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dawn

A MAGAZINE FOR THE ABORIGINAL PEOPLE OF N.S.W.



DAWN

A MONTHLY MAGAZINE PRODUCED BY THE N.S.W. ABORIGINES WELFARE BOARD

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OUR COVER

They share an Australian beauty that brightens our scene—Helen Smith and Heather Ritchie, of Burnt Bridge, made a colourful autumn picture in their Muu Muus.

Century-old Law Repealed . . .

THE END OF PROHIBITION ON LIQUOR

The Aborigines Protection (Amendment) Bill became law on March 30 and hotel bars and bottle stores throughout New South Wales finally opened their doors to aborigines over the age of 18.

First indications are that this positive step in the Aborigine Welfare Board's wide-ranging assimilation policy has pleased most people and the privilege will not be abused.

**APPEAL TO
ABORIGINES
TO PLAY
THEIR PART**

The Chairman of the Board, Mr. A. G. Kingsmill, said Parliament's decision would show the great confidence held in the aborigines and the great change in public attitudes since the enactment of the prohibition in 1867.

The Chief Secretary, Mr. Kelly, who introduced the Amendments Bill, shown here welcoming aboriginal leader, Lazarus Lami Lami to Sydney. Lazarus, lay preacher and a carpenter, is from Goulburn Island, N.T.



“Aborigines of legal age can now buy liquor at standard prices, a serious blow only to the ‘sly grog’ merchants, who steadily fleeced many people for years,” the Chairman said.

Mr. Kingsmill said the Government, in passing the Bill, had also swept away a number of “obsolete” sections of the Aborigines Protection Act on which the Board had urged repeal.

They relate to:—

- The direction of aborigines to reserves.
- The enticing of aborigines away from reserves.
- The removing of aborigines from the State.
- The termination by the Aborigines Welfare Board of the employment of an aborigine.
- The ordering of aborigines away from towns and reserves.
- Requiring aborigines to submit to medical examination, and
- The power of the Board to direct an employer of an aborigine to pay his wages to the Superintendent of Aborigines Welfare.

Watched from Afar

The Chief Secretary, Mr. C. A. Kelly, introducing the Bill in Parliament, said:—

“The amendments are in keeping with the general assimilation policy of welfare authorities all over Australia and the general and proper objective of placing the aboriginal people on the same footing as the rest of the community.

“These are the main features of the Bill, which will arouse intense interest not only in Australia but indeed, in all parts of the world.

“We claim to be a free nation showing no discrimination to aborigines or coloured people. By this Bill we have an opportunity to show that the aborigines are given every right, and so we can remove the stigma that aborigines are denied full citizenship in their own country.

“The legislation will be watched from afar by people who are alert to the manner in which all coloured races are being treated.”

Mr. Kelly mentioned that all the amendments had been recommended by the Aborigines Welfare Board. “Though the Board has sometimes been the subject of criticism, I pay tribute to it and its members,” Mr. Kelly said.

“It consists of men—some of them most important people—who are determined to ensure that the best possible is done for the aborigines of this State.

“After careful consideration of the whole question of the supply of liquor to aborigines, the Board has recommended that Section 9 of the Act (which makes it an offence to supply an aborigine with alcoholic liquor



Mr. Kingsmill

unless he holds an exemption certificate granted by the Board) be repealed for a number of reasons.

“One of them is that the section is basically discriminatory in that it denies to a class of people a right enjoyed by other classes, simply and only because of racial characteristics.

“Another reason for the Board’s recommendation is that the Act as it stands penalises the temperate because of the failings of the intemperate—a principle that is not recognised in respect of drinking by white citizens.

“Another reason for the Board’s recommendation is that the Act has not prevented the supply to aborigines of liquor of inferior quality or high potency—even methylated spirits and other demoralizing concoctions.

“Many aborigines whose moral status and general standards are in no way inferior to many white persons are thereby humiliated.

“The decision to repeal Section 9 has been made on the grounds of justice and fairness and it recognises the great change that has occurred in the public attitude to aborigines since the enactment of the prohibition in 1909.

“This measure should put an end for all time to the worst type of illicit supply of liquor—the sly-grog traffic—where all kinds of poor-quality liquor are sold to some aborigines generally at extortionate prices. This is an

immoral, objectionable, and degrading practice and it can strike a fearful blow at our most strenuous efforts to create the strongest atmosphere conducive to assimilation.

"This illegal practice flourishes best when an unscrupulous supplier knows that his victim cannot obtain supplies legally, that he cannot, for instance, like his white workmates, go to a hotel and have a quiet beer.

"A good illustration of the attitude of some aborigines to the present situation is this reason given by one applicant for a certificate of exemption: 'I want to get my liquor at the right price.'

"Most aborigines have resisted the people who would batten on them in this fashion. At the request of the Welfare Board in 1959-60, the Commissioner of Police obtained a special report on offences involving aborigines.

"The report showed that in this year 2,650 aborigines had been convicted on a total of 8,175 offences, of which 6,301 involved drunkenness and the remaining 1,874 were offences attributable to liquor, including having possession of liquor.

"Set against this is that fact that about 1,200 aborigines now possess exemption certificates, granted to them under Section 18c of the Act which enables them to buy liquor legally, as with any white person.

"The Board grants these certificates. It refuses few applications and it revokes even less—not even as many as five a year.

"Many aborigines of course, also living normal, respectable lives, have not applied for the certificates, feeling no need in their daily lives for exemption from the Act.

"The Welfare Board has assured me that welfare activity will be intensified so as to assist the aboriginal people to accustom themselves to the proper use of alcohol.

"The Board has already asked the Commissioner of Police to ask his officers to assist in every way possible. The Board will inform its welfare officers immediately assent is given to the Bill so that they may be able to give their full attention to seeing that its intent is observed by all concerned.

"Hotelkeepers and the community can also assist in a very real way to accustom the aboriginal people to this new right, by showing kindness and tact, and where necessary, giving wise counsel and guidance in cases which may show need of it.

"The Board also took into consideration that virtually all of those affected by Section 9 of the Act have only an admixture of aboriginal blood. In this regard it was demonstrated to the Native Welfare Conference, in Canberra, in 1961, that the experience in the Northern Territory where part-coloured people have had access

to liquor without restrictions since 1953, was that it had not had any damaging effect nor had it encouraged crime.

