

DAWN

AUGUST, 1965

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DAWN

Volume No. 14 Serial No. 8

AUGUST, 1965

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

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OUR COVER

Ken Johnson, 16, gets some training on tractor driving at Kinchela Boys' Training Home (see story page 1).



This drawing by Albert Cooper, 12, is typical of his work and shows great talent. Albert's school-teacher is very impressed by his work, and Mr Henricksen is encouraging Albert in his drawing and painting

IT'S ALMOST LIKE A
COUNTRY CLUB AT KINCHELA

If you go to Kempsey it won't be long before you hear about "the boys from Kinchela". And if you meet one of them you will know why the people of Kempsey hold the boys in such high esteem.

They have built their high reputation by showing wonderful sportsmanship, cleanliness and attention to dress that is amazing when one considers that they are young boys without parents, and that quiet dignity and bearing that is part of the Australian Aborigine.

Kinchela Boys' Training Home really is a home for the 37 boys cared for by the Aborigines Welfare Board. The boys were neglected before coming to Kinchela but now they receive truly dedicated care and real affection from the Home's mum and dad, Mr and Mrs H. Henricksen, who are manager and matron at Kinchela.

The Home lies on the southern bank of the Macleay River, about 16 miles from Kempsey. It is a beautiful and tranquil spot. The rich soil on the 41 acres of the Home makes it almost self-supporting. A milking herd of 20 cows and a large vegetable garden serve the dual purpose of providing food and agricultural training for the boys.

When *Dawn* visited Kinchela age of the boys varied from 9 to 16, but Mr Henricksen said that seven-year-olds had been taken into the Home. Each boy is given about £60 worth of clothes when he comes to Kinchela, and Mr Henricksen trains the boys to take pride in their appearance.

Boys stay till they are sixteen and most are sorry to leave, because while they are there they have a wonderful time. The boys compete against themselves and other boys in the Kempsey area (and often as far afield as Newcastle) in swimming, various football codes, boxing and athletics.

They are so successful that Mrs Henricksen has trouble finding space in the trophy room for the 96 cups and 140 pennants that the boys have won in outside competition.

The boys are encouraged and helped in their schoolwork by Mr and Mrs Henricksen and many obtain the Intermediate Certificate by the time they leave Kinchela. The younger boys attend South Kempsey Public School and the older ones go to Kempsey High School. Their schoolteachers have found that Kinchela boys are among the best-behaved in class.

Medical care is given to the boys by Matron Henricksen each morning. After the boys leave for school in Kempsey, Kinchela is a very quiet place, lacking the happiness the boys lend to it. When they return from school in the late afternoon, happiness returns with them.

At night the boys attend to their home-work and sometimes exercise and train for sporting events under the helpful guidance of Mr Henricksen.

In the summer school holidays, the Kinchela boys move to their summer residence at South West Rocks. There they can play on the beach, surf, and explore the coast line.

Every Friday night feature films, cartoons and newsreels are shown to the boys at Kinchela, on the Home's own projector. The boys make good use of their own swimming pool where they hold carnivals and train for competition swims.

The Macleay River, just across the road, provides the fishermen of the Home with good catches, and the fish are far too big to feed to the cat.

Although discipline at such an establishment must be reasonably strict, the boys at Kinchela cannot hide their affection for the Henricksens. This certainly is not a one-sided thing because the Henricksens give the same kindness and affection to the Aboriginal boys as they give to their own two boys. In fact they feel they have 39 children.

Mr Henricksen told *Dawn* that he had "the most bonzer bunch of kids in Australia". After seeing the set-up at Kinchela, *Dawn* feels that you would have to go a long way before you found better.



Another view of the well-kept gardens, with the storage shed in the background

Some of the Kinchela boys waiting for the school bus. The boys help keep the lawns and gardens beautiful



Poultry yard and dairy buildings on the Kinchela farm

YOUR CAREER

What will it be?

When children are asked "What do you want to be when you grow up?" they usually tell you something like fireman, engine driver, policeman. But as they grow older their ideals change considerably and they find that selecting a career is one of the hardest things they ever will do. Nowadays the scope of employment is very wide for everyone in the community.

Each month *Dawn* will give details of careers that might suit many young Aboriginal boys and girls.

Horticulture and gardening

This information about horticulture and gardening has been extracted from the booklet "Background to Careers", published by the Vocational Guidance Bureau of the Department of Labour and Industry. Horticulture is the growing of flowers, fruit, vegetables and plants for ornamental or commercial use. There are opportunities for employment in nursery work, cut flower and vegetable growing, landscape gardening, green-keeping (caring for golf courses, cricket grounds and bowling greens), public and private gardening and in horticulture advisory and sales work.

At present there is a shortage of skilled workers in these fields. Employment is offered by nurseries, local councils, the Sydney Municipal Council, the Parkes and Gardens Section, Canberra, and the N.S.W. Public Service Board.

There are opportunities for eventually establishing a commercial business in landscape gardening and some other similar fields.

An interest in plants and the liking for outdoor work is needed. Boys wishing to become landscape gardeners need a good sense of design and colour. [Many Aboriginal boys would have these attributes developed to a higher degree than would many non-Aboriginal boys. Ed.]

Boys are recruited between the ages of 15 and 18 years, but boys older than this, or men, can find work in this field.

Some employers (for example, the N.S.W. Public Service Board) generally require applicants for jobs in horticulture and gardening to have passed the Intermediate Certificate or the School Certificate so that they can undertake a technical college course; other employers such as local councils do not set any minimum standards of education.

