

**DAWN**—A MAGAZINE FOR THE ABORIGINAL PEOPLE

OF N.S.W. — APRIL, 1964

# DAWN

Volume No. 13 Serial No. 4

APRIL, 1964

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

## THE BOARD

- CHAIRMAN** Mr. A. G. Kingsmill (Under Secretary and Permanent Head of Chief Secretary's Department)
- VICE-CHAIRMAN** Professor A. P. Elkin, M.A., Ph.D. (Emeritus Professor of Anthropology at Sydney University)
- MEMBERS** Mr. J. Buck, Superintendent, Police Department  
Dr. A. Douglas, M.B., C.H.B., D.P.H., D.T.M. and H., R.C.P. & S. (Metropolitan Medical Officer of Health)  
Mr. A. Ferguson.  
Mr. J. Morgan  
Mr. J. T. Purcell (Chairman of N.S.W. Housing Commission)  
Mr. R. A. Smee, B.A. (Commonwealth Department of Labour and National Service)  
Mr. V. J. Truskett, B.A. (Assistant Director-General of Education)  
Mr. S. Wyatt, M.L.A.
- SUPERINTENDENT** Mr. H. J. Green
- SECRETARY** Mr. J. D. Giblett
- WELFARE OFFICERS** SENIOR WELFARE OFFICER, Mr. T. W. Humphreys, Dip.Soc.Stud. ARMIDALE: Mr. D. G. Yates. BOURKE: Mr. N. R. Luschwitz. DUBBO: Mr. H. S. Kitching. KEMPSEY: Mr. L. B. Cowley. LEETON: Mr. S. Lambeth. LISMORE: Mr. E. J. Morgan, Miss C. J. Robison. MOREE: Mr. A. L. Thomas. NEWCASTLE: Miss D. M. O'Brien. NOWRA: Mr. D. J. Reynolds, Miss M. Southwell. SYDNEY: Miss A. M. Fleming.
- EDITORIAL** Chief Secretary's Department,  
121 Macquarie Street (Box 30, G.P.O.), SYDNEY

## IN THIS ISSUE

	Page
The R.A.A.F. is Open to All .. .. .	1
Snowy Holidays are Prizes in N.A.D.O.C. Quest .. .. .	4
It's Quiz Time for N.A.D.O.C. .. .. .	7
Murrin Bridge Men fight Bush Fire .. .. .	9
153 Children Enrolled for Moree Play Centre .. .. .	10
Armidale Men lay Path at Reserve .. .. .	12
Night Classes are a Big Success at Nowra .. .. .	13
Could You Save a Poisoned Child? .. .. .	13
Whales "Suicide" at Wreck Bay .. .. .	14
Summer School was Successful .. .. .	15
Pete's Page .. .. .	Inside Back Cover
Played in Skiffle Band .. .. .	Back Cover

## OUR COVER

*Kathleen Mundy (10) of Collarenebri, and her friend, daughter of the Superintendent of Aborigines, Mr. H. J. Green, flash their biggest smiles. Kathleen who was in Sydney at the Aborigines Welfare Board's summer camp, and Kathy Green (3) are pictured at Taronga Zoo*



**Aircraftswoman Mabel Yow Yeh has her hat adjusted by a fellow member of the Women's Royal Australian Air Force. Mabel, whose grandfather originally came from the New Hebrides, was a cook on a station property near Alpha, Central Queensland, before she joined the W.R.A.A.F.**

# THE R.A.A.F. IS OPEN TO ALL

*The small number of young Aboriginal men who have asked about joining the R.A.A.F. is surprising because there are so many ways of enlistment open to suitable applicants.*

The fact that a number of aboriginal girls has served with the Women's Royal Australian Air Force since World War II seems to show that these girls have set the lead for their brothers in finding out about the attractions of Service life.

Perhaps this article will help to tell those brothers about the opportunities open to them in the R.A.A.F.

Any British subject living permanently in Australia can apply for enlistment in the R.A.A.F.

Like all other applicants, Aborigines must be perfectly fit medically and they must be educated to the level set for the "mustering" or part of the R.A.A.F. in which they want to enlist.

They take their chance of being chosen along with all other applicants.

The R.A.A.F. chooses the most suitable applicants from among all those seeking to join in any of the many musterings.

Aborigines can, with other selected applicants, join the R.A.A.F. as apprentices, adult trainees, adult entrants, general hands, or air crew trainees.

In the wide range of musterings covered by the R.A.A.F.'s apprenticeship scheme are radio technicians, electrical fitters, mechanical transport fitters, armament fitters and other technical tradesmen.

Training starts about the middle of January each year.

Applicants for R.A.A.F. apprenticeships must be over 15 and under 17 years on January 1 of the year in which they are accepted for training.

They must have passed or be in the final year of study for the Intermediate or Junior Certificate, with passes in English Expression, Maths A and B and Science or equivalent subjects.

Those applicants with the right qualifications will be asked to go to the recruiting centre in their nearest capital city.

Free return travel is provided, and expenses for accommodation and meals are paid.

At the recruiting centre they will be medically examined, and given some tests and asked some questions to see if they are suitable for training as R.A.A.F. apprentices.

The R.A.A.F. writes to all those applying to tell them of the results of their applications.

