

# DAWN

A Magazine

for the Aboriginal People of N.S.W.

JANUARY 1964



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

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<b>EDITORIAL</b>	Chief Secretary's Department, 121 Macquarie Street (Box 30, G.P.O.), SYDNEY

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## OUR COVER

*Miss Marlene Roos adjusts the coronet of Miss Audrey Cobby, an aboriginal nurse who was a semi-finalist in the Miss South Australia Quest recently. ("Adelaide Advertiser" picture.)*

# ROUGH and TOUGH...

# ... BUT

# NAVY LIFE

# IS

# EXCITING

**To the Australian aborigine, in common with all other entrants, the missile-age Royal Australian Navy offers great opportunities to learn new skills and to travel, make new friends and enjoy life.**

Navy life may not appeal to everyone. It can be rough and tough. The Naval Code of Conduct demands greater self-discipline and self-sacrifice than usually required in civil occupations. Adjustment is not always easy.

Navy life is a challenging mixture of many things, including travel, good mateship, topnotch training and teamwork, in a career which never loses interest and which provides good prospect of advancement, combined with security and retirement provisions.

All these things combine to offer great personal satisfaction and awaken pride in one's self, ship, Service and country. The Navy is thus a calling worthy of the nation's best youth.

## **Warship Community**

Every warship, whatever its size, is a self-contained community, in which its ship's company works, plays and lives. Thus all the trades and skills found in a small community, and many others, have their counterparts in a ship.

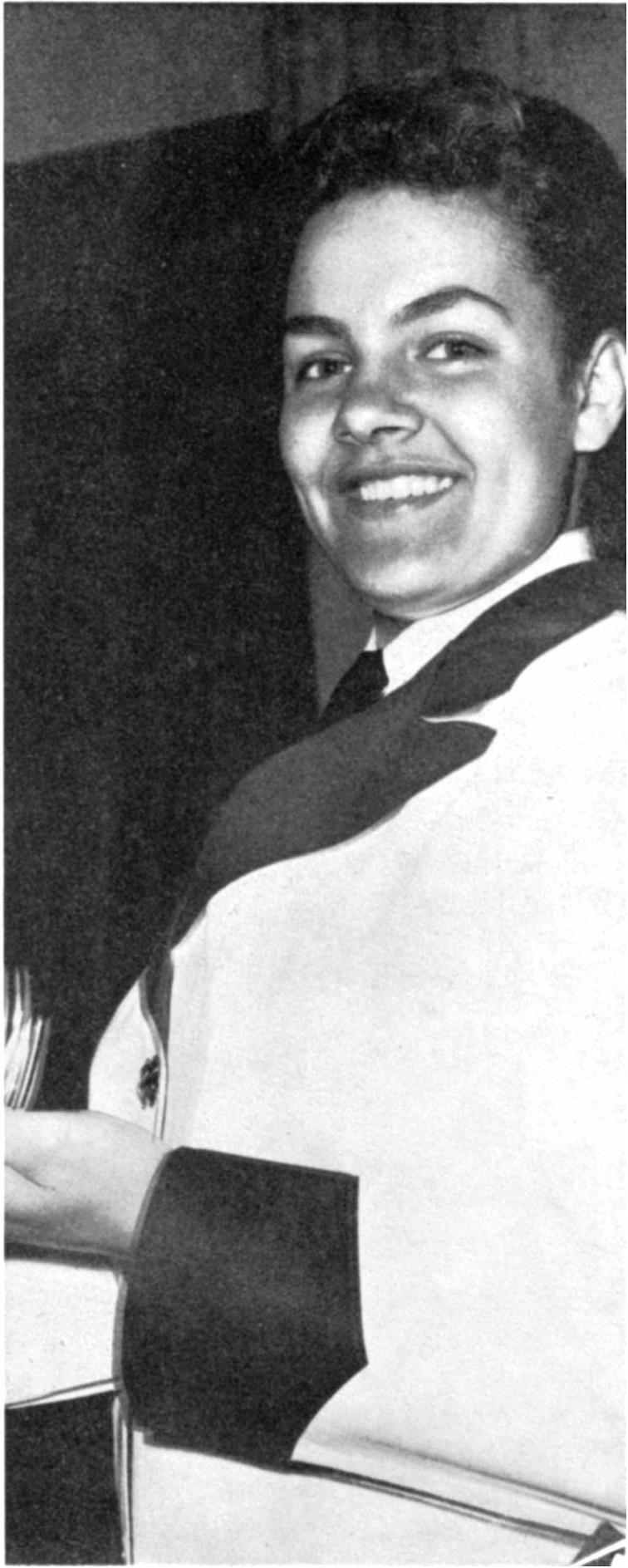
Besides seamen and airmen, there are mechanics, artificers, electricians, radio operators, divers and the men who feed, pay and clothe their shipmates. Doctors, dentists, schoolmasters and chaplains and their staffs, also, play an important part in this self-contained community.

