

DAWN

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OUR COVER

The McLeod family in their Aborigines Welfare Board home at Green Valley. From left: Back row, Robert, 16, Desley, 14; centre, Mr. A. J. McLeod, Paul, 5, Mrs. McLeod; front row, Shireen, 10, Darron, 12, Lynn, 8. Story Page 1.

NEW WORLD OPENS FOR ABORIGINE FAMILIES

Homes and Jobs at Green Valley and St. Marys

Early in July the State Government, through the Aborigines Welfare Board, opened the door to a new world for aboriginal families anxious to attain full assimilation.

Four new Housing Commission homes in two outer Sydney suburbs were handed over to aboriginal tenants by the Chief Secretary, Mr. C. A. Kelly.

The homes—two at Green Valley near Liverpool, and two at St. Marys—were bought by the Welfare Board for £15,000.



The "Home" which Mr. and Mrs. William Lovelock were glad to leave at Rob Roy near Inverell

The Welfare Board took great care in selecting the tenants for this pilot scheme. Before the families came to Sydney from the country, work was arranged for the husbands and the Board assisted them in every way practicable.

The McLeod family extends a glad hand to the Chief Secretary, Mr. Kelly, when he officially opened the Green Valley Homes





The four families are:—

- Mr. and Mrs. Arthur McLeod and their six children, formerly of Worragee, near Nowra. Their new home in Charter Street, Sadlier, Green Valley is a four-bedroom asbestos cement sheeted cottage, with coloured tile roof, sewerage, gas stove, gas bath heater and a gas copper.

Mrs. McLeod was a very active worker in the Worragee-Wreck Bay Group of the C.W.A. before coming to Sydney. On joining the Parents' and Citizens' Association of the new Sadlier Primary School two blocks from her home, Mrs. McLeod was elected President of the ladies auxiliary.

- Mr. and Mrs. Roger Morris and their five children, formerly of Falls Creek, Nowra, who have settled into their new home in Leigh Place, Ashcroft, Green Valley. The home is a three-bedroom fibro cottage, coloured tile roof, sewered and equipped with gas stove, gas heater and gas copper. Leigh Place is a small cul-de-sac which is less than four blocks from the new Ashcroft Primary School and a small neighbourhood shopping centre now under construction.
- Mr. and Mrs. William Lovelock and their six children, formerly of Rob Roy in the Inverell district, whose new home is in Boronia Street, St. Marys. The home is a four-bedroom fibro dwelling with coloured tile roof. It is all-electric with stove, bath heater and copper.
- Mr. and Mrs. Walter Dixon and their four children, who came from the reserve at Armidale. Their home in Boronia Street, St. Marys, is a three-bedroom

The ladies of the Parents' and Citizens' Association of Sadlier Primary School who elected Mrs. McLeod president, greet Mr. Kelly, the Chairman of the Board, Mr. Kingsmill, Police Supt., J. Buck and Mr. Purcell in the street outside

dwelling featuring the new "weatherboard" fibro finish and has a coloured tile roof. The home is all-electric with a stove, bath heater and copper.

On the eve of the handing over ceremony the Chief Secretary said:

"The aboriginal families who have taken up these homes have shown considerable courage in leaving their old familiar areas for the new, more impersonal surroundings of city life, with its greater pressures and problems.

"This scheme is a dramatic new approach in the cause of assimilation combining the advantages of the best housing in situations of the greatest opportunity for whole family units.

"The families concerned are taking part in a novel social experiment among Aborigines in this State and one of incalculable value.

"The Government and the Board are confident that the families will successfully accept the additional social burdens involved in fitting into the complex of modern urban living.

"We hope their success will establish for the 'fringe-dwellers'—those Aborigines still content to live on the edge of our community, in areas offering little prospect for themselves or their children—that opportunities for them will improve if they are also willing to accept commensurate obligations.

“The four homes cost about £15,000 and the families living in them are paying the normal Housing Commission rate of rent. They are allowed to buy the houses after two years and their payments will be regarded as a deposit.

“The Welfare Board took great care in selecting the tenants for this pilot scheme. Before the families came to Sydney work was arranged for the husbands and the Board has assisted them in every way practicable.

“Not all aboriginal families want to live in a metropolitan area, and most of the effort and resources of the Welfare Board are spent in country districts, to provide more incentives there.

“In an accelerated programme of housing construction, £250,000 has been spent in the past two years, and at least a similar amount will be spent in the next two.

“In the financial year 1962-63 just ended, 70 homes were built or bought for Aborigines, 15 of them, including those in Sydney, on individual blocks in towns.

“The others included 15 at Bellbrook reserve near Kempsey, 12 at Nanima near Wellington, 12 at Forster reserve, nine at Box Ridge reserve at Coraki and six at Coomaditchy on the South Coast.

“Construction during the 1963-64 year will see, among others, 24 homes built at Moree to wipe out a fringe settlement, and 10 in Bourke.

“Homes built on stations and reserves are let at no more than 17s. 6d. a week.

“In the past 14 years, the Board has built about 450 new homes for Aborigines at a total cost of more than £750,000. Construction has speeded up considerably in recent years.

“In addition, the Board has a most important and successful scheme of loans at low interest rates to Aborigines to help them buy their own homes.

“Up to the end of 1962-63 the Board had approved 44 loans to Aborigines to buy homes or to build on their own land, involving more than £72,000. Nearly all the homes concerned are in country towns.

“This housing progress takes no account of those Aborigines who have obtained their housing privately, including by ordinary tenancy of Housing Commission homes.”



A happy Mr. Kelly cuts the afternoon tea cake in the presence of the McLeod Family

Front Page Story

The *Sydney Morning Herald* hailed the new plan for assimilation with a front page story headed “Four Keys to Racial Integration.”

The newspaper interviewed Mr. McLeod at whose home the handing over ceremony took place.

Mr. McLeod told reporters that his new home was a palace compared with his Nowra home.

“We lived for six years in a six-roomed tin shack”, he said. “We had no sanitary or cooking facilities and no electric light and conditions were just shocking.

An aerial view of Green Valley—one of the most attractive housing settlements yet devised by the Housing Commission



NIGERIAN COMMENT

Nigerian University student, Rosaq Salaja said after visiting the aborigine reserve at East Armidale:

“Reserves are just a form of cheap housing settlement with the Aborigine preferring to live in a house for which he pays only 17s. 6d. a week rent, than to live in the city where he would have to pay at least £4.

“If the Aborigines were made to live in the city they would soon learn to face the ‘hard facts’ of life and make their own way.”

“We were determined to show the Welfare Board that dark people can own homes in good communities and live decently.

“We realise we are guinea pigs, and if we make a bad impression it will jeopardise the chances of a lot of other dark people from getting their own homes. And we want to keep this lovely home.”

