

DAWN

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COVER

These larger-than-life-size pottery statues of an Aboriginal hunting party can be seen in the beautiful grounds of Frensham School at Mittagong. The sculptor-potter gave the stone-age subjects a tomorrow-like treatment and got an exciting result.

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NEW ABORIGINAL AFFAIRS BILL PROPOSED

State Cabinet late in May, on the recommendation of the Chief Secretary, Mr E. A. Willis, approved of the preparation of a Bill to reorganize the present N.S.W. control of Aboriginal welfare.

The legislation will give effect to recommendations made by a Parliamentary Select Committee on Aboriginal welfare late last year.

Aboriginal affairs, now administered by the Chief Secretary through the N.S.W. Aborigines Welfare Board, will be transferred to the supervision of the Minister of Child Welfare and Social Welfare.

A director of Aboriginal affairs will replace the Aborigines Welfare Board and a new Act, the Aboriginal Affairs Act, will replace the Aborigines Protection Act.

“The word ‘Aborigine’ will have a new definition as recommended by the Select Committee,” the Acting Premier, Mr Cutler, announced, “and an Advisory Council composed of Aborigines—the majority elected by Aborigines, and others appointed by the Minister—will be set up to enable full consideration to be given to the Aborigines’ point of view.

“Social welfare activities and the control of Aboriginal wards and institutions will

be transferred to the Department of Child Welfare and Social Welfare.

“The Minister will have authority to transfer land and other property to the Housing Commission; to lease reserves to Aborigines for agricultural or grazing purposes; to authorize loans to Aborigines for securing homes and furniture and to subsidize organizations working for Aboriginal welfare.”

Mr Cutler said that the Director of Aboriginal Affairs would bring to the notice of the Minister any action deemed necessary for the welfare of the Aboriginal people.

“He will also be responsible for other functions, including the preparation of urban housing programmes for submission to the Housing Commission and supervision of publications and public relations activities relating to Aborigines,” Mr Cutler said.

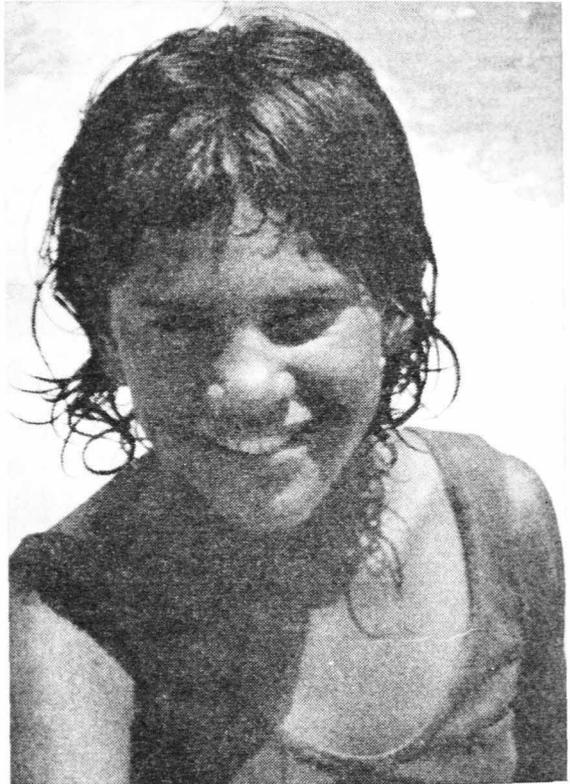
Walgett Girl Wins Bravery Award

Fourteen-year-old Rhonda June Dennis, of Walgett, has won the N.S.W. Royal Humane Society's certificate of merit for a daring rescue attempt. She will receive the award at a special ceremony in Sydney in September.

Rhonda tried to rescue a four-year-old boy who fell from a weir into Gunidgera Creek, near Wee Waa, on 30th January this year.

The boy was being sucked through an 18-inch weir pipe when Rhonda jumped in and caught him by the ankle. But the water current was too strong and dragged him from Rhonda's grasp; the boy's body was later recovered.

This picture of Rhonda Dennis was taken 2½ years ago at Narrabeen Beach when she was holidaying at the Summer Camp conducted by the Aborigines Welfare Board



Trained Dolphins Helped Aboriginal Fishermen

Gold Coast journalist Scott Derrick, responding to *Dawn's* plea for letters from readers, here describes the intriguing way in which north coast Aborigines many years ago trained dolphins to herd mullet schools close inshore to waiting fishermen.

"On the Gold Coast," Mr Derrick said, "there are two 'marine parks'—places where people can go to see performing dolphin (or porpoise, as many people refer to them). Dolphins are highly protected in New South Wales and marine parks must have a permit to hold them in captivity.

"Along the Gold Coast and in Moreton Bay the Aborigines also highly protected the dolphins. They never killed them. But they did use them.

"The dolphins were used in a strange method of fishing. When the mullet were running along the coast they were usually followed by feeding dolphins. The Aborigines somehow had trained the dolphins to respond to their signals, much like the present dolphin trainers do. Upon the Aboriginal hunters' signals the dolphins rounded the mullet close inshore and the hunters swept in to make their catch.

