of the Nomads is an anthropological study which deals with the thirty-thousand-year existence of the aboriginal peoples on the Australian continent before the arrival and ascendance of European whites. As would be expected from an academic, Blainey romanticizes the aboriginals quite a bit. At the same time, however, he tells it like it is, and seems to keep ideology to a minimum. This makes Triumph of the Nomads interesting from both a historiographical as well as an anthropological standpoint. Triumph of the Nomads is a potentially crucial red-pill in the ongoing culture wars of the early twenty-first century. Blainey clearly has enthusiasm for the subject matter, and lovingly dwells upon the minutest of anthropological details. For example, he dedicates an entire chapter to the aboriginal diet, and enlightens us on topics such as how the aboriginals killed bandicoots, how they removed poison from yams, and how they ate the raw, still-living flesh of seals. He also entrusts his readers with the knowledge that Tasmanians tended to eat more meat and fish than continental aboriginals. As would be expected, several competing theories regarding the origin or origins of the aboriginals get lots of attention in Triumph of the Nomads, especially early on. Despite what I have no doubt is sound science, much of this work goes beyond general interest and will appeal mostly to readers who are interested in either anthropology or Australia, or both. Survivalists planning a trek through the outback might also find much value in this book. There are also several passages that provide a sense of genuine wonder about aboriginal man. One in particular stands out: For centuries, the aboriginals had been discarding their empty shellfish shells in gigantic heaps, and “at least as of , when this book was written” no one knew why. One mound in particular was over ten feet high and occupied half an acre. Another was dated to have begun in the seventh century. Several themes stand out, however, that will not escape the notice of race-realists and others on the Dissident Right. Blainey estimates that only about three hundred thousand pre-colonization aboriginals ever occupied the continent at one time. One of the tricks to their survival as nomadic, stone-age, hunter-gatherers in the arid, isolated environment of Australia was to always keep their populations low. These people had few possessions, never having more than they could carry in their arms. As a result, women would never care for more than one small child at a time, since two would require two arms. Too many children would simply place a crippling burden on any family or tribe. It is this purely utilitarian logic which led to the appallingly high rates of abortion and infanticide among the aboriginals. Selfishness had something to do with it as well. Blainey did not have to include this information. He could have simply exonerated the aboriginals for bowing to ecological pressures, as other scholars have done “or simply avoided the topic entirely. He also estimates that between thirty to fifty percent of live aboriginal births ended in infanticide, and claims that infanticide was the strongest check on aboriginal populations. This is quite a claim, given how warlike the aboriginals really were. While epidemics came irregularly, armed fights were more an annual event in many parts of the continent and Tasmania. Violent death “by spearing or clubbing” was a restraint on the growth of population. Occasionally there were pitched battles or raids in which many men took part. The casualties might not, at first sight, seem large; but the death of two men in a battle involving forty meant that casualties were approaching the scale of the battle of the Somme. An aboriginal fight could absorb a large proportion of the adults within a radius of fifty miles “indeed could involve a far higher proportion of able-bodied adults than any war of the twentieth century could possibly involve. Indeed, his estimates of the sheer lethality of aboriginal warfare matches those of anthropologist Lawrence Keeley in his classic War Before Civilization. Although Keeley focused little on Australian aboriginals and, unfortunately, seems not to have cited Triumph of the Nomads in his work , his description of warfare in pre-colonial Africa and South America is quite similar: And the warfare never ends. William Buckley “all