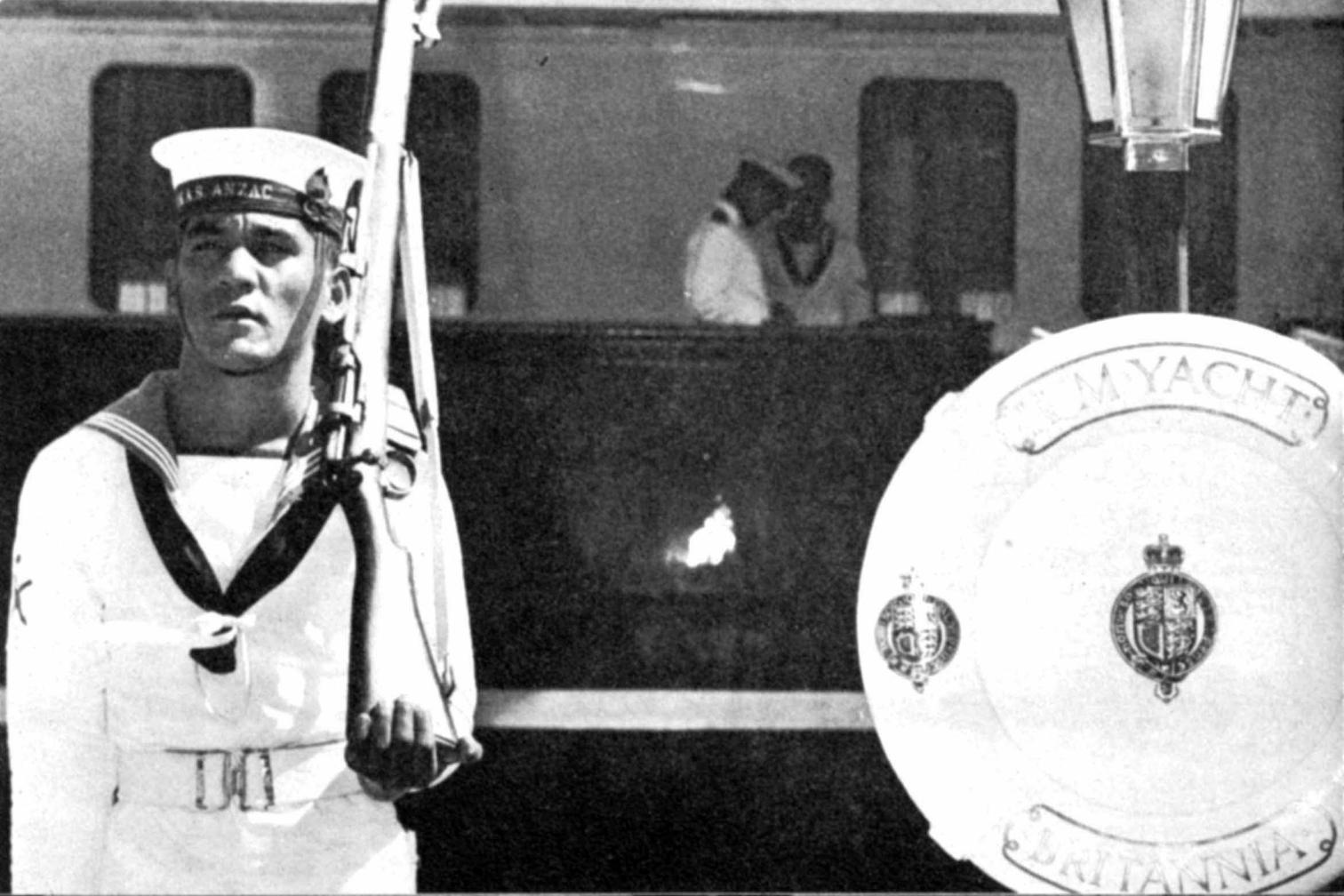
Shown below are some of the ways of joining the Navy and the age limits for each, with the differing educational qualifications.

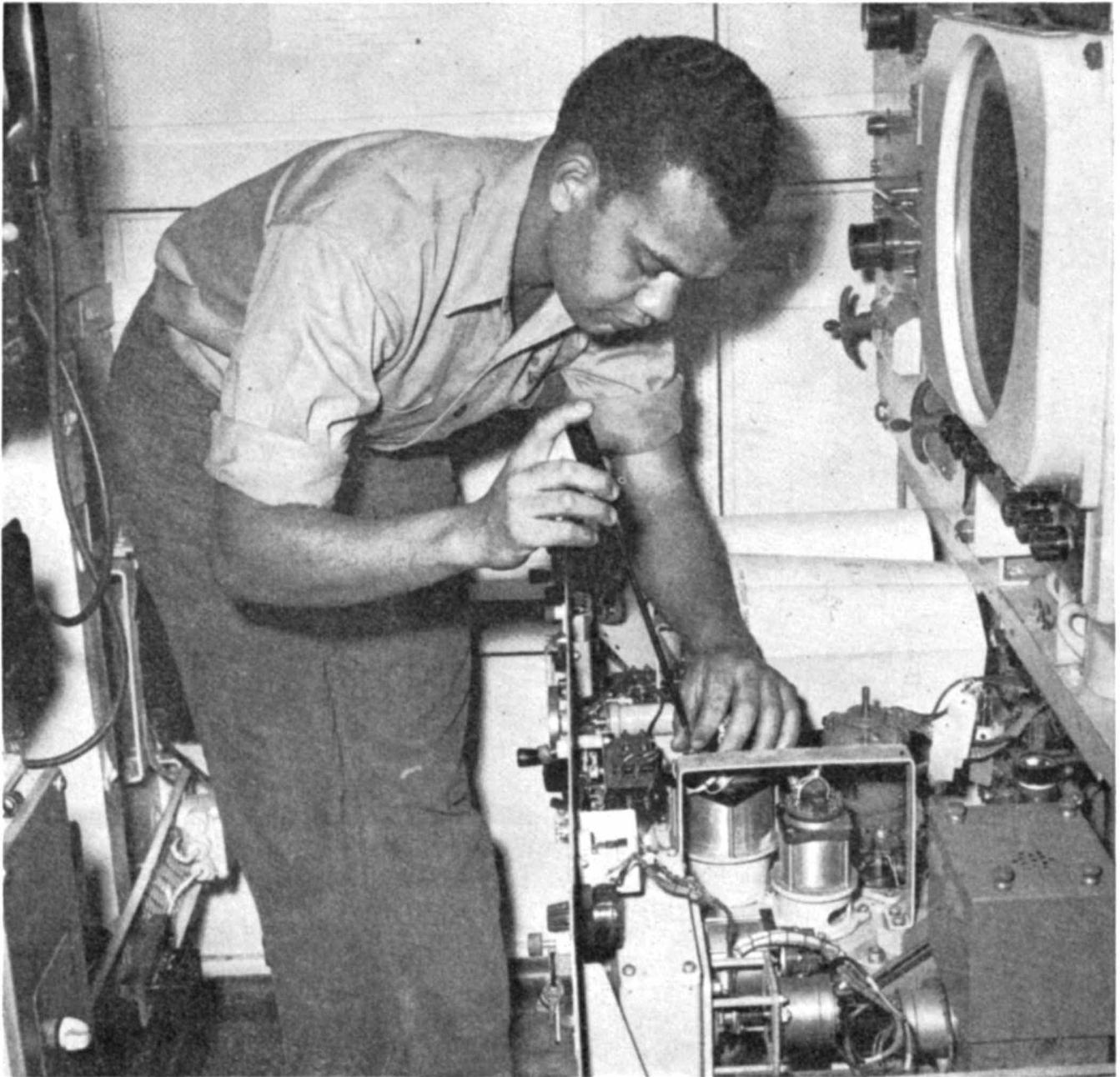
*Common Entry Branches:* Seaman, Electrical, Communications, Engineering, Supply and Secretariat, Medical and Air Branches.