"As a reward the Aborigines always threw back some of the catch to the dolphins. This reward system is still used today by dolphin trainers in the marine parks.

"Early settlers have recorded that the Aborigines knew their dolphins so well they even had individual names for some of the animals."

Overseas Visitors for this Year's National Aborigines' Day

An Eskimo, an American Indian and a Maori on goodwill visits will help Australian Aborigines celebrate National Aborigines' day, 1968.

Organizers of the celebrations, the National Aborigines' Day Observance Committee, have worked hard to plan what should be the most imaginative and interesting programme of events yet held to celebrate the "Day".

Some people may think that the effort and publicity given to just one day in a year's 365 is practically meaningless. But the way in which Aborigines have presented their claims and their general behaviour on other "Days" has created much goodwill in the general community.

Regular readers of *Dawn* will, of course, be quite aware that Aborigines take their place in the community every day in the year—not just on National Aborigines' Day—but *Dawn* cannot achieve the mass publicity generated on the "Day".

Because of this, Aborigines in New South Wales are urged to take their place in and encourage local celebrations, which will increase the large amount of goodwill already created in the general community during past years.

Programme

N.A.D.O.C. organizers were busy finalizing last-minute details when *Dawn* went to press, but the programme should include the following:

- A seminar on the theme "Aborigines in Industry"; prominent employers and employees will take part; young Aborigines beginning work for the first time will be told by employers what is expected of them and how they will fit into particular types of work.

- An International Forum on Aboriginal education and employment, to be held at the Foundation

for Aboriginal Affairs; the overseas visitors and local Aboriginal leaders will see what can be learnt from the experience of overseas indigenous communities.

- The overseas representatives will visit country towns in New South Wales.

- A tennis tournament to be held at White City.

- An exhibition of photographs depicting Aboriginal life before and after white settlement.

- Football and basketball games at Dee Why between boys and girls from Moree Aboriginal School and Cromer (Sydney) Public School.

- N.A.D.O.C.'s regular and popular essay competition.

- An International Afternoon at Kirinari Aboriginal Hostel; "old" Australians (Aborigines) and "newer" Australians (whites) will play hosts to recent "new" migrant settlers.

- Distribution of films showing the role Aborigines now play in the general community.

- The Annual Debutantes' Ball of the Foundation for Aboriginal Affairs; Prime Minister and Mrs Gorton will—if available—receive the debs.

Many other displays and events will be conducted by municipal and shire councils in association with local Aboriginal advancement organizations throughout N.S.W.; groups like Rotary also will help promote the "Day".

Posters, pamphlets and Press releases will inform the public about the "Day" and generate support and understanding. What is N.A.D.O.C.?

N.A.D.O.C. was formed in 1957 with the full support and co-operation of the Commonwealth Government, the churches and missionary societies, and the various Aboriginal organizations.

The 17 July issue of *People* magazine will publish a special 4-page article (with pictures) to coincide with National Aborigines' Day. The article gives examples of young Aborigines who have gained and kept competitive jobs.

KEMPSEY OFFICER ATTENDS CONFERENCE

Miss C. Griffith, an Aborigines Welfare Board welfare officer at Kempsey, attended the Duke of Edinburgh's Third Study Conference.

The conference began in Sydney in May. She is one of 80 Australians chosen from 900 applicants.

She joined with 300 men and women from more than 30 countries at the three-week conference opened by the Duke of Edinburgh.

The conference aimed at studying in an Australian context the effect on communities and individuals of:

- the role of government
- science and technology
- the management of economic development
- education and training
- the type of living environment
- industrial relations.

Miss Griffith has been a welfare officer at Kempsey for three years. Before she left for the conference she told a reporter from *The Macleay Argus* that last year she applied for membership to the conference because of her interest and experience in the lesser developed countries.

She is a triple certificated nursing sister who has spent seven years abroad.

She was a district nurse in New Zealand for 18 months and spent 18 months in the United States as an exchange graduate nurse.

In Jamaica

For 15 months she lived and worked among impoverished Jamaicans and then spent another three and a half months in South America.

After a period in Britain, she hitch-hiked through Europe and Asia to Madras, crossed the straits to Penang and caught a ship to Darwin.

She then hitch-hiked from Darwin down the Birdsville track, across to Innisfail and south to Sydney.

Throughout her journey she studied native people and their environment.

Poor diet

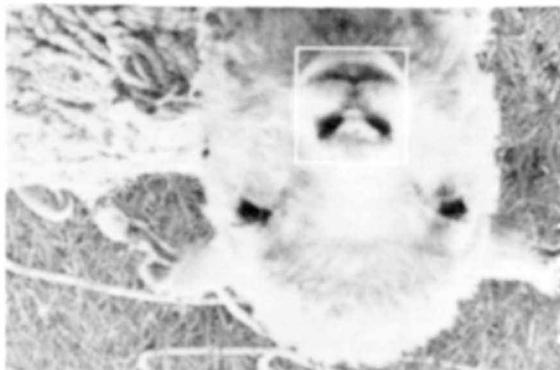
She said: "I feel my travels and work overseas probably won me a place at the conference".

