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Rose Miller, only Aboriginal in the multi-racial cast of "Sing-Out Australia", who is touring with the show to India and Malaysia (see story page 1).

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121 Macquarie Street (Box 30, G.P.O.), Sydney

KINDERGARTEN, THEN THE STAGE

"I would like to see my people remake the world with the white Australians. Our two races could help other countries by working together and creating an example of racial harmony."

Last year Rose Miller (who made the quote above) was a trainee kindergarten teacher in Western Australia. Now she is touring Asia with 43 other young people in the cast of "Sing-Out Australia". Later this year she will return to her kindergarten training course. Why did she temporarily abandon her career for a fleeting few months on the stage?

It started early this year, when 17-year-old Rose, from Mt Barker (W.A.), attended a Moral Re-Armament conference in Canberra. More than 500 delegates from 19 nations attended the conference, and at its conclusion 33 of the Australians and 10 overseas visitors decided to stage a musical review-type show with a message.

Called "Sing-Out Australia", the show is similar to many others produced overseas by Moral Re-Armament, but with an Australian character. The "sing-out" movement is sweeping the world. Shows have been staged in Africa, Japan and other Asian countries, America, Germany, and others are planned for most countries of the world. Hundreds of thousands have seen the shows, and acclaim them.



This photo of Rose (second from left) gives an indication of the number of races in the cast of "Sing-Out Australia"; with her are girls from India, New Zealand, and in the background some from Sweden and Germany



Rose sings with Helen Porteus from New Zealand

The shows “sing-out” against the problems facing the world, but unlike many other productions, the “sing-outs” offer a solution to the problems—that of personal involvement and effort, to correct wrongs such as poverty and hunger.

The people who stage the shows are young—average age of the Australian cast is 20—but dedicated. Many of them have given a year of their life, without any kind of payment, and, like Rose Miller, have interrupted their studies and employment.

Their dedication to Moral Re-Armament stems from an attempt to follow its beliefs—in absolute honesty, purity, unselfishness, and love, and the greater importance of people to material things. The movement, which began before the Second World War, does not conflict with nor attempt to disrupt established religions, but rather to aid people

in their attempts to follow their own religion as best they can. Moral Re-Armament is based on Christianity.

“Sing-Out Australia” has been performed in New Zealand, and many towns and cities in Australia. It has received warm praise from critics in both countries.

Mr Rajmohan Gandhi, grandson of Mahatma Gandhi, attended the Canberra conference, and said that Australians were heard with great interest in the world, and not merely because of their sporting achievements. Mr Gandhi said that Asia needed very badly and very urgently the help that has come and will come from Australia and New Zealand.

He evidently felt that “Sing-Out Australia” deserved to be shown to the people of India, and he arranged for the entire cast to be brought to his

country. The "moral revolution" explained in the show was one way in which the non-communist people of Asia could demonstrate a more satisfying "revolution" than that of the communism of China.

The show's Indian performances were highly commended. They were well-produced and showed the great charm, naturalness, and talent of the non-professional performers.

After the Indian tour, Rose and the cast will go to Malaysia as guests of the Government. Other Asian countries also may invite the performers.

Rose, the only Aboriginal in the show, has not yet become a cynic. For as long as she can stay that way, and her faith helps combat cynicism, she and the other dedicated young performers will be trying to "remake the world". They'll get few arguments that it doesn't need remaking.



Some of the cast of "Sing-Out Australia"

MANY EVENTS PLANNED FOR NATIONAL ABORIGINES' DAY

A concert and ceremony, art display, and essay competition are some of the many interesting events planned by the National Aborigines' Day Observance Committee (N.A.D.O.C.) to celebrate National Aborigines' Day, 8 July.

N.A.D.O.C. will be assisted by various Aboriginal and charity organizations—including the Foundation for Aboriginal Affairs. The usual Martin Place (Sydney) ceremony will not be held this year, but publicity emphasizing the need for increased Aboriginal education will be stepped up.

Prizes for this year's essay competition, sponsored by the Rural Bank of N.S.W., have been increased. Winners in each of the three sections will receive a five-day chaperoned tour of the Snowy Mountains, or money for educational purposes equal to the value of the trip. Ten additional prizes of \$4.20 each will be awarded—five each in the junior and senior sections.

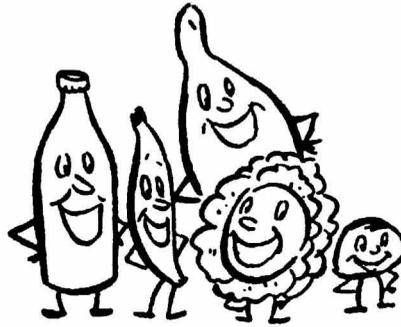
N.A.D.O.C. seeks by competition and other means to highlight Aboriginal skills and abilities, and for this reason entry in the contest is restricted to Aboriginal and part-Aboriginal competitors.

Details of the essay competitions and results will be announced in *Dawn* later this year.

The Foundation for Aboriginal Affairs have planned a concert, featuring Aboriginal artists and guest speakers, to be held in Hyde Park between 1.00 and 2.00 p.m. on Friday, 8 July. One of the speakers will be Mr E. A. Willis, the Chief Secretary.

