

# Boomerang Bulletin

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# LEST WE FORGET

Boomerang throwing is established as a world wide sport these days. In recent Bulletins we have been following the contributions to the sport of many pioneers like George Holmes, Ralph Sinclair, the Maxwells, the Janetzkis, Jack Byham, Bluey Williams, Jeff Lewry, etc. Not yet covered is one of the greatest contributors: the Burwells. Bob Burwell has been an integral part of the BAA scene and teams; his knowledge, making, skill and integrity have never been questioned. He won the Australian title three consecutive years. But Bob had a start as a thrower and his expert mentor was his very own father, Cec. I think you will find Cec's story, featured in this Bulletin, as fascinating as the man himself. He also taught Bob's brother, Jack, another expert thrower. The BAA salutes the Burwells and thanks them for their many years of contribution of their skills to our fine sport.

Is a boomerang a boomerang? Tony Butz will answer that question for you in his thorough article.

Check the Coming Events and mark them in your calendars. A few dates are to be finalized (not everyone is as well organized as we are!).

Thanks to Ron Foley of Walter Carter Pty Ltd (front cover) for supporting the Boomerang Bulletin, our boomerang news organ to the world.

Congratulations to Ian Sproul on his marriage (hope she can throw!). Best wishes from all BAA members.

Br. Brian M. Thomas, cfc. Editor.

## MRS MAC'S MYSTERY WORD 75

The Mystery Word contains all nine letters in the question mark. How many words of three or more letters can you find using the letters in the Mystery Word? In making a word, each letter can be used only once, and every word must contain the detached letter in the grid.  
 Proper nouns, acronyms, plurals or foreign words are not allowed. Happy puzzling!

**DEGREE OF DIFFICULTY**

Less than 30: not so good

31-49: good

50-65: very good

66-72: excellent

Mrs. Mac found 72 words

Clue: WEAPON


Solution 74: RACONTEUR

CM: K  
*Illawarra Mercury Mon. March 20, 2000*

## CEC BURWELL STORY

BOB BURWELL INTERVIEWS HIS FATHER CEC BURWELL ON 26th. JUNE 1983.

- Bob                   When did you first come to Australia?
- Cec                    I landed in Australia on June 5th. 1925. I came out on the TSS Baradine on its maiden voyage working my passage as a ship's steward. I was paid off in Melbourne.
- Bob                    Did you know much about boomerangs before coming to Australia?
- Cec                    About as much as the average bloke from the old country, that only heard that it was a bent piece of wood the aborigines used.
- Bob                    Where did you first see boomerangs?
- Cec                    The first place I saw them was at a place called Barambah mission now called Cherbourg Aboriginal Community.
- Bob                    When did you start making and throwing boomerangs?
- Cec                    I started doing that in 1930, at La Perouse.
- Bob                    What sort of methods did they use then for making boomerangs?
- Cec                    The methods were very crude. They cut them out with a hand saw and then shaped them up with a tomahawk, scraped them with a piece of broken glass, and finished them off with a bit of sandpaper. Finally decorating them with a bit of hot wire, and burning various designs on them. The harbour bridge, kangaroos, etc.
- Bob                    And at that time what sort of materials were they using? Did they use ply-wood as we know it today or what?
- Cec                    They were only using mangrove and it was getting very, very scarce. They were collecting mangrove knees from the mangrove swamps and on the oyster beds which was illegal. A blind eye was turned to it.
- Bob                    Who taught you to throw?
- Cec                    The first person to show me was Charlie A'Hoy. He was a part Chinese aborigine, a very nice chap, very competent fellow, a good man to be with. He taught me thoroughly.
- Bob                    Where was that?
- Cec                    At La Perouse - Happy Valley.
- Bob                    Who else was around throwing in the La Perouse area at that time?
- Cec                    There were quite a few families, the Timbery's - Joe, John and Bertie - Bobby and Eddie Sims, Albert Perret, Freddie Foster, Bill and George Longbottom - they were a couple of state cricketers by the way. And an old chap by the name of Shepperd. Also Clarie Walker, Bill Onus, who was operating with Frank Donnellan and also a chapie by the name of Roach, who advised me of the first meeting held by the BAA, the start of the Boomerang Association. Another well known thrower was a chap by the name of Joe Sales known as Tomahawk Joe.

Bob Did you ever compete against any of these throwers?

Cec No, there was no such thing as competitions. We used to throw together in company on a friendly basis. You just went out and threw your boomerang. And you'd comment on whether it was a good behavior or a bad behavior. In other words we'd call it a "good or a crook stick".

Bob What were some of the things Frank Donnellan used to do for his throwing at that time?

Cec Frank started off with a game called Boomerang baseball in which they threw the boomerang and ran around the bases like in baseball or rounders as it was called in the old days. He started that off but it wasn't popular and didn't go ahead. He then took on throwing on the stage - the Tivoli circuit - and he used to throw and catch blind-folded. Of course there wasn't any wind, so it wasn't too difficult to do this. He also used to have a harness strapped to his head in which he placed a ping pong ball and he threw the boomerangs and knocked the ping pong ball out of the harness.

Bob Did he ever do this outside?

Cec Yes he did - but on the stage he used to be kneeling so could move his head up, down, backwards, forwards to get it into position for the returning boomerang. Yes he did it in the open at one time but only once and he came to me and told me of his efforts. He put an apple on his head, threw the boomerang with the object of knocking the apple off as William Tell was alleged to have done with his son. However it wasn't too good because he nearly tore his ear off and he said he'd never try it again in the open. It was too dangerous.

Bob What other sorts of things did he do? I believe he used to do a particular throw called a bounce and return, or a ricochet off the ground?

Cec Yes that was quite a good one. He used to bounce a boomerang off the ground and it would come back reasonably well. Sometimes he would make a catch. When I had my accident in 1946, in which I lost a great deal of use in my right arm, I had just made a three bladed boomerang from vulcanized fibre which he bought from me and he used this in a bounce and return act, very, very effectively. He did it quite well indeed.