R.A.A.F. apprentices enlist at the start for 15 years, though they may serve longer than that if they choose to do so, according to the R.A.A.F.'s needs.

The 15 years includes the time of their apprenticeship training. This training lasts about five years.

R.A.A.F. apprentices are paid and given free medical treatment during their training and their service afterwards. Uniforms are provided free on enlistment.

Those selected commence training as either radio apprentices or engineering apprentices.

They must pass in all subjects of their apprenticeship course.

Additional training and another examination may be given to an apprentice who fails to pass in a subject.

Radio apprentices go to the Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology for their specialised technical training, and they receive, as well, general service and on-the-job practical training on R.A.A.F. equipment at the R.A.A.F. School of Radio at Laverton, Victoria.

Those selected as engineering apprentices go to the R.A.A.F. School of Technical Training at Wagga, N.S.W.

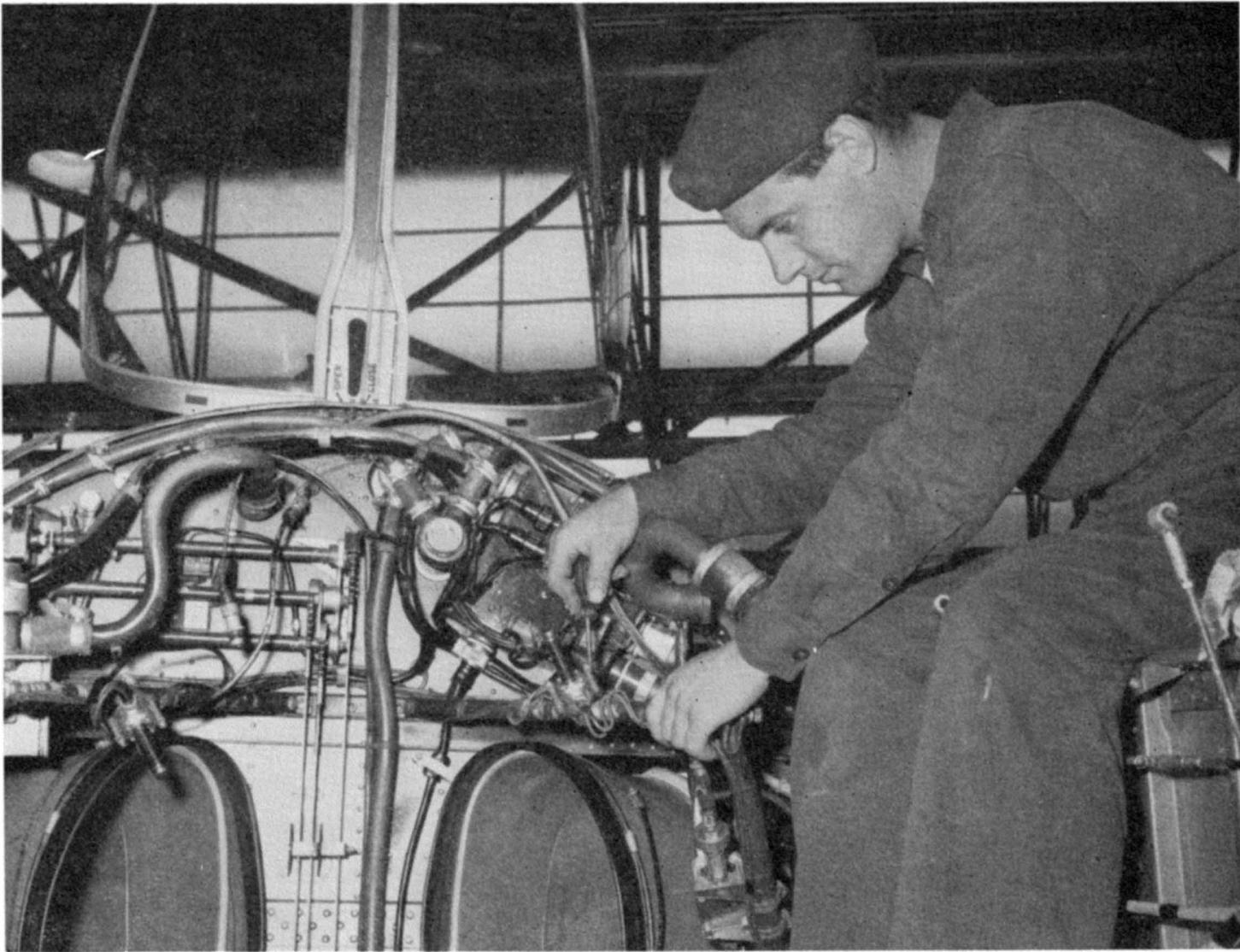
Apprentices spend their fourth year of training at selected R.A.A.F. units gaining practical experience under skilled supervision.

Their fifth and final year is spent on practical production work. At the end of this year they receive the R.A.A.F. Apprentice Proficiency Certificate.

When they receive this certificate they are recognised as fully-qualified tradesmen by apprenticeship authorities and the trade unions.

**An R.A.A.F. radio technician tests a search and rescue homing transmitter (SARAH). "Sarah" is fitted to the well-known "Mae West" as worn by all aircrew. It will give a continuous signal for 30 hours and is an important aid in tracking fliers who have been forced down. The R.A.A.F. will accept suitable aborigines for training as radio technicians**





During their first year of training, apprentices under 18 years of age are paid £4 15s. 0d. a week and those over 18 £4 19s. 4d. a week

Weekly rates for the second training year are £5 8s. 4d. for those under 18 years and £5 11s. 10d. for those over 18.