"It had not in general, any more than in any other white community, produced any neglect of family life, or a failure to meet responsibilities.

"I hope that persons of aboriginal descent will realise that they have an important part to play in ensuring that the confidence shown in them has not been misplaced," Mr. Kelly concluded.

The Bill finally became law on March 30. The Chief Secretary, in announcing Royal Assent to the Bill, said:

"Removal of the ban on aborigines drinking is the expression of a principle important in our Australian community of granting justice to a minority and which was supported by the whole of the New South Wales Parliament.

"Hotel licensees, aborigines—in fact everyone who goes into any licensed premises, has an important role in seeing that the principle which has been adopted by Parliament is accorded the fullest support in its application.

"The Welfare Board has done everything possible to ensure that the adjustment to the new set of conditions will be smooth and untroubled and the success of the change will now depend on aborigines and the general community, the former in exercising moderation and the latter in showing tolerance."

See story "Cops and Robbers" Days Over on page 8

Pauline Carberry, nursing one of her favourite visitors to Bomaderry Children's Home



The Jubilee of Canberra . . .

The Queen's father opened first Parliamentary session in our National Capital

One of the highlights of the 1963 Royal visit to Australia was the Jubilee of Canberra from March 11 to 14 when Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth and the Duke of Edinburgh were guests of honour at a ceremony on March 12 to commemorate the founding of the national capital 50 years ago.

The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh attended five public functions and some semi-private and private ones.

Among the public functions was a visit to the Civic Centre, including a stop to see children lining the Royal route; the opening of the R. G. Menzies Library at the Australian National University; and a ceremony commemorating Canberra's jubilee on the lawns fronting Parliament House.

The party of children from Tibooburra who flew to Sydney to see the Queen spent two days in Canberra on their way home



The Queen's father, then Prince Albert, Duke of York, came to Australia with the Duchess of York, now the Queen Mother, in 1927 to open the first Commonwealth parliamentary session at the same Parliament House in Canberra on May 9.

The story of the transition of Canberra from quiet grazing lands to a capital city of world significance was told recently in the *Sydney Morning Herald* by Mr. C. S. Daley, a former Assistant Secretary of the Department of the Interior.

In this historic document Mr. Daley said:

The 940 square miles now forming the Australian Capital Territory, from its discovery, in October, 1820, by Charles Throsby, of Moss Vale, until 1908, when it replaced Dalgety as the site of the Federal City, was similar to that of many other pastoral regions.

When chosen as the Seat of Government, however, it assumed an importance and world-wide significance undreamt of by its quiet-living early pastoralists.

Favourable reports on Limestone Plains, as it was first known, by Throsby in 1821, and by Currie and Evans in 1823, attracted pioneer settlers.

The first was a law officer of Sydney, John Joshua Moore, whose stockmen established themselves, probably in 1824, on the site of the present hospital at Acton, then called by Moore "Canberry", the first appearance of that name in writing.

On his eastern boundary came Sydney's original merchant, Robert Campbell, whose overseer, James Ainslie, brought his sheep, in 1825, to Duntroon, now the Royal Military College.

The Campbells became the most influential landholders, and they were responsible for building the venerated Anglican Church of St. John the Baptist, in 1841, using the name "Canberra" more widely, establishing the first school and admitting tenant-farmers to their properties.

On Moore's western boundary was John MacPherson, the first owner actually to reside on his grant, and whose wife was the first white woman in the area. Their son, John Alexander, in 1869-70, became Premier of Victoria.

In 1841, the population of the district was 2,111. Its centre was Queanbeyan, proclaimed a township in 1838, then boasting a post-office, a magistrate, a doctor, and a gaol.

Sir Terence Aubrey Murray, squire at Yarralumla and magistrate, was the first political representative of the Territory, elected in 1843 to the first Legislative Council of New South Wales, becoming Speaker of the Assembly and later President of the Upper House.

Farrer conducted his epoch-making experiments in the cross-breeding of wheat at Lambrigg, on the Murrumbidgee River, near Tharwa.

In the late 1890's, the decision to form the Commonwealth of Australia stimulated the residents of the area, led by the veteran journalist John Gale, to advocate Canberra as the site for the Federal Capital.

After prolonged investigation, the Commonwealth Parliament, in August, 1904, passed the Seat of Government Act, fixing Dalgety, on the Snowy River, as the capital site.

This decision was unacceptable to New South Wales and, after legal and other arguments over four years, a compromise was reached in December, 1908, by the substitution of Yass-Canberra for Dalgety.

The territory secured included the watershed of the Cotter River, and 28 square miles for a port at Jervis Bay, site of the R.A.N. College.



The Queen captivated children at an East Sydney play centre when she made an unscheduled stop there during the Royal Visit. Below: The Queen and Duke of Edinburgh drive through crowded City Streets

Our pictures by courtesy *Sydney Morning Herald*



The agreement made with New South Wales, in 1909, ensured protection of the waters of the Molonglo and Queanbeyan Rivers, which join and flow through the Territory, and for the use by the Commonwealth of the Snowy River for hydro-electric purposes, a condition which facilitated the adoption of the great Snowy Mountains Hydro-electric Scheme.

District Surveyor Scrivener's choice of the actual city site, on the Molonglo River, was approved, and his subsequent contour survey became the basis for a world-wide competition for city design.

The Secretary for Home Affairs, Colonel David Miller, became its first Administrator in 1912.

The Director-General of Commonwealth Works, Colonel P. T. Owen, and his staff designed and began the power, water-supply and sewerage services, and also fitted up Duntroon as the Royal Military College.

Walter Burley Griffin, of Chicago, won the design competition and his excellent plan has been the basis of development.

On March 12, 1913, foundation stones of a commencement column were laid on Capital Hill by the Governor-General, Lord Denman, the Prime Minister, Mr. Fisher, and the Minister for Home Affairs, Mr. K. O'Malley, and the name of the capital—a long-awaited secret—was announced by Lady Denman as "Canberra".

An aerial view of Lake Eucumbene, one of the highest earth and rock-fill dams in the world. The Queen and Duke cruised on the lake which has a water capacity nine times that of Sydney Harbour

Progress in the building of the new city was halted by World War I, but in 1920, Sir Littleton Groom, Minister for Works and Railways, secured the appointment of the Federal Capital Advisory Committee, under the chairmanship of Australia's leading Town Planner, Mr. John Sulman, to prepare a scheme.