Bob The bounce and return as I remember was a regular feature of our demonstrations in years gone by. We used to do it so it's not really an unusual type of throw except that it is very difficult. Would you agree?

Cec Yes it is a difficult throw. You've got to have good conditions under which to do it. You've also got to have a good boomerang and you've also got to try and strike the ground on the bend of the boomerang so as not to shatter it. If you strike the ground on the end of the boomerang you'll break it.

Bob In the area around La Perouse who would you have figured as the best thrower?

Cec That's difficult. They didn't have any rules. They used to just go and throw and get 25 to 30 yards, not much more, and they were all much of a muchness and sometimes they'd go out and be throwing really well and tomorrow they'd be awful.

They didn't have any competitions so you couldn't judge their ability very well. It was mainly to show the purchasing tourist that their boomerang actually would come back - that was all. They were not spectacular throwers at all.

Bob What do you feel was your greatest achievement in the boomerang field?

Cec I think it was teaching my children, Doreen, Jack and Bob to throw. Eventually Bob became so skilled he won many contests including the American Championship and was acclaimed by them as being the world's best thrower.

Bob Talking about my throwing then, when did I first start to throw? And did it take very long to learn?

Cec At the time I was working on Kur-ring-gai Chase as a Ranger and a few theatrical identities used to come down there and I used to do demonstrations of throwing and one day I was watching my children on the beach throwing stones into the water at the Basin, and I thought to myself here is a lot of wasted effort, all they do is throw a stone and it goes plonk into the water with no result, nothing competitive about it at all. So I popped up to the house where we had an old time butter box (which used to hold 56 pounds of butter). It was a plywood box, (made of ordinary 3 ply). It would be about 9 or 10 inches cubic and I knocked off a piece of ply-wood 3/16 of an inch thick and cut a right angled shape out of it representing a boomerang. I put a bit of turn on it and a bit of camber. I took it down to them and said don't throw stones how about throwing this. And low and behold they had a go at it and they just took the boomerang from me and were immediately successful without any difficulty what-so-ever. I showed my daughter first and then my son Jack and they were both throwing quite well and Bob was standing by watching them and the boomerang lands on the ground and he runs, grabs it, picks it up and turns around and threw it without any information from me at all, and he's never needed it since.

Bob Can you remember when it would have been?

Cec Early October 1945.

Bob What type of contests have you seen over the years?

Cec The contests have often been very poorly run. The organizers of the BAA had got themselves a couple of throwers who they considered to be the be all and end all of information. They ran a contest at Darlington Point in which my boys did particularly well in not only throwing the boomerang but in spear throwing with the woomerahs. They won quite a few contests. At Albury at the Australian Championships they had one contest they called the General Championship in which they classified the winner as being the champion. Bob won that 3 times and achieved a top score which is still a record. He set many records. He also succeeded in throwing up to 6 boomerangs at once. He juggles particularly well and when over in America to have a go at their championships he did 69 consecutive juggle catches.

Bob I think in the early days we used to throw boomerangs one after the other to get them into the air. Can you recall what the greatest number was that we threw away before the first one hit the ground?

Cec 12 right handers and then we threw 12 using 6 right handers and 6 left handers throwing them in pairs. We didn't attempt to catch them. It had to be done very, very quickly because the distance wasn't very great.

Bob Succession is a very specialized contest. I've seen it in America; contests these days are very specialized. What do you think of the USA throwers?

Cec They specialize. For instance in their team boomerang throwing, they have men who specialize in accuracy, others in catching and so on and so forth. So they can win or get top placing in that particular section of any contest. They are also very keen. They've adopted many contests I originated in 1948. They are very keen throwers and they experiment terrifically and go into it very greatly. They've got a lot of contests running and a lot of people going.

- Bob           What about the Australians? How do you feel the Australians are as a group of throwers?
- Cec           I consider many of them psychologically megalomaniacal. They suffer delusions of grandeur. They are Australians therefore they must be able to throw the blooming boomerang better than anybody else. Unfortunately that does not work out, not by any manner of means. They've got some good throwers but there hasn't been any of them able to throw 100 yards yet. You have of course done it with 124 yards.
- Bob           Just recently of course our new competitor down at Southport Rod Jones has now got up to 112 metres so I'm not on my own now as far as distance goes.
- Cec           This is only recent, I didn't know Rod Jones had done this. Rod Jones impresses me. He makes a good boomerang, designs a good boomerang. He tries out everything. He throws well and the success he has he definitely earned.
- Bob           I believe in your days over in the Middle East that you actually saw the boomerangs or boomerang shapes that were found in King Tutankhamen's tomb. What can you tell us about these?
- Cec           When I went to the Cairo museum I took with me my boomerangs; I met the custodian and he was very keen to learn what I knew about boomerangs. He showed me many different ones, all highly decorated articles. But about as useful as playing tennis with no strings in the racquet. They just don't work out at all, just fancy decorated stuff. These types may have been used for throwing into flocks of birds. Now in 1921 when I was in Egypt I saw the Egyptian labour corps at Cantara and they used to take the bands off bales of hay and twist them up into thicker double strand and bend them into the shape of a boomerang. The Egyptian fellahin threw his twisted bits of wire up into the flock of starlings knocking them down. Some would be injured and not always killed. But they'd wring their necks and take them back home to supplement and eke out their sparse rations. This was definite proof of how a fouling stick could be used. Making them from wood as we have done to try them out, it had a curved flight quite a distance and thrown into a densely packed flock of birds would knock quite a number of them down.
- Bob           Have you ever had any personal experience with the boomerang used in the Australian native areas as far as hunting goes, or only what you've read?
- Cec           No only what I've read. But I'm quite surprised at some of the things in articles I've read. The boomerang is not used Australia wide. You get a few tribes, not a great number of them, that used to use the boomerang but don't use it now. I have read an article by a Dutchman that came out here and he described the killing of a kangaroo that was 180 yards ahead and the boomerang hit the kangaroo on the head and killed it and all he had to do was pick it up and take it away. But this was in an area where I'd question whether they'd see any kangaroos and definitely question as to if they'd see any aborigines.
- Bob           Back again to overseas. Have you ever done any throwing yourself overseas?
- Cec           Only when I was in the army in the Second World War. I used to throw considerably and I did on one occasion go to an Egyptian airforce base to do a demonstration for the C.O. with a vulcanized fibre boomerang. I used to use those because they don't break too easy. The demonstration impressed him so much he wanted to buy it from me. Now not having any more materials I told him so he said I can give you the material which he did but he would not allow me to do the actual making I only had to tell the chappie who was working in the aerodrome what I wanted done which he did to my directions and he produced a boomerang every bit as good as I could produce and that pleased me very much indeed. He said to me I really want this because this to me indicates that the boomerang is clearly the first form of heavier than air flight ever used by man. It's amazing to think of the distances it can go and come back and hold its weight in the air.