During the third year the wages are £6 0s. 10d. (under 18) and £6 4s. 4d. (over 18). Rations and quarters are provided.

During the fourth year of training apprentices receive full adult rates of pay and serve under the same conditions as adults.

Suitable men may join the R.A.A.F. as adult trainees, adult entrants or general hands once they have reached 17 years of age.

Those seeking to join as adult trainees or adult entrants must be under 35 years of age, while men up to 43 will be accepted as general hands. All must be medically fit.

Those aged 17 to 35 have the chance of being selected for training in one of several technical trades or clerical equipment musters, provided they have the necessary

**Suitable Aborigines can learn to do jobs like this airframe fitter who is checking connections before replacing an engine in a Vampire jet trainer**

educational qualifications and show that they are suitable for this training, though they may have not had any of this training before joining the R.A.A.F.

They must be educated at least as far as sub-Intermediate or to an equal level.

General hands are enlisted for service in any job for which they have the necessary qualifications. They must have at least an average education.

Scores of musters are open to applicants. Just a few of these openings are for dental mechanics, blacksmiths, butchers, transport drivers, clerks and cooks.

The name in the R.A.A.F. for those enlisting as adult trainees, adult entrants or general hands is "Airmen". Airmen enlist at the start for either 6 or 12 years.

At the end of 12 years, airmen wishing to continue serving may, according to the needs of the R.A.A.F., be re-engaged for periods of up to 5 years until they reach the age of 55 years

Airmen, like apprentices, are issued with a free uniform on joining and receive free medical, dental and hospital treatment. An allowance of 2s. 6d. per day is paid to enable them to keep their uniforms up to the standard required in the R.A.A.F.

All airmen receive adult rates of pay on reaching 17 years of age. The examples of these weekly rates shown below include the 2s. 6d. a day allowance for the upkeep of uniforms.

	Married			Single		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Recruit (On first joining) . . . . .	18	5	2	12	18	5
Aircraftman Group 1 (lowest Skill Group)	19	9	8	14	2	11
Aircraftman Group 7 (highest Skill Group)	24	5	4	18	18	7

*If meals and accommodation are not provided by the R.A.A.F. an additional £3 8s. 3d. weekly is paid to single men.*

Those selected for Air crew training join the R.A.A.F. as trainee pilots, navigators or signallers.

They must be unmarried and medically fit at date of joining, and they must be in the age groups, and hold the Victorian Leaving Certificate, or have passed an examination at the same level, with passes shown in this table:

	Age		Educational Qualifications
	Over	Under	
Pilots	18	23	English, Maths I and II and Physics
Navigators	18	24	English, Maths I and II and Physics
Signallers	18	25	English Expression, Maths A and B and Science.

Pay and allowances for air crew are paid under a special scale which can be learned by inquiring at the address shown in the next and last paragraph of this article which, it is hoped, will make more suitable young Aborigines interested in joining the RAAF.

Full information on enlistment in the Royal Australian Air Force may be obtained by writing to or calling on the R.A.A.F. Recruiting Officer at the Combined Services Recruiting Centre at Recruiting House, 18/20 York Street, Sydney. The postal address is Box XYZ, G.P.O., Sydney.

# SNOWY HOLIDAYS ARE PRIZES IN N.A.D.O.C. QUEST

Tours to the famed Snowy Mountains and to Canberra are the prizes for children in an exciting new writing quest organised by the National Aborigines' Day Organising Committee this year.

All prizes in the quest have been donated by the Rural Bank, and the results will be announced on National Aborigines' Day, which this year falls on July 10.

**The Snowy Mountains are a snow paradise for the winter holiday-maker. Here a tourist bus approaches the old mining town of Kiandra**





The tours to the Snowy Mountains will be for 5 days.

Closing date for the quest is on June 20.

The subject for the essay this year is "My ancestors, the Aborigines".

The quest is divided into two sections. Section 1 is for children over 14 years and under 21. Section 2 is for children under 14 years of age.

The first prize in each section is a conducted tour by Parlorcar to the Snowy Mountains and Canberra in the August-September school holidays in the care of an older companion.

**The historic township of Jindabyne which will disappear forever beneath the waters of the Jindabyne reservoir, to be linked by tunnel to Lake Eucumbene**

There are five special prizes of £2 2s. each in both sections. Only Aboriginal or part-Aboriginal people may enter the quest. The judge's decision will be final.

Children may discuss their essays with their parents and relations, but the writing must be their own work.

Children who enter must write their names, ages, and addresses on the back of each page, and send the entries to the convenor of the quest. **Mrs. E. Speight, 32 Albuera Road, Epping, N.S.W.**, to reach her by June 20 next.

Winners of the first prizes in this, the fifth year of the quest, will see the magical snowlands of New South Wales, the great Snowy Mountains hydro-electric scheme which has captured the attention of the world in its conception and standards of engineering, and they will visit the national capital, Canberra.

The Snowy Mountains scheme embraces an area of nearly 3,000 square miles and involves the construction of eight major dams and many smaller ones, about 100 miles of tunnels, 10 power stations and over 80 miles of aqueducts high in the ranges to catch the mountain streams which would otherwise be lost to the reservoirs and tunnels.

