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APRIL 1973



A MAGAZINE FOR THE ABORIGINAL PEOPLE OF NEW SOUTH WALES

NEW DAWN A magazine for the Aboriginal community of New South Wales.

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A monthly magazine produced by the N.S.W. Department of Child and Social Welfare, P.O. Box K718, Haymarket, N.S.W. 2000. Subscription to *New Dawn* is free of charge and may be obtained by writing to this address.



IN THIS ISSUE

- 1 Legal Aid for Aborigines
- 3 Flu Epidemic
- 3 ACAS: Achievement, Frustration and Challenge
- 4 Free Dental Care
- 5 Robert Ulmann: Pitjantjatjara Sketches
- 13 Work Camp at Barraba
- 14 Essie Coffey
- 15 Smoke Signals
- Departmental News (inside back cover)
- Penfriend (inside back cover)

FRONT COVER: "A Hunter Returns", by Robert Ulmann. *There are not many who still go on foot. This man carries a fire-brand as in the old days. The two long sticks are used to poke in holes for lizards and grubs. Part of a kangaroo is tied up in the shirt slung around his shoulders*

BACK COVER: "Bill Walkabout", by Robert Ulmann. *Bill is a young man of the Pitjantjatjara*

EDITOR: Peter Vaughan, Publicity Officer, Department of Child and Social Welfare.

LEGAL AID FOR ABORIGINES

Legal aid may take many forms, from advice on matters of a legal nature to direct assistance in court proceedings. The services mentioned below are specially designed for people who are not familiar with the workings of the law or who cannot afford the normal expense of hiring their own solicitors and barristers.

Any of the groups mentioned will either help you with your legal problems or put you in touch with someone who can. These services are provided for your use free of charge or at considerably reduced cost.

Aboriginal Legal Service

The Aboriginal Legal Service was set up and is controlled by the Aboriginal community. It supplies free legal advice and representation for Aborigines. It employs a full-time solicitor and an Aboriginal field officer; and has the services of a large number of barristers and solicitors in country and city areas who have volunteered to help Aborigines in legal matters.

If you contact the Aboriginal Legal Service you will be told what sorts of help are available and where to get them. They will also help you yourselves.

Most of its work is in representing Aborigines charged with minor offences or giving assistance in children's courts, where Government legal aid is not normally available. However, it has helped Aborigines in most sorts of legal matters, from serious criminal offences to problems with landlords, police, traffic matters, hire purchase, credit companies, etc.

If you are involved in any matters with the police or are considering signing a contract or agreement to buy or lease a house or goods, it is wise to consult the Aboriginal Legal Service because of its experience in these areas.

The Aboriginal Legal Service can be contacted at:

142 Regent Street,
Redfern, N.S.W. 2016.
Telephone 699 1109.

Clerk of Petty Sessions or Chamber Magistrate

They are available to give you virtually any assistance you might need. They are most helpful in explaining the various legal aspects of a problem and pointing out the legal remedies and defences which may be available.

Where your problem requires the advice and help of a solicitor they can help you apply for legal assistance, or they can, in some cases, provide you with a court solicitor.

A clerk of petty sessions can be found at your local court house.

Department of the Attorney-General and of Justice

The N.S.W. Department of the Attorney-General and of Justice provides various legal aid schemes. For detailed information you should contact the Department:

Legal Aid Information,
N.S.W. Dept of the Attorney-General and of
Justice, Goodsell Building,
8-12 Chifley Square,
Sydney, N.S.W. 2000.
Telephone 2 0355.

The Aboriginal Legal Service or your local court house can provide you with information on the services available from the Department.

The following is a brief outline of the major schemes provided by the Department:

(1) *Public Defender System*: This covers most serious criminal offences. Magistrates advise defendants on what assistance is available to them from the Public Defender. At quarter sessions level and above Aborigines are granted assistance as a matter of course. The Public Defender is not usually available in courts of petty sessions. An application for assistance from the Public Defender should be made at the earliest possible date.

(2) *Public Solicitor Scheme*: This covers civil cases particularly cases between landlords and tenants; cases relating to hire purchase, moneylending,

lay-by and credit-sale agreements; and some divorce cases. The Public Solicitor provides special advice on hire purchase agreements. (If you ever buy anything on hire purchase, it is always wise to obtain legal advice before signing a contract.)

(3) *Children's Court and Maintenance Cases*: A special scheme has been set up at most Sydney courts of petty sessions for the assistance of people involved in cases under the Maintenance Act and the Child Welfare Act.

Other Sources of Legal Aid

In addition to the above forms of legal aid there are several others provided by private groups:

(a) *Neighbourhood Legal Service*: This service, established by the Law Society, offers free legal guidance. Where representation is required they will refer you to the appropriate source of legal aid.

How to contact: Redfern Town Hall, Wednesday

evening, 6.30 p.m.—9 p.m. (also telephone Law Society, 25 6330).

