

**D A W N**

***A Magazine for the Aboriginal People of N.S.W.***

***April, 1965***



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

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<b>EDITOR</b>	B. Mitchell-Anyon, Chief Secretary's Department, 121 Macquarie Street (Box 30, G.P.O.), SYDNEY

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## OUR COVER

*Christopher Donaldson (left) and Jeffrey Smith take a look out of the new St. Andrew's Cathedral School building. The doorway they are standing in has a special interest for the two ten-year-olds. It is the main door of the new building and they opened it for the Archbishop of Canterbury during his visit to the school on March 13. Christopher, an Aboriginal boy from Malabar, and Jeffrey, who comes from Regent's Park, are bosom pals. They sit alongside each other in class and share much of their school life with one another. Picture by courtesy of Australian Church Record, and Ern McQuillan.*

# 1965 A YEAR OF HOUSING PROGRESS



**One of the proud occupants and her son**

Great advances are being made in Aboriginal housing this year.

These are the latest developments:—

- Sixteen families have moved into new homes at Enngonia.
- The Aborigines Welfare Board has accepted tenders worth £92,860 for the construction of 30 new homes at Brewarrina.
- Tenders have been called for the construction of 27 cottages at Moree.

The families at Enngonia are leading new lives in their homes.

Each home consists of two bedrooms, kitchen-dining room, bathroom and laundry. Wide verandahs surround each home.

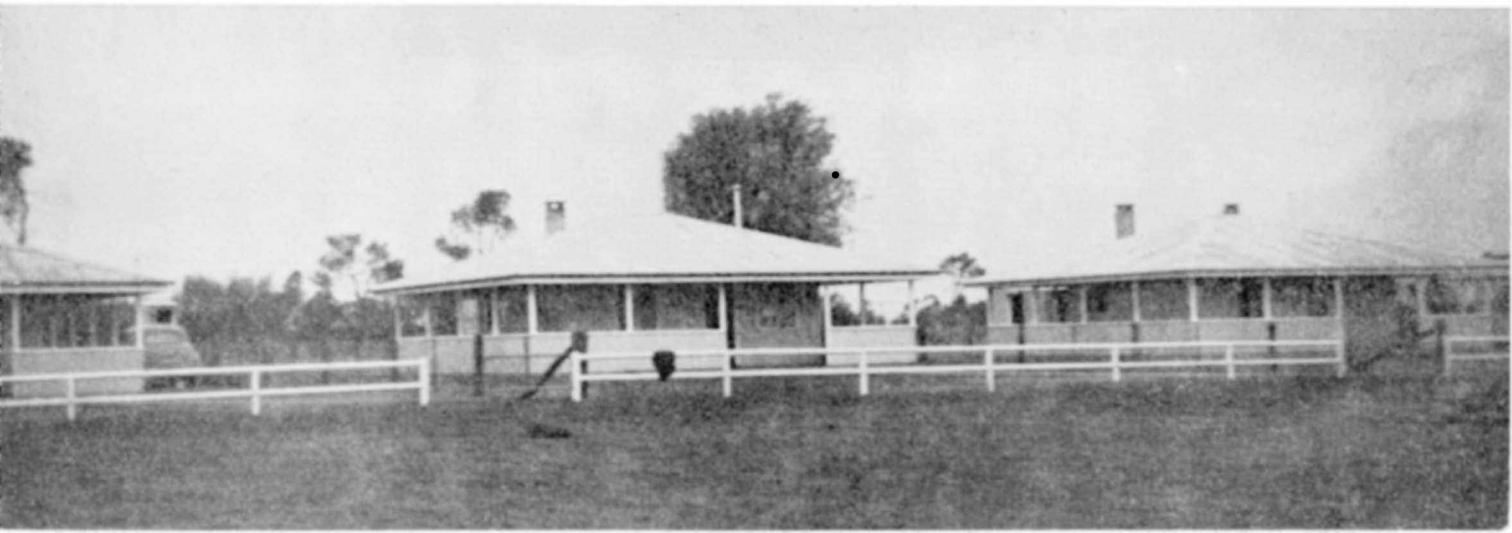
Ten of the new homes at Brewarrina will have four bedrooms and 20 will have three bedrooms.

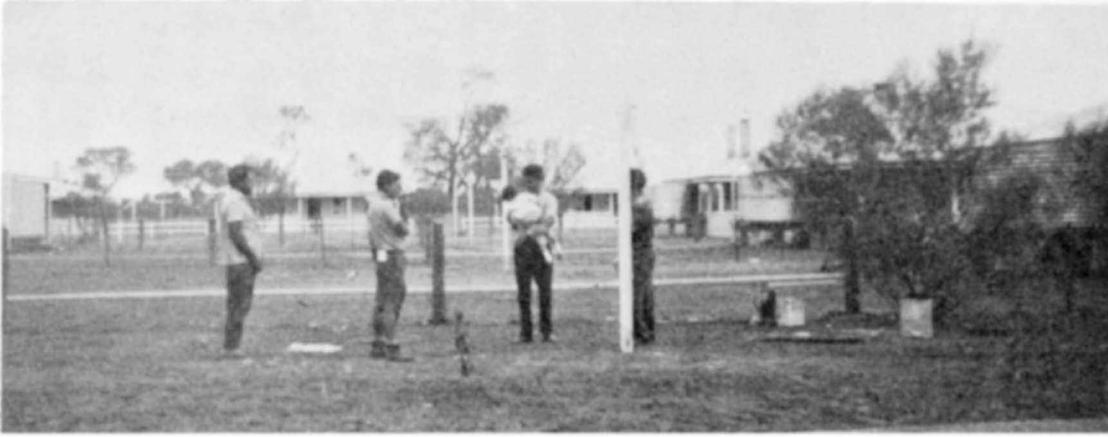
The new homes at Moree will be erected near the Bingara Road, where families are now living in squalid circumstances.

