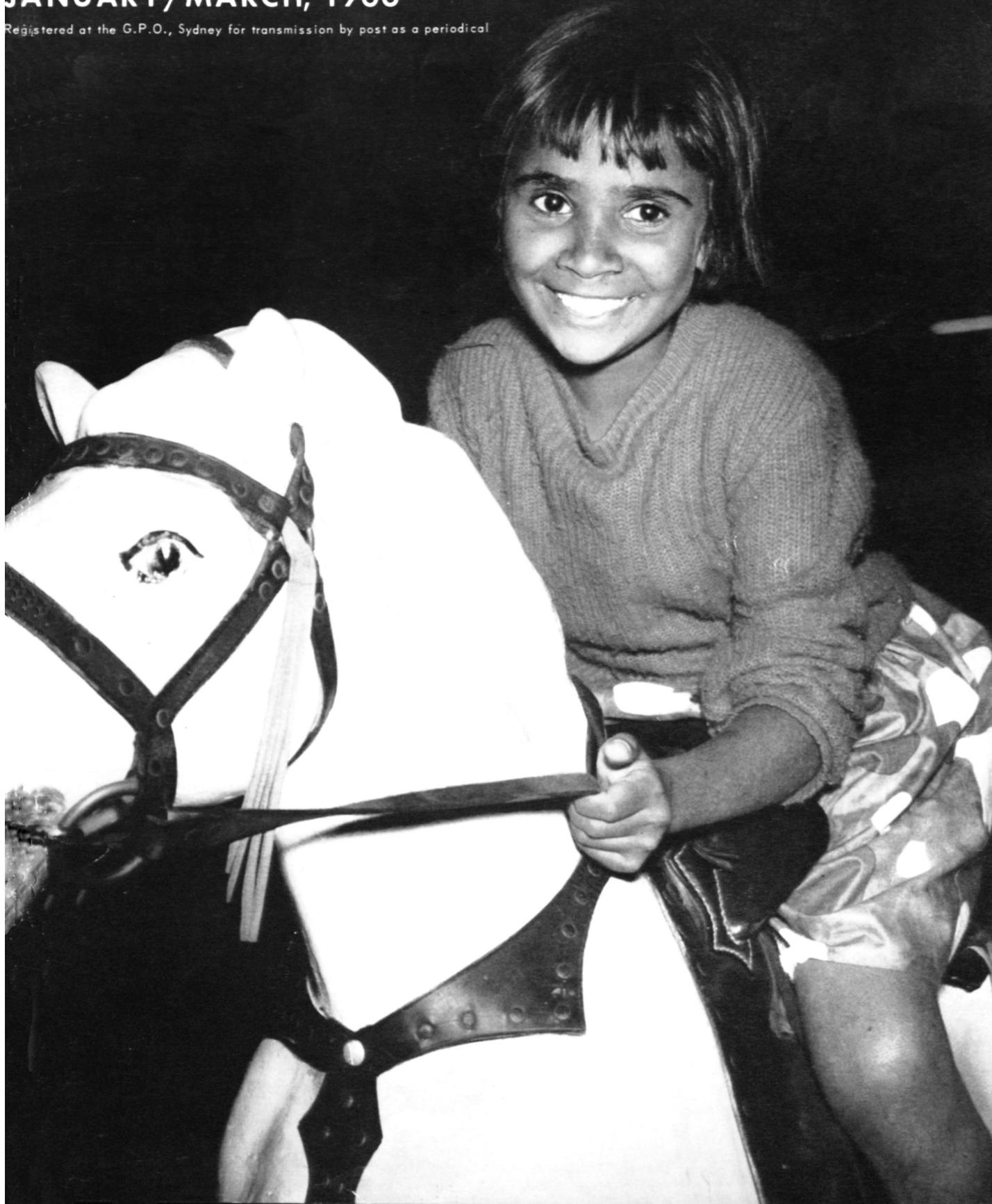


DAWN

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ABORIGINAL PEOPLE OF N.S.W.

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PRODUCED BY THE
N.S.W. ABORIGINES WELFARE BOARD**

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Our Cover

She's 560 miles from home having a wonderful time at Sydney's Luna Park. Chances are she has ridden many real horses, but this rockinghorse seemed just as good, and probably better than the real thing. Nine-year-old Patricia Kelly, of Balranald, in south-western New South Wales, is one of the 89 country children who attended the annual summer camp organised by the Aborigines Welfare Board in January (see story, page 1)

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15 WONDERFUL DAYS AT THE SUMMER CAMP

*Rhonda Dennis, 10, of Walgett,
collected many beautiful shells from the
beach during the two-weeks summer
camp*



Their trains began arriving in Sydney early on a Sunday morning. They came from the far-west of the State—from Balladoran, Balranald, Boggabilla, Bourke, Brewarrina, Collarenebri, Condobolin, Coonabarabran, Coonamble, Dubbo, Enngonia, Goodooga, Griffith, Guyra, Moree, Mungindi, Murrin Bridge, Narrabri, Peak Hill, Walgett, Warren and Wellington.

They—the 89 children who were attending the Aborigines Welfare Board's summer camp—arrived in Sydney on 9 January, and in the next 15 days would see and do wonderful things they had never seen or done before. Ages of the 38 girls and 51 boys ranged from 9 to 14 years.