Mr. McLeod said that in Nowra he had a job in a timber mill but the Welfare Board had found him a job with the Water Board in Sydney.

Commenting on the fact that his wife had been elected to an executive position by a Parents’ and Citizens’ Association at a local school, Mr. McLeod said:

Models in a new phase of assimilation. The handsome McLeod children with their parents in their new Green Valley home. From left: Back row, Robert, Darron, Desley; front row: Shireen, Mr. McLeod, Paul, Mrs. McLeod and Lynn



The Chief Secretary plants a tree. Mr. Kelly fills in the soil around a wattle tree, watched by Mr. and Mrs. McLeod, Mr. Kingsmill and Mr. Purcell

“Our neighbours are wonderful to us. They are all white but they treat us as equals, which is the way it should be.

“In our past in the country we have seen a number of instances where dark people are regarded as definitely inferior to whites.

“But Aborigines are starting to be educated now and the educated ones are losing their inferiority complexes. White people have to understand this too and realise we are people also. After all a person’s colour is only skin deep.”

Mr. McLeod said he and his wife were learning to economise and budget, a procedure entirely new to them.

The *Daily Telegraph* in a page leader story declared “Now They Are Accepted”.

The Sydney newspaper quoted Mrs. Beryl McLeod as saying she had spent most of the 16 years of her married life in a self-built shack at Nowra.

“Our children now will have the chance of living in a proper home and having a good education,” she said.

One aspect of her new life which has given Mrs. McLeod a personal triumph is her position as first foundation president of the Parents’ and Citizens’ Ladies’ Auxiliary of nearby Sadlier Primary School.

“This really means something to me and I say this humbly,” she said.

“To have all these white women vote me into a position above them is something I look to as a step in the right direction for the recognition of the Aborigine.

Mr. and Mrs. McLeod said they had struck only one snag in their new life—television.

“It’s a bit hard getting the children into bed now that they’ve got a television set of their own,” Mrs. McLeod said.

National Aborigines Day in Sydney

The accent was on youth at this year's National Aborigines Day celebrations in Martin Place, Sydney, on July 12.

In the presence of thousands who jammed the footpaths in the famous square for the lunch-hour rally, the State Governor, Lieut-General Sir Eric Woodward, inspected a juvenile guard of honour composed of schoolboys from Walgett.

The boys, all members of the crack football team widely known as the "Walgett Midgets", were brought to Sydney specially for the NADOC celebrations to play a match in their own age group against a team drawn from Condell Park State School.

The Walgett Midgets travelled to Condell Park from Martin Place after the rally and won an exciting match against the Sydney boys by 6 points to 3.

The Chief Secretary, Mr. C. A. Kelly, who was absent from Sydney, was represented at the Martin Place ceremony by the Minister for Agriculture, Mr. A. G. Enticknap.

Other speakers at the rally included the Governor, the Lord Mayor Ald. H. F. Jensen, Mrs. McAllam of the Sydney Nurses Association, concert singer Harold Blair

from Melbourne, Mr. James Warburton of the University of Armidale and Mr. J. Brown of Nowra.

Singers heard between the speeches included Harold Blair, Lorna Beulah and Jimmy Little.

WONDERFUL TIME

Commenting on the Walgett boys' visit just before they returned home on the Sunday night after an exciting week-end, sportsmaster Alan King of Walgett Central School, who was in charge of the team, said: "This has been a wonderful experience."

Mr. King said National Aborigines Day really began for the boys when they stepped onto the train for the long trip to Sydney.

"On arriving at Central we were met by the teachers and parents of the host school, Condell Park. From that time on the boys hardly seemed to stop," he said.

The State Governor, Lt.-General Sir Eric Woodward inspects an Honour Guard of Walgett schoolboys. The boys are (from front to rear) left—Danny Rose, Ted Greene, David Morgan, George Rose, Jimmy Beale; right—Alfie Beale and the rest of the team with Arthur McBride taking a peek from the end of the line





The Governor greets Jimmy Litle, Harold Blair and Mr. A. W. Brown, a speaker at the rally

“From the school welcome we were taken into the city for lunch and the official NADOC rally in Martin Place.

“Some of our boys had been on a bus before but one boy in particular was really thrilled because the double

decker was different from any bus he had seen before. It had wheels on it.”

Mr. King said the luncheon had a special note—television. Not to watch but to star in it. “They could hardly wait to see themselves on T.V.,” he said.

“At Martin Place the little bush boys could hardly take it all in. The excitement came to a pitch with the arrival of the State Governor and his chat to the boys.”

From the official celebrations the boys took a bus back to Condell Park for a less formal activity—football.

The parents and teachers of Condell Park arranged outings at the week-end. On the Saturday afternoon the boys were taken on a car trip from Botany Bay to Mascot then to the beaches of Maroubra and Bondi; the cliffs at Watson’s Bay and then to the Harbour Bridge.

“One humorist in the party suggested the bridge would look ‘pretty good’ over the Namoi at Walgett,” Mr. King said.

On Sunday afternoon the boys were taken to Taronga Park zoo. “The big hit with the boys were the baby gorillas”.

It was farewell to Sydney at 6.20 p.m. on Sunday and home-sweet-home at 11.30 a.m. on Monday.

Mr. King said the success of the trip was due to the efforts of many—the National Aborigines Day committee, the parents, teachers and pupils of Condell Park Primary School and the N.S.W. Primary Schools Athletics Association.

FOR MORE PICTURES SEE BACK COVER

The Governor talks over the team’s prospects in their special Sydney match with Ted Green while the captain, Danny Rose and Alfie Beale look on proudly. NADOC committeeman, Rev. A. W. Grant, is an attentive listener



THE FINALITY OF FINGERPRINTS

Proving one's identity can often be an embarrassing problem. Facial features can change within a remarkably short space of time, hair can change its colour and texture overnight and even the body itself can change its appearance drastically. But the one foolproof and infallible means of identification which remains constant from birth to death are the fingerprints. Formed before one is born, they may become temporarily affected by skin diseases, cuts, burns and other injuries, but remain fundamentally the same in character until quite some time after death.

Often referred to as "nature's identity cards," fingerprints are quite unique. Experts regard them as the only true means of identification, for the simple reason that every single fingerprint has a character of its own. If you look at your own hands, you will see that no two fingers are exactly alike in their skin formation. The thousands of "whorls," "dots," "loops," "ridge endings" and "enclosures" that form the print of one hand alone are so individual that it has been estimated that the chances of two sets being alike are somewhere in the region of sixty-four thousand million to one against—a figure which is many times greater than the population of the entire world!