six feet, six inches of him” was an English veteran of the Napoleonic Wars who in was convicted of stealing cloth in his home country, and sentenced to a convict settlement in Australia. He escaped and then spent over thirty years living among the aboriginals. His reminiscences comprise some of the earliest in-depth accounts of aboriginal life by Europeans, and are a real jaw-dropper when it comes to describing aboriginal war. I quote Blainey at length because it is truly gripping reading: That night his group took revenge: The wounded ones were not spared. They were beaten to death, said Buckley, and their legs and arms amputated with sharp shells, flints and stone tomahawks. His group, being vulnerable, was suddenly attacked, and a boy and a girl were speared to death. A raid to take revenge was successful, killing two of the enemy. Not long after, camped on a freshwater lake, Buckley and his friends heard uproar across the water and next day found people massacred in their sleep or drowned after fleeing into the reed beds. Near the shores of Lake Modewarre three men were speared to death and a four-year-old child was brained in a further episode of revenge. In recounting these and other fights between wandering bands Buckley tended to remember himself as an armed peacemaker, a conscientious objector, or war correspondent. Cottages, fuel, and clothing represented the elimination of negatives more than the adding of positives. A fortunate peasant on the Prussian plain who, by work or by inheritance, possessed a cosy cottage and a large stock of firewood and warm clothes did not necessarily have more comfort than a naked aboriginal whose normal shelter at night was a windbreak and whose fuel was scattered deadwood. Such a comparison is silly and useless given how the Prussian would have been a lot less comfortable than the aboriginal if they were to actually trade places for a day. From a relative standpoint, you can make the same comparisons between a grizzly bear and a Prussian. At least in Europe, wars were typically declared ahead of time. Sadly, Blainey eschews this kind of analysis in his effort to rehabilitate the aboriginal image. He also mentions their physical gifts, as in for example how their physiques made them more suitable than whites for ahem spear-chucking. And for several pages, Blainey goes on breathlessly about how the aboriginals hunted magpie geese, and endeavors to impress us with their determination, tactics, and organizational skills. Sure, as anthropology this is interesting. But Blainey fails to grasp that this sort of thing hardly classifies as a great accomplishment. After thirty thousand years of trial and error, one would hope that the aboriginals would have figured out how to hunt geese. He calls his book a history, yet in it he fails to mention more than four aboriginals by name. Imagine a proper history in which hardly any of the principals are mentioned by name! In the case of *Triumph of the Nomads*, here they are: He later defended his actions by saying that without its mother, the baby was going to die anyway, so he might as well have gotten it over with as quickly as possible. And speaking of intelligence, Blainey, like all other mainstream academics even as far back as , never really describes the shortcomings of the aboriginals. He goes into great detail regarding their strengths, mind you, but never for their failings. For example, when hypothesizing about why the aboriginals never picked up agriculture, he serves up the following humdinger: We are also inclined to imagine that Cape York was probably too barren, too dry to support adequate gardens. It is tempting to conclude that even if aboriginals had wished to be gardeners, the harsh physical environment prevented them. This argument was dissected by Jack Golson. In the end he decided that the absence of gardens could not be explained by deficiencies in the environment, the absence of techniques or the scarcity of cultivable plants. Clearly the northern aboriginals must have preferred not to be gardeners. It was all a matter of preference. Like the Sub-Saharan blacks knew about Madagascar, and knew how to build boats, but just preferred not to go there. This last passage is indicative not only of the weaknesses of *Triumph of the Nomads* but also its strengths. Geoffrey Blainey did do a lot of good work and is not afraid to lead the reader especially Dissident Right readers to politically incorrect, race-realist conclusions, even if he himself does not make them. This reticence, I believe, is part of his overarching effort to protect the aboriginals from the contempt of whites. And, fair dinkum on that. If a white ethnostate ever gets formed on the Australian continent, semi-autonomous land should be set aside for the aboriginals, and their rights as indigenous people should be respected. Whites should recognize aboriginals for what they are and never let the Left or anyone else use them as weapons against us. On this front, *Triumph of the Nomads* is a triumph indeed.

4: The Australian Race By Edward Curr, Free PDF | Global Grey

Australians, colloquially known as Aussies (/ ˈ ɔː z i /), are the citizens of the nation Australia, sharing a common history, culture, and language (Australian English). Present-day Australians are citizens of the Commonwealth of Australia, governed by its nationality law.

