

# DAWN

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ABORIGINAL PEOPLE OF N.S.W.

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N.S.W. ABORIGINES WELFARE BOARD**

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## Our Cover

Designed for *Dawn* by Sydney artist Jennifer Small

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DUBBO: Mr H. S. Kitching

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LEETON: Vacant

LISMORE: Mr E. J. Morgan, Miss C. J. Robinson

MOREE: Mr A. L. Thomas

NOWRA: Mr D. J. Reynolds, Miss H. Southwell

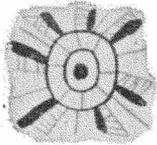
WALGETT: Mr R. Snook

SYDNEY: Miss A. M. Fleming, Miss R. Hudson,

Mr H. Simms

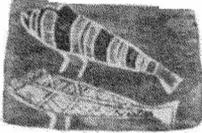
### Editor

Rex M. Small, *Chief Secretary's Department*  
121 Macquarie Street (Box 30, G.P.O.), Sydney



## Parliamentary Select Committee Gets Under Way

The Parliamentary Select Committee to inquire into Aborigines welfare, an election promise of the Liberal-Country Party, fulfilled by the Committee's appointment and first meeting in December, has as its chairman Mr G. R. Crawford.



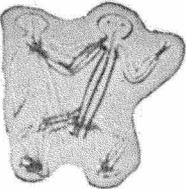
The Joint Committee members are: representing the Legislative Assembly, Mr Crawford, Mr Doyle, Mr Earl, Mr Healey, Mr Cahill; representing the Legislative Council, the Hon. Evelyn Barron, The Hon. R. A. A. F. de Bryon-Faes, the Hon. E. L. Sommerlad, the Hon. E. G. Wright.



The Committee will investigate the education of Aborigines and their housing, and measures necessary to assist Aborigines to attain improved living standards.

Members of the Aborigines Welfare Board, and other people, will give information to the Committee when it meets again in February.

Detailed reports of the Committee's findings will be made public when it concludes its investigations.



## Aboriginal Soldier Will Go to Vietnam

Private Robert Stanley, 19, off to Vietnam soon, spent a week early in December with his parents, brothers and sisters at their home in Moree.

His mother, Mrs Alex Stanley, wished he would stay with her, and did not like the idea of his going to war in Vietnam.



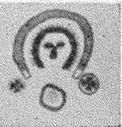
Robert was cheerful about the prospect and said "It has to be done". He is the seventh of eight children and spent most of his leave quietly with relatives and friends.

He is stationed at Enoggera, Brisbane, and will sail for Vietnam early in 1966. Robert joined the Army after leaving Moree High School in 1963.



## Mr and Mrs Levin Retire

People in many parts of the State will be sorry to hear of the retirement in December of Mr and Mrs E. Levin, who have been with the Aborigines Welfare Board since 1955.



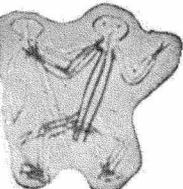
Their first position with the Board was at Moree, as assistant manager and matron. Later they were appointed manager and matron at Tabulam before being transferred to Cowra and then Woodenbong.

Mr and Mrs Levin were conscientious workers, and many Aborigines will remember with gratitude the care Mrs Levin (who was a trained nurse) gave to sick people.



Mr Levin was known for his fairness in dealing with Aboriginal people; he acted without favouring one above another, and without regard for criticism of actions he believed to be right.

The Levins will spend their retirement on the north coast of New South Wales.



# BOARD WELCOMES ITS FIRST ABORIGINAL WELFARE OFFICER

Herbert Simms, the Aborigines Welfare Board's first Aboriginal welfare officer, commenced duty late in December and was welcomed by the Chief Secretary, Mr E. A. Willis, and Mr A. G. Kingsmill, Board Chairman.

Mr Willis described Mr Simms' appointment as a "significant break-through". "Ever since I have been a Minister I have advocated that Aboriginal leadership should come from within their own ranks," Mr Willis said.

Mr Kingsmill said that Mr Simms would be assigned to welfare work in the Sydney metropolitan area for the next few months under the supervision of the senior welfare officer, Mr T. W. Humphreys.

Mr Simms was born at La Perouse and educated at the Board's Kinchela Boys' Training Home, near Kempsey. He is 39, has been married for 10 years, and a week after his appointment his first son was born. The Simms family live in Tower Street, Panania—a Sydney suburb.

Until 18 months ago, Mr Simms was a fully-qualified motor mechanic; then he accepted an invitation to become the first manager of the

Foundation for Aboriginal Affairs. He resigned from that position three months ago and, before joining the Board, travelled throughout New South Wales on a survey for the Commonwealth Social Science Research Council.

The experience he gained during the survey will aid his understanding of Aboriginal problems.

"He is no stranger to the work and I expect him to settle in to his new job comfortably," Mr Kingsmill said. In recent years there had been a large influx of Aborigines into the inner city area of Sydney, and Mr Simms should prove invaluable to the Board in determining his peoples' problems, Mr Kingsmill said.

The appointment of Mr Simms brings to 15 the number of welfare officers employed by the Aborigines Welfare Board.

*Mr Simms reads the article in DAWN about Kinchela Home where he was educated. With him is Mr Willis (right) and Mr Kingsmill (Photo courtesy Sydney Morning Herald)*



# Modern Motor Maintenance

## SERVICING THE S.U. FUEL PUMP

*Modern Motor Magazine* has kindly given permission to *Dawn* to reprint a series of articles on motor maintenance, and this is the first. Information in these articles will be of considerable value to people who want to keep their second-hand car safe and in good working order, and who do not require more detailed technical information.

