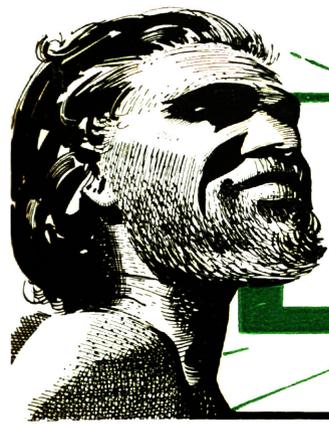


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Dawn



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

AUGUST, 1958.





Our Cover . . .

Three real Australians! The Prime Minister of Australia, the Hon. R. G. Menzies, was in a happy mood when he nursed these two healthy looking young fellows from the Inland during a recent trip to Western Australia.

The Aboriginal people of this country look forward to the day when they will have their own representatives in the State and Federal Parliaments.



"DAWN"

is a monthly magazine produced by the N.S.W. Aborigines' Welfare Board for the Aboriginal people of New South Wales.

Editor: E. COLIN DAVIS, F.R.E.S.

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Necessary for

Future Success . . .

ASSIMILATION OF OUR ABORIGINES

THE aborigines probably came to Australia thousands of years ago by land bridges that have since disappeared. They adapted themselves well to an environment that was often harsh, but their material culture remained primitive. In general, they had no clothes, no permanent dwellings and, with the exception of the dog, no domestic animals. They harvested no crops. They were hunters and food gatherers who wandered from waterhole to waterhole within their tribal territories according to traditional patterns. They developed intricate social and religious systems to regulate their lives.

The Commonwealth and State Governments agree that the only future for Australia's 74,000 aborigines is assimilation and, with the co-operation of the Christian Missions, are working towards that end. In its simplest terms assimilation means that, to survive and prosper, the aborigines must live and work and think as white Australians do, so that they can take their place in social, economic, and political equality with the rest of the Australian community. The Governments concerned regard the problem primarily as social and not racial. It is one of enabling people to live together on equal terms in the same society with benefit to themselves and to each other. It does not concern the way in which two groups of people of different race may live in the same community while maintaining their racial separateness.

Segregation is the alternative to assimilation. But even if it were possible and desirable to leave the aborigines in untouched seclusion, they refuse to be so left. The present position in the Northern Territory may be taken as typifying this aspect of the problem—about 5,000 aborigines are in touch with the Missions, possibly 4,000 are centred around Government settlements, about 6,000 work or are based on pastoral properties or on the fringes of towns, and only the remaining few (less than 1,000) live essentially tribal lives.

Many aborigines and part-aborigines have been so long in contact with the white community that their tribal associations are either slight or non-existent. Victoria and New South Wales are concerned almost wholly with such people. In the other States and in the Northern Territory, however, some aborigines are still living fully or partly tribal lives whilst others are relatively advanced. The problems of administration and assimilation of these people are thus very diverse. Amongst all aborigines, however, health, education and housing are the fundamental means by which their progress is advanced.

In New South Wales, Victoria and the southern areas of South Australia the health problems of aborigines and part-aborigines are basically those of the general white population, but are aggravated by special difficulties which many of them have in adapting themselves to conventional housing, and obtaining regular work with adequate pay. Improvement in their general health there depends on social betterment rather

than upon the sort of special health measures that are necessary in the northern areas. In the Northern Territory and in the north of Queensland and Western Australia health is closely associated with education, and on Government and Mission settlements special emphasis is placed on nutrition and hygiene as primary factors in improving the health of aborigines. (See Photograph 6.)

As well as aiming to equip aborigines for living at the standards of the European community in health, hygiene, and social consciousness, education programmes should aim at preparing aborigines for suitable employment according to local circumstances. In their more formal aspects these programmes aim to advance the education of as many as possible so that they can take advantage of the bursaries and scholarships that are offering and, in time, enter fully into the economic, cultural and political life of the community. (See Photographs 7 and 8.)

The problem is being attacked energetically and constructively by the Governments and the Christian Missions. In the Northern Territory alone, in the 1957-58 financial year, over £2 million was spent by the Government and Missions on aboriginal welfare, health and education. About £263,000 of this sum consisted of subsidies to Missions. Tangible results are being achieved, as some of the advances made in, for example, education, indicate. In 1949 there was only one Government aboriginal school in the Territory with 20 pupils; this year there are about 1,850 pupils enrolled in 27 schools.

The problem of housing is particularly difficult. Most aborigines are reluctant to live in houses. In the tribal state, constantly on the move, they had no need of permanent dwellings and the question of cleanliness and maintenance did not arise. When houses have been provided for them, aborigines have often not used them properly. Even advanced aborigines have abandoned a house when a death has occurred. Their appreciation of modern housing has been slow in the past and has evolved through phases of humpies (see Photograph 2) and other sub-standard dwellings (see Photograph 4). They have had to break away from tribal attitudes.

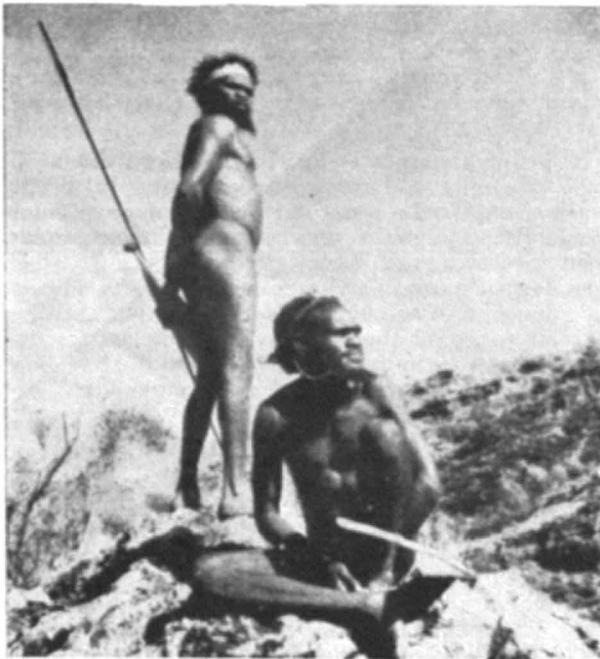
(Continued on page 2.)

To-day aborigines and part-aborigines are being assisted through Government housing projects to move into modern cottages, often within townships. In the Northern Territory, in addition, simple, modern dwellings are provided on settlements in order to help those aborigines who are in the process of breaking away from tribal ties to adapt themselves to the concept of permanent housing.

From the economic aspect there are also serious difficulties. A modern house is expensive and the average aboriginal, even when well advanced, cannot usually afford to buy a house and furnish it to normal white standards. Housing is thus closely related to employment and the capacity of aborigines to earn as much as their white neighbours.

The training of aborigines for suitable employment and establishing them in industries is a major aspect of assimilation. In the Northern Territory aborigines may enter gainful employment through training and through the provision by the Government of capital and other requirements. To these ends the Wards' Employment Ordinance provides generously for the full educational needs of aboriginal boys and girls up to and beyond University level; it provides also for monetary assistance of up to £1,000 in individual cases to establish aborigines in economic enterprises of various kinds.

One of the most important aspects of assimilation in its final phases is acceptance of aborigines on terms of equality by the rest of the community. No matter on what scale, Government and Mission efforts cannot achieve this—it is a matter for each individual Australian. Assimilation cannot be achieved with sporadic bursts of goodwill, but depends on sustained sympathetic understanding and practical assistance.



(1)



(2)

1. In 1788 there were about 300,000 aborigines in Australia. Now there are about 74,000, comparatively few of whom live in the tribal state. Queensland has an estimated 9,800 aborigines, some 7,000 half-blood aborigines (and 5,700 Torres Strait Islanders); New South Wales has only about 230 full aborigines and about 12,150 mixed bloods; in Victoria there are about 20 full-bloods and a little over a thousand of aboriginal descent; South Australia has just over 5,000 aborigines and part-aborigines, the latter probably slightly outnumbering the former; in Western Australia there are about 21,300 aborigines or part-aborigines classified as natives, about 6,000 of whom are nomads; in the Northern Territory there are about 16,000 full aborigines and 1,900 of mixed race.