(b) *Council for Civil Liberties*: The Council provides legal aid for people involved in cases relating to issues of civil liberty, especially cases of arbitrary arrest and cases involving freedom to know reasons for administrative decisions and right of appeal.

How to contact: 149 St Johns Road, Glebe, N.S.W. 2037. Telephone 660 7582.

(c) *N.R.M.A.*: The National Roads and Motorists' Association provides legal advice on matters relating to traffic offences and to buying or selling a car. (The N.R.M.A. will warn you of the pitfalls in buying a car and for a small fee will inspect the car you are thinking of buying.) In certain cases of traffic offences and cancelling of licences, the N.R.M.A. actually provides legal representation. How to contact: 151 Clarence Street, Sydney. Telephone 290 0123.

WARNING

Expected Outbreak of Influenza in the Winter of 1973

Influenza is an infectious disease that occurs mainly in winter. It is characterized by a sudden onset of fever, usually accompanied by a chilly sensation. The throat is sore, and there is usually a dry cough. There is nearly always a headache, with pains and aches all over the body, especially in the back and joints. The patient feels miserable and just wants to lie down.

In most cases the illness lasts three to four days and the patient slowly gets better, but is not really back to normal for a week.

Occasionally, **especially in older people**, the disease is more severe, and may last a week or more, and there may be dangerous complications such as pneumonia, which can cause death. Convalescence in these severe cases is very slow, and may be up to a month.

As this disease is caused by a virus, there is no specific treatment, such as an antibiotic like penicillin, which will do it any good. Infection is spread in crowded places by coughing and sneezing.

Treatment is mainly symptomatic—that is, to treat the symptoms such as headache, cough and aches and pains. **It is recommended, that at the first sign of "flu", you should go to bed with a couple of aspirins and long hot lemon drink and stay in bed till the fever has gone.** Avoid crowded places.

Every few years there is an epidemic of flu; this usually happens when a slight change occurs in the virus, such as the change in the virus which caused the Asian Flu in 1957, and the Hong Kong Flu of 1968.

This year there has again been a slight change in the virus, and a fairly severe outbreak of influenza is expected in the winter months in 1973.

A vaccine is available which will help prevent the flu, or at least make it milder. It is recommended that all persons over the age of 60 and those suffering from any chronic chest condition such as bronchitis should have the vaccine.

They should take two doses one month apart, starting in May, 1973.

ACAS

ACHIEVEMENT, FRUSTRATION, AND CHALLENGE

"In 10 years we have come a long way. From a small beginning we have influenced many people to appreciate the ideals of our objects, yet we feel frustrated that we have not been able to achieve all that we might have," said Mr Roy Range, presenting the roth annual report of the Aboriginal Children's Advancement Society.

"To face the future in our everchanging world with its economic and social structure," he continued, "the youth of today must be educated to face the problems and strains of modern living.

"This society has sought to provide facilities for Aboriginal youth to have educational opportunities so often denied in the past," Mr Range added.

Mr Range was delivering his report as president of ACAS which has now been functioning for 10 years. In that time the society has established students hostels for boys at Newcastle and at Sylvania in Sydney, and a hostel for working girls at Burwood.

At the moment the Manly branch of the society is involved in establishing a schoolgirls hostel and the Wollongong branch a hostel for boys.

The annual meeting, held at Kirinari hostel, Sylvania, on 24th March, was attended by the area's local M.P., Mr Ray Thorburn, by about thirty members of the society, and by representatives of the Department of Child and Social Welfare and the Directorate of Aboriginal Welfare.

ACAS General Meeting at Kirinari Hostel, Sylvania. Seated at the table are Messrs Roy Range, Frank Gorrel, and Eric Frater. Mr Frater is General Secretary of ACAS.



Apologies for inability to attend were received from the Commonwealth Minister for Aboriginal Affairs, Mr Gordon Bryant, the Minister for Youth and Community Services, the Hon. John L. Waddy, and the N.S.W. Director of Aboriginal Welfare, Mr Ian Mitchell.

In addition to his report as president of the society, Mr Range, who is the first Aborigine to hold the position, added some personal remarks of his own:

“As an Aborigine,” he said, “I have been glad to work with a group of white Australians for the benefit of Aboriginal children. We are the old Australians but we want to be new Australians too. We want to work with you.”

Elections for a new executive council for the society were held. The members of the council elected at the meeting were Mr Range, Miss K. Apthorpe, Mr F. Gorrel, Mr J. Buxton, Mr W. Bird, and Mr R. Powell.

Miss Apthorpe works with the Commonwealth Department of Education and is associated with the Aboriginal Secondary Grants Scheme. Mr Buxton was, until recently, a house parent at the Burwood Girls Hostel. Mr Bird is an Aboriginal liaison officer with the Directorate of Aboriginal

Welfare. Mr Gorrel and Mr Powell have been associated with the society in the past.

These six elected members together with two delegates from each branch of the society, form the executive council. From among themselves they elect the society's office bearers.