The Board's summer camp has been held each year in Sydney since 1950. Its main purpose is to give Aboriginal children from the far-west good medical and dental examination, and to see that they have a wonderful time while they are in Sydney. The Board pays for the childrens' accommodation, meals, transport, and all other expenses. Parents of the children are asked to pay \$6 for the two-week holiday, but in a great many cases the Board accepts children for the camp even though their parents cannot pay.

Entertainment for the children is provided by many organisations, clubs, and church groups, as well as by the Board.

Many of the children saw the sea for the first time. People who live on the coast take the sea for granted and find it hard to realise what a sight it is for those who have never seen it. Although the kids were suitably impressed by its immensity, they lost no time jumping in, and many were taught to swim during the two-week camp.

This year's camp was located at the Methodist Youth Centre, at Elanora Heights (a suburb of Sydney), and while in Sydney the children—

- Saw the city lights on a night tour;
- Felt their hearts hammer as they rode in Australia's fastest lift to the top of the A.M.P. building;
- Went on a Manly ferry trip to see some of the Harbour;
- Cuddled koalas and a tiger cub and spent all day looking at animals, birds and fish at Taronga Park Zoo;
- Rode in speedboats and on a luxury cruiser at a picnic organised by Pittwater Rotary club;



Eleven-year-old Rosemary Bamblett, of Wellington, had her hearing tested at Sydney Hospital, and raised her hand to indicate when she heard special sounds transmitted through earphones

Top: Dr Harold, audiologist at Sydney Hospital, said that the majority of the children he tested had good hearing, but that he had detected several children who needed (and would get) medical attention. Here he adjusts the earphones on Barry Ingram, 9, of Condobolin



The kids at the camp took advantage of the fine weather during most of their stay in Sydney, and spent a lot of time at the beach

Members of the Board visited the Elanora camp to see how the children were enjoying themselves. Mr Kingsmill, chairman of the Board, heard that one little girl from Colarenebri (far right) had been home-sick. He spoke to her, and soon realised that her home-sickness was a thing of the past.

Top: But it wasn't all play. All children were rostered to help do the washing up. Nearest camera is Marshall Peachey, 12. of Brewarrina, who seemed to enjoy the chore.

Top: These happy girls had just won a competition for having the tidiest sleeping-quarters, and were given their prizes of toys by Mr H. J. Green, superintendent of the Aborigines Welfare Board

- Had a great time at another picnic organised by the Womens Committee of the Amalgamated Engineering Union;
- Took part in a sand-modelling competition at Newport beach;
- Saw the stage show "Robin Hood" at the Tivoli;
- Had just about the greatest time of their lives on all the rides and entertainment at Luna Park;
- Were entertained by concerts at Elanora organised by Waverley Methodist church and Balgowlah Lions club, and by films and other activities provided by several other organisations.

After looking at that list it's easy to see why the kids had such a great time while in Sydney.

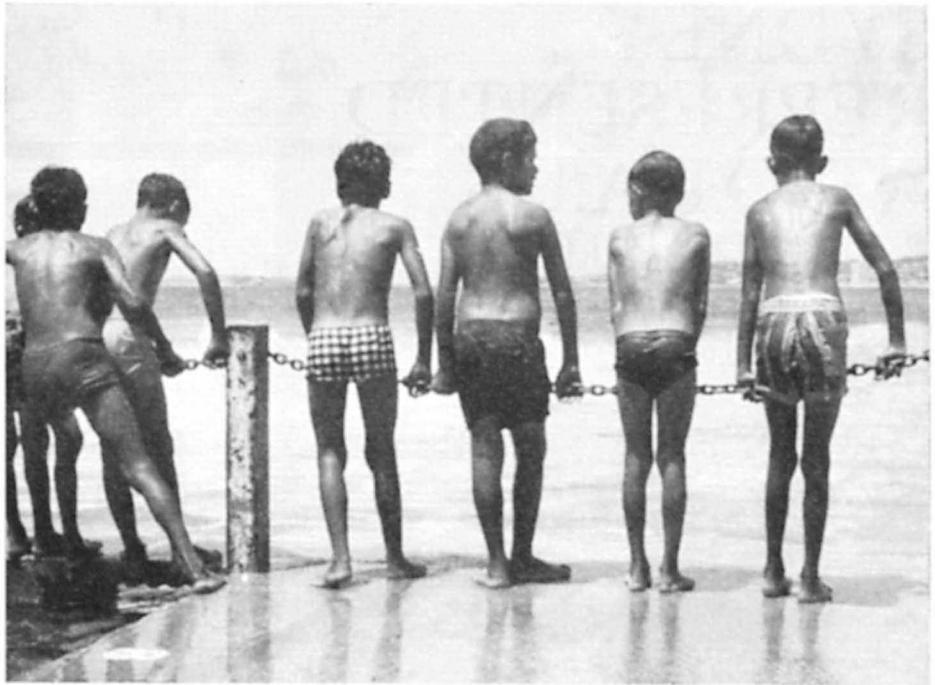
Mr Harry Kitching, area welfare officer at Dubbo, was supervisor of the camp, and Miss C. Robinson, welfare officer at Lismore, was matron. They said the children were so well-behaved that they had little trouble looking after them.

You can safely bet that the kids who didn't go to the camp had to withstand a lot of ear-bashing from their lucky mates when the summer-campers returned to the country towns. And it will be a long time before the campers forget details of their trip to the big city.

