

DAWN

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N.S.W. ABORIGINES WELFARE BOARD**

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Our Cover

Phemia Bostock finishes one of her sculptures with guidance from Mr Laurie Ware, head of the Art School of North Sydney Technical College (see story page 1).

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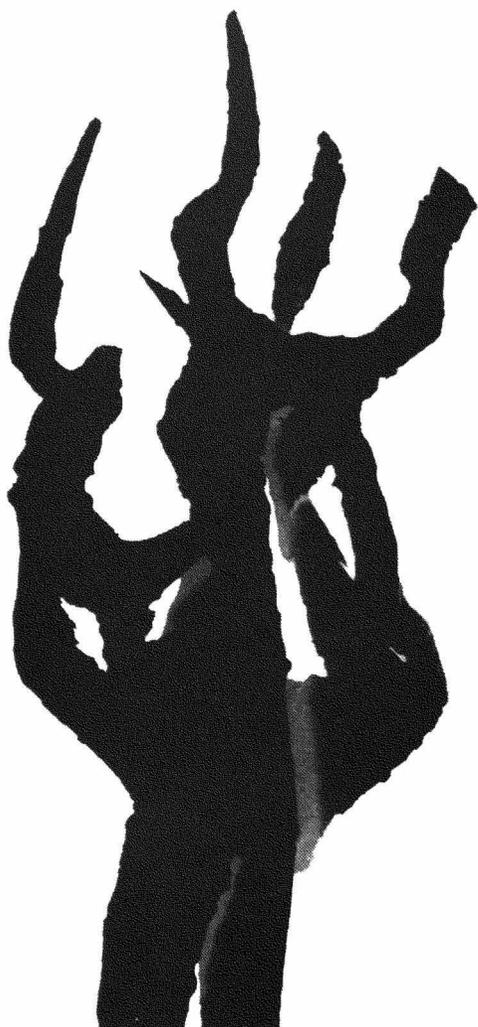
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Phemia's Hobby is Sculpture

Two years ago Phemia Bostock found that sculpture was a wonderful outlet for her creative abilities. It has opened up a new recreational life for her—something she needs after a hard day's work. And Phemia thinks that other Aboriginal people would benefit by taking a more active interest in painting, pottery and sculpture.

In 1964 Phemia was sponsored by the Castlecrag Group (a charitable body) and attended a summer school conducted by the New Educational Fellowship—a non-sectarian, non-political international organization. The summer school at Morpeth, near Newcastle, introduced Phemia and two other Aboriginal girls to subjects such as art, pottery, sculpture, and public speaking.

At first, Phemia was uneasy as she undertook the novel activities like pottery, but her confidence

Phemia (foreground) and some of her Wednesday night sculpture class at the Art School of North Sydney Technical College





Phemia uses a palette knife to apply plaster to one of her sculptures. She has created unsupervised works at home which her teachers say clearly show her ability

grew. When the school ended she decided to continue her study of sculpture, the activity she enjoyed most.

This year Phemia enrolled in the Art School of North Sydney Technical College. School principal Mr Laurie Ware said that she was an excellent student who showed great joy and enthusiasm in her work, and potential ability.

Mr Peter Stone, a teacher at the school, said that the sculpture course, which Phemia attends one night a week, was designed to develop a student's awareness of the Australian environment. Students are guided as they interpret in their sculptures light variations typical of Australia, and objects which reflect texture and character of the land.

Students make their sculptures from wood, metal and plaster and other materials which might suit their interpretation of a subject.

Phemia's class at the art school is somewhat typical of the variety of students' occupations; a cross-section shows that the class includes architects, office and factory workers, housewives, a high

school art teacher, an agricultural research worker, a professional potter, and retired people.

Phemia works in the Kinsbro Shoes factory at Redfern as a qualified table hand. She has been there for two years and has been well-treated by the company.

Her parents provided a good home environment and have helped her with her studies. Phemia is doing the same for her two daughters, Cheryl, 10, and Tracy, 4. Cheryl takes an active interest in activities of the local Church of England.

Since the family came to Sydney from their home town of Brisbane four years ago, they have purchased a house at Glebe, and have settled in to the community there. Phemia attended a course in English at the nearby Tranby Co-operative College and found it quite useful.

Sculpture requires considerable talent and discipline, and Phemia has shown that she has both attributes. She feels that other Aboriginal people have these attributes, too.

They should follow her lead and prove her right.



Three hundred people attended the National Aborigines' Day ceremony in Hyde Park on 8 July. This picture shows part of the crowd

“ EDUCATION THE KEY ” SLOGAN FOR NATIONAL ABORIGINES' DAY

A more generous scheme to replace the present bursary scheme for Aboriginal children's education was outlined by Mr E. A. Willis, Chief Secretary, when he spoke at a Hyde Park function marking National Aborigines' Day on 8 July.

Mr Willis said that the State Government will try to ensure that all Aboriginal children have the opportunity to study at the secondary school level. He said the Aborigines Welfare Board and the Education Department were investigating the

possibility of discontinuing the old bursary system, which financially helps those who can pass a special examination, and replacing it with a more generous scheme, which does away with a special qualifying examination for children capable of completing a normal secondary school career.