One of her personal concerns is the effect of poor diet on the mental outlook of people living in undeveloped countries.

She said: "The conference theme is human problems of industrial development and redevelopment in Commonwealth countries.

"I feel I can give a lot to the humanities side of the discussions and I hope to put the point of view of the ordinary person, the unemployed and the factory worker.

"I hope to give as well as gain at this conference and to pass on this knowledge when I come back to Kempsey."



once upon a time . . .

Most fairy stories start with "Once upon a time . . ." and end . . . happily. This instance in the life of a fine Aboriginal family is not a fairy story, but it does have a happy ending.

The Foundation for Aboriginal Affairs' Parramatta Auxiliary was formed recently by interested people in the Parramatta district and surrounding areas. Soon after its formation the secretary Mrs J. Riley was told that an Aboriginal family in a nearby suburb needed assistance, and the Auxiliary investigated the plight.

I shall call this family Mr and Mrs X. They have lived in a Housing Commission home for over 20 years. A year ago the gas supply to the house was cut off and six months ago so was the electricity. Until 18 months ago the X family, because of regular employment and good wages coming in to the household, lived happily in the community. Then disaster hit.

Mr X, a returned ex-serviceman of the 2nd A.I.F. (6th Div.), became seriously ill and could not work at his usual permanent job. He had an excellent war service record in the Middle East and Pacific Islands campaigns. Repatriation doctors traced Mr X's illness to his war service days and, because he could not continue his work, he was given a War Service pension.

The pension then became the only income on which to keep house. Added to this Mr and Mrs X had to care for three grandchildren deserted by their mother three years ago. The children's father, Mr and Mrs X's son, could not provide a home for his children.

Mr and Mrs X tried to school and clothe their grandchildren on an income of just over \$20 a week. Inquiries by the Parramatta Auxiliary showed that the children were well cared for. But the effort to maintain the household proved too much a problem. Both gas and electricity services were disconnected when the X's couldn't pay their accounts.

Mrs Riley approached the Aborigines Welfare Board, which sent one of its welfare officers, Miss Phyllis Gitzel, to visit the X family. Results were quick.

Mr A. C. S. Dunn, the author of this fairy-fact story, is publicity officer of the Foundation for Aboriginal Affairs' Parramatta Auxiliary. His story of Aborigines Welfare Board help to a needy and most deserving family near Parramatta is similar to many hundreds of other welfare cases each year handled by the Board. Dawn prints this story because it is a good example of how Aboriginal organizations and the Board work toward the common goal of improving Aboriginal living standards.

Gas and electricity were re-connected, and the Board gave financial assistance to the X family grandchildren. Further help came from the local Ex-Servicemen's Club and the Smith Family.

Mrs Riley and Miss Gitzel carried out sterling work in helping this fine Aboriginal family re-establish itself . . . truly a happy ending for those in need and those who helped them.

READERS WRITE

One of *Dawn's* readers who wrote to the editor recently

- liked the home hints in the magazine, and
- would like to see more articles written by Aborigines about housing and other problems.

What would you like to see in *Dawn*? After all, it's your magazine.

JOEY DONOVAN FOR MEXICO OLYMPICS

Aboriginal boxer Joey Donovan, who won the Australian light-flyweight title late in April, has been selected to represent Australia at the Olympic Games to be held in Mexico later this year.

Before the olympic boxing squad was named in May, Kempsey area welfare officer Mr N. R. Luschwitz wrote to *Dawn* about Joey.

"Joe is a poised, well rounded young man," Mr Luschwitz said, "with a straightforward

friendly manner. He is a worthy representative of the Aboriginal people in this area and one I feel we should be very proud to have going overseas."

Joey, 18, lives at Stuart's Point, near Kempsey, on the N.S.W. north coast. He is a member of the Smithtown Police Boys' Club, and is trained by Bobby Saul.

Australian light-flyweight boxing titleholder, Joey Donovan (far right), with his mates in the first all-Aboriginal surf lifesaving squad to gain bronze medals; squad instructors (back row) and (left to right) James Ballangarry, Ken Ballangarry, Louis Ballangarry, Terry Donovan (Joe's cousin), Richard Donovan (another of Joe's cousins), Albert Donovan (Joe's twin brother), and Joey Donovan



Dawn heard about Joey first from his cousin Sue Hoskins (see September issue, 1967) last year. Joey, then 17, had recently returned from competing in the light-flyweight division of the Asian championships, where he scored an easy points win over his Indonesian opponent, Faial Rizal. Joey was the smallest boxer ever to represent Australia overseas.

In his relatively short ring career Joey has won a divisional boxing title in the Australian Golden Gloves championships, a N.S.W. championship, and a gold medal from the Asian boxing championships, apart from his Australian light-flyweight title. He has also fought in New Zealand.