Mr Thorburn acted as returning officer for the election and addressed the meeting. As well as being the local M.P. for the Sylvania area he is a member of the Labor Party's Parliamentary Aboriginal Affairs Committee. Mr Thorburn described some of the steps being taken by the Commonwealth Government, including the establishment of a legal aid scheme, the acquiring of land for Aborigines, the recording of sacred tribal sites, and the involvement of Aborigines in policy-making and decision-making.

Mr Bird also addressed the meeting, stressing the importance of Aborigines taking more interest in the society's affairs. “As we work together as a committee,” he said, “let us remember that to be successful in the concept of the hostel we must involve Aboriginal people in its organization and management. Because the boys are isolated here, to maintain their aboriginality we have to provide them with contact with other Aboriginal people by getting those people involved in the society.”

FREE DENTAL CARE FOR ABORIGINES

A free dental scheme for Aborigines has been introduced in New South Wales as from the beginning of April.

The scheme provides free dental care for all Aborigines, adults as well as children, and no means test is applied. That is, all Aborigines regardless of income are eligible for assistance under the scheme. It only applies in New South Wales.

People can obtain treatment through their own dentist and their local office of the Department of Child and Social Welfare.

Welfare Officers can approve treatment costing up to \$80. Treatment costing more than this may be approved by the Directorate of Aboriginal Welfare.

The scheme applies where existing dental schemes are not available to the people involved. For example, the scheme does not apply where treatment can be obtained at a hospital dental clinic.

The scheme has the support of and has been organized with the co-operation of the New South Wales Branch of the Australian Dental Association and the New South Wales Department of Health.

It is aimed at improving the dental health of Aborigines, who are sometimes badly in need of treatment. This, in turn, has had an adverse effect on people's general health.

If you want further information about the scheme or if you want to apply for assistance you should contact the nearest office of the Department of Child and Social Welfare.

ROBERT ULMANN'S ABORIGINAL SKETCHES

Robert Ulmann is a sculptor with a love for all forms of art. He is an accomplished painter in oils and water colours but among the people of Central Australia has found his greatest expression in black and white line drawing.

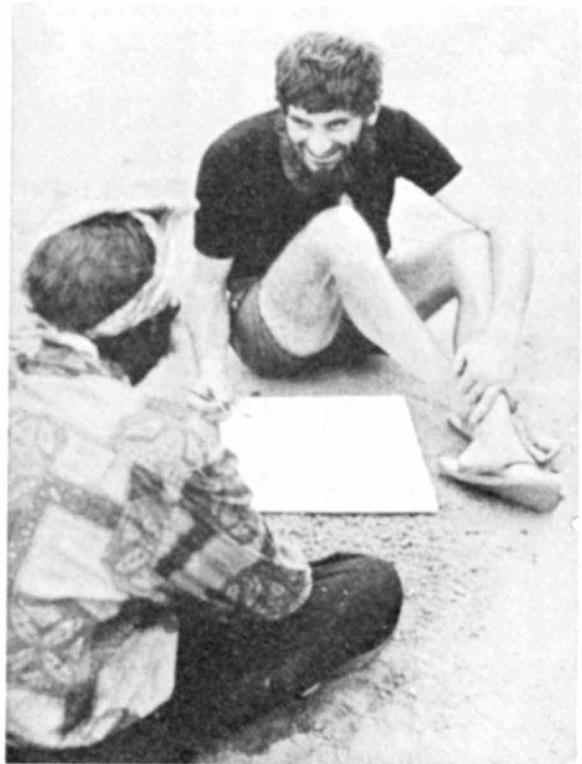
Mr Ulmann was born in Zurich, Switzerland, in 1927 and studied sculpture and painting at the Kunstgewerbe Schule there from 1950 to 1954, before being apprenticed to the sculptor Rigetti.

The city of Zurich commissioned him to design four fountains with figures and these now stand in the city. His work has been exhibited in the Swiss National Galleries and in Paris and Munich and he has held one-man exhibitions in Switzerland, Sweden, France, Canada and the United States.

In 1956, Mr Ulmann emigrated to Canada and became a Canadian citizen. He was in charge of restoring the sculptures on the west wing of the Parliament Building in Ottawa. He also conducted courses in sculpting, painting and sketching while in Canada.

Mr Ulmann was one of six artists appointed in 1966 by the Canadian Government as art advisors to the Eskimos. At Coppermine, North-West Territories, Canada, he initiated a handicrafts programme which now earns these people \$60,000 a year.