**Recruit Steward Marjorie Ann Tripp of Victor Harbour, South Australia**

DAWN, January, 1964







**Above left, on sentry duty at the Royal Yacht, "Britannia", is part-aborigine Gregory Hughes, of Hall's Creek, Western Australia. Ordinary Seaman Hughes, who is eighteen, is serving with the R.A.N. escort ship, H.M.A.S. "Anzac". His smart bearing attracted the attention of the Queen, who wanted to know all about the young Australian sailor**

**Above right, Radio Electrical Mechanic William Clarence Leon Watego of Sandgate, Queensland**

**Below left, seamen relaxing with Australian troops in H.M.A.S. "Sydney"**

Age: Over 17 and under 26 years on day of entry. There are no formal educational qualifications for selection. Applicants undergo short tests in basic mathematics, English and comprehension at the Recruiting Centre.

*Junior Recruit Entry:* Youths over 15½ and under 16½ the first day of the month of entry. Applicants must have reached sub-Intermediate (Sub-Junior) standard. They are trained for the same branches as Common Entry recruits.

*Apprentices:* Youths over 15 and under 17 years on first day of the month of entry. Applicants must have passed



the Intermediate (or Junior) examination or be in their Intermediate (or Junior) year of studies. They are trained to full civilian recognized tradesman status, in the following Navy trades: Systems Artificer, Air Artificer, Engine Room Artificer and Naval Shipwright.

*Musicians:* Junior Musicians over 15 and under 17 years and Recruit Musicians over 17 and under 26 years of age on entry. All candidates must have a sound primary education. They become, ashore or afloat, full members of the R.A.N. on completion of training.

*Women's Royal Australian Naval Service:* Applicants must be over 17 and under 30 years of age on entry, and be single and without dependants. A sound primary education is essential. Accepted applicants are trained as Stewards, Sick Berth Attendants, Cooks, Radio Communications Operators, Radar Plot, Writers, Stores Assistants and Motor Transport Drivers.

### **Royal Australian Naval College**

*Senior Entry:* Age limit—Under 19 years of age on 1st January of year of entry. Applicants must have passed the matriculation examination for entry into an Australian

### **A. B. Frank Irvine of Queensland**

university or have obtained a satisfactory passes in approved subjects. An application may be made during the year in which the candidate intends sitting for matriculation. Scholarships of £100 are available to selected applicants during their matriculation year of studies. Applications for these scholarships must be made during the sub-matriculation year of studies.

*Junior Entry:* Age limits: Over 14½ and under 16½ years on 1st January of the year of entry. Applicants are required to sit for an examination at approximately Intermediate standard in Mathematics and English. There are opportunities, also for Junior Recruits, Common Entry Recruits and Apprentices to enter, subject to ability, the Naval College after a year of special academic training and thus become commissioned officers at an early age.

Detailed information on the various ways of entry to the R.A.N. may be obtained by writing to or calling upon the Naval Recruiting Officer, Combined Services Recruiting Information Centre, 18-20 York Street, Sydney. The postal address is Box XYZ, G.P.O., Sydney.

# Welfare Officers in Conference

Welfare officers of the Aborigines Welfare Board conferred in Sydney for a week during November.

The officers submitted items for the conference agenda, and as a result of the deliberations, certain proposals will be placed before the Board.

Subjects considered by the officers during the conference covered rents and rental collections, employment, health and hygiene, assistance to Aborigines, duties of welfare officers, Aboriginal stations, reserves and adult education.

Arrangements were made for the new senior welfare officer of the Board, Mr. T. W. Humphreys, to attend the conference. Mr. Humphreys took up duties with the Board on December 2nd.

In the absence of the Chairman of the Board on other official duties, the conference was opened by the Superintendent, Mr. H. J. Green, who also acted as its chairman.

One of the highlights of the conference was an address given by Mr. H. F. Heath, a member of the N.S.W. Public Service Board.

Dr. A. Douglas, Metropolitan Medical Officer of Health, who is also a member of the Board, spoke to the welfare officers on matters relating to health and hygiene on stations and reserves.

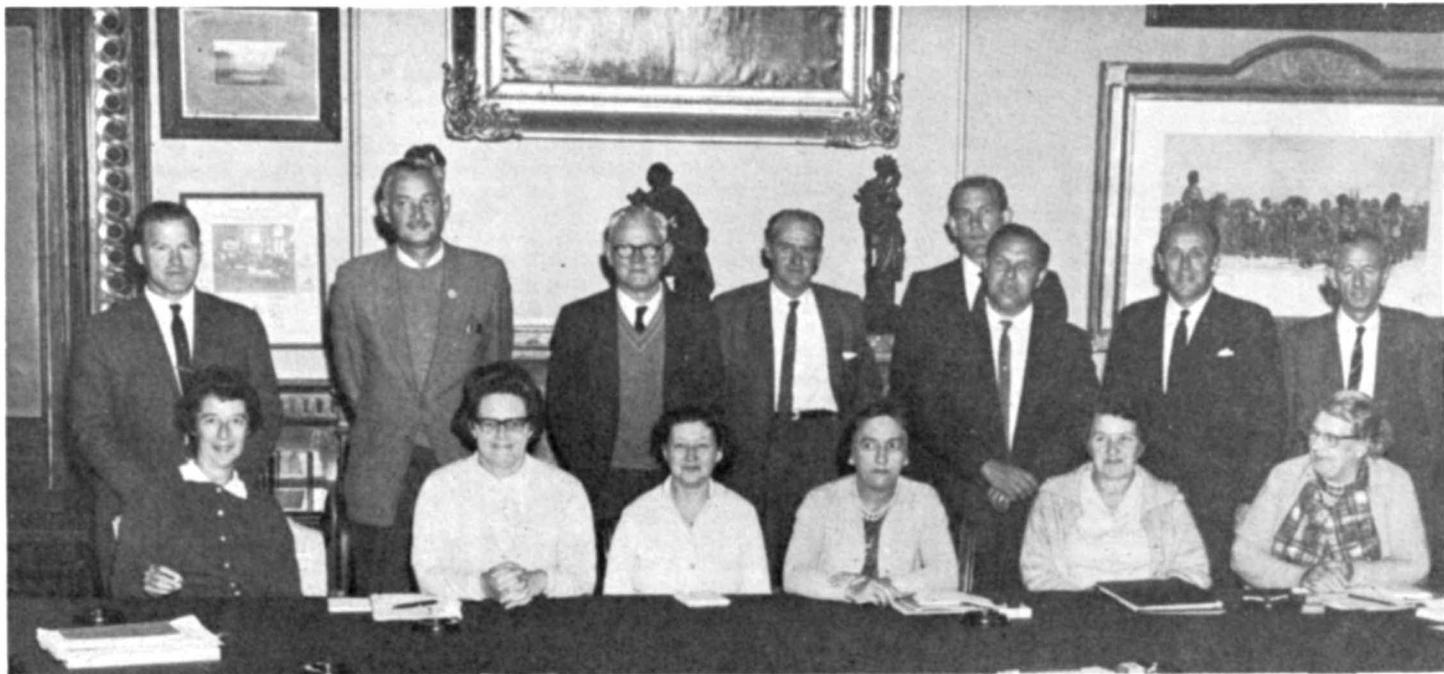
Mr. A. T. Duncan, who is engaged on work for adult education also addressed the conference.