Australian title

Late in April this year Joey defeated the former champion Billy Cash on points for the Australian light-flyweight title. In the second round of the bout Joey knocked down Billy Cash for a compulsory eight count in the second round, and from then on had little trouble gaining the title.

Joey beat Bernard Saegbrecht in a semi-final by knocking him to the canvas several times for a points win. Saegbrecht was flyweight champion of Germany before he migrated to Australia last year.

Bobby Saul, Joey Donovan's trainer, was concerned that Olympic selectors had not seen Joey at his best because of the reluctance of Joey's opponents to mix it in the ring.

The N.S.W. selectors asked R. Carney, judged best fighter and boxer at the tournament and new flyweight champion of Australia, to fight Joey. And again Joey knocked his opponent to the floor, twice in the first round, for a points win.

Evidently the selectors had seen enough of Joey's form to recommend that he be given a place in the Australian squad for the Mexico Games.

Apart from his boxing prowess, Joey Donovan is a member of the first all-Aboriginal life saving squad to gain bronze medals. Joey and his mates, who belong to the Macksville-Scotts Head Surf Life Saving Club, were pictured in *Dawn* in April issue this year.

Dawn will report on Joey's bouts in the Games, and joins with many others to wish him great success at Mexico, and in the future.

EAT SOME IRON

Every cell of your body needs the mineral iron, but fortunately you don't have to add a few dozen builders' nails to your daily meals. Most of your body's iron is found in the blood as part of the red pigment called haemoglobin.

Haemoglobin carries oxygen from the lungs to the body cells where it releases its needed energy. But haemoglobin is continuously being broken down and replaced, and iron is needed for its formation.

Best sources of the iron your body needs are in foods like meat (especially liver and kidney), poultry, eggs, cereals, and wholemeal and brown bread; smaller amounts of iron are found in vegetables, dried peas and beans, nuts and dried fruits.

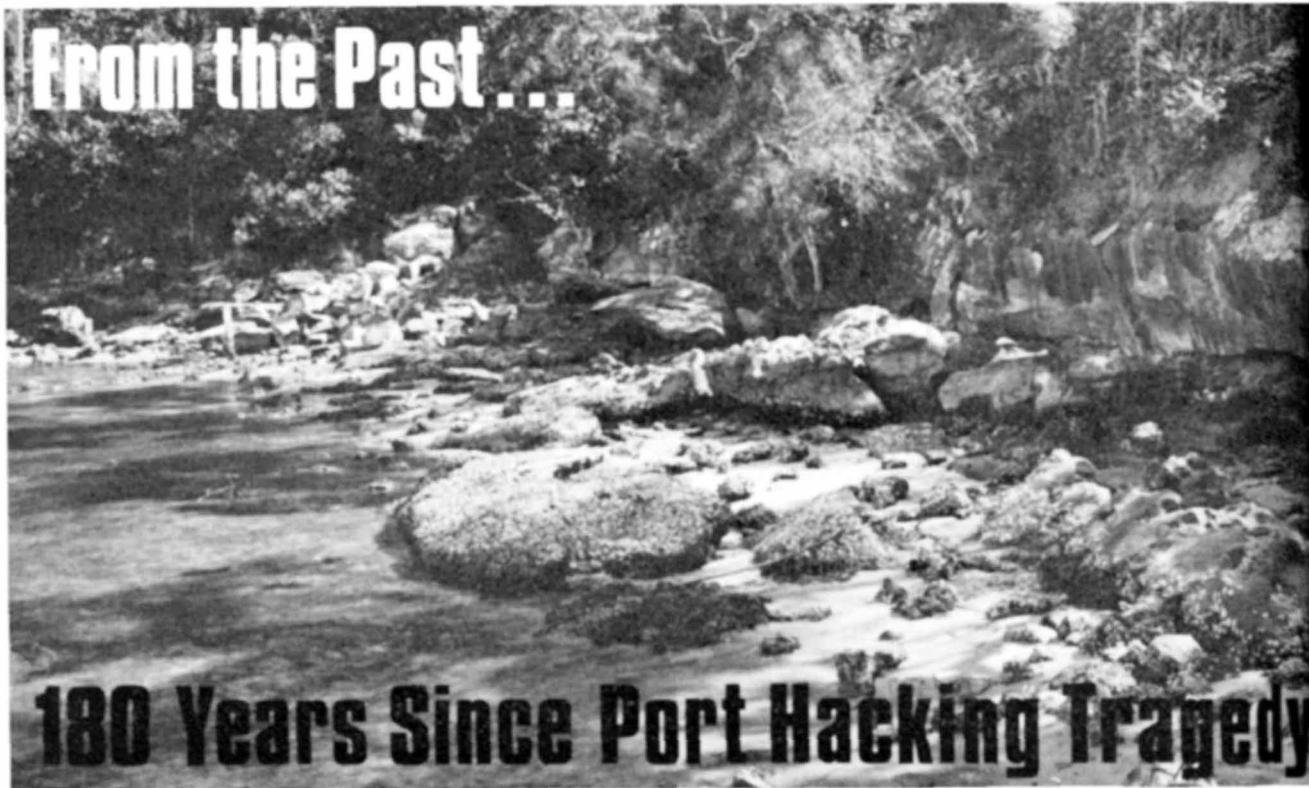
The Department of Health says that your body loses very little iron except through loss of blood, and in small amounts because of perspiration, growth of hair and nails, the gradual flaking of dead cells from the skin, and the body's waste products.