Members of the Foundation hope that renovations to their George Street building will have reached a stage whereby they can proclaim "open house" to all Aborigines and others interested in the Foundation and its purpose. As well, an Aboriginal art display may be held at the Foundation, with the artwork for sale.

Details of some of the events planned for National Aborigines' Day will be featured in a later issue of *Dawn*.



CONTRIBUTED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH

The midday meal is important to the health of children. A reasonable breakfast and a good evening meal are not enough—a good lunch is essential for proper growth and development.

Children do not know instinctively what foods are good for them, any more than they know, without learning, how to read and write. They must be taught good food habits during childhood, so that these habits and knowledge will continue throughout their lives.

A Good Lunch

These foods make a satisfactory basis for a good lunch:

- A protein food (meat, cheese, egg or fish);
- Bread or rolls (preferably brown or wholemeal with butter);
- Fresh fruit or salad; and
- Milk, or a drink made of milk (either at recess or lunchtime).

A child attending a school where free milk is supplied receives one-third pint a day. On school days this can be counted as part of the child's daily milk requirements of 1 to 1¼ pints.

The Bought Lunch

Parents' responsibility does not end when they give their children enough money to buy lunch. Where the school is fortunate enough to have a

school canteen which provides a standard Oslo lunch, the children can obtain tasty and nutritious lunches at reasonable cost. But if the tuckshop does not sell an Oslo lunch, or if the children visit shops away from the school, parents should continually advise children on the correct way to spend their lunch money.

It is often wise to ask the child how he spent his lunch money as a check on their diet. A lunch consisting of chips, a soft drink and lollies (which is often purchased by the child who knows no better) does not supply the requirements for adequate growth.

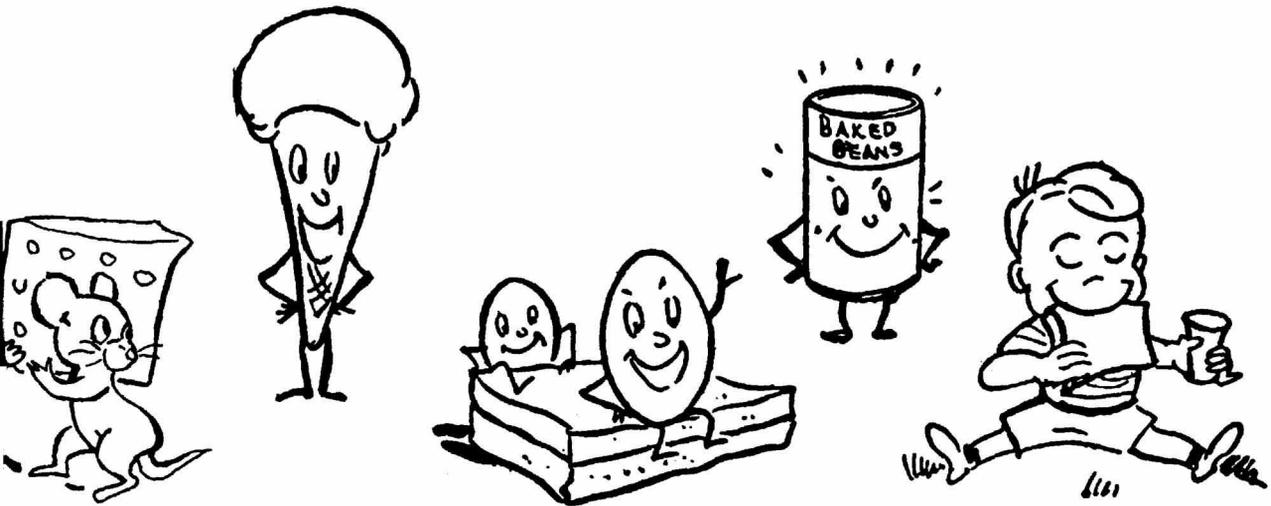
The Packed Lunch

Most children take from home a packed lunch of sandwiches or rolls. At least one of the fillings should contain meat, fish, egg or cheese. Children do not like monotony, so try to introduce variety of fillings. At least two kinds should be used each day.

Sandwiches must be kept for several hours before they are eaten. Because of this a too-moist filling will make the sandwich soggy and unacceptable to the child; a too-dry filling will not be appetizing.

There should be plenty of filling; if it is skimped, the lunch will not be nutritious.

The wrapping of sandwiches is important, because it makes the difference between the lunch being dry and stale, or moist and fresh. Plastic



wrapping or greaseproof paper is suitable. Sandwiches also carry well in plastic sandwich boxes, which can be purchased in varying sizes; the boxes also help prevent the lunch from being squashed.

The "Extras"

Cakes, sweet biscuits, chocolates and lollies are not recommended as part of the school lunch, because so often they are eaten first and spoil the appetite for the more nutritious foods. They also cling to the teeth and so lead to dental decay.

Soft drinks, cordials and ice blocks are not recommended either because they have little nutritive value.

If an "extra" is desired, ice cream, dried fruits and nuts are the most suitable, because their nutritive value is satisfactory. A crisp fruit or vegetable, such as a piece of apple or celery, eaten at the end of the meal will help to clean the teeth.