The Seat of Government was not actually moved until May 9, 1927, when the Duke of York, later King George VI, father of Queen Elizabeth II, opened Parliament House.

Unfortunately, by 1930, the financial depression had slowed up activity.

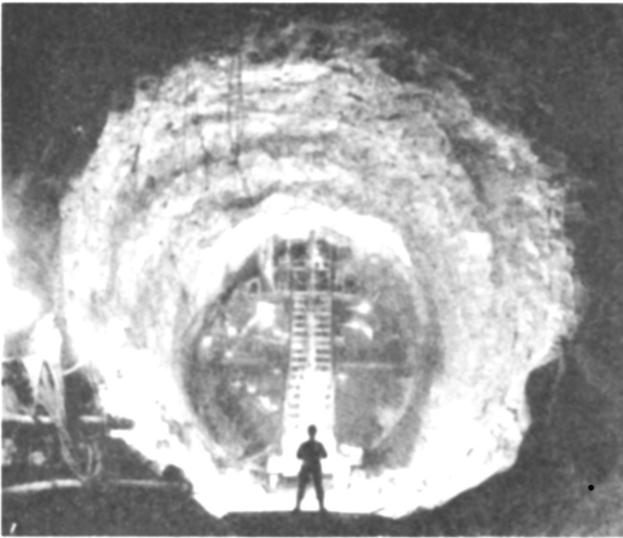
Social progress continued, however, and many cultural, educational, sporting and community bodies grew up to enrich the life of the new city and sustain citizen morale. Churches and schools increased and a university college and a technical school were established.

Since 1930, residents have had representation on an advisory council, subject to the Minister for the Interior who administers the Territory. Since 1949, they have had a member in the Parliament with voting power on Territory laws.

The last war did much to stabilise Canberra's position as the capital of a growing nation.

The Government, after considering a valuable report by a select Committee of the Senate in September, 1955 appointed the National Capital Development Commission to press on with the development of Canberra.





The Queen and the Duke inspected Tumut 2 Tailwater Tunnel. Our picture shows the full excavation

To Snowy Mountains

Three days before their second visit to Canberra—on March 8—the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh flew to Cooma to begin a tour of the Snowy Mountains Hydro-electric scheme.

Their tour of this scheme took them to towering dams, power stations, scenic lookouts and points of historic interest.

After arriving at 2.30 p.m. the Royal party travelled to Eucumbene Dam, which is astride the Snowy River's main tributary, the Eucumbene. It forms the scheme's main storage reservoir, Lake Eucumbene.

The dam, of the earth and rock fill, has a crest 381 ft. above the bed of the river. A mile thick at its base, the dam contains almost 9 million cu. yds. of earth and rock fill.

On the drive to Edinburgh Cottage, the overnight stop at Cabramurra, 4,880 ft. above sea level, the highest township in Australia, the party passed the old gold mining site of Kiandra.

It is the headquarters for the Authority's Upper Tumut Works. Activities at Cabramurra reached a peak between 1951-60 when the population rose to 1,600.

Edinburgh Cottage is a prefabricated building, erected in 1956.

Previous Visit

It was occupied by the Duke of Edinburgh during his tour in November of that year. This cottage has since been occupied by many distinguished visitors.

The Queen and the Duke visited the Tumut Pond Dam, built in the steep Tumut River Gorge, immediately downstream from the outlet of the Eucumbene-Tumut tunnel, which was completed in September, 1958.

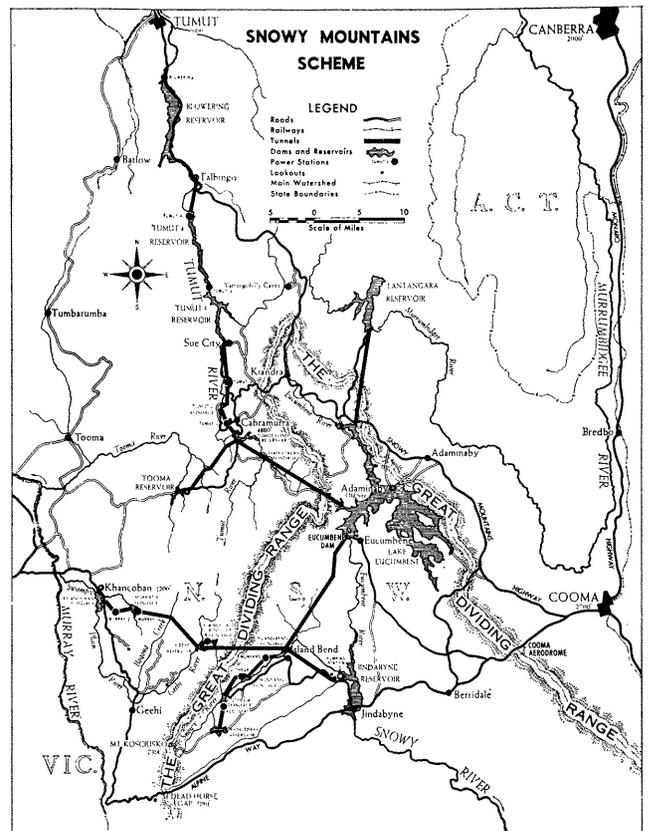
It is a concrete arch structure 283 ft. high with a crest length of 713 ft. and a thickness varying from 80 ft. at the base to 14 ft. at the crest.

The Duke of Edinburgh placed the first bucket of concrete in the dam in November, 1956.

The Snowy Scheme, which covers an area of nearly 3,000 square miles, is divided into two sections—the northern Snowy-Tumut Development and the south Snowy-Murray Development. These two sections are connected by the Scheme's main regulating storage, Lake Eucumbene, which has a capacity of 3,860,000 acre feet.

The Snowy-Tumut Development provides for the diversion of the Eucumbene, the Upper Murrumbidgee and the Tooma rivers to the Tumut River, and for the use of the waters of these rivers for the production of electricity in a series of power stations down the Tumut Valley.

This development will make available about 1,110,000 acre feet of water yearly to the Murrumbidgee Valley.