Electric fuel pumps, most popular of which is the English S.U., have two distinct advantages over the mechanical type.

For a start, they can be positioned anywhere in the car—some manufacturers even mount them over the tank, in the boot.

This freedom of movement allows them to be mounted out of range of engine heat, and so avoid vapour lock—a trouble which often plagues the mechanical pump, which is fitted on the engine and usually in a hot position. Secondly, the electric pump, being wired into the ignition system, operates the moment the ignition is turned on. This ensures a full supply of fuel when starting. With the

mechanical pump, the engine may have to be turned for some time with the starter before there is sufficient fuel in the carburettor to start the engine.

There are two types of S.U. pumps—a pusher type and suction type. If the pump is mounted in the engine compartment, it is the suction type. If mounted in the boot, it is the pusher type. Many of the pumps mounted at the rear (particularly on some B.M.C. cars) are of the throw-away type—when defective, they must be replaced, as they can't be repaired.

Normally, the S.U. fuel pump is extremely efficient and will give long and trouble-free service, but, like all machines, it can break down. However, if you know how it works and where to look for trouble, getting it going again shouldn't prove to be difficult.

### How Pump Works

When switched off, the outer rocker lies in the outer position and the points are closed. Switching on causes a current to pass from the terminal,

FIGURE 1: Exploded view of S.U. fuel pump.  
 Periodic check of filter and contact-breaker is the only  
 maintenance normally required

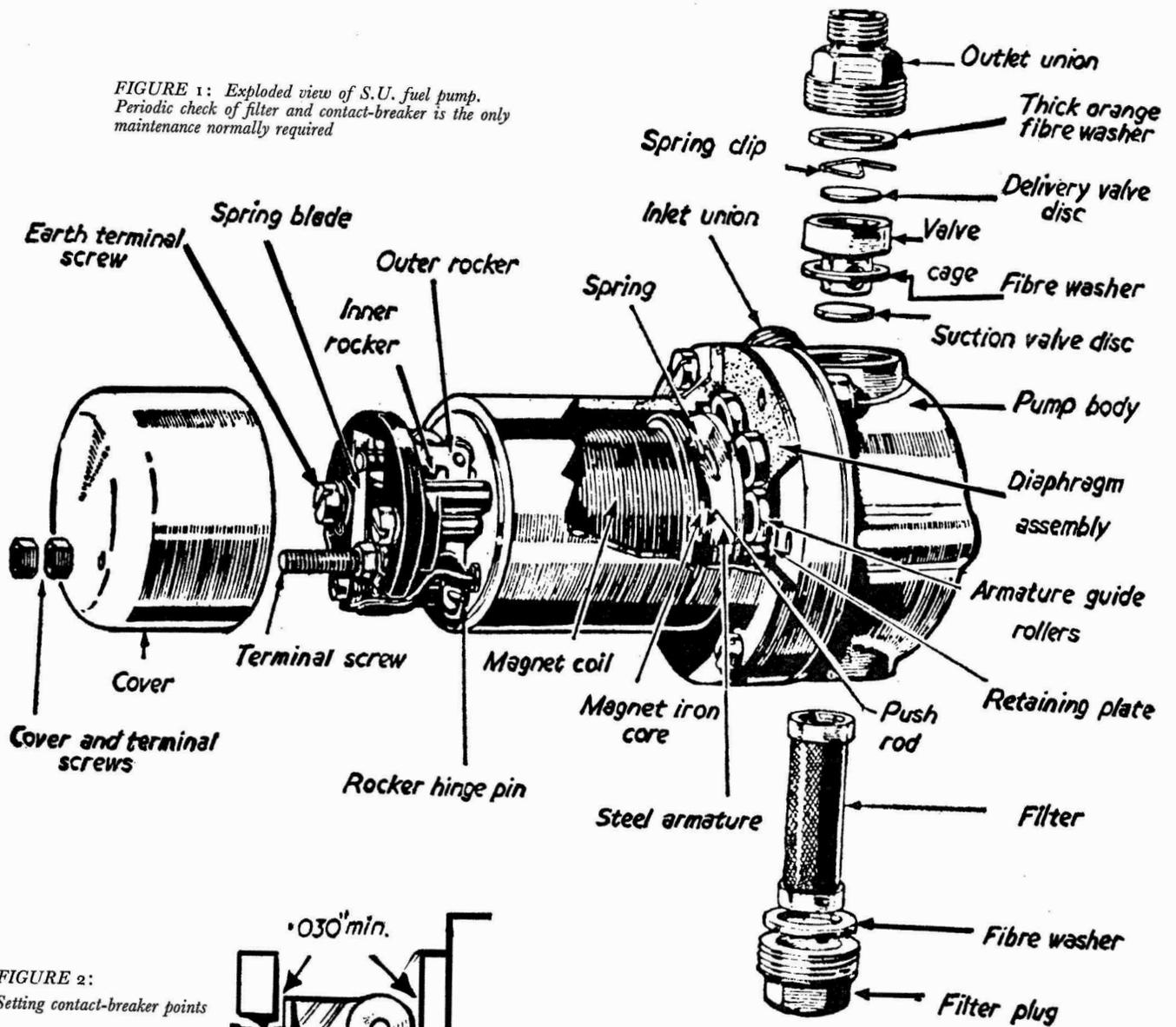
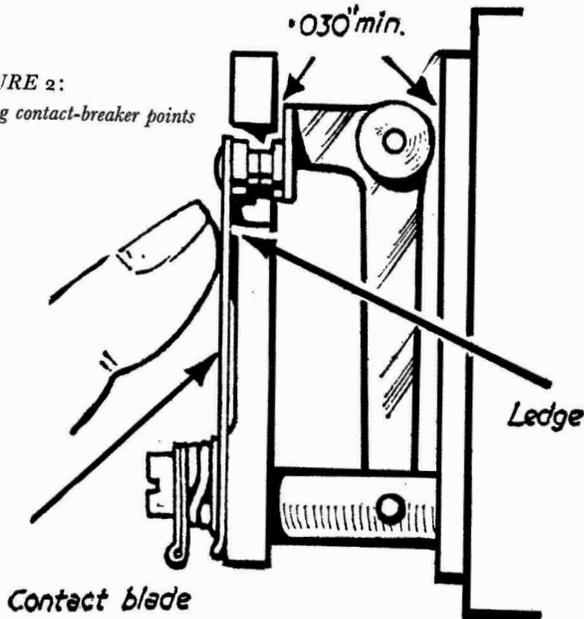