Suggested Sandwich Fillings

Cheese Sliced or grated and moistened with milk, tomato juice, tomato puree or mayonnaise. Shredded lettuce, or tender shredded raw cabbage, chopped celery or parsley, grated raw carrot, thinly sliced pineapple, or dates can be added to the cheese for variety. Chopped chives can be used for older children.

Meat Sliced or minced cooked meat (mutton, beef, rabbit, etc.) liver or liver sausage, corned beef and prepared meats can be served plain or with chopped

celery or parsley, chives, cooked green peas, or shredded lettuce. Tomato puree can be added to minced meat.

Fish Flaked or steamed fish, or tinned fish such as tinned fish cutlets, with lemon juice or vinegar, or flavoured with chopped celery or cucumber, and mixed with a little tomato juice or mayonnaise, would be suitable.

Eggs Scrambled, or hard-boiled then mashed with a little milk or tomato puree and flavoured with celery, parsley, mint, chives, shredded lettuce, raw carrot, yeast or vegetable extract, curry powder or crisp cooked bacon, would be suitable.

Salad Vegetables Any combination of salad vegetables can include sliced tomato, cucumber and cooked beetroot, shredded lettuce and tender shredded cabbage leaves, chopped celery and chives or onion for older children, grated raw carrot and young raw beetroot, and chopped parsley.

Other Fillings

- Baked beans, plain or with shredded lettuce
- Peanut butter, plain or with salad vegetables or dried fruits or banana
- Marmite or Vegemite with any salad vegetable
- Chopped nuts with dried fruits or salad vegetables
- Banana and shredded pineapple, chopped prunes or dried fruits
- Minced raisins or other dried fruits, with lemon or orange juice, chopped apple or shredded pineapple.

“Silver George” is a Star

“Silver George” with some of his sporting trophies



The Aldridge family, of Bomaderry; with George and his parents, is his sister, Lorraine

Fourteen-year-old George Aldridge of Bomaderry deserves the nickname “Silver”. As a soccer, rugby league, swimming, basketball and athletics star he has won more trophies than you could poke a stick at—but George would take a dim view of anyone poking sticks at his trophies because he’s very proud of them. And so he should be.

Playing for Berry Soccer Club last year, his first attempt at the game, George won trophies for Best and Fairest and Most Improved Player, and the Club won the local competition. Not a bad start!

So far this season, playing for Bomaderry, he has been acclaimed as the best winger in the competition, and has scored the most goals.

In rugby league last year as winger he represented Nowra High School in the 7½ stone division.

In swimming he beat the Under 13-year-old champion by a few inches in the 100-yards freestyle event.

He was captain of the basketball team, too. Quite a busy lad.

But that's not the end of it. At the Nowra High School sports he won the mile event, the 880 yards, the 440 yards, the 220 yards, 220 yards hurdle, the 100 yards sprint, and came third in the five-miles cross-country race—in which he ran without shoes. Makes you tired just looking at the distances—apart from running them.

George likes tennis, too. And surfing. And surf-board riding in the summer, when he stays every week-end with his grand-parents at Roseby Park Aboriginal Reserve. He likes other sports too (if there are any not mentioned already).

Part of the reason why George is so keen on sports is that he has made many friends among the players. He hopes to keep these friends, and to make more.

His main goal at present is to become apprenticed to a trade when his school life finishes. George's father, Cuthbert Aldridge, who for many years has worked at the Wiggins Teape paper factory as a fitter's labourer, and Mrs Aldridge, will assist George in his ambition in every way they can.

Mr Aldridge has undertaken a welding course at Nowra Technical College, and attends motor maintenance classes as well. Mrs Aldridge also attends the Tech. for Adult Education classes.

The Aldridge family, formerly of Roseby Park, have lived for nearly 12 years in a Welfare Board house at Princes Highway, Bomaderry.

Because of his own ability, and with his parents' help, George's future looks bright—and much more substantial than a future built on sporting achievements, even though the well-deserved trophies will be a source of pleasure for ever.

Mystery Flights are Fun

Anyone with a sense of adventure should go on an Airlines of N.S.W. "mystery flight".

You don't know until you arrive at Mascot Airport where the "mystery flight" will take you. The flights cost \$8 each.

You could arrive at Mascot to find yourself bound for any centre in the Airlines of N.S.W. network. It could be as far as Broken Hill, Bourke, Dubbo or south to Moruya.

The "mystery flights" take you to a country area in the morning and bring you back to Sydney on the same aircraft in the afternoon. These flights operate Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Thursdays.

For people who like adventure and plane travelling "mystery flights" are ideal.

Aboriginal Art Prominent at Dubbo Show

This year's Dubbo Show placed special emphasis on Aboriginal skill by including a section of Aboriginal handicrafts, and by awarding a special cup for the best exhibit by a person of Aboriginal descent.

Fifteen-year-old Wayne Naden, of Gilgandra, won the special cup with a fine black and white sketch of a rural scene. Mr Frank Elrington, of Narromine, adjudicator of the art section of the Show, said that Wayne showed considerable promise. Wayne won another prize in the fine arts section with an original drawing of plants.

Mr H. A. Kitching, area welfare officer at Dubbo, who judged the Aboriginal Handicrafts section, said the work submitted was most encouraging for the future. Awards in this section were: Boomerang—decorated; Rita Keed, first; Harold Keed, second. Boomerang—polished; Mrs Rita Keed, first; Fred Powell, second. Shadow Box; William Naden, first; Harold Keed, second.