In 1969 Robert Ulmann came to Australia. The following year he was appointed a teacher with the Northern Territory Administration's Education Branch which is responsible for teaching Aboriginal children on settlements throughout the Territory. He took up this appointment at the Docker River settlement in the Petermann Ranges,



Robert Ulmann sketching

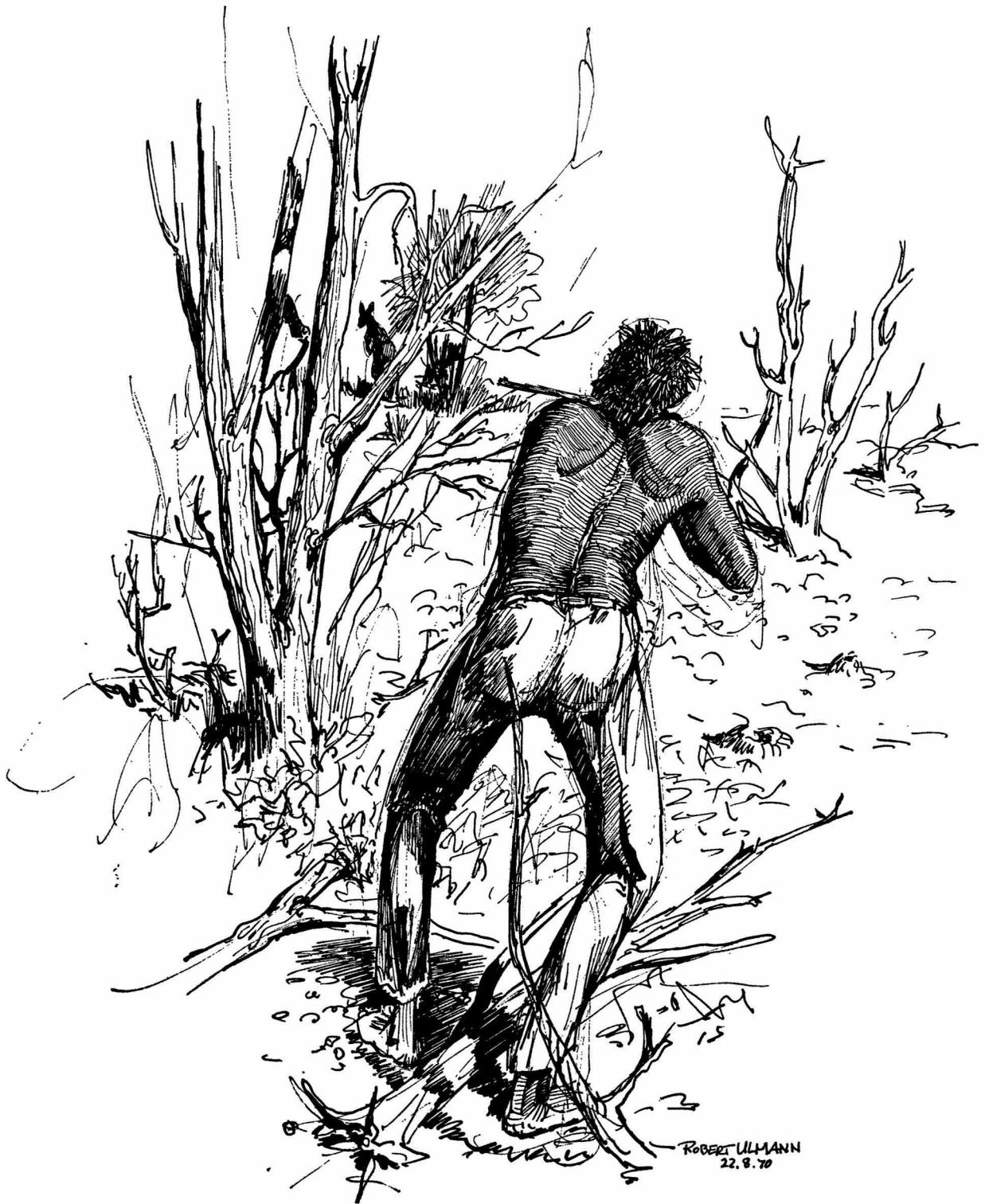
400 miles west of Alice Springs, one of the most isolated areas in Australia, and home for the nomadic Pitjantjatjara people.

Robert Ulmann has been accepted by the people. He has made it his business to know them, reasoning that by knowing their culture and their way of life he will be a better teacher. The proof of his acceptance is in this series of drawings for it could not have been achieved without their full co-operation.

At Docker River Robert Ulmann accompanies the tribesmen on their hunting parties—or they accompany him on his trips. His Landrover is never empty when he leaves the settlement and often is so overcrowded that the bonnet and front bumper bar carry men who cannot fit inside the vehicle.

This series of drawings shows the Pitjantjatjara people as they are. This is the way they live and Robert Ulmann, his wife Helen and baby daughter Justine share this way of life with them.

(For their assistance in the preparation of this presentation, New Dawn wishes to thank Mr Robert Ulmann, the Dept of Aboriginal Affairs, and Farmer's Blaxland Gallery where the exhibition was recently on display.)