Bob                   What did he give you for your effort?

Cec                    He took me for a flight around Cairo in an Arvo Lancaster. I didn't want any money. I'm not interested in money.

Bob                    Vulcanized fibre you've talked about. What sort of material is that?

Cec                    That's a material made from whale bone and it's melted down and pressed into sheets. The sheets are pressed together with a paper composition and they go under high pressure and they make the sheet about 1 inch to 1½ inches thick and press it down to ¼ inch - pretty hot- used a lot in electrical work as an insulator. It was used to make the tags we used to wear in the army to show who we were.

Bob                    What do you feel you most like about boomerangs?

Cec                    What I best like is their versatility - I've never seen anything anywhere in the world any artefact that's so versatile. There's so many competitions and games that can be played with it there's so many different shapes that can be made. It takes you out in the air, it occupies your brain and makes you think about new things and it's wonderful to think up a new style of boomerang and make it up and go out and throw it and get success. There's nothing to beat it. I don't know of anything more entertaining anywhere in the world.



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# Boomerangs come back

By MIKE HURST  
in Edmonton

BY some measures this Australian athletics team, a team with no name, was one of the worst in our world championship history.

With five Australian places in the top eight in Edmonton, it was the weakest showing at this level in an Olympics or world championships since the worlds were inaugurated in Helsinki in 1983.

And with only 11 making it even to the semi-finals stage, we need to go back to the Rome 1987 championships to find a weaker performance.



Yet, by the professionalism with which they developed their talent and the guts with which they competed, four individuals and a relay team carried this team to 20th place among the 190 nations that competed in Edmonton.

They were pole vault winner Dmitri Markov, hammer throw bronze medallist Bronwyn Eagles, fourth-placed pole vaulter Tatiana Grigorieva, fourth-placed 20km walker Nathan Deakes (Vic), plus the inspirational fourth-placed men's 4x100m team of Matt Shirvington, Paul Di Bella, Steve Brimacombe and Adam Basil.

Only top-8 placings count toward the IAAF scoring table between nations.

Australia's pointscore of 29 was our equal second-highest tally of the eight world championship sides.

The two medals were just one shy of the Sydney Olympic tally and two of those medallists — Cathy Freeman (400m) and Jai Taurima (long jump) — weren't here.

It didn't help that this Australian team of 34 got off to a false start.

On the eve of the championships, Athletics Australia branded them "the Diggers" only to be shot down in flames.

Now the Australian athletics team has the chance to earn itself a good name.

Perhaps it should be "the Boomerangs" ... because they come back fast and strong.



# WHAT IS A BOOMERANG ?

An investigation of the word *boomerang*  
in Aboriginal and English languages

by Tony Butz\*



## Myths and Misconceptions

There are several myths and misconceptions about the origin of the word *boomerang* that need dispelling before we investigate its use in the English language and in the modern world. The following should clarify some issues at the outset. First, there is no such thing as “the Aboriginal language”; there were in fact between 500 and 600 *different* Aboriginal languages at the time of European settlement in 1788, each with its own terms for tools and weapons. Second, the returning boomerang was *unknown* to Aboriginal peoples in most of the Northern Territory, all of Tasmania, half of South Australia and the northern parts of Queensland and Western Australia. Roughly 60% of Aboriginal peoples used both returning boomerangs and non-returning hunting sticks, and therefore had words for them; a further 10% had only non-returning hunting sticks, and the remaining 30% used neither. Third, Aboriginal peoples had no writing so could not record their words before the arrival of Europeans who soon discovered that the returning boomerang was called a *birgan* by Aborigines around Moreton Bay, and a *barragadan* by those in north-western New South Wales.

It is a myth that it was Captain James Cook who recorded the name *boomerang* for the first time. In fact, there is no record that he ever used the term or even saw a returning boomerang being thrown, though he did take one back to England, thinking it was a primitive wooden sword. When he arrived in Botany Bay in 1770, he recorded that the Aborigines were “all arm’d with darts and wooden swords”. His botanist, Sir Joseph Banks, also likened the devices to “Arabian scymetars” when he saw them in their hands and fibre belts, as William Dampier had done when he saw them on the west coast of Australia in 1688. All of these early explorers thought that boomerangs were swords and none of them ever saw a boomerang being thrown, nor did any of them ever record the term *boomerang*.

Indeed, boomerangs continued to be referred to as “wooden swords” for a couple of years after settlement, in the journals of Governor Arthur Phillip (1789), Captain Watkin Tench (1789) and surgeon John White (1790). It took an ensign of the New South Wales Corps, Francis Louis Barrallier, a French-born surveyor and engineer, to make the first written record of a boomerang’s return flight. His journal entry, dated 12<sup>th</sup> November, 1802, and written in French, mentioned the boomerang in a footnote, as he attempted to find a way across the Blue Mountains, west of Sydney:

*They throw it on the ground or in the air, making it revolve on itself, and with such a velocity that one cannot see it returning towards the ground; only the whizzing of it is heard.*



Barrallier did not give it a name, but referred to it only as a “piece of wood in the form of a half circle”.

