

Registered at G.P.O. as Second Class
transmission by post as a periodical

Volume No. 12
Serial No. 2

FEBRUARY, 1963



DAWN

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

DAWN

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

THE BOARD

CHAIRMAN Mr. A. G. Kingsmill (Under Secretary and Permanent Head of Chief Secretary's Department)

VICE CHAIRMAN Professor A. P. Elkin, M.A., Ph.D. (Emeritus Professor of Anthropology at Sydney University)

MEMBERS Mr. J. Buck, Superintendent, Police Department
Dr. A. Douglas, M.B., C.H.B., D.P.H., D.T.M. & H., R.C.P. & S.
Mr. C. L. Leon (Aboriginal member)
Mr. J. T. Purcell (Chairman of N.S.W. Housing Commission)
Mr. V. J. Truskett, B.A. (Assistant to the Director-General of Education)
Mr. E. G. Wright, M.L.C.
Mr. S. Wyatt, M.L.A.

SUPERINTENDENT Mr. H. J. Green

SECRETARY Mr. J. D. Giblett

WELFARE OFFICERS ARMIDALE: Mr. D. G. Yates. BOURKE: Mr. N. R. Luschwitz, Miss H. Southwell. DUBBO: Mr. H. S. Kitching. KEMPSEY: Mr. E. H. Arthur-Mason, Miss D. M. O'Brien. LEETON: Mr. S. Lambeth. LISMORE: Mr. E. J. Morgan, Miss M. Wishart. MOREE: Mr. S. Preston Walker. SYDNEY: Mr. D. J. Reynolds, Miss A. M. Fleming, Miss C. J. Robison.

EDITOR A. G. Henderson, Chief Secretary's Department,
121 Macquarie Street (Box 30, G.P.O.), SYDNEY

IN THIS ISSUE

	Page
Royal Visit 1963	1
Two Aborigine Students Qualify for University	4
175 Years Ago in Botany Bay	6
The Time of Their Lives	8
The 1963 NADOC Quest	12
Lions to Help Wellington Girl through High School	13
An Australia Day Message	14
David Tribe Injured in Road Accident	16
'Roos Rock Diet	16
Pete's Page	Inside Back Cover
A Thrilling Ride	Back Cover

OUR COVER

Outback children from the Summer Camp trip joyfully down the Boulevard of Fun with the clowns at Luna Park

Royal Visit 1963

THE QUEEN AND DUKE OF EDINBURGH HERE THIS MONTH



A proud Australia will welcome back Her Majesty, Queen Elizabeth II and His Royal Highness, the Duke of Edinburgh, this month.

The Royal visit of 38 days—the first since 1954—will begin on February 18 when the Queen and the Duke reach Canberra by air from New Zealand.

During their Australian tour the Queen and the Duke will cover 5,600 miles in an RAAF Convair and 3,400 miles at sea in the Royal yacht *Britannia*. The *Britannia* will bring the Royal couple to Sydney from Hobart, Tasmania, on March 2. The Royal yacht will be their home during three days in Sydney.

A pageant of nationhood, commemorating Australia's 175th anniversary will be held at Sydney Showground that day in the presence of the Queen and the Duke.

Admission will be free and the gates will open at 6.30 p.m.

About 7,000 people will take part in the pageant which will end with a fireworks display as the Queen and the Duke leave to return to the Royal yacht.

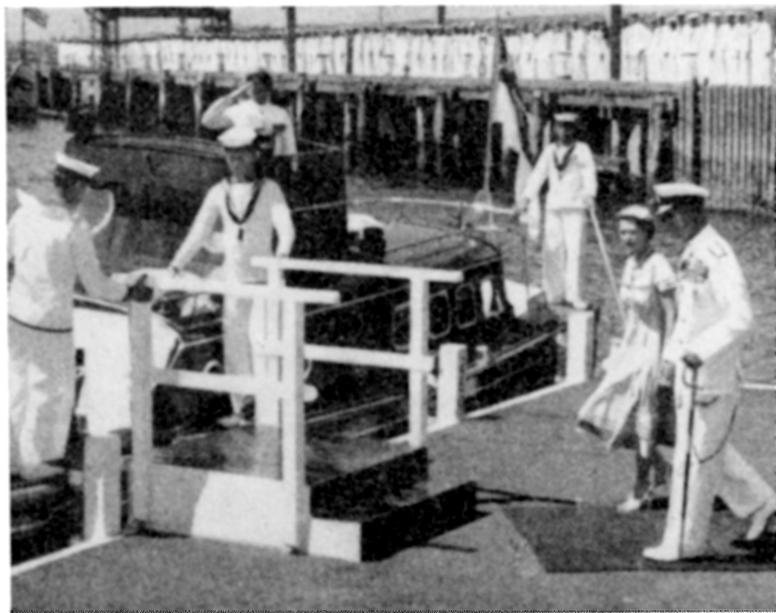
Aboriginal Theme

A highlight of the pageant will be a ballet with an aboriginal theme. The ballet has been set to music by John Antill (composer of "Corroboree") and will be played by the Sydney Symphony Orchestra.

Two hundred dancers will take part, with choreographer, Beth Dean, in the leading role as Krubi, the Waratah girl.

The 20-minute ballet will tell how the first waratah grew from the love of a warrior and his lubra during great tribal battles.

Queen Elizabeth was the first reigning monarch to visit Australia. The picture below was taken in 1954 as Her Majesty and the Duke of Edinburgh said farewell to Sydney





The Royal Couple (above) being officially welcomed to the birthplace of the Nation after stepping ashore in Farm Cove on their first visit nine years ago. The late Premier, Mr. J. J. Cahill, is standing next to Her Majesty



Left—The Queen and Duke of Edinburgh leaving a reception in their honour

The second half of the programme will deal with the landing of Captain Phillip at Sydney Cove and what has happened since.

On March 2 the Royal yacht will berth at the Overseas Terminal at 10.15 a.m. where the Governor, Sir Eric Woodward, and the Premier, Mr. Heffron, will make official calls before the Royal couple make their progress through Sydney streets at 11 a.m.