The new senior welfare officer, Mr. Humphreys, spoke on social welfare matters.



**Above, Dr. A. Douglas addresses the officers. The Superintendent of Aborigines, Mr. H. J. Green is on his right, and Mr. Humphreys on his left**

**Welfare Officers of the Board held their conference in the Executive Council chambers in the Chief Secretary's Department. Pictured left to right they are: (Back row), Mr. T. W. Humphreys, senior welfare officer; Mr. N. R. Luschwitz (Bourke); Mr. E. J. Morgan (Lismore); Mr. D. J. Reynolds (Nowra); Mr. D. G. Yates (Armidale); Mr. H. S. Kitching (Dubbo); Mr. L. N. Thomas (Moree); Mr. L. V. Cowley (Kempsey). Front row, Miss M. Wishart (Lismore); Miss H. Southwell (Bourke); Miss R. Hudson (Head Office); Miss M. Fleming (Head Office); Miss C. J. Robison (Head Office); Miss D. O'Brien (Newcastle)**



## Senior W.O. appointed by Board

A Senior Welfare Officer was recently added to the staff of the Aborigines Welfare Board.

He is Mr. T. W. Humphreys, a married man with five children, who is the holder of the Diploma in Social Studies from the University of Sydney.

Prior to taking up his position as Senior Welfare Officer, he was a Parole Officer in the Prison Field Service.

Mr. Humphreys has been interested in Aboriginal welfare for a number of years and has been actively associated with this work at Condobolin, Peak Hill and the Sydney area.

Mr. Humphreys will spend a considerable amount of his time visiting Aboriginal stations and reserves in country districts, and will also carry out work in the Sydney metropolitan area.

Mr. Humphreys' appointment brings to fourteen the number of welfare officers on the staff of the Aborigines Welfare Board.



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## Singer enters politics

Well-known Aboriginal tenor, Mr. Harold Blair has been endorsed by the Australian Labor Party to contest the Melbourne seat of Mentone at this year's State elections.

Mr. Blair believes it is the first time that an Aborigine has stood for Parliament in Australia, with the endorsement of one of the major political parties.

Mr. Blair, who is 39, lives with his wife and two children in the Melbourne suburb of Deepdene, where he runs a milk bar.

After his endorsement was announced, Mr. Blair said "it was an exciting moment. I am thrilled to have won pre-selection in what I believe was a close ballot.

"If elected, I will do everything in my power to advance not only the Aboriginal cause, but conditions and opportunity for everyone."

Mr. Blair was born on Purga Mission station, near Ipswich in Queensland.

His two children are Nerida aged 6, who attends Tintern Girls' Grammar School, and Warren, aged 4.



## ABORIGINAL DEB PRESENTED AT GUYRA

Miss Jenny Irving of Guyra, was one of eight debutantes presented at the annual Guyra Catholic Ball recently.

The ball is one of the social highlights of Guyra. Miss Irving, who was partnered by Bob Faulkner, from Uralla, is believed to be the first Aboriginal girl to be presented at the ball.

She and her partner were a charming and popular couple.

Miss Irving wore a frock of white lace over taffeta. The frock featured a bell skirt and fitted bodice.

The debutantes were presented to Monsignor D. Hiscox, of Tenterfield and formerly of Guyra.

Rev. Father Kelly, of Guyra, congratulated all who had worked for the success of the ball.

He said he was more than delighted with the presentation of the debutantes, which was representative of all sections.

Father Kelly particularly commended Mrs. John Ray, who had trained the debutantes, and had arranged their presentation.

President of Guyra Shire, Cr. D. R. G. White, expressed his delight at being present, and he praised the work of Mrs. Ray.



**Miss Irving poses before the ball, carrying her posy which featured a pink orchid centre surrounded by pastel flowers and tulle. Below, the full presentation group with Miss Irving and Mr. Faulkner at extreme right**



# PROTECT AGAINST INFECTIOUS

Man, in the same way as all other living things, may suffer from many different diseases which have many different causes. There is one particular and important group of diseases which are caused by the attacks of tiny living particles which, to use a simple name which was first given to them, we may call "germs".

These germs are the smallest of all living things, so small that we cannot even see them in the ordinary way, and yet they can be truly said to be the most dangerous of man's enemies.

There are many different kinds of these tiny, invisible living germs, causing different kinds of sickness. They attack man by entering his body through such natural openings as the mouth or nose, or they may find a way in through the smallest break in the skin caused by cuts, scratches or other injuries.

They may, although he cannot see them, be in the food or drink which he swallows or in the air he breathes. When they have entered man's body, these germs grow and increase causing some of the most serious kinds of sickness from which man can suffer.

Some of them do this by making poisons and the poisons which some of these germs can make are so strong that they can cause sickness or death in even the tiniest amounts. In many cases, even if the person does not die, he may be left with a crippled or damaged body for the rest of his life.

When they have done their damage in this way, these dangerous germs may then leave the sick, or the dead, person's body and escape in the natural discharges through the throat, nose, mouth or bowel, to look for another victim. They may pass from one person to another, either directly when people come close together, or indirectly by being carried in the air, or in the soil, or in food or drink, or by flies or other insects.

Because the diseases caused by these germs can be passed from one person to another in this way, they are called "infectious" diseases. These infectious diseases may spread quickly from person to person through a settlement, or through a town, a city, a country, or even, as has happened from time to time, over most of the world.