Construction has now passed the half-way mark.

The Snowy Mountains themselves are the highest land mass on the Australian continent, and give rise to three rivers—the Snowy, the Murray and the Murrumbidgee.

The Snowy River drains the Kosciusko Plateau on the eastern side of the Divide and flows south-east through the well-watered coastal belt of eastern Victoria into the nearby Tasman Sea.

The Murray and the Murrumbidgee Rivers drain the valleys and gorges on the western side of the Divide and flow inland, traversing hundreds of miles of fertile plains before reaching the sea in South Australia.

Irrigation is already a well-established and prosperous industry on these plains, but more water is needed if primary production is to be increased on a large scale.

The Snowy Mountains Scheme provides for the waters of the Snowy River and its tributary, the Eucumbene, to be impounded before leaving the high elevations and for them to be diverted inland through long trans-mountain tunnels to the Murray and Murrumbidgee Rivers.

In their journey through the mountains the diverted waters will fall over 2,500 feet, generating very large quantities of power in a number of power stations.

At higher elevations other power stations will generate power from the waters of the rapidly falling streams before they reach the main diversion projects.

The Snowy Scheme is due to be finished in 1975, when it will supply much of the electricity needed by the industrial States of New South Wales and Victoria.

**Adaminaby, an old township, is now mostly covered by the waters of Lake Eucumbene, and a new Adaminaby has been built nearby. The building on the right is the sole survivor of the old town, and it is now the headquarters of a sailing club. The old streets can still be seen in the picture**



# *It's Quiz Time for N.A.D.O.C.*

A general knowledge quiz will be one of the competitions featured this year in conjunction with National Aborigines' Day.

This quiz is for all young people of Aboriginal descent in New South Wales.

There will be two sections, one for children aged 12 to 15 inclusive, and one for young people aged from 16 to 21 inclusive.

The prizes in each section will be £4, £3 and £2. There may also be consolation prizes if sufficient entries are received.

Entries should be forwarded to **Mr. Alan Duncan, Department of Tutorial Classes, University of Sydney, Sydney, by June 20, 1964** and the envelope marked N.A.D.O.C. Quiz.

Answer as many questions as possible. Prizes will be awarded for entries with the highest number of correct answers.

Entries may be made on this page, or if you wish, you may write the questions and your answers on another piece of paper, together with your name, address and age.

## **A. Government**

1. What is the name given to the Upper House in the Federal Parliament? .....
2. Who was the first Governor-General of Australia?.....
3. Who is the present Governor-General? .....
4. Name three Australian territories. ....
- .....
5. What is the title of the Minister who looks after the people of Papua-New Guinea? .....
6. What is the title of the Minister in Charge of Aborigines' Welfare in N.S.W.? .....
7. In what year did our first Federal Parliament meet? .....
8. Who signs all Bills before they become Acts in N.S.W.? .....
9. Name three Departments run by the Federal Government. ....
- .....
10. Name three Departments run by the State Government. ....
- .....

## **B. Current Affairs**

1. Who is the President of Indonesia? .....
2. Who is the President of the United States? .....
3. Who is the President of India? .....
4. Name two of the New African States. ....
5. What is the Capital of the Philippine Islands? .....
6. What are the Aborigines of New Zealand called? .....
7. What do the initials U.N.E.S.C.O. stand for? .....
8. Where is Suva? .....
- .....
9. What is the Capital of Thailand? .....
10. Who is the Prime Minister of Great Britain? .....

### C. Famous Men

1. Who was Edward Kennedy's famous companion? .....
2. Who helped Edward Eyre to cross the Great Australian Bight? .....
3. Name a famous Negro educator who lived in the U.S.A. ....
4. Name a famous Negro scientist. ....
5. Name a famous Aboriginal artist. ....
6. Name a famous Aboriginal singer. ....
7. Name a famous Aboriginal sportsman. ....
8. In what State does Pastor Doug Nicholls live? .....
9. Name a famous West Indies sportsman. ....
10. Who was Mahatma Gandhi? .....

### D. True or False?

Write *True* or *False* after each of the following statements:—

1. Aborigines can vote in the Federal elections. ....
2. Aborigines can vote in all State elections. ....
3. There are no Aboriginal University students. ....
4. An Aborigine was recently awarded a UNESCO Scholarship for study overseas. ....
5. It is easier for an Aboriginal pupil with an Intermediate Certificate to find employment than it is for a student without the Intermediate Certificate. ....
6. Aborigines are just as intelligent as European people. ....
7. There are at least four Aboriginal school teachers in Australia. ....
8. Any Aboriginal student may apply for a scholarship to help him with his secondary education. ....
9. Aboriginies are just as entitled to apply for Housing Commission homes as other people. ....
10. Aborigines who have passed the University Entrance Examination have been refused Scholarships. ....
11. There are many qualified nursing sisters who are Aborigines. ....
12. There are about 110,000 Aborigines and Torres Strait Islanders in Australia. ....
13. Most Aborigines live in Western Australia. ....
14. Aborigines are entitled to all Social Service Benefits. ....
15. Aborigines receive the same wages as other people. ....