As everyone knows, fingerprints play a great part in the detection of crime. Yet, strangely enough, the police and their detectives had nothing to do with the discovery of their invaluable use. Two men, working thousands of miles apart, and quite ignorant of each other's theories, happened to hit on the idea of using fingerprints as a means of identification over 100 years ago. One, a Scots missionary by name of Andrew Faulds, who was living in Japan, published a long essay about fingerprints and their possible uses after he had noticed the clarity of a potter's fingerprint clearly embedded in an ancient piece of pottery he had bought.

At the same time Sir William Herschel, a Civil Servant working for the British Government in India, published a similar article noting his conclusions on the subject. For some time, he had been asking all the natives whom he employed to give him their fingerprints. There had been several large thefts from his estate, and he thought he might be able to identify the criminal using recorded fingerprints as his basis of elimination. By coincidence, the analytical scientist, Sir Francis Galton, a cousin of Charles Darwin, happened to read both articles. He was immensely excited about the possibilities it held



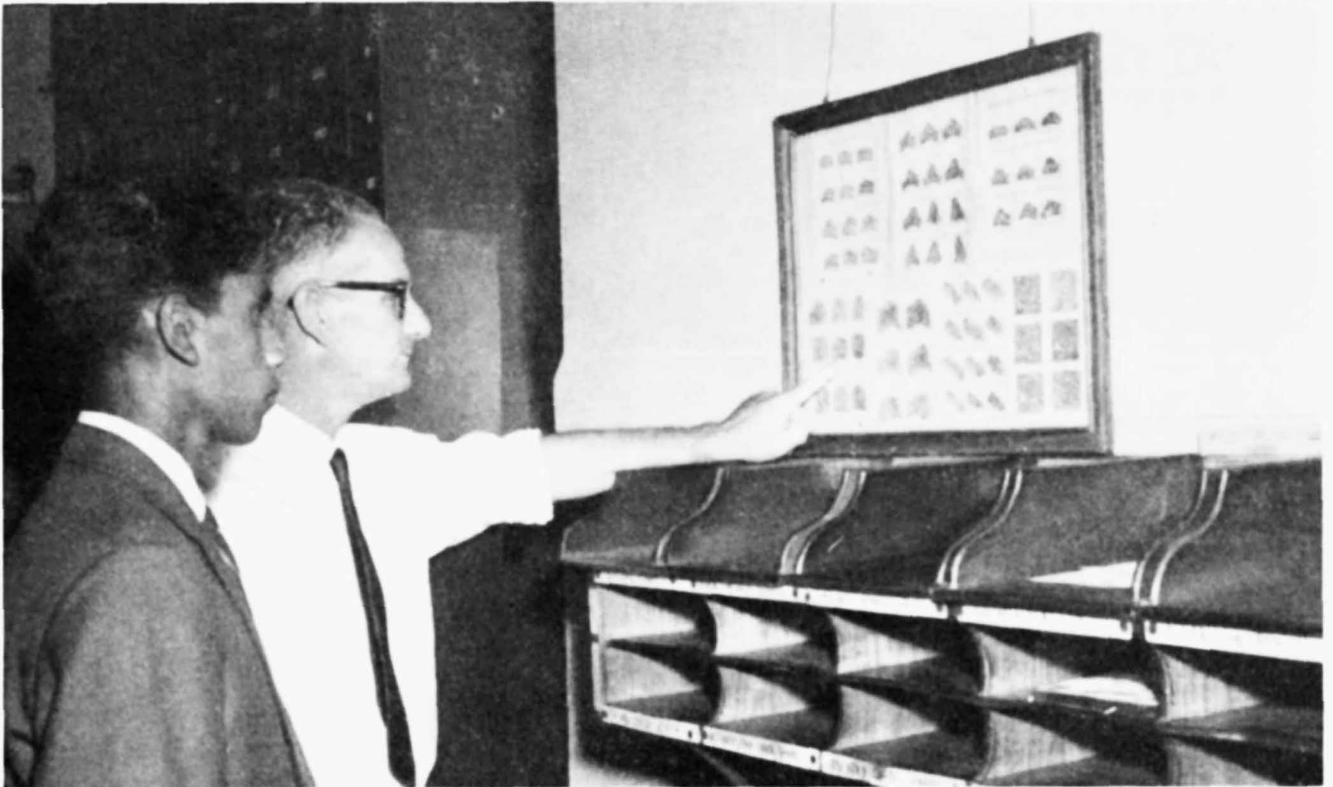
Taking a man's prints

out towards the detection of crime, and set about finding a method of classifying fingerprints. In the process, he calculated the odds against two sets of identical prints.

It wasn't until some 20 years later that the law showed any interest, but when Sir Edward Henry, who was the Inspector General of Police in Bengal in 1897, showed Scotland Yard in London his development of Galton's system, they were deeply impressed and installed the system within a few months. Proof of just how invaluable the system was came to the high-ranking officials of the Criminal Investigation Department in a short time with the case of Adolph Beck.

Beck had been arrested on a charge of defrauding ten women in 1896. Although he continually pleaded not guilty, he was sentenced to seven years' penal servitude after detectives had identified him as one John Smith who had just come out of prison for a similar offence. Three years after his release, he was once again accused of fraud as John Smith. But by this time, the fingerprint system had been installed, and Beck was able to prove his identity. Meanwhile, the real John Smith was found after prints had been taken, and the law had to admit that it had made a mistake. Beck was granted a free pardon and received £5,000 in compensation!

Today, the same basic system devised by Galton and Henry is used by the police throughout the world. Fingerprints are taken by pressing the prisoner's thumbs and fingers on a thin film of printer's ink. The resulting impressions are then transferred onto a special paper, when two sets are taken and the prisoner signs his name over the impression. At the Central Fingerprint Bureau of the Commonwealth in Sydney, these prints are kept together in a library which holds just on 1,000,000 different files. The classification of these files has been refined to such an extent that a fingerprint brought



Desmond Williams (15), the Police Bursary winner for 1963 recently saw the scientific workings of the Central Fingerprint Bureau in Sydney. Here the deputy chief of the Bureau, Sgt. Ferrier, is explaining a chart which shows basic "ridge characteristics" of fingerprints. There are just on one million prints from all states of Australia on file at the Bureau

in from the scene of a crime can be identified within a matter of minutes.

By sub-dividing the various "arches", "whorls" and "loops" of fingerprints into further categories, the assistants in the department can locate a file from the great mass at a moment's notice. Sgt. Searle, the officer in charge of the Bureau, told *Dawn* that in one notable case—the armed hold up of a post office at Randwick Military Hospital in the 1930's—a handprint was the only clue. The Bureau identified the fingerprints, a man was arrested, found guilty and sentenced to 10 years. Interpol World Police headquarters in Paris—employs a cable code to telegraph fingerprints to foreign countries. This plays a great part in making speedy arrests, and more than one criminal has been somewhat dismayed to find that his fingerprints have arrived in the country long before he stepped off the plane! In the case of extra-long distances, these prints are sent in photographic form by short-beam radio. Such measures are taken only after detailed examinations of the prints found at the scene of the crime. Absolute identity is established when 16 "ridge characteristics" are in agreement, which means that some hundreds of "lines", "loops", "whorls" and so on are identical.