A



B



C

HUNTING AND COOKING OF KANGAROOS

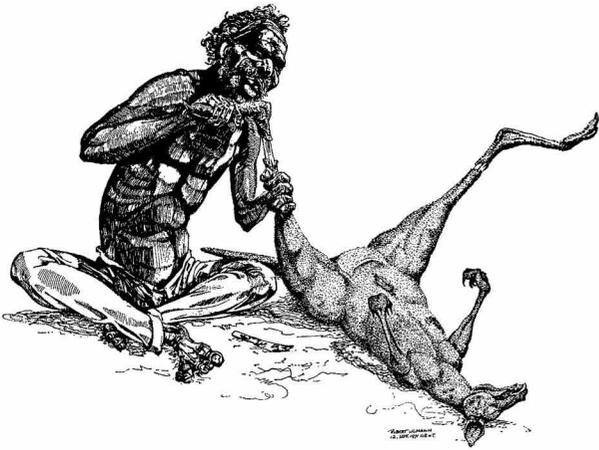
The laws covering the killing and distribution of the cooked meat are very strict.

A: Today the Aborigines at Docker River use .22 calibre rifles, most of them in uncertain condition. A kangaroo is seldom killed outright.

In B a wounded kangaroo is clubbed to death behind the head (the white man's method of cutting the animal's throat is not permitted by Aboriginal law).

C: A small incision, 5 inches long, is made below the navel. The stomach is removed and the contents emptied. The small intestine is bitten or torn from the large intestine and pulled out through the opening until taut. After the gall bladder is removed, a small mulga stick is used to skewer the opening closed and the emptied small intestine is wound around the stick to further secure it.

Hunting and Cooking—continued



D

D: A shallow hole is scooped out and lined with mulga branches. Once the fire there is burning well the whole kangaroo is thrown on to singe the fur and then taken out to permit the feet and tail to be removed. The burning embers are scooped back with a long branch and the body of the 'roo placed in with back down and tail alongside; the hot coals and sand are scraped back over.

E: The stomach, a delicacy, is rolled around in the hot sand for a short while and then devoured half raw.



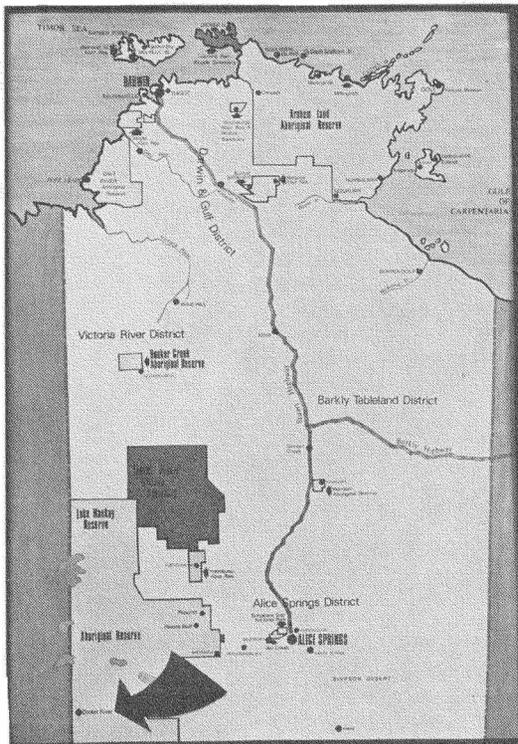
E



NEVER GET UP

The people said that one day this man crawled into his wiltja and hasn't been out since.

Left: Map showing location of Pitjantjatjara Docker River settlement



MAN'S BUSINESS





A

EMU CORROBOREE

Most corroborees are held at night, starting just after sundown. The audience, seated strictly according to relationships, faces onto a dancing arena backed by a convex wall of branches and spinifex. This shields the back stage where the dancers prepare themselves. When they signal their readiness with a small fire-brand or the gleaming end of a cigarette, one of the singers seated at the front of the audience rises to light the firewood prepared on either side of the stage. The rest of the singers begin the tune, the audience takes it up and the singers clap their boomerangs. In A the dancer dashes from backstage into firelight, stamping his feet hard on the ground in the direction of the audience. By the time he reaches the singers the short song is over and he turns and saunters back. In B the two men sitting down represent emus; the hunter dances from side to side looking for them. The tall head-dresses are prepared in the afternoon before the corroboree and are made of fine mulga branches bound with string, wool or human hair string and decorated with white feathers stuck on with blood. The top plumes are also from eagle or emu, as is each man's body decor. A few gum-tree branches are tied around the ankles for sound effect—C.



ROBERT ULMANN
1.8.1971 N.T.