It will thus be seen that these tiny disease germs have caused, and can still cause, great suffering and pain, damaged bodies and loss of life. These tiny, invisible, living enemies have killed more people than have been killed by all the larger savage and poisonous creatures which can attack man. They have killed more people than have been killed in all the battles and wars which men have fought with one another.

Can we then protect ourselves in any way from so dangerous an enemy, who is so small that we cannot even

see him, and who may enter our bodies to destroy us before we can even know that he has attacked? Fortunately, the answer is, "Yes".

## Live in Dirt

In the first place, many of these disease germs, when they are not attacking man, like to live where there is dirt and filth, so that people can do a lot to protect themselves, simply by taking care to keep themselves, their houses and their settlements as clean as possible. But, more than this, against some of these germs of disease, though not yet against all, we have a more powerful, and yet very simple, means of protection.

By special methods, we can now make preparations which are called "vaccines". When these vaccines are given to a person by being injected under his skin, in the same way as many medicines are given, the person's body quickly builds up strong defences against these disease germs so that if they should make an attack they are kept out or are destroyed before they can do harm or cause sickness.

This method of giving protection against the germs of disease is called "vaccination". A different kind of

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**Health checks are an important feature of the summer holiday camps organised by the Aborigines' Welfare Board for outback children in Sydney each year. Here, Loretta Sheppard, of Bourke, receives her injection during Mantoux tests for tuberculosis**



# DISEASE

vaccine is needed against each different kind of disease germ.

There are a number of important infectious diseases which occur in this country of Australia against which people may be very easily protected by means of vaccination.

These diseases, which we shall have to speak of by their medical names, since most of them do not have any ordinary simple names, are: whooping cough, poliomyelitis (or "polio"), diphtheria, tetanus (or "lock-jaw"), typhoid fever and tuberculosis (or "T.B."). It is probable that before long we shall have a vaccine for protection against measles.

Another serious infectious disease against which protection can be given by vaccination is smallpox. Although this disease does not at present occur in Australia, it could at any time be brought in from other countries. It is, therefore, wise for people in Australia to be vaccinated against this disease.

## Simple, Safe

Vaccination gives the surest and strongest protection which is possible against some of the most serious diseases from which man can suffer. There is no other way in which the same protection can be given against these diseases.

Vaccination is simple and safe, even in children and young babies, and should be commenced as early in life as possible so as to give the earliest protection. Vaccination against whooping cough, diphtheria and tetanus should be commenced as soon as possible after a baby has reached the age of *three months*, and against poliomyelitis as soon as possible after a baby has reached the age of *six months*. The best age for vaccination against smallpox is between one and four years of age.

There is nothing to be afraid of in vaccination. It means nothing more than an almost painless needle prick. It is sad to see grown up people suffer from diseases which could have been prevented.

It is even sadder, and indeed it is a wicked thing, when children who might have grown up to lead healthy and useful lives become sick, or crippled, or die, from such diseases simply because their parents have been so foolish as to fail to have them vaccinated and protected.

The Health Department, the local Council or the Sisters at Baby Health Centres will very gladly give advice as to how arrangements for vaccination may be made, for the children and for all members of the family.

Make sure that *you* and *your* family and children are all fully protected. It is only very stupid people who leave themselves without protection when it is offered to them, and who go on risking health, life and happiness by failing to attend when vaccination clinics are held.



## Aboriginal Nurse in Quest

A pretty 23 years old nurse, Miss Audrey Cobby won high praise when she was one of the semi-finalists in the Miss South Australia Quest recently.

Miss Cobby, who lives in the Adelaide suburb of Fullarton, was entered by the social committee of the South Australian Department of Aboriginal Affairs.

She is believed to be the first Aboriginal girl to reach the semi-finals in any of the State sections of the Miss Australia Quest.

The very large crowd which watched the judging for the finalists in the Miss South Australia Quest broke with tradition to give her a great ovation when she entered the Adelaide Hall for the occasion.

Her fellow contestants who were very proud of Miss Cobby's success, paid tribute to her personal qualities.



Summer  
Camp...

## *1,000 Boys and Girls have seen the sea*

January is summer camp time, and this year the camp is being held at a new site at Elanora, about 20 miles north of Sydney, close to the city's northern beaches.

The holding of the 1964 camp, brings the number of children brought to Sydney for this annual holiday to a total of about 1,000.

Each year since 1950, the Aborigines Welfare Board has brought at least sixty outback children for a holiday in Sydney.

While in camp, the children are given medical and dental checks.

They see the sights of Sydney. They visit theatres and factories, and they romp on the beaches.

Generally speaking, only children who have never seen the sea or who have never been to Sydney, are brought to the camps.

This year children began to arrive in Sydney for the camp on Friday, January 3rd. They began to leave on their homeward journeys on Thursday, January 16th.

The camp's programme included a visit to Luna Park and Taronga Park and a picnic arranged by the Lions Club at Pittwater.

Two Sydney theatres offered free admission to the children to one of their programmes. At the Tivoli Theatre they were to see the Black and White Minstrels, a famous English group of entertainers, and the Regent Theatre opened its doors to the children for one of their major film screenings.

This year the children were to be taken to see the Colgate-Palmolive factory at work.

In between these events, the boys and girls had visits to the beaches and film shows at the camp and in Sydney.

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### OUR PICTURE

**Boys and girls crowded around the Chief Secretary, Mr. C. A. Kelly, when he visited the 1963 summer camp at La Perouse**

Of the eleven boxers from the Kinchela Boys' Home, who competed in a tournament conducted in the Wauchope Community Hall recently, no fewer than 10 were victorious in their contests—a worthy average in anybody's language.

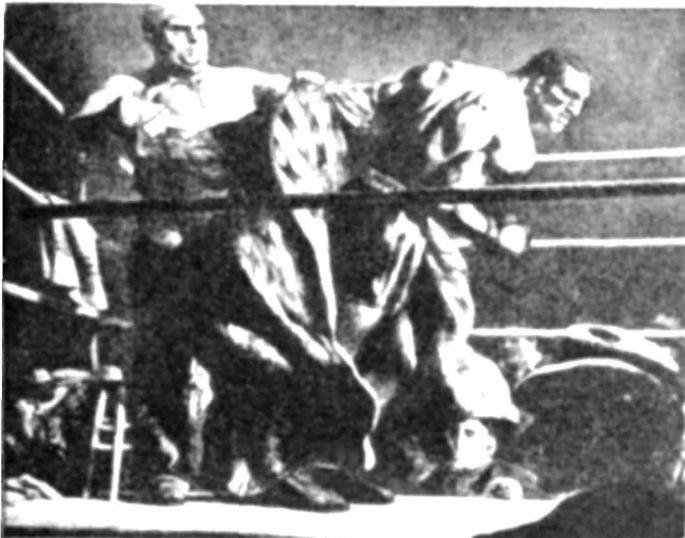
The Kinchela team turned in a sterling performance, for which most of the credit must go to their trainer, Mr. John Purvis, who sends his boys in swinging with both hands.