Best collection of model weapons; P. Gibbs, first; H. Keed, second.

MODERN MOTOR MAINTENANCE

Batteries - their care and 'feeding'

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

Winter is the time to watch the condition of your battery. The colder the winter, the more your battery needs attention.

Cold weather tends to shrink battery-plate materials and increase the density of the acid. Efficiency is impaired; the battery loses its charge faster, and recovers it more slowly when the car's generator is working.

And all this happens at the very time when the battery gets most use. The engine is harder to start in the morning, lights and screen-wipers are put to work more frequently and for longer periods; so is the heater, if you have one.

In these circumstances, it is more necessary than ever to keep the electrolyte level topped up and see that the charge isn't allowed to drop too far.

Most motorists are reasonably careful about topping up the battery, but few make a regular practice of checking the charge, which is equally important—as will be explained.

First, however, here's some general advice on how to get the best service out of your battery.

Keeping Battery Fit

Let us suppose you've had a new battery installed. It won't hurt to see that it's fixed securely and sitting flat on its shelf. Any play that allows it to bounce around will soon lead to plate damage, maybe even the casing will crack.

Check the electrolyte level at least once a week and top up if necessary. Not all makers specify distilled water nowadays, but stick to it for safety's sake if in doubt.

If topping-up at home, and you're out of distilled water, frost scraped off the refrigerator freeze-box will do instead.

There should be at least $\frac{1}{4}$ in of electrolyte over the tops of the separators. Don't overfill—this thins out the acid and can cause spillage. The electrolyte corrodes metal; should any spill out of the battery, it must be cleaned off as soon as possible. Neutralize it with household ammonia, or sodium bicarbonate in water; wash off with clean water, then wipe dry.

The same method is used to clean the battery itself when needed. And it should be kept clean—as well as all cables and connections—because dirt and moisture conduct electricity and will waste a good deal of the charge.

A really keen motorist will remove the terminal clamps every four months or so for a clean-up. The clamps, as well as the terminals, are scraped down to bright metal and coated with petroleum jelly or a proprietary anti-corrosion compound before refitting. Any frayed or corroded cables must be replaced; they are among the worst power-robbars and could also start a fire by shorting.

Finally, no battery can be expected to work properly or last its normal lifetime ($2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 years is considered normal nowadays in ordinary private usage) unless it's kept properly charged.

You may not be aware of this, but a new battery should be tested for charge after the first 500 miles, and it pays to test it at 1,000-mile intervals thereafter. The charge may be checked at your garage—but you can do it yourself, provided you have a hydrometer. This should give you a reading of 1.275 to 1.300 with a fully-charged battery. Anything less will indicate that it needs recharging. Readings between 1.215 and 1.240 mean the battery is only half-charged, and 1.120 to 1.145 means it's dead flat.

Undercharging Is Bad

When you get a low reading, waste no time in having the charge topped-up—if only by taking a long daytime drive. A battery that is allowed to remain run-down will deteriorate quickly because of sulphation inside it.

(In a battery which is delivering current, sulphuric acid in the electrolyte combines with material on the plates to form sulphate. Charging reverses this chemical process—but if the sulphate is left on the plates for long periods, it hardens into crystals which will eventually refuse to disperse; this is sulphation.)

If your battery is in good condition but still needs to have its charge topped-up frequently, your generator or voltage regulator may be at fault (assuming that the generator drive belt is tight enough and there are no faulty cables to waste current).

Have these items checked by a specialist and repaired or replaced if necessary. In any case, it will pay you to have the charging rate tested periodically on your car, to make sure the battery is being "fed" properly.

Overcharging Is Worse

Undercharging is serious enough, but overcharging is even more harmful. It can wreck a battery in a week, and has ruined more of them prematurely than all other causes put together.

When current is kept flowing into a battery after it has reached full charge, the excess energy cannot be stored in the normal manner and is transformed into heat. This can buckle the plates, loosening their lead coating and causing it to flake off; negative and positive plates may short-out on coming in contact, and even the outer case may warp or crack.

The usual cause is a faulty voltage regulator which fails to cut off the generator after the battery has been fully charged. Don't try to repair or replace it yourself—leave it to the professional.

The rate at which the charge is fed to the battery is also important. It should be 3 to 5 amps—and if there is an ammeter on your car, it should settle down to this after, say, 20 minutes' driving.

Unfortunately most modern cars make do with a warning light, which is no help at all in this matter. But you can suspect overcharging if your battery develops an abnormal thirst (it shouldn't need more than a couple of ounces of water every 1,000 miles).

Getting A Charge

Suppose your battery is down and you've brought it to a garage for charging. A slow "trickle" charge gives the best results; but if you're in a hurry, should you let them give it a fast charge?

Friends may have warned you against this because they have had batteries ruined that way in the past. But fast charging is not risky today, as it

used to be. The damage was caused by heat build-up, and most modern chargers prevent this by means of a built-in control which switches off the charge as soon as battery temperature reaches 125 deg. When it drops to 100 deg., charging is resumed automatically.

But maybe you've bought a home charger and want to top up the charge yourself? There is nothing complicated about this, and it encourages you to keep the battery in best possible condition.