Michael Fernando, 12, of Walgett, at the plate about to hit a homer in a softball game. Assistant Police Commissioner Mr J. Buck, a member of the Board, joined in the game from the catcher's position



These boys had never seen the sea before, and stood fascinated watching it at the Rock Pool on Narrabeen Beach



One of the entertainment highlights of their Sydney holiday was their afternoon as guests at the Tivoli Theatre, where they saw "Robin Hood".

This wonderful production, starring Noeline Batley as Maid Marion, and Doug Kingsman as Robin Hood, captivated their attention for almost three hours. Johnny Lockwood played Mistress Peaspudding, the panto Dame, and the theatre rocked to the laughter of hundreds of children. The costumes and sets were beautiful, and Dianna Gregory's ice skating on a stage rink amazed the children. Some of them were lucky enough to be allowed backstage, where they saw close up the activity of the stagehands and the stars of the show



SYDNEY REPRESENTED AT O.P.A.L.'S BRISBANE CAMP

Four young people left Sydney early in January to be guests of O.P.A.L. (One People of Australia League) at its Annual Aboriginal Holiday Camp. The lucky four are Terese French, Julianne Webb, Lynette Longbottom and Maria Cooley.

Aboriginal and white children from all parts of Australia attended the four-day camp—O.P.A.L.'s sixth, this year held at the Methodist Youth Centre at Margate, near Brisbane. O.P.A.L. believes that children who play happily together, work happily together when they grow up, creating better relationships between people of different racial groups.

The Foundation for Aboriginal Affairs selected a four-girl representative team, and the girls were taken to Brisbane by Redline Coaches. This company donated two seats, and made available two more even though January is the peak of the holiday season. The Foundation paid for one of the seats, and O.P.A.L. for the other. O.P.A.L. offered free accommodation at the camp, but the Foundation paid one girl's accommodation.

The 200 children at the camp played softball, cricket, and football, but swimming was the most favoured activity. Many of the Aboriginal children came from Central Australia, and saw the sea for the first time at the camp.

One of the highlights of the camp was a Saturday night concert. Children joined groups, each group providing one of the concert's items.

The camp was a great success. Julianne Webb said she gained valuable experience in organisation and leadership at the camp.



Top: Julianne Webb (left) and Terese French about to board the Redline coach for their 19-hour bus trip to Brisbane



Top right: The girls boarded the bus after they said their goodbyes to several friends who saw them off. From all reports their smiles stayed with them during the four-day camp



Right: Charles Perkins, manager of the Foundation for Aboriginal Affairs, talks about the O.P.A.L. camp with Maria Cooley, and Lynette Longbottom (right)—two of the girls who were selected by the Foundation to attend. The girls, both 13-year-olds, come from La Perouse

MODERN MOTOR MAINTENANCE: RE

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

Leaf springs on most cars get a lot of hard work and very little care; yet a broken spring may easily mar a holiday—or, worse still, cause a bad accident.

The answer is to inspect them periodically—especially if your car is more than a couple of years old, or if you make a habit of driving on rough roads.

To check for wear in shackle pins, bushes and sideplates, first make sure all bolts and nuts are good and tight, then get a suitable lever and prise at the springs and mountings in the directions indicated in figure 1.

If play is present, it will indicate wear in that particular area—and since advanced wear in shackle pins and bushes is a sure warning of a coming breakage, these must be replaced without delay.

However, sideways play only could merely indicate that the springs themselves are worn at the

eyes, and it may be possible to take up play by packing with suitable washers slipped over the shackle pins.

Your inspection may reveal unsuspected breaks in some of the minor leaves; if so, replacements will again be needed.

To dismantle the springs for repairs, jack the end of the car up and support it evenly, to avoid any twisting action. Hexagon-headed shackle pins can be turned to twist them out, but other types must be driven out (after removing nuts and split pins), in which case you'll need a helper to act as "dolly man" on the other side of the hanger.

In either case, first jack up the spring (as shown in figure 2) so it won't bounce away suddenly as the pin is removed. Use the jack also to make refitting easier, once worn or broken parts have been replaced.

Roadside Repairs

And here are some tips on repairing broken springs at the roadside, so you can get the car home.

Fig. 1: How to check for undue play in the spring mountings (see text)

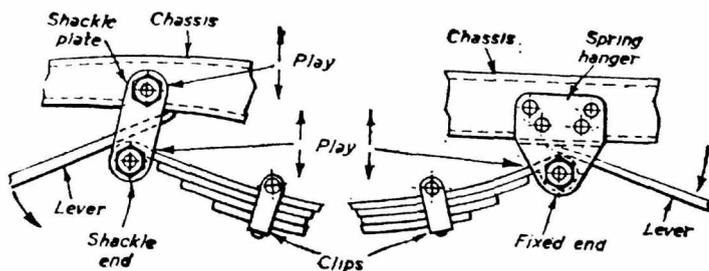
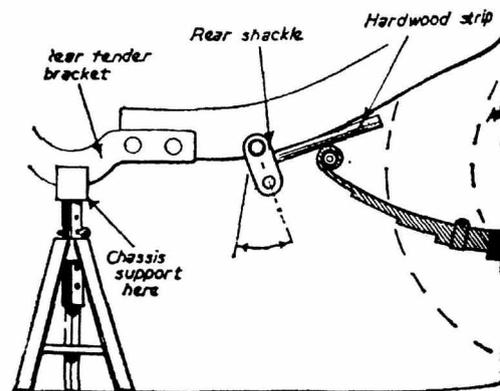


Fig. 2: Rear Springs on many cars can be removed by this simple method



ING LEAF SPRINGS

Easiest to repair is the transverse-type spring (as used on some sports cars and continental saloons). It is fitted "upside-down", with the main leaf readily accessible, so the only tools needed are a jack, shifting spanner and tyre lever.

