On our pathway towards reconciliation, Sorry Day on 26 May is an important moment to remember the past policies of forced child removal. Here, we reflect on the sad and painful history of the Stolen Generations and recognise moments of resilience, healing and the power of saying Sorry.

Did you know?

- The first Sorry Day was held on 26 May 1998—exactly one year after the Bringing Them Home Report was presented to the Parliament.
- The Bringing Them Home Report was the result of an inquiry into the removal of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children from their families, and recommends both an apology to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people and reparations.
- The term “Stolen Generations” refers to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians who were forcibly removed, as children, from their families by government, welfare or church authorities and placed into institutional care or with non-Indigenous foster families.
- The forced removal of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children began as early as the mid-1800s and continued until the 1970s.
- Tasmania is the only state that has introduced a reparation scheme specifically for members of the Stolen Generations.

Key timeline

“We apologise for the laws and policies of successive Parliaments and governments that have inflicted profound grief, suffering and loss on these our fellow Australians…For the pain, suffering and hurt of these Stolen Generations, their descendants and for their families left behind, we say sorry.”

Prime Minister Kevin Rudd, 13 February 2008

1909: The Aborigines Protection Act gave the Aborigines Protection Board legal sanction to take Aboriginal children from their families in New South Wales.²

1937: All Australian States adopt policies to ‘assimilate’ Aboriginal children of mixed descent.³

1950s: During the 1950s and 1960s, great numbers of Aboriginal children were removed from their families in the name of assimilation. They became known as the Stolen Generation.⁴

1970s: Aboriginal children continue to be removed from their families into the 1970s. Aboriginal groups begin to receive funding to challenge these very high rates of removal.⁵


26 May 1998: The first official Sorry Day is held to acknowledge the impact of forcible removal policies on Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians.

28 May 2000: The Corroboree 2000 Bridge Walk across Sydney Harbour Bridge shut down traffic and made national headlines as hundreds of thousands of people walked in support of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians.⁶

13 February 2008: Prime Minister Kevin Rudd apologises to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people, for the policies which ‘inflicted profound grief, suffering and loss on these, our fellow Australians’. This is why, on 13 February every year, we now celebrate the anniversary of the Apology.

Some statistics...

- The Corroboree Bridge Walk saw over 250,000 people walking across the Sydney Harbour Bridge in support of reconciliation and saying sorry to the Stolen Generations.
- 24,763 personal apologies were made to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people at the first Sorry Day in 1998.⁷
- The Bringing Them Home Report found that between one in three and one in ten Aboriginal children were removed from their families as a result of government policy.

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The Inquiry which culminated in the *Bringing Them Home Report* received over 777 submissions, including 535 from Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander individuals and organisations.

**The Healing Foundation**

“It never goes away. Just ‘cause we’re not walking around on crutches or with bandages or plasters on our arms and legs, doesn’t mean we’re not hurting. Just ‘cause you can’t see it…I’ll carry these sorts of wounds till the day I die.”

Confidential Evidence 580, Queensland. *Bringing Them Home Report*

For many members of the Stolen Generations and the broader Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander community, Sorry Day is official recognition of a dark history of forced removal that was, for a long time, denied. To assist with the healing process for the many Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people affected, the Healing Foundation was established one year after the Apology. For many members of the Stolen Generations, as well as their children and families, healing is a complex process. The Healing Foundation is a national Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander organisation with a focus on building culturally strong, community-led healing solutions.

Colonisation, forced removals, and other past Australian government policies have resulted in trauma and grief for many Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people, across generations. Many people have spoken of the ongoing pain they feel as a result of past government practices. The Healing Foundation sees a future in which those affected by the legacy of past forced removal policies have broken the cycle of abuse, and have enhanced their capacity as communities, families, and individuals, to sustain their wellbeing and that of future generations. To achieve this future, the Healing Foundation supports and promotes Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander healing initiatives across Australia.

The Healing Foundation works with members of the Stolen Generations to create their own healing responses, supports children and young people to improve their own social and emotional wellbeing, provides trauma related workforce education and training, assists communities to access information on trauma and healing, and develops evidence for best-practice Indigenous healing.

We encourage everyone to learn more about the story of the Healing Foundation, and we hope that by helping to recognise the wrongs of the past, we are moving forward towards a reconciled, just and equitable Australia.

**Take action**

“In true reconciliation, through the remembering, the grieving and the healing we can come to terms with our conscience and become as one in the dreaming of this land.”


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• Find out more about the [history of reconciliation and healing in Australia](#), or deepen your understanding of our shared histories and cultures at [Share Our Pride](#).

• Celebrate Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander histories, cultures and achievements by hosting an event for [National Reconciliation Week](#) between 27 May and 3 June and [registering it on our website](#).

• Watch the [short documentary The Apology](#) to better understand why this moment was so important to many Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples.

• Watch (or re-watch) the moving [Rabbit Proof Fence](#) or [Radiance](#), sharing stories of family, connection to land, and the impacts of removal.

• Listen to Archie Roach’s iconic song [They Took the Children Away](#), or the amazing reinterpretation by Gurrumul and Briggs [The Children Came Back](#)

• Share this factsheet with others as a small action you can take to say Sorry.

> Reconciliation Australia would like to thank the Healing Foundation for their help in the production of this factsheet.

Photo credits:

Banner photo: May 28, 2000: Sorry appears in sky over the Opera House as over 150,000 take part in walking across closed Sydney Harbour Bridge for Walk for Reconciliation, 28/05/00. NSW. OldPixRef: 06445586 OldPixCat: News (Photo by News Ltd / Newspix)

Take Action photo: The Apology to the Stolen Generations, Indigenous Film Services.