2. The Commonwealth Government (directly responsible only for aborigines in the Northern Territory) and the State Governments (each responsible for aborigines within its boundaries) are agreed that the only future for aborigines is assimilation. The task is one in which the Governments and Mission bodies co-operate. For many adult aborigines there is little prospect of assimilation, but their children are being educated so that they can, in time, take their place in the community on terms of political, social and economic equality with its other members. It is a long-term task involving fundamental changes in manner of life and standard of living, and involves health, hygiene, housing, employment, and social consciousness.



(3)

3. The 27,000 people of mixed race (like this family at Garden Point Mission Settlement on Melville Island, Northern Territory) need the help and practical sympathy of white Australians to overcome their social problems and help them become settled in houses as family units. Governments and Missions are trying to give this help. In the Northern Territory, for example, housing schemes in the normal residential areas at Darwin and Alice Springs are being developed; hostels for neglected children are being established by the Missions with Government assistance; selected children are being placed in foster homes in southern States. State Governments are also attacking the problem—New South Wales and Victoria are concerned almost wholly with people of mixed race.



(4)

4. If aborigines are to be assimilated they must learn to live in houses, earn the money to furnish them, and live at standards comparable with those of the white community. The Governments are aiding aborigines to do this, moving them from shanties to modern houses, as above. In New South Wales, since 1946, 298 modern cottages have been built on settlements, reserves and in urban areas. Aborigines may rent or, after two years' satisfactory tenancy, buy urban cottages. Some have been settled in Housing Commission homes. In the last three years in Queensland 141 new homes have been built on settlements, and 164 on Missions and in the Torres Strait area. For assimilation to be successful, however, white Australians must themselves be good neighbours.



(5)

5. On the Government Settlement at Warrabri (N.T.) shown here, aborigines assist in erecting neat aluminium dwellings for themselves and are trained in building at the same time. There are 13 Government and 14 Mission Settlements in the Northern Territory, most of them on reserves. In Australia nearly 80,000,000 acres are constituted as aboriginal reserves—about 42,880,000 in the Northern Territory, 7,700,000 in Queensland, 6,000 in New South Wales, 1,800,000 in South Australia, 27,000,000 in Western Australia and 4,600 in Victoria. About 500 Government officers and 600 Missionaries are directly employed full time on aboriginal welfare. The settlements aim, amongst other activities, to provide aborigines with suitable employment skills. They are a necessary, but passing, phase. As assimilation progresses the settlements will disappear.

6. Health activities are an important step towards assimilation as well as being a necessity in themselves. Fundamental rules of health, hygiene, and nutrition are taught on Government and Mission stations where the emphasis is on maternal and child welfare. In the Northern Territory, health services, including the Aerial Medical Services, are available to aborigines and whites without discrimination. On each settlement in the Northern Territory there is a medical centre staffed by a trained nurse. The Government subsidises missions £870 for each trained nurse employed—as well as for other specialists such as teachers. Settlement children emerge from the tribal background better equipped for the problems ahead than are their parents. For aborigines who have broken tribal ties the problem of health is essentially one of social betterment.

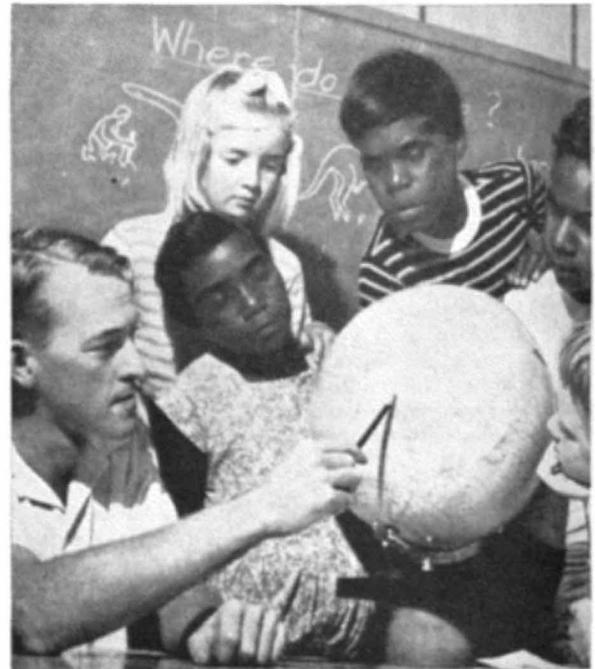


(6)

7. A typical school on an aboriginal settlement in New South Wales. In New South Wales about 1,000 children attend schools on settlements, and a slightly lesser number attend ordinary primary and secondary schools. Sixteen of these hold bursaries valued at £50 each. In Queensland, 2,755 children are enrolled in 34 special schools and 14 are receiving secondary education. Seven of these have won scholarships. In Western Australia there are 21 special schools for aborigines on settlements. From two Government hostels children proceed to secondary schools and other children attend ordinary primary schools. In South Australia nearly 500 children attend special aboriginal schools.



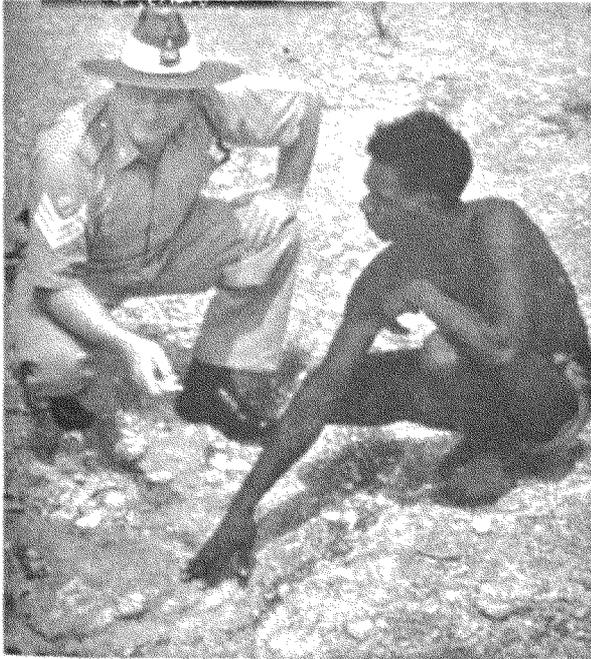
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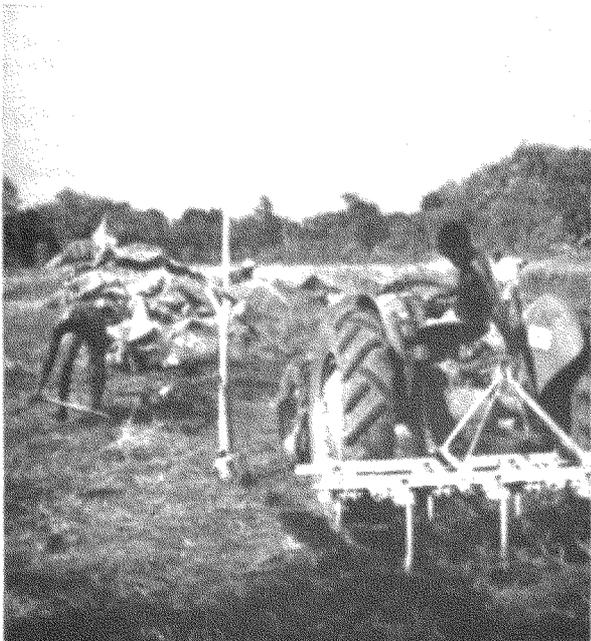
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8. Classwork in progress at a special school for aboriginal children in the Northern Territory where there are 27 such schools (with 55 teachers and 1,856 pupils), 14 of them on Mission settlements. This year Government subsidies for education to Northern Territory Missions totalled about £45,000. In the pre-school field a start has been made with one kindergarten near Alice Springs and two more are planned. There are also classes in some places for adult aborigines where the emphasis is on oral English, crafts, and practical skills like carpentry, blacksmithing and motor mechanics.

9. Most employment for which aborigines have to be trained is far removed from their tribal talents. Tracking, illustrated here, is an exception. In the Northern Territory about 2,200 are employed in the pastoral industry, and another 1,500 in agriculture, mining, and other activities. 78 aborigines are employed in Government departments and some 30-odd are self-employed. As in education, the Missions co-operate on employment. In Queensland, for example, Missions have promoted marine industries, crocodile shooting, agriculture, cattle-raising, timber-getting, sawmilling, and building.