FIGURE 2:  
 Setting contact-breaker points



through the coil, back to the blade, through the points and then to earth. The current passes through the coil, energising the magnet and attracting the armature; this moves forward, pulling the diaphragm in and drawing petrol through the suction valve into the pump. When the armature nears the end of its stroke, the throw-over mechanism operates and the outer rocker jumps back, separating the points and breaking the circuit. The armature and diaphragm are then pushed back, forcing petrol through the delivery valve and closing the suction valve. As soon as the armature nears the end of its return stroke, the throw-over mechanism operates once again and the points close. The cycle is then repeated.

### **Trouble-shooting**

If the pump stops working, the trouble could be caused by either a mechanical or an electrical fault. The first step is to disconnect the pipeline from the pump to the carburettor. When the ignition is turned on, the pump should immediately start a strong flow of petrol from the union where the pipe has been disconnected. If there is no supply, the pump is at fault.

If there is a good supply from the pump when the delivery pipe is disconnected, the fault is in the carburettor, and the most likely cause is a sticking float-chamber needle.

### **Electrical Faults**

If the pump itself is out of action, check for electrical faults. Disconnect the terminal lead, switch the ignition on, then strike the loose lead against the metal body of the pump. A spark indicates that current is reaching the terminal. If there's no spark, the battery and wiring system should be checked. (This test shouldn't be carried out if there are any petrol leaks near the pump.)

It's also possible that the pump body is badly earthed. This can be checked by reconnecting the lead on the terminal and earthing the pump with a lead between the pump and the cylinder head.

If poor earthing isn't the trouble, remove the bakelite cap and touch the terminal once more with the live lead. If the points are in contact, yet no spark can be struck, it is probable that the points are dirty. If only slightly burnt, these can usually be cleaned by passing a piece of fine emery between them several times. However, if they are badly pitted or worn, they should be replaced.

If the points still fail to open, it's possible that there's an obstruction in the fuel pipe from the tank to the pump. This can be cleared by blowing through with compressed air. At the same time, have someone check at the filler pipe for sounds of air bubbles in the tank.

### **Mechanical Faults**

If the electrical system is in order, and the trouble isn't caused by a blockage in the lines or carburettor, the pump's "innards" should be checked.

The most common mechanical stoppage occurs when the diaphragm becomes stiff or when dirt finds its way into the roller assembly which supports the diaphragm.

The only way to check this is to remove the pump and strip it, then clean each part before it is replaced. To dismantle the pump, first remove the filter plug, together with the fibre washer and filter, the filter being cleaned with a stiff brush and washed in petrol.

The six screws holding the magnet housing to the pump body should then be undone, after which the seating and action of the valves can be examined by sucking and blowing at the inlet and outlet unions in turn. At outlet unions it should only be possible to suck, and at inlet unions only possible to blow; the valves are best left undisturbed if they are working satisfactorily. The pump chamber can then be washed out in petrol.

The diaphragm assembly should be unscrewed from its trunion in the contact breaker by turning anticlockwise, taking care not to lose the brass rollers which are behind the diaphragm. Next the contact-breaker cover must be taken off, also a further nut on the terminal screw. Beneath this is a lead washer which is squeezed into the thread on the terminal; this requires cutting away, using a small knife, so that the terminal can be pushed down to free the tag on the coil end.

The contact blade can now be removed after which the contact-breaker assembly should be taken off by unscrewing the two long screws holding the bakelite pedestal in its place. Care should be taken that the coil-end tag isn't damaged as this is carried out. As the rocker mechanism is supplied as a complete assembly, the pump is completely dismantled once the rocker hinge-pin has been

pulled out. Don't disturb the magnet core, as this requires special tools to correctly relocate it.

Before re-assembling, all parts should be cleaned and the valves, if they were removed, refitted with their smooth sides downwards and the retaining clip located correctly in its groove. (The thin red fibre washer goes under the valve cage and the thick orange one above.)

The contact-breaker should be re-assembled on its pedestal so that the rockers are free in their mountings. Any appreciable side play on the outer rocker could cause the points to move out of line, and over-tightening will interfere with the action of the contact-breaker. Care must be taken not to alter the respective positions of the spring washers and terminal tags.

The points should contact when the rocker is in a mid-way position. This can easily be set by holding the blade in contact with the pedestal and ensuring that a 0.030 in feeler gauge can be inserted between the white rollers and the pump body.

### **Resetting Diaphragm**

To reset the armature and centre rod, it is necessary to move the spring blade on the end to one side; the impact washer should be fitted into the armature recess and the armature screwed into position. The guide rollers are then placed round the armature which is screwed in until the throw-over mechanism ceases to operate. It should then be screwed out one-sixth of a turn at a time (or one hole), the armature being pressed in after each part turn until it is found that when it is pushed in slowly but firmly, the throw-over mechanism operates.

