

# DAWN

A MAGAZINE FOR THE ABORIGINAL  
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## Our Cover

Mr George Polton, of Seven Hills, helped Laurie Perry blow up his balloon at the Admiralty House fete organized by the Foundation for Aboriginal Affairs early in December. At the end of the old year and the beginning of the new, the man and child are a fitting symbol for DAWN'S January cover. DAWN will carry a report of the fete in February issue.

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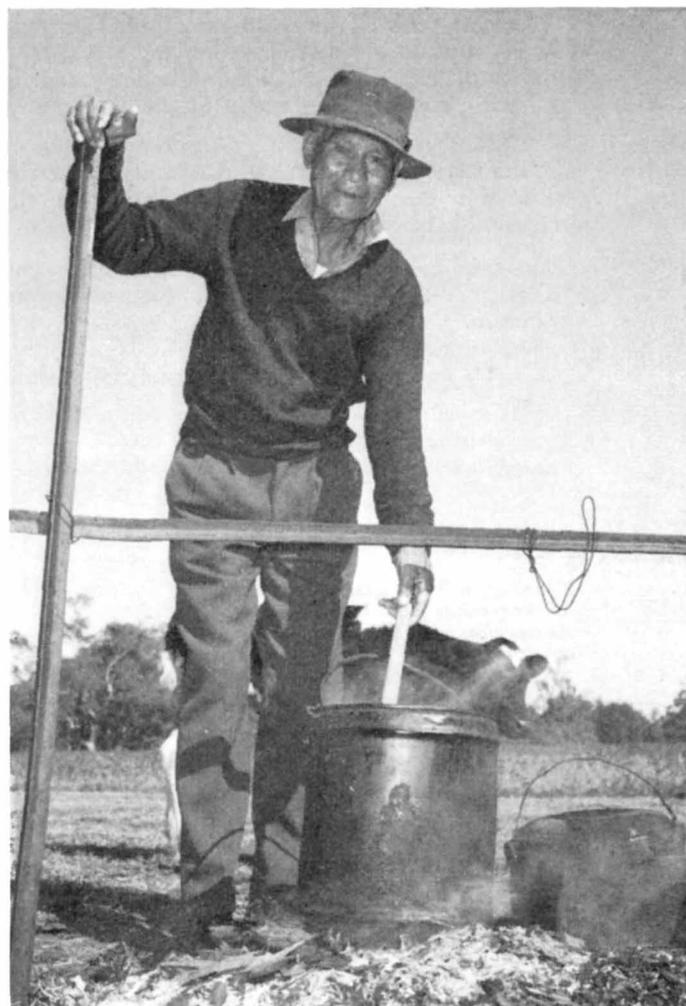
# GRAND OLD MAN OF TALBRAGAR HAS HIS MEMORIES

Pride of place as senior citizen on the Talbragar Aboriginal Reserve is firmly held by "Tracker" Riley, 85 years old and still going strong.

Mr Riley is one of the most famous black trackers to come out of New South Wales. He worked for the Police Department for more than 40 years, during which time he solved six murders in the Dubbo district alone. Lord Wakehurst thirty years ago presented Mr Riley with a medal for his service from King George.

Probably his crowning achievement was his lead-up work to the capture in the 1930's of mass murderer Moss, who was charged with having killed 13 people over a 20-year period.

It took Mr Riley over 12 months of painstaking investigation to run his man to earth, but finally he did, adding one more illustrious chapter to the proud record of service shared by the State's black trackers.



*At 85 years old "Tracker" is a remarkably fit man, and still carries himself with the grace of his youth*

Mr Riley today lives quietly on the Talbragar Reserve with four families totalling a population of 33. An 18-acre reserve, Talbragar is ideally located near Dubbo at the junction of the Talbragar and Macquarie Rivers.

With his wife Ethel, and a grandson, "Tracker" has refused the offer of accommodation in Dubbo.

"A rat-race", says "Tracker" scornfully when told of the joys of town dwelling.

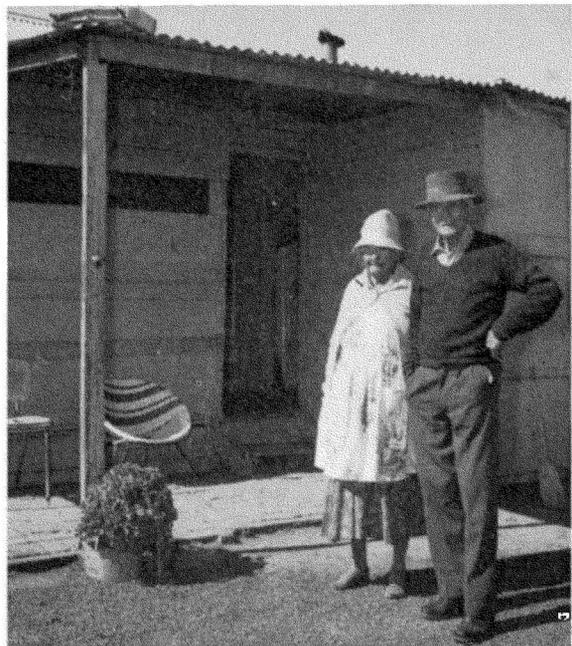
Certainly this "grand old man" of Talbragar has his memories to share his company. A famous horseman, he appeared in many country rodeos, and with the travelling rodeo of the Police Boys Clubs.