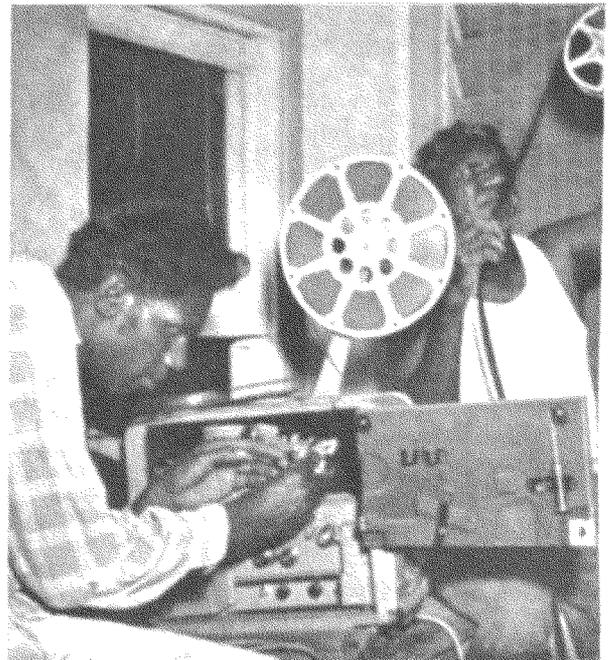


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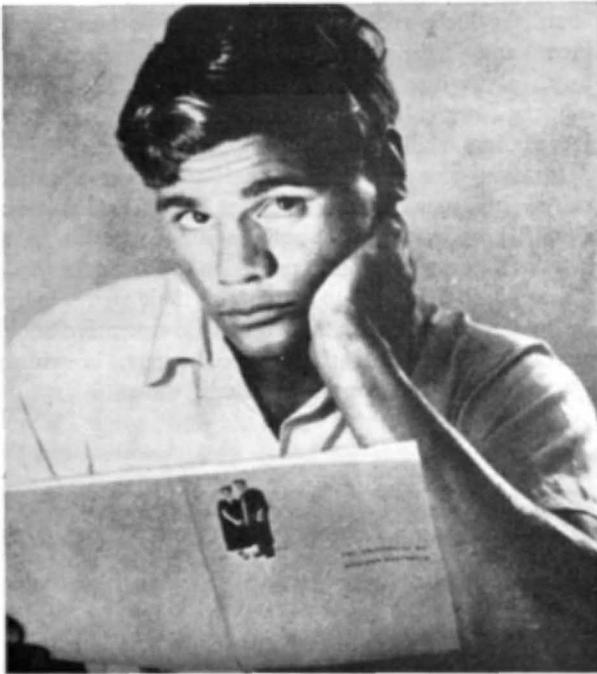
(10)

10. At Delissaville (N.T.), and at other Government and Mission stations in the Northern Territory, aborigines are taught to use and maintain modern agricultural implements and machinery. Developing skills that aborigines can use in the Australian economy is a difficult problem. Provision exists, however, for preparing aborigines to enter gainful employment through training and (as in the Northern Territory) the provision of finance (up to £1,000 to individuals) to embark on their own economic enterprises. A Mission Aboriginal Co-operative Society in Queensland, operating three luggers, is winning £4,000 annually from trochus shell.



(11)

11. Aborigines can perform highly-skilled work. In Queensland about 900 are engaged in private enterprise as carpenters, plumbers, nurses, &c., about 4,500 are employed in the pastoral industry, and a further 1,300 aborigines and islanders are engaged on their home settlements, missions, and in the Torres Strait Islands. Only lack of skills on a level comparable with that of white Australians prevents them from earning the same rewards from industry. Like many other problems relating to aborigines, that of employment cannot be solved by Governments alone but only, in the long run, by conscious effort and goodwill by those white Australians who may be concerned with it.



(12)

12. A part-aboriginal student at an Australian University. There are, however, few such students at present although the opportunities for tertiary education exist. The policy of assimilation is a policy of opportunity, giving the aboriginal and part-aboriginal the chance to shape his own life—and there is no limit to the success he may achieve. To be successful, however, assimilation means acceptance of these people on equal terms by the white community. This is a matter not for Governments and Missions alone but for every Australian.



Gloria and Joyce Kapeen and Evelyn James of Cabbage Tree Island, Isa Randall of Maclean and Irene Rhodes of Cabbage Tree Island.

Aboriginal Delegates TO C.W.A.

SUCCESS FOR BOGGABILLA

“There were two thousand people in the Town Hall one day recently to see Lady Woodward open the 36th annual four day conference of the Country Women’s Association—and sitting in their seats to hear every word, were two aboriginal women.

“They were Mrs. L. Dennison and Mrs. S. McGrady, who came from Boggabilla Aboriginal Station in the Gwydir area of the north-west to represent its thirteen-member (mostly aborigines) C.W.A. Branch. It is the first time aborigines have attended an annual C.W.A. conference.

“Mrs. Dennison, mother of two children (the eldest is 23) and with an adopted 8 year old son, has been to Sydney before for a holiday. But Mrs. McGrady, whose six children range in age from 33 to 17 is on her first visit.”—vide *Sydney Morning Herald*.

And so, Mrs. Dennison, better known as Leila and Mrs. McGrady, fondly known as Susie, did make history for the Boggabilla branch of the C.W.A. It was originally formed on the Station on the 27th August 1956. This move was brought about by Mrs. Armstrong of Goondiwindi, who although a member of the Queensland C.W.A. was desirous of bringing a better way of life through the fellowship of the C.W.A. Mrs. Smith of Moree, president of the Gwydir Group, became interested and through her hard work, permission was granted by the Head Office to establish a branch on the Station for the aboriginal women and those of the district who might be interested in joining.

This inaugural meeting was very successful. It was chaired by Mrs. Smith, and the immediate past International Officer of the Association, Mrs. Brooks, attended. The interest of the women of the surrounding district was shown by the many numbers who visited the Station from Boggabilla, Goondiwindi and as far as 60 miles away.

The progress of the Branch on the Station has been steady and all members on the Station will be proud to have achieved such an honour through their delegates in having this wonderful opportunity to attend the C.W.A. conference in Sydney.

Mrs. McGrady said she enjoyed the trip and every minute of the conference. “I think, she said, “that we have learnt a lot.” Mrs. Dennison said the same and added, “We went there every day so that we would not miss anything.” Both women spoke to Lady Woodward and were thrilled to see their picture in the *Sydney Morning Herald*. They both commented on the fact that everybody was so kind and helpful to them during the whole of the time they were at the conference.

Susie and Leila are now looking forward to the next meeting of the Branch, so that they can discuss their experience fully and officially.

A HOME FROM HOME

The Boys at Kinchela

AT Kinchela, on the bank of the Macleay River on the North Coast of New South Wales near Kempsey, is a Training Home for aboriginal boys. The boys have been placed there because they have been declared wards of the Aborigines Welfare Board, or because they have been admitted at the request of their parents.

Many people believe that Kinchela is a home for delinquent children, but this is not so, as aboriginal boys or girls, who break the law, are sent to the same reform schools as white boys and girls. These reform schools are controlled by the Department of Child Welfare and not the Aborigines Welfare Board.

The boys at Kinchela lead quite a normal life. They play cricket and football against other schools and also enter swimming events during the summer season in inter-High School and Primary school swimming carnivals—travelling to towns such as Newcastle, Kurri-Kurri, Taree and Wauchope to take part in such competitions.

Twenty-one boys attend the local primary school and twenty senior boys attend the High School at Kempsey. In the latter group some have been successful in obtaining their Intermediate Certificates. One lad is progressing to Leaving Certificate standard. The majority of boys who do not obtain their Intermediate Certificate receive training in dairy farming, poultry farming and vegetable gardening, as these are the main occupations of most of the people in the surrounding districts. This training prepares the boys for future employment. This aspect of training is carried out under the directions of a Farm Overseer, whose duty it is to see that training boys have sufficient knowledge of farming activities so that they may be placed in suitable employment in positions which have been found for them by either the Manager of Kinchela Boys' Home or the District Area Welfare Officer.

In order that the boys may have first-hand knowledge of mechanised farming, the Aborigines Welfare Board has recently purchased and installed electrical milking machines, which are now used to milk the Home's dairy herd of approximately 43 cows. The Home relies on this herd for the supply of milk, cream and butter.