Details of suitable technical college courses can be obtained from the Guidance Officer, Sydney Technical College, 25 Broadway, Sydney.

Rates of pay for horticulture and gardening work can be obtained from the Award Inquiry Section, Department of Labour and Industry, 53 Martin Place, Sydney.

Hospital and Medical Funds Cut Sickness Costs

Hospital expenses for Aborigines is a private matter between the hospital and the patient—the Aborigines Welfare Board cannot accept any responsibility for those expenses. Because of this, the Board feels that Aborigines should belong to a recognised hospital and medical benefits fund.

Contributing to these funds is a simple matter. Agents for these organisations, for example, hospitals and chemists throughout New South Wales, will give all details of the schemes to anyone who requests them, and you can pay your contribution to these agents.

When you are sick and go to a doctor or to hospital, pay the bill and then apply to the fund and it will give you back a percentage of the money you have paid. In most cases this means that you pay only about one-quarter of the bill—the Government-subsidised fund pays the rest.

You never know when you will need the services of a doctor or hospital and, nowadays, these services are quite expensive. To save yourself money, it is in your own interest to belong to one of these funds.

2,000 WATCH ST. GEORGE BOUTS

Two thousand people attended St George Leagues Club late in July and saw three excellent bouts between six professional Aboriginal boxers.

The fighters gave a stylish exhibition of boxing which drew loud applause from the large crowd.

The large ballroom at the St George Club was converted into a boxing arena and the ringside crowd read like a page from the boxing world's Who's Who. Jackie Bruce (former flyweight champion), Taffy Hancock, Tommy Burns and George Barnes (ex welterweight champs—now successful in their own businesses), Rocky Gattelari and his manager, Vic Fiorelli, were all keen spectators.

The main bout between Teddie Rainbow and Lionel Rose (from Melbourne) was won by Rose on a points decision.

The bout ran the full distance of 12 three-minute rounds. Teddie Rainbow, who has been fighting professionally for over 15 years, kept walking up to Rose and carrying the fight to him, but Rose gave an exhibition of class boxing and rarely looked like being in difficulties at the hands of the redoubtable Rainbow. The fighters made Ron James' refereeing job an easy one.

Francis Roberts, formerly Australian amateur welterweight champion, had his first professional fight at the St George Club. He showed the truly excellent style that took him as an Australian representative to the 1964 Olympic Games in Japan. Francis beat Bobby Little, who has had 45 professional fights, on points over 10 two-minute rounds. Ray Mitchell refereed the bout and had no hesitation in awarding it to Francis Roberts.

The first preliminary fight between Johnny Carrol and Jimmy Brown, brother of the famous Billy Brown, was won by Carrol when the fight was stopped in the second round.

During the night Mr Baden-Wales, representing St George Leagues Club, presented a cheque for £20 to Mr Tranby of the Tranby Aboriginal Co-operative College.

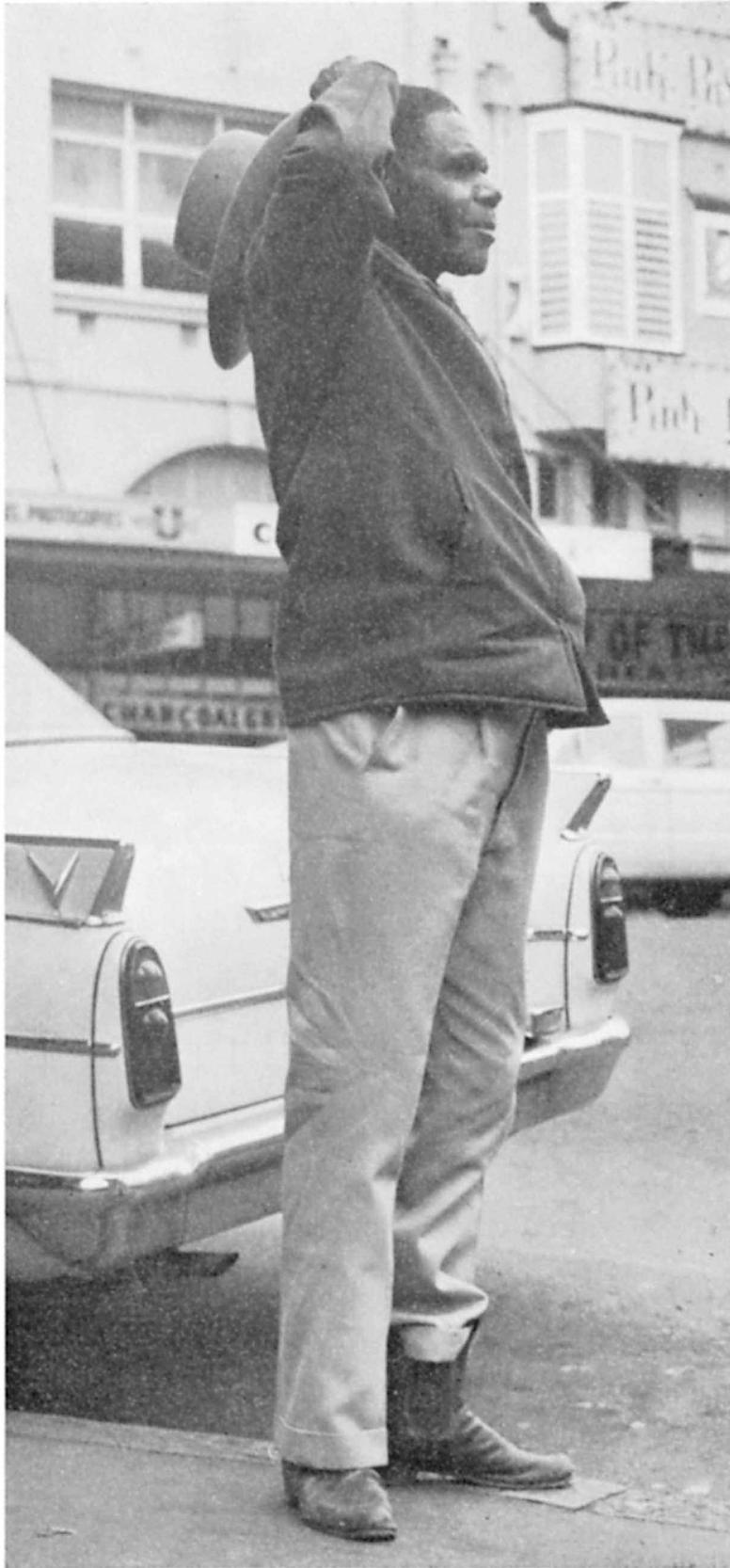
Lionel Rose (left) and Teddy Rainbow wish each other well at the weighing-in ceremony at the Club. Rose outpointed Rainbow and is expected to make a big name for himself in the boxing world