Hydrometer readings will tell you if a charge is needed, and with a bit of experience you'll know approximately how long it should take.

Check the electrolyte level and top it up to $\frac{1}{4}$ in or $\frac{3}{8}$ in above the separators if required. Then connect battery to charger and plug charger into your house current supply, set your charge rate, and switch on.

The caps on the battery should be left off, and you should take a look inside the cells now and again, watching for bubbles. A normal car battery in good condition should reach full charge two to three hours after it has started bubbling freely, at a charging rate of four amps. *Don't light matches nearby; the bubbles contain hydrogen, and your battery could blow up!*

If you are dealing with a completely flat battery, the table below will show approximately how long it should take to bring it up to full charge (assuming it isn't faulty). This table applies to vehicle batteries; radio batteries take about 40 per cent longer.

Your home charger can also serve as a battery tester. If its ammeter shows an abnormally high charging rate, suspect a faulty or shorted cell in the battery.

To make sure of this, charge the battery fully (if this can be done without overloading the charger), then disconnect the battery and let it stand for at least 24 hours. Now check with your hydrometer; if any cell has discharged appreciably in that time, your battery has had it, and you need a new one.

Battery Type and Capacity

6 volt motorcycle,	13 amp/hours
6 or 12 v. 9-plate	65 amp/hours
6 or 12 v. 11-plate	75 amp/hours
6 or 12 v. 13-plate	100 amp/hours
6 or 12 v. 15-plate	110 amp/hours
6 or 12 v. 17-plate	125 amp/hours
6 or 12 v. 19-plate	135 amp/hours

Charging Rate

2 amps	4 amps	6 amps	8 amps
6 hours	3 hours
32 hours	16 hours	11 hours	8 hours
38 hours	19 hours	13 hours	10 hours
50 hours	25 hours	17 hours	12 hours
55 hours	28 hours	19 hours	14 hours
63 hours	31 hours	21 hours	16 hours
68 hours	34 hours	23 hours	17 hours

Queer Statues

BY DAVID TAYLOR

REPRINTED FROM DOLPHIN MAGAZINE

It has been said that the culture and wisdom of a nation is reflected in its statues. If that is the case, there can be no denying that culture—such as we know it—is steadily on the wane. In the past hundred years or so monuments have been erected to caterpillars, sea-slugs, human legs, dogs, horses, sea-gulls, hens, monkeys, and frogs, the latter having been built by Japanese medical students to commemorate the dissecting of their millionth frog.

The memorial depicting two sea-gulls stands in Temple Square, Salt Lake City, U.S.A. It seems that many years ago the Mormon pioneers in that part of the world were threatened with starvation when a huge cloud of locusts descended upon their crops. They fought back with fire and poison, but it was of no avail. In desperation they prayed for a miracle.

Their prayers were answered, for suddenly the air was filled with sea-gulls. Something had brought them hundreds of miles inland. They finished off the locusts in less time than it takes to start a witch-hunt. The grateful Mormons lost little time in putting up a statue in the gulls' honour.

In China there is a statue to a sea-slug, which is greatly relished as a food delicacy in that part of the world. Naturally there is a story attached to this slug; according to local legend it was erected to commemorate the happy occasion when a local despot (tyrannical ruler) choked to death while stuffing himself with the sea food in question.

During the Battle of Waterloo a British colonel had the misfortune to lose a leg. He had the limb buried with great pomp and ceremony and arranged for a monument in its honour to be placed over the grave.

There is a costly statue in the shape of a repulsive-looking monkey to be found in India. It was erected by a rich Hindu who was convinced that a monkey was instrumental in saving his life. It appears that he was attacked by some thugs while proceeding along a darkened road, but before the hoodlums could lay a finger on him a monkey leapt out of the shadows and landed in his arms. Since monkeys and cows are regarded as sacred animals

in India the thieves dared not touch him. The Hindu merchant took good care to keep a tight hold on the gibbering creature as he hurried home.

There is a rather touching story in connection with a statue to be found outside one of Tokyo's railway stations. It is that of a curly-haired dog which, at one time, belonged to a professor. Apparently it used to wait for its master outside the station every evening. The professor dropped dead at work one day. The dog stayed there all night, and continued his vigil for eight years, refusing to shift. The railway employees and passengers made a special point of feeding him. When he finally died of old age a collection was made and a memorial, testifying to his steadfast devotion, was set up.

The monument to a caterpillar, better known as the "Cactoblastis Memorial Hall", erected to give honour to this insect which feeds on the prickly pear, can be seen in Boonarga, Queensland.

It is reported that on Rhode Island, U.S.A., there is a magnificent statue of the original Rhode Island Red hen which was instrumental in making the Americans chicken-conscious and putting several millions of dollars into the pockets of those who took to breeding fowls on the island.

General Sherman was responsible for the erection of a huge marble monument in the shape of a horse. It was built in memory of his favourite charger which was killed during a major Civil War (U.S.A.) battle.

The oddest statue, without a doubt, is that of a goat to be found in Northern Italy. Rumour has it that it butted someone's mother-in-law over a cliff!





YOUR CAREER

Motor Mechanics

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

The duties of an automotive (or motor) mechanic include the overhaul, repair, tuning, maintenance and testing of all types of petrol or diesel-powered vehicles, tractors, motor cycles and sometimes stationary engines.