The Board have also recently acquired from the Department of Agriculture a tractor and several mechanical ploughs for attachment to the tractor in order that the boys may be fully trained with these implements.

Farming is not the only form of training encouraged at Kinchela. Boys whilst at High School study metalwork and carpentry, and, on obtaining the Intermediate Certificate have been placed by the Board as apprentices in these and allied trades with very successful results. One boy, who was captain of his class at the Kempsey High School, has been placed as an apprentice fitter and turner with a Sydney Engineering firm. Two lads were found employment as apprentices at the Government Motor Garage, one as a fitter and turner apprentice and the other as an apprenticed motor body trimmer.

Mr. and Mrs. White, the Manager and Matron of Kinchela, together with a staff of nine officers, look after the boys at Kinchela. All care is taken to see that the boys are properly clothed, fed correctly and given full attention when they become sick at any time.

The Manager arranges outings and sporting events. It is very pleasing to note that in this connection he has arranged for some of the senior boys to enrol as members of the Hat Head Surf Life Saving Club and these lads help patrol the beaches in their district. At this date a complete Rescue and Resuscitation team is available for surf rescue work. The team also competes in all Surf Life Saving Carnivals held on the Central North Coast.

Of the twenty boys at present attending the Kempsey High School as pupils, all are in various age and weight teams representing their school at Rugby football.

For the last four years the Kinchela Boys' Home has provided Kempsey High School with Senior Athletic Champions. In addition two boys have won their "Blues" for Rugby League football.

The Aborigines Welfare Board feels that the majority of boys who pass through the Kinchela Aboriginal Boys' Training Home, will make good citizens, because they have been given an excellent grounding to fit them into the general community.

WILCANNIA "WHISPERS"

By

JACK QUAYLE

Wilcannia Aboriginal Settlement has been undergoing a period of setbacks. There are quite a number of young able bodied men knocking about unable to secure employment. The reasons for this set up is not known, but is easy to establish the fact that most of them look in the wrong direction, because there have been several men come to this district from other parts to find jobs in a very short time.

We know that work is hard to get all over the state at the present time, but why do so many men come from elsewhere and get in on our own able bodied young men who, one would think, would never be out of employment, because of their youth and strength? I see plenty of aged men working on constructional jobs that require youth and strength while the younger men walk the streets looking for a job. There must be some explanation for this.

Burt Hunter is 70 years of age and a father of a large family and yet he is never out of work; he is at present employed by a constructional engineer, hod carrying. Jim Wyman is another who is never out of a job. He also is a man over 55 years of age and a father of a large family, including 5 sons over school leaving age. Stan O'Donnell, Bill Harris, Bob Jones, Alf Bates, Arthur Clarke, Bill Kennedy, Ted Brody, Alex Mitchell, Laurie Quayle, Louis Jones, Peter McFarlane, are men who are always in employment and they are all over 50 years of age.

Again I ask you, why does the younger man find it so hard to find employment?

Is it (as I said previously) that they look the wrong way?; or is it because the employers prefer the older men who are more competent in their jobs than the younger men? If the latter is the case it is time the younger generation woke up to themselves and learned to do things as they are expected to do them.

What will become of the rising generation if another depression should hit this country similar to that of 1930-31?

However, the employment situation for our young men around Wilcannia is becoming pretty grim, or so it seems, and I personally would advise the young men of this district to go walk-about for a while till the hoodoo has left the place, or till some of the older generation retire to the Old Age Pension.

I have heard it said that it is of no use them going to any other district in search of employment, as they would be hunted back to where they came from. Strange to say no one has ever been driven away from here; we have young men here from Brewarrina, Bourke, Cunnamulla, Queensland, Condobolin,

Wanaaring, Murrin Bridge, Menindee, and numerous other places seeking employment, quite a number successful and several not so successful, but nevertheless still here and still living, at least not starving, and needless to say they are happy.

* * * *

SPORTING

It is pleasing to note the number of our boys joining up in the local football club, and the number making names for themself in that direction. Ernie, Bob and Bruce Hampton. Percy (Charcoal) Hunter, Ray Hunter, Cecil Payne, and Len Briar are some of the boys who have established themselves as first grade football players and each one can give a good account of himself on the football field. St. Theresa's Mission is training a team of School boys to play for the Wilcannia Schoolboys Challenge Cup, and I have no doubt that these boys will extend any team they meet.

There will be a knockout Competition at Wilcannia this month and the Boomerangs are organising themselves to enter a team in the Comp. It is expected that they will take a lot of beating, as they will have the Hamptons, Hunters and Payne playing with them in the Knockout.

* * * *

TELEVISION STARS FROM LOCAL ABORIGINES

The British television unit making the picture "The Flying Doctor" has filmed some of the local aborigines in the picture, with Jimmy Williams playing a prominent part. Young Johnny Quayle and Leonard Kerwin, also played parts in the film. It was expected that several other boys would appear in the film as well, but the unit was recalled to England for some unknown reason. However it is expected they will return again to do another film and the Aborigines are looking forward to making another appearance on the screen. We would like to hear from some other Station or Reserve that has played a prominent part in film production as we consider that this kind of thing will go a long way towards bringing the Aborigines and the white man closer together and I consider it another step towards assimilation. Wilcannia is playing a big part in this direction as they are producing so many boys and girls able to take their place as entertainers, film stars, and sportsmen.

Jimmy Bates and Bill Webster are starting to fence their homes and inquiries are coming in from other probable fencers regarding wire and the possibility of getting posts carted. It is pleasing to see these people

going ahead with improvements on the Settlement, as it is a long time since any improvements have been carried out by the tenants, and I have no doubt that when the fencing operations are completed every one will start gardening again. At one stage this settlement was a blaze of colour and I have no doubt that when the frosts leave us the flower gardens will bloom again.

There are still a considerable number of Aborigines who elect to live in primitive conditions around Wilcannia. These people have been given the opportunity of living in one of the Board's Cottages but they still want to live an independent life in little tin shacks, or tents around the town, and along the banks of the River. Apparently these people prefer adverse conditions to paying the small rental charged for the Board's Cottages, and a little bit of elbow grease to keep the cottages up to the required standards.

However that is the position as it stands at the present moment at Wilcannia and I would advise the residents of this settlement and those camped off it, that it is time they woke up to themselves and started living a new life, a life altogether different to that our forefathers lived when there were no houses offering, and try and make life worth living by grasping the opportunities offered to them by the Aborigines Welfare Board and other institutions that are striving to make better citizens of them and helping them to take their rightful place as citizens of Australia.

Betty Black, that talented young artist who has had so many of her sketches published in *Dawn*, paid Wilcannia a visit and met up with many of her old school mates and many of her relations whom she has not seen in years.

Paddy Black, Betty's father, is also holidaying in Wilcannia, but it is believed that he will be returning to his job very shortly. Jimmy Williams and Stewart Turnbull have gone to Queensland for a trip.

Vincent Quayle and Joe O'Donnell who went to Queensland last April are still running brumbies up around Thargominda and are expected home in August for the Show.

ABORIGINES GET BRAVERY AWARDS

The Royal Humane Society has made awards for bravery to two aborigines at Alice Springs, who saved the life of another aboriginal.

Jack Gidgigarrie has been awarded the Society's bronze medal and Gerald Fry the certificate of merit.

They rescued Howard Stephens in December, 1957, when he was being swept along in the flooded Todd River.

The Sacred Bean Trees

An aboriginal legend from the Kyogle district, told by M. T. CLOSE to MILDRED NORLEDGE.

This legend refers to the bean of what is commonly known as the Black Bean Tree, which it is said correctly or otherwise to be poisonous. Many white people as well as the Aborigines believe this to be so.

Within the tribal grounds of the Kyogle tribes there are growing along the banks of the river many Bean Trees, and there is one place where the Bean Trees flourish and grow where the trees are more sacred to the Witches than the Bean Trees growing elsewhere. Sacred are all Bean trees to the Witches, and none may touch them, least of all in the place where the trees that are more sacred grow, for if people eat the bean of the tree the witches will punish that do so with DEATH.

Now it so happened that one day a young man went along the bank of the river and he came to the place where the Bean Trees that were more sacred to the Witches were growing. "The beans growing upon these trees look good" he said to himself "I think I should like to eat them. For what harm could come to me, for the witches surely would not miss one bean from the trees that are so sacred to them".