The armature should then be unscrewed a further two-thirds of a turn (or four holes). Considerable pressure may be required to push the armature

right home after fitting a new diaphragm. The cast-iron body should then be seated on the pumping chamber, care being taken to ensure that the drain hole in the body is at the bottom and in line with the filter plug; the rollers should now be correctly positioned.

The six securing screws can then be inserted, but before tightening, the diaphragm must be stretched to its outermost position. To accomplish this, the points should be held in contact (using a small wedge or a matchstick) and current passed through the pump. This causes the armature and diaphragm to be pulled forward, and whilst they are in this position the six screws should be tightened.

Before testing the pump, a check should be made to see that the spring blade is in its normal position and that the contacts are correctly aligned. The approximate gap at the points is 0.030 in.

### **Testing Output**

Although the manufacturers use a more elaborate testing rig, a fairly accurate guide to the efficiency of the pump can be obtained by measuring the volume of fuel pumped in a given time. The pump should be capable of raising one pint of fuel a minute from a tank situated three feet below it.

If the outlet pipe is immersed in a jar the presence of any bubbles can be detected, indicating an air leak in the pump or connections. The suction valve seating may also be examined by leaving the pump switched on and sealing up the outlet pipe. The pump should stand at least 15 seconds without clicking.

Once the pump has been overhauled, it should give many miles of trouble-free service—this will be assured if you clean the points and filter occasionally and make sure that the terminal is kept tight and clean at all times.

# The Star of Cobb and Co.

*Freeman Cobb and Rutherford  
Diluted rival teams,  
And so from eighteen-sixty on  
Their coaches ruled supreme.*

*The star shone bright that beckoned youth  
Swathed in its magic glow,  
Romantics and adventurers came  
With famous Cobb and Co.*

*From Sydney town to outer Bourke,  
From Bre' to Ballarat,  
The five and six went rushing by  
In front of rolling jacks.*

*By diggers' camp and wayside pub,  
Through stormy wet, or fine,  
Handled by such drivers  
As the stalwart Jack Devine.*

*They carried goods and passengers  
And mail to folk outback,  
They brought a smile, a ray of hope  
To souls upon the track.*

*Defying rogue bushrangers too  
Who lurked on lonely runs,  
They often raced the gauntlet  
Of fallen trees and guns.*

*Horses fell from cruel spears  
Of tribes that moved about,  
Around the dense Blue Mountains  
And country farther out.*

*The elements of nature  
With her droughts and roads of glue,  
In summertime or winter  
They gamely battled through.*

*They pioneered the countless roads  
Then progress intervened,  
It brought the cold, iron monsters in  
With rails and clouds of steam.*

*But still undaunted, roving out  
They kept one step ahead,  
And then a blow to Cobb and Co.  
For Rutherford was dead.*

*A year passed by, 'twas nineteen-twelve,  
And now the last big jack  
Had made its final lonely run  
From Yeulbra to Surat.*

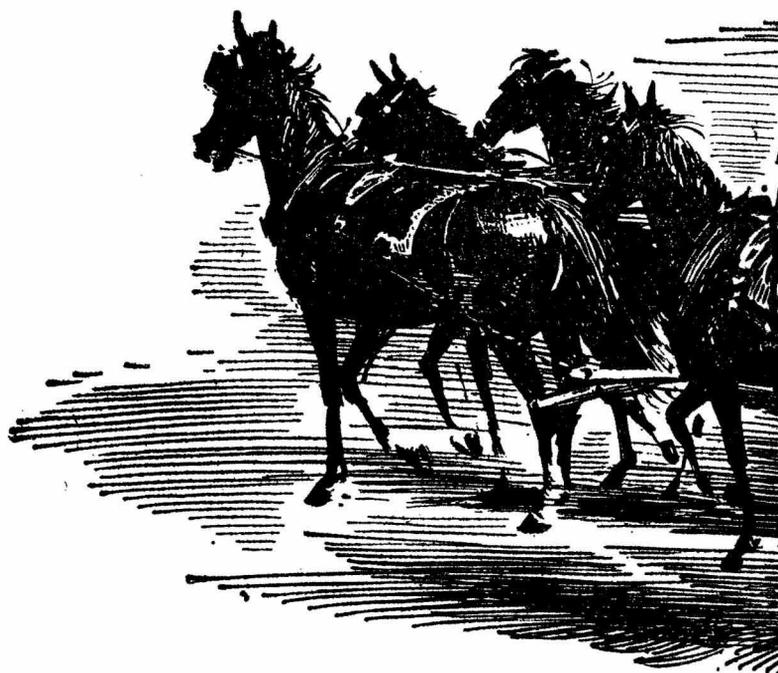
*The twenty-horse leviathan  
Was sent to Adelaide,  
And finished up forgotten  
On a timber jinker's grave.*

*The relay stations on the roads  
Were slowly falling in,  
The blazing star of Cobb and Co.,  
Eclipsed, began to dim.*