"Tracker" has no regrets. Certainly he carries with him the respect and admiration of the community he served so well.

A bright and happy New Year to you "Tracker"—and to Mrs Riley, too, and your grandson.

*"Tracker" Riley with his wife Ethel outside their well-kept Talbragar Reserve home*

*"Tracker" Riley meets the State Parliamentary Select Committee which has been investigating the conditions under which our Aboriginal community lives*



# N.A.D.O.C. '67 ESSAY COMPETITION

The National Aborigines Day Observance Day committee has opened its 1967 essay competition. Results will be announced at the official National Aborigines Day ceremony on 14 July, 1967.

The Rural Bank of New South Wales again has generously donated prizes for the three sections. Aboriginal or part-Aboriginal people only may enter the essay competitions. The judge's decision will be final.

Children may discuss their essay with their parents and relations, but the essay-writing must be the competitor's own work.

Entries should be sent by 31 May, 1967, to Mr A. Duncan, Tutor in Aboriginal Adult Education, Department of Adult Education, University of Sydney. Please mark envelope with the initials N.A.D.O.C.

The essay topics, prizes and sections are:

**Junior Section**, for children under 14 years of age;

"Write a story about a famous Aborigine".  
First prize—chaperoned 5-day tour of Snowy Mountains.

Five special prizes of \$4.20 each.

**Senior Section**, for those under 18 years of age;

"Education, employment, housing, land rights, etc., have been considered for Aboriginal advancement. Which do you consider the most important? Say why."

First prize—chaperoned 5-day tour of Snowy Mountains.

Five special prizes of \$4.20 each.

**Adult Section**, for those 18 years of age or over;

"Should the Federal Government assume responsibility for Aboriginal advancement?"

Prize—5-day tour of Snowy Mountains. (The winner of this adult section will have the option of a grant equivalent to the cost of the tour, for his or her further education.)

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## TRUST FUNDS AWAIT CLAIMANTS

Trust funds are awaiting claimants who are believed to live in Sydney. The Queensland Department of Aboriginal and Island Affairs has made extensive inquiries and would like to contact Joan Shillingsworth (to whom \$26.60 is due) and Jock Priestley (to whom is due a large sum of money).

Anyone knowing the whereabouts of these people should advise them to contact

The Director,  
Department of Aboriginal and Island Affairs,  
135/147 George Street,  
BRISBANE, QLD.



*The photographer caught most of the pupils during a break in lectures at the October school at the Coogee Bay hotel*



*Opposite page  
Mr K. Tindale (left),  
of Sydney Teachers College,  
who conducted the school,  
speaks with Board welfare  
officers (left to right)  
H. Simms, G. Sullivan,  
and L. A. Ridgeway*

*Mr H. J. Green (left),  
superintendent of the  
Aborigines Welfare Board,  
with Mrs Lester and  
Mr Cliff Cook—two of  
the three welfare officers  
from the Foundation for  
Aboriginal Affairs whom  
the Board sponsored at  
the school*



# SCHOOL WITH A DIFFERENCE

School was in for five days in October, but it was a school with a difference. The pupils consisted of 31 members of the field staff of the Aborigines Welfare Board, and the locale was the Coogee Bay hotel.

All welfare officers, those attending the school were continuing their in-service Teachers College training correspondence course.

The school is conducted twice a year as part of the course. The October school was conducted by Mr K. Tindale, of the Sydney Teachers College, aided by a team of lecturers which included Professor Geddes, chairman of the Foundation for Aboriginal Affairs.

The Aborigines Welfare Board sponsored three welfare officers from the Foundation. They were C. Cook, R. Carroll, and Mrs Lester.

Other pupils included the Board's own Aboriginal welfare officers, Mr H. Simms, who is stationed in Sydney, and Mr L. A. Ridgeway (Cabbage Tree Island).

Despite the holiday setting of the school, there was little let up for those in attendance. Lectures were given on psychology, English, Departmental procedure, legal aspects of welfare work, and community organization.

The school should prove to be of inestimable benefit to all who attended, and Departmental officers were full of praise for the way in which the pupils settled down to work.

# FRUIT and YOUR FIGURE

Australians are lucky because they can select from an abundance and wide variety of fruit, and fruit is important in your diet. Each day you should try to eat three pieces of fruit.

Your body cannot store vitamin C, and because it needs this each day you must eat at least one piece of fruit rich in vitamin C.

Fruits highest in vitamin C are citrus fruits such as oranges, mandarins and grapefruit, papaw, rock melon, tomatoes and strawberries. Four ounces of grapefruit or orange juice gives about the same amount of vitamin C as the fresh fruit.

If you make sure that your body is getting enough vitamin C you can look to the other

possibilities of using fruit. Children or adults who dislike and refuse to eat vegetables can eat an extra piece or two of fruit to give them the vitamins and minerals others get from their vegetables.

Girls and women should eat fruit if they want to get rid of some of the fat their bodies produce over winter. Instead of rich desserts, sweets or potato crisps, eat a piece of fruit, but remember that too much fruit will add pounds to your figure just as surely as will too much of any other food.

