

# DAWN

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ABORIGINAL  
PEOPLE  
OF N.S.W.  
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## OUR COVER

Byram Mansell interpreted the Aboriginal legend of the boomerang for Willoughby Council. The artist made the mural of ceramic tiles, each one about six inches square and individually painted and fired in a kiln. Preparing each tile requires painstaking work

## OPPOSITE PAGE

"The Ant-Eater and the Ant", an Aboriginal legend interpreted by Australian artist Byram Mansell (see story page 2)

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### The Ant-Eater and the Ant

Away back in the dreaming time there lived Yarumba the ant and his companion Munga, who was ever so much bigger. These two odd creatures agreed to share all the food they gathered during the day. The ant found that he was doing all the work and ceased feeding his lazy companion.

When Munga saw that the ant would not bring him any more food, Munga flew into so great a rage that his hair turned into long spikes, and remained so to this very day. He tried to eat the ant, but Yarumba burrowed into the ground and has made his home there ever since.

By working, Yarumba the ant still stores away food "for a rainy day", whilst Munga - who is now known as the ant-eater - eats up the lazy ants outside the nest. And this is how our ant-eater got his long spikes.

"For: Those who work will always have."

Copyright 1952, Byram Mansell





## **Australian Artist Promotes Aboriginal Culture Overseas**



Australian artist Byram Mansell in his paintings and murals has been "sowing the seeds" of the Aborigines' culture throughout the world. He has a firm belief that Australia's tribal Stone Age man is the most noble and interesting in the world. And he has won many converts to his belief.

His paintings, illustrations and murals—interpreting Aboriginal legends and culture—appear in art exhibitions, books, express trains, and in major city buildings throughout Australia.

He has been commissioned by Queen Elizabeth, Mahatma Gandhi, the Governments of Britain, India, and the United States—to name but a few.

Overseas interest in Aboriginal culture has overwhelmed Mr Mansell. He makes frequent trips abroad to speak and write about our tribal Aborigines and to undertake commissions for paintings and murals.

### **Expedition**

In 1947 the United States National Geographic Society made an expedition to Arnhem Land. The anthropologists and archeologists were thrilled by the art and culture of the tribal Aborigines there. And so was the world.

Mr Mansell has been studying Aboriginal culture since he was a child. His father, an Englishman, roamed Central Australia and probably was one of the first to collect and record the Stone Age legends of these people.

*Left: Byram Mansell with his latest work, commissioned by Willoughby Council. This mural is 64 ft high and 4 ft wide. It tells the Aboriginal legend of the boomerang*

### **Simplicity**

Byram Mansell believes that Aboriginal art shows great strength and excellent design and line because it is uncluttered and simple.

Aboriginal artists made do with ochres and pigments to give them only four colours—red, yellow, jet black, and white.

About 13 years ago Mr Mansell, who painted in a European style, destroyed all his paintings and began to develop his style based on the line technology of the traditional Aboriginal artists.

His present work is not a copy of their designs, but is more suited for explaining Aboriginal stories to Europeans. Oil paints are not suitable for this method, and Mr Mansell has gone to considerable trouble creating the special subtle colours he uses in his paintings.

The subtle earth colours he uses are unique, but first he must collect stones and soil—sometimes from as far away as Central Australia—and then crush and specially mix them.

### **Commissions**

Apart from his illustrations, paintings and murals, Mr Mansell has been commissioned to design conference halls and other special building interiors using Aboriginal legends and culture as a motif.

His most recent work was for Willoughby's new council chambers building (pictured).

There will be many other commissions for Byram Mansell, in Australia and overseas, and he will continue to interest the world in Australia's Aborigines by sowing the seeds of their noble culture.



## Commissioner Buck Leaves Welfare Board

Mr J. H. Buck, Police representative on the Aborigines Welfare Board since June, 1962, resigned from the Board in March on his retirement from the Police Force.

He was promoted from the position of Superintendent to Assistant Commissioner of Police during his term of office with the Welfare Board.

Mr Buck knew a great deal about Aboriginal conditions in country towns in N.S.W.—particularly in western districts of the State. Many years ago he was officer in charge of the first travelling Police station in western New South Wales, and saw at first hand many of the problems confronting Aboriginal people.

His practical and sympathetic approach to these problems made very valuable his contribution as a member of the Board.

Typical of Mr Buck's personal interest in Aboriginal young people was his visit to David Kerin, studying in London with financial assistance from the Board. Mr Buck visited his old home in Britain during six months of personal leave and official Police business in 1964. He was very busy but interrupted his trip and went to see David.

David is blind, and at the time of Mr Buck's visit was studying physiotherapy—the electrical treatment and massage of the human body. Mr Buck encouraged David and gave him good advice, at a time when David was alone 12,000 miles from his home and in need of such help.

(David continued his studies and passed his final exams—see *Dawn*, March, 1967.)

Mr Buck's regular attendance at meetings and the important part he played in Aboriginal affairs will be missed by members of the Board and Aborigines throughout the State.

*Above: Mr Buck entertained the children of Nanima school (near Wellington) with nursery rhymes during a trip he made to the central west of N.S.W. with the Welfare Board in October, 1965. He was actively interested in Aboriginal young people and gained their confidence*

# Green Vegetables Keep You Healthy

Most housewives know that green vegetables keep their families healthy but they often say "Just look at the high price of peas and beans". But peas and beans are not the only green vegetables.