### E. General

1. What do the initials N.A.D.O.C. stand for? .....
2. What do the initials F.C.A.A. stand for? .....
3. How many people are on the Aborigines Welfare Board? .....
4. Name the two Aboriginal members on the Aborigines Welfare Board. ....
5. Name any voluntary organisation that is working to help Aboriginal people. ....

Name ..... Age ..... years

Address .....



## *Murrin Bridge Men Fight Bush Fire*

Firefighters of Murrin Bridge Aboriginal Station in February took part as a unit in their first bushfire operation.

The men worked efficiently and methodically and helped control a fire which at one stage looked as though it would be a threat to the township of West Euabalong.

Murrin Bridge is not a bush fire brigade on its own. It is an auxiliary of the Euabalong Brigade.

In its baptism of fire, the Murrin Bridge men were called in on a fire that had been burning for two days through dense mallee country about 15 miles to the west of the station.

The local bush fire controllers decided to grade a break about five miles long in the path of the fire, and to burn back from that line.

The Murrin Bridge men were called out at 5 a.m. on February 15, and with men from adjoining pastoral stations working alongside them, they began their jobs soon afterwards.

Eight Murrin Bridge men, including the manager of the station, Mr. R. Snook, used the station truck, a 100-gallon tank, the portable mechanical pump with a double delivery, knapsack sprays and other necessary tools.

One man drove, one tended the mechanical pump and other equipment, two operated the two high pressure delivery hoses and the others with knapsack sprays worked in support on mopping-up work.

The station's 300-gallon trailer tank was left filled and coupled to the tractor with a standby driver and a further group of men in support on the station, as a reserve.

However, dam water was available to refill the 100-gallon tank, and the trailer tank was not needed.

The precautionary grading and burning back took most of the day, and the Murrin Bridge men returned home late that afternoon.

Bush fire fighting equipment was supplied to the station by the N.S.W. Bush Fire Committee last year, as part of its wider programme to protect our State from the ravages of fires.

The local Murrin Bridge unit was formed following a visit there by the members of the Aborigines Welfare

---

**OUR PICTURE: Mr. A. G. Kingsmill, who is chairman of the Aborigines Welfare Board, and Chairman of the N.S.W. Bush Fire Committee (right), inspects fire-fighting equipment at Murrin Bridge Station. Mr. Kingsmill was making a tour with members of the Board. Others in the picture are the station manager, Mr. Snook and handyman, Mr. Bill Webster**

---

Board. The Chairman of the Board, Mr. A. G. Kingsmill, is also Chairman of the N.S.W. Bush Fire Committee, and Supt. J. H. Buck also is a member of both bodies.

Because of a difficulty arising over the allocation of boundaries, it was decided eventually that Murrin Bridge could not be given the status of a brigade, but it was agreed that it should be an auxiliary of the Euabalong Brigade.

Mr. Snook was appointed a Deputy Captain of the Euabalong Brigade.

Cobar Shire sought extra equipment from the Bush Fire Committee for the Murrin Bridge Auxiliary, and the Aborigines Welfare Board also approved the use of permanent station equipment, such as vehicles and pumps in bush fire fighting.

# 153 CHILDREN

## Enrolled for Moree Play Centre

A total of 83 children a day attended a National Fitness Council play centre at the Moree Aboriginal Station in January.

Altogether 153 children enrolled for the centre, all of them between the ages of 5 and 15 years.

This year's attendance was far greater than that in 1963, when the daily average was 50.

The play centre's programme included games, swimming, visits to local industry, picnics and the theatre.

Highlight of the centre was a "civic day" when the children did jobs at the fire station, the ambulance station and at the hospital in Moree.

The centre which lasted for three weeks was free to all children.

Cost was met equally by the National Fitness Council and the Aborigines Welfare Board. Local people and organisations also helped with donations.

Brian Saunders and Heather Hammond were the champion swimmers of the centre.

Results of the swimming, which was held at the Olympic Pool, were:

Boys—Intermediate, Lyall Munro; Junior, Roy Dennison; Minor, Jim Barlow.

Girls—Intermediate, Irene Haines; Junior, Linda Sampson; Minor, Barbara Hammond.

The winning house was "Untouchables".

Brian Saunders and Aubrey Cain swam a dead heat in the under water novelty race, and Gordon Smith won the non-swimmers' wading race.

Four of the children in the lifesaving classes took the examination for the Bronze medallion.

**A glistening wagon was the result of the Moree children's hard work in their ambulance station. Those pictured left to right, are Keith Munro, Pauline Stanley, Gladys Cutmore, Noel Brown, Linda Sampson, Jenny Cutmore, Elizabeth Haines, Barbara Haines and Maudie Haines**





The supervisor of the centre, Mr. John McLean, of Parkes, said this was a very good effort. There were only four higher awards.

The four who gained their Bronze medallion for life-saving were Alwin Duke, Gerald Brennan, Lyall Munro and Darrell French.

**Many hands made light work of the job at the Moree District Hospital. Here our photographer caught Bill Craigie, Tom Nean, David Craigie, Errol Haines, Busta Duke, Les Swan, and Kerry Haines in action in the grounds of the hospital**



**All children love fire engines, and the Moree children are no exception. In their working bee, they swarmed all over the big red engine. In this picture are in front, Pauline Craigie (on the mop), Charlotte Duke, Jim Barlow (shining the light). Gail Cain and Gail Sampson on the number plate, Mervyn Brennan shining the second headlight, and Barbara Hammond and Julie Munro. In the back are Mr. McLean (supervisor of the centre), and Raymond Craigie, Sammy Munro, Don Haines and Cecil Tighe**

The test included a rescue and swimming 440 yards in clothes in 13 minutes.