So the young man looked about for the bean that looked the nicest one to eat. "Ah, here is one that looks nicer than all the other beans on the trees" thought he; "This is the bean that I will eat. And as for the witches—they will never know, for they surely cannot miss one bean".

Now no sooner had the young man eaten the bean, he began to feel sick, then he became much worse and was very ill indeed—so ill did he become that he could neither rise nor sit up. So there he lay till DEATH had claimed him—for the Witches knew that he had eaten a bean off the Sacred Bean Trees.

And this is the story of the young man that ate the bean from the Bean Trees that are sacred to the Witches. And to this day the very same trees are sacred to the Witches, and no one may eat the beans from them for if they do so they will surely die, for the Witches will punish them with DEATH as they did the young man who ate the bean from the Bean Trees that are sacred to the Witches.

For then as now the Witches will guard them, and they will see, and they will know when anyone touches them, and eats the beans from the trees that are sacred to them. And so that the beans may be hidden from the eyes of man, the Witches have caused them to grow encased in a pod.

SWAN HILL REC



A proud moment for Irene Wise of the Swan Hill Recreation Centre, when she was chosen to present a bouquet to Lady Brookes, wife of the Governor of Victoria, at the official reception at Swan Hill, on a recent visit by Their Excellencies to that town. In the picture, Councillor George Lay (Mayor of Swan Hill), The Governor, Mrs. Lay (Mayoress), Lady Brookes, Mr. K. Garing (Town Clerk) and Irene.



The Governor meets the native children from the Swan Hill Centre outside the Vice-Regal carriage. Mrs. Feldtman who had charge of the children is seen at rear.

Sir Dallas puts his arm around proud Micky Wise.



A Christmas party held on one of the lawns at the Centre.



The Governor, Sir Dallas Brookes, and Lady Brookes meet some of the children from the Swan Hill Native centre and Mrs. A. Feldtman, who had charge of the children.

ATION CENTRE



The Children on the slippery slide at the Centre.



Baby Davis, Arnold Davis and Alan Wise.



Irene Wise and Doreen Wise walk along the path from the main Centre building. Both are in the Kindergarten.



A group of children in the grounds of the Swan Hill centre.



Pineapple Veal with Rice

One and a half pounds veal steak, 2 tablespoons fat, 1 tin pineapple cubes, 1 cup pineapple juice, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup water, 1-3rd cup vinegar, $\frac{1}{4}$ cup brown sugar, 2 tablespoons cornflour, 1 tablespoon soy sauce, 1 thinly sliced seeded green pepper, 1 onion.

Prepare veal the day before required for serving. Cut veal into one-inch cubes and brown in fat. Blend cornflour with water, add vinegar, brown sugar, soy sauce, and pineapple juice. Cook until clear and thickened, add veal, cover, and cook gently until veal is tender. Chill overnight. Heat gently, add green pepper, finely sliced onion, and pineapple cubes. Cook slowly for 15 minutes. Serve hot with fried rice.

Fried Rice : Three rashers bacon, 3 cups cooked unsalted rice, 2 eggs, 2 tablespoons soy sauce, 3 shallots.

Remove rind from bacon, dice it, and fry until crisp. Remove bacon, leaving bacon dripping. Fry rice for 5 minutes. Turn rice into basin with bacon. Beat the eggs, cook for about 1 minute in pan, add rice, bacon, soy sauce, and finely cut shallots. Toss gently and serve with veal.

Singapore Pudding

Half-cup tapioca, $\frac{1}{4}$ cup sugar, 2 large apples (cooked), $\frac{1}{2}$ cup crushed pineapple, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon nutmeg, 2 cups milk, grated rind of $\frac{1}{4}$ lemon, 2 eggs, 1-3rd cup cream, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon cinnamon.

Place tapioca in the top half of a double saucepan. Add milk, sugar, and lemon rind; cook over boiling water until tapioca is soft and tender. Rub apples through a sieve, add apple pulp to tapioca. Separate eggs, add egg-yolks, pineapple, cream, nutmeg, and cinnamon to the tapioca mixture. Beat egg-whites stiffly, fold into pineapple cream. Fill mixture into a greased ovenware dish, stand in a pan of warm water, and bake in a moderate oven 30 to 40 minutes or until set. Serve hot with whipped cream flavoured with a little sweet sherry or vanilla.

FAMILY DISH

Cold cooked roast beef or corned beef is used in this week's family dish to make appetising Colonial Squares, which costs approximately 6s. 9d. and serves four.

Colonial Squares

Six ounces shortcrust pastry, 2 cups minced cooked roast beef or corned beef, 1 cup thick brown gravy, 1 tablespoon chopped parsley, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup diced cooked

celery or cooked peas, 2 tablespoons finely chopped onion, 2 tomatoes, 1 teaspoon Worcestershire sauce, salt, pepper, 2 tablespoons grated cheese.

Roll pastry to fit 9 in. square cake or slab tin. Combine all other ingredients, except tomatoes and cheese, spread over pastry. Cover with thickly sliced tomatoes, season lightly. Bake in hot oven 20 minutes. Sprinkle top with grated cheese, return to oven for further 5 minutes. Cut into squares to serve.

Apple Fluff

Crumb Crust : One and a half cups biscuit crumbs, $\frac{3}{4}$ teaspoon cinnamon, 4 tablespoons melted butter or substitute, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup brown sugar. Combine biscuit crumbs, cinnamon, and sugar in a basin, add melted butter, stir until well mixed. Press three-quarters of the mixture into a greased dish. Prepare apple mixture.

Apple Layer : Three eggs, 1 tin sweetened condensed milk, 1 teaspoon grated lemon rind, 2 tablespoons lemon juice, 2 cups sweetened apple pulp, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon vanilla essence, 2 tablespoons chopped Brazil nuts (optional), $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon salt.

Beat egg-yolks until thick, stir in condensed milk, lemon rind and juice, apple pulp, vanilla, and nuts. Beat egg-whites stiffly with salt, fold into apple mixture. Fill mixture into prepared dish. Sprinkle remaining crumbs over top. Bake in a moderate oven approximately $\frac{3}{4}$ hour or until set. Serve hot or cold with cream.

Cheesed Vegetable Creme

One pint milk, 3 tablespoons butter or margarine, 3 tablespoons flour, 4 oz. shredded cheese, 1 tablespoon chopped celery, 1 finely chopped onion, 1 tablespoon chopped parsley, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup diced carrot, 1 cup stock or water, salt, pepper.

Melt half the butter or margarine in a saucepan, add flour, and cook 1 minute without browning. Add milk and bring to the boil, stirring constantly. Simmer 3 minutes. Season to taste with salt and pepper; remove from heat, cover and stand aside. Melt remaining butter or margarine in small pan, add chopped celery, chopped onion, and diced carrot; saute gently until lightly browned. Add stock or water and simmer 5 minutes. Combine the two mixtures and add grated cheese and parsley. Reheat thoroughly but do not boil or the mixture may curdle. Serve hot to 4 persons.

Burnt Bridge

I have written many poems before—and told of many things,
I have written of the gambling game—and the sadness that it brings,
And I've told you of the ghost dog—that roams our Gravelly Ridge,
Now I'd like to tell this story—just to celebrate Burnt Bridge.
For Burnt Bridge now is twenty-one—and for many it's been home
And the wanderer always would return—no matter where he'd roam,
Burnt Bridge can boast its marching girls—and the prizes they have won,
And it's fast-moving schoolboy football team—we know all the things they've done,
From Burnt Bridge came the Ritchie Boys—better known as the Fighting Sands,
And we also have good singers here—and we *could* find some gumleaf bands.
But Burnt Bridge is sure no beauty spot—for we have no clear blue streams,
And we have no green grass meadows—that one might see in dreams,
The wild bush flowers just grow no more—but that's the way it goes,
But the people seem most happy here—ask any one who knows,
There is all the Davis Family—who have lived out here for years,
And *they* have battled on to make a home—through work and sweat and tears.
Then there's the Dotti Family—and the Pacey's, don't forget,
There's the Campbell's and the Dungay's—some are living out here yet.
All these families are well known—up round the Kempsey way,
For they settled here many years ago—on the banks of the Old Macleay,
It was here they toiled and raised their kids—and their wives worked by their side,
For life was hard in the olden days—it was here they lived and died.
So I send this poem to *Dawn* Magazine—in its pages it may find a place
For this Magazine travels near and far—to most of the coloured race.
July is the anniversary month—so come on friends and cheer,
And raise our glasses of lemonade—or maybe it's ginger beer.
So good-bye for now, and all the best—for my story now is done,
And don't forget to celebrate—each and every one.