Cabbage, spinach and silverbeet are good alternatives and are available most of the year quite cheaply. Brussels sprouts, cauliflower and broccoli also are worth buying or growing in the home garden.

## Buy them fresh

Buy these leafy green vegetables only when they are fresh, green, and young. Don't buy them when they are old and limp. Although the older ones might be a few cents cheaper, you would be wasting your money because they don't make good food and will be left uneaten.

Greens bought or picked from your garden should be eaten straight away. If this is not practical, you should store them in a covered waterproof container at the bottom of your ice chest or refrigerator. This keeps their flavour and food value.

## Food value

Most people think that leafy green vegetables are not rich in vitamin C, but they are. And your body needs vitamin C to keep it healthy. An average serving of broccoli gives adults almost twice the vitamin C their body needs in a day.

A similar amount of Brussels sprouts, spinach, silverbeet or raw cabbage gives you enough vitamin C, and cauliflower and cooked cabbage almost enough.

Carotene, the yellow colouring pigment, is another vitamin (A) in leafy green vegetables.

Vitamin A helps your body grow and builds up your resistance to disease.

Other vitamins and minerals are present in vegetables in small amounts, as well as the fibre and cellulose which puts the needed bulk in your stomach.

Vegetables contain large amounts of water and have very few calories; this keeps you from becoming overweight.

## Cooking

If you cook vegetables the wrong way you can completely destroy their colour, texture, flavour and food value. Try to remember these things when you are preparing and cooking vegetables:

- Prepare vegetables as near mealtime as possible. If you have to prepare them well in advance put them in a damp cloth, or in a screw-top jar in your ice chest or refrigerator.
- Wash them under running water; if you soak them, use salted water.
- Shred vegetables coarsely to reduce cooking time.
- Add them to a small amount of boiling salted water, cover with a tight fitting lid, and cook for the shortest possible time until just tender.
- The cooking water contains vitamins and soluble minerals, so use it for soups, gravies and sauces.

## Variations

If you follow the basic rules you can try some variations. Use boiled salted milk instead of water, and when the greens are cooked, thicken the milk with a little flour and serve as a sauce, or add it to the gravy or soup.

Cabbage is delicious when cooked in a minimum of boiling salted water to which butter has been added.

Try new ways of serving greens, but remember—don't overcook them.

For further information about vegetables write to the Health Department, 52 Bridge Street, Sydney, and ask for their booklet "Food and Nutrition".



## Mervyn Bishop Graduates from Photographers' Course



Mervyn Bishop, an Aboriginal, was one of the outstanding students in a group which was the first to graduate from a course in photography at Sydney Technical College.

The first graduates, announced in February, were from the photographic section of the School of Graphic Arts, where they completed a three-years course of four hours a week.

Mr Harry Millen, teacher-in-charge, said: "I have been particularly impressed with the enthusiasm and the standard of work of the photographers enrolled in the pilot group. The standard of work of these young photographers has been particularly high and the experiment has been an unqualified success".

Mr Millen said that one of the outstanding students was an Aboriginal—Mervyn Bishop, 21, from Brewarrina—a cadet photographer on the staff of *The Sydney Morning Herald*.

Mervyn was educated at Brewarrina and at the Dubbo High School. In Dubbo, he boarded at the Holy Trinity Hostel where his fees were met partly by the Aborigines Welfare Board and partly by a bursary scheme supported by members of the staff of *The Sydney Morning Herald*.

The Herald group was organized by the sub-editors who took a keen interest in Mervyn's progress.

When he left Dubbo High School in 1962, Mervyn took a job first as a clerk with the Australian Broadcasting Commission.

But his ambition was to begin a career in the newspaper industry and, in April, 1963, he joined the staff of *The Sydney Morning Herald* as a cadet photographer.

Newspaper photography is an exacting profession demanding a high degree of skill and precision in work frequently done at high speed or in difficult conditions.

The manager of the photographic department at the Herald, Mr Graham Wilkinson, said Mervyn was doing well and was very popular with all members of the photographic and editorial staff.

*Mervyn Bishop and the photographic manager of The Sydney Morning Herald, Mr Graham Wilkinson, discuss a negative which Mervyn is about to enlarge. (Picture courtesy The Sydney Morning Herald)*

# High Hopes Realized— Success of Centre Now Seems Assured

The high hopes which greeted the official opening of the Foundation for Aboriginal Affairs Centre by the Chief Secretary, Mr E. A. Willis, on 15th October last year appear now to have been well based.

The Centre has proved a success. The dedication of its supporters, referred to by Mr Willis in opening the Centre, has made it so, and although much remains to be done its future seems assured.

One of the most interesting aspects of the Centre, situated in George Street near Central Railway Station, is its arts and crafts shop, now well on the way to becoming a tourist attraction. Dealing solely with authentic hand-made goods, checked by experts, the shop had a turnover of \$80 for its first week of operation. Since then its turnover has gradually increased until today it varies from between \$200 to \$400.

In the course of the next few months a drive to attract more tourists to the shop will be made by the Foundation, including a direct approach to incoming passenger ships. There is no doubt that the average tourist will more than welcome advice about the Centre's art shop, and business should boom as a result. Manager of the shop is Mr Harry Williams, a full-blooded Aboriginal of the Wiradjuri tribe.

Like his father and grandfather before him, Mr Williams was educated at a State school, then found work locally. Until five or six years ago he knew little of the traditions and tribal ceremonies or the art of his race.