In the United States, there is a Civil Fingerprint Collection in existence. Introduced in 1940 by the F.B.I., this was intended to help the Bureau of Missing Persons, and over 5,000,000 volunteered to have their fingerprints recorded in case they should ever suffer from loss of memory or other mental afflictions. Within

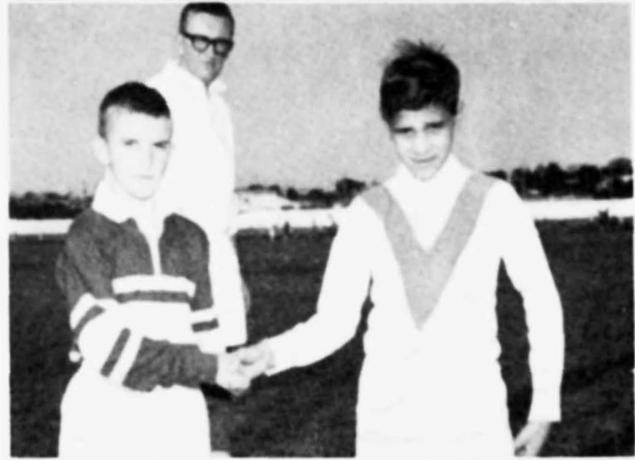
the first four years of the introduction of this collection, the fingerprints of 27,000 dead were examined and more than 10,000 identified as a result.

The F.B.I. believe that if more people responded to this voluntary identification system, the police would be relieved of a great deal of work.

Most people, however, feel very wary about having their fingerprints taken. They feel vaguely as if they are being suspected of some crime. This is a great pity, of course, because as the authorities point out, it is the very simplest form of insurance against loss of memory. Every year, thousands of people are kept in institutions suffering from this unfortunate state, and in many cases spend years in this anonymous condition. Apart from being a great responsibility to the authorities of asylums and hospitals, they cause great distress to their relatives, who often spend a great deal of money in vain whilst trying to trace them.

Nature designed the fingerprint as an identity card, and it seems a great pity that we don't have the intelligence to take more advantage of this infallible system!

GREAT FOOTBALL WIN FOR MIDGETS



The Condell Park and Walgett teams line up

Danny Rose, the captain of the Walgett "midgets", who was praised by English Rugby League test players for his football skill in the schoolboys Peel Cup at Tamworth last season, was the star of a special match against Condell Park Primary School in Sydney last month.

The "Midgets" were brought to Sydney for the National Aborigines Day celebrations on July 12, and defeated Condell Park after an exciting game 6 points to 3.

Walgett trailed 0-3 at half-time but in a whirlwind finish Danny Rose and his half-back brother George scored two tries to take out the game.

The match was played on a wet ground with neither team willing to give an inch. Then the game was opened up and was distinguished by fine tackling and running with the ball.

Walgett sportsmaster, Alan King, gave the boys a pep talk at half-time when they were behind.

Running with a slight breeze in the second half Walgett launched an all out attack. Danny Rose, at five-eighth, used a little kick in true Gasnier fashion, followed through, gathered the ball and outsped the opposition to score the equalising try. He failed to convert.

From then on the game see-sawed and fine tackling by Art McBride, who also starred in several attacking moves, saved certain tries.

Georgie Rose dictated play from the base of the scrum.

Five minutes before full-time he caught the defence on the wrong foot when he skirted around the blind side and scored the winning try. Danny's kick at goal failed.

OUR PICTURES—TOP TO BOTTOM

Trevor Hall passes the ball to Danny Rose in a warm-up run before the match

The rival captains David Geoghegan (Condell Park) and Danny Rose (Walgett) shake hands just before Referee Kel Robertson calls on play to start

Alfie Beale cleanly plays the ball back to Trevor Hall

George Rose goes into a tackle with Trevor Hall and Alan Simpson coming in to help

The Condell Park winger on the attack is well covered by the Walgett defence



Staggering Total of Illiterates . . .

NIGERIAN UNIVERSITY STUDENT SAYS OUR PARENTS CAN SHOW WAY

Nigerian University student, Mr. Rosaq Salaja, on a recent visit to Armidale, made an appeal to aboriginal parents to place more value on education and make sacrifices to educate their children.

Parents, he said, should themselves be educated to keep their children in secondary schools up to matriculation level, and then get them into universities.

The parents, should be prepared to sacrifice luxuries like cars, television and radios to achieve this aim.

The Nigerian student's comment was timely. A few days earlier a report of the United Nations Education, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (Unesco) warned that the growing number of illiterates in the world "threatens hopes and plans for raising standards of living."

It might sound strange that despite considerable efforts all over the world to wipe out illiteracy, Unesco estimates that the number of adults who can't read and write will increase by some 20 or 25 million within the next six or seven years.

The reason for this is that, especially in under-developed countries, educational expansion cannot keep pace with the birthrate. Schools are going up fairly fast but babies are born and are growing up much faster.

At present about every second adult above the age of 15 is an illiterate. This makes a staggering total of some 700 million people. Of these 500 million are in Asia, Africa and Latin America.

The proportion of illiterates is much higher among women than among men.

For example, among city dwellers in India 45 per cent. of males and 75 per cent. of females are illiterates; on the land the proportion is 76 per cent. for men and 99 per cent. for women.

The situation is similar even in countries which (like India itself) education is compulsory in theory—such as Ceylon, Afghanistan, Burma, Cambodia, Iran, Korea, Malaya and Pakistan.

In some countries of Asia (especially in India, Thailand and Indonesia) there are strong women's organisations

OUR PICTURE

Education was discussed at a recent assimilation conference at Grafton. The group above, photographed after the meeting, includes (from left): Mr. James Warburton, of the staff of the University of New England at Armidale; Freddie Skinner of Grafton; Mr. Arthur Dunton, Armidale University staff officer stationed at Grafton and Mr. John Messar, staff reporter from the 'Brisbane Courier Mail'. The Armidale Assimilation Association is one of the most active groups in the State

which fight hard for the right of girls to receive the same education as boys. Governments are sympathetic but the stone wall of tradition is a formidable obstacle.

Co-education, which might partly answer lack of enough secondary schools for girls, is being violently opposed in most Asian countries on moral and religious grounds.

In addition, girls in many Asian, African and Latin American countries marry very early. And until they do, they are needed to help in the households of their parents.

Very recently, however, the problem of marriage has given an unexpected boost to the education of girls.

Marriages for Educated

Parents have found that their daughters can make "better" marriages—that is they can find educated husbands with better jobs or careers—if they themselves are educated.