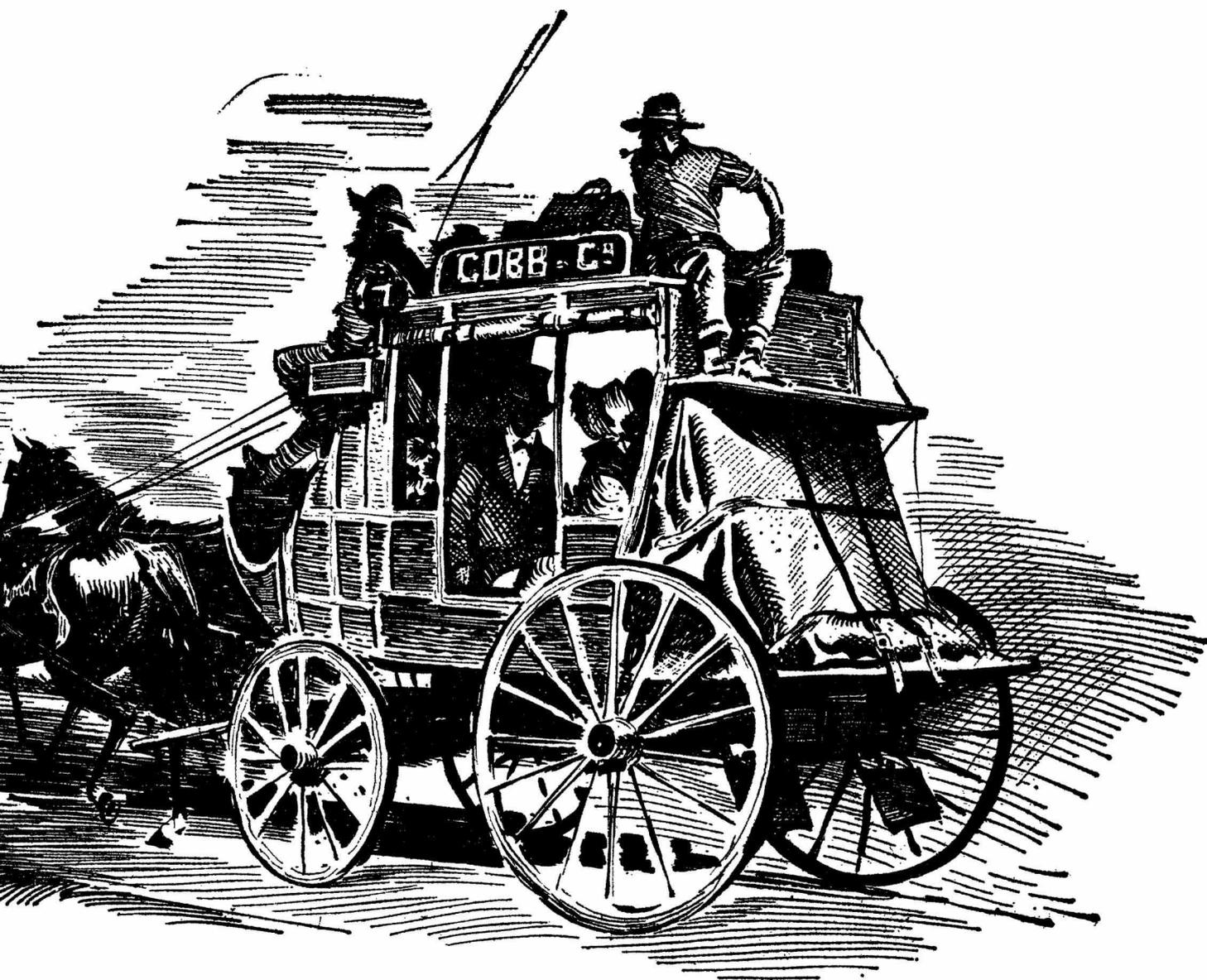
*The drivers sadly bade farewell  
To horses that they knew,  
The wheelers and the leaders  
And the body horses too.*

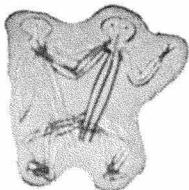
*Their gnarled old hands had final feel  
Of ribbon, box, and straps,  
They gave a last and lonely look  
Towards the proud old jacks.*

*Progress fains to dim the past,  
But will not dull the glow,  
Of pioneers' adventures—  
The days of Cobb and Co.*



*The Star of Cobb and Co.* is another poem by Mr Laurence Wells, of Wollongong. He points out that names of towns and people, and dates in this poem are factual. "Jacks" were large coaches in those colourful pioneer days. The "twenty-horse leviathan" was a huge coach that could carry 40 or more passengers. Rutherford was Cobb's manager and silent partner.





## FOOD POISONING MORE LIKELY IN WARM WEATHER

Extra care needs to be taken in warmer weather to prevent food poisoning. Bacteria thrive at lukewarm temperatures, so quick cooling is needed.

It takes a long time to cool a large bulk of food, such as a large saucepan containing meat and broth. If the broth is poured off into another container, preferably a shallow pan, and the meat cooled separately, cooling will be much more rapid.

Broth and meat grow bacteria readily and should be kept in a refrigerator.

Similar procedures should be adopted when cooking stews or curries ahead of time—cool them quickly in shallow containers, then refrigerate.

Custards are also favourites of bacteria. The fact that they are boiled does not make them safe; bacteria from the air or from handling can contaminate the food. Custards too should be cooled quickly.

Seafood or meat salads also need extra care because they are not cooked before they are served. Mixtures, especially ones containing mayonnaise, are likely to cause food poisoning if not refrigerated.

Botulism, a different kind of food poisoning, can occur in home-bottled, non-acid vegetables and fruits, and meats. The only safe way to bottle these is by cooking in a pressure cooker. Botulism, although rare, is often fatal.

CONTRIBUTED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH

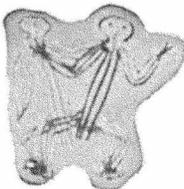
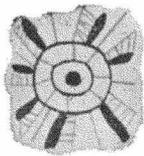
## CHILDHOOD ACCIDENTS

Is your child "safe at home"? Chances are he isn't. Today or tomorrow he may be one of the many children maimed or crippled in N.S.W. each year, because of an accident that should not have happened.