Francis Roberts' strong left lead earned him a points decision over Bobby Little (left). Roberts is a class boxer who can fight heavily when required

Mr Baden-Wales (left) represented St George Leagues Club by presenting Mr Tranby with a cheque for £20. The money will be used at the Tranby Aboriginal Co-operative College

(Photos courtesy St George Leagues Club)





Wongaway was Shocked by the “Big Pussy Cats”

Wongaway, a member of the Pitjandara tribe of Central Australia, came to Sydney for the first time recently and was amazed by the things he saw.

He thought Wagga was a “properbig” place, but when he reached Sydney he was almost lost for superlatives.

Wongaway lives near Alice Springs in Northern Territory, where he has a thriving business supplying tourists with camel rides (at “two bob a go”), boomerangs and Aboriginal war weapons. Not long ago he decided he would like to visit The Big City, so he said farewell to his wife and five children, got on a Red Line tourist bus, and came to town.

Mrs Butler, social secretary of the Aborigines Progressive Association, asked Wongaway to stay with her family while he was in Sydney. The Butlers took him all over Sydney and showed him the sights. He saw the sea—that very “big water”, a Boeing 707 jet aeroplane, the AMP building at Circular Quay (which impressed him most) with its wonderful view, and especially its electronically-operated doors), and he went for a ride on one of the harbour ferries.

However, the camels at the zoo were a bit of a letdown for Wongaway; only one of them was good enough to ride. But the lions and tigers, those “big pussy cats”, and the elephants—well, that was another story. They really shocked him.

What with his visits to the big city shops, touring trips, radio and Press interviews, he was “plenty tired” when he left for home with Ray Collins, of Brisbane, one of the drivers for Red Line coaches, and a friend of Wongaway.

The Butler family considered it an honour and a privilege to have had such a wonderful ambassador as Wongaway as a guest at their home in Miranda, and Wongaway picked up some useful information while in the city.

He has decided to charge “ten bob a go” for his camel rides from now on.

Wongaway probably is thinking that traffic conditions are much better at Alice Springs than at Kings Cross. Looking down William Street, in Sydney, almost everything was enough to make him say “home was never like this”

(Photo courtesy “Sydney Morning Herald”)

250 at Armidale Ball

Mr Yates, area welfare officer at Armidale, thinks this report of the ball is somewhat late (the editor of *Dawn* feels this is an understatement) but knows that those who attended the ball would be pleased to see the report. Maybe it is better late than never.

More than 250 people from the Armidale area attended the annual ball for Aborigines held in November last year. The ball was organised by Father Kenny of the Armidale Roman Catholic Church.

Six beautiful girls made their debut, being presented to Monsignor Ryan by the Matron of Honour, Mrs Sarah Archibald. The girls' gowns were outstanding and lent a great deal of colour to the throng on the dancefloor.

Dean Fisher, one of the many guests at the ball, came from Mungindi to renew old friendships with Armidale Aborigines.

A wonderful night of dancing and a good supper made the ball one of the best social functions yet held by Aborigines at Armidale.

The debutantes (photographed after being presented to Monsignor Ryan), their escorts, and ball officials. Left to right: Mr Yates, area welfare officer, Armidale; G. Smith; Lola Cutmore, of Moree; Shirley Duke, of Moree; L. Wright; Zona Craigie, of Moree; K. Cutmore; Dean Fisher, of Mungindi; Audrey French, of Moree; W. Towney; Mrs Archibald, of Armidale; Pat Mumbler, of Nambucca Heads; Mr Archibald; M. Bryant; Monsignor Ryan, of Armidale; Sue Towney, of Woolbrook; and G. Widders.

Some of the official party were Mrs Sarah Archibald, Matron of Honour, being escorted by Monsignor Ryan (left) and Dean Fisher. Behind are Mr Archibald (left) and Mr Yates



—and another at Collarenebri

A ball to celebrate Aborigines' Observance Day on 9 July was held by the Aboriginal people of Collarenebri and proved to be the best social event there so far this year.

About 150 people attended the Town Hall for the ball which was organised by Joe Flick and his family. Joe and his friends decided that the proceeds from the ball should be donated to the Collarenebri Swimming Baths Appeal.

When the town's white residents heard of this community effort they were so impressed that they gave as much help as they could. Refreshments, soft drinks,

dance prizes, and a Belle of the Ball prize were donated, and other help was given to Joe.