“This scheme will ensure that no Aboriginal child will be denied the opportunity to complete secondary education courses because of the economic condition of the parents,” Mr Willis said.



Instruction on the didgeridoo: before and after. Dorothy Saunders, 17, of Greenacre, tried to follow Michel Baluka's instructions, but nothing much came of it—only a clinker



Organizers of National Aborigines' Day this year adopted the slogan "Education is the Key"; the Hyde Park concert attracted a lunch-hour crowd of 300.

Professor W. R. Geddes, chairman of the Foundation for Aboriginal Affairs, described Mr Willis' announcement as a "very forward move in the advancement of Aboriginal education".

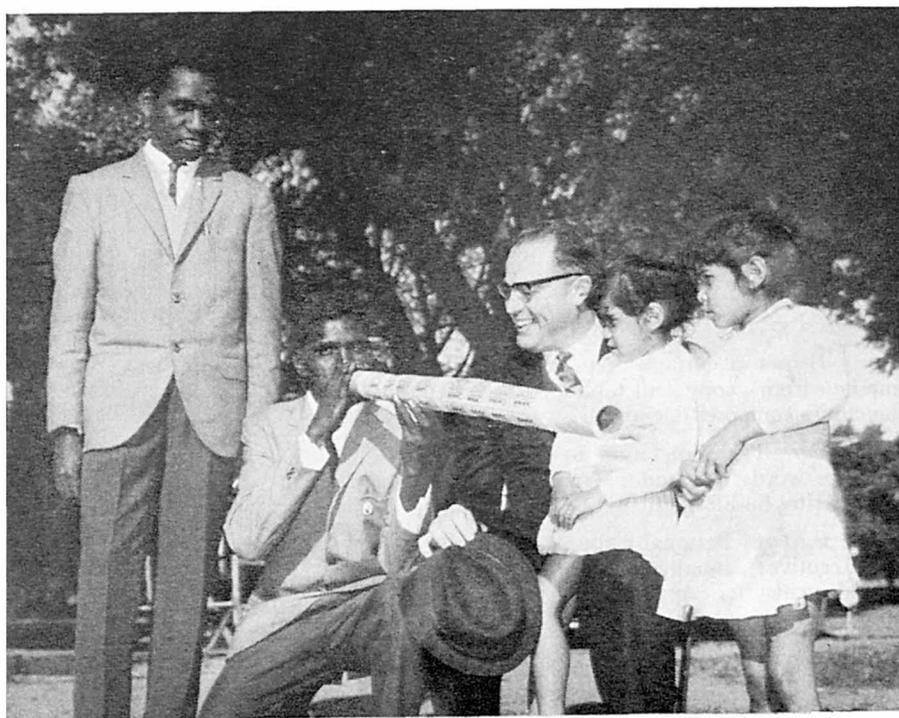
"The present high drop-out rate of Aboriginal children is largely due to the poor financial state of the Aborigines," Professor Geddes said.

Mr Willis said that, despite isolated incidents, the relationship between Aboriginal and white residents had never been better. This was reflected in the speech of Mr Harry Penrith, a prominent Aboriginal sportsman, who said he believed that inter-racial relationships were improving noticeably.

Mr Harry Penrith, a prominent Aboriginal sportsman, said at the ceremony that he believed inter-racial relationships were improving noticeably



Larry Bilayna's didgeridoo music interests Mr E. A. Willis and his friends Beverly (5) and Annette Currey (7) from Surry Hills. Mr Willis was one of the speakers at the Hyde Park ceremony, and Larry (standing) and Michel Baluka, two of the Aboriginal artists who entertained the lunch-hour crowd of 300



YOUR CAREER— OFFICE WORK FOR GIRLS

This information about office work for girls has been extracted from the booklet "Background to Careers", published by the Vocational Guidance Bureau of the Department of Local Government.

The range of work in an office is so varied that it seems best to give a brief description of the work which would be expected in different office jobs. In a small office a girl might be engaged in a number of these, whereas in a larger office she might have a special job to do.

Office girl Dusts desks, makes tea, does messages, carries mail.

Receptionist Receives clients, gives information, sometimes operates a small switchboard and types accounts.

Correspondence clerk Opens and sorts mail, dispatches mail, keeps records of incoming and outgoing mail and stamps used, and sometimes types.

Filing clerk Sorts and files documents in numerical or alphabetical order, indexes files, traces filed documents.

Ledger or bookkeeping clerk Enters figures of business transactions according to the principles of accounting.

Cashier Registers cash sales, tallies sales with cash in register at close of day; sometimes keeps ledgers.

Telephonist Deals with incoming and outgoing calls, gives information, keeps records of special calls or telegrams, reports faults.

Typist Types accurately 40 or more words a minute from copy, dictaphone or dictation; sometimes composes documents.

Stenographer Takes dictation in shorthand at 80 or more words a minute; transcribes notes and types, writes business letters.

Private secretary Personal assistant to senior officer or executive; usually a stenographer; makes arrangements for appointments and meetings; prepares and signs simple correspondence.

Machine operator Operates special machines for typing, duplicating, tabulating, calculating, bookkeeping and accounting.

Puncher and verifier Punches letters, figures and symbols for data processing from a script on to cards or tape by means of a machine similar to a typewriter; checks or verifies the work of the puncher.