Avocados are the richest of fruits and people wanting to lose weight should not eat them. Rhubarb is not rich, but, because a lot of sugar is added when cooking it, cooked rhubarb is rich.

Chilled fruit salad for dessert is always a refreshing follow up to the main meal. Sliced and sectioned fruit arranged on a plate and served with cheese is very tasty.

Dried fruits add variety to your meals, but the drying process concentrates their sugars and—ounce for ounce—they are richer than fresh fruit. Underweight people should eat dried fruit with their lunch. For children, dried fruit makes a tasty after-school snack.

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Shadows long at close of day,  
Flock of busy granite grey  
Beside a big lagoon that lays  
Along a quiet, lonely way.

Abreast between the stunted trees  
Like troops in victory,  
Or a tribe's corroboree,  
The brolgas dance in cavalry.

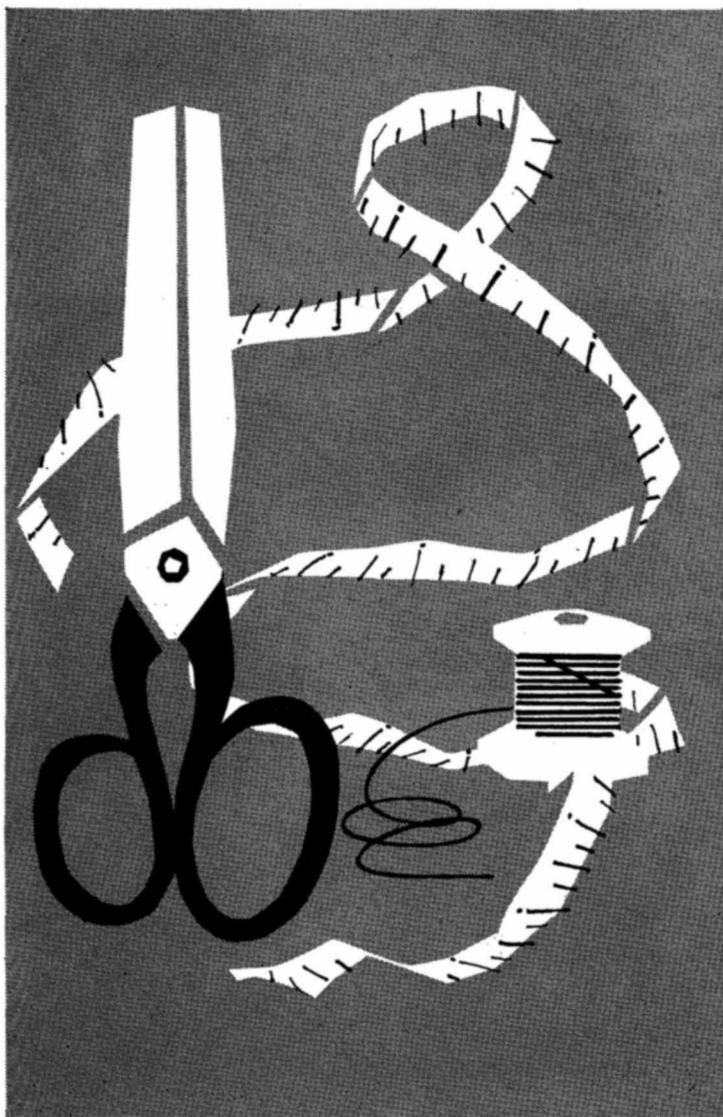
Pink-crested heads in prying, stare  
Towards a broken bottle's glare,  
Then puffs of dust rise in the air  
From beating wing tips everywhere.

Giving vent to croaking cry,  
Frenzied feet are lifted high  
As beaks are pointed to the sky,  
And foliage breathes a whispered sigh.

Distant mountains brick-red bright,  
Crowned with gold at rugged heights,  
Now the brolgas whirl in flight,  
Then suddenly it's dark—and night.

*The Brolga's Dance*  
by LAURIE WELLS

# YOUR CAREER - DRESSMAKING



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

The girl who intends to take up dressmaking as a career should have a genuine liking for fine sewing. She should be prepared to do a fair amount of routine work as it is necessary for beginners to learn machining.

**Personal Requirements.** Girls with quick, but careful fingers and a degree of mechanical ability have a considerable advantage in the trade, while those who wish to progress to designing need imagination and creative ability with a good sense of form and colour. For both designing and the job of cutter a knowledge of mathematics, drawing and design is an asset.

**Entry and Training.** Most girls commence training as juniors at about 15 to 16 years of age. No particular educational standard is required, but girls who hold qualifications, such as the School Certificate, and are willing to undertake technical college training in dressmaking are more likely to gain promotion in the industry. Jobs include machining, alterations, finishing, cutting and designing.

The Department of Technical Education provides a number of relevant courses such as Dressmaking (three years, covering designing, cutting and making), Dressmaker's Art, Lingerie, and Ladies' Tailoring (available after two years of the Dressmaking Course). A three-year Certificate Course in Women's Handicrafts is also available.

**Prospects** are good and it is fairly easy to obtain permanent employment. The prospects for the cutter and designer are also good, particularly for women who have had comprehensive training in smaller workrooms.