"I was ashamed of being different and wanted to be apart from my people," he said.

But when he went to Melbourne he saw some fine Aboriginal art. He started reading and became very interested in the history and work of his people.

"Now I've read a lot about tribal customs, seen a lot of this work, and today I'm proud to be an Aboriginal," he said.

The centre exhibits and sells only authentic work. A voluntary committee—including Mr David Moore of the Australian Museum, who checks all pieces, and Mr Athol Burgland, anthropologist, who buys and prices—ensures this.

The money is paid direct to the artist or craftsman—the centre takes only bare running costs.

The Foundation has great plans for this art centre, as well as for their building next door, where there are club rooms and offices and library and other amenities, and where Aboriginal artists hold a concert every Sunday evening, attend typing and guitar lessons, or play table tennis and billiards.

When they have enough money the Foundation hopes to bring an artist from Yirrkala to carve a great totem pole to reach from the ground floor to the top floor of their building.

The chairman of the Shop Committee, Mr Athol Berglund, thinks it is possible that the future of Aboriginal craftworkers may lie in sculpture and perhaps the making of quality furniture.

If any show inclination and ability in this direction the Foundation will try to set up lathe and carpenters' shop there for them.

The Art Centre and Shop is divided into sections—one devoted to the authentic traditional weapons, implements and ceremonial artifacts, and the other to craftwork.

Among the artefacts are interesting things like a honey axe, and even tjuringa stones. These are not prominently displayed, because Aboriginal women coming into the shop would be upset if they saw them.

Exhibits in the shop include desert weapons from Hooker Creek, which is almost on the W.A. border, southwest from Darwin; bull roarers from Mornington Island; the beautiful traditional representation of the Morning Star from Elcho Island; gay feather amulets, woomeras, boomerangs and throwing sticks.

There are ritual fish (used in fertility ceremonies) from Maningrida.

In the craft work section was a purple stole with the feel of softest wool. It was woven from wool mixed with rabbit fur, and perhaps human hair. The weavers create something of beauty using whatever materials are to hand.

Beside the stole, which comes from Ernabella, were framed pictures—landscapes built up in bark. These came from the Erambie settlement at

Cowra, and were very attractive. They are an interesting bridge between the primitive bark painting and the Western painted landscape.

Here the artist has "painted" with beautifully chosen fragments of bark instead of with paints.

There are mocassins fashioned from softest kangaroo hide (for both adults and children), and the leftover pieces have been used to make fur rugs.

There are toy woomeras (wiras), bound with real kangaroo sinew and set with a real flint for cutting up the catch, just like the full-size ones.

Prices for the many and varied authentic pieces of Aboriginal handicraft range from \$3 to \$100. . . . and the day may well come when these prices will be multiplied many times over as our Aboriginal citizens exercise their ancient skills and crafts to the fullest degree.

Looking back on the first six months' activities, it is perhaps fitting to recall some of the remarks made by the Chief Secretary, Mr Willis, when he officially opened the Centre.

"Few things", he said, "in the course of my 17 months (at that time) term of office as the responsible Minister for Aboriginal affairs in this State have given me greater pleasure than the occasion presented today to open officially the Foundation for Aboriginal Affairs Centre."

Mr Willis went on to say:

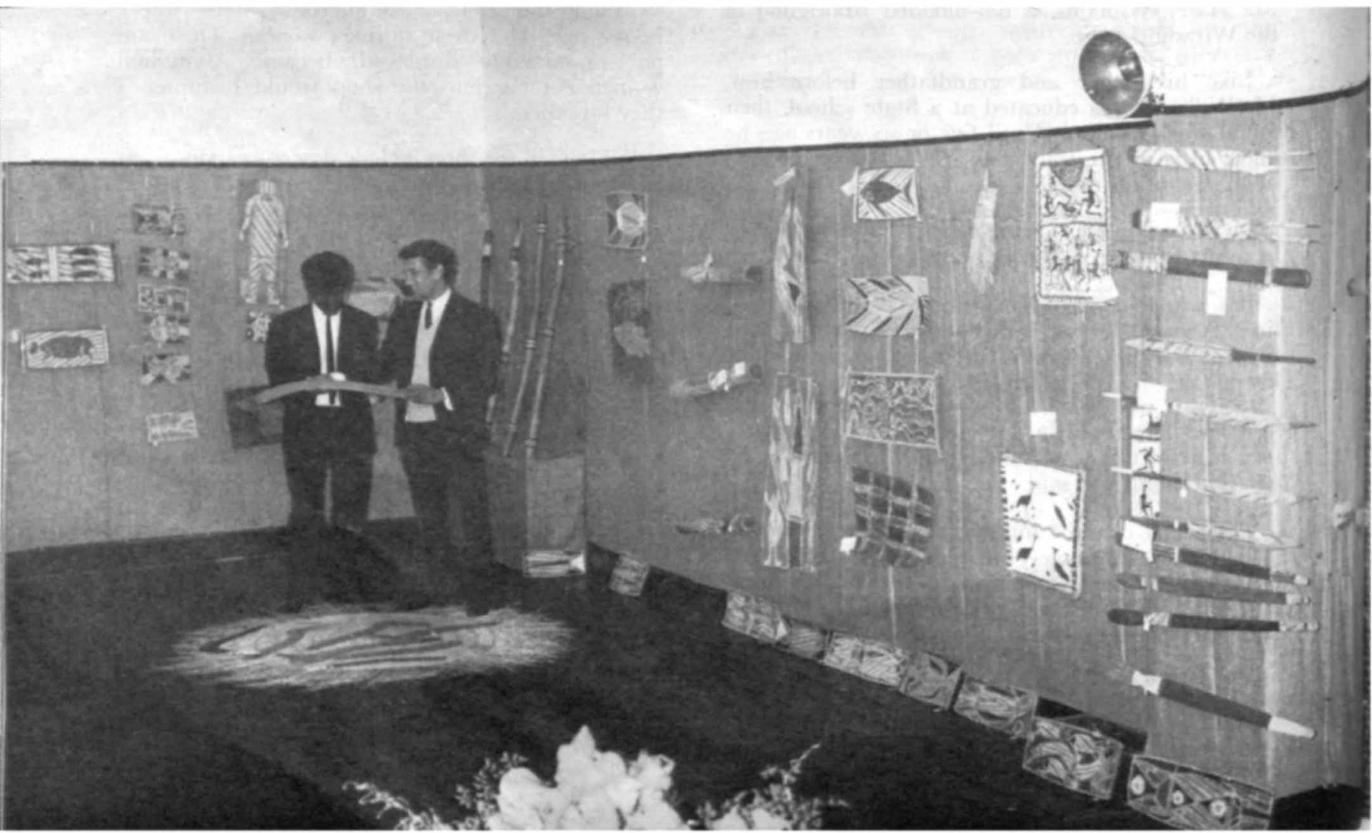
"The site selection was a particularly apt one, in the heart of the city, and close to transport links from all parts of the metropolitan area and our country districts. Most important of all it has placed the Aboriginal question where it so rightly belongs, in the open and at the heart of the community's capital.