THE EMPHASIS IS ON CIVILIZED DRINKING

The sordid “cops-and-robbers” drinking days for aborigines in New South Wales are over.

There are many who will say “It’s about time”. The many who are teetotallers will scarcely be concerned. But let’s face it. Liquor will remain the social problem it has been for thousands of years in every country.

Some will use it to escape from reality, others to deaden unhappiness, others as an excuse for irresponsibility—but the responsible, respectable majority in every community are entitled to enjoy it for what it is, an aid to gracious, civilised living.

But let’s see what we will be swallowing, why, and how it affects health, strength, efficiency and security in general.

This report, compiled from medical and sociological sources, is factual and up-to-date. It stresses the most important fact about liquor—if used wisely, it can be part of a good life, if abused it’s usually a one-way ticket to the gutter and worse!

All liquor has one thing in common—alcohol. Spirits—brandy, whisky, gin, vodka, etc.—contain as much as 35 per cent. by volume; wine, between 10 and 20 per cent., depending on whether it is fortified or not; beer 4 per cent.

What It Is—What It Does

Contrary to popular belief, alcohol is not a stimulant—it does not awaken and uplift. Its action is almost entirely narcotic, inducing mental and physical numbness leading to the desire to sleep. Its first results appear to be stimulating in that the drinker feels comfortable, confident, with less care and worry.

Soon, however, through its action on the delicate nerve centres of the brain, alcohol dulls the faculties of self-criticism and self-control leading often to foolish and disorderly behaviour.

This takes place rapidly. About a fifth of an alcoholic drink is absorbed directly through the walls of the stomach while practically all other liquids—with the exception of water—passes through the stomach into the intestines before being absorbed.

With as little as 0.15 per cent. of alcohol in the blood, the average person becomes mildly intoxicated, 0.3 per cent. causes drunkenness and partial loss of consciousness, while 0.6 per cent. actually endangers life.

Good or Bad for You?

According to some doctors, a limited amount of alcohol at meal time may have a beneficial effect. Anything which adds to the enjoyment of a meal or to the removal of worry, or anxiety, does increase appetite and aids digestion.

Alcohol may be useful during convalescence from certain diseases. It may be helpful to some extent in disorders of the circulation and heart.

However, these possible medicinal effects have given alcohol a reputation as a drug that it does not fully deserve. When a doctor prescribes for a patient he takes into consideration exactly how much of the drug is needed, how it is to be administered, when and in what form.

As regards alcohol, the good medicinal effects it may have in one direction are often balanced by an unfavourable influence in another.

Alcohol gives the body no direct help in fighting infection. The “feeling of warmth” induced by even moderate doses is evidence not of an increased heat production necessary to combat certain types of infection, but a sign that, the skin being warmer, heat is actually escaping from the body.

This fall in temperature after drinking can be a grave danger, especially before a sudden exposure to cold, as on leaving a house in winter. A sickly person may have his powers of resistance so lowered in this way that he may readily contract pneumonia.

Arctic explorers are strictly forbidden to drink by leaders of expeditions because of this loss of heat, especially dangerous in a cold climate.

One of the great dangers to health lies in the belief some have that the beneficial effects of alcohol in a particular connection is responsible for their well-being in general. A drinker who finds that beer is good for constipation may come to the mistaken conclusion that the more he drinks the better his health will be in general.

And the most serious effects of excessive drinking, it is believed, lie in a reduced resistance to disease, rather from a complaint resulting from indulgence, such as cirrhosis of the liver. When a chronic alcoholic is attacked by a serious disease, the results may be fatal. A body, and especially the nervous system, continually under the influence of drink, cannot stand up to the additional poisons generated by disease.

The Effect on Strength

Alcohol is valuable only when one quick burst of strength is required—as in the case of an utterly exhausted climber who can proceed no further. A dose of brandy in such an emergency may enable the climber to reach a place of safety and recover his strength.



When maximum effort over a considerable period is required, as in sport, alcohol is unsuitable, and should never be taken before or during such an output of energy.

On Personal Efficiency

The belief that it increases efficiency is equally mistaken. Even small doses diminish the power of the body to carry out movements requiring precision.

In work demanding concentration, special skill, quick decisions, the exercise of judgment, the best results are obtained from those who drink least. Men who drink during lunch time cannot, as a rule, keep up a high standard of efficiency and clear thinking in the afternoon.

Drink and Safety

Without a doubt, drink can and does lead to accidents; and, as a person addicted to alcohol recovers with difficulty, if at all, many an industrial injury of moderate severity to a normal worker may mean permanent disablement to the alcoholic.

A person under the influence is a danger to himself and others, and even more so if he is a driver. With a few drinks, any driver is liable to take risks and make decisions less judiciously than he normally would. Result—an accident, possibly with loss of life or limb.

The death rate on the road throughout Australia is appalling. Authorities are doing all they can to curb it.

Even if a vehicle is stationary, a driver can still be convicted if he is found in an intoxicated state in the driver's seat while the engine is running.

Effect on Crime

Scientists have reached the definite conclusion that a considerable percentage of criminal offences is due to the urge to commit an offence, an urge fostered largely by drinking. This is seen most frequently in acts associated with passion, such as assault, wilful damage to property and the serious crimes of violence.

Why Drink?