Step 1: Remove nuts and crossbar from the main shackle near the break, then insert the tip of the tyre lever into the small shackle that keeps the leaves together.

Step 2: Push lever as far as you can by hand, place jack under it and keep jacking till lever lies flat against spring. Its free end should be under the main shackle.

Replace the shackle cross-bar, tighten the nuts and your car is mobile again.

Should your jack be of the side or bumper type, the repair can still be made. Jack the car up as fully as possible, then force the lever up by hand till you can replace and tighten the shackle cross-bar.

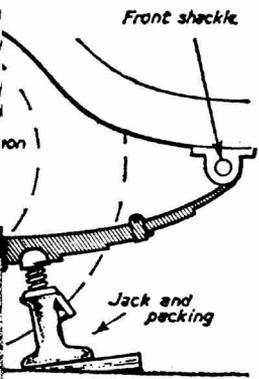
If the broken end of the leaf is pressing against the small shackle so that the lever cannot be inserted, jack up either car or spring to relieve the pressure.

If the break is between the small shackle and the eye of the main leaf, the repair cannot be carried out. Try placing a block of wood on top of the axle, to lift up the chassis so that you can crawl home.

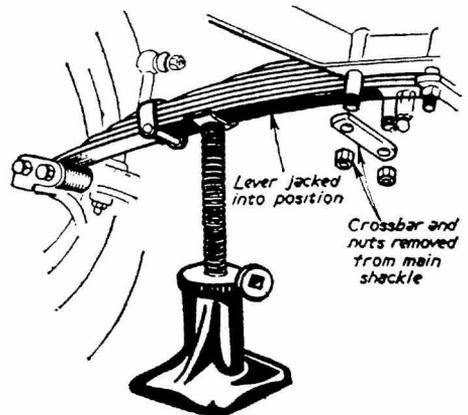
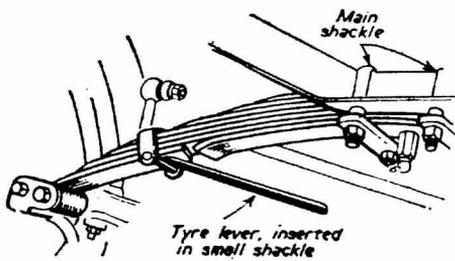
The classical semi-elliptics that still support the rear of most cars have the main leaf uppermost and call for a different approach.

The usual dodge is to snip some wire from some unfortunate farmer's fence and use it to twitch the spring together, with a piece of wood or metal added as a stiffener.

A better solution, when travelling in spring-busting country, is to carry two or more suitable-size U-bolts. By slipping these over the broken spring, and again using the tyre lever as a sort of auxiliary leaf, a much firmer repair can be made.



Figs 3 and 4: Quick repair explained in text. Step 1 shown below, step 2 right



STATE LOAN BOOSTS BOOMERANG BUSINESS

A recent picture of Fred Powell explaining boomerang construction to Mr J. Buck, of the Aborigines Welfare Board



The State Government, following an approach to it by Mr H. S. Kitching, area welfare officer at Dubbo, has agreed to grant its first loan for the expansion of an Aboriginal-owned and operated factory to exploit the market for boomerangs and other native crafts.

The Minister for Decentralisation and Development, Mr J. B. Fuller, M.L.C., gave details of the project on 13 January.

Mr Fuller said that the loan had been approved for Mr H. Keed and Mr F. Powell, who already make boomerangs, woomeras and other souvenirs on a limited scale at Peak Hill in central western New South Wales.

The new factory would enable considerable expansion.

“Mr Keed and Mr Powell are already working on an order for 1,000 boomerangs and have been approached to manufacture for a market in the United States,” Mr Fuller said.

“Most of the boomerangs are of the return variety and are made from local timbers. Some, purely souvenirs, are made from 3-ply.”

Mr Powell has become well-known to many people through his displays for tourists taken to Peak Hill by Airlines of New South Wales, as well as for his appearances on television throughout Australia.

Mr Fuller said he was pleased that this assistance could be offered to a group who could provide a local industry important to Peak Hill, and which had even greater significance in its recognition of the skill and enterprise of the Aborigines of New South Wales.

BROWN, WHITE OR STARCH-REDUCED BREAD?

Bread makes up a major part of our diet as toast for breakfast, sandwiches for lunch or just as plain bread and butter eaten at any time of the day. There are many kinds of bread available in varied shapes, sizes, textures and colours and with varying nutritive values. You only have to look in a bread shop to see the many types you can buy.

Nutritive value of wheat bread: Most of our bread is made from wheat because this is our principal cereal, and because wheat makes the best bread.

The nutritive value of the flour used depends on type of wheat and method of milling the grain. Wheat grain consists of the starchy part (85 per cent), the germ (2 per cent), and bran (13 per cent). In milling white flour, 30 per cent of the germ and bran (which contains much of the B vitamins and minerals) is removed.