Although it is often claimed that Bungaree, an Aboriginal befriended by the First Fleet settlers, was the first person to be seen throwing a boomerang in Port Jackson (Sydney), many colonists had in fact reported seeing the boomerang in action west of Sydney in the first few years of the colony, before Bungaree was doing his demonstrations in Sydney proper. Not surprisingly, this strange object captured their attention, and soon there were rumours that Aborigines could throw a boomerang out, to hit a kangaroo and then return to the thrower. (This physical impossibility was the result of a failure to distinguish between two very different types of throw-sticks.) There was much talk about the boomerang in the colony, but still no recording of its name.

### **The Origin of *Boomerang***

A year after Barrallier's journal entry, and possibly because of it, the *Sydney Gazette* published the first known printed description of a boomerang's flight path, but even then it was not given the name *boomerang*. Indeed, it was not until 1822 that this fascinating device was described in detail and recorded as a *bou-mar-rang*, from the language of the Turuwal people of the George's River near Port Jackson. What is immediately apparent is that this same people had other words for their *hunting* sticks but used *boomarang* to refer to a *returning* throw-stick. The Turuwal people were a sub-group (the word “tribe” is inappropriate in speaking of Aboriginal peoples) of the Dharug language group which extended from the shores of Sydney (between Port Jackson and Port Hacking) in the east, to nearly Katoomba in the Blue Mountains to the west. Many of the Aboriginal words we use in English are from the Dharug language, including: *boomerang*, *waratah*, *wallaby*, *dingo*, *kookaburra*, *koala* and *woomera*. The first fifty years of the colony were a time of intense recording of Aboriginal languages in New South Wales, yet mistakes were made, including the recording of *boomerang* as *wommerang* – a confusion of *boomerang* and *wommerera* or *woomera* (a spear-thrower).

### **The Confusion Persists**

When Sir Thomas Mitchell was given the task of assessing the fighting capabilities of Aboriginal tribes during his many explorations, he wrote, in 1846, a detailed account of how a boomerang returns, describing it as the effect of air pressure on the two opposed surfaces (produced by the twist in the wood at the tips of the boomerang) combined with the spinning motion produced by the throw. For more than the first half century of British colonisation of Australia, the term *boomerang* was used, in its Aboriginal language and in official British documents at least, to describe *only the returning boomerang*; but, as we have seen, there were already some popular misconceptions about boomerangs circulating in the colony and back to England. John Fraser, writing for an American audience in 1893, noted, concerning the Aborigines of New South Wales:

*The fighting weapons of the Australians are few in number and simple in construction; they are spears, clubs, shields and the "bumarang". Of the last there are two kinds, but it is only the one of these that is used in fights... The Sydney names "bora", "bumarang", "karaban" are already established... I have said that there are two "bumarangs"; the other of these is commonly called the "come-back boomerang", from the strange peculiarity of its flight, but while that name may be descriptive enough, yet it is not convenient to handle, and in one view the name is in itself contradictory, and therefore absurd, for it really means the "play-fighting" weapon ... The "come-back" variety is not a fighting weapon. A dialect name for it is "bargan" which word may be explained in our language to mean "bent like a sickle or crescent moon". I will, therefore, say "bargan" when I mean that variety. It is important that two different words should be used; for much confusion has been produced in the past by both varieties being called "bumarang".*

Although Fraser was aware of the problem in confusing these two types of throw-sticks, he had, himself, succumbed to the popular use of *bumarang* for hunting sticks.

In Spencer and Gillen's classic 1898 book, *The Native Tribes of Central Australia*, there is a list of over 400 Aboriginal words; but no use of the word *boomerang* and no other word for a returning throw-stick appear in the list. (The authors themselves refer to five different types of non-returning hunting sticks as *boomerangs*, showing that the word was still being misused by Europeans, even if the Aborigines themselves didn't make that mistake.) This is not surprising since the Central Australian peoples did not use returning boomerangs at all, further supporting the notion that, until the end of the nineteenth century at least, Aboriginal peoples used the term *boomerang* only of throw-sticks which returned, and had several other names for different types of non-returning throw-sticks.

### **Boomerangs in Speech and Sport Today**

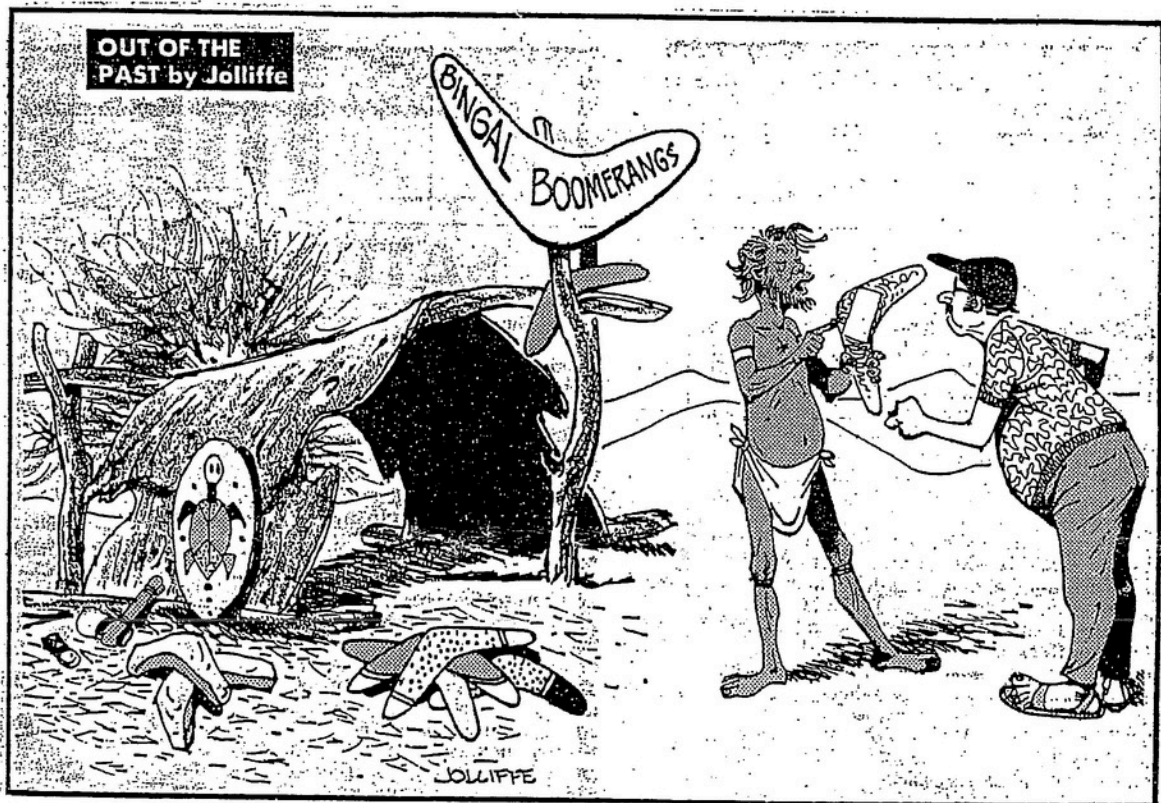
Today, it is not only non-Aboriginal Australians who continue to confuse the terms. Most people overseas, if they are even aware of two different types of throw-sticks, speak of them all as *boomerangs*; and even most contemporary Aborigines today use the terms "returning and non-returning boomerangs" when speaking English. Perhaps it's so as not to be argumentative; perhaps it's because the confusion is now so ingrained that insistence on *boomerang* for "returning sticks only" is seen as pedantic. But many boomerang enthusiasts today would agree with Fraser's comment from over a century ago: "It is important that two different words be used". The B.A.A and the B.T.A. of New South Wales have consistently referred to only returning devices as *boomerangs* when setting rules for competitions, and have used the term *hunting stick* for competitions with non-returning throw-sticks. We have regarded it as important to preserve the Aboriginal origin of boomerangs in our sport, and to this end maybe an insistence on the correct terms is an education that most people need. If we are going to promote the Sport of Boomerangs with its history and pre-history accurately, then perhaps we need to insist:

*If it doesn't come back, it's not a boomerang.*

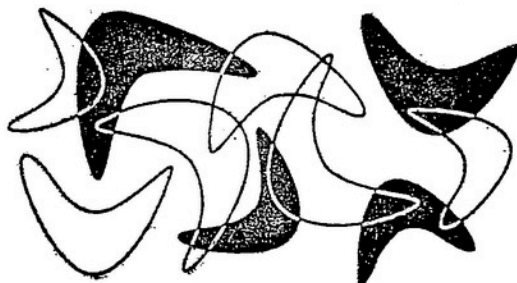
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[\*Tony Butz is the BTA of NSW State Coach, a former history teacher and linguist, past editor of *The Boomerang Bulletin* and the founder of the Boomerang Throwing Association of New South Wales.]

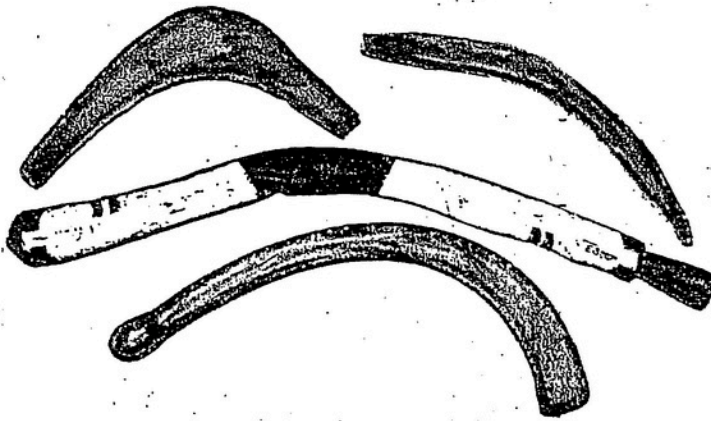
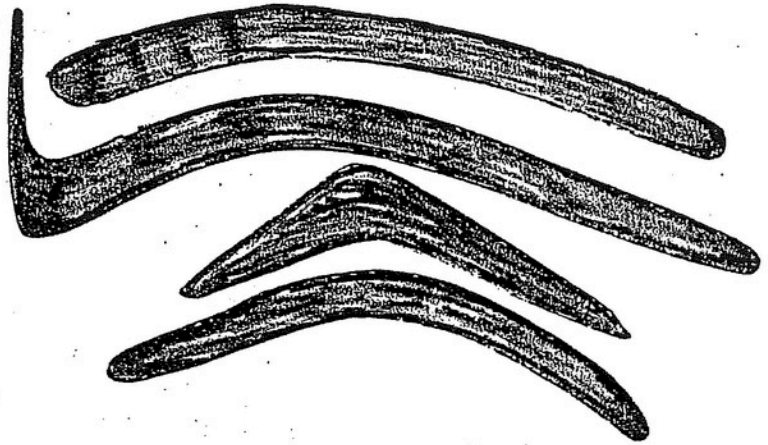


“The space is for a forwarding address—in case it shouldn't return.”



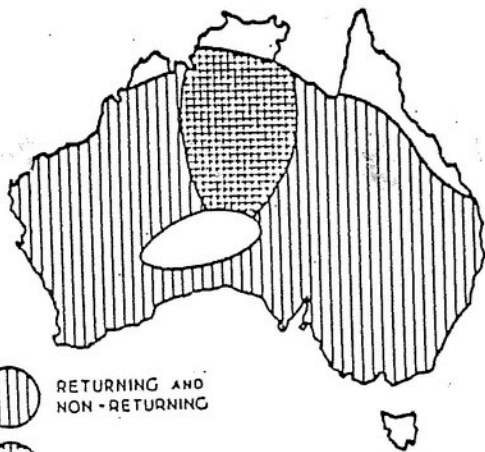
Australian boomerangs: At top are two non-returning types, one of them hooked, used in Central Australia and the Northern Territory. Below them are two returning kinds from Western Australia.




Photo.—Howard Hughes.