By R. SHERRY, of Burnt Bridge

Written for *Dawn's* Anniversary issue at the request of Andrew (Pop) Pacey,
of Kempsey



OUR ROVING CAMERAMAN

THE aboriginal people in this State are scattered over a wide area, so far apart that many of them may never meet, but the magic camera can bring to us intimate glimpses of these people and enable us to become better acquainted with each other.

If you have photos at home, similar to those you see published in *Dawn*, send them along and thus add to, and maintain, the interest in your fellow men and women.



Weeboowara Waterhole in the Warburton Ranges after rain.



Meet Joyce Wilson of Burnt Bridge and Barry Dixon of Green Hills.



Mathew Binge of Moree and his fiery steed.



Introducing Arthur Hunter and Stan Williams of Bourke.



Elizabeth Duncan and Michael Leslie of Moree.



Jean Flanders and baby brother Brian.



A happy smile from Lynette Hardy.



Daniel Flanders of Bowraville and his cousin Robert Wilson.



Jean Flanders of Bowraville is a real horse lover.



A photo from far off Alice Springs.



Six months old Steven Kevin of Armidale.



This is Brian Welsh of Coonamble.



A group of boys from the Warburton Ranges School and Home.



Two Pals. Walter Leonard and Harry Hamilton of Coonamble.



This playground at Purfleet was provided by Taree Apex.



Frances Currey and Iris McBride of Casino.

No More Stains

KEEP THIS STAIN-REMOVAL CHART

Here is a guide to stain removal. Follow these basic rules : Treat stains when fresh; test with remover first on a hidden part of garment. Try to find what caused the stain, and first use the simplest method—water. As acids and bleaches may injure fabrics, follow with an alkali rinse (ammonia or baking soda). When sponging off grease, place fabric on absorbent pad and work from outside to centre. If a ring forms, shake over steam.

Stain	Washable white cottons and linens	Washable Coloured Cottons and Linens, Synthetics, Silk and Wool
Adhesive Tape	Kerosene, carbon tetrachloride.	Same. Detergent wash.
Alcohol	Add glycerine to washing water, rinse with vinegar; or use household bleach.	Same; but hydrogen peroxide rinse.
Blood	Weak ammonia soak.	Hydrogen peroxide.
Bluing (from wash)	Warm vinegar water.	Same.
Carbon Paper	Carbon tetrachloride.	Same.
Chewing-gum	Should rub off after cold soak.	Same; or carbon tetrachloride.
Chocolate, Cocoa	Household bleach.	Cleaning fluid; hydrogen peroxide.
Cod-liver Oil	Must remove before washing or will turn brown when ironed. Household bleach.	Same; but hydrogen peroxide bleach.
Coffee	Glycerine, then borax and warm water rinse; household bleach.	Same; but hydrogen peroxide bleach.
Dye	Difficult to remove. Household bleach and ammonia rinse.	Same; but use hydrogen peroxide bleach.
Fruit Stains	Must remove before washing—stretch fabric over bowl, rub on detergent, pour boiling water on from 3 ft. height; soften old stain with glycerine.	Stretch fabric over bowl of steaming water to which ammonia has been added. Hydrogen peroxide bleach.
Grass	Methylated spirit; household bleach.	Meth.; hydrogen peroxide.
Grease and Oil	Cleaning fluid.	Same.
Ice-cream	Carbon tetrachloride; household bleach.	Carbon tetrachloride; hydrogen peroxide.
Ink—writing	Salt and lemon juice, leave in sun; ammonia rinse. Oxalic acid for old stain.	Same.
Ink—ballpoint	Petroleum jelly; hot wash.	Petroleum jelly; cleaning fluid.
Iodine	Sodium thiosulphate, ammonia rinse.	Same.
Lipstick and Rouge	Cleaning fluid.	Same.
Meat Juices	Cleaning fluid.	Same.
Mildew	Salt, lemon juice, and sunshine.	Same.
Milk and Cream	Cleaning fluid.	Same.
Mustard	Glycerine, then methylated spirit.	Same.
Nail Polish	Amylacetate (nail-polish remover). If coloured, follow with household bleach.	Same; but hydrogen peroxide bleach.
Paint and Varnish	Petroleum jelly and turpentine. Or soak in equal parts turps and ammonia.	Same.
Pencil Marks—Indelible	Do NOT use water first—spreads dye. Cleaning fluid.	Same.
Perspiration	Household bleach.	Hydrogen peroxide bleach. If fabric has lost colour, hold over ammonia fumes; sponge with wine vinegar.
Rust	Boil in cream of tartar solution—1 teaspoon to 1 pt. water; oxalic acid.	Lemon juice with baking-soda rinse.
Scorch	Heavy scorch ruins fibres. Light scorch—press over cloth dampened with hydrogen peroxide.	Same.
Shoe Polish	Black : Turpentine, cleaning fluid, detergent wash. Coloured : Cleaning fluid, household bleach.	Same. Cleaning fluid, hydrogen peroxide.
Soft Drinks	Household bleach.	Hydrogen peroxide.
Tar	Petroleum jelly; eucalyptus.	Same.
Urine	Ammonia solution soak. Wine vinegar, lemon juice,	Same.
Water Spots	If taffeta or velvet is spotted, hold over steam.

Washable

These stains when FRESH, and after a soak in COLD water, usually wash out in the regular hot soap or detergent wash.

Acid, blood, bluing, chocolate, coffee, cocoa, egg, ice-cream, lipstick, meat juice, oil, and grease, perspiration, tea, urine, some types of inks and medicines.

We have reprinted this chart because of many requests from readers.

The Methodist Nursing Service

A Boon to Brewarrina

By

H. S. ROBERSON, Manager, Boggabilla Station

Shortly before my transfer from Brewarrina to Boggabilla it had been my intention to express my great appreciation for the work that the Methodist Sisters were doing for the Aborigines in Brewarrina. The fact that almost six months has elapsed since I left Brewarrina has not allowed me to forget their efforts, not only for the Aborigines, but to the Matron and myself. Apart from the fact that we were members of their church, with a small, but nevertheless sincere congregation, where we both gained spiritual satisfaction. They greatly assisted us in our work in Brewarrina.

The present Sisters, as those who have served before, are very modest about the work they do. Such information I have is first-hand knowledge, or that gained from a reliable source.

The area covered by the Sisters, is roughly from Byrock in the south to Goodooga in the north. It then spreads out to about 20 miles from Bourke in the west, to a similar distance to Walgett in the east. Normally they work in pairs, while the Deaconess is responsible for the administration of the Church work. The other sister is usually a qualified nurse, who attends to the matters of pre-natal, baby welfare and first-aid and emergency calls.

There are times when they have to carry on alone, doing their own particular job and that of the other Sister. Good evidence of this was shown in the 1956 floods. At this time Miss Rosemary Lauder who was the Deaconess, held the fort at Brewarrina, whilst Miss Betty Lee, as the Nursing Sister, was posted to Goodooga to take charge of the hospital. It was shortly after the first flood that Miss Lauder left to get married and Miss Lorna Latimer took her place as Deaconess. By this time Miss Lee had returned to Brewarrina. The second flood then crept up on Brewarrina again, and though the limits of their area were more confined the Sisters had plenty of "refugees" to attend to.

With the receding of the flood waters the Sisters were again able to resume normal duties, and once more they came out to the Station for their usual weekly reading of the Scripture and attention to the children. This they did, when for a year there was no school at the station.

Again another Sister left Brewarrina. This time it was Miss Lee, who left to get married, and Miss Ethel Hellier, came to take her place as Nursing Sister. This, for Miss Hellier, was a repeat visit, for she had been stationed at Brewarrina some time before.