Personal Qualifications Most important personal qualifications are speed, accuracy and neatness. Clear handwriting and correct spelling are also assets.

Entry Employers prefer girls who have the School or Intermediate Certificate. In addition, for some positions, the completion of a training course in typing and/or shorthand, or machine operating, may be required.

Training Training is available at a number of technical colleges and private business colleges.

Some training courses have special educational requirements, for example, the Technical College Day Secretarial course requires a pass in the Intermediate Certificate examination at present (possibly the School Certificate will be the requirement in the future) and the Advanced Secretarial course requires Leaving Certificate qualifications at present (the future standard is undecided).

Other suitable Technical College courses include the Day Commercial (full-time), Stenography (part-time) and Accounting and Calculating Machine courses (full-time and part-time). For details of these contact the Guidance Office, Sydney Technical College, 25 Broadway, Sydney.

Prospects Prospects of employment in office work are sound, progress depending very much on qualifications. Promotion to administrative positions is limited. Minimum rates of pay are \$12 a week (under 16 years) rising to \$32.35 a week at 23 years. Stenographers and machine operators earn \$33.85 a week at 23 years (State award). In practice, competent girls can often earn more than the award rates.

Further Information Vocational Guidance Bureau's leaflet *Office Work for Girls*.

WELFARE OFFICERS MEET IN SYDNEY

Fourteen ex-managers of Aboriginal stations and reserves, recently appointed welfare officers, attended a five-days in-residence seminar at the Coogee Bay Hotel in Sydney in June. The seminar was preliminary to an in-service training course in social welfare which the new welfare officers will undertake shortly; the course, approved by the Public Service Board, will be conducted by correspondence by the Sydney Teachers College.

Guest speakers, leaders in their fields in various aspects of social welfare, sparked lively discussion amongst the welfare officers at the seminar.

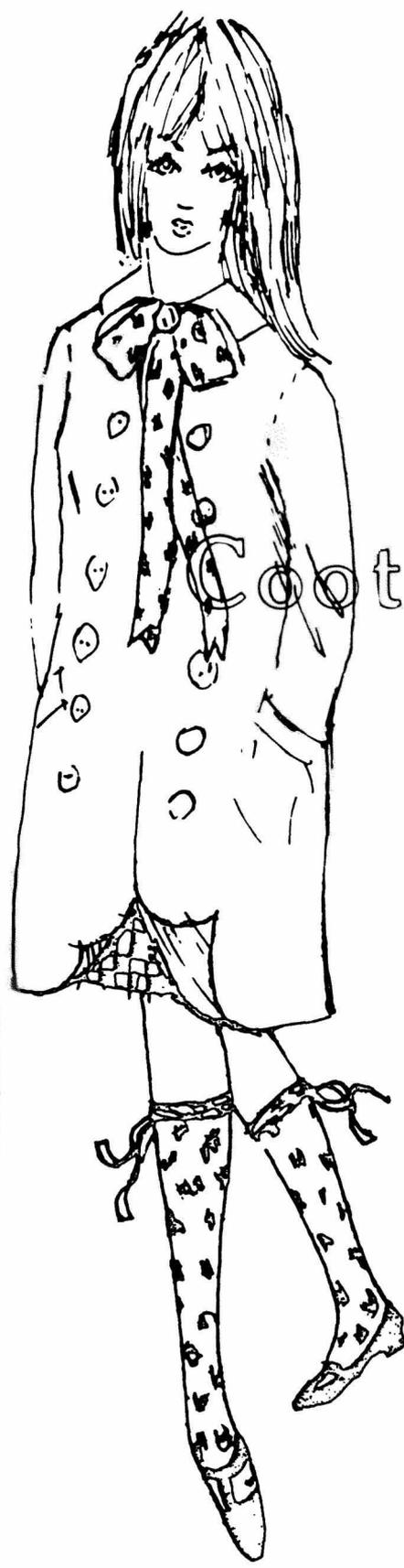
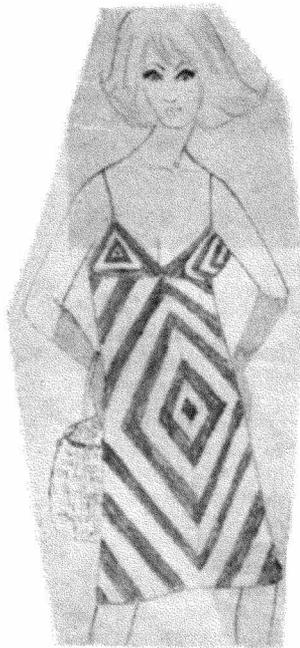
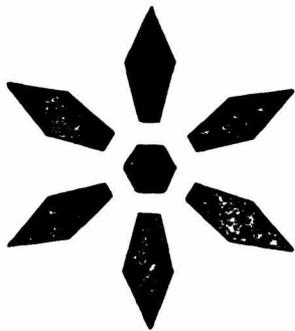
The seminar and the correspondence training course were created to help the ex-managers make the change from manager to welfare officer, which involves changes in attitude, responsibilities and methods of work.