The itinerary has been planned so that as many Australians as possible will see the Royal couple. A major feature of the tour will be the children's functions.

On this visit television will play a major role in showing the Royal visitors to the people. There was no television in Australia when the Queen made her last tour.

Monday, March 4, has been declared a public holiday so that workers and school children will be free to see the visitors. The Lord Mayor (Alderman H. F. Jensen) will welcome the Royal couple at the Archibald Fountain in Hyde Park. They leave Sydney in *Britannia* at 5.45 p.m.

On March 8, the Queen and Duke of Edinburgh will fly to Cooma and begin a tour of the Snowy Mountains Hydro-electric Scheme.

The Royal couple will make a second visit to Canberra on March 11 to coincide with Canberra's 50th anniversary. The Queen and the Duke will attend the Canberra Day Jubilee Ceremony in front of Parliament House on March 13.

Tour Itinerary

The itinerary for the visit of the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh to Australia is:—

February 18 and 19: At Canberra until 2.45 p.m. February 19.

February 19-21: At Adelaide.

February 22: At sea.

February 23, 24 and 25: At Melbourne.

February 26: At sea.

February 27 and 28: At Hobart.

March 1: At sea.

March 2, 3 and 4: At Sydney, entering Sydney Harbour in the *Britannia* at 9.30 a.m. March 2 and leaving Harbour at 6.30 p.m. March 4.

This special guide to the Queen's second tour of Australia was prepared by Sydney Daily Mirror artist, Nick Webster

PICTURES REVIVE

Affectionate Memories of Nine Years

Ago . . .

March 5: At sea.

March 6-8: At Brisbane.

March 8-11: At Cooma and Snowy project.

March 11-14: At Canberra.

March 14-16: At Alice Springs.

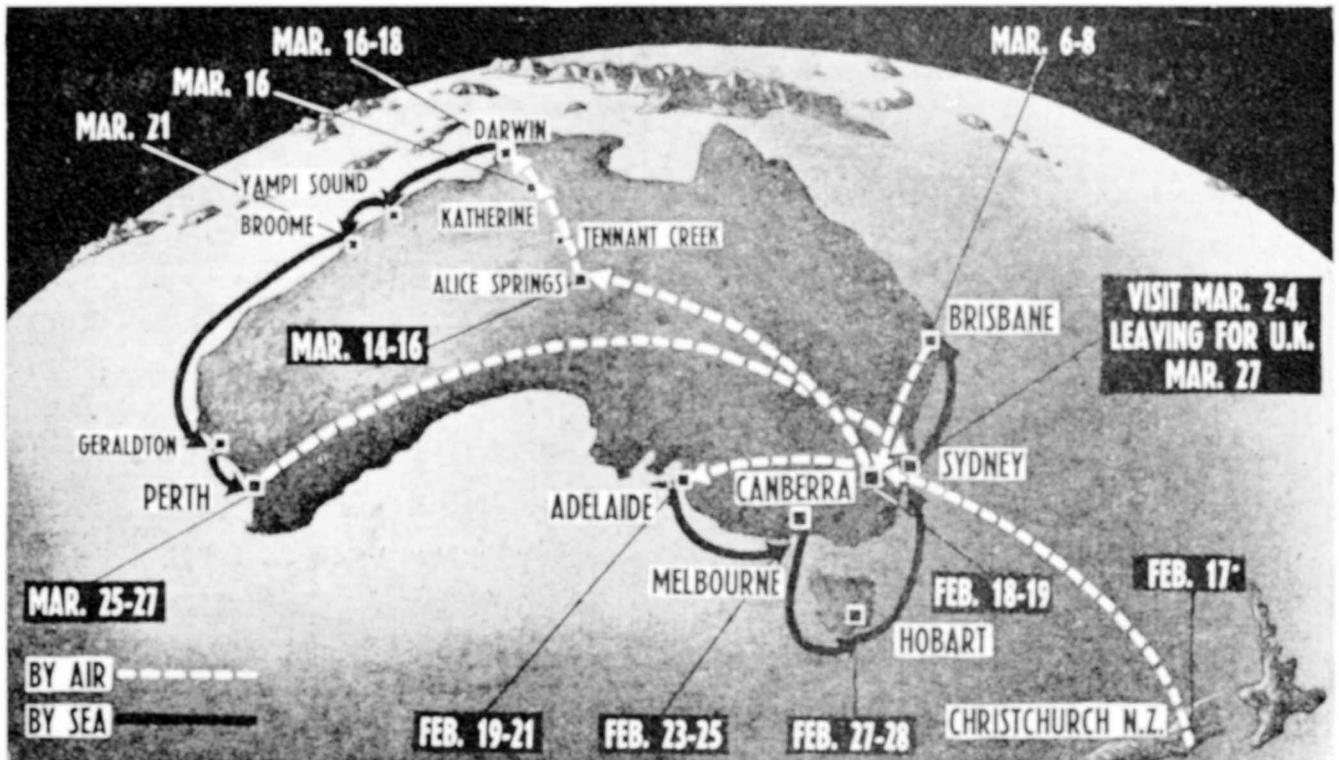
March 16: Visit to Tennant Creek and Katherine on way to Darwin.

March 17-18: At Darwin.

March 19-24: At sea, except for brief calls at Yampi Sound, Broome and Geraldton.

March 25-27: At Perth.

March 27: Arrive Sydney from Perth, 9 p.m., leave for home 9.45 p.m.



TWO ABORIGINE STUDENTS QUALIFY FOR UNIVERSITY IN HISTORY-MAKING YEAR

Climax to a history-making year in education throughout New South Wales was the success of two part-Aborigine students in matriculation examinations—with passes which entitle them to enrol for a University education.

The two students, who have both applied for enrolment in the faculty of Arts at Sydney University are:—

- Peter Gary Williams (17), of Bellwood Aborigines Reserve, Nambucca Heads, and
- Charles Perkins (26), a native of Alice Springs, who is now living in Sydney.

In addition, a third student, Raymond Beale (17), of Armidale High School, was successful in the Leaving Certificate at his second attempt, while it is reported that a record number of younger children passed the Intermediate examination held at the end of 1962.