There is a growing awareness among givers and recipients of foreign aid that education ought to march before—or at least parallel—with economic development.

Until not so long ago a fair number of sociologists believed that the machine age would create a society in which a tiny minority of highly educated experts would tyrannically rule over huge dumb masses who wouldn't be really needed because machines would replace their muscle-power.

Fortunately, however, just the contrary is happening. The machine-age needs people who have had at least a certain amount of education.

The higher a society is industrialised the less chance illiterates have in it. (In the U.S. the poorer education of Negroes—besides racial prejudice—is a main reason why they form the bulk of unemployed.)

Hence there is a growing need for educators in all countries.

For example, in 1929 almost 10 per cent. of America's working population was in agriculture and only 3.7 per cent. in education.

In 1959 the agrarian population of the U.S. shrunk to 3.7 per cent. of the total while the proportion of educators had grown to 5.3 per cent.

The economic trouble with educational development, however, is that it needs huge investments which show no immediate returns. Hence those countries which need more education most urgently can least afford it.

In 1960 and in 1961 educational conferences held in Karachi and the Addis Ababa estimated that it would cost £28,000 million to make 15 Asian countries "reasonably literate" in 20 years, and to raise the primary school population of Africa to 51 per cent. of all children would cost £2,000 million over five years.

Last June Unesco calculated that it would need almost £1,000 million to finance a 10-year programme to make two-thirds of the adult illiterates in the developing countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America literate.

These are astronomical sums but they will have to be found somehow. For there is not much chance to improve living standards in a world in which half of the adults lack the most elementary tool for improvement—literacy.

Election of Aboriginal Members of the Board

The term of office of the present part-Aboriginal member of the Board, Mr. C. L. Leon, will expire on 20th December, and nominations to fill the vacancies for both Aboriginal and part-Aboriginal members of the Board will close early in December. The ballot for the election will close on 16th January, 1964.

If you are over the age of twenty-one years, of Aboriginal blood, and have lived in New South Wales for at least six months immediately preceding the date of your application for enrolment, you are entitled to be enrolled and vote at the forthcoming election.

Application forms will shortly be available from Welfare Officers, Managers and Supervisors of Stations and Reserves, and from the Returning Officer, Aborigines Welfare Board, Sydney.

You are urged to enrol and to show your interest in the election by supporting the candidate of your choice.

Intending candidates for election must be nominated by at least two persons of Aboriginal blood who are on the roll, or who have made application for enrolment.

Think about it, and if you consider you have the qualities necessary to represent your people on the Board, be prepared to seek nomination when the dates for the closing of nominations and the closing of the ballot are officially announced.

Further announcements will be made in later issues of *Dawn*.

YOU CAN ALL



PLAY YOUR PART IN THE WAR



AGAINST DISEASE

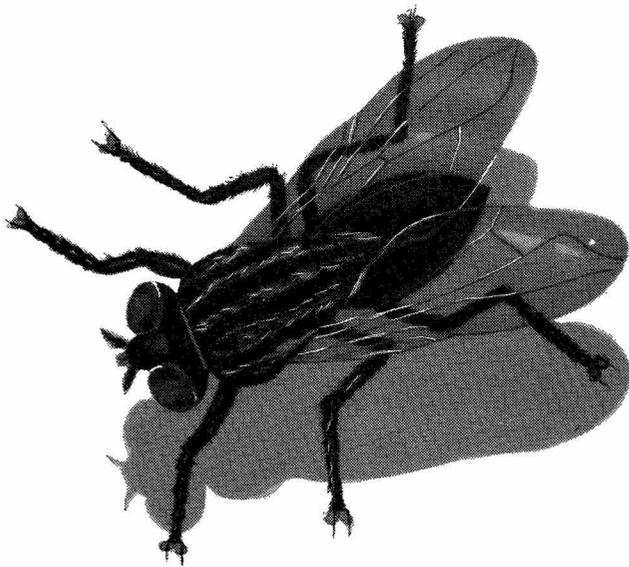
The importance of good health has been stressed in a special Spring message to *Dawn* from Dr. Alan Douglas, a member of the Aborigines Welfare Board, who has pointed out the many ways in which every one of us can play a part in the war against disease.

Dr. Douglas, who is Metropolitan Medical Officer of Health in Sydney, reminds us that filth and diseases go hand in hand and there can be no excuse for dirt or squalor or infection in any home.

One of the objectives of the Health Department is to seek the public's co-operation in any action against disease and infection. Only wholehearted community effort will produce the desired results.

“A chain is only as strong as its weakest link”, the doctor says, “and the chain that controls the spreaders of disease is only as strong as each citizen makes it”.

Whether we be black or white we all belong to one big family and the health of the whole, in a very large measure, depends upon the conduct of each of the individual units.



The Fly is Deadly

What then, are the principal agencies that spread the germs which cause infectious disease?

First we have the common house fly which carries on the hairs on her legs and feet and in her crop, the germs of gastro-enteritis, typhoid fever, dysentery and many others.

Then we have the mosquito, famed for preventing the building of the Panama Canal by De Lesseps by spreading yellow fever among the workmen; and nearer home she is the spreader from time to time of dengue fever.

Another variety of mosquito found mostly in the tropics is also the spreader of malaria, of which it is estimated there are 300 million sufferers throughout the world.

Then we have the rat, perhaps the most loathsome of them all which spreads (per medium of its fleas which carry the germ to man), Bubonic Plague (known as the Black Death); also, even in Sydney the rat continues to spread typhus fever, food poisoning, ratbite fever, and on the North Coast and in Queensland, Weils disease.

These pests down the ages, have been responsible for incalculable suffering and countless millions of deaths.

They have wiped out empires and devastated civilisations.

Today they are continuing their foul work of spreading disease and death wherever men will allow them to live and breed.

Flies feed and live on filth and carry filth and diseases wherever they go.

Mosquitoes which can be very pestilential company, breed in water—in tanks and cisterns, tins, bottles and motor tyres in and around our own homes.

Rats thrive in rubbish dumps and feed on scraps and breed in and around our homes, fowl yards, etc.

We must help ourselves. Therefore these pests can be controlled only by community effort. That means that you and I and all of us must help by seeing that dirt and rubbish does not accumulate, that scraps of

food are not left about, that the garbage can and all food containers are properly covered; that we get rid of tins, bottles and other things that hold water.

These are things that the Health authorities cannot do for us. We must do them ourselves and unless and until we do them, we will have preventable infectious diseases in our midst.