Henry Samuels (11.9, Kinchela) gained a points victory over Ron Trotter (11.9, Wauchope).

Within 10 seconds of the opening bell, Trotter was on the canvas and taking the compulsory eight count.

# KINCHELA BOXERS' BIG WIN

**CLUB FIGHTER, a lithograph by Robert Riggs**



Trotter came back fighting mad to see out the round and he was still full of fight for the second round, which was also fast and furious.

Samuels was warned once for holding and hitting and in the final session, Trotter landed several low blows. However, both boxers were arm weary and their blows lacked any real power.

Mathew Perry (Kinchela) used a neat left jab to outpoint David Steele (Wingham) in the curtain raiser of the evening.

Danny Doolan (Kinchela) was far superior to Barry Arndell (Rollands Plains) who failed to get beyond the opening round. Doolan applied the pressure from the outset and had his opponent on the floor several times before the Referee stopped it.

Michael Welch (Kinchela) carried the fight to Eric Carney (Wauchope) in the first round. Carney stood up much better in the second, but Welch again attacked in the final to win.

Stephen Maher (Kinchela) and David Wisely (Wingham) engaged in a good bout and Maher earned a points decision.

Willie Leslie (Kinchela) was a lucky points winner over Arthur Skuse (Sydney) in a spirited three rounder. Both boys traded punches from first to last bell and many thought that Skuse had earned the victory.

Wilf Carney (Wauchope) registered the only defeat of the night against the strong Kinchela team when he won the duke from Cec Clayton (Kinchela).

Midway in the first round, Clayton cornered Carney and had him rocking with a two-handed assault, but Carney fought back to win the decision.

Barry Welch (Kinchela) eked out a narrow points win over Geoff Swan (Sydney) after three hard fast rounds.

Colin Davis (Kinchela) narrowly outpointed Darryl Hunt (Sydney) in an exciting contest. Davis, like all Kinchela boys, rushed his opponent in the first round and soon had the Sydney boy in trouble on the ropes.

However, Hunt proved a worthy adversary and recovered to give Davis some of his own medicine. Hunt was the better boxer, but Davis' powerful counter punching gave him the edge.

Hector Thompson (Kinchela) was outboxed in the first round by Keith Wakely of Wauchope, but came back to win the second and third and ensure victory.

The important lesson to be learnt from this recent tournament is that any boxer who hopes to beat a Kinchela boy, must learn how to use a two-handed attack to counter the rushing tactics employed by all Kinchela leather throwers.

A boxer who relies on only one hand will not present any grave problem to a fighter from the Kinchela Boys' Home.

## ABORIGINE'S £5,000 ESTATE

Adolf Inkamala, fullblood Aboriginal artist and cattleman, who died in 1960, left an estate worth £5,000.

Inkamala, who was 50, made his money selling cattle and his own watercolors.

He was a member of the Aranda artists' group.

He had a herd of several hundred cattle at Aeryonga welfare settlement in Central Australia.

He was the only Aborigine successful in an experiment conducted there a few years ago.

Another Aboriginal artist, Albert Namatjira, tried to be a cattleman but failed.

The Inkamala estate is believed to be the biggest ever left by a fullblood Aborigine.

Inkamala is well-remembered in Alice Springs where he used to drive around in a car with the words "Adolf Inkamala, artist, Aeryonga" painted on a door.

He was considered one of the best of the Aranda artists.

The Assistant Administrator of the Northern Territory (Mr. A. Atkins) said the Public Trustee was administering the estate.

He said Inkamala had the reputation of being a very astute man.

## KEEN BOY SCOUT

This is Gerald Brennan, son of Mr. and Mrs. Garnett Brennan of Moree Aboriginal Station.

Gerald is a keen member of 2nd Moree (East) Boy Scout Troop and in 1963, was Scout of the Year, for which he received a mounted trophy of a boy scout. Gerald is holding the trophy in his hands.



## TRAINS FOR BUSINESS

Yvonne Smith, of Condobolin (pictured) has been trained at Cessnock for a new position of responsibility in her home town.

Yvonne spent several weeks in the Cessnock Co-operative Store recently learning the grocery trade and studying particularly the methods of control and handling of stock.

Her training was to fit her to look after the grocery section of a branch of the store which was to be established in Condobolin.

Our picture, by the *Cessnock Eagle*, shows Yvonne marking the prices on items in the Cessnock store.



## GUNDAGAI

### WELCOMES BOARD WITH CIVIC RECEPTION

The Aborigines Welfare Board was given a civic reception by the Shire Council at Gundagai which it visited as part of a recent tour of the west and south-west.

The Board visited the reserve at Brungle in the morning and returned to Gundagai to attend the reception.

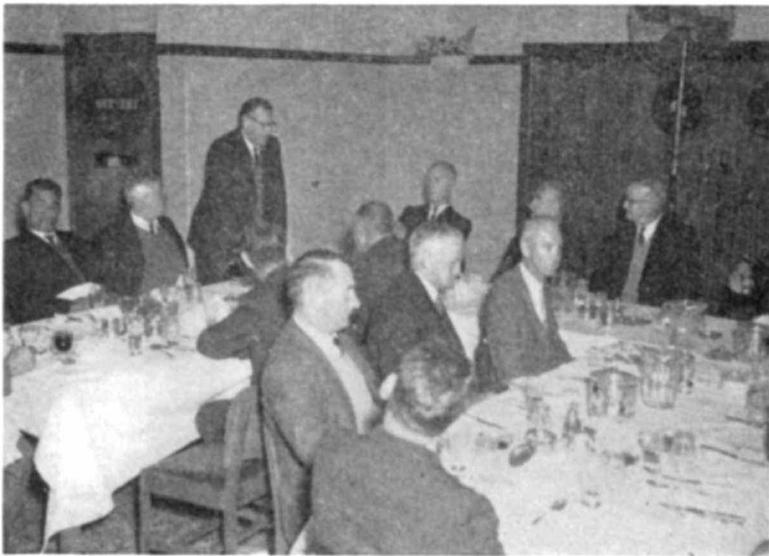
During the reception, tributes were paid to the members of Gundagai Apex, who have offered to finance a bursary for an aboriginal child.