The Sisters, have on a number of occasions, married young Aboriginal couples on the Station. Once when one happy day was fixed, the Station experienced the only rain for months, which put the road out to all but the Shire blitz. This, the Sisters said came charging,

or "waltzing" over the station road to save the day. On one occasion the Sisters, performed the burial rites of a young baby, who died in hospital, and on rare occasions I have had to call them out with their ambulance. This was only as a last resort as I feel that their commitments to Brewarrina as a whole are far too great to make a convenience of them.

On one particular occasion the Matron and myself fell foul of the road when taking in an expectant mother. Setting out at 2 p.m. one day we finally arrived at 3 a.m. next morning. When we arrived at the hospital Miss Lee happened to be on duty (this I believe was voluntary relief work). Having delivered the patient Miss Lee said, "And where are you going to sleep?" meaning of course the Matron and myself. I looked at her somewhat blankly, for my thoughts had been of the patient up till then. Before I could reply, she had lifted the phone and was on to Miss Latimer, to prepare beds for us. During the short while it takes to get from the hospital to the Nursing Cottage, there was a hot cup of tea waiting for us, and we tumbled gratefully into bed.

The Sisters on occasions are called on to escort patients to hospital from out in the bush. Taking patients to Dubbo, nearly three hundred miles away and returning the same day is another service they have rendered as a matter of duty. When one considers how bad road conditions can be, they are, I feel, to be admired for their endurance.

Sometimes I feel their services are abused, especially when a "patient" with an injured knee can walk two miles to wake the sister out of her bed in the early hours of the morning.

The Aboriginal Children benefit greatly from the regular Sunday School in the mornings. The children are fortunate in the fact that they are collected and returned home after these morning sessions. Christmas time is a busy one for the Sisters for they not only give a party for the dark and the white children, but come out to the Station with gifts for the Aboriginal Christmas party on the Station. Each year they give their special Christmas play too.

I would like to mention too, a past Sister, better known now as Mrs. Shirley Dunbar. When she can get away from family ties she gives a great deal of assistance in the cause of the Methodist Service for which I know the residents Sisters are always grateful.

In closing this appreciation of the Sisters' support and spiritual aid, I feel that without this, the difficult times we experienced would have been much harder to combat. This I feel is not only true in our particular case, but of Brewarrina generally, particularly at the time of the floods.

CABBAGE TREE ISLAND

A Story in Pictures



A group of young belles from Cabbage Tree Island.



Micky Cook (standing) helping to load cane onto the loader.



"Cassanova" Bolt among the belles.



A group of husky youngsters from the island.



"Pancho" Cook, a well-known identity.



Cane cutting, one of the main sources of employment on the island.



Regular church rallies such as this are held on the island.



HELP YOURSELF

PESTS : HOW TO CONTROL THEM

Pest control has been revolutionised by the recently developed chlordane.

(Chlordane is usually marketed as an 80 per cent emulsion concentrate in 4 oz. bottles which sell at about 7s. 6d. Mixed with one gallon of water, this quantity of chlordane makes a 2 per cent. spray, which is the correct strength for normal household use. Don't make up more than is required for immediate use. For most jobs one fluid ounce of the concentrate in a quart of water will provide sufficient spray.)

DO NOT USE CHLORDANE AS A SPACE SPRAY.

Ants

In contact with food use a pyrethrum spray. Where food is not involved use a 2 per cent. chlordane.

Bedbugs

Spray mattresses and bed frames thoroughly with 5 per cent. D.D.T.

Bees and Wasps

Spray nests with 5 per cent. D.D.T. To keep them from coming indoors, spray walls, windowsills, and screens.

Borers

Brush or spray on to affected surface a mixture of 20 per cent. dichloroethylether and 2 per cent. chlordane in kerosene, or a light, non-staining oil.

Cockroaches

Chlordane (2 per cent.) around floorboards and pipes.

Flies

Paint screens, windowsills, doorsteps with 2 per cent. chlordane or 5 per cent. D.D.T. Or spray with 0.5 per cent. D.D.T. If you buy a commercial flyspray make sure that it contains a "knock-down" insecticide.

Mosquitoes

Paint screens, windowsills, doorsteps with 2 per cent. chlordane, 5 per cent. D.D.T. Rooms may be sprayed with 0.5 per cent. D.D.T.

Rats and Mice

Use warfarin, which is sold ready to use, mixed with crushed wheat or other grain products.

Sandflies

Paint screens, windowsills, and surfaces near light fixtures with 5 per cent. D.D.T.

Silverfish

Apply 5 per cent. D.D.T. to floor cracks and corners of bookshelves.

Spiders

All types of spiders, including the dangerous redbacks, funnel-webs, and trapdoors, can be wiped out by spraying the webs and woodwork with 2 per cent. chlordane.

Ticks

Remove ticks from dogs, children, or adults with forceps, being careful not to crush, as the fluid they contain is poisonous. Treat animals' kennels with D.D.T.

Weevils

Throw away affected food, clean out cupboards or drawers thoroughly, and spray with 0.5 per cent. D.D.T.



This musical young fellow is Gregory Cromlin of Coff's Harbour.

PEN FRIENDS WANTED

REQUESTS FROM NEAR AND FAR

Willbard Nuku, Duff Scott Memorial Hospital, Box 24, Stilfontein, Transvaal, South Africa (22), would like to correspond with boys and girls (18-21). His interests are reading, football and dancing.

Edward Chibunga, Mukobeko Training Centre, Box 197, Broken Hill, Northern Rhodesia, Africa (20), is keen on football, cycling, reading, letter-writing and the cinema. He would like to hear from girls (17-20). Photo. please.

Miss Emelda Hillary, Poort Sugar Planters, Candover, Zululand, South Africa (17), would like to correspond with Coloured and Moslem boys and girls (16-19) living anywhere. Her hobbies are singing, modern music, reading, swimming and mountain climbing.

Mrs. Albertina Solomons, P.O. Sunwell, Welcome Estate, Athlone, Cape Town, South Africa, is a middle-aged African lady with general interests. She would like to hear from men and women (40-50) who are interested in religion.

D. Mukare, c.o. Dept. of Agriculture, Box 1, Macindi, Kenya, Africa (22), has photography, stamp-collecting, sport and reading as his hobbies. He would like pen-pals of both sexes.

Felix George, Box 8058, Causeway, Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, Africa (20), is keen on sport, singing and dancing. He would like girl pen-pals (18-20).

Johannes Martin, Postal Staff, George, (Cape), Africa (18), is interested in stamp-collecting, tennis, reading and writing. He would like pen-pals (16-19) from anywhere overseas.

Grace Dhlamini, Babanango Village School, P.O. Babanango, Zululand, Africa, is interested in reading and writing. She would like to hear from men and women (22-35).

Victor Melder (21), 48 Railway Bungalow, Nawalipitiya, Ceylon, has general interests and would like to correspond with people of his own age.

Peter Collins, 1652 New Highfield, P.O. Highfield, Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, Africa, (18), would like to hear from girls (16-18) living anywhere in the world. His hobbies are music, reading and exchanging photos. Photo. please.

A. Anderson Phiri, Box 5100, Boksburg North, Transvaal, South Africa (21), would like to correspond with boys and girls of his own age. He is keen on sport, music, dancing and photography. Photo. please.

Tony Govender, Box 45, Dundee, Natal, South Africa (20), would like to receive letters from girls living in Australia. He is fond of correspondence and photography. Photo. please.

Miss A. Coralus, c.o. Mrs. Burnett, "The Haven", Shanklin Crest, Camps Bay, Cape Town, South Africa, has general interests and would like to hear from men and women (30-35) living anywhere. Photo. please.

John Semela, 340 Seisoville, Kroonstad, South Africa (18), would like to receive letters from girls (16-18). He is fond of soccer, reading, letter-writing and the cinema. Photo. please.

Miss Sylvia Nkhonto, 1572 Mhohlo Street, W.N. Township, Johannesburg, South Africa, is interested in jazz, reading and religion. She would like to receive letters from men and women (25-33) living anywhere. Photo. please.

S. N. Kamau, Box 2894, Dar-es-Salaam, Tanganyika, Africa (24), would like to correspond with girls (18-24). His interests include studies, music, dancing and sport.