The new subdivision will include a clinic and a playground for the children.

The Bingara Road subdivision is a separate one to the long-established Moree Aboriginal Station, which already provides good living conditions for many Aboriginal families.

**Three of the new homes at Enngonia. They provide spacious living for the lucky families**





**A group in the backyard of one of the homes**

## Housing Progress

**Each home comes complete with concrete pathways**



**Some of the menfolk gathered around a friendly fire in one of the backyards**



**This is typical of the shacks from which many of the families have moved**

# Police Guild Helps Enngonia Boy

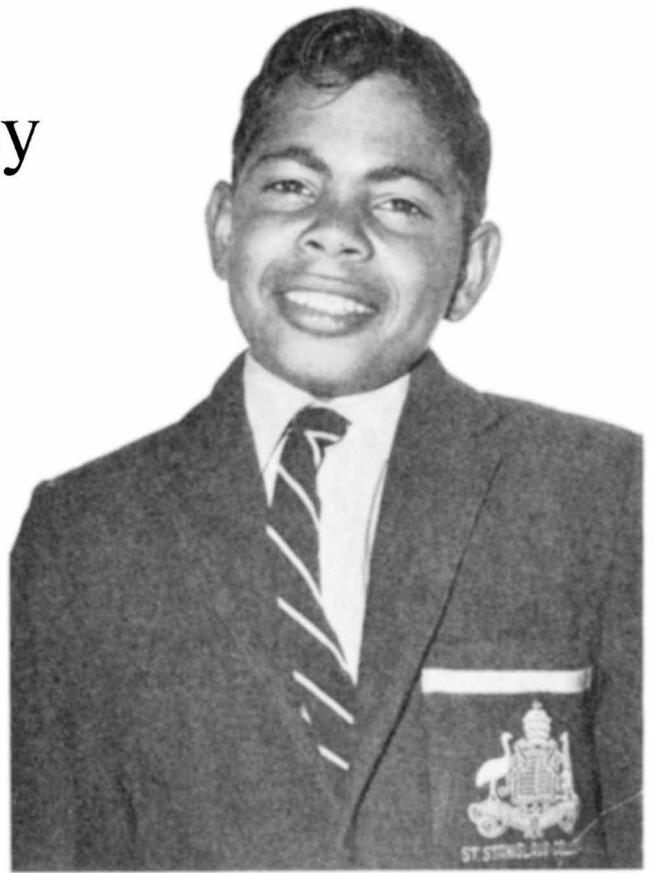
A 12-year-old Enngonia boy, one of a trio of Aboriginal pupils now being educated at Bathurst colleges through the generosity of several organisations, has earned the respect of fellow students and teachers, and is rapidly acquiring knowledge which will equip him with the necessary qualifications to take his place in later years as a useful member of the community.

He is Robert Edwards, a member of a family of eight children, and who is now in his second year as a student at St. Stanislaus' College, Bathurst.

Education of Robert has been made possible by the action of the Police Guild of St. Christopher, an organisation within the N.S.W. Police Force.

A cheque representing the cost of a bursary to help pay for Robert's education at the college, was recently presented to Mr. A. G. Kingsmill, chairman of the Aborigines Welfare Board.

Two other students, Lesley Crawford, of Brewarrina, and Pauline Ah See, of Wellington, are also being educated in Bathurst following the public-spirited action of service clubs.



12-year-old Robert Edwards, from Enngonia

**Pictured at the presentation of the cheque to help pay for Robert's education. From left Mr. R. J. Walden, the acting Metropolitan Superintendent of Police, Mr. A. G. Kingsmill, chairman of the Aborigines Welfare Board, and Police Superintendent A. J. McClosky**





**Robert is pictured at the Bathurst Show. With him is Mr. J. A. Bryden, a teacher of sheep husbandry and wool science at the Bathurst Technical College. These two pictures are by courtesy of J. Gunning, "Western Advocate", Bathurst**

**This is Pauline Ah See (second from right), who is being educated at Bathurst because of the generosity of Wellington Lions. She is pictured at a Summer Camp, with the then Chief Secretary, Mr. Kelly**



Described as a courteous and co-operative pupil by college teachers, Robert has displayed a keen interest in all matters pertaining to the land, with particular emphasis on animal husbandry.

Together with many of his fellow students he attends classes at the Bathurst Technical College to receive instructions in sheep husbandry and wool science.

Teacher in these subjects, Mr. J. A. Bryden, speaks highly of Robert's efforts, and recently awarded him 87 points in an examination.

Mr. Bryden supervised the junior section on wool judging at the Bathurst Show.

He praised the aptitude and ability of the boy from Enngonia.

Robert's father is a shearer, so this is a possible explanation for the lad's disposition towards the animal which represents so much of Australia's rural wealth.

A typical Australian schoolboy, Robert plays on the wing for his school team in the inter-collegiate matches played each week.

Handball is another sport in which he takes a keen interest.

The presentation of the cheque to help pay for Robert's education was made by Mr. R. J. Walden, the acting Metropolitan Superintendent of Police, to Mr. A. G. Kingsmill, chairman of the Aborigines Welfare Board.

Mr. Walden, who is president of the Police Guild of St. Christopher, handed over the cheque, for £150, in Mr. Kingsmill's office at the Chief Secretary's Department.