The modern emphasis is on the detection of mechanical and electrical faults by means of instruments which check generators, starters, batteries, ignition timing, cylinder compression, engine r.p.m., wheel balance and alignment and braking efficiency.

Where the replacement or repair of defective parts is necessary the work may entail welding, elementary hand fitting or a machining process.

It is not uncommon for a man to specialize on an operation such as tuning or electrical work, but an apprentice should gain a comprehensive training in all sections of the trade.

In country districts mechanics often have to repair agricultural machinery and do their own panelbeating and spray painting.

Personal requirements. The boy wishing to enter the trade should possess at least average intelligence, and like calculations and practical work. He should show a high degree of manual dexterity, have a good insight into mechanical relationships and have at least average physical fitness, eyesight and hearing.

Entry and training. Entry to the trade is through a five-year apprenticeship either indentured or trainee, usually begun between 15 and 16 years of age. An Intermediate Certificate pass including technical subjects is required by most employers. Provision is made for lads who have continued their schooling beyond this level to serve a reduced term of apprenticeship. Supplementary studies are provided by the four-year Automotive Engineering Trade course, conducted by the Department of Technical Education. Post-trade courses, which provide special training in one section of the trade, are also available.

Prospects of obtaining an apprenticeship are good for a lad with a sound scholastic record, particularly in Mathematics, Science and technical subjects. Avenues of advancement include the position of foreman, technical sales and self-employment.

Wages for apprentices start at about \$10 to \$14 a week (first year) and rise to about \$34 to \$36 a week (fifth year). Rates for trainee apprentices are slightly higher. When he completes his trade course the motor mechanic will receive a minimum rate between \$40 and \$44 a week. In practice, competent men often receive much more than the minimum award rate of pay. For latest award rates contact the Award Enquiries Section, Department of Labour and Industry, 53 Martin Place, Sydney.

Further information can be obtained from the Service Stations Association of New South Wales, large service stations and dealers, and Vocational Guidance Bureau's leaflet *Motor Mechanics*.

Chicken Pox

CONTRIBUTED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH

Chicken pox is one of the mildest of childhood diseases—and one of the most infectious. When an outbreak occurs parents should take all measures to see that very young or weak children are protected against it.

Chicken pox spreads so rapidly, and is so common, that most children catch it before they reach their teens. A second attack is very rare.

Few families escape this nuisance. Probably every second child contracts it. Compared to measles or mumps, it is relatively free from any serious complications; but if the sores are allowed to turn septic the results are very unpleasant.

Merely because chicken pox takes a mild form, no mother should neglect to ring a doctor when the disease strikes.

Like measles and mumps, chicken pox infection is spread by a virus—the smallest type of germ. Contact with discharge from the sores is responsible for passing on the disease. It can also be passed on by coughing.

The rash appears about two to three weeks after exposure to the disease. Isolation of the patient is most important; a patient can spread chicken pox until the last scab has disappeared.

Diagnosis Ensures Right Treatment

Some parents mistake impetigo for chicken pox. Impetigo is an outbreak of scabby sores on the face, hands and knees. A doctor will be able to make the correct diagnosis.

A child suffering from chicken pox is rarely ill, but still needs plenty of attention during the first few days to keep him from scratching and possibly infecting the sores. His hands should be washed often and his nails trimmed to prevent cutting the sores.

Write to the Department of Public Health, 52 Bridge Street, Sydney, and obtain your copy of the pamphlet "Some Infectious Diseases of Childhood". This is a parents reference chart that gives a summary of the diseases of childhood—including chicken pox.

"Dawn" Costs You Nothing

If you would like to get your own free copy of *Dawn* each month, write to

The Editor,
Dawn,
Box 30 G.P.O.,
Sydney.

They Start 'Em Young at Kinchela

The mighty midget in the photo is seven-year-old Mervyn King, of Kinchela Boys' Training Home, near Kempsey. Mervyn, baby of the Home, last season won the highly coveted cup (almost as big as himself) for the highest aggregate points score at the Lower Macleay Swimming Club's annual championships. As well, he won the D-grade points trophy and the Under 8 freestyle, over 25 metres.

This "get-'em-young-and-train-'em" policy at Kinchela pays off. Arthur Russell (pictured with Mervyn) has left Kinchela after being there for quite a while, and at the same swimming carnival (above) he won the Open 100 metres freestyle, the Junior 100 metres freestyle, the 100 metres breast stroke—and holds the Under 16 record for the pool.

The proof of the policy was in the swimming—Kinchela took out eight championships at the carnival. (Photo courtesy *Sky Studios*, Kempsey)



Keep That Candle

Don't throw away candle ends, because they are ideal for many lubricating jobs around the home.

The catch on the refrigerator or oven door will usually work quite smoothly after being rubbed over with a candle end. The same applies to ball catches on cupboard doors and the bolts on mortice door locks.

When sliding sash windows become stiff, open the windows as far as possible and use the candle end on the sticking tracks. Sticking draws can be treated in a similar way, by first removing the draws and lubricating the runners; this method is especially good for new and sticking furniture.

Ripping timber with a dull saw, or if the wood is damp, is a difficult job which can be made easier if both sides of the blade are lubricated by the candle; the saw will not bind in the cut.