Kay Hynch, resplendent in a beautiful red gown, was a worthy Belle of the Ball. Dancers came from Walgett, Lightning Ridge, Rowena, and New Angledool, and all had a wonderful time.

The nett proceeds of £45 were donated to the Baths Appeal, but Joe Flick and all Aborigines at the Ball earned much more than that in goodwill for their people because of the way in which the evening was conducted.

The night was such a success that another ball is planned to raise money for the district hospital, and yet another later this year again for the Baths Appeal.

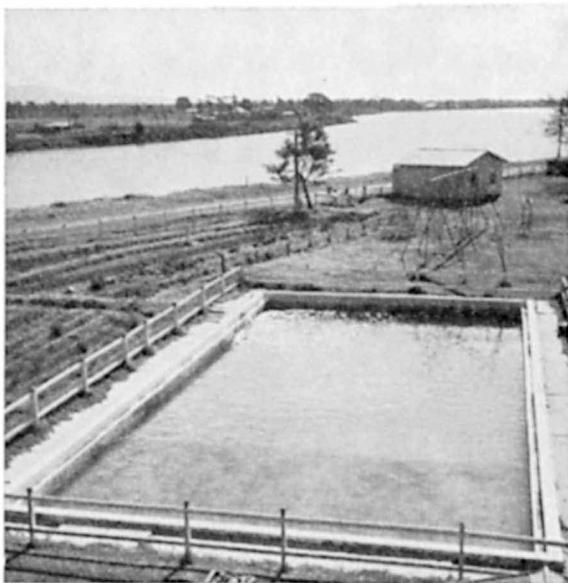


KINCHELA PH

Top: Alan Cooper (left), Oliver Smutter and Trevor Knight board the school bus for the trip to Kempsey



Top Left: A king-size cauliflower from the Kinchela garden. Boys at the Home are trained in farming practices so that they can find employment when they leave.



Bottom Left: The swimming pool at Kinchela. Water is pumped into the pool from the Macleay River just a few yards away

Bottom: Mr H. J. Green, Superintendent of the Aborigines Welfare Board, and Mr Henricksen, Manager of Kinchela, look at the first calf from the Home's new registered A.I.S. bull Grafton Molly Monitor.



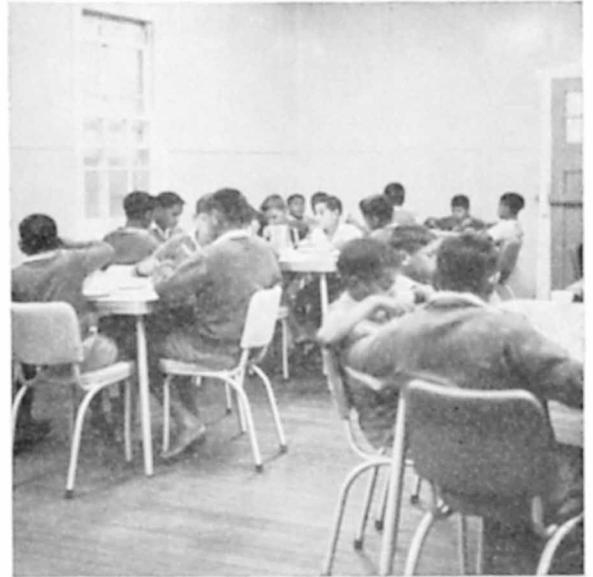


PHOTO ALBUM

Top: View from the South West Rocks camp of the boat harbour

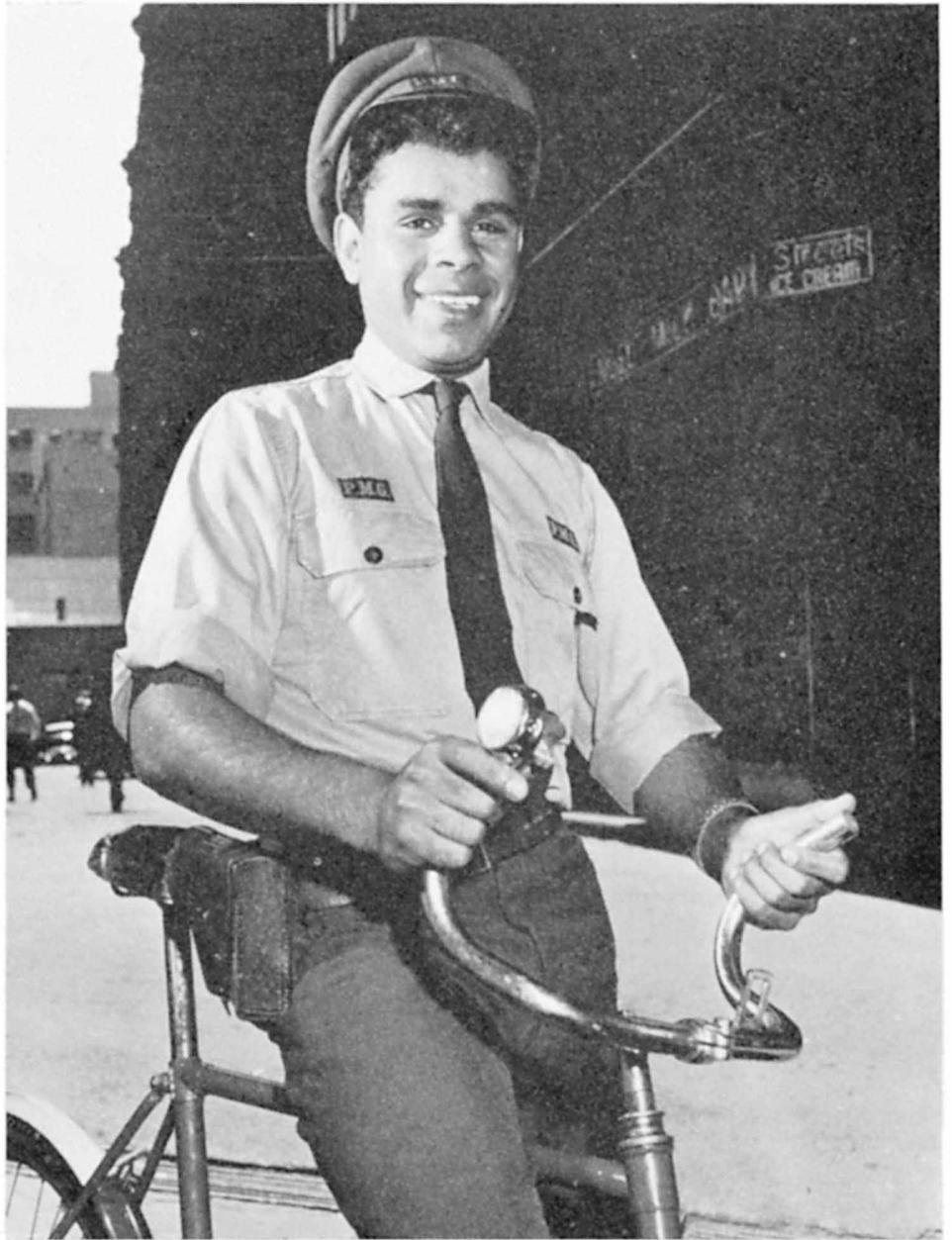
Top Right: Teatime in the dining room. The boys are rostered to help prepare and serve meals. The week's menu is given considerable attention and all meals are soon consumed by the hungry boys