In milling wholemeal flour, all grain is used, so that wholemeal bread made from 90 per cent wholemeal flour would contain more B vitamins and minerals than brown bread which is made from 50 per cent wholemeal flour and 50 per cent white flour, and more again than white bread, which is made wholly from white flour.

Rye and soya breads: Rye flour is being used in increasing amounts to meet the needs of migrants, and soya bean flour with wheat flour is being used to make an attractive loaf with good keeping

qualities. The nutritive value of these depends on the proportions of the various flours used to make the bread.

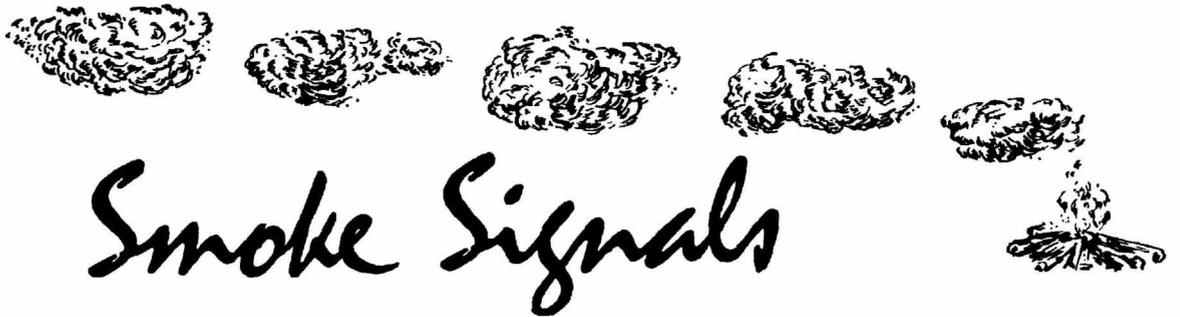
Special white breads: There are various special breads on the market to which milk, proteins or other foods have been added, for example, "milk" bread, or "protein-enriched" breads. These additives are in such small quantities that they make little difference to nutritive value, and make the loaf more expensive.

Starch-reduced bread: This is another special type of white bread which is claimed, as its name suggests, to have less starch than other bread, and to be so very good for dieters. But its calorie content an ounce is the same as other breads.

Contribution to diet: Bread contributes one-fifth of the total calories in an average diet, so it is an important fuel food for energy. It also contributes one-fifth of the protein (second class) which is important for growth and repair. White bread too makes its contribution of valuable B vitamins which make possible the proper use of body and fuel foods.

It's best to vary your diet with wholemeal, brown and white breads, and remember that there's no need to invest in any "special" breads. If you are trying to reduce your weight, keep bread consumption down to two to four medium slices each day because of its relatively high calorie content.

CONTRIBUTED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH



TIP FOR THE MONTH Add the grated rind of an orange to rhubarb before cooking. When cool, add the juice of the orange. This gives a delicious flavour.

► Charles Perkins, manager of the Foundation for Aboriginal Affairs, this month became the first Aboriginal to graduate from a university. Congratulations from all quarters are well-deserved because Charles obtained his Bachelor of Arts degree only after years of studying under a stringent financial handicap. "The greatest benefits of my obtaining a degree will not come from those Aborigines who follow my lead—they would have come anyway—but will be the feeling of pride among Aborigines that nothing is beyond them, that they are not inferior in any way", Charles said.

► Evonne Goolagong won her 10th successive State age tennis title this month by defeating Jeanine Murdoch after a 3½-hour marathon match. Playing in the under-15 hardcourt title, Evonne was hampered by a painful three-inch blister on the sole of her right foot, but more than warranted the efforts of her coach, Mr Victor Edwards.

► It took only 17 days for the Christian Youth Council to construct two houses in Gunnedah (see report in December *Dawn*), and already the houses have been dedicated and occupied. Mr A. L. Thomas, area welfare officer at Moree, said at the dedication ceremony this month that members of the families who now occupy the houses were a credit to their race and had earned the opportunity to move into such houses. Other speakers at the ceremony commented on the fine workmanship in the houses, and the excellent efforts of the C.Y.C.

► Robin Bryant, 18, holder of an Aborigines Welfare Board bursary, who last year attended St Joseph's College, Woodlawn, Lismore, gained an A pass and three passes in the Leaving Certificate. Robin

will go back to school in Sydney this year to further his education.

► Paul Coe is the first Aboriginal boy to pass the Intermediate Certificate in Cowra, and has justified the trust placed in him by his headmaster, who recommended Paul for a scholarship three years ago. The scholarship was awarded by a group of women's organisations, which comprises 14 C.W.A. branches., the Methodist Night Guild, W.C.T.U. and the Quota Club. Their aim was to encourage children at Erambie Aboriginal Station to stay at school after the minimum leaving age of 15 years. And Paul made it pay off.

► Fourteen-year-old Lyall Munro, of Moree Aboriginal Station, this month gained his instructor's badge in lifesaving. Lyall was examined by Mr Fred Frame, of Tamworth, who is physical education administrator for play centres in the region. Lyall attends De La Salle College, Armidale, and has taken a great interest in swimming and lifesaving. Last year he gained his bronze medallion for lifesaving. This season he helped train 12 children who were awarded intermediate stars for lifesaving. The children were taught mouth-to-mouth resuscitation, first aid, rescues and releases, and had to swim at least 330 yards to gain their awards.