**Wages.** The commencing rate for juniors is about \$10.60 a week. Salaries for qualified people vary with the class of work being done. Details may be obtained from the Award Inquiries Section of the Department of Labour and Industry.

**Further Information.** Clothing Manufacturers' Association of New South Wales, Vocational Guidance Bureau's leaflet *Dressmaking*, and the Head, School of Fashion, East Sydney Technical College, Forbes Street, Darlinghurst.

# ABORIGINES IN ACTION

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Wherever you go in this State you will find Aborigines in action. They are rightfully making their presence felt throughout society. Their confidence and success is increasing each year as they play a more prominent part. The pictures show where they are and what they are doing. You'll find them excelling in sport, competing successfully in many fields, and helping to build the nation in a great many ways.

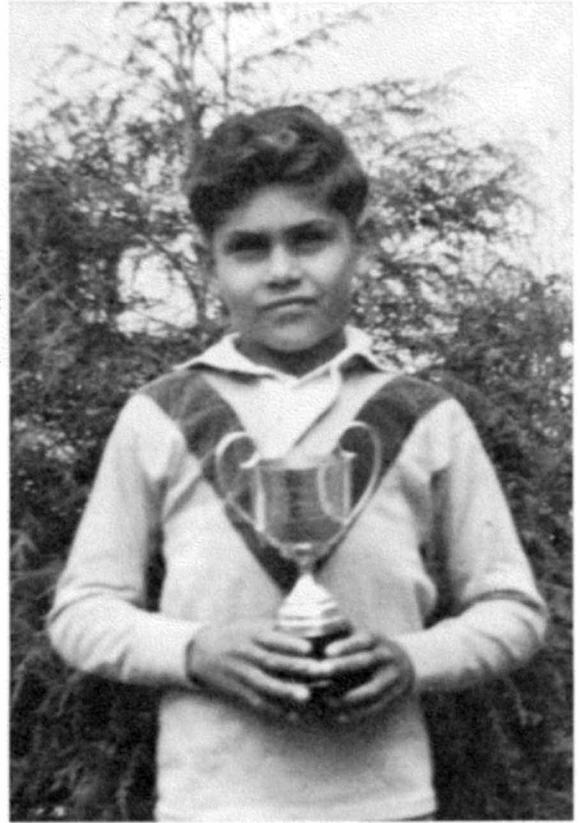


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*Far Left: These men work in the open-cut asbestos mines at Baryulgil. They are (left to right) Eric Donnelly, Ben Toby, John Mundine, William Briggs, and Wally Donnelly (near truck). The men of Baryulgil, like many other Aboriginal workers, are helping develop mineral wealth which in recent years has become increasingly important to the State's finances. ("Grafton Daily Examiner" photo)*

*Below left: Pretty Josephine Johnson, of Cootamundra Girls Training Home, admires a camellia bloom at Cootamundra's recent camellia festival. Girls at the Home play an important part in the town's social activities*

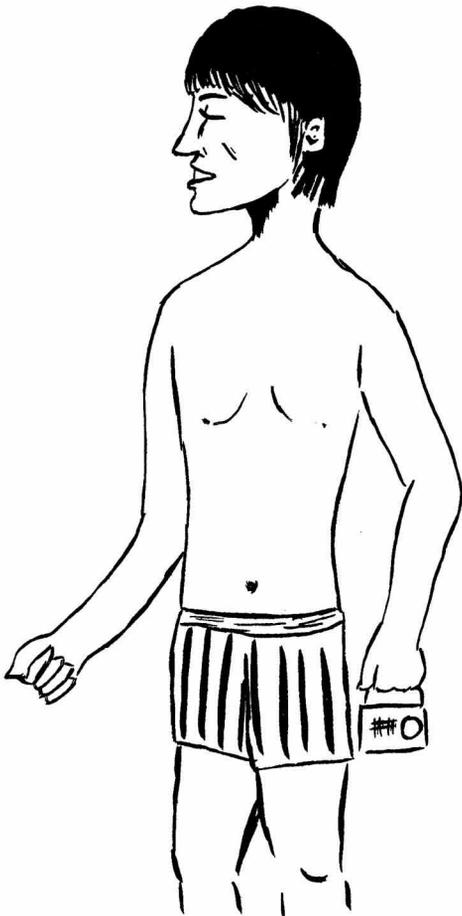
*George Cavanagh, who weighs all of 4 stone 7 lb, with the trophy he won as Best and Fairest player at a recent football carnival at Woodlawn College. George plays for Cowper Convent in the 5 stone 7 lb team, which won its division at the Woodlawn carnival*





*Opposite: Hard practice helped these girls of the Moree Aboriginal School to success in the captain- and tunnel-ball events at the P.S.A.A.A. annual carnival. Their uniforms are of deep gold with white belts. What a beautiful group of children*