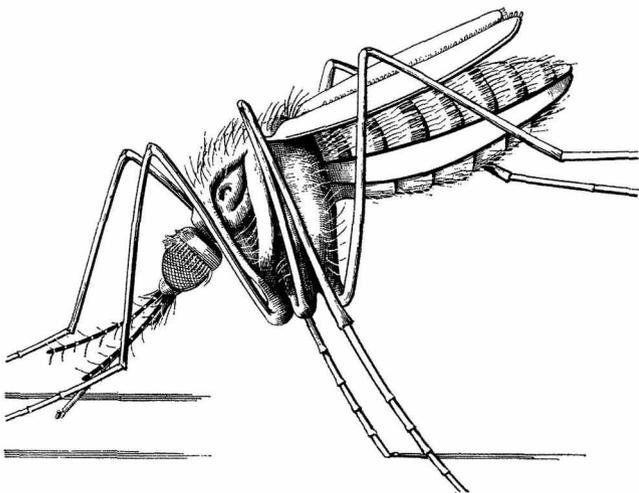
However, the greatest criminal of all has been left until last. He it is who spreads tuberculosis, diphtheria, influenza, whooping cough, polio, meningitis, measles and mumps, and last but not least the common cold. The criminal who spreads the germs which cause these diseases is to be found everywhere.

We meet him in the streets, in trains, in buses. He is at the theatre and the concert and even in church. In offices and workshops and even in schools and shops he abounds. Indeed, he is everywhere.

Who is this "criminal"? His scientific name is homo sapiens. He is the common man or woman or child who does not use a handkerchief to cover his mouth and nose when sneezing and coughing.

Such a person may emit three million germs in the droplet of moisture expelled in the act of coughing or sneezing. Almost all of these can be effectively trapped by carefully covering the nose and mouth with a handkerchief or paper tissue BEFORE not AFTER sneezing or coughing.

The careless spitter is another menace who should be discouraged.



Is it too much to ask in the interest of the health and well-being of little children and of grown ups, too, that we pledge ourselves henceforth to be good citizens; that we will not be spreaders of disease ourselves or allow pests to flourish unchecked in and around our houses?

ANIMALS MAY SPIT!



In his health message Dr. Douglas says: "Will you help me to help you to help others?"

We cannot afford to refuse him!

Cattle Scared 'Em

A newspaper reporter claims to have encountered primitive, nomadic Aborigines who have never seen white men and who eat goannas, lizards, rats and mice, during a visit to the vast central Australian desert.

They were Stone Age people who were completely naked.

The reporter sent his story from Alice Springs after travelling 600 miles due west into Western Australia with a patrol organised by the Welfare Branch of the Northern Territory Administration.

He said the patrol found 23 tribesmen, women and children, all incredibly primitive, who had no clothes and no blankets to cover them in the cold desert winter nights.

The Aborigines belong to the Pintubi tribe, whose ancestors lived in the desert for centuries. Most of them have left these harsh conditions to live at mission stations and Government settlements on the fringes of the desert.

Two of the desert tribesmen were brought back to Papunya settlement, 150 miles west of Alice Springs. They were frightened by cattle, which they had never seen.

The Meaning of Aboriginal Words

CONTINUED FROM LAST MONTH

LAND, SITES



Adelong	Plain with a river
Akeringa	On the plains
Algona	A mountain
Aperta	A hill or mountain
Arila	The sand, land, or earth
Arilarkna	The clay
Arltunga	Place of claypans
Arrabri	A high mountain
Arwakurra	White cliffs
Badaminock	Place of spirits
Balanada	White man's settlement
Baloo	A hill
Bandalong	Junction
Bangalee	Sandy beach
Bangalla	Low hill
Barakee	Place of stone
Barrabooka	Hunting-ground
Barree	Mountain
Beelong	Bay
Bembooka	High peak
Benwerrin	Long hill
Berriwerri	Crossing-place
Bethungra	Black mountain
Bibanup	White rock
Bibbenlukke	Big look-out
Birru	Small plain or flat
Binya	Mountain
Boonderoo	Stony country
Bundanoon	Place of deep gullies
Burrangarra	Sea beach
Callemondah	Hilly
Cambewarra	Mountain on fire
Chiniala	A hill
Cobbadah	Place on a hill
Coorong	Narrow neck of land
Coreen	Last of the hills
Corrodgery	Sandy country
Coryule	Hill be the sea
Cundumbul	Big mountains
Dakara	Hard ground or earth
Darly	A large hill
Dungalup	Gully with running water
Durimbil	Round hill
Elgata	Hill, mountain
Eurobodalla	Land between waters; a small haven for boats
Gabee-ellia	Gully with running water
Girilambone	Place of stars; flintstones
Goonedah	Corroboree ground
Gralunga	Sandy spot
Gullallie	A ravine
Gulomogo	Stony ground
Gunnamatta	Beach and sandhills
Gunungai	Flat open country
Gunyerwarildi	Home of white stones
Illalangi	House or camp on a hill
Illalong	Plain; swampy place
Ilya	Open space
Irkanda	Scrub country
Jindabyne	A valley
Jindalee	A bare hill
Kalawa	Flat country
Kanyaka	A stony place
Kariboo	Hill
Karnang	Low-lying place
Karralika	On a height
Kinka	Many hills
Krambruk	Sandy place
Kunari	Flat country
Kyoga	Plain within a forest
Malkana	Sandy country
Mallawa	Flat country
Maloga	A sandhill
Malumba	Rocks
Manooka	Hill
Merrigum	Little plain
Minimine	Clear country
Minka	Cave
Moonah	Island
Moonarie	Cliff
Moorda	Blue mountain
Moorilla	Pebbly ridge
Mullumbimby	Small, round hill
Mungala	Sandhill.
Murrabinna	Stony, scrubby place
Mypolonga	Cliff look-out
Nalya	Circle of hills
Nanimah	Rough, stony country
Narraburra	Rough country
Naturi	Sandy soil
Nimbin	Pointed rock; big stone
Nioka	Green hill
Nurragi	Scrub; south country
Omeo	Mountains
Oolburra	Mountain peak
Palara	Flat country
Palparu	Large plain
Parukala	Flat country
Patawita	Small hill
Pattarnda	Open place in scrub
Pertaka	On a hill
Pertaringa	Belonging to the hills
Pindari	High ground
Piralilla	Beautiful hill
Pitaru	Desert country
Porpanda	High hills
Rupari	Rounded hills
Talinga	Sandhill
Tepko	Hill
Terama	Mountain
Tibooburra	Heap of granite rocks
Tora	Land near creeks
Totola	Hill
Tulong	Mountain
Tyagarah	Open grass country
Uleela	Mountain
Unkulara	Valley
Uralla	Big hill; running water
Uringa	Long beach
Wallenbeen	Stony hill
Wamara	A plain
Wambiri	Seacoast
Wanda	Beach sandhills
Wandarri	Sandy country
Warili	Lonely track
Warrawoona	Undulating grassy plain
Wileri	Plain country
Willuti	Gully
Woolandoon	Little plain
Yalamurra	Peak of a hill
Yarabah	Hill with red gum trees
Yarawini	Gully
Yarraldool	Plenty of stones
Yathong	Big sandhills
Yungarup	Range of hills near the sea
Yuriel	Coastal bay