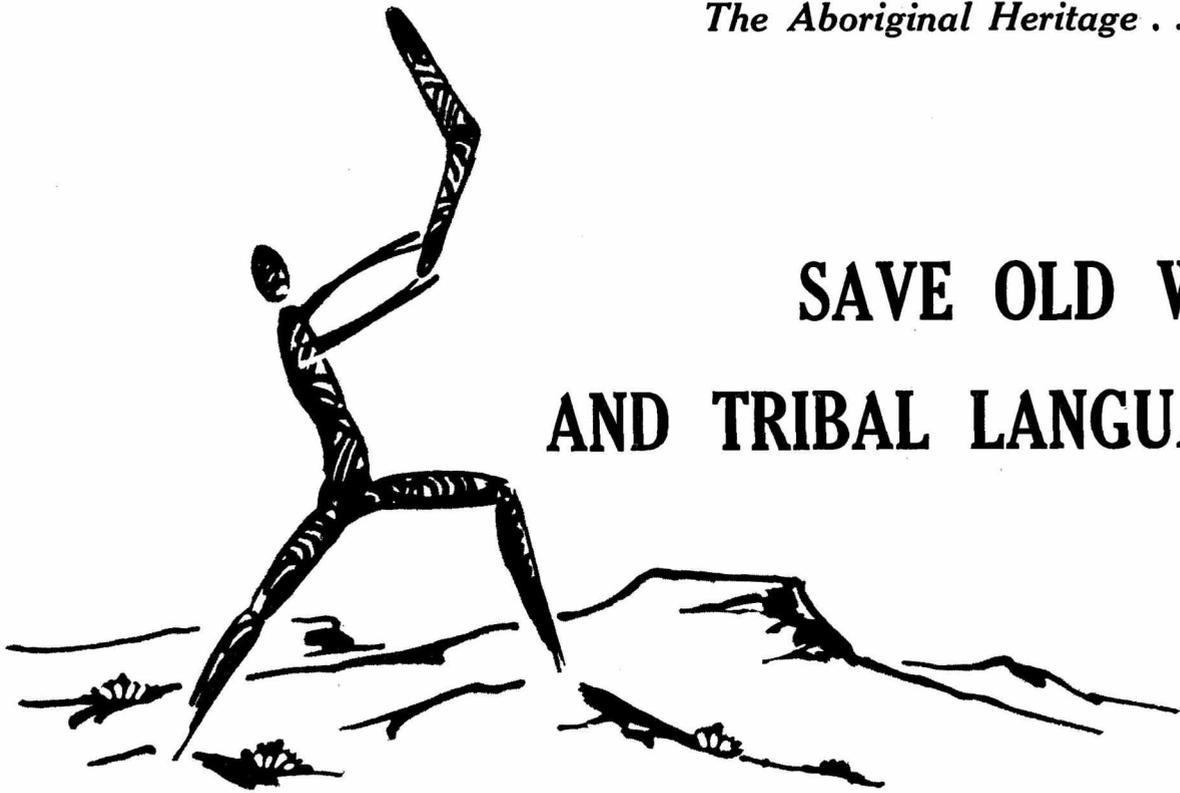
Normally, people drink to obtain a sense of well-being, relaxation that follows. Fine! This effect is brief, but it can increase the enjoyment of living. The danger is that a person may drink whenever he feels depressed or in need of a "lift"—this could lead to chronic alcoholism, a kind of living death.

So, Have You Drawn These Conclusions?

- Drink in moderation at all times.
- Never drink before driving or riding a bicycle.
- Don't drink during a working day.
- Drink in the privacy of your own home, preferably at meals.
- Don't drink whenever you're "down in the dumps".
- Don't drink too much at week-ends. You'll feel awful on Monday.
- Don't drink before sport of any kind.
- Don't drink if you're sick—unless the doctor orders you to.
- Don't drink before going out into the cold.

Rugby League star, Maurice Kelly of Kempsey, who last year captained a combined Macleay River first grade team against Manly-Warringah's first grade team from Sydney. Maurice is a signalman with the N.S.W. Railways Department





SAVE OLD WAYS AND TRIBAL LANGUAGES

Appeal by Scientist to "Dawn" Readers

The importance of preserving the many virtues that belonged to the tribal life of aborigines is stressed by Dr A. Capell in the special feature article published below.

Dr. Capell, who is Reader in Oceanic Linguistics in the Department of Anthropology at Sydney University, is vitally interested in the preservation of tribal languages and has asked *Dawn* readers for help.

In his appeal, Dr. Capell points out: "A Commonwealth Government sponsored project was begun last year under the name of the Australian Institute of Aboriginal Studies. Its council has been meeting regularly and some projects have got under way.

"The design is to collect all possible information regarding aboriginal life in Australia before it is lost forever. My own sphere is that of language. Many of the languages are little more than names on a map, so sparse is the information to hand about them. Much of this information, where it exists, is very poor and quite useless scientifically. On the other hand there are many aborigines who have some knowledge, even if only partial, of the languages or music of their ancestors. It is this knowledge I am trying to preserve."

The aboriginal people of this country are making very excellent progress, says Dr. Capell. It is true that there are still some things to be put right. Much has yet to be done for them and they have much to do for themselves. As they progress, they are forgetting the old ways of their own people and their languages.

There are many white men who do not think this is quite a good thing. Even while they are stepping forward towards a brighter future, the aboriginal people should not forget the things which belonged to their fathers. Not long ago the Commonwealth Government began to think in this way also, and now it is in process of establishing a special Institute to deal with these matters. It is called the "Australian Institute for Aboriginal Studies." The Council meets in Canberra every couple of months, and its members come from very distant parts of Australia—Perth, Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney as well as Canberra itself. They are people who belong to Universities or Museums, people who are studying the ways of aboriginal life in old times.

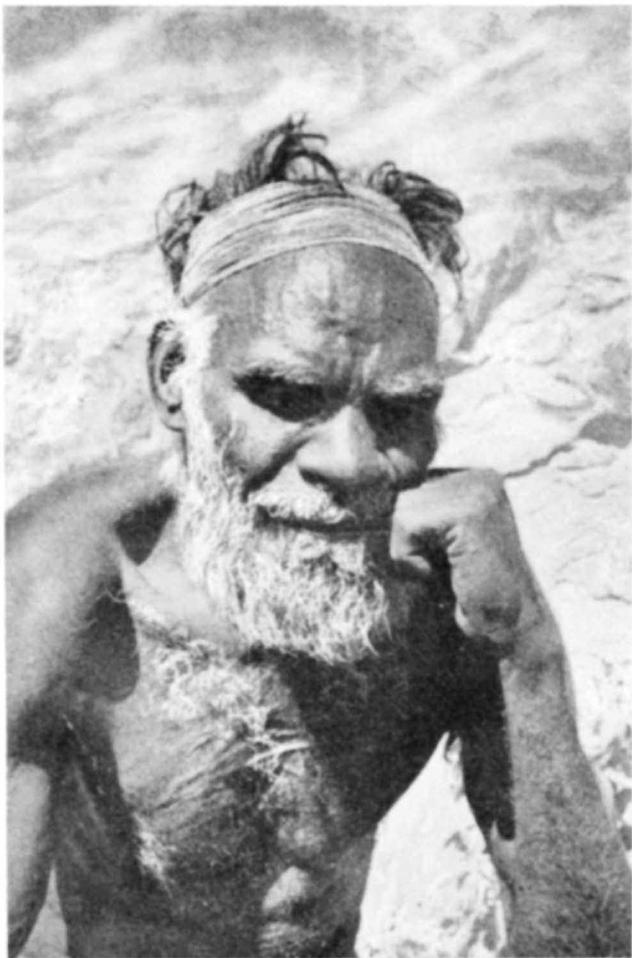
This article is being written to ask for help from the aborigines of New South Wales. Many of the young aborigines do not know anything about the ways of their fathers in old times, but many of the older aborigines

do know something, and the Institute would like to meet these older people and find out from them all that they can tell about the old way of life.