Gary Williams passed his Leaving Certificate in six subjects, gaining A's for General Maths, Agriculture, and Modern History, with B's for English, French, and Physics.

Charles Perkins' matriculation with B's in five subjects—Biology, Modern History, English, General Maths and Geography—was a remarkable achievement in anybody's book. He gained the pass after one year's private study.

Gary Williams received his primary education at Macksville Convent School after which arrangements were made for him to go to St. John's College, Woodlawn, near Lismore.

His entry to Woodlawn was arranged by an officer of the Aborigines Welfare Board, which provided a bursary for Gary. Another bursary came from the Waterview Group of Seaforth (Sydney), while the college contributed by reducing fees.

Charles Perkins attended primary school in Alice Springs until he was nine, when he was taken to Adelaide.

The Superintendent of the Aborigines Welfare Board, Mr. Green, discusses the future with Gary Williams





Charles Perkins gained his matriculation after one year's private study

He later entered Le Fevre Technical School to prepare for a trade.

He then served his time as an apprentice fitter and turner at the British Tube Mills in Adelaide. During his apprenticeship Perkins showed amazing ability as a soccer player and on completing his indentures he accepted an offer to play professional football in England.

His first engagement was with Everton, a first division Liverpool football club. Later he transferred to Wigan and then played two seasons with Bishop Auckland, a champion County Durham club.

In 1960 he returned to Adelaide as captain-coach of Croatia soccer club and played for South Australia as vice-captain. At the start of the 1961 football season he accepted an engagement in Sydney as captain of Pan-Hellenic, a leading first grade team.

He told *Dawn* that his chief reason for coming to Sydney was to "pick-up his books" again after a lapse of eight years from study with a view to matriculating and gaining a University education. He enrolled at a city business college at the start of the 1962 term.

One of the first to congratulate Perkins on his matriculation pass was the Minister for Territories, Mr. Paul Hasluck, who in a telegram from Canberra expressed the hope that he would go on to University.

Raymond Beale, the Armidale boy, has finished school. Shortly after Leaving Certificate examination results were announced he accepted a position in the office of a Sydney insurance firm.

The success of the 1962 trio brings the total of Leaving Certificate passes for Aboriginal students in N.S.W. to six.

The first was a girl, Margaret Williams of Casino, back in 1952. Margaret was also the first student of Aboriginal ancestry to enter a University. For a time she studied Arts at the University of Queensland but afterwards transferred to Melbourne University where she gained a Diploma in Physical Education. Margaret is now teaching physical education at a London college.

Michael Bryant (18), another Woodlawn student, and David Kerin (18), the blind Aboriginal boy from the Northern Territory, were successful in the 1961 Leaving Certificate examination in N.S.W.

Michael is now in his second year at the N.S.W. Teachers' Training College.

David went to school first at St. Lucy's, Homebush, and after two years attended St. Edmund's School for the Blind at Wahroonga. His last two years of schooling in Sydney were done at St. Pius X School at Chatswood.

David left Sydney by air in September for England to begin a three-year course in physiotherapy at the Royal Institute for the Blind in London.

Gary Williams, of Bellwood Aborigines Reserve, who has enrolled for the Faculty of Arts Course at Sydney University



Settlement at La Perouse Living Link With History



H.M.S. Sirius and the rest of the convoy enter Botany Bay on January 21, 1788, to join H.M.S. Supply and transports of the flying squadron. From a contemporary painting by William Bradley

Outback children who attended this year's Summer Camp at La Perouse on the eve of the 175th anniversary of the founding of the colony that is now Australia, gained a valuable insight into history.

The camp introduced them to the famed shores of Botany Bay—named by Captain Cook on his voyage of discovery in the 370 ton barque Endeavour, in 1770.

The young holiday makers also learned how the settlement at which they were billeted derived its name from the French explorer, Comte de la Perouse, whose ships were sighted in a gale off Botany Bay on January 24, 1788—just six days after Captain Arthur Phillip, R.N. and the First Fleet arrived from England.

The First Fleet's 15,000 mile journey from Portsmouth via the Canary Islands, Rio de Janeiro and Capetown had taken nine months. The convoy of 11 headed by the naval flagship, H.M.S. Sirius (520 tons), included the 170 ton brig H.M.S. Supply, six transports (Alexander, Friendship, Scarborough, Prince of Wales, Charlotte and Lady Penrhyn) and three store ships (Golden Grove, Borrowdale and Fishburn).

The ships carried 759 convicts, 188 of them women; 13 children of convicts; 211 marines with 27 wives and 14 children; 20 officials and 210 Royal Navy and 233 merchant seamen, 1,487 in all.

The decks were crowded with pens containing sheep, goats, pigs, dogs, cats, geese and other livestock.

On the voyage from Capetown down south and west along the "Roaring Forties" Captain Phillip moved his pennant to the brig Supply, intending to sail ahead with the three fastest transports—Scarborough, Alexander and Friendship—and reach Botany Bay a fortnight ahead of the rest of the fleet.

But the Supply proved little faster than the ten-gun frigate Sirius and the so-called flying squadron was never far ahead of the other seven ships.

On January 2, 1788, the flying squadron sighted Tasmania or Van Diemen's Land as it was then called, and turned north on the last 800 miles to Botany Bay. The second division of the fleet reached Van Diemen's Land five days later, but reduced the Supply's lead on the run for Botany Bay.

The Supply hauled in for Botany Bay on the afternoon of Friday, January 18, 1788. At 8 a.m. next day the three transports Scarborough, Alexander and Friendship came into sight and on the Sunday morning the rest of the fleet arrived.

The voyagers had good reason for satisfaction for their journey had been far more successful than anyone had the right to expect. Considering all its hazards the 32 deaths which had taken place during the voyage formed a surprisingly small proportion of the fleet's total complement.

It took Captain Phillip less than two days to decide that Botany Bay was unsuitable for a colony. It was relatively unsheltered, ships could not moor close to the shore, water was scarce and the soil was sandy.

Perhaps the only consolation was that the natives had shown little hostility to the parties which had gone ashore to pull nets and cut grass for the cattle the fleet brought from Capetown.