With Mr. Walden was Police Superintendent A. J. McClosky, who is vice-president of the guild.

"This is a very generous gesture on the part of the Police Guild", Mr. Kingsmill told Mr. Walden.



## An Anzac with the Murrin Bridge Children



Mr. Bill Williams, the only original Anzac on Murrin Bridge Station, spoke to the children of Murrin Bridge School on Anzac Day.

Mr. Williams told the pupils that he had spent  $4\frac{1}{2}$  years with the A.I.F., the last seven months as a prisoner of war, when for five days he went without food.

He is now 73 years of age.

Mr. E. Cockburn, who is also an Anzac, and who has been acting manager at Murrin Bridge, was guest speaker for Anzac Day.

On the Sunday, 29 pupils in uniform, from primary classes at Murrin Bridge School, joined in the Anzac Day march at Lake Cargelligo.

**Above: Mr. Bill Williams** pictured with some of the Murrin Bridge schoolchildren. His granddaughter Glenda is on the right. Other children are Heather Kelly, Frances King, Leila Webster, Theressa Kirby and Neridah King

**Left: Mr. Bill Williams**

## MOVE TO THE CITY

The focal point of the Aboriginal problem has now shifted from the country to the city, says the Deputy Premier and Minister for Education and Science, Mr. C. B. Cutler.

"More and more Aborigines are moving from the country into the cities, and there is an emphatic need for education if we are to ensure that Aboriginal children do not share the fate of their parents", Mr. Cutler said.

He pointed out that the steady influx of these people into the cities was placing ever greater strains on the inadequate housing facilities for Aborigines.

Aborigines were coming in greater numbers to Redfern and La Perouse, due partly to the desire of the Aborigines to be near their own kind.

He said the movement of Aborigines to the cities was bound to continue. It was a natural product of emancipation and increasing population.

"As their standards of living and aspirations go up, Aborigines will come to Sydney in increasing numbers to seek better opportunities", he said.

"To condition them to the process of assimilation, therefore, it is imperative that they be educated, so that they can meet in some degree the competitive demands of civilisation", he added.

"These new city-dwellers will largely shape the part their people play in Australian life—it is vitally important, therefore, that we do everything in our power to help them. Their problem is our problem."

## FOR YOUNG POETS

Here's a chance for the young poets in our communities.

The World Poetry Day Committee and the Australian Council for Child Advancement are seeking poems from young people between the ages of 8 and 18.

The poems will be included in a poetry anthology by children in honour of the 100th anniversary of the birth of Mary Gilmore, August 16, 1865.

"We are anxious to have as many entries as we can from young Aborigines", says one of the organisers, Mrs. M. Kempster.

The anthology will be arranged in three sections—primary, junior and senior secondary.

Chief editor is Dr. Colin Roderick, and entries should be sent c.o. Poetry Anthology, P.O. Box 3325, G.P.O., Sydney, by September 13.

Youngsters who enter poems in the National Aborigines Day observance competitions can also enter them for the anthology.

Mary Cameron, later Mary Gilmore, was born near Goulburn. She was a schoolteacher at Wagga, and later published books of verse and prose. She died on December 3, 1962, at King's Cross, Sydney.

## ANGOURIE MAN'S THANKS

This letter, written by W. (Billo) Laurie, was published in *The Daily Examiner*, Grafton.

Sir.—Speaking on behalf of the Angourie Aborigines, through your paper, we thank all people who have supplied our needs. The furniture they supplied us has made us very comfortable, and we appreciate it all very much.

Also we thank Mr. W. Weiley for the help he has given us and the interest he has taken in us.

Also the Aborigines Welfare Board for the site where the homes are built, which we all like very much.

And also our man, the Rev. S. Gaden, for all the marvellous work he has done for us.

To all the people who have given us so much to make our homes comfortable, we thank and will never forget.

We also thank Mr. and Mrs. Francis Plater for all the help they have given us.

From the Angourie people who now have their new cottages at Pippe Beach, Yamba, we thank you.

W. (Billo) Laurie.  
Yamba.



## Wed at Murrin Bridge

This happy bridal couple are Mr. and Mrs. Noel Parkes, who were married recently at the Murrin Bridge Church. The bride was formerly Miss Evelyn Black. The Rev. W. Ginns, the Church of England minister at Lake Cargelligo, officiated. Evelyn was formerly at the Cootamundra Girls' Home.

## SIMPSON DESERT PROBE

The Anthropology Department of the University of Melbourne is making a study of the living habits of the Aborigines in the intense heat of the Simpson Desert.

An expedition is spending three months in the "dead heart".

The Victorian Bureau of Meteorology has made available a psychrometer (to measure humidity), thermometers and thermographs, instrument screens, anemometers (to measure wind gusts) and soil thermometers.

The object of the expedition is to study and record the reasons why Aborigines live in such an environment during the months of intense heat and severe climatic conditions.

The expedition expects to encounter temperatures of 120 degrees Fahrenheit or more in the shade.

It will try to obtain some measurable data that will indicate why vegetation grows better on the crest of dunes, where it is subject to maximum exposure to sun and wind, than in the furrows and troughs between dunes, where conditions should be less severe.

Another study will be aimed at finding out why lizards driven underground by intense heat at or near the surface of the sand adopt a colonial habit.

These colonies provide the Aborigines with a large and assured source of animal fat and protein.

# Arthur is a Good Sport

Arthur Russell, from the Kinchela Boys' Home, who is in class 3C at the Kempsey High School, is making a name for himself as a sportsman.