A boomerang-shaped toy from New Hebrides (top left), an Ancient Egyptian boomerang (top right), a rabbit-killing missile from Arizona, U.S.A. (centre), and a southern Indian boomerang. These are all non-returning boomerangs.

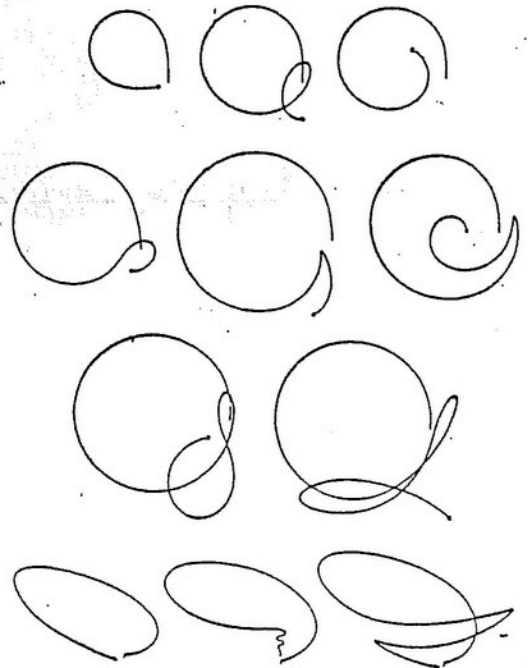
Photo.—Howard Hughes.



-  RETURNING AND NON-RETURNING
-  NON-RETURNING
-  BOOMERANGS NOT MADE (Received by trade in some areas.)

The distribution of boomerangs in Australia.

Map by David Rae.



Flight tracks of a returning boomerang as recorded by Max Buchner with boomerangs specially made for testing.

## 2000 BLUE MOUNTAINS COMPETITION

held at "Winbourne", Mulgoa Rd., Mulgoa,  
on Sunday, 10th December 2000.

Sponsored by Stones Throw Boomerangs, Gin Gin, Q'land. (Jim & Genny Stone)

One boomerang competition (except for MTA)

### Results

Competitor	Aussie Round	Accuracy	Fast catch	MTA
Julie Lendrum	20 + 25 = 45 / 7th	0,4,0,0,0=4 / 9th	2 ct / 8th	0 / 9th
Adam Carroll	54 + 54 = 108 / 1st*	6,8,10,10,8=42 / 1st*	53.28s / 4th	27.70 / 1st *
Ken Arthur 79	18 + 14 = 32 / 8th	10,0,2,10,6=28 / 4th	0 ct / 9th	14.80 / 6th
Gunter Wandtke	49 + 49 = 98 / 4th	8,6,8,6,8=36 / 2nd	32.85s / 1st *	18.83 / 4th
Br Brian Thomas	54 + 42 = 96 / 5th	6,4,6,6,4=26 / 5th	48.35 / 3rd	22.81 / 2nd
Paul Croft AJ	55 + 48 = 103 / 2nd	8,7,10,0,0=25 / 6th	117.27s / 7th	10.98 / 8th
Peter Lewry	66 + 34 = 100 / 3rd	2,2,8,0,10=22 / 7th	74.00s / 5th	19.00 / 3rd
Tony Butz	31 + 50 = 81 / 6th	8,7,3,10,6=34 / 3rd	37.58s / 2nd	11.64 / 7th
Jim Lendrum	12 + 17 = 29 / 9th	4,6,5,2,0=17 / 8th	98.65s / 6th	18.05 / 5th
Nearest the Pin:		P.Lewry 428 mm		
Peggy Thomas Perpetual Trophy (Aussie Round) : Adam Carroll.				
Juniors				
Peter Lendrum	16 + 18 = 34 / 6th	10,0,0,4,4=18 / e3rd	3ct / 6th	
Michael Lendrum	55 + 39 = 94 / 2nd	2,6,6,4,10=28 / 1st*	43.06 / 1st *	
Tim Lendrum	58 + 54 = 112 / 1st *	6,8,4,4,4=26 / 2nd	60.83s / 4th	
Yugi Yomomata (Japan)	3 + 13 = 16 / 7th	6,4,0,2,4=16 / 5th	127.43s / 5th	
Chris Brooks	26 + 14 = 40 / 5th	0,7,5,0,6=18 / e3rd	0 ct / 7th	
Adam Cavill	26 + 33 = 59 / 4th	0,0,2,3,0=5 / 6th	47.24s / 2nd	
Scott Raymond	42 + 39 = 81 / 3rd	2,0,0,2,0=4 / 7th	53.40s / 3rd	
Nearest the Pin:		Peter Lendrum 830 mm		
Springwood Holden Perpetual Trophy (Aussie Round): Tim Lendrum.				
The Junior trophies were sponsored by Springwood Holden (Jim Lendrum). Many thanks for the support.				
Stones Throw Boomerangs donated 24 specially inscribed boomerangs. Many thanks to Jim & Genny Stone (nee Hawes).				

## 2001

### EASTERN SUBURBS BOOMERANG CHAMPIONSHIPS

held at Queens Park, Waverley, on 1st April 2001

Sponsors: Walter Carter Pty.Ltd.

### Results

Team	Competitors	Aussie Round	Fast Catch	MTA	Boom.Making	Team			Place
						A. R.	Accuracy	1 Min End	
1	Gunter Wandtke	27+40=67/ 3rd	31.80/ 1st	14.78/ 4th	8/ 6th			4	28 / 2nd
	Wayne Patterson	0+19=19/ 8th	62.30/ 5th	11.48/ 6th	14/ 1st		6		
	Br.Rod Shoebridge	16+18=34/ 7th	3 ct./ e9th	0/ e8th	11/ 3rd	18			
2	Kim Kyung Seok	50+44=94/ 1st	87.68/ 7th	25.01/ 1st	0/ e9th	0			0 / 4th
	Margaret Patterson	31+13=44/ 5th	4 ct./ 8th	0/ e8th	dnc		0		
	Mark Patterson	18+11=29/ 1st	3 ct./ e9th	dnc	0/ e8th		0		
3	Peter Lewry	34+42=76/ 2nd	33.40/ 2nd	16.20/ 3rd	9/ 5th			20	33 / 1st
	Terry Patterson	31+0=31/ 6th	54.59/ 3rd	9.14/ 7th	11/ 4th	11			
	Shirley Lewry	0+10=10/ 10th	1 ct./ 11th	0/ e8th	11/ 2nd		2		
4	Paul Croft AJ	8+10=18/ 7th	80.27/ 6th	11.65/ 5th	8/ 6th	0			23 / 3rd
	Br.Brian Thomas	31+29=60/ 4th	61.41/ 4th	21.84/ 2nd	4/ 7th			12	
	Megan Patterson	8+10=18/ 2nd	0 ct./ 12th	dnc	dnc		11		

Conditions: A constant swirling breeze made direction finding difficult.