Stored

If your body does not need iron immediately, it stores it in the liver, spleen and bone marrow. This reserve is used when your diet lacks enough iron or when you need extra iron temporarily, for example, during pregnancy or after loss of blood.

Pregnant women need extra iron for the baby's growth and development of an iron store in the baby's liver for its first few months of life.

If you want more information about health problems, write for free leaflets to the Department of Health, 52 Bridge Street, Sydney. 2000.



Fifty years ago Sydney's *The Sun* newspaper reported that an Aboriginal story of tragedy 130 years before had been proved by an amateur investigator.

Under the heading "CENTURY-OLD TRAGEDY REVIVED—Strange Lightning Freak", *The Sun* said:

"Mr Harry Simpson, boat proprietor, Tyrell's Point, Port Hacking, has made a discovery of historical interest.

"He has blasted a portion of rock on his land, which, according to aboriginal legends, had collapsed many years ago, entombing a large number of blacks.

"According to the story, about 130 years ago there was a large gathering of the tribes from all parts of the South Coast at this particular part of the bay, as it was a shallow crossing. A violent storm came up and the natives took shelter under the overhanging rock, which was struck by lightning and collapsed.

"It was for the purpose of testing the accuracy of this story that a few days ago Mr Simpson

blasted away portion of the rock, and, on clearing away the debris, discovered many human bones and aboriginal stone weapons. Hundreds of them, all jumbled together, are exposed.

"This information has been furnished to the metropolitan police superintendent, and the report was yesterday shown to the Government medical officer, Dr Palmer.

"Dr Palmer stated that he intended to consult Professor Wilson and Dr Paton (Government Health Officer) about the discovery and the subsequent disposal of the remains."

Known before

As early as June, 1899, other men had heard about the Aboriginal legend. A Mr Walter R. Harper mentioned the tragedy in a paper he presented to the Linnean Society of New South Wales.

"Local tradition points to Tyreal Head", Mr Harper said, "and says that there was the great crossing-place of all the South Coast blacks on their visits to the north. Near at hand is a great



Left: The general area of the cave tragedy, looking south

Below: Some of the bones and artefacts from the cave, found by Mr Simpson

Bottom: The entrance to the cave running behind the fall of rock



cave, the roof of which fell in, 'smothering a whole tribe.'

Camping ground

Those early Aborigines around Port Hacking must have found their surroundings extremely pleasant.

"That Port Hacking must have once been a favourite camping ground of the aborigines," Mr Harper said, "is proved by the number of 'rock-shelters', or, as they are locally styled, 'gunyahs', along its shores.

"And this is not surprising when one considers the advantages it offers, especially on the southern side. Abundant fresh water, splendid beaches upon which to draw the nets, great stretches of shoal water in which to use the fishing spear, shell-fish in endless numbers everywhere, native fruits plentiful, that favourite source of vegetable food, the cabbage tree palm, by no means scarce, and finally, wallabies, bandicoots and opossums even now to be met with on neighbouring ridges, seem combined to form a veritable aboriginal paradise."



Healthy teeth are one of man's most valuable assets and should be given daily care, says the N.S.W. Department of Public Health.

The condition of your teeth affects your general health in many ways and has a strong influence on physical comfort and appearance.

If you don't look after your teeth when you are young you invite years of discomfort and pain

as you grow older. False teeth are a poor substitute for natural ones and become more and more difficult to manage as you grow older.

Nutrition

A sound and well balanced diet provides the nutrients needed for developing healthy teeth. Chewing hard foods exercises and massages gums, making them hard and disease resistant.

Just how permanent the 32 "permanent" teeth are depends on the care they are given—particularly during the growing period of childhood.

Teach your children to appreciate the value of their teeth and see that they follow the rules of mouth hygiene while they still have their milk or baby teeth.

Soft foods

Sweets and soft foods are the enemies of strong, healthy teeth, and are the main causes of gum diseases like gingivitis (inflamed gums) and pyorrhea.

Particles of soft foods like biscuits, cakes and soft sweets and chocolates cling to the teeth where they meet the gum. If you don't remove these particles by careful brushing, a bacteria in your mouth makes them ferment and form acids—which dissolve the hard tooth enamel and start tooth decay.

Biscuits and cakes eaten between meals cause most damage, and you should avoid nibbles and snacks between meals unless you brush your teeth after eating.

Always brush your teeth after a meal, or, if this is not practical, rinse your mouth well with water and eat a piece of fruit or raw vegetable.