The *Macleay Argus* reports that Arthur, under 18 utility back, had a great weekend in sport.

Playing in the under-15 cricket match for Macleay against the Manning, Arthur scored 90 runs for his team and also captured five wickets for seven runs.

The following day, playing football against Smithtown, he scored a fine try.

He was judged fairest player in the game, and also the best and fairest for Central.

This award carried with it a free shirt.

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# Sang at Musicale

The Aboriginal soprano Lorna Beulah sang at a musicale at the home of Mrs. Rutter, Stanley Road, Epping, proceeds from which were donated to the Aborigines Welfare Board. One of the guests was the Board's senior welfare officer, Mr. T. W. Humphreys.

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# Woman On Board

A part-Aboriginal kindergarten superintendent, Miss Nancy Brumbie, 37, has been appointed to the South Australian Aboriginal Affairs Board.

The only other Aboriginal member of the board is Mr. Reginald Jeffrey Barnes.

# GUARD AGAINST FOOD POISONING

*(Compiled by the Nutrition Section of the Department of Public Health.)*

Food poisoning is often thought of when several members of a family or other group suffer from gastrointestinal complaints (especially vomiting and diarrhoea). This may be due to causes other than food, but if all of the people become sick at the same time, it can be reasonably assumed to be caused by something eaten or drunk.

There are several different types of food poisoning which are caused by harmful bacteria being present in the food. Most cause brief, if unpleasant, gastrointestinal upsets, but one called botulism, while it occurs but rarely, is fatal in about 80 per cent. of cases.

*Salmonella* is poisoning which often results from contaminated eggs which have not been adequately cooked, or meat dishes and puddings containing eggs which have been allowed to cool slowly at room temperature. Cracked or dirty eggs are especially suspect, but if cooked thoroughly will not be harmful. Duck eggs should be especially thoroughly cooked.

*Staphylococcus* and *Streptococcus* ("staph" and "strep") infections occur where food is contaminated by a person handling the food. If the food is then held at near room temperature (or kept "warm" but not really "hot") the germs multiply, and produce illness when eaten. Foods most commonly affected are creamed meats, cream pie, custards, cake fillings, ready-to-eat meats, gravy, etc.

The best protection against staph or strep is scrupulous cleanliness while preparing food, and prompt refrigeration. If a food needs to be kept hot, be sure its really *hot*, just under the boil. Cool foods quickly and put them into the refrigerator promptly. It is at lukewarm temperatures that the germ organisms grow best.

Botulism is quite different. The botulism organism and a few similar germs which sometimes cause food poisoning occur in soil, but they are only poisonous when certain conditions exist. These conditions occur mainly in home bottling of meats and non-acid fruits and vegetables. The bacteria which cause botulism live through boiling temperatures, and develop a poison in complete absence of oxygen. The poison is so potent that even tasting affected foods can be fatal.

*The only safe way to home bottle meats, non-acid fruits and vegetables is by using a pressure cooker.*

Commercial canning is done under very rigid supervision and there is no danger of these foods being poisonous.

None of these types of poisoning affect the taste or appearance of the food, so the person eating the food has no warning. Only conscientious care by the housewife and others handling food can prevent food poisoning.



## EVONNE DOES IT AGAIN

Brilliant 13-year-old tennis player, Evonne Goolagong, of Barellan, has done it again.

Evonne (pictured above) has won her eighth successive State title.

Playing at White City with a Gundagai girl Frances Luff, she won the under-15 doubles title.

In the final, they easily beat their opponents 6-1, 6-2.

The day before, Evonne won the under-15 singles title.

Evonne is a student at Barellan High.

She started her "big time" career by winning the N.S.W. under-13 hardcourt singles.

Then other titles fell to her racquet, and it wasn't long before her appearances were drawing big crowds.

## New Land Deal In Northern Territory

A Lands Bill, aimed at giving Northern Territory Aborigines community and individual land rights over more than 93,000 square miles, has been presented to the Legislative Council in Darwin.

The Legislative Council Standing Committee on Integration, which has been studying the effects of the full rights granted to Aborigines in the Territory last year, put the plan forward.

The Bill and a report on land rights were tabled in the Council, with a proposition that the Bill be introduced within 12 months if nothing better could be produced.

The Bill aims to—

- divide the huge Aboriginal reserves into provincial areas for financial assistance to Aborigines to develop the areas for homesites, agricultural or pastoral leases.
- provide that the land rental should be one shilling a year for 20 years and leave the way open for increased rentals, depending on improvement valuations.

A report tabled with the proposed Bill explained that "provincial areas would be large holdings, possibly up to 200 square miles, around existing missions or Government settlements, where particular tribal groups occupied the land."

"Regional areas" were all other areas which would be available for leasing for individuals or groups of Aborigines from any areas in the Territory.

The report stated in one part, "existence of reserves without provision for the use and enjoyment of the land in any complete way is anomalous.

"It is no more than a setting aside of land without the grant of any benefit to any Aborigine except the bare right to be upon the land.

### "Nomad"

"It emphasises the former view taken of the Aborigine that he was no more than a nomadic hunter and should be permitted to remain as such.

"That this policy on reserves should remain side by side with the enlightened policy expressed in the Social Welfare legislation is, to say the least, incongruous."

The report envisaged town sites planned on provincial and regional areas, with leases available to Aborigines for residential, business and public purposes.

GIRLS WERE ONCE CURRENCY. . .