Bottom Right: Henry Suey, 16, has left school and is working on the farm before he leaves Kinchela. Boys receive training on tractors and other farm machinery and develop considerable skill

Bottom: The boys' summer home at South West Rocks is about 50 yards from the beach



PERCY LIKES THE POST OFFICE



Meet Percy Murray, a happy lad with an infectious personality. Percy came from Kinchela Boys' Training Home and joined the Post Office as a telegram boy. Since then he has been promoted and is now a Grade I Assistant in the Telegraph Branch.

Percy obtained his Intermediate Certificate at Kempsey High School, and when he is eligible he intends to apply to be a Lineman-in-training with the P.M.G.

The Post Office and Percy got on well right from the start, and Percy settled down and enjoys his work. His prospects with the Post Office are quite good and officials are sure he will be successful in the career of his choice.

Aboriginal boys, such as Percy, who work for the P.M.G. provide an important service to people in all walks of life. They take their place in metropolitan society and are accepted as part of the normal scene of a great city going about its business and, once accepted, they are socially at ease.
(PMG Photo.)

Home Loan Scheme for Aborigines

A home loan scheme created by the Aborigines Welfare Board in 1954 enables Aborigines to buy or erect their own homes. Conditions of the loans are extremely good, for example, the only deposit needed is £50 where a house is to be bought, or ownership of a block of land if a new house is to be built.

In the last 12 months (as at 30th June, 1965) £43,335 has been advanced to Aborigines for home purchase or building. During the year there were 15 applications.

People who intend to apply for a loan must complete an application form, and should consider these points:—

- Answer questions carefully; if in any doubt about the questions ask your welfare officer.
- Do not guess at an answer; reply to what you think the question means.
- If there is not enough space on the form for your answer, enclose your reply on a separate sheet.
- Before you state how much you can afford to repay each month consider carefully all your present commitments.
- Concealing information or giving knowingly wrong answers will prejudice your chances of getting a loan; give correct information only.

The cost of a home includes stamp duty, legal costs, costs of fittings not included in the purchase price (for example, electric light fittings, curtains, and floor coverings). The maximum loan that the Aborigines Welfare Board can extend is £3,500. The amount loaned by the Board cannot exceed the valuation of the property as valued by the Valuer General.

When you have obtained your home you will need to pay the following expenses:—

- Loan repayments.
- Council rates.
- Water rates.
- Repairs and maintenance.
- Insurance premiums (for fire and other damage).

Application forms are obtainable from your welfare officer or the Aborigines Welfare Board, Sydney.

Until you are informed by the Board that you have been granted a loan do not have any binding dealings with estate agents or builders.

These conditions established by the Board put home ownership within the reach of any Aborigine who wants his own home and is prepared to pay to get it. Home loans given to non-Aborigines are much more costly to repay. The interest rate on loans to Aborigines is 3½ per cent; next cheapest rate for non-Aborigines other than War Service loans, is 5 per cent.

An organisation has been formed in Moree to help bring about integration of Aborigines into the community. It is called the Association for the Advancement of Aborigines and was formed after nearly 12 months research by a small group of people. They have been in contact with other organisations doing similar work, and made nation-wide inquiries before formulating plans for the local association.

President of the Association is Mr S. Skillman, who said that the support of the town and district would be sought and full co-operation needed if the aims of the Association were to be achieved.

The Association has gained valuable help from Aborigines who for some time have been respected by the white community, and these people are wholeheartedly behind the project.