*Bottom left: Boys of Moree Aboriginal School's 5 stone and Under football team had a good season. They won three football carnivals without having a point scored against them. At Moree, they won the Moree Quota Club's trophy; at Pallamallwa, the D. Rigby Trophy; and at Narrabri, the Dave Thomas Trophy. As well, they won many penannits (foreground) in the local P.S.A.A.A. football competition, and defeated a Collarenebri team in a match on National Aborigines' Day. Boys in the team are: back row (left to right)—M. Duke; R. Weatherall; D. Newman; W. Nean; R. Binge; centre row: D. Pitt; P. Swan; H. Connors; L. Dennison; S. Craigie; front row: M. Haines; R. Swan (vice-captain, with Moree trophy); K. Haines (captain, with Pallamallwa trophy); T. Dennison (with Narrabri trophy); and J. Barlow*



*Above: Gladys Dickson (left) and Coral Edwards, both of Cootamundra Girls Training Home, have made several TV appearances at Wagga. Gladys has sung twice on television, and sang in Cootamundra's recent Wattle Festival talent quest. Coral won the solo section in the quest, and a few nights later appeared on Wagga TV with winners of other sections. She has since returned to Wagga to record on television. The girls are pictured with David Cook as they rehearsed at Cootamundra High School their solos for the school's recent concert*

*The quick-sketch drawings are by Kathleen Green. She lived at Cootamundra Girls Training Home before coming to a job in Sydney. Kathleen's drawings are of people she knows, and the "Mod" girl and "Surfing Joe" reflect the current Sydney scene as this ex-country girl sees it*

*This is the eleventh in a series of articles on motor maintenance reprinted by kind permission of Modern Motor Magazine.*

A burning car is not a pretty sight, particularly to the owner's eyes. Yet, fire is such an ever-present risk even in modern cars that it has been authoritatively estimated that almost 10,000 cars caught fire in Australia last year.

Of the total, between 30 and 40 per cent were caused by electrical faults—mainly short-circuits and overloading.

Overloading is common in older models where wiring has been renewed haphazardly, or in any model where electrically-operated accessories are connected into unsuitable circuits. Wires become hot and finally burn through their insulation. Although modern insulation is not inflammable, its surroundings, such as felt-like sound-proofing, usually are.

Same applies to short-circuits. Insulation wears through after rubbing against an exposed sharp metal section. Bare wires touch and there's a fire.

Even when there is no fire as such, there is always danger that white-hot wires in the engine components may create a spark that ignites petrol vapor. The luggage compartment also presents a danger spot if the petrol tank, fuel pump and tail-light wiring are adjacent to each other.

The risk of blowing-up petrol fumes is minimized by under-dash wiring, but these systems are not immune from short-circuits, because the wires, connections and switches are packed in close together.

When a fire of any kind is detected—it is usually accompanied by smoke, hot-metal or burning rubber smells—switch off all the electrical equipment including the ignition and disconnect the battery until the source of the trouble is found.

The driver's first duty, however, is to evacuate the passengers before attending to the blaze. Fires in cars have a nasty habit of getting out of hand remarkably fast.

If the fire is not in the same compartment as the battery, the battery should be disconnected at once, but if the fire and battery are in the same compartment—under the bonnet, for example—the lid should not be raised until some means of extinguishing the blaze is available. With the bonnet open the draught created fans the fire.

Two pairs of hands are best when the bonnet is raised—one pair to concentrate on putting out

## MODERN MOTOR MAINTENANCE

the fire, the other to disconnect the battery. It is important that a battery lead be removed for, although an electrical fault may not be to blame, it cannot be determined until after the fire is extinguished.

Should the blaze have an electrical origin, failure to remove a battery lead makes the fire more difficult to put out in the first place, and it may flare up again when the extinguishing agent is removed or dissipates.

### Avoiding Trouble

Fire is undoubtedly the worst electrical trouble a motorist can encounter, but quite often it is of his own making. The risk is multiplied many times when incorrect fuses are fitted, unsuitable accessories installed, or condition of wires and fittings is allowed to deteriorate.

There is no specified schedule for inspecting and maintaining the electrical system, which explains why it is usually ignored until something goes wrong.

However, commonsense preventative maintenance is neither complicated nor difficult. The basic routine simply consists of periodically inspecting the wiring for loose and/or corroded connections, and ensuring that wires cannot chafe where they run adjacent to, or through, body panels.

Connections found to be in an unsatisfactory condition should be removed, thoroughly cleaned, and replaced correctly.

Loose, dangling lengths of wire should be clipped or bound in place, preferably with flexible plastic clips, although metal clips or even insulating tape may be suitable alternatives. Always check the condition of grommets where wires pass through body panels. Should grommets be perished, ill-fitting or missing, they must be replaced.

# ELECTRICAL FAULTS

Wrapping the wires with a sleeve of insulating tape to prevent them touching the horn's sides is something of a "bush" remedy, but can be as effective as a grommet.

## Tracing the Troubles

Although the consequences of stuck horns are not serious, there are few things more embarrassing, especially in the middle of a crowded city street or late at night.

Tugging and pushing at the horn button rarely has the slightest effect. The best instant cure is to disconnect the battery before working your way along the wiring to take the connections off the body of the horn. But be sure to tape them clear of any metal work, otherwise a short circuit—and maybe a fire—will replace the noise.

Depending on the car and how all the components are placed, it may be more convenient to pull out the horn fuse. The possible disadvantage is that the fuse may double up for other duties, thus leaving the car without some important accessories.