Some of the welfare officers at the seminar were (left to right) Mrs Hall, (Deniliquin) and Messrs Austin (Walgett), Ord (Moree), Cockburn (Brewarrina), Jeffrey (Woodenbong), and Seymour (Tabulam). Dr Yeomans, one of the speakers, is in the foreground



Dr Neville Yeomans of the Department of Public Health's North Ryde Psychiatric Centre, spoke to the welfare officers about psychology and its place in social welfare work



Cootamund

Coral Edwards designed and sketched these five dresses as part of her high school art work. She also makes detailed patterns and measurements for each of her designs

a Girls Show Talent in Art

The drawings shown here are by Coral Edwards, Beryl Johnson and Cheryl Holten, of Cootamundra Girls' Training Home, and you don't have to look hard to see that they show talent.

Fifteen-years-old Coral Edwards designed and sketched the five dresses here for her art teacher at Cootamundra Girls' High School. Coral is in fourth year, and will leave school at the end of the year. She would like to be a commercial artist and designer, and her "foster" mother—Matron E. C. Hiscocks of the Home—will help her in every way.

Matron Hiscocks has brought up Coral as her own child. Coral has been at the Home since she was a baby, and will live in a new house which Matron Hiscocks on her retirement intends to buy in Cootamundra. Coral will be given every opportunity for further education and training for employment.

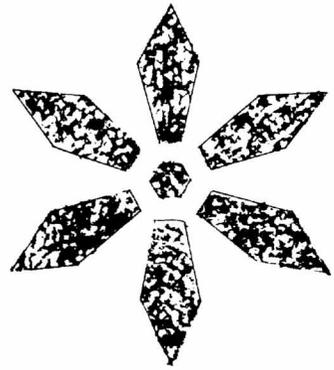
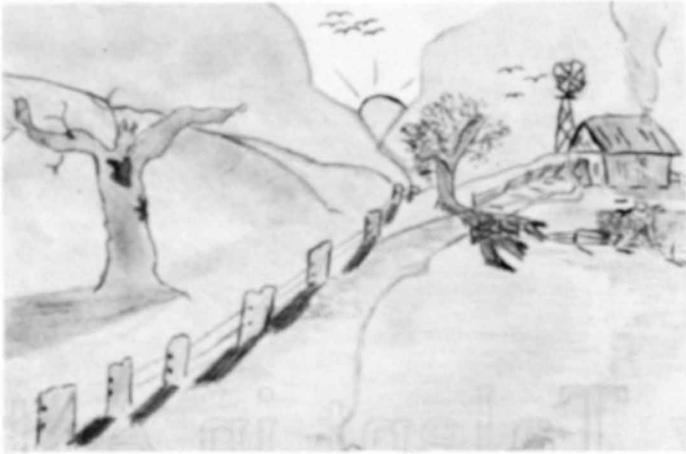
Coral has designed clothes for many people in Cootamundra, and her reputation as a designer is growing.

She has reached Grade 5 in her studies of music, and plays piano at the Sunday school of Christchurch of England, in Cootamundra. She is president of the Hi-Y's—the Church youth group which caters for high school children. At school, Coral naturally enough excels in art, but she also plays hockey and basketball.

Beryl Johnson's drawing (see page 10) is very bold and strong for a fourteen-year-old. She, too, studies art at Cootamundra Girls' High School, and shows promise in that subject.

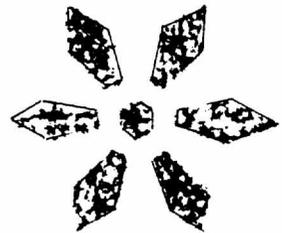
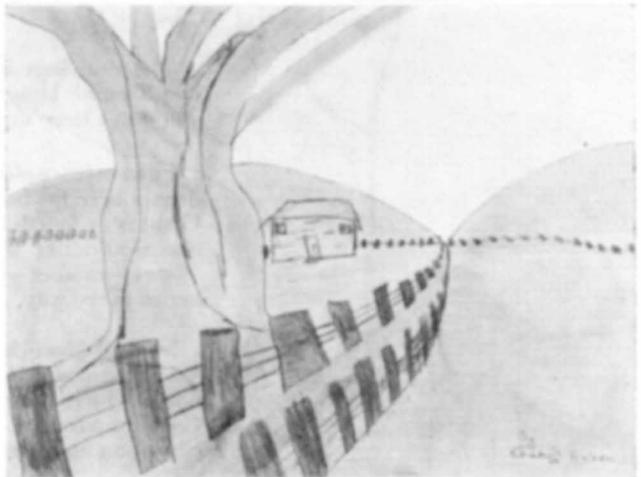
Cheryl Holten's two drawings (see page 10) were done in ten minutes especially for Miss Hudson, welfare officer of Sydney who visited the Home recently. As quick sketches they show quite positive line, and are promising. Cheryl, 13, is more interested in landscapes, but, like Coral Edwards, would like to make art her career.





This drawing above by Beryl Johnson is very bold and strong for a fourteen-year-old

Cheryl Holten's two drawings were done in ten minutes for a special request. As quick sketches they show quite positive line, and are promising



PROFESSOR ELKIN HONOURED

Professor A. P. Elkin, vice-chairman of the Aborigines Welfare Board, has been made Companion of the Order of St Michael and St George (C.M.G.). The award, made by Queen Elizabeth in her birthday honours list in June, was for Professor Elkin's outstanding work in the field of anthropology.