Alwin and Gerald broke 10 minutes.

The biggest day of the play centre was the last—when a party was put on for all the children who enrolled.

Part of the centre's programme included swimming instruction and lifesaving procedures.

The children visited a local flour mill, a cordial factory, and the office of the Moree newspaper, the North West Champion.

They went to the theatre in Moree, and they organised a pet and doll show.

With Mr. Parkes in control of the centre were two other teachers, Miss Glenda Laird of Moree, and Miss Jan Delbridge of Inverell.



**Dan Kelly and Willie Davis on formwork for the Armidale pathway project**

## **ARMIDALE MEN LAY PATH AT RESERVE**

Men living on the Armidale reserve who were out of work, were employed recently by the Aborigines Welfare Board to lay paths around the homes there.

The men, Messrs. Dan Kelly, Alan McKenzie, Geoff Davis and Will Davis did the job under expert supervision.

In the time they laid about 1,000 feet of pathway three feet by three inches. The path to the new pre-school was also extended about 20 feet. In all, they used about 30 tons of gravel and sand and six tons of cement.

The Department of Public Works at Tamworth lent a cement mixer for the job. The four men's work was highly praised. Wages were paid by the Board.



**The new path laid to Mr. B. Toby's house on the Armidale reserve**

# Night Classes are a Big Success at Nowra

Aborigines from Roseby Park and Worrigea on the South Coast are eagerly supporting special night classes organised for them at Nowra Technical School.

Last year a motor vehicle maintenance course at the school attracted more than 50 men and boys

This year in addition, special courses have been started for women and girls.

The classes for women include sewing, cooking, infant and child welfare and basketry.

There are 15 students, most of them women, for the courses.

The Nowra school courses began last year on the initiative of the secretary of the South Coast Aboriginal Advancement League, Mr. H. W. Hesse, and with the support of the manager of the Roseby Park Aboriginal Station, Mr. N. R. Lawson.

Mr. Colin Messer, teacher of automotive mechanics at the school, took charge of the aboriginal students.

The first classes were attended by 16 students from Roseby Park, two from Worrigea and four from South Nowra.

The Aborigines Welfare Board paid the cost of a bus to transport the students to and from their school.

So successful were these classes, and the interest aroused by them so insistent, that it was decided to begin courses for women.

The classes were arranged at a meeting of the Nowra Technical Education Advisory Committee in February this year.

Mrs. Shirley Hesse took the dressmaking course, Mrs. Loneragan the cooking, Mrs. D. Wilmot the basketry and Sister Sybil Atkins-Carter the infant and child care.

The Board again is meeting the cost of bus transport for the women attending the courses.

The principal of Nowra Technical College, Mr. Samuel Potts said the classes had been most successful.

Some of the men students who were seasonal workers had to leave for their work, but they returned when the jobs permitted.

## Could You Save a Poisoned Child?

*(Contributed by the N.S.W. Department of Public Health)*

What would you do if your child swallowed poison?

This is a question that every mother should ponder upon—an urgent problem she may one day face.

Don't panic but act quickly! See if the mouth and lips are burnt.

If the poison is a corrosive such as lysol, carbolic acid, ammonia or acid, tell-tale burns will be left in the child's mouth.

Under no circumstances induce the child to vomit as it only increases stomach tissue damage.

Your first concern in a case such as this should be to dilute the poison in the child's stomach by making him drink a pint of milk or water. Then call your doctor.

Again if the child has swallowed petroleum products such as kerosene, petrol, furniture polish, lighter fluid, cleaning fluids or benzene, do not induce him to vomit as in this case the vomitus may enter the lungs and cause broncho-pneumonia.

In all other types of poisoning the recommendation is to make the child vomit by placing two fingers to the back of his throat, or, by giving an emetic such as warm soapy water.

Do not induce vomiting in an unconscious patient.

In all cases of poisoning obtain medical aid as rapidly as possible. If possible let the doctor know the name of the poison taken.

### Ways to prevent Poisoning

- Lock your medicine cabinet. Drugs account for a large percentage of fatal poisonings in children under five.
- Don't keep your household chemicals under the kitchen sink. The one-year-old crawling under the sink accounts for a good percentage of poisoning cases.
- Never put poisonous substances, such as turpentine into soft drink bottles or milk bottles. A child could easily mistake the poison for food or drink.
- Never put poisons in cupboards where food is stored.
- It's a good idea to have regular check-ups around the house to ensure poisonous items are out of a child's reach.
- Danger areas remember are the kitchen, bedroom and bathroom.

# WHALES "SUICIDE" AT WRECK BAY

It was a big day of thrills for the children at Wreck Bay Aboriginal Station late last year when a big school of 39 whales committed suicide on the beach close by.

People from the station went out in boats as the whales flung themselves on to the beach in their efforts to suicide.

Station manager, Mr. L. J. Browne and some helpers, towed some whales which had stranded themselves on the beach, back into the water.

Some of these whales swam back on to the beach, but some others swam out to sea.