*1 Turnover was \$80 in the shop's first week, but now has risen to between \$200 and \$400 a week*

*2 These bark paintings are by Malangi, Aboriginal artist of Crocodile Island, Arnhem Land. Malangi designed the motif of our \$1 note*

*3 Harry Williams, manager of the arts and crafts shop at the Foundation for Aboriginal Affairs, with one of the more expensive bark paintings—priced at \$100. The Rainbow Snake totem (the legend in the bark painting) is as important to the Arnhem Land people as the Kangaroo totem is to the people of the central inland*

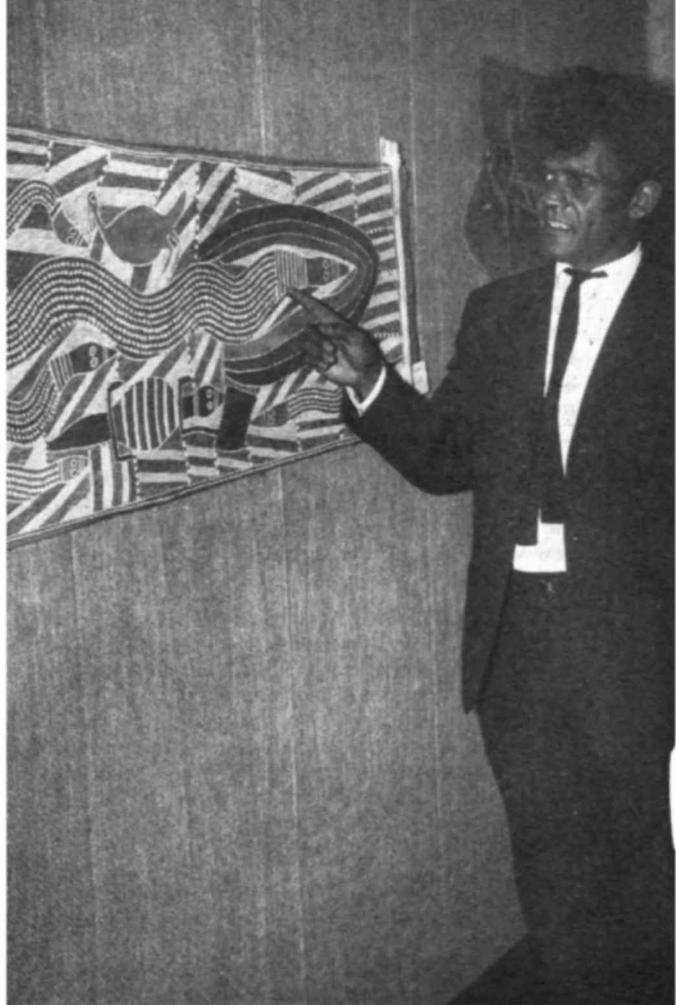
*4 Charles Perkins, manager of the F.A.A., listens as Harry tells the story of one of the bark paintings*





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“While it is valuable to own property, the building alone would be meaningless for the Aboriginal people unless it represented more than bricks and mortar. This, happily, has been the case. Before the Foundation had full possession of its premises, but while only in partial occupation as an Appeal Campaign Headquarters, Aborigines began attending to seek advice and assistance on many matters. The tempo of this contact with the Centre has increased throughout the year.

“Developments have meant that the Centre has become not only the physical location from which the Foundation operates, but also the heart of a new wave of hope and enthusiasm pulsing into the community.