Electrical faults which don't have a readily evident cause must be traced methodically by trial and elimination.

Trouble-shooting in the electrical system is similar for all cars, although there are many detail differences between various makes and models.

In cases where characteristics such as electrical resistance are required for accurate trouble-shooting diagnosis, comprehensive testing equipment is required. Since this equipment may not be available to the home mechanic, trouble-shooting of that nature is a task for an electrical specialist.

There are, however, numerous areas where the average home mechanic can trouble-shoot without

extensive equipment. Failure of the starter motor to crank the engine is a typical example.

Assume that the ignition is switched on and the starter actuated but the engine does not turn. Sometimes the starter motor may give an audible click, but nothing else occurs—that is when the process of trial and elimination begins.

Firstly, the battery leads to earth and to the starter motor should be checked for looseness and corrosion, along with the switch to the starter. If a fault is found in this area, simple rectification will probably cure the trouble. Should the wires and connections check out satisfactorily, move the inspection to the battery. It may be too discharged to operate the starter but this can be overcome by recharging it or connecting jumper leads from another fully-charged unit to the starter circuit.

In the case of a flat battery, though, it is wise to find out why the battery is flat.

If the battery's uncharged state cannot be accounted for simply, then very likely the battery itself has failed and will probably need replacement.

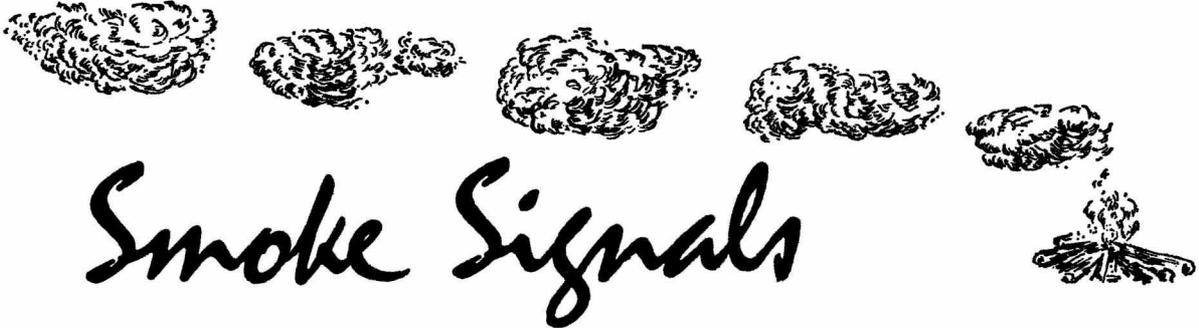
Having established that sufficient power is reaching the starter motor, the trouble-shooter then knows either it or the engine is responsible. The starter or its flywheel-engaging mechanism may not be working.

It may be that the engaging mechanism has jammed in such a way that neither the engine nor starter motor can operate, but this can usually be fixed by putting the vehicle in gear and rocking it back and forth with the ignition off. If this fails to solve the condition, the starter motor's shaft may have to be rotated manually (by using a spanner on the shaft's squared end) until the mechanism is unwound and slips free. If that won't release the mechanism, the motor must be removed for repairs.

The mechanism and/or starter shaft is at fault if the flywheel is not engaged when the motor is operated.

When the starter motor and engaging mechanism both check out satisfactorily, the trouble probably lies in the engine or transmission.

In most instances electrical trouble-shooting begins at the battery and its leads. The battery is the circuit's weakest link, and is the only part for which periodic maintenance is specified. Maximum battery life is obtained only by attending to it when recommended by the manufacturer. To disregard this is to encourage electrical troubles.



**TIP FOR THE MONTH**—Remove ice-cream stains from washable fabrics by laundering as usual, then remove with a grease solvent any stain left. For unwashable fabrics, sponge with warm borax solution, wipe with a damp cloth and rub dry. Remove any remaining stain with grease solvent.

► Yamba Public School held a fancy-dress juvenile dance not long ago, and children who attend from Yamba Aboriginal Reserve took out quite a few of the prizes. Mr L. A. Ridgeway, welfare officer of Ballina, sent *Dawn* a photo of the event showing (front row) David Laurie, Monica Laurie, Denise and Patsy Laurie, and Elizabeth Laurie, and (back row) Elsie Vesper, Ken Laurie and Michael Laurie.



► Lionel Rose, Melbourne's boxing pin-up boy, now regularly gets \$3,000 each time he fights at the Festival Hall. Lionel has the right idea. From his recent fight with Felipe Gonzales, of Mexico, Lionel earmarked a big slice of his winnings for the higher education of his younger sister.

► A 13-year-old Sydney boy wanted to pay back money borrowed from his father—to be out of debt before Christmas. He dropped a heavy sack on the kitchen table, and said "*That* gets me out of debt". **THAT** was a 7-ft diamond snake caught by the boy and his brother. And it got him out of debt all right. Diamond snakes, in good condition, are worth about \$2 a foot.

► Lorraine Mildred Turnbull and Thomas Stanley Williams were married at Coraki Church of England on 18 November. Lorraine gave Coraki Reserve supervisor Mr E. R. Leggo the honour of giving her away at the altar. Mr Leggo said he was most happy to perform this small duty, and wished the couple future happiness on his own behalf and that of the Welfare Board.