## THE STRANGE HISTORY OF MONEY

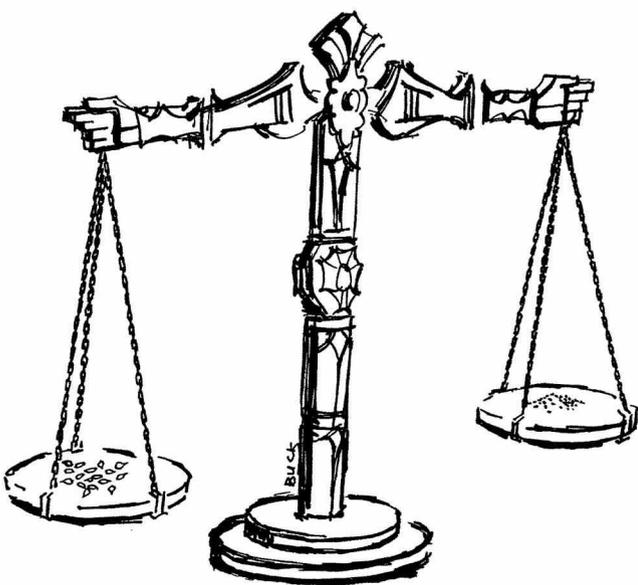
Before coins and banknotes were invented by the fertile mind of man, many other things had to serve as primitive currency. Among them were such oddities as stones, shells, nuts, salt, dates, whales' and sharks' teeth, bars of copper and iron, grain—even girls!

For a long time, a standard substitute for money was cattle. The Ancient Greeks computed prices and costs in terms of an ox standard. According to Homer, a usual prize in a wrestling contest in the arena was twelve oxen, with a well-trained slave girl customarily valued at twenty oxen. Heifers, calves and sheep were used rather as small change in big transactions, and the notion that cattle were better than coins died hard. The Irish King of Leinster's tax to Rome in the year 106 A.D. consisted of 150 kumals—or slave girls—150 cows and 150 swine.

The old custom still survives today in our everyday language. Both our words "capital" and "chattels" derive from the same root as does "cattle", while "pecuniary" means invested in "pecus", the Latin for "cows". The modern term "fee" also stems from the Old Norse word for cattle, "fe". Even modern coins have "heads" and "tails" regardless of their designs.

Grain and salt also had long heydays of use as money. In early times, taxes and dues were often paid in grain one had grown oneself, and granaries were in effect banks, on which the rich and influential could draw promissory notes against their cereal deposits. When gold or silver was found, most of it was exported but what remained was valued and measured in "grains" that corresponded to the average weight of a grain of wheat. Grain, in this sense, is still with us as a term of minute measurement, as is the gold measure of carats which followed it, based on the weight of the Egyptian carat seed.

Similarly, the Babylonian shekel equalled 180 grains of sound barley, and so made a convenient standard by which to measure silver. The early Babylonians issued little ingots of silver to this weight, stamped with the



## DECIMAL CURRENCY

So Australia is to switch to decimal currency in 1965. It is worth noting that those who succeeded in having the new Australian 10s. decimal unit called a "dollar" instead of the proposed "royal" had weighty historical arguments on their side.

At one stage the dollar was the basic currency of the Colony of New South Wales. That was more than a century ago.

Of course it was never planned that way. When the first white men came in 1788, nobody provided the new colony with an internal currency.

A quantity of Spanish dollars, at the time an almost international currency with a silver content of the value of about 5s., was sent out from England in 1792 and was the first used here.

In 1825 the British Government passed legislation providing for basic English "sterling" currency to be used in the Colony.

Until 1909, British coin was then the only official currency with the exception of Sydney Mint issues of gold sovereigns—the first truly Australian coins.

very thinly plated with silver. This speedily wore off, and money had to be carted around by the sackful to make up its value. It was at this time that Roman soldiers started being given salt for their wages instead of their traditional "salt money", or "salarium"—"salary" to us.

Not until the days of Constantine was the Roman currency put aright, when the troops were issued with honest pay in the form of solid gold coins, the "solidus". In the course of time, military men became so firmly identified with this coin that they were called "soldiers".

It is this word, too, that gives us the "s" of our "L.S.D.". The "L" or "£" comes from "libra" or "libra pondo", a British unit of weight for precious metal, while the "D" commemorates the "denarius", a term for both a weight and a coin. Most ancient of English coins is the penny, but it was later followed by the shilling which was originally a "scilling" or piece cut off and tossed into the scales. A coin itself was originally a "cuneus" or wedge, a bit cut roughly from metal money or pocket ingot as a way of making change.

When civilised man ventured forth into the wilder places of the earth, he frequently found the natives very reluctant to adopt such a seemingly useless system

crude images of their gods who were supposed to guarantee both the weight and the purity of the precious metal. Coins, as well as gold and silver, were stored in the temples for this reason, and later in Greece and Rome money was minted in temples, chiefly those of Juno. Although later innovations are often taken to be the first coins, these Babylonian pocket ingots must really take the credit.

The goddess Juno, being the traditional protectress of both cattle and women, was the obvious choice as the patron saint of the busy Roman mint, and in fact our present-day words "money" and "mint" come from the Latin name "moneta", the surname of Juno, in whose temple at Rome money was traditionally coined.

Later still, in the days of the Roman Empire's decline, when the Emperor Nero was its dissolute ruler, coins became less valuable. This was due primarily to the fact that Nero reduced their silver content by ten per cent. under the pretext of making the coinage more durable, though in reality the surplus was frittered away on orgiastic feasts. Secondly, because subsequently the Roman Treasury commenced issuing base metal coins





as metal and paper currency. Barter was, and still is, a major factor in exploration. The handsome cowrie shell, in particular, holds a special fascination for many aboriginal races. Some African tribes to this day cling devotedly to it as a form of currency.