In our picture above, the President of Gundagai

Shire, Cr. Stan Crowe, welcomes the Board, at a lunch in Gundagai.

Others in the picture include the Deputy Shire President, Cr. Owen Vincent; Crs. Tom Lindley, Alf Chandler and Oscar Bell; Mr. Eric Ison (Chamber of Commerce); Mr. Alf Jones (Rotary Club); Mr. Kevin Williams (Apex Club); Mr. Harold Heydon (Shire Clerk) and Sgt. Stan Cluff.

The picture also includes Mr. S. Wyatt, M.L.A.; Supt. J. H. Buck; Mr. C. Leon, and the Superintendent of Aborigines, Mr. H. J. Green, all members of the Board, and the secretary of the Board, Mr. J. D. Giblett.



The visit to the area recalled many memories for Supt. Buck, who had been stationed in the area when he was a mounted policeman, early in his career with the N.S.W. Police.

In this picture, Supt. Buck tells of life as it was in the area when he was stationed there.

Earlier in the day, the Board, accompanied by Mr. Sid Lambeth, the welfare officer stationed at Leeton, had visited Brungle, and inspected cottages on the reserve.

Members of the party are pictured (below) during a break in the inspection.

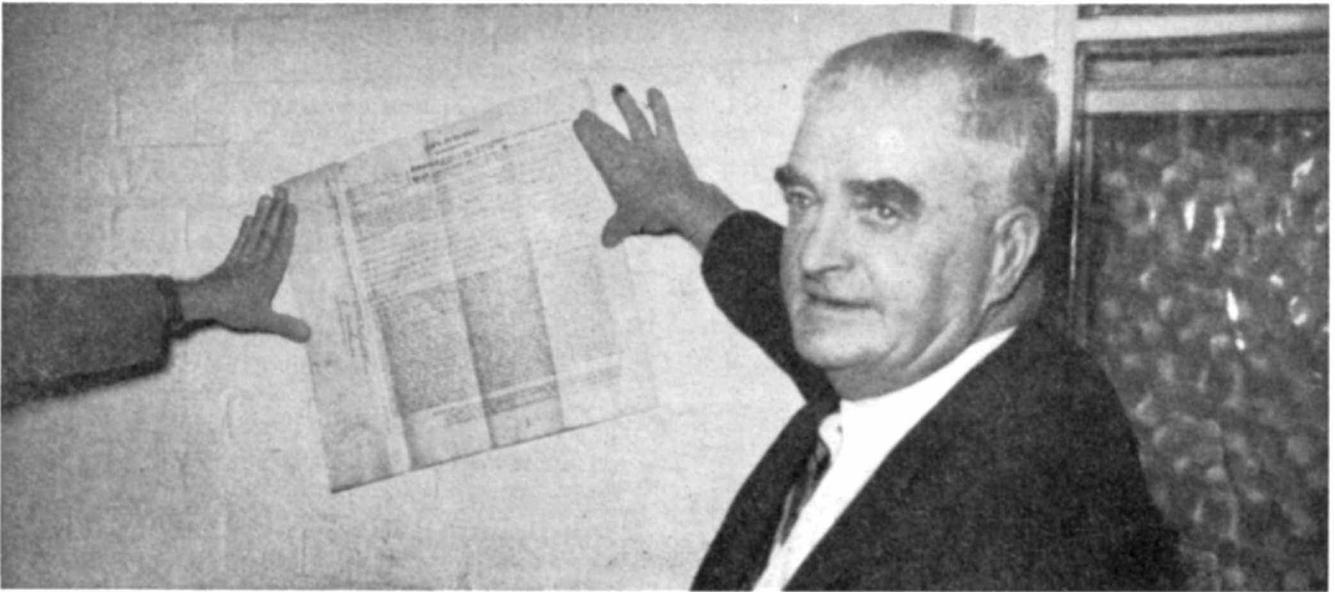
They are, Mr. Leon; Mr. Giblett; Mr. Lambeth; Mr. Wyatt; and the Chairman of the Board, Mr. A. G. Kingsmill. Supt. Buck is in the background.



Deputy Shire President, Cr. Vincent, spoke during the official welcome to the members of the Board.

Mr. Stan Wyatt, M.L.A., responded on behalf of the Board to the welcome extended by the Shire.





Cr. Oscar Bell, of Gundagai, displays a historic 1841 Deas-Thompson land deed for part of the old town on the flats which perished in the great flood of 1852.

## “OUR ENEMY THE FLY”

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

There is no lack of evidence to prove that the common housefly is one of man's deadliest enemies. Laboratory tests have shown that there are over thirty different diseases which may be spread by the insect.

The fly is uniquely equipped as a filth-spreading machine. Its entire body is covered with a tangle of fine close-growing hairs which act as a catch-all for any particles with which it may come into contact. Well fitted for carrying filth too, are the fly's suction-padded feet.

Flies are by no means fastidious regarding their choice of food. They relish with equal satisfaction a meal such as decaying garbage, manure, or a tasty morsel from your dinner table; further, they fly directly from one meal to another.

As the fly has no teeth, it must take its food in liquid form, sucking it up through a trunk-like mouth piece. Before eating its meal the fly softens it by vomiting a fluid on it.

The breeding habits of the fly are equally disgusting. Flies breed in filth and refuse of various kinds, showing preference for decaying vegetable matter, old rags and paper and animal and human excreta, particularly horse manure.

### Fly Control

Improved sanitation is the first step in fly control. Insecticides should be used as a supplement, but never as a substitute for sanitation.

Important steps in fly control are:—

- Place all garbage promptly in a proper receptacle. Wrapping in newspaper assists in preventing fly-strike and allows the receptacle to be emptied cleanly.
- Use proper receptacles. These should be made of metal and be water-tight, with tightly fitting lids.
- Keep all stable manure in properly constructed bins. Empty and clean these at least once a week. When using as a fertiliser, spread manure thinly.
- If there is a pan closet on the premises, place in each pan immediately it is received a half cupful of “blue oil” with D.D.T. or Kerosene with D.D.T. Make sure that the opening is provided with a hinged lid and that this is kept closed when the pan is not in use.
- Keep yards, especially horse and fowl-yards, clean.
- Keep grease traps clean.