DESCRIPTIVE



Adina	.. ..	Good
Aldorla	.. ..	West
Alkira	.. ..	Bright, sunny
Alkoomie	.. ..	Very nice
Allonga	.. ..	Distant, a long way
Amaroo	.. ..	Beautiful place
Aminya	.. ..	Quiet
Ankua	.. ..	Sleepy
Antakira	.. ..	South
Arinyuna	.. ..	Long way away
Arinuna	.. ..	Long way away
Aruma	.. ..	Happy
Attunga	.. ..	High place
Ballima, Ballina	.. ..	Distant
Baranbali	.. ..	To the east
Baroona	.. ..	Place far away
Benbullen	.. ..	A high, quiet place
Berrima	.. ..	To the south
Billandry	.. ..	Far away
Billabourie	.. ..	A good place
Binnowie	.. ..	A green place
Booligal	.. ..	Windy place
Carinya	.. ..	A happy, peaceful home
Choogoowarra	.. ..	Place of rest
Cooinda	.. ..	A happy place
Corandirk	.. ..	A good place to live
Croajingalong	.. ..	Facing east
Cudgee	.. ..	A very good place
Dalpura	.. ..	Quiet, calm
Dandarbong	.. ..	Very pretty country
Dandaloo	.. ..	Pretty; also Hail!
Dandaraga	.. ..	Very good country
Eleebana	.. ..	Sweet, fragrant
Elouera	.. ..	A pleasant place
Gadara	.. ..	Cold, windy, draughty
Garie	.. ..	Sleepy
Gerogeri	.. ..	A pleasant place; a magpie
Gerri	.. ..	Sleepy
Gidya	.. ..	Little; species of acacia
Ilinga	.. ..	Far away
Illilliwa	.. ..	Setting sun; the west
Impara	.. ..	The sun rising red
Ingara	.. ..	Long way
Itharu	.. ..	Thither
Kalinya	.. ..	Good
Kallioota	.. ..	Green country
Kambora	.. ..	Sweet
Kanandah	.. ..	The west, where sun sets
Kara	.. ..	High up
Karalta	.. ..	Green place far away
Kariwara	.. ..	West
Karraree	.. ..	High
Kiah	.. ..	Beautiful place
Koolkuna	.. ..	Place of safety
Kooyong	.. ..	Resting place
Lalwinya	.. ..	Quiet
Lenkunya	.. ..	Beautiful
Lowanna	.. ..	Beauty
Mankina	.. ..	Happy
Marralomeda	.. ..	Best place on earth
Mathoura	.. ..	Windy
Mawarra	.. ..	A pleasant place
Merindah	.. ..	Beautiful
Minnarka	.. ..	Far, distant
Miri Miri	.. ..	High up
Mirreen	.. ..	The south
Mooroobah	.. ..	Beautiful, good
Murlali	.. ..	Peaceful, friendly
Murruba	.. ..	Beautiful
Murrumbung	.. ..	Very pleasant
Narbethong	.. ..	A cheerful place

Narriah	.. ..	A bare place
Neerim	.. ..	High, elevated
Nentoura	.. ..	Secluded, out of the way
Ning Ning	.. ..	Quiet
Noonameena	.. ..	Sleeping place
Numbulen	.. ..	Quiet
Nunana	.. ..	Little
Onkara	.. ..	Far away
Ooliekirra	.. ..	New and bright
Oomool	.. ..	Pleasant
Oorigoo	.. ..	Distant
Panaroo	.. ..	Small
Parari	.. ..	Long way
Paruparu	.. ..	Grey
Patharu	.. ..	Thither
Pannaroo	.. ..	Resting place
Quinbalup	.. ..	A happy place
Talkook	.. ..	Very good
Tatiara, Tattiara	.. ..	Good, beautiful country
Toogoolwa	.. ..	Place of the heart
Undara	.. ..	Long way
Waitpinga	.. ..	Windy place
Walkandi	.. ..	North
Wangara	.. ..	West wind
Warrara	.. ..	Long way away
Warawara	.. ..	Far away
Warekila	.. ..	Happy valley; place of changing winds
Warrambucca	.. ..	A warm place
Warruga	.. ..	Good view
Weemala	.. ..	Distant view
Werona	.. ..	Quiet
Winmalee	.. ..	North
Winnima	.. ..	Close by
Wombalano	.. ..	Pretty, beautiful
Workara	.. ..	South
Wotama	.. ..	Quiet, calm

CONTINUED NEXT MONTH

Two Youngsters get Jobs "On Their Merits"

The *Macleay Argus* recently reported that two teenaged Aborigines have begun careers with the Nestles firm at Smithtown.

Mavis Lang of Burnt Bridge, began work in Nestles office, and eventually will undertake a course of training as an accounting machine operator.

Dallas Thompson, formerly of the Board's boys' home at Kinchela and a student at Kempsey High School, has commenced an apprenticeship in one of the metal trades. He started off as a labourer.

The factory manager, Mr. H. Coleman, emphasised that the two young people had been engaged strictly on their merits.

"They made their applications in the normal way and these were considered in the normal way," he said. "They have been employed without discrimination—one way or another."

The only reason why applicants of Aboriginal descent had not been previously considered for employment was that they had not applied for jobs.

GROW POTATOES THIS YEAR

. . . and Save Money

Home gardeners would be wise to plant potatoes this year according to the experts who predict high prices for this staple vegetable next season.

Potato prices are governed by a swinging pendulum which dictates that a period of short supply and high prices will follow a season of glut and low prices.

This is the course of the pendulum:

Potatoes are scarce and prices high, so regular growers expand their plantings and other farmers, who are not regular potato growers, decide to grow them, too.

Between them they produce so many potatoes that markets are over-supplied and prices fall.

So next season the regulars cut their acreages, the freelancers turn to something else, supplies become short again, and up go the prices.

Although plantings should not begin until August in the main home garden zones of the State—Sydney, Newcastle and Wollongong—you should buy your seed potatoes immediately.

This will give them time to become green-sprouted before you plant them, which is always desirable.

The sprouted potatoes emerge more quickly and the quick, early growth increases the yield of good sized potatoes.

The seed should be spread out for four to six weeks before planting in a single layer in subdued light.

This may be done in a shed or under a dense tree.

Sun Harmful

The tubers should not be exposed to direct sun or to frost.

The tubers will turn green and sprout from the eyes.

The sprouts should be thick and sturdy. If they are thin and spindly, this indicates virus infection and the offending potato should be burnt.