Professor A. P. Elkin, C.M.G., M.A., Ph.D., vice-chairman of the Aborigines Welfare Board



ELECTION OF ABORIGINAL MEMBERS OF THE BOARD

The three-years term of office of the Aboriginal and part-Aboriginal members of the Aborigines Welfare Board will expire on 7th February, 1967, and nominations to fill the vacancies will close on 7th December, 1966. The election will be held on 19th January, 1967.

Mr James Morgan, of Coraki, is the present full-blood Aboriginal representative on the Board, and Mr Arther Ferguson, of Redfern, the part-Aboriginal representative.

If you are over the age of 21 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 be available soon from welfare officers, 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.

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

MODERN MOTOR MAINTENANCE

CARBURETTOR FAULTS THAT CAUSE HARD STARTING

This is the seventh in a series of articles on motor maintenance, reproduced by kind permission of Modern Motor Magazine.

When your car is hard to start, it can be caused by faults in either the electrical or fuel systems. Of these, electrical trouble is usually the easiest to pinpoint, and fuel-feed problems are often harder to trace and cure.

This article deals with fuel-feed problems and their cure, but lists at the end the main electrical faults likely to cause hard starting.

Float-chamber Check If the car is always hard to start after standing for several hours, it's a pretty sure indication that there is a leak in the carburettor, which is allowing fuel to drain from the float-chamber. To check this, listen to the sound at the carburettor while the engine is being turned over.

If a dry sucking noise is heard, similar to drawing air through clenched teeth, then the bowl is empty. If, however, a gurgling sucking noise is heard, then the bowl is full, and lack of fuel isn't the trouble.

The dry sucking noise—indicating that the bowl is empty—means that the bowl is leaking. (It is incorrect to believe that petrol has siphoned back into the petrol pump, because this is not so.)

If the bowl of the carburettor is detached by removing the two securing studs, you will see that on the flat side of the bowl there is a small plate held by five small screws. Between this plate and the bowl is a gasket, which in most cases will have

shrunk—allowing the petrol to escape. Sometimes you can fix this by tightening the screws, but usually a new gasket will be needed.

At the bottom of the carburettor bowl, on the engine side, there is a brass plug, and petrol may leak from it, too. Tighten this plug, or, better still, fit a new fibre washer.

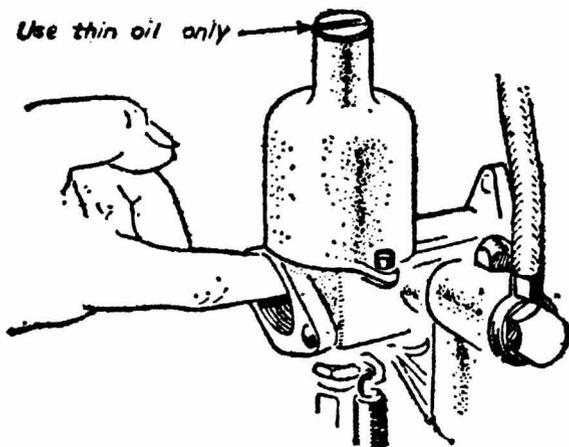
Remember that the petrol pump is driven by an eccentric on the camshaft, which revolves at half the speed of the crankshaft. Because of this, it takes a few turns of the engine to refill the bowl before the engine can be expected to start.

Blocked Jets Some carburettors use the stangler method of starting from cold—any obstruction in the jets fitted to this type of unit will definitely cause difficult starting.

Blockages in the starting jet of those carbies fitted with an auxiliary starting device will also cause hard starting; but this is easily cured because the jet can be removed and cleaned without dismantling the carburettor. Clean the jet by blowing (the opposite way to the flow of petrol) through it with air from a tyre pump or from a compressed-air hose; sometimes blowing with your mouth will clear the jet.

Never try to clear the jet with a piece of fine wire or a pin, because this will enlarge the hole of the jet, and increase flow of petrol through the jet and alter the carburettor's characteristics.

When the jets are cleared, the float chamber also should be cleared of any sludge to prevent another blockage.



S.U.'s piston should rise and fall smoothly. A few drops of light oil in the dashpot will ensure this

A defective fuel pump will naturally cause hard starting. To check whether the pump is delivering fuel to the carby, disconnect the outlet pipe, and, if the pump is an electrical one, a good supply of fuel should be pumped out immediately the ignition is switched on.

The same test can be made on a mechanical pump, except that the engine will have to be turned by hand or starter-motor to check pump output.

S.U. Carbies Starting troubles with S.U. carbies usually is confined to the piston, which is housed in an aluminium cover directly above the main intake of the carburettor. The piston rises under the influence of suction, and should return to the slow-running position as suction decreases.

Attached to the piston is a tapered needle which is lifted out of a tube as the piston rises—allowing more petrol to be drawn from the tube. It is essential that the piston be able to rise and fall freely.

Starting troubles often can be traced to thick engine oil which has been used in the aluminium cover (dashpot) of the carby. Only very light oil (such as machine oil) should be used in the dashpot. Another cause of erratic movement of the piston—with consequent starting difficulties—is the presence of carbon, which forms on the metal body to which the needle is attached.