“Our approach to Aboriginal affairs is based on policy and programmes designed to develop and expand a full community effort in which Aborigines and other Australians participate on terms of full equality. Briefly, the foundation stands for the provision of a whole-hearted response to an expressed need from any member of the Aboriginal community. The only limitation to this is based on the principle that “assisted self-help” should replace charitable handouts.

“I would like to mention at this point the tremendous contribution the Aboriginal people have themselves made. A dedicated group has always been available to initiate, assist and guide the Foundation’s efforts, and I am happy to report that I have experienced nothing but the closest co-operation from Foundation members during my period of office.

“I would also like to pay a particular tribute on this occasion to the N.S.W. Aborigines Welfare Board, whose Chairman, Mr Kingsmill, is with us today. It was the Board who, under the previous Administration, wholeheartedly backed the concept of the Centre, and on whose recommendation the Government of the day made an initial contribution of no less than \$40,000.

“I have a great deal of pleasure in announcing here today that in the current Budget, again on the Board’s recommendation, the Government has made available to the Foundation a grant of \$16,000 to assist it in its future activities. In a time of admitted financial stringency, forced on us by rising costs and the after effects of the calamitous drought, this in itself I think is sufficient surety of our good intentions, of our genuine interest in the affairs of the Aboriginal residents of this State.

“I might add in passing that in addition to this direct donation to the Centre, the Budget also provides, still once again on the recommendation

of the Aborigines Welfare Board, donations of \$20,000 for the Aboriginal Children’s Advancement Society at Sylvania, and \$4,000 for Our Lady’s Home of Compassion at Wilcannia. We have a long way to go before we can say that we have turned the corner in our handling of Aboriginal affairs in this State. But the tide has turned . . . we are on our way to an honourable solution to a problem that has been with us since the days of the First Fleet.

“It may well be that some people feel that we are not moving sufficiently quickly, but in this as in all other matters a certain degree of patience and mutual toleration is needed. We are not in this country possessed of unlimited finance . . . nor can we wave a magic wand that will in one stroke repair the accumulated defects of nearly two centuries. But I do feel that within our limits we are pushing ahead as rapidly as we can in the all important fields of housing, hygiene and education.

“The Foundation, of course, has a major role to play in this advance. In the past I have found it to be most co-operative . . . and I look forward to a continuance of this happy relationship. In officially opening the Centre, I wish it well in its future activities . . . I assure its dedicated officials and supporters of the goodwill and support of my Government, and of the people of N.S.W. . . . and I look forward with them to the day when the integration of European and Aboriginal citizens is a *fait accompli* as distinct from a desired goal.”

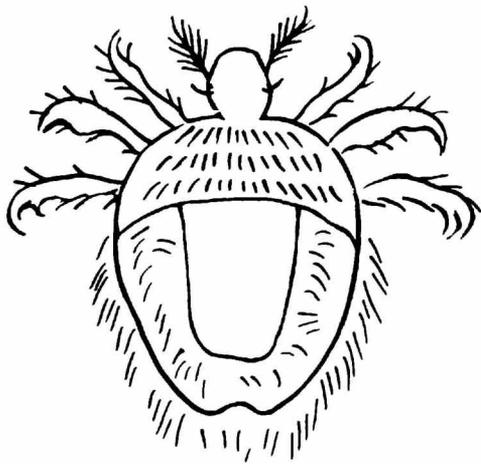
To which we might add: “And so say all of us”!

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## Pen Pal, Please

Colleen Page, 14, would like to have a pen pal—boy or girl—aged from 14 to 16 years. Her hobbies are tennis, softball, stamp collecting, and basketball. Write to Colleen, C/O Post Office, Glenreagh.

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## Lice are Dangerous

Lice are dangerous because they can carry diseases such as typhus fever, trench fever and relapsing fever. If lice are in your hair you will sleep restlessly and scratch your head. Head scratching may lead to infected scalps and sores.

There are many kinds of lice. They are found on animals, birds and humans. Head and body lice are small, flattened insects clothed with rows of stout bristles. These parasites live off people by sucking blood.

### How do they transmit disease?

After feeding on the blood of a person with typhoid fever, they carry the disease to a healthy person when they puncture his skin.

Relapsing fever and trench fever can be transmitted by crushing a louse on the skin, and subsequent scratching enables the germs to enter the person's bloodstream.

Dust of dried louse-manure entering the eyes or mouth from louse-infected clothing may also cause infection.

### How does a person become infected with lice?

By mixing in work or play with persons infested with lice; by wearing hats or caps containing lice

or "nits" (lice eggs); by using the combs or brushes of infested people; and, by sleeping on sheets or pillows containing lice or "nits".

### Get rid of them

You must work hard and carefully to get rid of lice because they breed up very quickly. A female louse lays up to 300 eggs—at a rate of 10 to 12 a day. The eggs hatch in about a week, and the new lice also begin breeding rapidly—especially if the person does not wash himself or his clothing.

Lice eggs are often called "nits". They are attached to clothing (in the seams) or to single strands of hair. They are "glued" so firmly that to remove them you have to comb your hair for a long time with a very fine comb.

If this is not effective, you have to scrape off every "nit" by using your fingernails.

### Control and delousing

You can control and get rid of lice by—

- regularly washing your clothes and body;
- keeping your hair short;
- not using another person's brush or comb;
- saturating your hair with seven parts methylated spirit and three parts water; cover your hair with a bathing cap for an hour, then comb out the dead lice; keep away from flames and avoid getting methylated spirit in your eyes; repeat this treatment in a week to kill lice that have hatched since the first treatment;
- using DDT as a powder or liquid; get it from your chemist and follow the instructions; avoid getting the DDT in your eyes or nose;
- using kerosene and olive oil as a hairdressing;
- dusting hats and caps with 10 per cent DDT powder;
- boiling sheets and pillow cases; and
- soaking brushes and combs in a hot antiseptic liquid.