A few natives brandished spears when Captain Phillip and some of his officers landed for the first time on January 18 but after they had been shown friendship and some beads and other trinkets they directed the white men to a stream of water on the southern shore.

Sergeant Scott of the Marines later noted in his diary, "the natives here is very affable and will accept of anything that you give them (and even take anything that they can lay hold of)."

On the Monday morning, the day after the second division of the fleet arrived, Captain Phillip set out in a ship's boat to explore the coast to the north and reach what Captain Cook had called Broken Bay with the hope of discovering a better harbour and better country.

It was then that he discovered what Captain Cook had missed—Port Jackson. Captain Phillip described it as “the finest harbour in the world in which a thousand sail of the line may ride in the most perfect security.”

In a dispatch to the Secretary of State, Viscount Sydney, in London, Captain Phillip said: “The different coves were examined with all possible expedition. I fixed on the one that had the best spring of water (the Tank Stream) and in which ships can anchor so close to the shore that at very small expense quays may be made at which the largest ships may unload.

“This cove which I honoured with the name of Sydney, is about a quarter of a mile across at the entrance and half a mile in length.”

The day after Captain Phillip rejoined his fleet at Botany Bay two strange ships appeared off Cape Banks in violent weather.

First Fleet surgeon, Dr. Arthur Bowes, in his “Journal” of the day gives a detailed account of the dramatic arrival of the ships from the north.

“This morning, to the infinite surprise of everybody we saw two large ships in the offing standing in for the Bay,” Surgeon Bowes wrote.

“Our conjectures upon this event were various, some supposing them to be two English ships sent out after us with convicts and more stores.

“Others that they were Dutch ships sent after us to oppose our landing.”

[Our earliest recorded history begins with the Dutch who named Arnhem Land back in 1623.]

Continuing his narrative Dr. Bowes said: “The wind then blowing very strong out of the Bay prevented the ships coming in.

“The Governor sent the Supply brig out of the bay with orders to hoist his colours and if possible discover what nation they belong to. He shortly returns with the intelligence that they were certainly not English, but either French, Spanish or Portuguese, but were at too

An overseas oil tanker moving into Frenchman's Bay where La Perouse first dropped anchor as the First Fleet prepared to sail from Botany Bay



The La Perouse Memorial at which annual commemoration services are held on France's National Day

great a distance for him to ascertain which. We then concluded they were the two French ships which had been so long out upon discoveries in the South Seas.

“The Governor had English colours hoisted on the south side of the Bay near the watering place called Sutherland Point, so named for Forby Sutherland, one of Captain Cook's sailors, dying at this place and being there buried.

“He also issued orders for no person whatever to go on board either of the ships if they come in, as he did not wish to let them know particulars, especially that they were upon the eve of leaving this place and going to Port Jackson.

“The wind continued to blow strong all this day and in the afternoon it became hazy at sea and we lost sight of the two ships. In the evening there was a good deal of thunder and lightening.”

There was no sign of the strange ships next day when the Supply, with Captain Phillip aboard made its way

CONTINUED ON PAGE 15

THE TIME OF THEIR LIVES FOR 77 OUTBACK CHILDREN ON BIG CITY HOLIDAY

The wonder of the ocean which they saw for the first time was perhaps the greatest thrill for the 77 outback children who attended this year's Summer Camp at La Perouse on Botany Bay.

The children—41 girls and 36 boys—came from all parts of the State west of the Great Dividing Range. There were representatives from Enngonia, Coonamble, Bourke, Dubbo, Gulargambone, Moree, Griffith, Collarenebri, Tingha, Armidale, Walgett, Murrin Bridge, Brewarrina, Weilmoringle, Balranald, Wellington, Warren, Pilliga, Coonabarabran, Boggabilla and Mungindi.

The youngsters, who ranged in age from 9 to 12, had the time of their lives during their holiday which lasted from January 6 to 20.

All the children were competent swimmers and quickly adapted themselves to the surf. There was some wry comment after their first mouthful however.

Mr. Funny Face, one of the Luna Park clowns, had a happy fascination for these laughing Summer Camp girls



"Water's too salty, sair," one of the freshwater babies told Welfare Officer, Mr. Des Reynolds, who conducted the camp for the Aborigines Welfare Board. Next moment the youngster was sporting like a fish in the waves.

Among the most joyous occasions were the side-trips from La Perouse which included:—

- A visit to the Pantomine, "Cinderella", at Her Majesty's Theatre.
- A conducted Lions Club tour of the General Motors Holden works at Pagewood.
- A day at Luna Park, the fun fair on the north shore beneath the Harbour Bridge.
- A film evening presented by the Commonwealth Bank.
- A Lions Club picnic to Church Point.
- A Harbour ferry trip and picnic at Manly.
- A visit to Taronga Park Zoo.
- A matinee performance of the film, "The Music Man" at the Regent Theatre.
- A bus trip to the city at night to see the lights and sights of Sydney.
- Ice skating at the Hurlstone Park Ice Palais.

Accident Free

The camp activities happily were free from accident and illness.

Members of the Aborigines Welfare Board visited the camp on January 15 and on the following day the Chief Secretary, Mr. C. A. Kelly, and his party toured the camp and met the children.

Other visitors included former Superintendent of Aborigines Welfare, Mr. M. H. Saxby, who retired from the Public Service last year as Assistant Under Secretary of the Chief Secretary's Department, a former Board secretary, Mr. J. W. Mullins and Mrs. Irene English, a former member of the Board's welfare staff.

Camp Superintendent, Mr. Reynolds, paid tribute to the sterling work performed by the Matron, Miss C. J. Robinson (Welfare Officer) and Mr. David Tribe for his untiring efforts on behalf of the children.

The 77 children in camp were drawn from the following centres:—

OUTBACK CHILDREN FRIDAY

Enngonia, Doris Edwards and Robert Edwards.

Coonamble, Dianne Welsh, Geoffrey Fernando and Garry Welsh.

Bourke, Barbara Ferguson, Loretta Shepherd and Gregory Morris.

Dubbo, Malcolm Morris, David Riley, John Taylor, Greg Riley, John Hill and Donald Hill.