Science has made remarkable progress in combating many of our most dreaded diseases. No vaccine or wonder drug however, will ever prevent accidents, now topping the list of childhood killers.

Parents might well pause from time to time to check on their safety habits. These pointers, for example, are vital for the safety of their children:

- Take special care with hot liquids of all kinds; hot drinks on the table; hot water in tubs near trailing electric cords.
  - Don't have trailing table cloths. Put hot things in the middle of the table.
  - Keep children away from fires of all kinds, stoves and radiators.
  - Destroy discarded medicines and pills and keep all cleaning fluids, matches, poisons and medicines strictly out of reach of children.
  - Never leave a toddler alone anywhere near a bath or tub of water.
  - Guard against children running about with sharp objects, such as sticks or pencils or bottles of any kind.
  - Have gates at the top of staircases or steps.
  - Toys should be too big to be swallowed and have no removable parts that can be taken off and put into the mouth.
  - Beans, buttons, coins, marbles and other small objects should be kept right away from the baby.
  - Keep gardening tools away from children.
  - A big space between a mattress and the side of the cot is dangerous. Have a mattress that fits the cot.
- A handy home safety "check list" is available free from the Publicity Officer, Health Department, 52 Bridge Street, Sydney.



## CHRISTIANITY AT WORK

Practical Christianity is something you don't see enough of, because people who should practise it—often don't. But the Christian Youth Council is one organisation that does.

This group of young people (their average age is 21) spend their Christmas-New Year holidays building houses for Aboriginal people in country towns of New South Wales. This year they are building two homes at Gunnedah, from materials supplied by the Aborigines Welfare Board.

Gunnedah is the sixth town in which the group has undertaken similar house-building projects.

It has built cottages, and a kindergarten, at Coff's Harbour, Kempsey, Lismore, Dubbo and Gulgandra.

Members of Gunnedah church youth groups gave the C.Y.C. preliminary assistance with foundations and other work. The C.Y.C.'s daily work force averages about 80. Among them are two full-bloods from Musgrave Park (near the Northern Territory-South Australian border)—Lindsay (Wamatjangu) and Douglas (Tjurk) of the Pitjantjatjara tribe.

Mr Williamson, the C.Y.C.'s work leader, who spoke to the *Gunnedah Advertiser*, said that the Council was interdenominational and was an offshoot of the World Council of Churches. He said the idea of the work camps to build homes came from one of their members who had worked on a similar project overseas. The scheme had been put to the Aborigines Welfare Board which had accepted it with gratitude.

Mr Williamson said that there were three skilled workers among the group and that many others had become quite skilful after working on several similar projects.

Water and power are not yet available on the building blocks but these were being "borrowed" from nearby residents. "We are very appreciative of the wonderful assistance which local people have given us", Mr Williamson said.

About half the group are girls; they alternate their duties of preparing meals and working on the sites.

Mr Williamson said that each of the workers paid their £12 fee to camp on Gunnedah show-ground and they had to provide their own transport to Gunnedah. They start work at 7 a.m. and work till late in the day.

The two homes in Carroll Street are of Housing Commission standard. They have three bedrooms, a living room, dining room, bathroom, kitchen and laundry; they are painted inside and out and the C.Y.C. also instal the essential fittings for lighting, bath, sink and stove.

Two needy Aboriginal families from Gunnedah will soon occupy the homes.



*They did not see Satan coming out of the sea.*

# THE MAGIC MIRROR

*(from "Dolphin" magazine)*

Once upon a time there lived a little boy named Billie, and his twin sister Bella. Billie and Bella were kind and obedient children. They lived in a small hut near the sea, with their old grandmother.

One day, Billie and Bella were building a castle on the sand. They were playing very happily together. They did not see the devil, Satan, coming out of the sea. He was very happy, because he had found a magic mirror. This mirror made lovely things ugly, and made good things bad.

The devil wanted to take this mirror into heaven, where the angels live. He thought that if the good angels looked into it, their faces would become ugly and they would become wicked.

Satan rose from the sea and flew towards the sky. But the mirror slipped from his hands and fell onto a rock. It broke into many pieces. A tiny piece of the broken mirror dropped into Billie's heart. Billie at once changed into a bad, unkind boy. He jumped onto the castle, and broke it. Then he

walked away in a bad temper. Bella was very surprised to see him like this and she ran home to her grandmother.

That evening, Bella sat on the doorstep and waited for her brother to come home. She waited and waited, until it was dark, and still Billie did not come back. Then she and her grandmother went to look for Billie; they looked for him everywhere.

They asked the birds and the trees, the friendly fishes and the crabs, but not one of them had seen Billie. At last the old lady decided that Billie had drowned in the sea. But Bella was sure that Billie was still alive, and she went on looking for him.

Billie was not drowned. After he left Bella, he walked on and on, farther and farther away from his house. The piece of mirror in his heart made him forget everything, even his sister Bella.

That night he found a flat rock and slept on it. But the giant shark, who took away naughty

children, was out that night. Very soon he found Billie. He put him into his bag, and carried him across the ocean to the place where he lived.

One evening, a few days later, Bella sat near the sea and cried. Suddenly, a big white dolphin came out of the water. She asked Bella why she was so sad. Bella told the dolphin that she had lost her twin brother. To her surprise the dolphin nodded her head, and said she knew where Billie was. She was sorry for the lonely little girl, and said she would carry her to the place where the giant shark lived. Bella sat on the dolphin's back and was carried swiftly across the ocean.

When they reached the shore, the dolphin left Bella. The dolphin told Bella that the giant shark lived in the middle of a lake. Now, although the lake was not deep, the water was very, very hot.