Toothache

Toothache is a sign of tooth decay, and if you are wise you will heed this warning and seek dental treatment soon as possible.

Some people do not feel pain in the mouth until the tooth is so badly infected that an abscess forms on the root. When that happens the tooth must be removed.

If you go to a dentist twice a year he will detect tooth decay before the abscess stage is reached, and your tooth can be saved.

PARENT'S LETTER TO A.W.B. SECRETARY

11-Year-olds' Fete Astonishes Parents

Dear Mr Henderson,

Further to our recent telephone conversation, enclosed is a cheque for \$35 being a donation to be applied to the education of Aborigine children.

You may remember, as I mentioned on the 'phone, that this money was raised by a group of children at a fete they arranged entirely on their own initiative for the purpose of assisting Aborigine children.

My daughter Barbara (aged 11) started the ball rolling, and with the help of her friends Robyn Pelling, Frances Bluett, Catherine Cunningham and Anita de Witt (all about the same age) and part-time help from other school friends on the actual day, the fete was held on Saturday, 24th February.

It is, I feel, worth mentioning that over a period of weeks the children collected, carefully sorted, and priced, all manner of old books, ornaments, etc., etc., put up handwritten posters, distributed circulars in nearby streets, and on the day erected their stalls complete with lucky dips, sunshades, and so on, on a strip of grass near our home, and prepared for business. The area looked like a miniature fair ground.

Frankly, the parents concerned were fearful that these children were going to be very disappointed. We did not visualize more than a handful of curious passers-by, and maybe the sale of \$5 worth of strangely assorted merchandise. But the children had thoroughly organized their effort. All the afternoon trade was brisk, and almost everything sold at prices ranging from one cent up to a few "glamour pieces" at 50 cents. We were astonished to find that the resulting box of coins - laboriously counted by the organizers - amounted to the \$35 enclosed.

It was, we feel, an enterprising, generous and very successful effort on the part of these little girls. Maybe \$35 will not make a great impression on your need for finance in carrying out your work, but I have written these details in the belief that this money represents a spirit worthy of appreciation and encouragement.

My apologies for being somewhat tardy in forwarding the donation. It seems to take adults like me somewhat longer than children to get anything moving. It would be appropriate for any acknowledgement from your Board to be addressed directly to my daughter Barbara.

Yours faithfully,

D. L. Butler

Chatswood

YOUR CAREER... BROADCASTING

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

Broadcasting is concerned with the provision of a wide variety of special sessions for the information and entertainment of a listening public. Much of the work involved in administration, programmes and production is done by people who receive their basic training in a specialized field, such as journalism, and the range of training is too wide to include here.

A few of the occupations in broadcasting which appeal to young people are discussed below. Entry to these, however, is limited.

Announcers General requirements include a good education, a sound general knowledge and an acceptable speaking voice. A flair for show business would be helpful. Announcers should be able to "ad lib" or discourse on a wide variety of subjects, without the benefit of a script. Although the term "disc jockey" is widely used, it refers to an announcer who has been trained in

all aspects of general announcing, but who has gone on to specialize in a particular field of "pop" music.

Not all stations have disc jockeys and instead use straight announcers, who must be able to project their personality and to talk on recordings and artists with authority. Newsreaders must be familiar with the pronunciation of personal and place names in all countries of the world.

Panel operators are usually employed at commercial broadcasting stations. They play the discs, recorded commercials, tapes or special effects required during every session. An applicant for a position as panel operator should have a genuine interest in music and should be conscious of the requirements for radio presentation. It is not unusual for an announcer and a panel operator to work together as a team. This leads to better presentation, as each gets to understand and anticipate the other.

Panel operators are trained by senior production personnel at the station of their employ. A panel operator does not necessarily move on to a position in announcing, but if he also possesses the special qualifications required his panel operating experience would be useful.

Musicians Full-time employment is available with the Australian Broadcasting Commission for a limited number of highly qualified orchestral and dance band players and for a small number of singers.

Radio artists It is desirable that those contemplating acting as a career should attend a training school before applying to a broadcasting station or production organization for audition. There is keen demand for the parts available.

Scriptwriters Those who wish to become scriptwriters should model their scripts on successful programmes and submit them to an appropriate station for criticism. Employment may be full-time but a great deal of free-lance work is accepted.

A sound knowledge of English grammar and construction, a lively imagination and advertising experience are necessary for those who wish to enter commercial radio as advertising scriptwriters.





ENTRY

The Australian Broadcasting Commission Girls are mostly recruited as junior typists or stenographers between the ages of 15 and 20 years. They are expected to have attained the speed of 100 words per minute in shorthand and/or 45 w.p.m. in typing and to hold at least the Intermediate or School Certificate.

Boys are recruited as messengers or clerks between 16 and 20 years of age. The School Certificate is generally required.

Those who wish to become announcers, talks assistants, music assistants, record library assistants or members of other programme departments may do so through traineeships or they may be promoted after initial employment as juniors on the general staff.