Gulargambone, Shirley McEwan, June Baxter, Lloyd Hammond and Malcolm Nixon.



Linda Green (11) of Coonabarabran, who is a relative of Queenie Robinson, a long-time friend of the Chief Secretary, sang "Happy Birthday for me" for Mr. Kelly. Gifts from the Sun Toy Fund were an added surprise for the children at Luna Park





First time on skates was an uneasy moment for Sharon Connors of Tingha until two Sydney girls came to her aid at the Hurlstone Park Ice Palais

Moree, Doreen Smith, Dianne Roberts, Maud Haines, Eileen Cain, Lennie Pitt, Darryl French, Alwyn Duke and Raymond French.

Griffith, Eileen Little, Glenda Charles, and John Simpson.

Collarenebri, Margaret Peters, Kay Hynch and Cedric Mundy.

Tingha, Pauline Loy, Sharon Connors, Leon Munro and John Brown.

Armidale, Ethel Moran, Warren Hoyer, Glen Morris, Bryce Moran.

Johnny Jackson of Balranald was going great guns until he lost his balance (right) and crashed just in front of weaving Barry Murray of Walgett



The ice held no terrors for the youngsters who shaped up gamely to the challenge

Walgett, Brenda McBride, Helen Russell, Ted Green and Barry Murray.

Murrin Bridge, Thelma Kirby, Patricia Johnson, John Marlow and John Thomas.

Brewarrina, Irene McHughes, Frances Clark, and Michael Lord.

Weilmoringle, Margaret Willis, Les Shillingworth and William Barker.

Balranald, Elaine Jackson, Danny Kelly, Ronnie Jackson and John Jackson.

Mrs. Mary Griffiths of La Perouse, has cooked for the children at the Summer Camp since the camp was first held on Botany Bay in 1954





Ten year-old Loretta Shepherd earned the title "The Princess" after a dazzling display of ice-skating. Unknown to the rest of the children Loretta had mastered roller skating first in her home-town Bourke. She took to the blades like a veteran

Wellington, Carol Smith, Pauline Ah See, Marcia Stanley, Barbara Daley, Cheryl Smith, Judy Smith, Greg Smith and Des Smith.

Warren, Ken Peachey.

Pilliga, Pam Naden and June Naden.

Coonabarabran, Linda Green and Daisy Cain.

Boggabilla, Donelle Waters, Elizabeth Mackie, Elaine McGrady and Marlene McIntosh.

Mungindi, Judith Bartman and Marlene Duncan.

Aides at the camp included Mrs. D. Reynolds, Misses Judith Reynolds and Gwen Dauth; Messrs. David



Girls at the camp prepare for ball sports competitions

Tribe, Michael Bryant, Peter Wagner and G. Reeves.

The camp chef, Mrs. Mary Griffith, was assisted by Mrs. D. Clark of Balranald. Norman Perry helped in the kitchen.

The laundry was in charge of Mrs. Woodlands.

Members of the Aborigines Welfare Board enjoy an afternoon at the Summer Camp. They are (left to right), Mr. Stan Wyatt M.L.A., Mr. C. Leon, Mr. H. J. Green (Superintendent), Dr. A. Douglas, Mr. J. T. Purcell, Mr. A. G. Kingsmill (Chairman), Professor A. P. Elkin (Vice-chairman), Mr. D. J. Reynolds (Camp Superintendent) and Mr. J. D. Giblett (Secretary)



THE 1963 NADOC QUEST

The National Aborigines' Day Observance Committee annual quests for music, art and writing talent will be held again this year.

Last year's winners of the music quest sang and played to a big audience in Martin Place, Sydney and several received other engagements. Winners of the art quest displayed their work in a Sydney gallery.

The work of some of the winners of the poetry section of the writing quest has been published in *Dawn*.

The winning short stories and essays will be published soon.

Closing dates for the 1963 quests are: music, April 30; writing, May 30; art, June 22.

Full details of the conditions of entry in each quest are published this month.

Music

The music contest is open only to non-professional aborigines or people of aboriginal descent who live in N.S.W. and who are between 18 and 30 years of age.

The contest is in three sections: section 1, classical vocal solo, own choice; section 2, popular vocal solo, own choice; section 3, instrumental solo, own choice. Prizes are £5 in each section.

Anyone showing outstanding ability will be brought to Sydney for the July 12 celebration of National Aborigines' Day.

Each entrant will be tape-recorded and judging will be from the tapes.

Entries are to be made by April 30 to Mrs. L. H. Cocks, 73 Dunmore Street, Bexley, N.S.W.

Writing

The writing quest covers essays, short stories and poetry. This year there will be a choice of two subjects in the section for essays. There will be a first prize of £1 1s. in each section and additional prizes of 10s. and 5s. according to the popularity of the section and the merit of the entries received.

Section 1. Write an essay about "How I would like to spend two weeks holiday" OR "What I would like to study at a university".

This section is divided into five age groups—up to 10 years; 10-12 years; 12-14 years; 14-18 years and over 18 years.

Section 2. Write a short story on any subject you choose, OR tell us a story that has been told to you about aboriginal people. The story can be true or fictitious.

This section is in two parts, one for under 14 years of age, and one for over 14. Age will be taken into consideration.

Section 3 is for poetry.

Listen to the sounds around you. What do they make you think?

Look at the sights around you. What do they make you feel?

Remember the things you like to do and the games you play and the people you pretend to be.

Decide what your poem will be about and think about it well before you write it down. If it is not very good first time, put it away for a little while and then see how much better it will be if you try again. Your poem can be as short or as long as you please.

Age groups for poetry are under 14 years and over 14 years. Age will be taken into consideration.

All entries must reach Sydney not later than May 30, 1963.

Aboriginal or part-aboriginal people of all ages are eligible.

There are no entry forms. Just write your name, address and age at the bottom of the page or on the back of each page if more than one.

Winning entries will be published in *Dawn* and all prizes posted for distribution on Aborigines' Day, July 12.

Send your entries to Mrs. E. Speight, 32 Albuera Road, Epping, N.S.W. Mark your envelope N.A.D.O.C.