**Bunny Read Perpetual Trophy (Aussie Round): Kim Kyung Seok (Korea).**

Junior Champion: Mark Patterson.

Ladies' Champion: Margaret Patterson.

Sincere thanks to Waverley College, Rick and Chris, for marking out the grounds. Great job.

# 2001 USBA NATIONAL TITLES

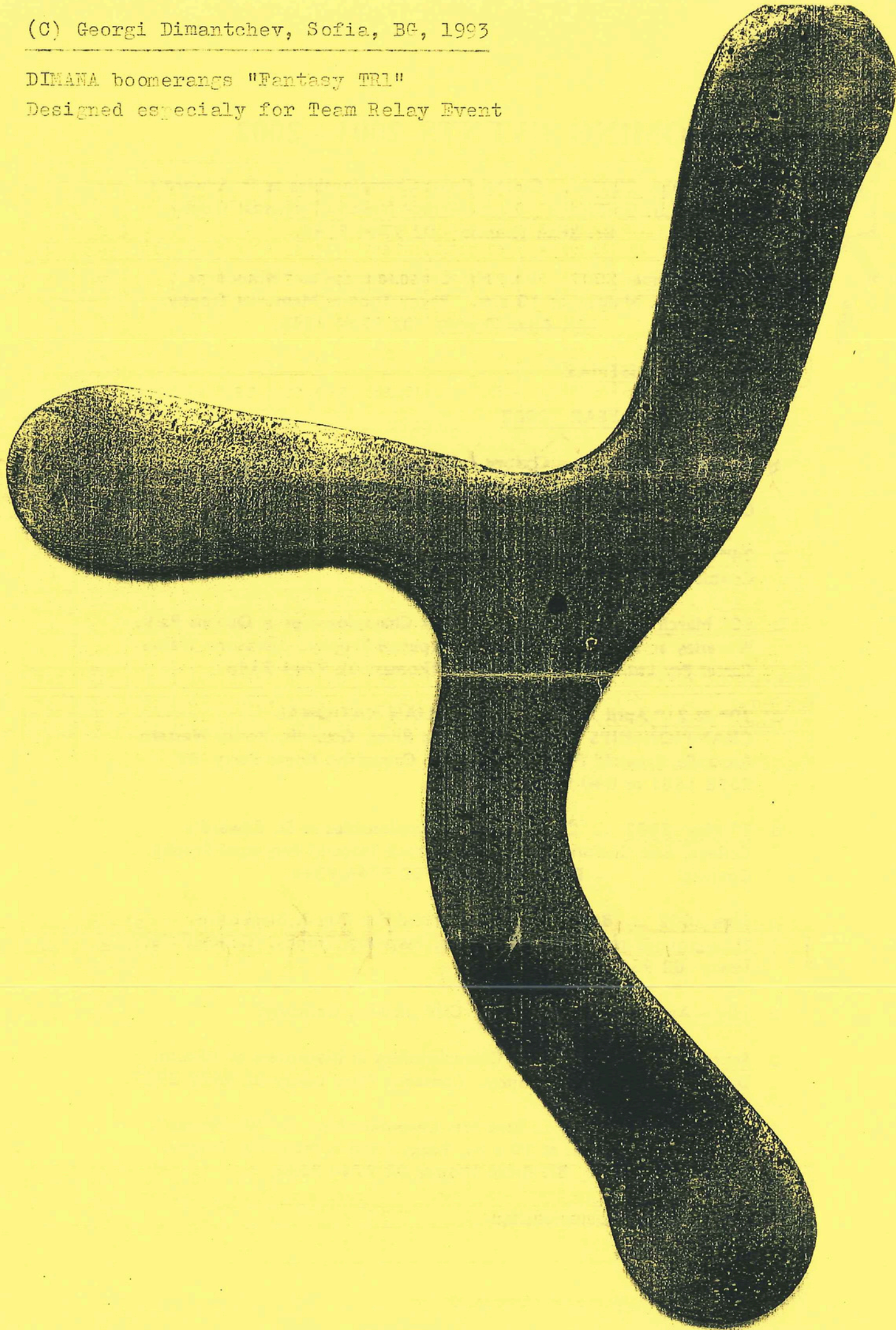
Name	Acc score	Acc place	Fc score	FC place	Ar score	AR place	MTA score	MTA place	End score	End place	TC score	TC place	Total pts.	Total place
Nobu Iizuka	40	6	28.21	12	70	11	122.5	1	44	10	72	13	53	1
Chet Snouffer	40	6	21.44	2	76	4	92.16	8	34	24.5	76	9.5	54	2
Adam Ruhf	36	12.5	22.29	3	57	24.5	96.22	7	50	4	85	4	55	3
John Flynn	33	20	22.49	4	62	18.5	102.66	4	51	2.5	78	7.5	56.5	4
Betsylew Miale-Gix	47	1	23.87	5	70	11	90.88	11	45	6.5	54	24.5	59	5
Stevie Kavanaugh	40	6	28.69	15	65	15.5	82.56	18	54	1	78	7.5	63	6
Gregg Snouffer	39	9	28.52	14	68	13	85.82	15	38	18.5	84	5	74.5	7T
Casey Larrance	26	29.5	28.13	11	88	2	101.96	5	51	2.5	54	24.5	74.5	7T
Cookie	36	12.5	35.63	22	62	18.5	91.25	10	40	15	88	3	81	9
Mark Legg	44	2	41.39	27	61	21	91.98	9	42	13	72	13	85	10
Stu Jones	33	20	31.18	17	74	6	99.25	6	45	6.5	41	30	85.5	11
John Gorski	38	10	45.79	29	91	1	87	14	28	32	97	1	87	12
Tony Brazelton	18	35	21.36	1	55	26	107.25	2	45	6.5	65	17	87.5	13
Mark Weary	31	23.5	26.58	9	78	3	77.85	25	32	28	79	6	94.5	14
Gary Broadbent	34	17	24.16	6	61	21	85.36	17	33	26.5	76	9.5	97	15
Chicago Bob	36	12.5	29.61	16	71	9	78.46	23	31	29.5	72	13	103	16
Larry Ruhf	33	20	37.33	25	72	8	82.35	19	44	10	56	22.5	104.5	17
Jason Smucker	26	29.5	32.96	19	67	14	87.17	13	42	13	64	18	106.5	18
Mike Dickson	26	29.5	26.18	8	61	21	53.88	33	38	18.5	91	2	112	19T
Eric Darnell	34	17	33.59	20	54	27.5	106.64	3	39	16.5	45	28	112	19T
Nic Yeager	26	29.5	27.18	10	54	27.5	71.06	29	45	6.5	72	13	115.5	21
Billy Brazelton	40	6	36.04	23	74	6	59.41	31	31	29.5	56	22.5	118	22
John Koehler	30	25	28.32	13	65	15.5	78.54	22	39	16.5	53	26.5	118.5	23
Will Gix	36	12.5	41.5	28	64	17	79.02	21	36	22	60	19	119.5	24
Justin Brown	43	3	60.28	33	40	30.5	79.69	20	37	20.5	71	16	123	25
Barnaby Ruhe	34	17	38.17	26	40	30.5	72.26	28	44	10	72	13	124.5	26
Zippy	25	32	34.05	21	74	6	78.26	24	34	24.5	59	20	127.5	27
Juice	29	26	25.06	7	43	29	58.11	32	42	13	58	21	128	28
Matt Golenor	35	15	47.13	30	38	32	85.56	16	37	20.5	53	26.5	140	29
Carl Morris	28	27	31.2	18	60	23	65.3	30	35	23	39	31	152	30
Tom O'Keefe	32	22	37.08	24	57	24.5	76.09	26	24	33	26	33	162.5	31
Rev Jim	31	23.5	48.22	31	32	33	89.77	12	30	31	24	34	164.5	32
Danny Beauchamp	22	34	4c	34.5	70	11	74.79	27	33	26.5	30	32	165	33
Fred Malmberg	40	6	54	32	31	34	0	35	21	35	0	35	177	34
Wilson Lawrence	24	33	4c	34.5	20	35	30	34	22	34	44	29	199.5	35