When Bella reached the lake, she stepped straight away into the hot water and walked across the lake. At last she reached the middle, where the giant shark lived.

The shark was surprised that the little girl was so brave and loved her brother so much. He told Bella that he had never before let any of his victims go. However, because Bella had been so very brave, he said he would set Billie free. He also said that he would take the piece of mirror out of Billie's heart. When he had done this Billie was a good and kind boy once more.

They crossed the ocean again on the dolphin's back. When they reached home, their old grandmother was so happy that she cried for joy. After this the twins were always kind and obedient children and played happily together.

## Girls lead Young Anglicans at Cootamundra

Four girls from the Aboriginal Girls' Home at Cootamundra are taking leading parts in Young Anglican activities in the town.

They are (left to right in the photo) Beryl Johnson, Christine Clayton, Coral Edwards and Anne Sutton. The photograph shows them at the recent pre-Christmas Y.A. party.

The girls belong to one of the junior groups of the Y.A.'s, the Hi Y's, which caters for high school children.



# Smoke Signals



**TIPS FOR THE MONTH** Clean an oven the quick way by placing a rag saturated with household ammonia inside the hot oven. Close the door and leave the oven to cool. Oven grease then can be wiped off easily.

Make tasty peel-flavouring for cake mixtures by removing pith from skins of oranges and lemons; then finely chop the skins and store in a screw-top jar with a little honey. The honey soon candies and a teaspoon of the peel added to the cake mixture gives an excellent flavour.

Stop snails damaging shrubs and seedlings by sprinkling sawdust around the plants. Snails cannot crawl over sawdust because it sticks to them.

Deterioration and leakage in cracked eggs can be stopped by sealing the crack with cellulose tape immediately. If repaired this way, the eggs will keep just as long as unbroken ones.

Remove mildew from coloured linen by rubbing the marks first with soft soap mixed with powdered chalk. Hang linen in the sun to dry, then brush well to remove powder, then wash in the usual way. If a plastic raincoat has become mildewed, rub the marks with dry soap powder, using steel wool.

► The Foundation for Aboriginal Affairs has awarded £1,200 scholarships to five Aboriginal children to enable them to complete their education from fifth class to matriculation. Four of the children who attended the Foundation's presentation ceremony in December are Peter Williams, of Green Valley (Sydney), Roslyn Davis, of Nambucca Heads, Stephen Gibson and Susan Lake, of North Dubbo. The money will be used for clothing, books, school fees, extra tuition if needed, and for payments to help parents. One of the scholarships was sponsored by Mrs M. Cornelius, wife of a prominent Sydney businessman. This financial support will encourage children and help parents to keep on pushing them in their studies.

► Members of service clubs in Wellington provided 210 gifts for Nanima School's Christmas party. The annual party, instituted about 10 years ago by Archdeacon H. Graham of the Wellington District Aboriginal Children's Aid Committee, attracted many guests, who, with the Namina people, contributed £207 to the Committee's appeal. Balance of the money will be used by the School's Parents and Citizens Association. Schoolmaster, Mr Jim Cahill, expressed deep gratitude for the help of the clubs.



*Santa Claus was easily the most popular gentleman at the Nanima Christmas party. Here Stephen Toomey receives his gift, one of 210 distributed by the benevolent old gentleman with the long white whiskers. Assisting Santa are School staff members Mr Jim Cahill and Mrs Tennant. (Photo courtesy Wellington Times)*

► A juke box is not a thing that you would expect to find at Hooker Creek, 400 miles south-west of Darwin, but the Aboriginal co-operative social centre there has installed one—to the delight of teenagers in the locality. Didgeredoo instrumentalists too have been caught up in the wave of modern music that is sweeping Northern Territory. The silence of the Centre has been shattered by rock 'n roll and twist sessions—but the locals seem to love every minute of it. Music makers there are retaining the traditional Aboriginal music. But it would be disturbing for a tourist, especially one

from overseas, to hear a didgeredoo rendition of the latest Beatles hit.

► Chris Walker, of Coombel (near Casino), played a major role in the Coombel softball team's undefeated record last season. To honour his efforts the Far North Coast Baseball Association presented Chris with a medal for outstanding play in the softball division. As pitcher he covered the ground well, and at bat hit a home run almost every match. Chris stars in cricket and football too.

# YOUR CAREER—

## SIGNWRITING

This information about signwriting has been extracted from the booklet "Background to Careers", published by the Vocational Guidance Bureau of the Department of Labour and Industry.

Although some lads are apprenticed to painting and decorating as well as to signwriting, it is often regarded as a separate trade. The signwriter's main aim is to produce eye-catching, attractive and legible signs on shop windows and awnings, walls of buildings, vehicles and fabrics.

He is expected to have above-average drawing skill so that he can draw any style of lettering, design layouts and enhance his work pictorially if necessary. Defective colour vision would be a handicap, and as work is often at heights a prospective signwriter should be free from dizziness or any physical disability.

**ENTRY AND TRAINING** Entry is by trainee or indentured apprenticeship (usually of five years' duration), generally begun between the ages of 15 and 17 years.

Supplementary studies are provided by a four-year technical college course. Most employers prefer lads who have passed the Intermediate Certificate examination; good spelling and skill in Technical Drawing is desirable.

**PROSPECTS** Prospects of obtaining an apprenticeship are reasonable and employment for competent tradesmen fairly permanent.