Mothers must send their children **back to school** only when childrens' hair is **completely cleaned and free of lice and "nits"**.

*This information about Millinery has been extracted from "Background to Careers", published by the Vocational Guidance Bureau of the Department of Labour and Industry.*

The trainee milliner begins by collecting the trimmings for the qualified milliner and progresses during her first 18 months or so to the complete trimming of a blocked hat.

In the last stages of training, the girl who shows special ability in giving a personal touch to the hats she is finishing may be selected to train for semi-model or model work, where a flair for designing of individual shapes or trimming is necessary.

### **Entry and Personal Requirements**

Although there is no required standard of education, most girls have completed about three years of secondary schooling and are about 15 to 16 years old when they commence training as juniors.

Ability in needlework and an artistic sense are necessary for this work.

### **Prospects**

It is reasonably easy to obtain a position with a large firm manufacturing ready-to-wear hats, but more difficult with a small workroom which specializes in semi-model styles.

A fully qualified milliner may be selected as a "leading" milliner in charge of a table and be responsible for the work produced under her supervision.

A woman who has held responsible positions and has also shown outstanding creative ability may become a designer, the key position in a firm.

### **Wages**

Juniors commence at about \$11 a week. Salaries vary according to the type of work performed, but an adult would earn between \$26 and \$28 (minimum) in the more highly skilled positions.

*Further Information from the Federated Felt Hatting and Allied Trades Employees Union, and the Vocational Guidance Bureau's leaflet *Millinery*.*

## **Your Career—**



# Smoke Signals



► **TIP FOR THE MONTH** Float a cork in a partly-used tin of paint before storing away. Next time you want to use the paint, cut from the sides of the tin the skin that has formed, and lift the skin with the cork.

► This year's St Patrick's Day at Griffith was quite a bit different. The local member of Parliament, Mr L. Grassby, arranged a corroboree in the town's main street by 200 Northern Territory Aboriginal tribesmen. The men were in the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area to pick a large crop of tomatoes.

► Patrick Dodson, 19, an Aborigine from Katherine, in the Northern Territory, has received a great honour at his school in Victoria. The 400 students of the Catholic Monivae College at Hamilton elected Patrick school captain and head prefect. He hopes to become a doctor and return to the Northern Territory.

► Mr John Dillon, president of the Yarrabah Social and Welfare Association, near Cairns, North Queensland, wrote to *Dawn* and enclosed a beautifully-coloured greeting card from Yarrabah. The black and white picture here cannot do justice to the scenes of this colourful tropical community. Mr Dillon said that there were 817 Aboriginal people living on the settlement, and that it had Queensland's first Aboriginal postmaster and post office.



▶ David Bulantji, an Aborigine from Northern Territory, was top of the bill on Rolf Harris' television show in Britain early this month. David, a cook on Bamylili settlement about 250 miles from Darwin, felt "pretty sick" on the 12,000-miles flight to London, but gave a great performance on the TV show. He threw spears with a woomera, imitated the sounds of the brolga, beat music sticks and played the didgeridoo—on which he is an expert.

▶ "Aboriginals must have equal status with all other members of the Australian community," said Mr Sinclair, Commonwealth Minister for Social Services. Mr Sinclair made the statement in his address to the annual Federal conference of the League for the Advancement of Aborigines and Torres Strait Islanders, at Canberra late in March. He spoke about the 27th May referendum to amend Australia's constitution, which, if the Yes vote is successful, would give the Commonwealth Government power to legislate for the advancement of Aborigines. Mrs Faith Bandler, of Sydney, N.S.W. Director of the Vote Yes campaign, has been most active, and believes "the struggle for dignity is close to being realized".

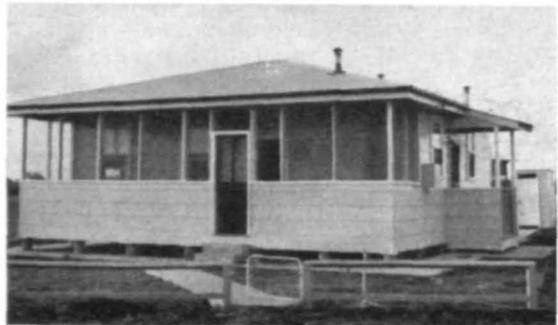
▶ Mrs H. G. Campbell, president of the Deniliquin Welfare Committee, said in her annual report in March that there was an increasing need for the services provided by the committee. The committee has been working for more than five years. In the past year it helped well over 100 needy Aboriginal people by providing food and clothing, bedding and furnishings, financial aid, and temporary accommodation. The committee has given advice and contacted various Government departments in reference to pensions, social services, unemployment relief and such matters. Mrs Campbell said that Mrs Hall (recently appointed Aborigines Welfare Board welfare officer at Deniliquin) was doing a "tremendous job", but there was still much to be done for the Aboriginal people.