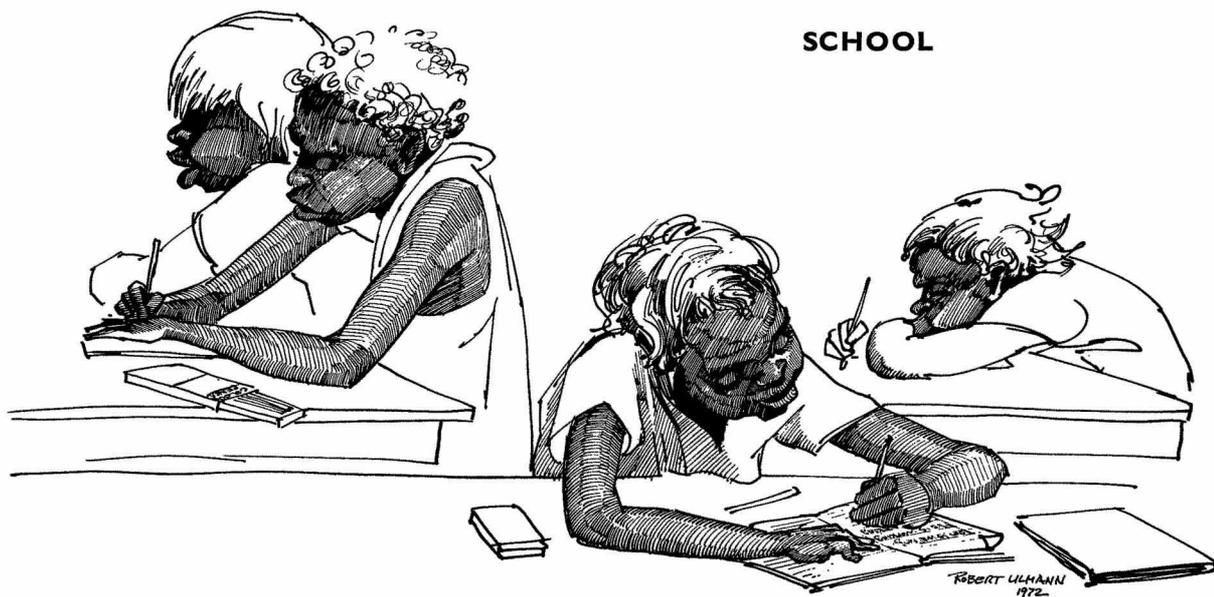
B



ROBERT ULMANN
1.8.1971 N.T.

C

SCHOOL



COOKING TEA

The women spend much of their day sitting in camp or in the spinifex around the settlement—gossiping, brewing tea, playing with the children or simply resting.





Camp leader Bruce Mackay (standing) delivers his speech of welcome to visitors at the official opening of the house. Next to him are Mr and Mrs Ellis, and on the extreme left is Mr Ian Mitchell, Director of Aboriginal Welfare

(Photo courtesy Barraba Gazette)

CHRISTIAN YOUTH WORK CAMP AT BARRABA

Each year a non-denominational group of young Christians spends 3 weeks in a New South Wales country town, building houses for rental to Aboriginal families.

This year the group, known as the Christian Youth Work Camp, built two homes, one at Barraba and another at Ashford.

The home at Barraba was built for Mr and Mrs Gerard Ellis and their family. Prior to this the Ellis family had been living with other Aboriginal families in Barraba's crowded caravan park, awaiting construction of Housing Commission homes.

About sixty members of the Christian Youth Work Camp arrived in Barraba on Boxing Day to begin the task of building the house. Work began at lot 21 Douglas Street at 7.30 a.m. and by the end of the first day the timber frame was up.

Work on the house was always ahead of schedule, although that is not to say that the volunteers did nothing but drive nails and fight off flies. The working day was a mixture of good humour and more often than not ended in barbecues at the local swimming pool, dancing and singing.

The building materials were supplied by the Department of Child and Social Welfare through the Housing Commission. The campers pay their own travelling and accommodation expenses and supply their own tools.

Since the time of its inception the work camp has built homes for Aborigines in such towns as Dubbo, Gilgandra, Inverell, Bega, Moree, Gunnedah, Bowraville, Narromine, Walgett, and Casino.

Speaking of the Barraba project camp leader Bruce Mackay said, "We had a lot of fun building, but the campers have worked really hard".

Their work was rewarded when the four-bedroom, timber-fibro house was completed. The house, valued at between \$12,000 and \$15,000 and of modern design with all conveniences, is now in the hands of the N.S.W. Housing Commission for rental and maintenance.

About 200 people gathered on a rainy day for the official opening of the home, which was attended by the Director of Aboriginal Welfare, Mr Ian Mitchell.

"To the people of Barraba," said Bruce Mackay at the opening, "we leave you with another house in Douglas Street and with this commission—to fully accept these people into your community. You too must play your part in making this house a home".

Accepting the keys to his family's new home Mr Ellis said, "I can't thank the Christian Youth Work Camp enough for building this house for us".

"I want to be an example to my own people"

"My children, my husband and my Aboriginal people come first," says Essie Coffey. "They're so down and out. If others can see me doing things and improving myself then they will too. To cut it short, I want to be an example for my own people. I don't want to see them down in the ashes."

Essie is the recently appointed community health worker at Brewarrina. She is a vigorous, outspoken woman, both ambitious for her people and confident that with enough effort and determination the people will get what they want.

"We've got faith in ourselves that we can do something. And if we stand on our feet we'll get what we want eventually."