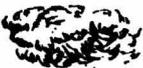
The humble candle end has even more uses. It can be used, when trimmed to size, as a substitute for a cork in a bottle.

Sticking ball castors on furniture cause annoyance, but a quick wipe with a candle will quickly get them moving again. Candle lubrication is also ideal for car door latches, and the hinges and locks of the car's dashboard compartments, where oil (if used as a lubricant) may stain clothing and upholstery.

Many home-made circular saws have timber tables and guide fences. If these are given a good coating of candle wax, timber can be fed more easily to the saw blade.

Another use for the candle end is in the workshop. There it can be used to lubricate the drill-stand column, and there is no danger of oil stains on timber to be drilled.

Smoke Signals



TIP FOR THE MONTH Shirts will come out of the wash really clean if you put them in with towels and face washers. The fabric pile on the towelling rubs soap against the shirts and frees the dirt.

► Several Aboriginal rock paintings and stone implements have been found near Townsville, and although tourists can visit the spot (54 miles from the town, at Mount Spec) its out-of-the-way location probably will mean that the paintings will not be harmed. But isolation and Sydney don't go together, and the Australian Historical Society has been wondering how to preserve rock carvings around Sydney. To solve the problem they've arranged to have the carvings traced and reproduced on sandstone for protection in parkland at Belrose.

► "Bony" (Napoleon Bonaparte), the part-Aboriginal detective created by author Arthur Upfield, will live again in a film version of the "Bony" stories. Upfield's stories, and his Aboriginal detective, are well-known to millions of people around the world. Michael Powell, film producer-director who will make the films, feels that "Bony's" brilliant mind and native instincts make him one of the immortals of detective fiction. Mr Powell said that the films should have a wide international appeal.

► Archie Wallford, a present-day real-life "Bony", recently led the search for two Glen Innes prison farm escapees. Archie, a 27-year-old part-Aboriginal tracker, used a walkie-talkie radio in the hunt, but otherwise could have stepped from the pages of one of Upfield's books.

► Charles Perkins, manager of the Foundation for Aboriginal Affairs, received his Bachelor of Arts degree at a ceremony at Sydney University in May. As the first Aborigine to receive a university degree in Sydney, Charles deserves the praise he received from all quarters of the community. But apart from his wife Eileen, no one was more proud of him than his mother, Mrs Hetti Perkins. Mrs Perkins came from Alice Springs to see the event, and said that she had always hoped Charles would be able to get his Degree. Mrs Perkins was bewildered by the ceremonial trappings, and did not care for the bigness of Sydney, and its cold weather. She soon returned to her more-acceptable Alice Springs.

▶ Barbara Saunders, one of the many Aboriginal people of Moree taking an active part in community affairs, has been appointed joint-secretary of the local Chamber of Commerce. Barbara works in the office of Moree Municipal Council. President of the Chamber, Mr Reg Clark, congratulated and welcomed Barbara, and felt that she would be an efficient worker and would learn something from the meetings of the Chamber.

▶ Raymond Saunders was another Aboriginal "Saunders" in the news in May. Raymond, whose parents live at Taree, started a new career and a new way of life by entering the R.A.A.F. as an apprentice electrical fitter. He was one of 26 young men who joined the service, and will complete basic and trade training before being posted to R.A.A.F. units in Australia and overseas. Twenty-year-old Raymond had no opportunity to become apprenticed to fitting and turning in the Taree area, but clung to his ambition in spite of an opportunity in another trade. The Gillawarra Gift Shop and the Taree Chamber of Commerce

sponsored Raymond in his studies last year by purchasing text books, and they will follow his R.A.A.F. career with interest.

▶ Mrs Moran and Mrs Vale, of Armidale Aboriginal Reserve, were presented recently with St John Ambulance Preliminary Child Care Certificates. The ladies attended a course of lectures on the Reserve and passed an examination conducted by Sister J. Ramsay of the St John Ambulance Brigade. Mr D. G. Yates, area welfare officer at Armidale, said: "Mrs Moran and Mrs Vale are to be congratulated on obtaining the Certificates. It is very pleasing to see mothers taking advantage of such information, and I hope their effort will lead to others requesting the course. Sister Nickson (of the Save the Children Fund pre-school kindergarten and clinic on the Armidale Reserve) must be commended for her considerable interest and assistance in the course, and for her invaluable immunization clinic work—which has led to the proud boast that the immunization record on the Reserve is not bettered in any other community."

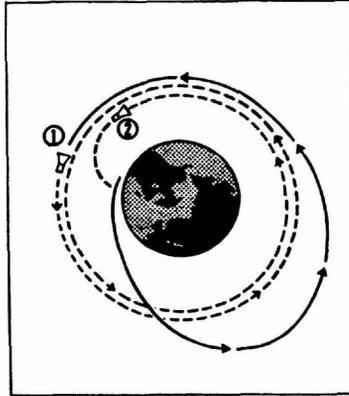
Sister Nickson (left) presents the certificates to Mrs Moran and Mrs Vale. (Armidale Newspaper Co. photo)



IT'S A FACT



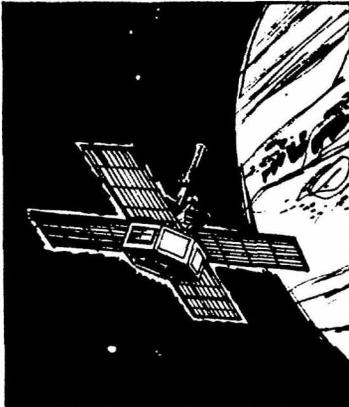
The flight of the U.S. Gemini 3 spacecraft was an almost flawless performance. Virgil Grissom and John Young landed safely in the ocean after making the world's first maneuverable manned spaceflight. Grissom put the Gemini craft through a complicated series of maneuvers during the three-orbit trip, shifting once from one orbit to another and controlling re-entry to earth's atmosphere.