● One of the first actions of the new organisation, and one of its main objectives, has been to ask for a survey of employment opportunities for young Aborigines in the Moree area. The survey is being made by Mr L. Thomas and Mr C. Ord, Aborigines Welfare Board officers in the Moree district. The survey will be presented to Mr. Skillman.

Helpful Association Formed

TRIBUTE TO THE ABORIGINE

Mrs Ray Curtis, of Collaroy Plateau, Sydney, writes poetry in her spare time. She does this for recreation, but recently she felt compelled to write a poem dedicated to the Aborigines of Australia. *Dawn* can not print the poem in its entirety but feels that Aborigines would like to read part of the poem. Here then is an extract from the poem "Neath Celestial Trees".

*In my fancy I can see them, forebears landing on our shore,
Lovely bounteous Australia, that we claimed for evermore.
After many generations, most of us can ne'er recall
That this land belonged to black men, whites were not first here* [at all.

Slender oaks and graceful pine trees, gurgling brooks were all [their own,
Snakelike rivers smoothly gliding in the gorges carved through [stone.
Whispering winds among the bushes, smoke fanned gently by the [breeze,
*While around the burning camp fires, stood our Aborigines.
And I wonder in my dreamings, how we'd feel if we should see*

*Beings strange from outer space come landing with such certainty
Upon our soil, would we not share the fears of our dark brothers,
As they watched, not understanding, all the movements of the* [others.

*We landed here, we conquered all, we've made this country great,
But we must ne'er, in fairness, think that we can underrate
Their right to live in harmony, love their own, be free to go
From coast to coast, it is their land as much as ours, e'en more so.
If they do not search for knowledge, but would rather go their way,
Happy 'mongst their bush surroundings, do not try to make them* [stay.

*Do not herd them into compounds, let them be as we are, free,
In this land, this our Australia, there is room for liberty.
No, it is their natural birthright to go bush, and where they trod
May have brought them in their wand'rings, closer than we are* [to God.

*On the mountains we may see them, as their fathers did of yore
Watching green-backed waves come, mounting breaking now upon* [the shore.

EATING WELL ON A BUDGET

Housewives are faced with the problem of feeding their family well while keeping down the amount of money spent on food. In general, money spent on milk, meat, fruit and vegetables is money well spent. However, savings can be made on these foods while still keeping up a good level of nutrition.

Dry skim milk is cheaper than fresh milk, and skim milk has all the value of whole milk except for the butterfat content. The newer instant-mix kinds of skim milk mix easily and have good flavour. It is hard to tell the difference between pure milk, and a mixture of equal parts of pure milk and skim.

Meat varies widely in price, but the nutritional value of the cheaper cuts is just as good as the more expensive ones. Cooked properly, a stew is a delicious dish. Liver, heart and kidneys are very good food and are cheap. Minced steak is good too and can be prepared in a variety of ways.

Fish is a good source of protein and often can be bought cheaply. Already-cooked foods are of course more expensive than non-prepared foods.

Careful buying of fruit and vegetables pays off. Fruit bought in its season is at its cheapest and has its highest nutritive value. The most expensive fruit or vegetable is not always the one with the most vitamins. Oranges, grapefruit, rockmelons, papaws, apricots, carrots, cabbages, Brussels sprouts, silver beet, broccoli, tomatoes and Swedes have the highest and cheapest vitamin content.

Cheese is a cheap form of protein and there are many very satisfying dishes that can be made from it.

Types of bread vary in price too. Brown or whole-meal bread has a higher vitamin and mineral content than white bread; specialty breads are not generally superior nutritionally. The ordinary loaf is the best buy. Specialty breads are tasty, but keep in mind that they are costlier.

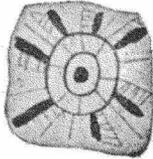
In general, when you buy ready-prepared food you are paying for work that has been done for you by the manufacturer. Sometimes the difference in cost may be slight, but usually it is cheaper to buy the raw ingredients.

(Contributed by the N.S.W. Department of Public Health.)



Smoke Signals

● **TIP FOR THE MONTH** Smoke stains can be removed from ceilings by washing them with sugar of soap—obtainable from paint and hardware stores. The ceiling may not need an after-treatment painting.



● Murray Jabangadi and Teddy Jabalojari, tribal Aborigines from north-west Australia, came to Sydney in August and built a spinifex hut among contemporary houses at the Homes Exhibition organised by the "Daily Telegraph". Sydneysiders were much impressed by the low-cost dwelling but thought it was lacking in labour-saving devices. Labour-saving devices allow you to do more work so that you can save more money to buy more labour-saving devices—and that's about the most vicious vicious circle there is.



● Trangie Branch of the Country Womens' Association will establish a scholarship for an Aboriginal child. The scholarship will be awarded by the end of the year and will be used in 1966.

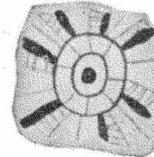


● The 50-year-old church on the Box Ridge Aboriginal Reserve near Coraki soon will be replaced by a new church. The new church is being built by voluntary labour. Most of the materials have been donated and money has been raised through the sale of clothing made by the Aboriginal people on the Reserve. Work on the church is being supervised by Mr and Mrs Cyril Smith, associate workers with the United Aborigines Mission. The new church will be much larger than the present building and will have a special Sunday school room.

● Children at Burnt Bridge school have been given good advice by Mrs Mary Duroux, president of the Burnt Bridge Parents' and Citizens' Association. Mrs Duroux urged children to study hard to escape the bondage of ignorance. She said: 'Learn your lessons and learn them well, and when you turn 14 or 15, don't think it's time to leave school and go to work.'