► Archaeological studies by a University of Sydney scientific team prove that Aborigines had occupied a cave in the Royal National Park from 5,000 B.C. to the 18th century. The cave is a 30-ft long outcrop of rock overhanging a strip of hillside about 12 ft wide at Curracurrang, 30 yards from the sea, south of Wattamolla. The University team was led by Mr J. V. S. Megaw, who has been excavating the cave for four years. Stone axes and other ancient implements and bones of fish, whales, dingoes and wallabies have been uncovered.

YOUR CAREER—DRAFTSMANSHIP

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

There are many different fields in which the draftsman plays a part. He may work as an engineering draftsman, architectural draftsman or survey or cartographical draftsman.

It is the *engineering or architectural* draftsman's job to convert an idea into clear, dimensioned drawings showing the tradesmen exactly what he has to produce and giving him all the necessary information for its construction. He may receive his job in the form of a specification or outline drawing from an engineer or architect and must be able, by taking into account the problems of availability of materials, costs and relative ease of construction and by making the necessary calculations, to produce or have produced by the detail draftsman the final working drawings.

The *survey draftsman* prepares maps and plans for engineers, geologists, etc., from measurements and other data taken from the surveyor's field notes and sometimes from aerial surveys. He may become proficient in the application of laws concerning tenancy and use of lands.

The *engineering survey draftsman* draws construction plans with longitudinal and cross-sections for developmental projects such as sewerage, water, roads and railways.

The *cartographer* prepares basic maps from surveyor's notes and aerial surveys.

PERSONAL QUALIFICATIONS An interest and ability in drawing, design and mathematics are desirable. Patience and accuracy are necessary.

ENTRY There are a number of ways in which a boy can qualify as a draftsman depending to a certain extent on the type of specialisation.

(1) He can serve as an indentured apprentice, as a cadet or trainee draftsman, whilst studying the appropriate technical college certificate course. The educational prerequisite for entry to such courses is generally the School Certificate with ordinary level passes in English and Science and an ordinary credit level pass in Mathematics.

A higher standard of education is often preferred and some employers, for example the State Public Service, at present insist on the Leaving Certificate with passes in English and Mathematics for a cadet survey draftsman or cartographer.

(2) He can qualify initially as a skilled tradesman and, if he shows special aptitude for trade drawing, he can transfer to drawing-office work, undertaking a post-trade certificate course. Trades which provide a suitable background include fitting and machining, toolmaking, patternmaking and the electrical trades. Many large industrial firms prefer to recruit their drawing-office staff in this way.

TRAINING The choice of technical college course depends on the field in which the junior is working. Those available include Certificate courses such as Mechanical Engineering, Production Engineering, Electrical Engineering, Structural Engineering, Electronics and Communications, Land and Engineering Survey Drafting and Architectural Drafting.

Some cartographers undertake a Surveying Certificate course for which a Leaving Certificate with passes in specified subjects is the present educational prerequisite. Future standards are undetermined. For further information concerning certificate courses contact the Guidance Office, Sydney Technical College, 25 Broadway, Sydney. Telephone 20922.

Some boys who matriculate undertake a part-time University Degree or Technical College Diploma Course and are employed in a drawing office as draftsmen, before qualifying as professional engineers, architects or surveyors.

PROSPECTS There is a steady demand for trained draftsmen at present. Draftsmen who have had four years' experience, after the completion of the appropriate certificate course, earn about £29 9s. od. (\$58·90) a week, rising to £32 15s. od. (\$63·50) three years later.

Further information can be obtained from the Secretary, Association of Architects, Engineers, Surveyors and Draftsmen of Australia, 261 Elizabeth Street, Sydney, and from the Vocational Guidance Bureau's leaflet *Draftsmanship*.

HOW THE RHINOCEROS GOT ITS SKIN



The rhinoceros picked up the cake on his horn

Once upon a time there lived a man who knew how to make wonderful cakes.

One day he had just made one of these wonderful cakes and was going to eat it on the beach when a rhinoceros came into sight. The rhinoceros had a horn on his nose and little piggy eyes. In those days his skin was tight; there were no wrinkles in it anywhere.

He said "Hello" to the man, who left his cake and climbed to the top of a palm tree. The rhinoceros picked up the cake on the horn of his nose and ate it, and then went away into the forest waving his tail. Then the man came down from his palm tree and was so angry that he promised himself that he would punish the rhinoceros.

A few weeks later the weather became very hot and everyone went to the beach for a swim. The rhinoceros took off his skin and carried it over his shoulder as he came down to the beach to bathe. In those days his skin had four buttons underneath and he could take off his skin like a coat.

He did not speak to the man about the cake he had eaten. He walked straight into the water and blew bubbles through his nose. He left his skin on the sand.

Soon the man came past and found the skin, and he smiled to himself. This was his chance to punish the rhinoceros. He rubbed his hands for joy. He

went to his camp and filled his hat with bread-crumbs.

He took the skin of the rhinoceros and rubbed it and scrubbed it full of old, dry, hard, prickly bread-crumbs, and left it on the sand. Then he climbed up his tree again and waited.

When the rhinoceros came out of the water he put his skin back on. He did up the buttons and the bread-crumbs began to tickle him. Then he wanted to scratch, but scratching made it hurt more. So he lay down on the sand and rolled and rolled, and every time he rolled, the bread-crumbs hurt more and more and more.