All seed should be dipped in Baytan or Aretan before planting, to control several prevalent diseases.

Certified, as well as ordinary seed, should be dipped.

A good time to dip is at the time of laying out the seed for greening, before it has sprouted.

Plantings may be made until December in most districts, with others in February and March.

The potato bed should be well supplied with organic matter before planting.

In most home gardens that means digging in a liberal helping of well-matured compost.

Nitrogen is essential for the production of good potatoes. The best form is poultry manure, dug in at the rate of two large sacks to each 100 sq. ft.

Good Mixture

Yields will be increased even further if chemical manures are added.

A good mixture is three parts superphosphate to 1 part sulphate of ammonia. This should be put into the bottom of the trench, and covered with soil, or at the sides.

Chemicals should never come in direct contact with the seed.

The sprouted seed, or "sets," should be planted 4 to 5 in. deep in coastal areas and 6 to 7 in. deep elsewhere.

Seed should be spaced 15 to 18 in. apart and the rows 2½ to 3 ft. apart.

Closer planting causes the plants to compete for food and tuber size is reduced.

WHAT TO PLANT IN SPRING

Vegetables for August-September

	Where to Sow	Depth to Sow in inches	Transplant or thin out to inches between rows	plants
Dwarf Beans	.. Sow Direct	.. 1 in. to 2 in.	.. 18-24	4-6
Climbing Beans	.. Sow Direct	.. 1 in. to 2 in.	.. 48-72	4
Beetroot	.. Sow Direct	.. Half	.. 12-18	4-5
Cabbage, Small Types	.. Seed Bed	.. Quarter	.. 30	18
Cabbage Large	.. Seed Bed	.. Quarter	.. 36	30
Capsicum	.. Seed Bed	.. Quarter	.. 36	20
Cress	.. Sow Direct	.. Quarter	.. B'cast	..
Carrot	.. Sow Direct	.. Half	.. 12	3-4
Celery	.. Seed Bed	.. Quarter	.. 18	8
Egg Plant	.. Seed Bed	.. Quarter	.. 36	24
Endive	.. Sow Direct	.. Quarter	.. 12	9
Herbs	.. Broadcast Direct	.. Eighth	.. B'cast	..
Kohl Rabi	.. Sow Direct	.. Quarter	.. 12	6
Leek	.. Sow Direct	.. Quarter	.. 12	6
Lettuce	.. Sow Direct	.. Quarter	.. 12	9-12
Marrow, Bush Types	.. Sow Direct	.. 1 in.	.. 36-48	36
Marrow, Running Types	.. Sow Direct	.. 1 in.	.. 72-96	60-72
Mustard	.. Sow Direct	.. Quarter	.. B'cast	..
Onion	.. Sow Direct	.. Quarter	.. 12	5
Parsley	.. Sow Direct	.. Quarter	.. 12	6
Parsnip	.. Sow Direct	.. Half	.. 12	4
Peas	.. Sow Direct	.. 1 in. to 1½ in.	.. 24-30	2-3
Pumpkin	.. Sow Direct	.. 1 in.	.. 96-144	96
Radish	.. Sow Direct	.. Half	.. 6	2
Rhubarb	.. Seed Bed	.. Half	.. 30	18
Rosella	.. Seed Bed	.. Half	.. 36	24
Salsify	.. Sow Direct	.. Half	.. 15	6
Silver Beet	.. Sow Direct	.. Half	.. 18	6
Spinach	.. Sow Direct	.. Half	.. 18	6
Squash, Bush Types	.. Sow Direct	.. 1 in.	.. 36	36
Squash, Running Types	.. Sow Direct	.. 1 in.	.. 72-96	60-72
Tomato	.. Seed Bed	.. Quarter	.. 36-48	18-36
Turnips	.. Seed Bed	.. Quarter	.. 12	6
Swede Turnip	.. Seed Bed	.. Quarter	.. 12	6

PETE'S

Dear Kids,

Not so long ago you will remember we celebrated a very important day held throughout the whole of Australia—National Aborigines Day.

In each capital city of Australia special programmes and activities were held. Here in New South Wales we had a wonderful time.

On the actual day there was a huge noontime meeting in Martin Place, Sydney. Martin Place is the famous square in Sydney where most of the city's important functions are held, including ceremonies connected with Anzac Day. The Cenotaph is situated in Martin Place.

The National Aborigines' Day rally was held at the top of the square and the Sate Governor, Sir Eric Woodward, and the Lord Mayor of Sydney, Mr. H. F. Jensen, were guests of honour.

A special honour guard was formed by aboriginal boys from Walgett Central School. You will have read in another part of *Dawn* their story and pictures of their Rugby League match against a team of boys from Condell Park School in Sydney.

What a time these boys from the bush had in the "big smoke". They saw and learned many things. Perhaps the most important message they got was the real meaning of National Aborigines Day. They must have felt a pride in their forefathers—the first Australians

The Walgett team, from left (Back row): Victor Simpson, Michael Anderson, Arthur McBride, Keith Hall, Jimmy Beale, Alan Simpson, Trevor Hall, Frank McBride, Alan Sullivan, Mr. Alan King (coach and sportsmaster of Walgett Central School). Front row: Danny Rose (captain), Billy Cargill, Alfie Beale, George Rose, David Morgan and Ted Green



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—and learned that they as the descendants of a noble people had much to give Australia as a whole. It was wonderful to see them with real white mates with whom they played, and laughed on the sporting field.

Do you know, kids, I believe that if grown-ups would pause for a moment and watch you and your mates at school and at play they would gain a valuable lesson.

This page badly needs letters from you kids. Write in and let me know how you are getting along at school, not only at sport, but in your writing, reading and all the other fields of learning which will help you grow up good citizens. I would appreciate any good stories of holiday adventures which you might write and send in.

Hoping to hear from you shortly,

Cheerio and all the best until next month,

Yours sincerely,

Pete

What is a Cow?

You may have a general idea of what a cow is, but would your definition or description be as comprehensive as that of Gene Ransom, United States agricultural attache in Wellington, New Zealand? It was reprinted in Meyer Berger's column in the *New York Times*.

"The cow is a mobile, animated machine, housed in unprocessed leather. One end is equipped with a mower, a grinder, and other standard equipment including bumpers, headlights, wingflaps, and foghorn. At the other end is a milk dispenser and insect repeller.

"Centrally located is a conversion plant consisting of a combination storage and fermentation vat, three converters in series, and an intricate arrangement of conveyor tubes.

"This machine also is equipped with a central heating plant, pumping system and air conditioning.

"Although mysterious and secret, this plant is unpatented. It is available in various sizes, colours and output capacity, ranging from 1 to 20 tons of milk per year."



*Scenes
which tell their
own Story*

**NATIONAL ABORIGINES
DAY IN MARTIN PLACE**