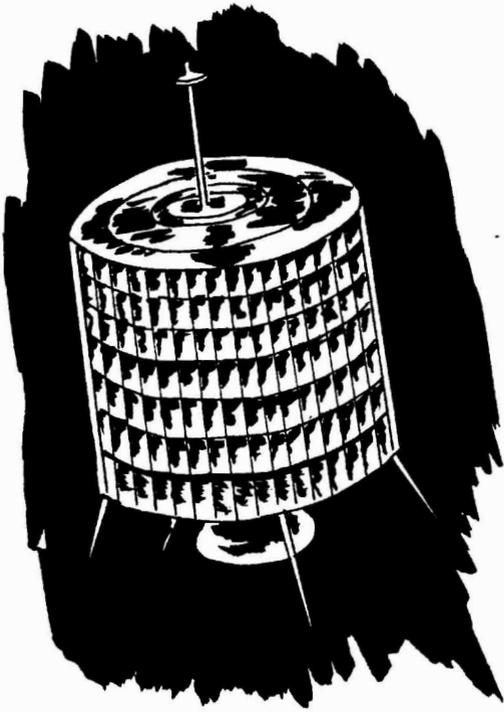
▶ Ladies of the Aborigines Handicraft Group at Deniliquin were pleased by the considerable public interest in their arts and crafts display at the Deniliquin Show. The Aboriginal ladies raised \$56 from the sale of many items, and have allocated \$40 for a scholarship to send an Aboriginal girl to high school. The Lions Club donated an equal amount, and the ladies hope to carry on the scholarship each year. As well, they have raised

money to pay first term fees for five women attending a Technical College course in dressmaking and soft furnishing.

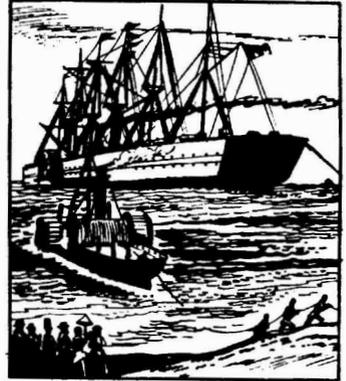
▶ Fred Ferguson, lucky winner of the first garden competition held at Brewarrina, won two prizes. He received \$20 from the Labour Party's Brewarrina Branch, which initiated the competition, and a parcel of garden tools worth \$20 from the Aborigines Welfare Board. The parcel included a wheelbarrow, rake, hoe, fork, shears, and spade. Mr Ferguson was pleased with the tools and thanked the Board. Second prize of \$10 went to Robert Parker, and third prize (\$5) to Peter Williams. Organizers hope to make the competition an annual event.

▶ The Welfare Board completed 30 new standard-design houses for the Brewarrina people in August, 1966, at a cost of \$6,332 each. The shanty (pictured) was bulldozed when its occupants moved into the new house. These pictures were taken soon after construction finished, and before residents had a chance to develop their gardens. Things are a lot brighter now.





Until less than a century and a half ago man had only signal fires, signal drums or a fast horse and rider to communicate with others beyond the sound of his voice. Now communications satellites, perched 22,300 miles (35,680 kilometers) in the sky, carry the human voice and image across oceans.



In the 1850s, soon after the invention of the telegraph by Samuel F. B. Morse, a group headed by Cyrus Field of Chicago undertook to lay a telegraphic cable across the Atlantic Ocean. After dozens of expensive and heartbreaking failures, Field's persistence won out. Since 1866 telegraphic messages have continued to flow across the Atlantic.

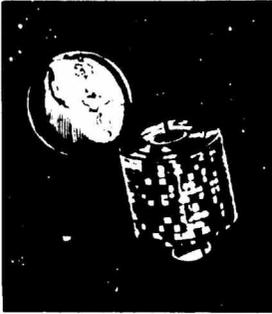
# Communications Satellites



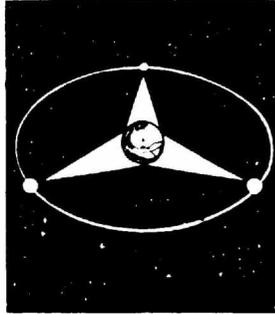
The first transmission of the human voice across the Atlantic Ocean was accomplished in 1915 by a group of engineers from the American Telephone and Telegraph Company. It was a radio telephone message from Washington, D. C., to a receiving station atop the Eiffel Tower in Paris, France.



Radio telephone service was established across the Atlantic on a regular commercial basis in the 1920s. However, it was subject to interruption by weather and atmospheric conditions. In 1956 the first of several telephone cables was laid across the ocean, providing direct and dependable voice communications between the United States and Europe.



The world's first commercial communications satellite, Early Bird, was launched from the United States space complex at Cape Kennedy in 1965. It has a capacity of 240 two-way voice channels as compared with 138 in the biggest transatlantic cable. In addition, it has provided the first successful television link between North America and Europe.

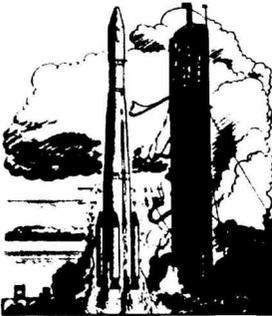


Early Bird is a "synchronous" satellite, which means it travels at a height of 22,300 miles (35,680 km.) and at a speed that keeps it over a fixed point on the earth's Equator (30° West Longitude). Three synchronous satellites, therefore, could cover the world with properly placed earth stations.