► Dougal McFarlane cried with happiness early in December when he saw the sea for the first time in his life of 73 years. When he spoke to a reporter he said "Mister, this wik's bin the best in my whole life". Mr McFarlane, an Aborigine, was brought to Sydney from Wilcannia as the guest of Mrs L. McGinty, Mayoress of Willoughby, who heard that the old man wanted to see the sea before he died.

► The item on mouth-to-mouth resuscitation in *Dawn* (December, 1964) might have helped to save the life of an Aboriginal boy in Western Australia. The boy's mother, Mrs Ruby Williams, of Mount Barker, dived fully-clothed into a sewerage

pool and dragged to safety her three-year-old son Keith. She passed him to his grandmother, Mrs Muriel Williams, 60, who immediately began the mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. Police said this probably saved her grandson's life.

► Tennis writers think that Evonne Goolagong could play unbeaten for the next six years, as she has in the past 12 successive N.S.W. grass and hardcourt age championships. They say she is "set" for Wimbledon in 1970. Evonne, whose home town is Barellan, lives at Roseville, Sydney, with the family of her coach Vic Edwards. Vic is more cautious than the tennis writers, but he says: "I think this is the greatest material I have ever had".

► Rose Miller (see story *Dawn*, July, 1966), recently returned from India after touring with the show "Sing-out Australia". Rose wrote several songs performed in the show. The all-Australian cast was received by civic and Government leaders in the various Indian cities. At the show's 60th performance (and there were many more after that) it had played to 49,940 people, and had travelled 8,980 miles.

► Mrs Martha Hunter and Mrs W. Reid, of Adelaide Street, Bourke, were guests at a luncheon late in September, sponsored by the Country Womens Association in honour of Lady Cutler, wife of the State Governor, His Excellency Sir Roden Cutler. The day after the luncheon, Sir Roden and Lady Cutler visited Enngonia and spoke to all the Reserve residents at a function held in the village hall. Sir Roden expressed his pleasure at the neatness and cleanliness of the homes and gardens at Enngonia.

► An anonymous donation of \$2,000, and a lot of help from many Taree people, enabled the Save the Children Fund to establish the recently opened pre-school kindergarten at Purfleet Aboriginal Reserve. Mrs Anne Carney, and her 21-year-old Aboriginal assistant Gloria Collins, look after the 20 children who attend the nursery school. Mr David Shannon, a schoolteacher and spare-time handyman who is well-known for his interest in the welfare of Aboriginal children, made toys and doll's house furniture for the children. Members of the Methodist Church and the Apex Club, and many other people, helped to equip the Purfleet pre-school with the best of everything.

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## PEN FRIENDS WANTED

Three teenagers wrote to *Dawn* last month asking for pen friends. Why not write to them at the addresses shown?

**Daphney Bell** is 18 years old, and lives at "Meadows", Barmedman, N.S.W. Her interests are cooking and reading. She would like to correspond with a boy or girl aged between 18 and 20 years.

**Valerie Laurie** (pictured) lives at Corindi, Clarence, N.S.W. She didn't send any other details about herself, but would be pleased to get your letter.

**Bruce Laurie** (centre of picture) is vocalist and plays rhythm guitar with the Sea Foams. Bruce would like to correspond with a girl between 16 and 19 years of age. You can write to him c/o

W. Dootson, Private Mail Bag, Woolgoolah, N.S.W. Pictured with Bruce are (left) Cecil Laurie—lead guitar—and Mike McDougall—bass guitar. These talented boys from Corindi are making quite a name of the Sea Foams after playing at many dances and parties in the area.



# You Must Have a DRIVER'S LICENCE

If you haven't got a driver's licence you are not allowed to drive on a public road. A car driver's licence costs \$4, and you have to pass a test.

The test has two parts:

- You must answer questions about road laws; and
- You must pass a practical driving test.

In the driving test you must prove to the testing officer that you know how to drive a car correctly and safely. The man rides with you during the test. If you cannot drive a car correctly and safely you won't pass the driving test.

If you want to ride a motor-bike or a motor scooter, you must have a licence for that, too. The test and licence is different to those of the motor car.

There are many different kinds of driving licences. You need special ones for a two-ton truck, a taxi-cab and a bus. There are special licences for almost all the different kinds of vehicles. Ask about all these licences at a police station.

*If you want to learn to drive you must get a learners' permit before you start to drive as a learner. You can get this permit at a motor registry, or sometimes at a police station.*

When you get your learners' permit you also get a motor traffic handbook. The book tells you all about the road laws, and you should read it very carefully.

While you are learning to drive, always have your permit in your pocket, and always have a licensed driver in the car with you. You *must* obey this rule. When you pass the driving test, always carry your licence with you when you are driving.

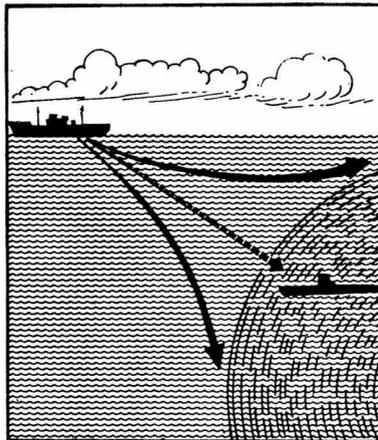
*Special licences for heavy vehicles* are needed for bulldozers, road graders and steam rollers. Your boss can ask the motor registry or the police station to give you a test. If you pass it you will get the special licence.