Carbon should be removed by using a very fine emery cloth, and the metal parts then polished with metal polish. The inside of the dashpot and

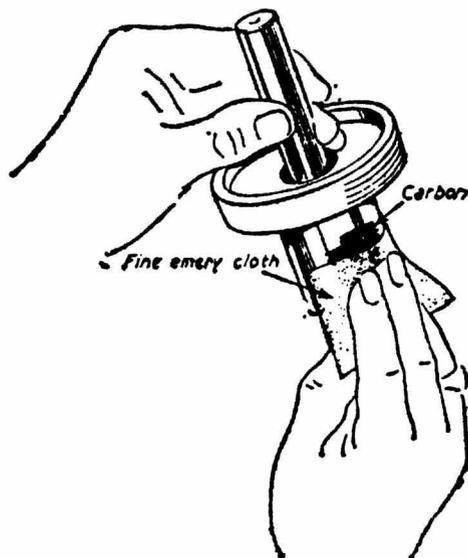
the piston itself should be cleaned with petrol and all blemishes removed. The parts should then be dried thoroughly. (*Note that neither the piston nor its housing should be oiled.*)

Fuel Level Check At this stage, while the carburettor is partially dismantled, the fuel level in the tube below the piston housing should be checked. With the tube in the normal running position (that is, when the choke isn't working), petrol should be just below the top of the tube. If it isn't, switch on the pump for a few moments then switch it off.

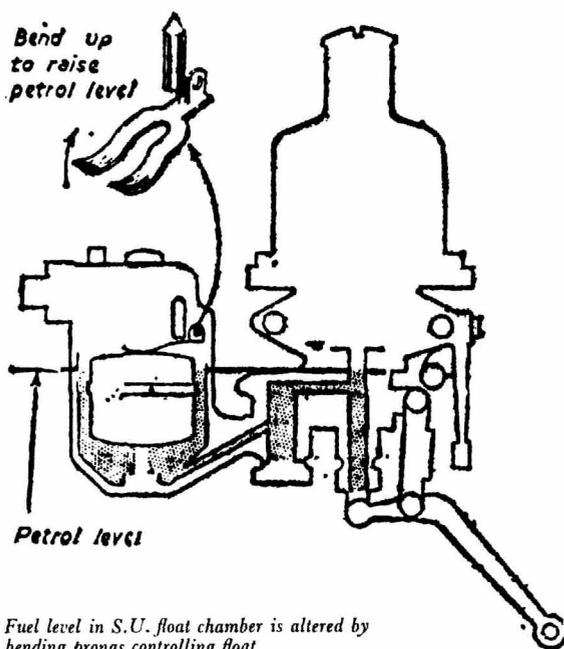
After this, the fuel level can be adjusted. To do this, remove the top of the float chamber, attached to which you will find a two-pronged fork. By slightly bending these prongs gently upwards, the level of the fuel will be raised; by bending them downwards, the fuel level will drop.

To check the action of the piston, remove the air filter from where it joins the carburettor intake. Lift the piston to the top of its travel by inserting a pencil or your finger. When the piston is released, it should, if working properly, fall completely home under its own weight.

Another test can be made by lifting the piston a short way and releasing it; each time you do this you should hear a slight tap as it touches bottom.



Carbon on S.U. piston could lead to hard starting. Clean with fine emery cloth, then buff with polish



Finally, the air-cleaner should be refitted and the plunger replaced after a few drops of light oil have been squirted into the dashpot.

Electrical Faults As stated at the beginning of this article, electrical faults account for most cases of hard starting. If your car is hard to start, it will pay you to check for the following faults before disturbing the fuel system:

- Flat or partially discharged battery;
- Corroded, loose or badly earthed battery and starter terminals;
- Damp or cracked distributor cap;
- Incorrect distributor-points gap;
- Burnt or pitted distributor points;
- Sluggish distributor action, caused either by dryness of the moving parts or by binding through swelling of the fibre pilot bush (caused by dampness);
- Defective coil or condenser;
- Damaged or "burnt-out" spark plugs; and
- Poor spark-plug terminal insulation.

DIET IN PREGNANCY

Creation of a new life is amazing—but it is not so magical that the baby grows on thin air! Remember that the whole of the baby's body must be made from food the mother eats, or substances already in her body. If there is a shortage of the nutrients needed, both she and the baby may suffer.

Correct foods are needed to build the baby's body, which is composed of:

- Bone—for this, calcium and other minerals are needed; they are found in greatest quantities in milk and cheese.
- Muscle—is composed mostly of protein. This is easily remembered because it is the same as animal tissue or meat.
- Blood—requires protein and iron. The baby must store, before it is born, enough iron to last the first few months of its life because its main diet at that time is milk—which is low in iron. To enable the baby to build up its iron, the mother should eat protein- and iron-rich foods such as meat, liver, fish and eggs.

Vitamins are needed for good health, appetite, and resistance to infection. Vitamins occur in

greatest quantity in fruits and vegetables.

Fuel also is needed—but few pregnant women (whose appetites usually are hearty) have trouble eating enough calories.