Applicants for specialist traineeships should be between the ages of 18 and 25 and at present are required to possess at least the Higher School Certificate. Degrees and diplomas are an advantage.

Commercial stations Juniors are recruited to the office staff from about 16 to 17 years of age and in general, stations prefer School Certificate level. As juniors develop, and opportunities occur, stations will channel them into departments that have use for their special abilities.

Training The ABC and the commercial radio stations generally tend to train their own staff. It is advisable for those wishing to broadcast with metropolitan commercial stations to gain one or two years' experience with a country station, if possible.

PROSPECTS

Australian Broadcasting Commission The ABC originates and produces most of its own programmes and there are opportunities both in the programme and administrative divisions.

Commercial broadcasting Positions on the clerical staff occur quite regularly. However, because of the highly specialized nature of their duties, positions as announcers, panel operators and copywriters are limited. In any or all of these positions, applicants should seek initial experience in the country areas.

For latest salary figures contact the Appointments Officer of the Australian Broadcasting Commission or the commercial stations in which you are interested.

Further information Vocational Guidance Bureau's leaflet *Broadcasting*, the ABC, and commercial stations.





TIP FOR THE MONTH *Woollens that have become yellow can be whitened by soaking them for an hour in one part tepid water and ten parts of peroxide to which a few drops of ammonia have been added. Use blue for rinsing.*

► **From Deniliquin** welfare officer D. J. Hall reports that baby Gail Smith (pictured at Christmas), of Moulamein, had her first birthday on 8 May, and Olive Welsh of Swan Hill and Maurice Day of Deniliquin were married late in May at Deniliquin. Mrs Hall continued her report to *Dawn* with the saddening news of the death of two Aboriginal people in the area in the past few months. Mrs Merlene Smith, mother of six, died early in May. She was the daughter of Mr and Mrs W. Sampson of Moulamein. Mrs Mary Hamilton, 56, resident of Deniliquin, died in April after a long heart illness. Many friends and relatives, some from Victoria, attended



the funeral service at the Presbyterian Church and Moonacullah Cemetery. Mrs Hamilton's husband Angus ("Dick") was a former well-known footballer of Deniliquin. Mrs Hamilton had nine children and ten grand-children.

► A 20-year-old Aborigine who was initiated into the Galah totem of the Bundjimai tribe last Christmas has enrolled at university medical school in Western Australia and hopes to become a doctor. He is Tony Hicks, the first Aborigine to study medicine in Western Australia. His primary school education at the Church of Christ Mission at Carnarvon was followed by matriculation from high school 5 years ago in South Australia. Tony has kept in touch with his tribe, and is using his savings for university fees—with assistance from the W.A. Department of Native Welfare.

► **Eating from the mantleself department.** On the eve of her 17th birthday a few months ago a girl from Corrimal boarded the Sydney-Nowra express at Thirroul—mistaking it for a local train which would have stopped at Corrimal. When the train did not slow down at her station, she jumped off, at 60 miles an hour, and skidded on her bottom for 47 feet. Then she walked home. Later, after an ambulance trip to Bulli Hospital, a doctor said she was in fair condition with cuts and bruises.

► When the drought broke on the Southern Tablelands in May the people of Dalton (near Yass) saw so many mushrooms shooting up that the ground looked more white than green. One man picked a 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ -lb, 14-inch wide mushroom and used it as an umbrella through heavy rain to the local hotel.

▶ A Perth man who lost an ear in a trotting accident late in April has had it sewn on the inside of his abdomen until doctors can sew it back in its right place. The ear could not be sewn back immediately because of the risk of infection and tissue rejection. A trotting steward found the reinsman's ear lying on the track after the accident.

▶ A visiting writer and his wife collected various shells and Aboriginal handcrafts in Sydney not long ago, and returned with them to Britain. The treasures were displayed proudly in the writer's home, but repeatedly overnight the display was shattered. Evil spirits were suspected, and the owners were a bit worried. The mystery was solved late one night when from one of the shells came a large hermit crab—which had survived thousands of miles of air travel in a sealed plastic bag—on its nightly forage for food.

▶ Ever heard of someone smuggling a 2½-ton hippopotamus past customs? That's just the charge laid by Swedish customs men against the owner of a circus returning from Switzerland. The misunderstanding was cleared up after entry papers (written in German) were translated and checked and someone admitted that the railway wagon containing the hippo had not been searched.

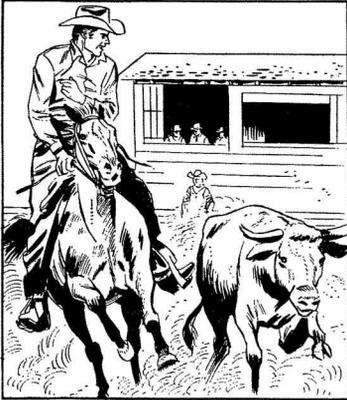
▶ The Co-operative for Aborigines launched a \$200,000 national appeal late in April. Rev. Alfred Clint, general secretary, said the money would be used for a co-operative sugarcane project on Cabbage Tree Island, and for the Moa Island co-operative in Torres Strait.