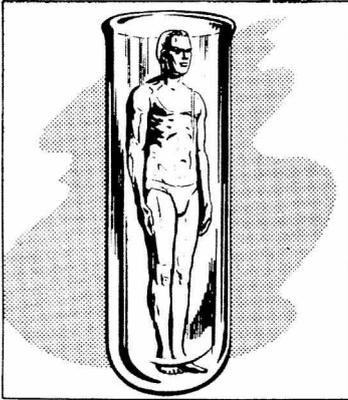
Then he ran to the palm tree and rubbed and rubbed himself against it. He rubbed so much and so hard that he rubbed his skin into a great fold underneath. He rubbed the buttons right off. And he rubbed some more folds over his legs. And it made him angry, but that did not stop the breadcrumbs from hurting him. They were inside his skin and they tickled.

So he went home very angry indeed and very itchy. And from that day to this every rhinoceros has great folds in his skin and a very bad temper, and all because he has bread-crumbs in his skin.

The man came down from the palm tree, packed up his things, and went away to another land.

Reprinted from Dolphin magazine

IT'S A FACT



Water is the most vital natural resource on earth. All living matter—animal and vegetable—is mostly water. Man himself is; his blood is nine tenths water, muscles three fourths and even his bony skeleton is one fourth water. Man must constantly replenish the body fluids with pure fresh water.

IT'S A FACT



Hydrology is the study of water. The International Hydrological Decade, which began January 1, 1965, is the first attempt on a world scale to examine the increasingly hard-pressed water resources. President Lyndon Johnson has urged U.S. universities and scientific organizations to cooperate. The ocean and the ice caps account for 99 percent of earth's water. The remaining one percent is fresh water, upon which man depends.

IT'S A FACT



There is just as much water on earth now as there was at the beginning—no more and no less. Water is not used up, it simply changes form. The water you drink today may have fallen as rain on the opposite side of the globe centuries ago. Water circulates throughout our world continuously. Starting in the sea, it eventually returns to begin the cycle over again.



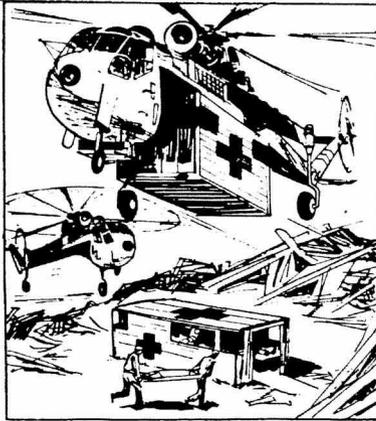
Childhood diseases such as measles, scarlet fever and bronchitis are little more than minor illnesses in Western civilizations. However, other civilizations, upon first contact with western man, have found them fatal. The first Europeans reached the Hawaiian Islands in 1778. Natives died by the hundreds after this initial contact. In the year 1848 every child born in Hawaii died. By 1860 the native population was reduced by disease from 300,000 to 37,000 persons.



Ants speak a chemical language. An ant finding food gives off a particular odor on its way back to the nest. Other ants follow the trail, also leaving a scent. As the odor becomes more powerful more ants rush to the spot. When the food supply is gone, the ants no longer leave a scent and the odor quickly disappears leaving no trail to confuse other workers.



An accidental find 10 years ago led to the 20th Century's richest find of sunken treasure. A young man, Kip Wagner, strolling on a beach near Cape Kennedy, Florida, came upon an old Spanish coin. A great deal of research revealed that a Spanish treasure fleet of 11 vessels was lost in that vicinity in 1715. Wagner formed a salvage company and to date has retrieved gold and silver coins and jewelry estimated at well over \$1,000,000, with more expected.



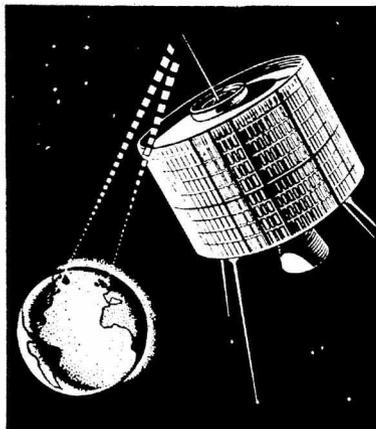
The first practical helicopter was built and flown in the United States in 1939 by Igor Sikorsky, who left Russia after the 1917 Revolution. Because it can rise and land vertically, yet fly horizontally, the helicopter has a great many uses. It has been used to great advantage in rescue work. One of the latest Sikorsky helicopters is the Sky-crane. It can carry nine tons of cargo in this detachable van.



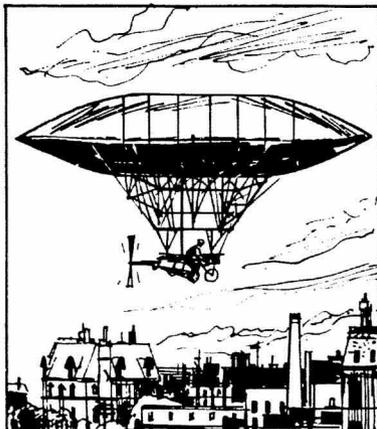
Airplanes flying faster than sound (about 740 miles per hour—1,184 kilometers at sea level) create a sonic boom. The boom is a cone-like shock wave that follows in the wake of the supersonic plane. When the shock wave hits a person on the ground he hears a sound like a loud pistol shot or a thunderclap. It has caused broken windows and cracked walls. Aircraft engineers know how to build faster craft but are in a dilemma about preventing damage caused by the sonic boom.