The first European modern coin to catch their fancy was the Austrian taler piece of 1780, presumably because it bore an attractive portrait of the Empress Maria Theresa. Some natives would trade in no other coin but this one, so it had to be re-issued many times—without alteration. As recently as 1936, the British Royal Mint had to strike off an issue of 150,000 of these coins for trading purposes, still depicting the long-forgotten lady and still, incredibly, dated 1780.

Another interesting phase in the history of money as we know it today was the introduction of industrial token coins.

In the early days of the Industrial Revolution, copper coins were minted privately by industrialists to pay their men. This was because the Government would not, or could not, mint enough coins for small change and wages. The designs on these coins are a vivid reminder of the early beginnings of industrial Britain.

When, in George III's time, Matthew Boulton invented a steam coin press, it seemed that the problem of small change was solved. The Government commissioned him to make quantities of copper coins containing their full value in copper. The penny weighed exactly one ounce, the twopence exactly two ounces, and these coins came in handy as weights. Boulton made £800,000 worth of these "cartwheel" coins, and it looked as if private tokens had gone out of circulation for ever.

However, in the early years of the nineteenth century, the price of copper nearly doubled—rising from £105 to £200 a ton. Hence, the cartwheel coins began to disappear into melting pots, being worth far more as copper than they were as coins. The Government minted no more and, by 1811, various manufacturers were having their own token coins made so that they

could pay their workers. About 1,700 different varieties were circulating when an Act of Parliament made them illegal in 1817. Most of them were quite genuine and could be redeemed for Bank of England notes, although a few were made and sold by dealers for profit and bore the names of spurious firms.

These token coins give a vivid impression of the thriving, though somewhat grim, pattern of industry between 1808 and 1817. Clearly portrayed on them are the dark "satanic mills"—the rolling mills, textile mills, furnaces, forges, pumping engines and so forth that were beginning to make England an industrial power without rival in the world. Only the workhouse tokens issued by the "Overseers of the Poor" remind one forcibly of the price that society was paying for this industrial ascendancy: inhumanly long working-hours, miserably low wages, and what we now regard as a complete lack of social justice and security.

In 1816, a great issue of coinage was made by the Government and copper tokens became illegal. The era of individual coinage had come to an end.

In spite of numerous scientific advances, gold still remains the cornerstone of the world's monetary system, as witness the vast hoard of ingots that the United States Government keeps locked up in Fort Knox, Kentucky. Soviet Russia, a comparative newcomer to the world of gold, is also said now to have an immense secret reserve. Unlike most of the world's gold in circulation or store, which includes metal originally mined by the Ancient Egyptians, Russian gold is new bullion dug from the Siberian tundra by a labour force believed to number nearly half a million.

Horace, the Roman poet, said, "By right means if you can, but by any means, make money", and perhaps that purely materialistic philosophy helped bring about the eventual downfall of his country. However, money-making has always been a major human activity, and doubtless it always will be.

—Jean Penny in "Currency"

# YOUR GARDEN IN JUNE

Vegetable specialists of the Department of Agriculture recommend the following varieties for June sowing in the districts specified.

**Beans (French):** Far north coast only. *College Pride, Brown Beauty, Windsor Longpod, Redlands Belle, Redlands Greenleaf, Tweed Wonder* and stringless varieties.

**Beans (Broad):** Coast and inland. *Coles Dwarf Prolific, Early Longpod, Broad Windsor.*

**Beetroot:** Coast and inland. *Early Wonder (Rapid Red), Topmarket, Detroit Dark Red.*

**Cabbage (transplant only):** Coast and inland. *Jersey Wakefield, Enkhuizen Glory, Copenhagen Market, Succession* and hybrid varieties.

**Chinese Cabbage:** All districts. *Wong Bok, Pe Tsai.*

**Herbs:** All districts. Cuttings may be established.

**Lettuce:** All districts. *Winterlake, Imperial 615, Imperial Triumph.*

**Onions:** All districts. *Hunter River Brown, Hunter River White* and mid-season hybrid varieties and early hybrids.

**Peas:** Coast. *W. F. Massey, Greenfeast, Victory Freezer.*

**Radish:** All districts. *Long Scarlet, White Icicle, French Breakfast.*

**Shallots:** All districts. *Small French.*

**Tomatoes:** Coast (frost-free situation). *Rouge de Marmande* and appropriate hybrids.

**Turnips:** Coast. Swede—*Champion Purple Top, Table—White Stone, Purple Top, White Globe.*



Left: This is Laurie Lynwood, of Coff's Harbour.

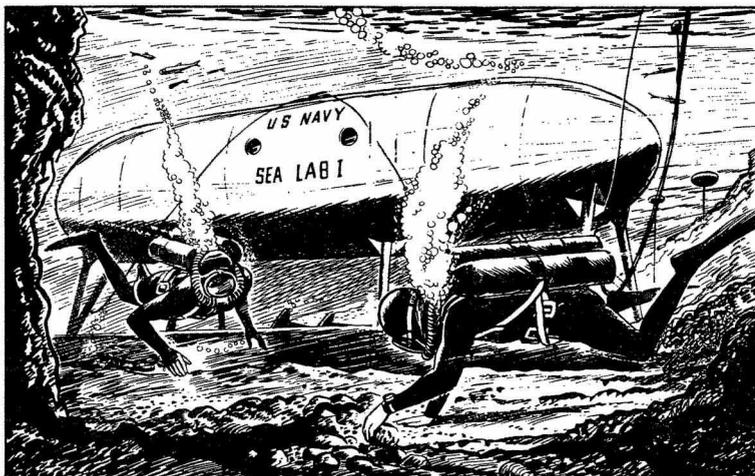
Below: The attractive lass is Ann Roberts, of Lismore. Ann is a cousin of Mr. Francis Roberts.