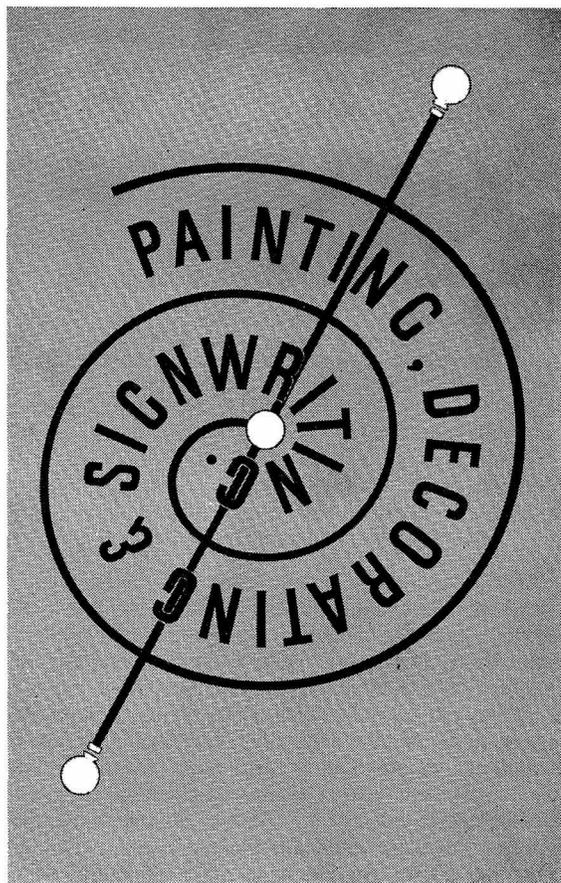
The journeyman who has completed studies for painting and decorating and signwriting, would be well-equipped to set up his own business.

**WAGES** An indentured apprentice serving a five-year term of apprenticeship would generally commence at about £5 to £7 a week increasing to about £17 to £18 a week in the fifth year.

Minimum rates for journeymen are about £20 to £22 a week. In practice, competent men often earn well-above award wages.

For latest award rates for apprentices and journeymen write to the Award Enquires Section, Department of Labour and Industry, 53 Martin Place, Sydney.

*Further Information* Read the Vocational Guidance Bureau's leaflet *Painting, Decorating and Signwriting* (pictured below).



# Pete's Page

Hello Kids,

When was the last time you had a really close look at the things all around you? My guess is that it was quite a while ago. Your interest in Nature will be rewarded because you will discover just how wonderful it is.

Look at a gum leaf closely; you'll find beautiful colours there that probably you will not have noticed before. Or put grains of wheat on moistened cotton wool in a saucer. If you keep the cotton wool moist for several days a remarkable thing will happen. You try this and see for yourself.

Have you ever watched an ant colony? Put honey and sugar in the bottom of a glass jar; then half-fill the jar with soil, and put in the ants. You'll see how the ants tunnel down to the honey and sugar and how the ant town is something like a school playground at lunchtime.

Keep your mind alert, boys and girls and you will find enjoyment in many things.

'Bye for now kids,

See you next time,

*Pete*

## Answers to August puzzles

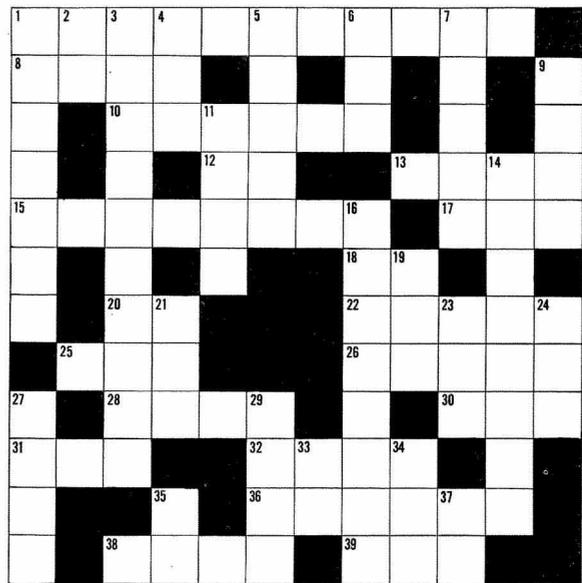
Who does this job? 1, h; 2, j; 3, i; 4, b; 5, g; 6, d; 7, c; 8, e; 9, a; 10, f.

All animals—Ass, lice, elk, dog, cat, ram.

Precious stone—Diamond.

Ruth Coombes and Loretta Ebsworth, from Cootamundra Girls Training Home, won the prizes for the August competition. Their entries were neat and correct for all questions, and prizes of books have been sent to them.

Send your answers to puzzles to Pete, c/o Dawn Magazine, Box 30, G.P.O., Sydney.



## Across

- 1 Chairman of the Aborigines Welfare Board
- 8 You swim in it.
- 10 Fully-grown male kangaroo
- 12 Present tense of verb "be"
- 13 Member of the cat family
- 15 Bushwalkers use this
- 17 To fasten
- 18 Preposition
- 20 We
- 22 Compass point
- 25 Anger
- 26 A goblin
- 28 Harvest
- 30 Number of Commandments
- 31 Type of snake
- 32 Musical instrument
- 36 Smear with oil
- 38 A lion does this
- 39 A beverage drunk in England

## Down

- 1 Vice-chairman of the Aborigines Welfare Board
- 2 Move along
- 3 Loves to laugh
- 4 Sick
- 5 Third letter of Greek alphabet
- 6 Male
- 7 Boundary
- 9 Not any
- 11 To shatter
- 14 Used on cuts
- 16 It hops
- 19 20 hundredweight
- 21 Look
- 23 To go bad
- 24 Lays eggs
- 27 Competent
- 29 First of two-word name of famous racehorse
- 33 Adjective — indefinite article
- 34 Well-known magazine
- 35 Towards
- 37 Negative