Art

The art competition will be for persons 17 years of age and under and for those over 17.

The judge will be well-known artist, Mr. Eric Langker, who is President of the Royal Art Society of N.S.W.

It is open only to persons of aboriginal or part-aboriginal blood.

The competition is in three divisions:—

- drawings or paintings in "tribal" art forms;
- drawings or paintings in "western" art forms;
- a poster suitable for use on National Aborigines' Day.

The poster competition is open to all ages. In the other two divisions, entries will be received from persons 17 years and under, and from persons of 18 years and over.

Entries may be done in any medium.

They must be no smaller than 12 in. by 10 in. and no bigger than 24 in. by 20 in., and they must not be framed.

On the back of each entry, show clearly your name, address, age and subject.

Entries close on June 22, with the Rev. A. W. Grant, 66 Smithfield Street, Fairfield, N.S.W.

Prizes in each age group and for the poster competition are first, £2; second, 10s. Winners will be announced on July 12.



The Lions bursary winner, Pauline Ah See (second from right) attended this year's Summer Camp at La Perouse. Pauline was one of a happy group who surrounded the Chief Secretary, Mr. Kelly, during the Minister's visit to the camp. Mr. Kelly told Pauline that he had attended school at Wellington as a small boy

Lions to Help Wellington Girl Through High School

A unique bursary, believed to be the first of its kind in Australia, will help a young Wellington aboriginal girl through her first three years of high school.

She is Pauline Ah See, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Ah See, of Nanima.

Pauline was 12 in January.

The bursary has been given by the Wellington Lions Club.

The Lions Club decided to make the bursary available after a recommendation by Lions International that clubs "provide the opportunity for coloured children in necessitous circumstances to take their place in High School where it is considered such aid is warranted."

The Wellington Club is the first to act on this recommendation.

It was decided that the bursary would assist the chosen child in the supply of essential clothing, such as school uniforms, the provision of text books, payment of necessary fees and the provision of any other items of clothing or equipment considered essential for the child to derive full benefit from attendance at high school.

The selection of Pauline as the bursary holder was made on school record, application to work, general

overall interest, and academic achievement, in conjunction with consideration of family background and circumstances.

Nanima School headmaster (Mr. J. Cahill) told the *Wellington Times* that he thought Pauline "a very good initial choice."

"I think the project as recommended by Lions International is unique, and I believe this is the first such bursary in Australia."

Mr. Cahill added that Pauline had shown keen interest in her schoolwork at Nanima, and, in fact, had been sorry to see school finish for the year.

"Pauline hasn't missed a day at school for more than two years . . . she has always insisted on attending, no matter what the weather conditions."

Wellington Lions Club President Mr. Frank Quirk, commenting on the bursary, said: "We are very pleased to be able to do this, on the recommendation of Lions International.

"We fully support the International body's recommendations, and are very happy to put it into practical operation."

Member Development Chairman of District 201E, Mr. John Kelly, speaking on behalf of District Governor, Graham Lord, of Orange, added: "The District congratulates Wellington Lions on their splendid project.

"We may hope, perhaps, that this will be an example that other clubs throughout Australia will follow in the near future."

AN AUSTRALIA DAY MESSAGE

"Anniversary Day calls urgently for an assessment by everyone of our success in assimilating Aborigines," the Chairman of the Aborigines Welfare Board, Mr. A. G. Kingsmill, said in an Australia Day message.

"When the first white settlers arrived here 175 years ago, it is estimated there were about 300,000 aborigines in Australia.

"From the many thousands who lived in New South Wales, the numbers of full-bloods dwindled quickly before the surging development of the new settlements.

"The result was that by 1882 when the first official count of aborigines was made in the State, there were 6,540 full-bloods and 2,379 half-castes.

"Twenty years later there were 2,786 full-bloods and 4,148 half-castes.

"Today there are about 200 full-bloods and more than 13,000 half-caste and persons of lesser caste.

"Of this 13,000, more than half are less than half-caste to nearly white.

"This pattern of change was the experience in most other lands where an indigenous population had to yield to the new and intensive methods of a more highly developed group.

"As in these other lands, our community is facing the problem of absorbing on an equal status, the descendants of the indigenous people into the modern, highly organised and competitive society which exists today.

"The past generation has seen a greatly sharpened awareness of the problems involved in bringing about full assimilation of aborigines.

"Governments have long spent money in increasing amounts to give greater encouragement of incentive among aborigines and to bring into being a set of conditions which will aid its expression.

"They have provided housing on reserves for those unwilling or unprepared to make the exacting move into modern urban living conditions.

"Good homes have been provided for many others to live in cities and towns.

"Most of the aboriginal children in New South Wales attend normal primary and secondary schools, and numbers in the isolated aboriginal schools are declining.

"Children are staying at school longer and are achieving higher standards.

"Community bodies and individuals among the white population more and more are giving social support to the efforts of Government in these fields, and there is heartening response to them from the community in general.

"The modern story of aborigine-white relations in New South Wales has been disfigured little by prejudice but there has been an attitude of indifference in some sections of the white community, which at times has inhibited the fullest participation of aborigines in rewarding work and in recreation.

"On the other hand many aborigines—including some who are nearly white—have taken the attitude that this

One of La Perouse's best known residents, Mr. George Longbottom (centre) talks with the Chairman of the Aborigines Welfare Board, Mr. Kingsmill (left) and Vice-chairman, Professor Elkin



land belonged entirely to their ancestors and that therefore the white people owe them a debt.

"Felt even unconsciously, this has been an important factor restricting incentive.

"There is still a great deal of work to be done among both the whites and aboriginal sections before it can be said that assimilation has been achieved.

"In the early days, the official policy towards aborigines was one of protection; shielding them away from the impact of the advanced conditions around them.

"That gave way to the newer concept of welfare supervision under which great progress has been made in raising the social status of aborigines.

"Now with better education and housing and the co-operation of the whole community, we can hope that aborigines will become thoroughly convinced of the opportunities that are waiting for them, so they can play a full and satisfying role in our society."