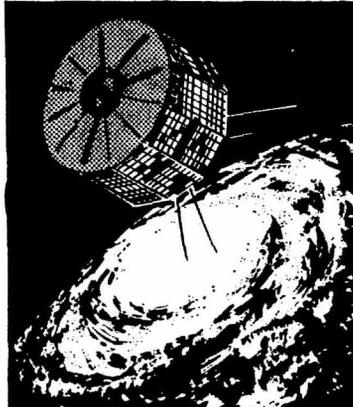
By changing the craft's speed, the astronauts changed its elliptical path (solid line) to a nearly circular one (dotted line). This was done by firing braking rockets that dropped the craft downward at the end of the first orbit (1). With its orbital path shortened the spacecraft, though actually slowed down, took less time to circle the globe. Re-entry began over the Pacific Ocean (2).



Major Grissom, one of the original U.S. astronauts, is the only man to ride into space a second time. His first ride was in the Liberty Bell 7 in 1961. Gemini 1 and 2 were sent up unmanned to carry out mechanical tests prior to the manned venture. John Young, a quiet, 34-year-old Naval officer, holds world records for flying jet aircraft in the fastest climb to 3,000 and 25,000 meter altitudes.



Mariner-4, the United States spacecraft, was fired successfully from the Cape Kennedy launching site November 28, 1964. Its primary objective is to fly past the planet Mars, when at a signal from a U.S. command station, television cameras aboard the craft will send close-up pictures back to earth. The 575-pound (259 kilogram) spacecraft is due to pass closest to Mars in mid-July after a journey of 320 million miles (512 million kilometers).



Before the development of space technology the meteorologist's information was confined to the lower half of the 20-mile-deep layer of atmosphere surrounding the globe. Balloons and early rockets gave scientists their first glimpse of happenings in the upper air. Now space satellites are pouring in great quantities of data that are the delight and despair of world meteorologists. The U.S. Tiros series of camera-equipped weather satellites has already uncovered major weather trends that would have otherwise gone unnoticed. Above is a typhoon in the Pacific as photographed by Tiros V.



New plagues of locusts threaten crops in western Asia and Africa. Three huge swarms were sighted early in 1965. A swarm may contain billions of insects, weigh 20,000 tons and eat its weight daily. The U.S. weather satellite, Tiros, has given the locust-watchers a helping hand by keeping an eye on the weather in the locust breeding areas. Desert locusts need wet soil for their eggs and they migrate with the wind.

Pete's Page

Hello Kids,

In the past few months I haven't said a word to you about school or schoolwork, and I suppose you're glad because of it. I haven't said anything about school because I don't want to get on your nerves, and cause you to say "What's old Uncle Pete talking about this month? School again?"

And I'm not going to say much about *school* this month either. But I am going to say something about knowledge.

You gain a lot of knowledge at school, but never think that school is the only—or most important—place where you gain it.

Knowledge is what is known about anything; your knowledge about something is gained by hearing, smelling, touching, tasting, and seeing. You are taught to read at school so that you can learn what other people have written about things.

Now that winter is here, when often it's too cold for you to play after school, it's a very good time to read books—about everything. Reading can be great fun because the knowledge it will bring to you opens up your mind to all the wonderful things of the world. And what Man knows about it.

Teach yourself at home what *you* want to know about a thing—by reading.

'Bye for now Kids,
See you next month,

ANSWERS TO JUNE PUZZLES

Odd One Out

Fujiyama is a mountain. The others are rivers.

Lines Please

"Peter Pan", by J. M. Barrie.

How Good is Your General Knowledge?

1. 101 miles.
2. Telstar.
3. Woomera, South Australia.
4. Lusaka is the capital of Northern Rhodesia.
5. Superior, Michigan, Huron, Erie and Ontario
6. The Kookaburra (it is a kind of kingfisher which lives in Australia).
7. It is the mountain behind Cape Town in South Africa. Sometimes the mountain is covered with a white cloud like a tablecloth.
8. Freedom of Speech—to say what you like without fear;
Freedom of Worship—to believe in and pray to whatever God you like;
Freedom from Want—never to be afraid of starving;
Freedom from Fear.
9. Madame Curie.
10. The background of the flag has 14 horizontal red and white stripes. In the top left corner is the crescent moon of Islam and a star with 14 points. The points of the star and the 14 stripes represent the 14 States of Malaysia.

NEW PUZZLE

TRI THIS The answer to each of the clues below begins with the letters TRI.

- Three-legged camera support.
- Neptune's spear.
- Court of justice.
- Group of three.
- Praise or homage.
- Three of anything.
- Figure having three sides and angles.
- An unimportant thing.