The pregnant woman requires these amounts of food each day:

Milk—1½ pints.

Cheese—1 oz.

Eggs—1 or 2.

Meat—1 large serving or more a day.

Potatoes—1 small serving a day.

Vegetables—2 other vegetables, preferably one raw, and especially green, leafy and yellow vegetables.

Fruit—3 pieces—one should be an orange, tomato or piece of papaw or rockmelon.

Bread—3 slices, preferably wholemeal because it is higher than white bread in vitamin B and iron.

Cereal—1 serving, preferably wholegrain (cereal can be omitted if calories have to be cut down).

Butter—1 oz.

(Contributed by the Department of Public Health)



Smoke Signals

TIP FOR THE MONTH Keep colds at bay by baking an orange. Cut into an orange to form a lid and put in a teaspoon of lime juice; bake until thoroughly heated, then eat.

► The new 30,000-acre national park at Hawkesbury River has been named after the Dharugs—an Aboriginal tribe which lived in the area until it became extinct between 1850 and 1870. The tribe's origin and much of its culture is obscure, but Mr Frederick McCarthy, principal of the Institute of Aboriginal Studies in Canberra, said that it was a strong and virile tribe of skilled hunters. They lived mainly in the forests along the Hawkesbury and Nepean Rivers. Governor Phillip came into contact with them during his early explorations of the Nepean in the 1790's. Mr McCarthy will excavate, examine shells and animal bones in the area, and will be able to estimate the age of the tribe and how long it inhabited the Hawkesbury.

► Prizemoney of \$70 will be awarded to the exhibitor of the best bark picture at next year's Royal Easter Show. Second and third places will be worth \$20 and \$10. The prizemoney was donated by Mr Rupert F. Swan, of Clifton Gardens, an R.A.S. councillor and member of the arts and crafts committee.

► Mr Jeff Lewry, of Albury, plans to include "boomergolf" as a contest in the Riverina and north-eastern Victoria Boomerang Championships he is arranging for September. Because of apparent disinterest by the public in boomerang throwing, the new sport of boomergolf was originated to give the activity a new twist. Mr Lewry said: "All you need is either 1, 9 or 18 helium-filled balloons and a returning boomerang. You stand up to 35 yards away and throw the boomerang at the suspended balloon floating in the air. If you miss the first time, you keep going until you burst the balloon. The number of throws is your score for the hole." Mr Lewry thinks that some frustrated golfers might throw away their clubs to try for a balloon-in-one at boomergolf.

► Exploitation of manganese deposits by the Broken Hill Proprietary Company on Groote Eylandt, in the Gulf of Carpentaria, has proved two things. One is that Australian capital and know-how can contribute to developing the North at least as effectively as foreign capital and knowledge. The second important thing is that the Aborigines there, who previously had little contact with Europeans, make good workers and need no special treatment. The Company pays the Aborigines more than ten times as much a week as it is required by law, and even encourages workers to bring their wives and families into the community the Company has created. B.H.P.'s social experiment may have far-reaching consequences.

► Aboriginal choirs at the North Australian Eisteddfod held in Darwin in July were "magnificent", according to the judge, Dr W. Lovelock. He said he was amazed at the excellence of their music. A junior choir from Elcho Island, in north-eastern Arnhem Land, was "quite magnificent", Dr Lovelock said. After hearing another concert by a group from Bathurst Island he said: "Give them any marks you like—go to 100".

► Fred Powell and Harold Keed's boomerang factory at Peak Hill was erected early in July and is producing boomerangs, spears, woomeras, shields and nulla nullas for export. Present output of boomerangs is 50 a day. The two partners were given a \$2,000 State Government loan in January under the "decentralization of industry" plan; the Aborigines Welfare Board, acting on advice from Dubbo area welfare officer Mr Harry Kitching, helped get the loan approved. The one-storey, steel-framed factory measures 42 ft x 24 ft; it has a concrete floor, and because of its prefabricated construction was put up in two days. Messrs Powell and Keed hope to extend their activities to include the polishing of gemstones.

IT'S A FACT



Before Benjamin Franklin, the U.S. scientist-statesman, proved lightning was a form of electricity, it had produced many strange superstitions involving demons and evil powers. The causes and even the characteristics of lightning remain largely unknown. The U.S. Forest Service is trying to distinguish potential fire-setting storms from harmless ones.



With this knowledge they can keep a closer check where the danger is greatest. Thunderstorm activity is usually greatest in late afternoon. Fires set then often go undetected until the following day when they have grown to dangerous proportions. Foresters now have infrared scanning equipment in airplanes which detects the heat of small fires long before they are visible.



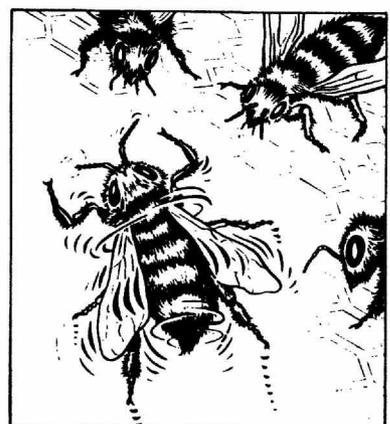
Studies suggest that positive and negative electric charges build up until they become powerful enough to leap across space. Lightning bolts range up to several miles in length, but are only about one to six inches (2½ to 15 cm.) in diameter. They flash from cloud to cloud and ground to cloud, as well as from cloud to earth. A stroke may travel 55 miles (88 km.) a second.