Let me talk about one thing which belongs to the old way, and this is language. In old times every aboriginal tribe had its own language. Many of these languages have disappeared and we do not know what they were like. The writer of this article has travelled a lot in different parts of Australia, collecting information about the languages. He travelled at one time in North Australia and collected notes about 90 different languages. In some places the people still speak their own languages to each other every day. In these areas it is easy to get information. In other parts of Australia we find that there are not many people who know the languages. In New South Wales some people know quite a lot about their own languages. The difficulty is to find these people and get them to talk.

Let me talk about one part of New South Wales just to show what I mean. Round about Armidale there

Anthropologists fear this man's tribal language and culture may be lost for ever. It has been estimated that there are at least 200 separate aboriginal dialects in NORTHERN TERRITORY alone



used to be a language called ANEWAN. A certain Mr. R. H. Mathews collected some words and sentences in this language and published them in 1904. Now we cannot find anybody who still knows the language. Is there anyone in Armidale, Walcha, Tingha or Ashford who knows anything about the ANEWAN language? If there is not, then it is now a lost language. If there is, please let us know about it, so that we can write it down and stop it from being lost. There are many other languages also that are nearly lost.

What the Institute wants to do is this: to collect everything that the people still know about all these languages. Nowadays we have tape recorders, and it is quite easy for someone to sit down with a tape recorder and talk into the microphone. The scientist can ask questions, and the aborigine can answer them by talking into the microphone. All through New South Wales there are old people who could do a lot to make sure that the knowledge of the languages is not lost.

The Old Songs

Another thing that the Institute is trying to collect is Aboriginal music. Here again the tape recorder can be used. There are many people who know the old songs and can still sing them. There are white men who know a lot about music and are anxious to save all that they can get. Some of the languages and some of the music will be published for people in other parts of the world to know about. Some of it will be kept in Canberra at the office of the Institute.

Of course there are other things too. Some people may still know something about the old way of life: who can marry whom? What relation am I to someone else according to aboriginal reckoning? What were the ways of making boys into men in the old days, and what did they learn during the time?

We shall be very glad to know anything that you can tell, and you will know that you have saved something important from being lost for ever.

Now this is what I am asking: I cannot go all round New South Wales and meet every aborigine I would like to meet, so will some of you who read this article try to help by letting me have your names and addresses and saying that you are willing to tell what you know? Do you know anything about the language of your people in old times? Do you know any of the songs? Do you know anything about the old way of life? If you do, will you tell us? You can tell the manager of the Station if you are living on an Aboriginal Station, or if not, perhaps you could get your Welfare Officer to let us know or you might even be able to write yourself. The address to write to is:

Dr. A. Capell,
Department of Anthropology,
The University of Sydney,
Sydney, N.S.W.

THE LONE PINE MEMORIAL HONOURS GALLIPOLI HEROES

This year Australia is celebrating its 175th anniversary of nationhood. It is a sobering fact, however, that the name of Australia first rang round the world as the result of the heroic exploits of its fighting men in World War I.

The nation's history will forever be linked with Anzac Cove on faraway Gallipoli Peninsula and the gallant men from Australia and New Zealand who forged their code name of ANZAC into an imperishable memory.

On the eve of Anzac Day, 1963, it is perhaps fitting to look back 48 years and shine a present-day torch on a massive memorial at Lone Pine, which today overlooks what was the entire front line on Gallipoli in May 1915.

The purpose of this Memorial, to thousands of soldiers with no known graves, is expressed in the inscription carved in the centre of its screen wall:—

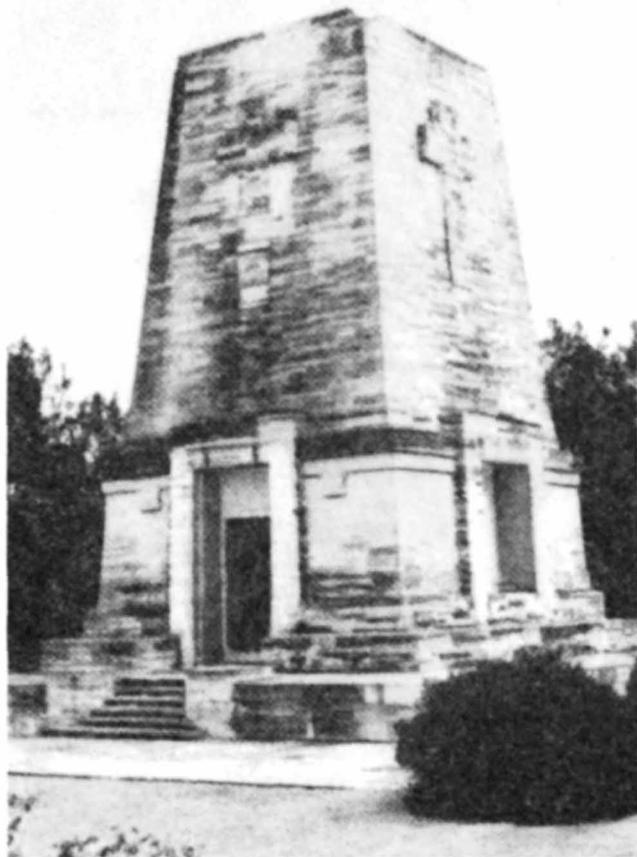
“To the glory of God and in lasting memory of 3,268 Australian soldiers who fought on Gallipoli in 1915, and have no known grave, and 456 New Zealand soldiers whose names are not recorded in other areas of the Peninsula but who fell in the Anzac area and have no known graves; and also of 960 Australians and 252 New Zealanders who, fighting on Gallipoli in 1915, incurred mortal wounds or sickness and found burial at sea.”