175 YEARS AGO IN BOTANY BAY

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 7

out of Botany Bay with considerable difficulty and sailed into Sydney Cove (the head of which is now known as Circular Quay) by nightfall.

The rest of the fleet was prevented from following the *Supply* by strong southerly winds and heavy seas at the mouth of the bay.

The Frenchmen, who had not been seen for 24 hours reappeared off Botany Bay on the morning of Saturday, January 26, which was a fine day with light breezes.

The *Boussole* and *Astrolabe* later dropped anchor a mile from the north shore in what is today known as Frenchman's Bay.

A translation from the French commander's journal contained in Dr. John Copley's recently published "Sydney Cove 1788" records the occasion as follows: "We spent the whole of the 24th in plying in sight of Botany Bay, without being able to double Point Solander, which bore from us a league north.

"The wind blew strong from that quarter and our ships were too heavy sailers to surmount the force of the wind and the currents combined: but that day we had a spectacle to which we had been altogether unaccustomed since our departure from Manilla; this was a British squadron at anchor in Botany Bay, the pendants and ensigns of which we could plainly distinguish.

"All Europeans are countrymen at such a distance from home and we had the most eager impatience to fetch the anchorage."

Captain Phillip before leaving Botany Bay had modified his original order about contact with the French ships and this time Captain Hunter of the *Sirius* sent a lieutenant and a midshipman to call upon La Perouse.

"The moment I made my appearance in the entrance of the bay," La Perouse wrote in his Journal, "a lieutenant and midshipman were sent aboard my

vessel . . . They offered from him (Captain Hunter) all the services in his power, adding however that as he was just getting under way to proceed to the northward, circumstances would not allow him to furnish us with provisions, ammunition or sails; so that his offer of services was reduced to good wishes for the future success of our voyage.

"I dispatched an officer to return my thanks to Captain Hunter, who by this time had his anchor a-peak and his topsails hoisted; telling him that my wants were confined to wood and water, of which we could not fail in this bay, and that I was sensible vessels intended to settle a colony at such a distance from Europe could not be of any assistance to navigators."

By the time the English lieutenant returned to the *Sirius*, Captain Hunter had signalled the British fleet to start working out of the bay. All 10 ships were clear of Cape Banks by 3 p.m. and making sail they reached Port Jackson without trouble.

In the meantime a detachment of marines and convicts had cleared ground near the stream at the head of Sydney Cove and at sunset Governor Phillip and principal officers of the new settlement held a brief ceremony on shore.

"In the evening of this day," wrote Captain Collins of *Supply*, "the whole party that came round in the *Supply* were assembled at the point where they had first landed in the morning, and on which a flagstaff had been purposely erected and a Union Jack displayed, when the marines fired several volleys, between which the Governor and the officers who accompanied him drank the health of His Majesty and the Royal Family and success to the new colony.

"The day which had been uncommonly fine, concluded with the safe arrival of the *Sirius* and the convoy from Botany Bay, thus terminating the voyage with the same good fortune that had from its commencement been so conspicuously their friend and companion."

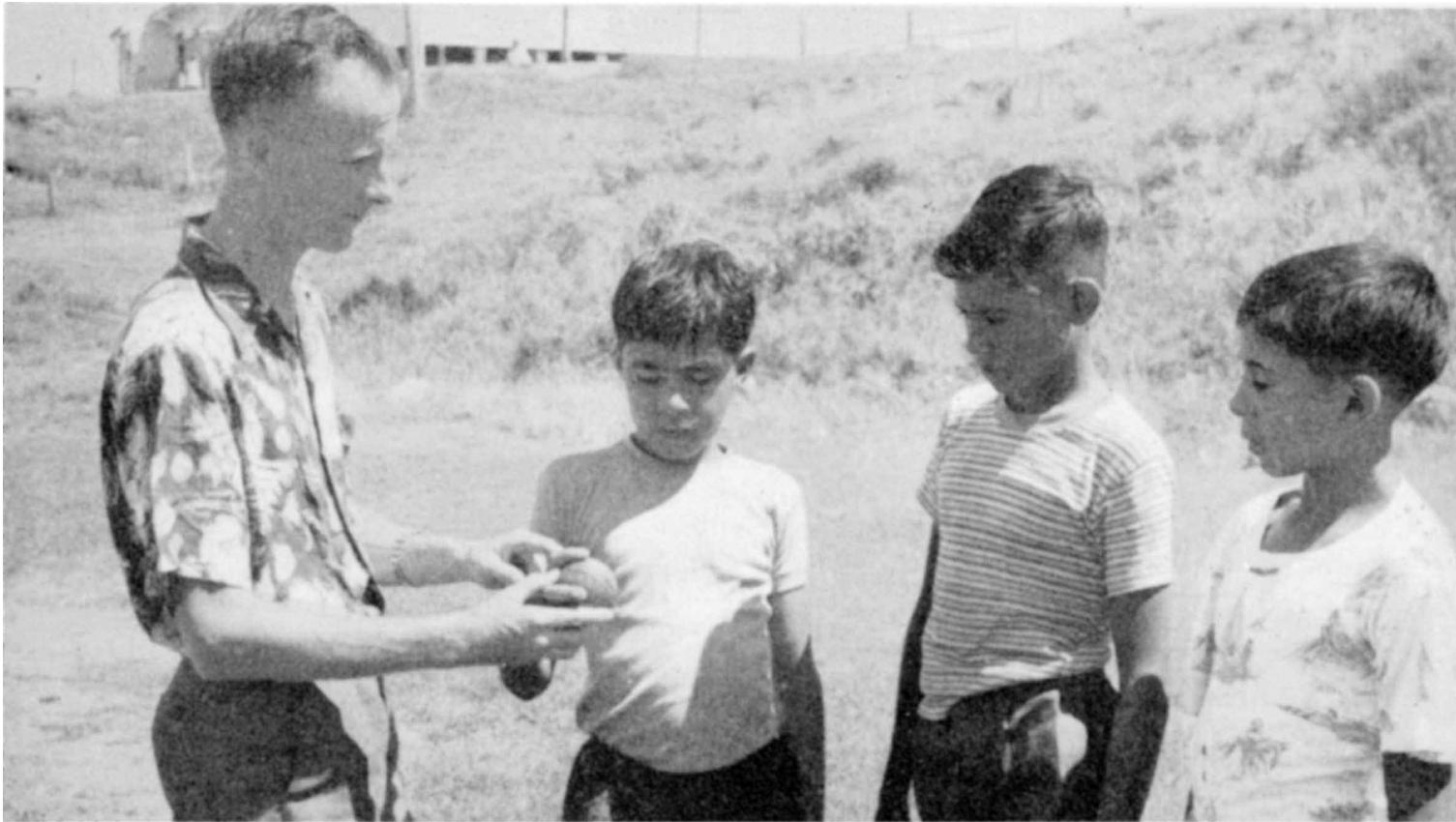
On February 7, 1788, all the convicts and most of the officers and men assembled on the shores of Sydney Cove for the reading of Captain Phillip's commission as Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