The common pin, so useful yet so inexpensive—a package costs little more than the metal from which they are made. Once pins were so expensive that only the wealthy could afford them. At that time they were ornamented and fashioned from silver and gold. The invention of machinery to turn them out in enormous quantities has reduced their cost. The first machine for making the present solid-headed wire pin was invented by Lemuel Wright of the U.S. in 1824.



Transatlantic television, only a dream five years ago, is now a reality. Using the Early Bird communications satellite, launched by the U.S. on April 6, 1965, people on both sides of the Atlantic Ocean can view the same events simultaneously. The actual launching of the Gemini 4 spacecraft was viewed by millions of people on both continents. Early Bird is so placed that it hovers above a point on the Equator over the mid-Atlantic.



The first recorded manned propelled flight in the Western Hemisphere was accomplished by Professor Charles F. Ritchel of Hartford, Connecticut, in 1873. Professor Ritchel's flight was made in a lighter-than-air craft which was propelled by means of a propeller powered by his own muscular effort through a bicycle-like sprocket and pedal arrangement.



With water covering nearly three quarters of the earth it would seem that man should not be troubled by a shortage. Unfortunately only three percent of the world's water is fresh and unsalted—and two thirds of that is locked away in the polar ice caps. During the International Hydrological Decade, 1965 to 1975, sponsored by the United Nations, world scientists will seek new and better means of supplying our needs.

Pete's Page

SOLUTION TO DECEMBER CROSSWORD



Hello Kids,

Each month I see reports about all the things that Aboriginal people are doing in the community, and each month they seem to have been more active than the one before.

Recently several children were awarded bursaries and scholarships to help them further their studies, and others were acknowledged as leaders in several sports. Others took their part in community service projects such as learn-to-swim campaigns; some joined with whites to help build houses for needy Aboriginal families. And this month Charles Perkins became the first Aborigine to graduate from a University.

But they all have some things in common—they work hard in their chosen field, and they are interested in the community around them.

This year, try to follow their lead. If you do, you'll be surprised how worthwhile 1966 turns out to be.

'Bye for now kids,
See you next month,

Pete

Answers to September puzzles

Try a triangle—A, at, eat, east, stare, Easter, eastern.

Hidden metals—Lead, tin, iron.

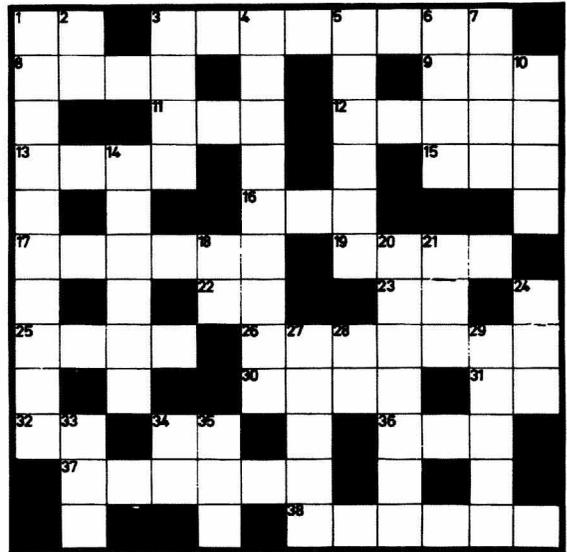
Letters for a lady—Florence Nightingale

Poet puzzle—Homer, Byron.

Loretta Ebsworth and Penny Coombes, from the Cootamundra Girls' Training Home won the September competition. Prizes have been sent to them.

Send your answers to puzzles to Pete,

C/o Dawn Magazine.
Box 30, G.P.O..
SYDNEY



Across

- 1 Opposite to Yes
- 3 Carries a trunk
- 8 Single thing
- 9 Blind without it
- 11 Tooth in wheel
- 12 Facial hair
- 13 To fasten
- 15 Female fallow deer
- 16 Runs fast
- 17 Watercourse (Indian)
- 19 Male deer
- 22 Thanks (abbr.)
- 23 Mother (abbr.)
- 25 Like an onion
- 26 Dog like a greyhound
- 30 English County
- 31 So far..
- 32 Indefinite article-- adjective
- 34 Part of verb Be
- 36 A snake would like one
- 37 To bring about
- 38 Obstruct

Down

- 1 Fighting weapon
- 2 Preposition
- 3 Engrave
- 4 Lamb-killer
- 5 An uproar
- 6 Simple and elegant
- 7 Used on a car
- 10 Boundary-line
- 14 Precious metal
- 18 Preposition
- 20 Many
- 21 Headgear
- 24 It is (abbr.)
- 27 Waste land
- 28 Opposite to Out
- 29 Large bird
- 33 Used to catch fish
- 34 Supposing that
- 35 To sit on eggs



Barry Ebowan, 12, of Bourke, met a pretty girl and his mother when he came to Taronga Park Zoo with children attending the 'Board's summer holiday camp. The 9 weeks old tiger, although docile here, kept a look of apprehension on Barry's face while this picture was taken.