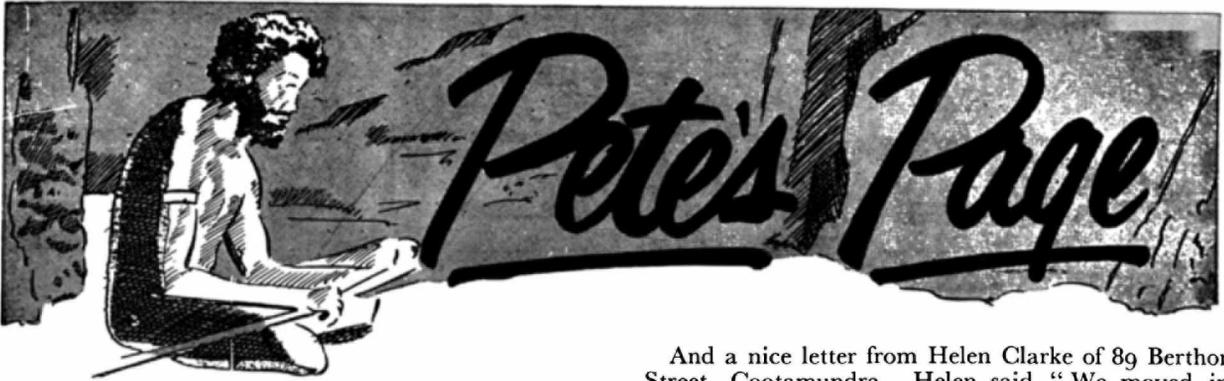
Freddie Mutunhu, St. Francis College, P.O. Marianhill, Natal, South Africa (18), is fond of sport and music and would like to hear from boys and girls living anywhere in the world.

Joey Kisten, 25 Joubert Street, Pietersburg, North Transvaal, South Africa, is a 20-year-old Indian who would like pen-pals (16-21) from anywhere in the world. His hobbies are playing the guitar, singing, reading, dancing and sport and he is very fond of animals, especially horses.

Nurse Rita Southgate, "Congo", Brisbane Road, Wynberg, Cape, South Africa (19), is keen on dancing, swimming and the cinema. She would like to correspond with boys (19-23) living anywhere. Photo. please.

Mrs. Dorothy Vint, 14 Norman Avenue, Eastbourne Street, Hessle Road, Hull, Yorkshire, England (25), has general interests and would like pen-pals.

Tryphene Dlangalala, 76 Barnato Street, Berea, Johannesburg, South Africa (26), would like to hear from men (28-30). She has general interests.



Hello, Kids,

And *another* lot of school holidays just gone by.

There's no doubt about it you young people always seem to be having holidays. I certainly hope you made the most of this lot for there'll be no more till Christmas.

Thanks a lot to all those many boys and girls from all over New South Wales who have written to me lately. So many of them I'm afraid that I just can't acknowledge them all individually. Just to pick a few though. First of all there's my young pal from Armidale Road, South Guyra. His first name is Brian but he didn't sign the rest of his name on the letter. Anyhow, Brian thanks for the letter and the nice sketch of Matt Dillon.

Brian who is in First Year at High School has promised to drop in and pay me a visit next time he comes to Sydney. Thanks, Brian, I'll look forward to that. Brian's sister wants to take him up on the Pylon Lookout at the Harbour Bridge but Brian's not having any. That's really something you youngsters should see when you are in Sydney for there are some really marvellous views all over the harbour.

Trevor Ballangarry, 16 Railway Settlement, Auburn, also wrote me a nice letter thanking me for his prize. He says next time he wins a prize he'd like a dictionary. We'll see what we can do about that Trevor. Trevor plays second grade football at school and is also a good boxer. Good for you Trevor.

I am very happy to say that I am getting many more letters from my young friends, but I must admit there are some very lazy young people who like reading *Dawn* but never bother to write me a letter and tell me what is going on about them.

I just had a note from two young fellows named Don Wilson and Noel Caldwell. Both of them come from Mallanganee near Casino and they say "We are two young fellows who would like to get some pen friends through our Magazine *Dawn*, if you could publish our request please. We are both 17, play the guitar and like most of the Western and Hit Parade songs. We would like pen friends, boys or girls, about 16 or 17 years of age". Well, there you are. What about some letters for these young fellows.

Frances Cruise is still in hospital at the Rehabilitation Centre, Mt. Wilga, Manor Road, Hornsby, and would also like some pen friends. She's very lonely so how about some letters for her?

And a nice letter from Helen Clarke of 89 Berthong Street, Cootamundra. Helen said "We moved into our new High School about three weeks ago and it is simply beautiful. There are about one hundred rooms and the colours are lovely.

Each year we play Telopea Park, (Canberra) High School for a Shield. They have won it for two years. This year we beat them in Athletics, Girls Basketball, Boys Basketball, Hockey and football. We lost the tennis match but nevertheless we were proud and happy to win the Shield and the special cup for the football. I play in the Hockey team. Leila Penrith and Shirley Coombes played very well in the basketball and won the match for us with their goals. Mavis Lang is also a good player but on this occasion unfortunately she was ill and couldn't play. My brother Arnold, plays in the Town basketball competition in a team called the Comets. They won the B grade competition and have been promoted to A grade".

Well, Helen, that was a very interesting little note thank you and it wins you a special prize. Let's have some more.

I also had some sketches and a poem from Valda Toomey of Pilliga. Just missed out on a prize Valda, but let's have some more.

Congratulations to two of our people who have good jobs and doing very well for themselves.

Firstly Johnny Dunn, of Wentworth Street, Wolstoncraft, who has a permanent job as a driver with a big Interstate Transport company and earning over £1000 a year. Johnny lives in a nice house which he rents, with his wife and two children. His mate is another aborigine, Jimmy Collins.

The Second is 20 year old Morris Smith who is an apprentice jockey with a large racing stable at Cabramatta. He travels a great deal with the horses and has ridden winners in Sydney, Melbourne and the country. At the present time he is holidaying in Armidale recovering from a broken leg.

That's all for now,

Your sincere pal,



GARDEN "FACELIFT"

If your garden has a favourite corner with a view, or a nice patch that's shady in summer, plan the spring "facelift" round it.

Put in a garden seat, or perhaps a table, and sow plants that will provide shelter from the wind.

You'll then have a pleasant place for quiet moments, on all but the hottest days.

If, however, your taste runs to the old-fashioned formal garden, you'll want to keep lines straight, use hard stone borders or neatly clipped edgings of rosemary, box, and lavender, and mass plant roses, carnations, or geraniums, all of the one height and colour.

But remember the formal garden takes a lot of work.

It must be kept neat, clipped, and weed-free all year round, for when the main planting isn't in flower its beauty lies only in perfectly groomed formality.

Remember, too, that any garden can be improved by a pool of water, whether it's a small concrete pool or just a bird-bath.

Pools reflect the beauty of your most colourful flowers, and also attract birds, which help keep down insect pests.

As nature abhors vacuums and straight lines, let year-round bloom, softness of line, and variety of growth be your gardening aims.

You'll soon have a garden that rewards you with new and exciting pictures every season.

Start with the soil.

Any type can be improved by the addition of compost, so dig autumn leaves and garden clippings right back into the ground.

But beware of lime. Some plants can't stand it and you'll simplify your work and get better results if you keep lime-hating plants together.

Next, correct any bad drainage which could rot roots or wash away delicate plants during heavy rain. Plant closely for heavy ground cover in summer, as this will keep roots cool.

Sketch in the outlines of your garden with the higher shrubs and trees—long-term fixtures which you can plant or move now, while they're dormant.

For your main effects use massed perennials which will flower as heavily as annuals and won't leave empty spaces later. Many of them flower all year round.

You can achieve quick colour with the annuals. Primula, viola, and Virginian stock all flower quickly and can be planted right into spring blooming-time.

Try not to plant in rows, for good-sized clumps are much more attractive. For best effect put plants of low habit in front of tall ones, and sow large, tall-growing perennials at the back, where untidy stakes can be hidden.

Work out your planting on paper first, so that all the spring-flowering plants aren't together. You'll find it's easy to plan for colour all year round if you leave spaces for plants that come later.

Lead attention gradually to background shrubs and trees, and if there's an unsightly fence or shed hide it with fast-growing creepers.

Shape the edges of your beds in wide, flowing curves so that every few yards shows an entirely new picture.

And, if you're wise, you'll lay down a narrow flat edging of flagstones or concrete paving slabs between lawn and garden so that small annuals and creeping perennials can creep forward over the edge of the bed and soften garden outlines without getting in the way of your lawnmower.