Essie, who took up her position in January, will be working with the district community health nurse, Sister Evelyn Hamlyn.

Her main concern is West Brewarrina, or "Dodge City" as it is known.

Of the rowdiness that frequently afflicts "Dodge", Essie says, "It's the only way people can take out their bitterness and dissatisfaction. I have rows with people, but tomorrow we'll be talking to one another again. You can't wish for better people when they're sober. I'm not going to move out of 'Dodge City'. I'm happy here."

Essie Coffey (nee Shillingsworth) was born at Goodooga. Later she moved to Weilmoringle Station. "That's my home," she says. "My mother is buried there. I'll be helping the people there in my job. Weilmoringle will always be my home. I wouldn't see it destroyed for anything."

Fifteen years ago Essie married and moved to Brewarrina, where she lived on the river bank till almost two years ago. She helped organize the petition which resulted in Steve Gordon's being appointed field officer in the area and has been working on a petition to have conditions at "Dodge" improved. When Brewarrina people are in trouble they always go to Steve or Essie. Steve is now stationed at Brewarrina as a liaison officer for the Directorate of Aboriginal Welfare.

"If people want to stay in 'Dodge'," she says, "let them stay. If they want to move, let them move. I'm quite contented here if the house is



Essie Coffey

fixed and some fences are put around the place for privacy and for the children's safety. I don't want to move into town."

The Brewarrina Aboriginal Progress Association, of which Essie is vice-president, aims at getting the people improved living and working conditions. She became involved in the association last year.

"In my opinion," she says, "it's got the people thinking they can do certain things and stand up for their rights, even though they've got little to show for it at the moment. But before the association was formed they wouldn't even speak up. Now they've got more strength among themselves."

Essie's growing involvement in the problems of Brewarrina led to her accepting the job as a health worker. Last year she used to go to the school with Sister Hamlyn and help out with mothercraft training. Sister Hamlyn suggested the idea of becoming a health worker. The title is a misleading one to the extent that the work involved includes handling just about any difficulty or problem being faced by the people.

Sister Hamlyn is based in Bourke but comes to Brewarrina once a week. She and Essie will also be looking after Weilmoringle and Goodooga.

Essie has six children, four of school age and two attending preschool. "If I didn't get the health worker job," she says, "I would have liked to have got involved in the preschool. I'm also interested in starting an adult education class. I need more education myself. There are about eight or ten men interested in the idea."

Essie Coffey is a person who gives the impression that if she really wants something, nothing will stop her getting it. Certainly there can be no doubt about her determination.

"I'm really interested in the work and I can do something for my people. You're never too old to do anything. And," she adds, "my children will also learn to do things for themselves and understand their rights."

Smoke Signals

► MORE JOBS FOR ABORIGINES IN PUBLIC SERVICE:

The Commonwealth Public Service Board is taking steps to increase the number of Aborigines it employs. The changes in the Board's approach announced so far include: seeking to make Aborigines more aware of opportunities within the Public Service; special examination arrangements for groups of Aborigines; consideration of various pre-employment training schemes; finding jobs (e.g., vocational officer) where an Aboriginal background is an advantage, and so on. The Commonwealth Employment Service's vocational officers have been trying for some time to increase the number of Aborigines in the Public Service.

► LEAVING FOR KIRINARI:

The boys pictured in the adjacent photo were photographed at Brewarrina Railway Station in January as they were leaving for student hostels in Sydney and Newcastle. The boys in the back row from left to right are Lester Williams, Roy Bennett, John Barker, Glen Williams, Gary Lord, George Solomon, and Michael Trapman. In the front row are Gary Hart, Kevin Williams, Teddy Hart, and Tony Shillingsworth. Several of the students found life in the city a little difficult and have returned home at this stage.

► APPOINTMENT TO GOVERNMENT COMMITTEE:

Mr Chicka Dixon was nominated by the National Aboriginal Consultative Committee and has been invited by the Minister for Social Security, Mr Bill Hayden, to join the Working Party on Homeless Men. Chicka Dixon came originally from Wallaga Lake and Wreck Bay reserves on the South Coast, and has been active in Aboriginal affairs for the past 15 years, including managing the Foundation for Aboriginal Affairs and being a council member of the Aboriginal Medical Service.

► LEASE FOR GURINDJIS:

The Gurindji people have been granted a special purpose lease to establish their homestead at Wattie Creek. The lease has been issued to the Murrumulla Gurindji Company Pty Ltd. It covers an area of 8 square miles within the Wave Hill pastoral lease. The lease has been granted for the purposes of a communal settlement and related activities. Last year the Gurindjis applied for a lease for "residential, cultural, and depasturing of stock and horses activities". The granting of the lease does not prejudice their claims for a larger area for pastoral purposes. The lease has been granted pending Mr Justice Woodward's investigation into the ways in which such land rights claims as those of the Gurindjis can best be recognized and implemented.