# Wealth of the Sea

Many Aborigines never see the sea, but the world's vast oceans are important to all of us. After all, sea covers nearly three-quarters of the surface of the earth.

This series tells us something about the oceans, what they yield, and their inhabitants.



**UNDERSEA "HOUSE"**—Four U.S. Navy "Aquanauts" recently spent 10 days 192 feet beneath the surface of the Atlantic near Bermuda. During their record dive, they lived on the ocean floor in a steel capsule, under 86 pounds of pressure, breathing a mixture of helium, oxygen and nitrogen. The divers used scuba gear for

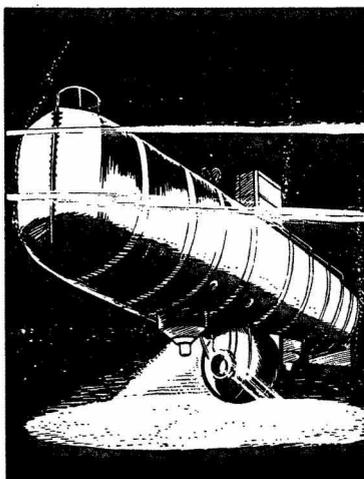
underwater work, but returned to their "house" through bottom hatches open to the sea, to eat, sleep and rest. The project was part of a great number of U.S. programs aimed at exploring the ocean floor and increasing man's capability of doing useful work in great depths of water.



**TREASURES**—The sea is the greatest storehouse of the world's wealth. It is rich with marine life, underwater plant growth and chemicals. Parts of the unexplored ocean floor may be brimming with oil. The world, in its overcrowded state, has more and more need for the riches of the sea.



**VASTNESS**—The outstanding feature of our planet is the sea. It covers almost  $\frac{3}{4}$  of the surface of the earth. Water is our most abundant natural substance; the oceans contain over 300 billion cubic miles of water. It is the only substance that occurs naturally in 3 states—liquid, gas and solid.



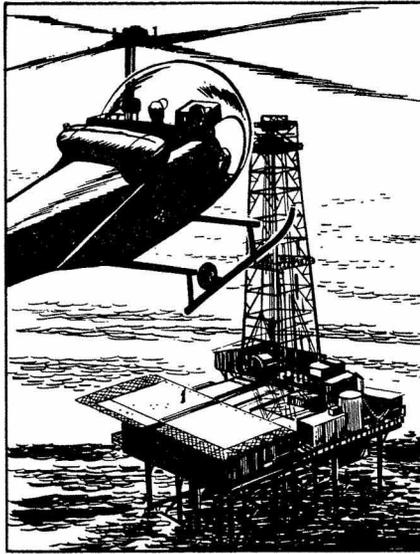
**DEPTH**—Along the edges of continents and archipelagos are submarine shelves seldom more than 600 feet deep. The ocean floor, however, is so deep that it contains higher mountain ranges and deeper canyons than any on the land. The U.S. Navy's bathyscaphe "Trieste", for instance, has descended 7 miles beneath the Pacific.



**ESSENTIAL**—Water is an essential part of man himself, and helps create his environment. Life originated in the sea. Man's body contains the same chemicals present in the sea, in the same proportions. Ocean currents are our global thermostat, distributing heat throughout the world and thus permitting life as we know it to exist.



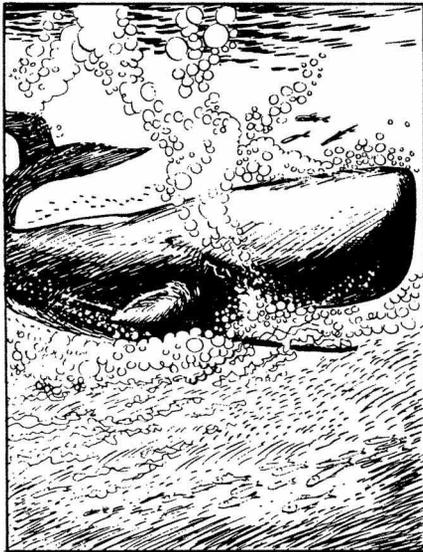
**CHEMICALS**—Ages of accumulation have made the sea a huge repository of chemical raw materials, containing enough of 50 known elements to satisfy all man's future needs. Vast bottom areas are covered with manganese, for instance, in some places worth \$10 million per square mile, which may soon be mined with proposed machinery.



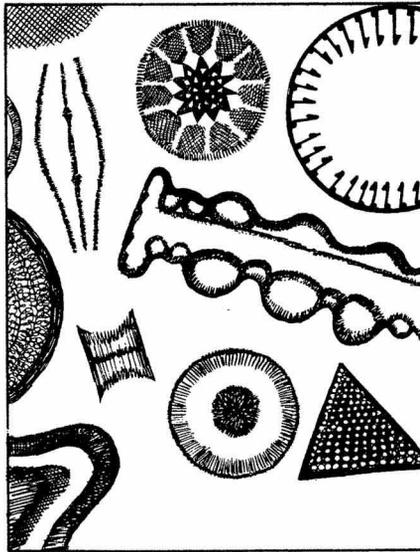
**MINING THE SEA**—About 400 billion barrels of oil,  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the world's supply, are already known to lie beneath the continental shelf. Over 20 years ago, U.S. scientists introduced a new industry by extracting magnesium and bromine from the sea. Salt, potash and other valuable elements also come from the sea.