The first Governor told the convicts they would never be worked beyond their abilities, but if they did not work they would not eat.

Governor Phillip ruled sternly but justly and brought the colony through the grim ordeal by famine of the first four years.

The memory of La Perouse, who vanished without trace in the South Seas after leaving Botany Bay, is preserved in a monument overlooking Frenchman's Bay.

The plot of earth encircling the memorial to the gallant explorer who failed by a week to beat the First Fleet to Botany Bay, was first set aside in 1825 as the only patch of French "territory" in Australia. Commemoration services are held there every year on France's National Day.



David Tribe Injured in Road Accident on way to Walgett

David Tribe (27), school-teacher of Walgett, was seriously injured in a road smash near Bathurst on January 31, while returning to duty after spending the Christmas vacation in Sydney.

He was taken to Bathurst Hospital with multiple injuries, including damage to neck vertebrae, broken ribs and severe lacerations to the face.

Miss Patricia Hall (23) of Sydney, who was a passenger in David's car, was also admitted to hospital with a suspected neck injury and lacerations to the head and hands.

David, who is widely known as a true friend of the Aborigine, was involved in a head-on collision with a car coming from Forbes, three miles on the Sydney side of Bathurst.

It had been raining and the road surface was slippery at the scene of the accident.

David, who gave up two weeks of his Christmas holidays as a volunteer aide at the Aborigine Welfare Board's Summer Camp for children of the outback, is expected to be off duty for some time.

OUR PICTURE

At this year's Summer Camp, David Tribe shows John Taylor (12) of Dubbo, Teddy Green (11) of Walgett and Greg Smith (12) of Wellington, how to hold the ball in bowling during a holiday cricket match

Doctors have advised him to seek specialist medical attention in Sydney for the neck injury when he is fit to be discharged from Bathurst Hospital. The doctors will permit him to return to the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Alec Tribe 69 Kangaroo St., Manly, while he attends a specialist.

Miss Hall, whose recovery is expected to be quicker, was proceeding to Walgett to take up her first country assignment as a school teacher. She formerly taught in Sydney schools and is a talented pianist and singer.

'Roos Rock Diet

Kangaroos are in the news again, this time for eating road metal and asphalt.

Railway engineers in Queensland are quite worried about the damage they are doing as they chew metal from the culverts along the Townsville-Mt Isa line—even nibbling through the asphalt covering to get at the metal.

The engineers have concluded that the animals are suffering from a mineral deficiency caused by dry conditions in the Houghton Range district, and are now working on measures to repair the culvert edges and protect the metal from hungry roos.

PETE'S

PAGE

Dear Kids,

The homesickness of one small boy at this year's Summer Camp at La Perouse became so acute that he was permitted to return to his parents out west a couple of days before camp broke up.

The little fellow, bless him, will have the sympathy and understanding of all of us who have known the loneliness and despair of that first separation from our loved ones.

All the excitement of a trip away to the seaside, a first glimpse of the marvels of the big city; fun at Luna Park; picnic adventures; a visit to the Zoo; the thrill of ice-skating; movie palaces; pantomimes; the comfort of a camp with jolly playmates and the kindness of strangers everywhere, could not make up for what he missed most of all—his home and family. His father and mother should be very proud parents, indeed.

The case of our outback boy inspires kindly thoughts of another lonely little boy, in a place in far-off England, whose mother and father are now in Australia.

The boy is Prince Andrew. His parents, our beloved Queen Elizabeth and the Duke of Edinburgh.

Boys at the Summer Camp were able to bring latest news of the North West to Mr. Stan Wyatt, M.L.A. Mr. Wyatt, who has been a member of the Aborigines Welfare Board for 10 years, was reared in the Narrabri-Moree district, and has always taken a keen interest in the welfare of our people



DAWN, February, 1963

It will be the three-year-old Prince's first long separation from his father and mother. The two older children of the Royal Family, Prince Charles and Princess Anne, will be busy at school like the rest of you but they are sure to know loneliness, too.

So you can see just how much these children are forced to give up and what a sacrifice their parents make in taking such a long journey in the line of Royal duty to strengthen the bonds of our great British Commonwealth of nations.

The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh flew from London to Fiji where they joined the Royal yacht, *Britannia* for New Zealand and Australia.

On the eve of their departure the Prime Minister, Mr. Menzies, sent a message to the Queen on behalf of all Australian people saying: "We are all looking forward to your arrival and to the renewal of personal contacts with your Majesty and with his Royal Highness, the Duke of Edinburgh."

Many of our older readers will perhaps remember the Royal couple's first visit to Australia in 1954.

The Timberry family of La Perouse, particularly young Joe (now a husky youth) have good reason to look forward to seeing the Queen again. The entire family made the trip to Wagga nine years ago and were introduced to the Queen when young Joe presented Her Majesty with a handsome boomerang collection made by his father.

This time the Royal couple will be in Australia 38 days and their tour began in Canberra on February 18.

During her stay the Queen will see a rodeo, surf-riding and a "bushman's carnival" and as many children as she possibly can.

Lets hope you are among the lucky ones,

Yours sincerely,

Pete

Our Back Cover

The Big Dipper at Luna Park brings most of the Summer Camp children together in one big thrilling ride

— A Sun Toy Fund Picture



10