'The only work you'll do with that education is dig ditches and drains or do a bit of picking. Stay at school and do the Leaving and you can have your pick of jobs.'



● Establishment of a pre-school kindergarten at Three Ways Reserve was the highlight of the year, according to the annual report of the Griffith Aborigines Advancement Organisation. The Organisation has decided to set up two sub-committees to investigate ways to improve childrens' education and school transport. New president of the Organisation is Mr Les Bromfield, who succeeds Dr J. Loveday.



● A select committee of the Northern Territory Legislative Council has recommended that a commission be established to investigate alleged profiteering in Aboriginal bark paintings. The Committee recommended that laws be passed to ensure that the artists receive an adequate share of the retailers' prices, and that an Aboriginal art and craft marketing authority should be established to encourage high standards, orderly marketing and a maximum return to the artist.



Philip Lonesborough—the south coast's first Aboriginal welding student

Experiment at Nowra Tech. Pays Off

This article was prepared for the Aborigines Welfare Board by Mr N. R. Lawson, Manager of Roseby Park Aboriginal Station, Orient Point, near Nowra. Mr Lawson and the Board are keenly interested in adult education of Aborigines, and hope that the experience gained at Nowra may prove of assistance in other centres served by a Technical College where there is a fairly large Aboriginal population.

Adult education of Aborigines at Nowra Technical College is now in its third year. The experiment set out to draw attention to the Tech. as a place where interesting skills could be learned (before this, Tech. had been considered "out of bounds" by Aborigines).

The experiment was designed to show that much enjoyment could be derived from simple tasks done together by Aborigines and whites. Initially, special Aboriginal classes were conducted, but later, selected students from these classes joined general mixed classes ranging over the whole field of instruction at the Tech.

To cater for a specific need, one of the first courses for Aborigines dealt with how to keep a second-hand car on the road and how to do running repairs as required.

Mr S. Potts, Principal of Nowra Technical College, in a report to the Department of Technical Education, stated:—

"I feel that the original motor maintenance course has more than justified its establishment. I believe this social experiment has been most successful. The student body has derived substantial benefit in motor maintenance skill and, *far more valuable*, benefit in the less tangible but much more valuable quality of uplift of human dignity derived through direct participation as students of a Technical College.

"A direct consequence of this class is that we have now embarked on a series of lectures and demonstration lectures in a variety of topics for Aboriginal women. The sum total of our college activities in this field has produced very valuable results. The Department has acquired considerable public esteem and credit as a result of work which the public regard as worthwhile, humanitarian, and possibly, above all, tangible, efficient and successful."

The women's classes have had the effect of getting both parents "on side" as far as Tech. education is concerned, and this is an important consideration when technical education of their children is proposed. Very shortly it is hoped to have several women join the mixed classes at Nowra. This will initiate the flow of what I hope will be many more Aboriginal Tech. students.

Measure of the effectiveness of the motor maintenance course can be obtained by describing the success of Philip Lonesborough. Philip is 24, and now has the knowledge, skill and confidence to replace the timing gear of a Holden engine. This is a difficult job. Removal and replacement of this fibre gear involves many exacting and complicated procedures.

Radiator, timing case, petrol pump, distributor and oil-pump drive, valve mechanism and cam followers must be removed before the cam-shaft is withdrawn and the damaged timing gear taken out and a new gear fitted. All the units are replaced, the engine timing adjusted, and the distributor and valves set. Philip has done this difficult job unaided on three Holden engines, and each one started immediately and ran smoothly when the work was completed.

Because of his mechanical ability and confidence to do running repairs on the road, Philip has been given work as a truck driver and yardman with Culburra Hardware Co.

Philip's chief interest is in panel beating, but this is not taught at Nowra. However, welding is one aspect of repair work, and arrangements were made for Philip to attend the electric and oxy-welding class. He started during the last term last year, and his instructor told me that Philip is making progress as good as any other student.

One very important facet of all this activity is to create interest in and prepare the ground for youths leaving Nowra High School to proceed to an apprenticeship at some trade. In fact two Aboriginal lads from this district commenced boiler-making training with Australian Iron and Steel as a direct result of the automotive course and a visit to the Apprenticeship School. It is now felt by all concerned that an important "South Coast Break-through" has been made in this field of Aboriginal education.

As the Chief Secretary and Minister for Labour and Industry, Mr E. A. Willis, aptly observed recently:—

"Apprenticeship training is to me like a three-legged stool, which cannot stand if one of the legs is missing. These three very essential legs are the boys themselves, their parents and the industrial employers of the State."

In the case of the eleven Aboriginal boys at Australian Iron and Steel Co. at Port Kembla (reported in *Dawn*, July, 1965), the "three-legged stool" toppled, and there is now an urgent need to discover some of the multiple reasons for this failure. It could range from simple home-sickness, to complex psychological and emotional maladjustments, together with an absence of emotional weaning.

Future selection of boys for apprenticeship training must be made with *much greater* regard to these five things:

1. General intelligence (I.Q. as high as possible);
2. Good scholastic record of achievement to 4th Form;
3. Sound mathematical ability;
4. Emotional stability and strong character; and
5. Ready willingness to observe all the obligations involved in a five-year apprenticeship.

Information about the first three items will be provided by the headmaster of the boy's high school. The other two points will be investigated by the Institute of Industrial Psychology and/or the Department of Child Welfare, through essential tests for emotional and personality traits.

DAWN, August, 1965

Because the young person usually does not have a very clear picture of conditions of work or the obligations of workers, he should be supplied with a copy of the Apprenticeship Agreement form of the employing company. As well, he should be given a summary of his training for the five years, rates of salary, bonuses, gratuities, living away from home allowance, and all other relevant information.