## Open Division


Name	Acc score	Acc place	Fc score	FC place	Ar score	AR place	MTA score	MTA place	End score	End place	TC score	TC place	Total pts.	Total place
Tim Maultsby	43	1	43.69	5	42	7	70.9	4	39	1	27	6	24	1
Paul Bretscher	26	9	50.91	7	54	4	71.52	3	31	7.5	30	4	34.5	2

(C) Georgi Dimantchev, Sofia, BG, 1993

DIMANA boomerangs "Fantasy TRI"  
Designed especially for Team Relay Event



## COMING EVENTS 2001 – 2002

- 
- 14<sup>th</sup> October 2001 ... Central Coast Championships at St. Edward's College, East Gosford at 10 a.m. Arthur Janetzki Perpetual Trophy  
Contact: Br. Brian Thomas 02 9744 9346.
  - 25<sup>th</sup> November 2001 ... Blue Mts Championships at "Winbourne", Mulgoa Rd., Mulgoa, at 10 a.m. Peggy Thomas Memorial Trophy.  
Contact: Br. Brian Thomas 02 9744 9346.
  - HAPPY CHRISTMAS
  - HAPPY NEW YEAR 2002
  - 3<sup>rd</sup> February 2002 ... Oxford Falls Competition at Treacy Study Centre, Oxford Falls, at 10 a.m. Fred Hollows Perpetual Trophy.  
Contact: Br. Brian Thomas 02 9744 9346.
  - 24<sup>th</sup> February 2002 ... Queensland Championships at Tansey Park..  
Contact: Dean Hopton. 07 3277 7889.
  - 10<sup>th</sup> March 2002 ... Eastern Suburbs Championships at Queens Park, Waverley at 10 a.m. Bunny Read Perpetual Trophy. Sponsors: Walter Carter Pty Ltd. Contact: Br. Brian Thomas 02 9744 9346
  - 20<sup>th</sup> & 21<sup>st</sup> April 2002 ... AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIPS at Great Southern River, Gosnells, Perth, Western Australia. Janetzki Perpetual Trophy . Organiser: Roger Perry 08 9398 1681 or 040 968 7131.
  - 5<sup>th</sup> May 2002 ... Central Coast Championships at St. Edward's College, East Gosford, at 10 a.m. Arthur Janetzki Perpetual Trophy.  
Contact: Br. Brian Thomas 02 9744 9346.
  - June 2002 ... Blacktown Aussie Round Fun Day at Blacktown Showgrounds at 10 a.m. Ken Arthur Perpetual Trophy. Contact: Peter Lewry 02 9622 2927.
  - July – August 2002. WORLD CUP in Kiel, Germany.
  - September 2002 ... NSW Championships at Blacktown at 10 a.m. Dave Martin Perpetual Trophy. Contact: Peter Lewry 02 9622 2927.
  - 17<sup>th</sup> November 2002 ... Blue Mts Championships at "Winbourne", Mulgoa Rd., Mulgoa, at 10 a.m. Peggy Thomas Memorial Trophy.  
Contact: Br. Brian Thomas 02 9744 9346.
  - Also Victorian Championships.