### Other Control Measures

Proper screening of all doors, windows and other openings is important also in fly control.

If, in spite of all your efforts, flies enter the house, they should immediately be destroyed by spraying, poisoning, trapping with fly-papers, swatting, or by the use of wall sprays leaving a residue of D.D.T. or other insecticides.

# HOUSEHOLD

## HINTS

WHEN making ice-cream, add a pinch of cream of tartar and it will not crystallise.

WHEN suede shoes become shiny, dip a tooth-brush in vinegar and brush them well. Allow to dry and go over shoes with a stiff or wire brush.

REMOVE paint from glass by applying a paste of bicarbonate of soda and cold water. Leave a few minutes and rub off with a soft cloth.

WASH the bread bin with powdered borax and warm water to prevent bread becoming mildewed in warm weather.

WHEN making curry, add a thick slice of coconut cake to give it a rich, delicious flavour.

BEFORE putting elastic into underwear, wet it thoroughly and allow to dry. Elastic usually shrinks after it's washed and so this prevents a too-tight waist.

WHITEN tea towels, tablecloths and other linen discolored by food stains by soaking in boiling water and cream of tartar. A tablespoon of cream of tartar to every pint of boiling water.

GREASE the cup first when measuring golden syrup, treacle or honey. Every drop will run out and there there will be no waste.

RINSE nylon stockings, no matter how sheer, in a solution of one teaspoon gelatine, dissolved in a pint of boiling water. Allow solution to become just luke-warm before using. When dry, nylons retain their tension, are less prone to "snag". If ladders run, they go very slowly, are easily checked.

TO REMOVE beetroot stains from tablecloths, serviettes, etc., dampen the spot with cold water, also dampen two pieces of bread, placing a piece of bread underneath and on top of affected part of cloth, forming a sandwich. Leave to stand for some time when the bread will draw the stain out of the cloth. Wash in the usual way.

KNIT the same color sylko with the wool when making heels and toes of socks. This will reinforce them and make the socks last longer. Another knitting hint: use a tapestry needle when sewing up bulky-knit sweaters.

USE a spring clip peg to hold cottonwool when painting on iodine. No stains on the fingers, just release peg to dispose of cottonwool. Useful for other jobs where hands can become soiled.

ADD a little paraffin to the water next time you wash lino. Dirt and marks come off easily and the floor polishes up well when dry.

WHEN boiling corned beef, add a slice of lemon to the water. This gives a delicious flavour and helps tenderise the meat.

TO PREVENT sugar crystallising in home-made jams, add one teaspoon of cream of tartar to every gallon of jam.

WHEN cleaning aluminium saucepans, rub with lemon juice and water and they will regain their new shine.

ADD pineapple juice to peanut butter when it becomes thick. Easy to spread and a new delicious flavour.

AFTER washing long lace curtains, eliminate ironing by putting them through the wringer and replacing at the windows while still damp. The curtains will dry straight and even, need no ironing.

CUT the foot off one of your worn stockings, hem firmly and use it to encase small daughter's skirt. No better way of keeping the knife pleats "put".

IF you have a gastric attack, try eating raw, scraped apple cooked with cornflour and water (no sugar) to a smooth consistency. Most effective remedy.

TO AVOID damaging a plaster wall when hanging a picture, place piece of scotch tape on the wall and then drive nail through it. This will prevent small plaster pieces from falling out of the wall.

TO DOUBLE half a pound of butter, soak 1 level teaspoon gelatine, 2 tablespoons cold milk, heat over hot water until gelatine is completely dissolved. Warm butter very slightly to soften, but it must not become oily. Add dissolved gelatine,  $\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoon salt and half pint rich milk (not from refrigerator) very gradually, beating all together until the milk is taken up. Put aside to harden. This butter is for table use.

CLEAN carpets by mixing a teacup of ammonia and a teacup of turpentine in a bucket of water. Remove dust from carpet, then dip a cloth in solution and wring out. Rub carpet well all over. All dirt and grease spots will vanish.

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### RELATIVES SOUGHT

The Department of Native Affairs in Queensland is trying to trace any blood relatives of the late Mr. Fred Cowling.

It is believed that a brother of the late Mr. Cowling at one time lived at Grafton.

For some years, Mr. Cowling lived on the Tabulam reserve, before going to Ipswich in Queensland in 1952.

The Department is making the inquiries so that Mr. Cowling's estate may be finalised.

Anyone who may be able to assist is asked to write to the Director of Native Affairs, William Street, Brisbane.

# PETE'S

# PAGE

Hello Kids!

Most of you now will be enjoying the hot, lazy days of summer, with the rush and bustle of Christmas parties over, but with still a few weeks of the holidays left.

Some of you, a lucky 60 boys and girls, have been to Sydney to see and enjoy the fascinating sights and ways of Australia's biggest city. Life can be fun living so close to fine beaches, the many theatres, and the busy shops. But it is some consolation to stop and think that many boys and girls who live in Sydney and who take all these things for granted would be just as excited if they got the chance to go into the outback for the first time in their lives.

For most of you however, summer holidays will have meant a change from the work and sport at school (like the children in our picture below at Walgett station school), to the simple pleasures of paddling in the creek with one's friends (as in our other picture).

A big thrill this time of year, however, is getting used to writing the new year, 1964. How many still write 1963, without thinking?

Have you been making strong resolutions about being better, and studying more? I hope you have, and



furthermore, that as the year wears on, you will remember them and keep them.

A new year is like the world starting all over again. It gives you a chance to improve on what you did last year. The big difference of course is that you and everyone else around you, in your family and among your friends, will be one year older. Last year, with all its memories, will not come again.

For 1964, I wish you and your families every good fortune and blessing. I hope for everyone it will be a year of joy and success.

*Pete*



## *Our Back Cover*

### **CHRISTMAS AT WALGETT**

*Christmas is children's time, and our pictures show the fun it gives. Top, Ian Dennis (6) is a bit young for Tenpin bowling but the toy pins caught his eye at a Christmas party at Walgett Aboriginal Station. Right, Christine Cubby, of Walgett, clutches a doll, one of the other presents in store for the children there.*



CHRISTMAS

AT

WALGETT