Australian race - vol 1. Not having made ethnology a study, the writer thinks it desirable to say a few words in explanation of his having taken upon himself an important inquiry belonging of right to the adepts in that science. It occurred in this way. In a number of gentlemen in Melbourne were busying themselves with the collection of Victorian vocabularies, and the writer was invited to join in the undertaking, which, however, on several grounds, he excused himself from doing. In , being in conversation with a Blackfellow of the Swan Hill neighbourhood, the writer was surprised to meet with a word used by the Ngooraialum tribe, whose country was a hundred and fifty miles away on the Goulburn, which he was aware was not found in the language of the Bangerang, who occupy or lately did a portion of the intervening country. Struck by a circumstance so contrary to his preconceptions, he collected for his own information, as occasion offered, a number of short vocabularies of the languages of the tribes whose territories surrounded those of the several Bangerang sept. From these he learnt that the latter people were encircled by a number of tribes, which spoke related languages, which differed materially from theirs. The result of this little discovery was, not only to sweep away some loosely-formed ideas about the migrations of our tribes, but to convince the writer that something positive might be learnt from language in connection with the past history of the Australian race. Then came curiosity, and without any view to publication for it was understood at the time that Mr. Brough Smyth had been long engaged on the subject, which was afterwards found not to be the case , the writer got a vocabulary printed of a few common English words, which he managed to get filled up by stock-owners here and there, other facts new to him becoming apparent from the collation of his little collection. As he now commenced to discover some order in what had heretofore appeared a mere jumble of related tongues, the inquiry grew to have a certain fascination for him. Finding it necessary, if curiosity was to be satisfied, to extend inquiry, the writer addressed himself to the several Colonial Governments, the press, and a number of stock-owners, and asked their assistance in the collection of materials for the undertaking which he had begun to contemplate. As the inquiry progressed, the original words were altered two or three times, and to the last list were added God, ghost, boomerang, hilly, milk, eaglehawk, wild turkey, and wife, a circumstance which will account for their being untranslated in many of the vocabularies. Besides, the vocabularies which were actually in print at the time did not perhaps exceed 40, and were of little use for comparison, in consequence of the want of agreement in the words they contained. This want of training and more still perhaps of sufficient leisure, will, it is hoped, be some excuse for any short-comings. Of what the writer has to say of the origin of our tribes, he has much pleasure in acknowledging that his inquiry on this point was suggested by a paper read before the Anthropological Institute, London, by Mr. Hyde Clarke, one of the Vice-Presidents of that body, in which he drew attention to certain affinities between the Mozambique and Australian languages. In addition, the writer is under no small obligation to that gentleman for the kindly interest he has evinced in this undertaking. In some instances the writer has not hesitated to insert two versions of the same vocabulary. In doing so he has had several objects in view, for instance, to show the areas over which our languages prevail and also their minor dialectic differences. This defect a variety of versions will to some extent remedy. Besides, on many Page:

5: Horse Racing in Australia - Details on Australian Horse Racing

The Australian race: its origin, languages, customs, place of landing in Australia, and the routes by which it spread itself over that continent. This is volume 3 of 4 volumes. This book takes us through vast areas of Australia, telling us about the life, languages, etc of that particular area.

By the mids, the numbers of freeborn settlers had overtaken the convict population. In , 60 percent of the Australian population had been born in Australia, and almost all had British ancestral origins. Out of the remaining 40 percent, 34 percent had been born in the British Isles , and 6 percent were of European origin, mainly from Germany and Scandinavia. The European population grew from 0. Abolition of the White Australia Policy in by the Menzies government , often incorrectly attributed to a later Labor government, led to a significant increase in non-European immigration, mostly from Asia and the Middle East. Melburnians during the live music rally in Almost one Australian in four was born elsewhere. Asian Australians At the Census 2. Chinese Australians , Southeast Asian e. Vietnamese Australians , South Asian e. Indian Australians and Central Asian e. Indigenous Australians , Aboriginal Australians , and Torres Strait Islanders Indigenous Australians are descendants of the original inhabitants of the Australian continent. The term "Aboriginal" is traditionally applied to only the indigenous inhabitants of mainland Australia and Tasmania , along with some of the adjacent islands. Indigenous Australians is an inclusive term used when referring to both Aboriginal and Torres Strait islanders, i. Dispersing across the Australian continent over time, the ancient peoples expanded and differentiated into hundreds of distinct groups, each with its own language and culture. At that time, the indigenous population was estimated to have been between , and ,, [68] divided into as many as tribes[citation needed] speaking many different languages. In the Census, , respondents declared they were Aboriginal , 29, declared they were Torres Strait Islanders , and a further 17, declared they were both Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander. In addition, many other respondents described themselves as simply "Australian", which does not imply Indigenous descent. The total indigenous population is estimated to be about , individuals, including people of mixed descent. The most commonly reported ancestries were English A further 6 of the leading 10 ancestries reflected the European heritage in Australia " Irish 9. Other most common ancestries in the top 10 were Chinese 4. Proportionate to the Australian resident population, the most commonly nominated ancestries were:

6: World Solar Challenge

And maybe we have a tiny shot of ridding ourselves of the modern fixation on race now that Tim Soutphommasane has finished his five-year role as Australia's race discrimination commissioner.

Gambling Blog Horse Racing in Australia Thoroughbred horse racing is an exceptionally popular sport in Australia, with only Australian football and rugby league commanding higher attendances in the country. There are over racecourses, more than any other country in the world, and only the United States can claim to have more horses starting races every year. Australia is also third in terms of the amount of prize money awarded annually, behind the US and Japan. The vast majority of racing is on the flat, just like in the US, but in Victoria and South Australia there is some racing over fences and hurdles. As with other nations where horse racing is popular, betting on the sport is commonplace and an important part of the sport. We have provided a range of information on horse racing in Australia, covering topics such as its history, its regulation, the betting, and the major races. You can find this information below, with links to additional pages where relevant. History of Horse Racing in Australia Horse racing was one of the earliest sporting activities to take place in Australia. It was a few more years until organized racing took off though. The first officially sanctioned race was held in , at Hyde Park in Sydney. Racing was already a popular activity in a few parts of the country, but it was relatively informal up until that point. Subsequently, it became much more organized and spread to most of the populated regions within Australia. The Australian Jockey Club was founded in and a number of other racing related clubs and organizations were also formed. There were a number of stud books created for specific regions and these were then replaced in when the Australian Stud Book was created. This body is still responsible for maintaining the Thoroughbred breed registry in the country today. By the start of the 20th century horse racing was firmly established as part of Australian sporting culture and it has continued to grow ever since. Regulation of Racing There are several regulatory bodies for horse racing in Australia. Another important organization is the Australian Pattern Racing Committee, which is responsible for grading races. There are also the Principle Racing Authorities and these manage the sport at a state level. Each state also has a Principal Club, and some of them have other official clubs as well, which organize the races taking place in their region. Betting on Racing Betting is an important part of horse racing in Australia, and a significant reason for its popularity. There are several ways that you can place wagers in the country, both on and off the courses. On course you will find licensed bookmakers offering fixed odds betting and Totalisator Agency Boards TABs offering parimutuel betting. TABs can also be found off course in many different locations, even including pubs and bars. There are a number of telephone betting services that can be used to place wagers too. In relatively recent years, the most popular way to bet has been to use the internet. Betting online is easy, fast and convenient and there are many gambling sites that accept wagers on horse racing. This race gets attention from all over the world and has one of the largest prize pools in Thoroughbred racing. We have provided further details on the Melbourne Cup and some of the other important races on the following pages.

7: Australian Horse Racing Tips - www.enganchecubano.com

Racing Australia is the national industry body representing Thoroughbred racing in Australia. Australian Horse Racing results, Horse Racing Materials.

8: Flying Dutch win world solar car race in Australia

The dramatic life and times of legendary Australian race horse, Phar Lap. The story of legendary Australian race horse Phar Lap and his untimely death.

9: Australians - Wikipedia

THE AUSTRALIAN RACE pdf

Michelin Australian Motorcycle Grand Prix. The schedule for Australian MotoGP at Phillip Island, race information, times and results. Make a note of the schedule and don't miss the MotoGP.

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