All this checking and testing should be made, together with an assessment of both parents and home conditions, *before* the lad is nominated for an apprenticeship, and *only then* could we assert that the Aboriginal content of the "three-legged stool" was reasonably sound. (A study of all Aboriginal apprentices has begun and findings will be made public when the study is complete.)

As I see it, Aboriginal youths, because of faulty family outlook and lack of discipline, are not sufficiently weaned emotionally to travel long distances from home and relatives to where they are apprenticed. Because of this, it is *most* desirable that the boys be trained at the technical college nearest their home.

Philip examines an electric arc-butt weld

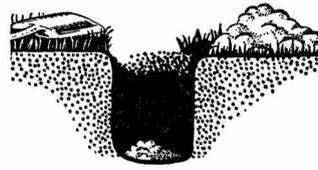
(Photos courtesy Nowra Studios)



PROPER PLANTING GIVES YOUNG TREES A GOOD START

Proper planting of a young tree is one of the most important factors in ensuring that it will thrive. The following planting recommendations are made by the Department of Agriculture, which advises that planting of deciduous trees should be completed by the end of August.

1. Dig a hole wide and deep enough to accommodate the spread of the roots. A mound of moist soil should be made in the bottom of the hole.
2. Spread the roots outwards and downwards over the mound so that no cramping or intertwining takes place. Set the tree a little higher than it was in the nursery bed to allow for settling.
3. Fine soil should be filled-in about the roots, and pressed down firmly so that no air spaces are left. Add and firm-down small quantities of soil till the hole is almost filled, then water thoroughly.
4. After the water has soaked in, add the remaining soil, keeping it loose and dry to provide a mulch (this keeps water from evaporating too quickly). When the soil has settled, the tree should be at the same depth as it was in the nursery or pot.



1



3

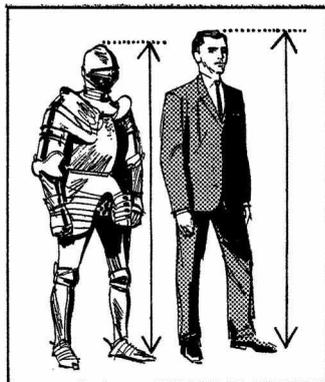


2



4

IT'S A FACT



A sizable part of the human race is growing taller and broader. Most suits of medieval armor are too small to fit even an average-sized modern man. The growth has been most striking in the United States, putting Americans among the biggest peoples in the world. A steady growth pattern has been noted among European military conscripts. An average 25-year-old Japanese man is about 4 inches (10 centimeters) taller than his grandfather.



About 132,000 million gallons of water are consumed daily throughout the world. Yet, many areas are parched, and mankind is expected to be even thirstier next year, for the world's population is expanding at an increasingly rapid rate. Desalting seawater offers an unlimited supply of fresh water. The U.S. is pioneering in this effort. Several systems are being tried. The use of nuclear reactors appear to be the most economical method because they produce the necessary heat and at the same time generate great quantities of electricity.



An observer, viewing our solar system from a distant vantage point, would doubtless label earth the water planet. Earth's atmosphere contains water vapor, life is dependent upon it and nearly three quarters of the planet's surface lies under water. The great oceans make earth unique among its sister planets.



Hello Kids,

Do you remember when *Dawn* had childrens puzzles and contests? Boys and girls liked them a lot and were sorry when they stopped. Well, I think you will be pleased to know that you will be able to start doing them again.

Each time a puzzle or a contest appears on my page, a prize of a book will be given to the boy and girl who sends in the best entry. As well as the puzzles and contests, I would like boys and girls to write stories about all the things that interest them, and about what they would like to be when they leave school. There will be prizes for the best stories too.

The puzzles start in this issue, so send in your entry as soon as you get your copy of *Dawn*. Make sure you include your name and address because *you* might be the winner of a beaut book.

Write to me soon.

Cheerio for now,
Your old pal,

Who Does This Job?

The following sentences have been written in two parts. Write them again so that the first part of each sentence is followed by the correct second half. For example: The tailor makes clothes.

1. The miner (a) studies plants.
2. The actor (b) cuts hair.
3. The pilot (c) builds bridges.

4. The barber (d) is in charge of a ship.
5. The carpenter (e) looks after sheep.
6. The captain (f) repairs cars and trucks.
7. The engineer (g) makes furniture.
8. The shepherd (h) digs for gold.
9. The botanist (i) flies an aeroplane.
10. The mechanic (j) performs in plays.

All Animals

The names of six different animals are needed to complete the words below.

| | |
|-----------------------|-------------|
| Corridor | P . . . age |
| Divided into portions | S . . . d |
| Sea-snail | Wh . . . |
| Principle or belief | . . . ma |
| To strew | S . . . ter |
| Thorny shrub | B . . . ble |

Precious Stone

The name of a precious stone can be found by taking one letter from each line (but not the last one) of the puzzle.

My first is in ladder, its left out of snake;
My second's in splinter, it's missing from break;
My third is in shatter, my third is in smash;
My fourth's not in sausage, you'll find it in mash;
My fifth's in potato, my fifth is in bacon;
My sixth is in seizing and also in taken;
My seventh's in maiden, it's left out of crone;
My whole is a hard, clear and valuable stone.



In his younger days he could 'ace an emu' (run as fast as an emu) but now he is in hospital at Orange. Mel Humphries' recent photo study of George Maranoa, of Bourke, shows that time in the long run is the only winner.