Eric Ardler (15), saw the whales first as he was at his home, dressing to go to school.

**An aerial view of the beach at Wreck Bay showing the whales as they died after stranding themselves. University authorities were grateful to the people of Wreck Bay for not touching the whales until they arrived to examine them**

*Sydney Morning Herald picture*

"I looked out my window and there were whales everywhere" he said.

Mr. Browne, and Mr. Bob Murdoch, a teacher at the station, took out a boat and drove nine of the whales back into deep water.

Six of them swam out to sea and were not seen again.

The Aborigines from Wreck Bay stood guard by the whales until a team of expert zoologists from the University of Sydney arrived to examine them.

Not much is known about the reasons the whales suicide in this fashion.

Writing in *The Fisherman*, Mr. W. H. Dawbin, Senior Lecturer in Zoology at the University of Sydney, said the whales that beached themselves were pilot whales.

Mr. Dawbin said experience here had shown that it was not true that all stranded whales will inevitably return to the beach after refloating.

Mr. Dawbin particularly appealed to anyone finding dead whales or dolphins to get in touch with him at the University urgently, so that they can be examined by experts.

Incidentally, whales and dolphins are not fish. They are mammals.





## SUMMER SCHOOL WAS SUCCESSFUL

A very successful Summer School for Aborigines was held in Sydney from February 20 to March 8.

This school was conducted by the Department of Tutorial Classes, in conjunction with the Co-operatives for Aborigines Ltd., and was held at Sydney University.

Aborigines from Bellbrook, Cabbage Tree Island, Armidale, Condobolin and many other places in New South Wales and interstate attended the School. There were also visitors from the Torres Strait Islands, from New Guinea and from the Solomon Islands.

A wide range of subjects was discussed, including the Aboriginal way of life and also the culture of the Maoris in New Zealand, who face very similar problems.

A great deal of help was given by Mr. Bill Parker of the Department of Adult Education, University of Wellington, New Zealand. Mr. Parker is part-Maori and works with Maori people in much the same way as Mr. Alan Duncan does at Sydney University.

Mr. N. Petersen showed films on the North American Indians and Miss N. Kessler from the Commonwealth Office of Education, spoke about the co-operatives in Israel.

A number of sessions was held on co-operatives and their place and the part they can play in the advance of Aboriginal people.

Mr. A. Mockler, Publicity Officer for the Registry of Co-operative Societies and Mr. E. O. Graham, Registrar

of Co-operative Societies, for Papua-New Guinea, led a number of discussions on this topic.

A very interesting session was taken by two Papuan people, William George and Obed Boas, who reported on their work as Inspectors for Co-operatives in Papua-New Guinea.

Another feature of the School was the sessions on chicken farming conducted by Professor McNary, Director of Poultry Research at the University of Sydney.

The Aboriginal people expressed their interest in the possibility of chicken farming with broilers to increase the income on stations in remote areas where the employment situation is not very satisfactory.

A visit was made to Camden to study the chicken industry from breeder to process plant and a further visit, arranged with the help of the Apex Clubs of Clampsie and Picton, was paid to contract growers in the Picton area.

### OUR PICTURE

**Members of the Summer School who went to Parliament House in Sydney were greeted by the Speaker, Mr. Ray Maher, and the Minister for Housing and Co-operative Societies, Mr. Landa. Pictured on the steps of Parliament House are: (left to right) Mr. Ray Maher, Mr. Landa, Mr. A. R. Crosky (Registrar of Co-operative Societies), Rev. Alf Clint (Co-operative for Aborigines Ltd.) Mr. Jacob Abendego (Moa Is., T.S.I.), Mr. David Bolt (Cabbage Tree Is.), Mr. John Quinlin (Bellbrook)**



One session was held on Bee-keeping as a further possibility to supplement the income of people on stations in remote areas.

Bee-keeping can be started without a great deal of money, but it can be a good source of income.

Younger students at the School did not attend the sessions on Co-operatives as they were more interested in finding out the possibilities of apprenticeships and other employment opportunities.

These students spent a full day at the Department of Labour and Industry where they took guidance tests. The Department is very anxious to help young Aboriginal people who are seeking employment.

Students at the Summer School also held discussions on Government and how it works. These sessions, taken by Mr. J. L. J. Wilson and Mr. A. Duncan, included discussions on the part which Aborigines can play in making laws which concern themselves.

Visits were paid to the Town Hall and to Parliament House as part of these courses. A very enjoyable visit was also paid to one of the leading Trade Unions in Sydney, which entertained the visitors with films and a very enjoyable lunch.

A special class was conducted by Mr. D. Carmichael of the Department of Tutorial Classes on Business Methods. This was particularly useful to Aborigines who will be taking charge of Co-operative stores or who will be engaged in similar activities.

Mr. T. Ingersoll, Senior Staff Inspector from the Department of Education, held a special class for Reading Improvement. In this course Aborigines used the latest reading machines and many showed considerable improvement by the end of the classes.

At the final session the Aboriginal people present discussed the school and said what they thought about it.