Kirinari students at Brewarrina Railway Station





Noel Gillan

► NEW COMMITTEE ELECTED AT BOURKE:

Bourke Aboriginal Advancement Association recently elected a new committee. Noel Gillan, whose picture appears on this page, has been elected President, Bill Reid, Secretary, Allan Thorne, Vice-President, and Sid McKellar and Bernard Coates, Treasurers. There are in addition ten other members of the committee. Bourke Advancement Association is one of the most active committees in the State.

► EXTRA FUNDS FOR N.S.W.:

New South Wales is among the four States which recently received additional grants from the Commonwealth Government for Aboriginal advancement projects for this financial year. In all an extra \$17 million was granted to N.S.W., South Australia, Victoria and Tasmania to improve health and housing and to increase employment for Aborigines. New South Wales received \$1,030,000 of this amount. This includes \$200,000 for housing, \$80,000 for health, \$30,000 for Aboriginal nurses and training, and an extra \$750,000 for special works projects through shire councils, i.e. rural relief work.

► AID FOR TURTLE AND CROCODILE FARMS:

The Commonwealth Capital Fund for Aboriginal Enterprises has allocated \$100,000 to purchase shares in a company being formed to market the produce from more than sixty turtle and crocodile farms being developed in Northern Australia by Aborigines and islanders. The farming of turtles and crocodiles provides a useful avenue of economic advancement for Aborigines and Torres Strait Islanders who have a traditional association with

the sea. Farming also assists in conserving the population of these reptiles, which is believed to be dwindling as a result of indiscriminate hunting. The company, Aboriginal and Island Marketing Pty Ltd, will be initially engaged in the farming and marketing of the 4,000-5,000 green sea and hawksbill turtles which are now reaching a marketable stage. Initially, the shareholding of the company will be held in the corporate name of the Capital Fund but arrangements will be made for ownership to be vested in Aboriginal and Islander incorporated bodies as soon as practicable. Pilot farms have been established in selected areas and Aborigines and islanders trained as farmers to conduct their farms on a commercial basis. The project provides employment for 65 people and is expected to support 300 to 400 people in the course of this year. Since the project started 60 turtle farms have been established in North Queensland and 3 in Western Australia. In North Queensland, 2 crocodile farms have also been established.

► LAST VESTIGE OF DISCRIMINATION:

The Migration Bill 1973 recently introduced in Federal Parliament removes the last vestige of discrimination against Aborigines in Commonwealth legislation. Prior to this Act, Aborigines wishing to go overseas had to obtain special permission. Under the new legislation black Australians will only be subject to the same conditions as anyone else wanting to leave the country.

► COMMUNITIES MAKE TELEVISION SHOWS:

Four Aboriginal communities in Central Australia have begun making their own television shows and two more in the Top End plan to do the same. The communities at Yuendumu, Amoonguna, Papunya and Haasts Bluff settlements bought their TV equipment last year, and now the Bamyili and Snake Bay people are planning to buy some. The social club or parents and friends association of the community in each case collected about \$300 and got a grant of \$1,500 from the Aborigines Benefit Trust Fund to buy the basic gear. Each community knows it must pay the cost of running its television equipment and repairing it and of buying anything it needs to improve it. The groups film local sport, corroborees, concerts, news and anything of local interest and show it on their closed circuit community television sets. They also hire or borrow videotapes of programmes from television studios in other parts of Australia. Most of the groups have at least two showings a week of programmes they have recorded themselves or ones they have got from television studios.

DEPARTMENTAL NEWS

The Minister for Youth and Community Services, the Hon. J. L. Waddy, O.B.E., D.F.C., has recently approved the building of the following homes for Aborigines in country and city areas:

Bellambi 2 homes	.. Lot 283 Scobie Crescent	3 bedrooms
	.. Lot 271 Chounding Crescent	3 bedrooms
Coraki 2 homes	.. Lot 2 Eager Street	3 bedrooms
	.. Lot 1 Eager Street	4 bedrooms
Jannali 1 home	.. Lot 7 Bindea Street	3 bedrooms
Mt Druitt 3 homes	.. Lot 227 Sedgman Crescent	3 bedrooms
	.. Lot 226 Salamua Road	4 bedrooms
	.. Lot 201 Westward Street	3 bedrooms
St Marys 3 homes	.. Lot 10 Wattle Street	3 bedrooms
	.. Lot 184 Griffiths Street	3 bedrooms
	.. Lot 193 Viney Street	4 bedrooms
Warren 2 homes	.. Lot 17 Zora Street	3 bedrooms
	.. Lot 21 Zora Street	5 bedrooms

PENFRIEND

Dear Sir,

I am 18 years of age and I would like very much to have some pen-friends between the ages of 18 and 20.

My interests are pop music and dancing.

If anyone likes to correspond with me, would they please write to:

Miss Isobel Troutman,
4 Wilkie Street,
Werris Creek, N.S.W. 2341.



Sylvia Fernando of Narrabri West, photographed at Sydney earlier this year



ROBERT ULMANN
28 AUGUST 1971