The honeybee is one of man's best insect friends. It has been valued for centuries as the source of honey. However, the honeybee's greatest value is the role it plays in distributing pollen among plants. According to the United States Department of Agriculture, about 50 cultivated plants in the U.S. require insect pollination to survive and bees do 80 percent of it.



In the past, U.S. farmers took pollination for granted. When they discovered that honeybee colonies placed near their fields doubled and trebled the crop yield, they gained a new respect for the busy bee. Now, hives of bees are moved from crop to crop as needed, and farmers are glad to pay for the service.



When a bee finds a particularly rich source of nectar and wants to tell his fellow-workers the good news, he goes into a special twist dance. The movements tell the other bees how far to the nectar-loaded blooms and in what direction. The number of turns indicates the distance and the direction is given in relation to the sun.

Pete's Page

Hello Kids,

Have you ever thought how wonderful it is to get a letter in the post? Most of you probably think that there is nothing wonderful about it at all, and you consider it a very normal thing. Nowadays, of course, it is quite ordinary, but it wasn't always this way.

It's hard to tell what kind of letter would be the oldest. The ancient Australian Aborigines (and the first people in some other countries) used to cut markings into a stick, and someone would carry this letter-stick, maybe for hundreds of miles, to the person who got it.

In Egypt thousands of years ago people used to write on clay tablets. Sometimes these were quite heavy, and I'll bet the postman would not like delivering a long letter of this kind.

Up till only a few hundred years ago very few people knew how to write. If you wanted to write to someone, you had to go to the town letter-writer (called a scribe) and pay him to write the letter for you.

Today in Australia almost everybody can write for themselves. And it's so much fun to write to someone—much easier to write on paper than on a stick or clay (the postmen are much happier, too).

When you see that someone has written to *Dawn* asking for a pen-friend why don't you write to them? It's fun to get your own letters, and it gives you practice in writing, spelling and reading.

'Bye for now kids,
See you next month.

Pete



Thelma Crummy (14) sent her picture, and would like a pen-friend—boy or girl—aged 15 years or more. Thelma plays basketball, swimming, hockey, softball, and loves watching football and boy's hockey.

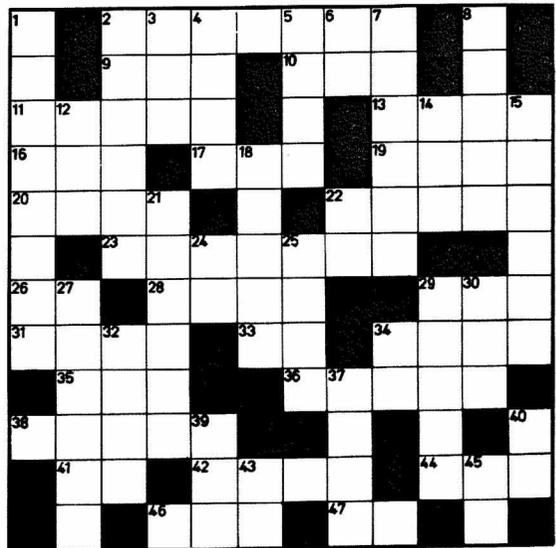
Write to her at 8 Boorie Street, North Lismore.

Across

2. Nominate
9. Four-wheeled vehicle
10. Rocky height
11. Husband of an aunt
13. On
16. Maiden name of married woman.
17. Exclamation of disgust
19. Something invisible
20. Canvas dwelling
22. Something extra inserted
23. Violent storm
26. Within
28. Flesh of animals
29. One and one
31. Low tide at first and third quarters of the moon
33. Leaving Certificate (abbr.)
34. At what time
35. Makes honey
36. Settled practice
38. Prickly noxious plants
41. Look (Biblical)
42. Indebted
44. Coniferous tree
46. Single
47. Preposition

Down

1. Hill of great size
2. Manner of speaking
3. A mate
4. Preparation (abbr.)
5. Irritation
6. Refusal
7. Absent without leave
8. Make noises in sleep
12. Same as 16 across
14. Discharge from a sore
15. People organized as a race
18. Dismay
21. To harden
22. Part of verb "be"
24. Objective case of "I"
25. Engrave
27. Cluster of stars
29. One who steals
30. Soaking
32. Form of airship
34. Warner Brothers (abbr.)
37. Likewise
39. Male child
40. Mister (abbr.)
43. You and I
45. Pronoun



Answer to July puzzle

TRI THIS Tri-pod; tri-dent; tri-bunal; tri-o; tri-bute; tri-ple; tri-angle; tri-fle.

Michel Baluka (left) and Larry Bilayna (playing didgeridoo) entertained the crowd at the National Aborigines' Day Ceremony in Hyde Park on 8 July. The boys are 19 years old and come from Milingiimbi, 350 miles from Darwin. Larry is training at Tranby College to become a butcher, and Michel is being trained as a lay preacher by Rev. Alan Walker, of the Central Methodist Mission in Sydney (See story page 3)