The communications satellite program is a 54-nation partnership known as INTELSAT (International Telecommunications Satellite Consortium). Comsat, the United States representative in the consortium, manages the program for the group. The consortium owns the satellites and the ground equipment which controls them. Ownership of each earth station remains in the country of its location.

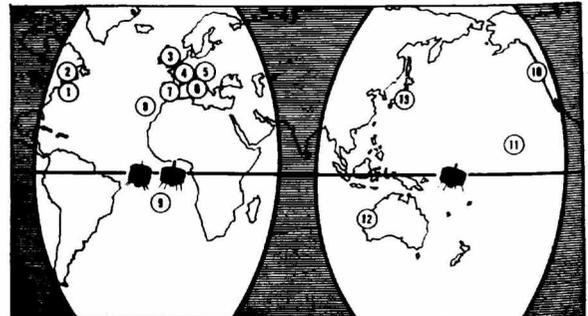
Comsat is now extending its communications coverage by more than two-thirds by launching two larger and more powerful satellites. One is in place over the Pacific Ocean near the International Date Line. The other, over the Atlantic, will supplement Early Bird and extend coverage to Africa and Latin America.



To build and launch the two new satellites costs less than one-third the amount required to install the newest transatlantic cable. In addition to the vast range covered by a single satellite, it costs no more to send a message 6,000 miles than 600. The new satellites have a life-expectancy of three years.



The new INTELSAT satellites will make it possible for several earth stations in different countries to receive messages at the same time. The Atlantic satellite will transmit television programs and overseas telephone messages at the same time. Already one in every six transatlantic telephone calls is carried by satellite.



Vital to the communications satellite system are the earth stations. Complex equipment transmits signals to the satellite, which strengthens and repeats it to other earth stations. They in turn catch the faint signal from the satellite, amplify it billions of times and relay it to connecting ground networks.

Serving the Atlantic area are stations at: Andover, U. S. (1); Mill Village, Canada (2); Gooch-hilly Downs, England (3); Pleumer-Bodou, France (4); Raisting, West Germany (5); Fucino, Italy (6). Spain is building two, (7) and (8); and Great Britain one on Ascension Island (9). Pacific area stations are: Brewster Flats, U. S. (10); Hawaii (11); Carnarvon, Australia (12); and Ibaraki, Japan (13).

# Pete's Page

Hello Kids,

In the past few years many Aboriginal families have moved into newly-built houses. Usually it takes quite a while before the house needs repainting and other attention. But what about the yard?

When builders finish most houses the backyard and front are in a mess. The house looks good, but the land around is bare of trees and flowers, and often covered in pieces of wood, tins and broken bricks.

That's when the job of making a garden begins. And that's when you should help your father and mother in the garden.

I've been to many of the Aboriginal settlements in New South Wales and have seen beautiful gardens growing where before there was only bare ground. The Welfare Board and people of many country towns have organized garden competitions, where prizes are given for the best gardens. People on the settlements have shown great interest in the competitions, and they are very proud of their gardens.

So don't think that gardens are only for your mum and dad. Ask them to let you have some of the yard so that you can grow your own garden of flowers and vegetables.

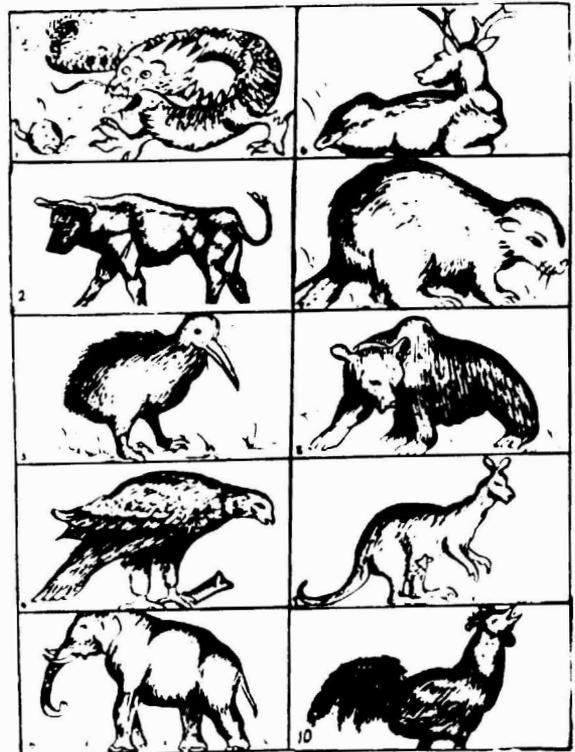
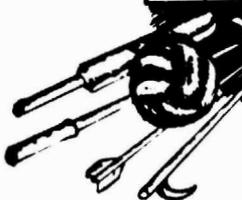
Let me know how your garden grows.

Bye for now, kids.

See you next time.

*Pete*

L	S	M	M	I	W	O
L	W	I	I	N	G	R
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		C	R	N	I	S



## NATIONAL EMBLEMS

Many countries have an animal or bird as their national emblem. You will know the answer to Number 9, but do you know what countries the other creatures represent?

- 1 Dragon ( )
- 2 Bull ( )
- 3 Kiwi ( )
- 4 Eagle ( )
- 5 Elephant ( )
- 6 Springbok ( )
- 7 Beaver ( )
- 8 Bear ( )
- 9 Kangaroo (Australia)
- 10 Cock ( )

## SEVEN SPORTS

By starting at one corner and passing through each square the letters will form the names of seven kinds of sports.