The Anzac Area, as defined by the Treaty of Lausanne, is an area of about two-and-a-half square miles, permanently conceded by the Turkish Government in its entirety on account of the number of cemeteries and unlocated graves that it contains.

In a wider sense, it is the mid-most of three areas into which Australian operations on Gallipoli, and our cemeteries are divided.

The Dawn Landing

The Australian occupation began at 4.30 o'clock on the morning of April 25, 1915, when the 3rd Australian Brigade landed at Ari Burnu. That brigade was followed by the remainder of the 1st Australian Division, and by a combined New Zealand and Australian Division.



The Lone Pine Memorial

Before the end of April, the landing place became known as “Anzac Cove” and the code name formed by the initials of the Australian and New Zealand Army Corps had been given to the semi-circular area, 1,100 yards across, held by the Corps.

From April to August a series of desperate attacks and counter attacks against the Turkish forces took place on the edge of the Anzac Area. The 4th Australian Battalion attacked the positions forward known as “Johnston’s Jolly”, on April 26 and during the first few days both Australian and New Zealand troops made desperate attacks to gain possession of The Nek.

The “Chessboard”, further north, was attacked on May 2 by the 13th, 15th and 16th Australian battalions and the Otago Infantry Regiment and two battalions of Marines. On the same day a Turkish observation post at Lala Baba was destroyed by the New Zealanders. On May 4 the 11th battalion raided Gaba Tepe. From May 9 to 15 and from May 28 to June 5 there was fierce fighting around Quinn’s Post.

From May 19 to 21 the Turks in an engagement known as “The Defence of Anzac” assaulted the centre of the position; their casualties were very great and an armistice was arranged on May 25 in order to bury the dead.

On the night of June 29-30 the Turks made another unsuccessful attack. Lone Pine was not secured by the 1st Australian Division until August 12, but Chunuk Bair and Hill 60 (on the Suvla side) were still in enemy hands in spite of the desperate bravery and temporary success of the main force.

This fighting (the Battle of Sari Bair) was the climax of the effort to reach the central hills of the Peninsula. Between August 21 and 29 half of Hill 60 was captured but from that time onwards the line remained stationary.

After long and anxious consideration it was decided to withdraw from Gallipoli and between December 18 and 20 Anzac was evacuated without the loss of a single man.

The Lone Pine Memorial stands on the site of the fiercest fighting of the ill-starred campaign. Many of those whose names are recorded on the Memorial were buried on that Front in graves made in haste and obliterated later by shell-fire. Many were killed in tunnels or in trenches.

The proportion of dead whose names are on the Memorial and not on headstones is very high. But it was this close fighting, in a country of ridges and valleys against a determined enemy, which established in history the name of the Australian and New Zealand Army Corps.

The fighting, summarised above, is reflected on the panels of the Lone Pine Memorial. Of the Australian troops, the Infantry lost 3,657 officers and men whose graves are not known; and the Light Horse 472. The Australian Field Artillery have 30 names; Royal Australian Engineers 24; the Army Service Corps 11; and the Royal Australian Naval Bridging Train 2.

The Memorial records the names of all New Zealand soldiers who fought on Gallipoli Peninsula and were buried at sea; and of those who fell in the Anzac Area and have no known graves.

Memorials recording the names of other New Zealand soldiers who fell on the Peninsula and have no known graves, are erected at Chunuk Bair, Hill 60 and Twelve Tree Copse cemeteries.

The Lone Pine Memorial is built of limestone from the Ulgar Dere quarries on the Peninsula. It is a massive pylon in plain ashlar, about 45 feet square in plan and 47 feet high.

SALUTE TO THE ANZACS

*In park and in street once more we meet for another Anzac Day,
And folks will say, "Lest we Forget" or bow their heads to pray.
They'll hear the tramp of phantom feet at the eerie hour of dawn,
And later see the vet'rans march with colours proudly borne.
But what of those of the old brigade who cannot make the grade?
No chat for them with pals they know, or a place in the grand
parade.
Perchance they'll hear the radio or view the T.V. screen,
And recall the scenes of long ago and the things that might have
been.
They'll see their mates go marching by, but aren't they getting
few?
And wonder where old Snowy is, or what's become of Blue?
And as the sun sinks in the west, and the notes of the bugles swell,
Will they wonder was it worth the cost of the days that were
just Hell,
But when there'll come that happy note, their doubts and fears
to stem,
As they think of those who can truly say, we do remember them!*

W. WILSON—Anzac.

Anzac Day at Grafton last year when Freddie Skinner placed a wreath on the Cenotaph on behalf of the coloured community of the Clarence District



Walgett Wanderings

Many things have been happening in Walgett since the last Walgett Wanderings, so here is the latest news:—



For the first time in the history of Walgett, the children living on the River Bank Reserve and Camp had a Christmas party this year—a party never to be forgotten. Here the girls and boys are waiting for Santa Claus and their presents

Many of us were very sorry to see Johanna and Rose Dennis leave our district. They have now gone to live in Leeton and we wish them every success down there now and in the years to come.

Adrienne Fernando has also left us to go and live in Moree. To you, Adrienne, we wish every success in your future life.

The final examinations at the Central School were indeed very gratifying to a number of the children. The following are some of the children who have shown some improvement in their school work: Neil Thorne, Gloria Walford, George Rose, Dawn Morris, Francis Thorne, Danny Rose, Lorna Doolan, Rose Dennis, Cynthia Rose, Garry Kennedy, and Gail Cargill.

Many children in Walgett were very sad to see one of their best loved teachers leave the district. This teacher is Mr. G. Swan. At one of the River Bank church services, Mr. Swan was farewelled. We all do wish you every success at Taree, Mr. Swan.

The end of the year school concerts were enjoyed by all in the R.S.L. hall. Among the many successful and wonderful items was a play performed by the Combined Form class. Adrienne Fernando did an excellent job as Mother. Her natural acting ability is quite amazing. Good work, Adrienne.

Another good item was the senior school choir. They rendered many good songs. The quartet section of the choir was excellent. It comprised Gloria Walford, Helen Thorne, Richard Simpson and Eric Radburn.