**Parliamentary procedures were explained to members of the Summer School during their visit to Parliament House. They sat in the benches normally occupied by members of the Legislative Assembly. They are: (Back row left to right) Mr. John Quinlin (Bellbrook), Mr. Jacob Abendego (Moa Is., T.S.I.), Mr. Victor Shepherd (Bellbrook), Mr. Alan Duncan (Sydney University), Mr. Clarrie Combo (Cabbage Tree Is.), Mr. Charles Frost (Condobolin), Mr. Reuben Kelly (Armidale). (Front row left to right) Mr. Ian Kelly (Armidale), Mr. Charles Leon (Green Valley), Mr. Henry Bolt (Cabbage Tree Is.), Mr. Hugo Gagini (Solomon Is.), Mr. Geoff Bolt (Cabbage Tree Is.)**

They agreed that the courses were very useful, but some felt that more time could have been spent on some of the topics. They agreed that the school was very successful and they said it was a pity that more Aborigines had not attended.

It is hoped that more schools will be held during the year, but this will depend on whether or not the Aboriginal people ask for them.

If there are sufficient Aborigines on any station who are interested in any of these courses, or any other courses, it is possible that arrangements can be made to hold a week-end school on the station concerned. It may be possible for people from two or three stations to join together for such a week-end school.

At the end of the school, the Co-operatives for Aborigines Ltd. held a further discussions on the Numbahging Co-operative on Cabbage Tree Island and also on the establishment of co-operative stores at Condobolin and other centres in New South Wales.

Mr. Alan Duncan, of Sydney University, would be very happy to hear from any Aborigines who would be interested in having courses started, either on one of the stations or in any country town in N.S.W., so please write to him if you are interested. His address is: Mr. A. T. Duncan, Department of Tutorial Classes, University of Sydney, Sydney.

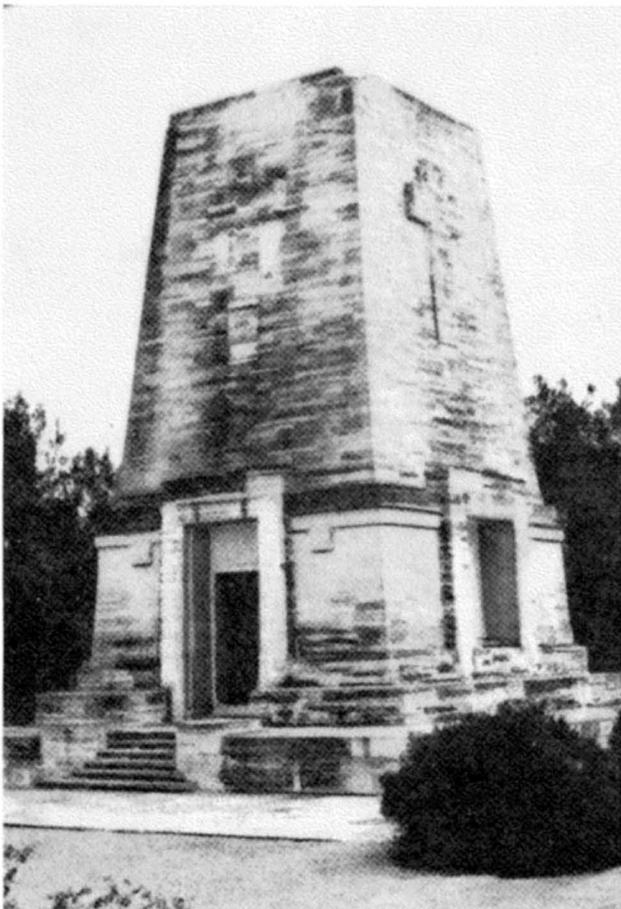
# PETE'S

# PAGE

Dear Kids,

One day, many years ago, during the First World War, a very important event occurred. As the first light of day was just appearing in the sky many hundreds of Australian and New Zealand troops began to land on the shore of Gallipoli.

This landing was to be known as the first Anzac Day. While on the shore the Australian and New Zealand troops were to be involved in much fierce fighting resulting in a great loss of lives.



**The Lone Pine Memorial overlooking what was the entire front line on Gallipoli in May, 1915, is a lasting tribute to the thousands of Anzac's who have no known graves**

As the years went by Anzac Day became a great national day for Australia to be set aside as a special day to remember all men and women who have died for their country in both World Wars and also the Korean War.

No matter which town you may visit on Anzac Day, you will find a war memorial around which all the town people will gather to conduct an Anzac Day service.

The service is preceded by a march down the town's main street.

Girls and boys, this is a very important day. Do you know what the letters ANZAC stand for? They stand for Australian and New Zealand Army Corps.

There is a beautiful but sad poem written by Leon Gellert called Anzac Cove. Would you like to read part of it?

“ There's a lonely stretch of hillocks:  
There's a beach asleep and drear;  
There's a battered broken fort beside the sea.  
There are sunken trampled graves:  
And a little rotting pier:  
And winding paths that wind unceasingly ”.

I suppose the boys are becoming very keen now with the football season shortly to start. I have been told that Burnt Bridge and Caroonia Stations have pretty good teams. For the girls, I know that basketball is a rather important sport.

Cheerio all until next month.

Your sincere pal,

*Pete*

*Leading Aircraftswoman Doreen Rose Lockyer, of Port Hedland, West Australia, played the mandolin in a skiffle band formed by some members of the Women's Royal Australian Air Force when they were doing their early training. Rose is now stationed with the R.A.A.F. at Edinburgh, South Australia.*

**Our  
Back  
Cover**