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## IT'S A FACT



Marine biologists are constantly checking sea life for changes that might affect the life cycle. For instance, if the temperature of the cold Humboldt Current, off the coast of Peru and one of the world's richest fishing grounds, is raised a few degrees the plankton perish, fish vanish, sea birds die by the millions and the Peruvian fishing industry is ruined.

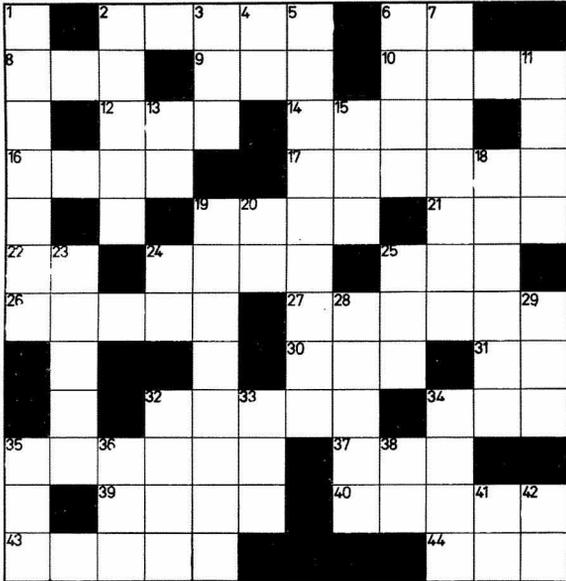


The use of submarines has led to a military interest in the undersea. The location of warm currents in cold seas has a strategic value. A submarine can "hide" in such a warm current because the two currents do not mix and where they meet acts as a barrier which deflects the electronic detection beam sent out by the hunter vessel.



Contained in the accumulated sediment lying layer upon layer on the ocean floor is the history of a remote past. In order to read this history scientists drop tubes into the mud, bring them up and study the layers in cross-section. Woods Hole scientists have devised this ocean probe which will drop freely, drive itself into the bottom and automatically refloat itself. An electronic signal gives its location.

# Pete's Page



## Crossword for January

### Across

- 2 Printing machine
- 6 Steamship (abbr.)
- 8 Be ill
- 9 Round vessel
- 10 Branch
- 12 Girl's name
- 14 Small particle
- 16 Change here for Hillston, N.S.W.
- 17 Australian cricket hero (5th Test, 1966)
- 19 Peaked hill
- 21 Underwater vessel (abbr.)
- 22 Touching
- 24 Shed tears
- 25 Wet ground
- 26 At no time
- 27 Holds an opinion
- 30 Allow
- 31 Negative
- 32 Boy's name
- 34 Cereal
- 35 Conduct
- 37 South American city (abbr.)
- 39 Heated box
- 40 Ancient name of small landholder in England
- 43 Go in
- 44 Fruit salts

### Down

- 1 Rotting dead flesh
- 2 Metal sheet
- 3 Electro-plated nickel (abbr.)
- 4 In such manner
- 5 Victorian cricketer
- 6 Not fast
- 7 Australian cricket captain, 5th Test, 1966
- 11 Part of fish hook
- 13 Same as 31 across
- 15 Digit
- 18 Nobleness of birth
- 19 Persist
- 20 That is (Latin—abbr.)
- 23 Sinew
- 24 Us
- 25 Fragment
- 28 Once well-known English tennis player
- 29 Found in female fish
- 32 To surface
- 33 Number of Commandments
- 34 Italian city
- 35 Insect
- 36 Not cold
- 38 Same as 20 down
- 41 Indefinite article
- 42 Same as 13 down

Hello Kids,

Did you have a good Christmas? I'm pretty sure you did, because it's hard not to at the Christmastime of the year. Wouldn't it be good if the Spirit of Christmas continued throughout the year? This is the time when people act the way they should, and could, all year round.

During January you will be on holidays still. Many children from the country will come down to Sydney for the holiday camp arranged by the Welfare Board. They will go to picnics, parties, the Zoo, Luna Park, a cowboy ranch, and an aquarium—where they will see hundreds of kinds of fish, sharks and other sea creatures.

You'll read about the holiday campers in a later issue of *Dawn*, and some of you will have been among the lucky ones who went to the camp.

When you go back to school in February you will be in a new class and be doing new work. It will be strange and difficult for many of you. But it's very important that you try hard as you can at school, boys and girls.

When you become annoyed by adults telling you all the time to work hard at school, just remember this: you are young, and do not know as much as older people, so if they think that you should work well at school, TAKE THEIR ADVICE. They know it will be to your advantage in the future.

'Bye for now,

See you next month, Kids,

## SOLUTION TO NOVEMBER-DECEMBER CROSSWORD





Too late for the Christmas DAWN, but too good not to print. The little girl is five-year-old Vicki Joan Robinson, of Preston, Victoria. You probably know the old gentleman.