**FRESH WATER**—Man's increasing demand for fresh water will soon be met by distilling it from the sea. The U.S. is currently researching three ways—heating, freezing and electronic ion-exchange—of separating salt from water economically. Shown here is an experimental still in Florida, operated by solar energy.



**PLANT LIFE**—Plants are the primary food of the sea, as they are of the land. They are fast-growing and high in protein. Most are microscopic, and float on the surface. "Plankton" is the collective term for the minute plant and animal life that makes up the nourishing "soup" of the sea.



**OCEAN FARMING**—Plant life in the sea will become increasingly important to man as a source of food. U.S. studies have shown that single cell plants can be grown to produce 20 tons of pure protein per acre. A pilot plant has been established in Oregon to measure the potential of this type of ocean farming.



**SEAWEED**—Various forms of algae, commonly called seaweed, are food sources for millions of creatures, and also important to man. One kind of seaweed, kelp, is a dependable food plant to the Japanese. Seaweed is also used in pharmaceuticals, rubber, textiles, paper, adhesives, leather and ceramics.



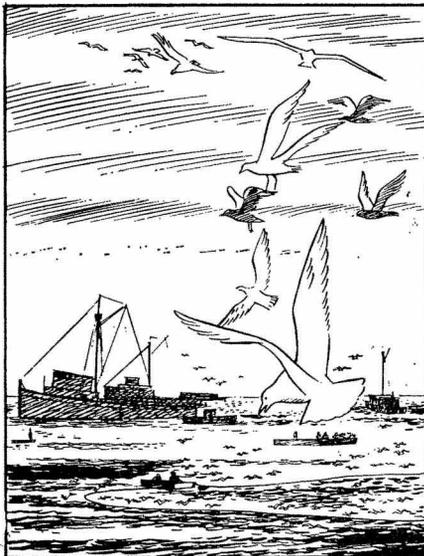
**ANIMAL LIFE**—In the sea it is composed of Drifters, Swimmers and Bottom Dwellers. Drifters are tiny creatures, one-celled protozoa and the larvae of fish, crabs, lobsters and sea worms. They drift with the currents, eating the microscopic plant and animal plankton, and in turn being eaten by larger creatures.



**SWIMMERS**—Swimming species of fish and sea mammals exist at all depths. Pressure and temperature confine them to definite levels. Swimmers have adjusted physically to their environments, their shapes and characteristics adapted to their feeding methods, means of self-defense, and the pressures and amounts of visibility at the depths where they live.



**BOTTOM DWELLERS**—These creatures, such as crabs, lobsters, clams and mussels, crawl on the ocean floor or attach themselves to rocks or other animals. Some of the sponges, soft corals, anemones and sea urchins look like flowers or plants, but they are actually forms of animal life.



**FISHING**—Fishermen today still employ the ancient techniques of the hunter, though some of their modern weapons are planes that spot fish schools, radio telephones to direct the boats and electronic fishfinders to fix the schools' depths. But more efficient methods must be used to feed the world's expanding population.



**NEW TECHNIQUES**—Scientists are already experimenting with fish herding. This is the first step toward "gardening the sea." Men will plant and nourish, weed and reap their aquatic "crops" much as farmers do on land—perhaps with undersea tractors. A new age for mankind will begin: the age of "aquaculture."



**TOMORROW**—Someday man will build cities, farms and mines beneath the oceans and fully harvest their wealth. As one famous undersea pioneer has said, "Man emerged from the sea, and he will return there to live." Experiments like that recently carried out by the U.S. Navy off Bermuda will help to make it possible.

# PETE'S

# PAGE

Dear Kids,

Hands up all those who own a dog. I thought so. That just about makes it as many dogs as there are readers of this page—just as long as some of you didn't put up BOTH hands.

Well, perhaps those who did own two dogs.

A dog is a good mate for any boy, or girl, but there's something you should know about your pets.

A feast of raw offal from sheep, cattle or pigs is a real treat in the doggy world. It's just like you eating ice cream and fruit salad.

But your pup doesn't know that he's running a risk of picking up dangerous hydatid cysts when he eats such food—and also you are taking a risk if you don't guard against becoming infected.

People get very sick if they catch this hydatid disease, and some even die.

But there's no cause to give your dog the cold shoulder, as long as you observe some very simple rules.

The N.S.W. Department of Health advises you to wash your hands before eating, never put your hands to your mouth after handling your dog, and to wash your hands after petting or fondling dogs.

Most of the trouble could be stopped if farmers didn't give raw offal to dogs.

That's enough serious stuff. I hope you enjoyed the May holidays. They weren't long enough, you say. I bet Mum doesn't agree with you.

And I hope you've all been careful with fireworks this year. They are a lot of fun, as long as you don't finish up getting burnt.



Where are all those letters you promised to write to me? I hope you aren't too shy.

Just address them to Pete's Page, *Dawn Magazine*. Box 30, G.P.O., Sydney. Pop a photo. in, too.

Cheerio till next month.

Yours sincerely,

*Pete*

# CHILDREN AT HOME ON THE SHARK'S BACK

WHO'S AFRAID of a big whale shark, say these children from the La Perouse Aboriginal Station, when they had fun climbing this stranded monster on Bare Island, recently. Hundreds of people came from all over Sydney to see the stranded shark, but the La Perouse children had it right at their back door.

This Aboriginal boy (right) took a peep into the shark, and saw the thick blubber that protects it under the oceans. Pictures by Howard Hughes, Australian Museum.