The Far West Concert in Walgett recently was a huge success. Mr. and Mrs. Ray Denis were applauded heartily for their duets. The duet which really won the crowd's heart was "Let's Grow Old Together".

Barbara and Gwen Walford sang some interesting songs at the same Far West Concert. So, also did Harry Green.

Miss Lois Briggs, a model originally from Melbourne, recently spent a holiday at Walgett. We do trust that Lois enjoyed her stay in Walgett.

Mr. and Mrs. Duncan Ferguson, of Brewarrina, visited Walgett to conduct a series of Gospel meetings. The services were held at the River Bank Reserve Church to which many people came and were challenged by the claims of the Christian faith.

Wilma Dotti and two young pals with paddlepops wait at the swings at Walgett Aboriginal Station for the party to begin



We do, indeed, welcome Mr. and Mrs. Marks from Condobolin, who have come to stay in Walgett. Their two charming young daughters, Margaret and Valma, have already made many friends.

We certainly have some good artists in our midst: Heather Boney, Stanley Sullivan and Brenda McBride, all won prizes for art in the recent Church of England Rose Show.

Victor Simpson is indeed a good writer. He won a prize in the best ink writing section of the recent Church of England Rose Show.



It was a day never to be forgotten on the Aboriginal Station as Santa Claus spread joy everywhere

of Sydney; also to Rev. Angus Ewin and the fellowship of the Presbyterian Church, Putney, Sydney, for their extremely wonderful gifts of toys for the children.

Other acknowledgements for donations were from Streets Ice Cream Pty. Ltd.; Farmer and Co. Ltd.; William Arnott Pty. Ltd.; Members of St. Andrews Church of England Fellowship, Lane Cove, and Mr. A. Trevallian, Shire Clerk of Walgett.

Thanks must also go to those who gave so much practical assistance. They were Mr. Len Ash; Members of Apex Club, Walgett; and Miss E. Ganderton, Messrs. A. King, R. Norris, R. Brook, J. Clarke, G. Swan and D. Tribe, members of the teaching staff from Walgett Central School.

The River Bank party was held in extremely pleasant surroundings under the tall, shady river gums on the banks of the Namoi—at a spot known as Montkiela Bend. The boys and girls waiting in line were part of a crowd of 250 children and 60 adults who attended



Santa Claus is greeted by Alan King, sportsmaster at Walgett Central School, and a group of parents who enjoyed the party almost as much as the children

River Bank Christmas Party

Great co-operation was shown between the aboriginal and white people of Walgett in making The River Bank and Station Christmas parties so successful. A special word of thanks must be given to Mr. F. Jose, Manager of H. Bow and Co. Ltd., of Walgett, for his wonderful assistance in the catering for the party. Mr. Jose's interest did not cease there for he appeared to give a helping hand in the distribution of the food at the party.

A greatly appreciated gesture was shown by G. and P. Malakellis, owners of the Popular Cafe, Walgett. The day before the party, the weather seemed extremely doubtful so the cafe owners kindly offered the use of their shed for the party if the day had been wet.

Eight ladies from the River Bank Reserve kindly gave up their Saturday morning to cut the 1,800 sandwiches for the party. The ladies that helped were Mrs. E. Thorne, Mrs. I. Green, Mrs. C. Kennedy, Miss W. Walford, Miss G. Walford, Miss M. Morgan, Miss V. Kennedy and Miss G. Walford.

Untold thanks must be given to Miss D. Lovelock and the wonderful staff of the T. and G. Mutual Life Society



Play Centre at Nanima

The National Fitness Play Centre at Nanima this year was attended by upwards of 70 children on most days. A highlight of the centre's activity was the organisation of visits to the lovely Olympic swimming pool in Wellington. The children also had a magnificent Christmas party attended by about 500. The picture above shows Mrs. Wallace supervising an art class at the centre. Below Albert May, (left) and Brian Bamblett have a "box on" during a sports session.



PETE'S

PAGE

NO EASY WAY TO SUCCESS

Dear Kids,

I daresay by now you have all read the success story of Gary Williams (17), of Nambucca Heads, and Charles Perkins (27), the Alice Springs athlete, who this year entered Sydney University on scholarships after matriculating at last year's Leaving Certificate examinations.

I know readers of this page will congratulate both on their scholarship and wish them success in their University studies for Bachelor of Arts degrees.

Their's has been no easy road to success but there is absolutely no reason why they should not be followed to University by many of the children studying this year for the Leaving and Intermediate examinations.

Many parents with children at secondary schools are perhaps wondering whether or not they should curtail their child's outdoor social and sporting activities because of the increased need for home-study.

The Chief Guidance Officer for the N.S.W. Department of Education (Mr. Norman Jenkins), has said that no hard and fast rules can be applied. Most parents seem



Two beautiful children from Armidale, Carol and Alana Cutmore, who now live in Brisbane with their parents Mr. and Mrs. A. Cutmore

to know, anyway, just how much their children are capable of handling physically, mentally and emotionally.

Most secondary schools lay down suggestions for home-study time-tables and it is important that the child adhere to these where possible. An average time for first and second-year students seems to be at least one hour to one-and-a-half hours a night, increasing to as much as three hours for fifth-year students.

This gives the school-child little time for many other interests.

But it is most important that the study time-table should be so arranged that outside activities are not entirely neglected.

Children who are physically capable should have some sporting activity to develop both their bodies and their sense of fair play. Schools offer good opportunity for team sports like football, cricket, hockey and basketball.

For extra weekend sport it is advisable to let the child concentrate on something which he can continue right through his lifetime when the opportunities for team activities are not always present. Sports, like tennis, cycling and swimming are ideal.

Team sports often demand a lot of training and one or two afternoons a week is the maximum time which should be allowed. Night training should be avoided.

Whether or not a child should learn to play a musical instrument or join scouting groups or church younger sets depends on his abilities, interests and the time available.

If possible, young people should be encouraged to develop a love of literature and to start collecting books as a nucleus of their own personal library in later life. Comics don't really do much harm, but after early childhood they should be discouraged.

The best advice the experts have to offer is—aim high, work with the necessary enthusiasm, intensity and integrity and play healthfully and you cannot fail to do well.

Good luck kids,

Your sincere pal,

Pete



*Sydney's Good-bye
to the Queen*