▶ **Doubletake department.** A woman in a New York liquor store queue saw the man in front point a gun at the cashier. The woman grabbed a nearby bottle of whisky and hit the gunman hard on the head. Sure. You'd expect him to collapse. But instead he turned around slowly and asked, in a hurt voice: "Why did you do that?" The woman said she did not think he should be pointing a gun, and that he certainly had a hard head. "Yep," the man replied proudly. The woman then offered to pay for the broken bottle but the cashier told her nicely not to worry about it. Then the man, still pointing the gun, herded everyone into a rear office. An unobserved workman in the store called police, who soon arrived and arrested the gunman without resistance.

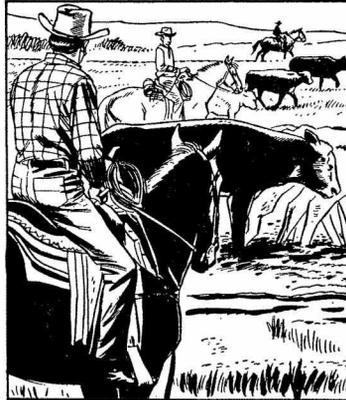
▶ It might be a bit cold for swimming now but a few months ago these kids (pictured at Yamba) made the most of the long summer and their closeness to the beach. Back row, left to right, are Elsie and Rosie Vesper, and Christine Ferguson; in front are Judith Ferguson and Neville Vesper. The ocean beach is just 200 yards over sand hills from the neat and tidy Yamba Aborigines Reserve. Ballina welfare officer L. A. Ridgeway also sent a photograph of pretty Joan Vesper, a sister of the younger Vespers in the other picture.



IT'S A FACT



The cowboy pictured in American Western motion pictures bears little resemblance to the hard working cowboy who handles today's herds of beef cattle in western United States. He works long hours and must be able to handle a tractor as well as his familiar working partner, the quarterhorse.



Once in plentiful numbers, the experienced cowboy is becoming so rare that a school for them has been established. First of its kind, the Mountain States Ranch School, near Laramie, Wyoming, started in February, 1966, with an enrollment of 46 young men ranging in age from 15 to 26.



Before the boys are allowed to get on a horse they must work out on the "bucking barrel." They learn the latest methods of feeding, breeding and caring for cattle and sheep. The school has its own herd which the boys tend on a 12,000 acre (4,800 hectare) ranch.



The puma is the largest cat in North America. It once roamed from the Arctic Circle to the southern tip of South America. In the United States the puma, or mountain lion, can be found only in the wildest regions of the West. Though dreaded as a blood thirsty killer, the puma becomes tame in captivity. The body of a full grown male may reach five feet (152 centimeters) in length, and the tail another three feet (90 cent.).



Confined almost solely to the Northern Hemisphere, the pine tree is found in Asia, Europe and North America. There are 37 species of pine in the United States alone. The most common was once the northern white pine. It has become rarer due to its popularity with builders and furniture makers. Extensive plantations of the faster growing southern pine furnish much of the world's supply of turpentine and the coarse brown paper used for containers and wrappers.



The man who has built more airplanes than anyone else in the world did not start until he was 50 years of age. William T. Piper, father of the famous Piper Cub, took up flying and building rugged, low cost airplanes in 1931. At 84 he is still active in the company he started. His company has made 63,000 planes, the most popular being the single-engined Cub; a favorite of sportsmen, ranchers and crop-dusters.

Pete's Page

Hello Kids,

I think it's about time I had another talk to you about school. Gee, I can hear a lot of moans, I'm sure. But it's more than a year since I nagged you, so look out.

Some of the letters I get come from people who say how much they wished they had worked harder at school when they were young. If they had, they would be getting more money for their work now, and their job would be more interesting.

When you're at school I know that you find it hard to see why you should listen carefully to what your teachers tell you. The days when you will have to work for your living are far, far away. And they are. But sooner than you think you will find yourself out of school, and at work.

Some Aboriginal children still seem to think that they would not be able to pass the School Certificate or Higher School Certificate examinations. It's not their brains that might hold them back—they have the same as any other people.

If you want to get a well paid and interesting job you must try your hardest at school, girls and boys. I know I've told you that before, but you must remember it for your own sake.

Some people find school not much fun, and leave soon as they can. And later on they go to school at night, but this is very hard to do—it's much easier to work hard at school.

You might think your old Uncle Pete worries you too much about studying at school, but take my advice kids because I know I am right. So much for the lecture.

'Bye for now kids,

See you next month,

Pete

PEN PAL PLEASE

Carol Anne Freeman, c/o Sawmill, Darlington Point, 2706, would like a boy or girl pen pal over the age of 16 years. Carol is 16, and she likes all sports, dancing, and playing pop records.

WHAT IS IT?

See if you can recognize what this picture shows. This is not a competition. Look for the answer on page 4.



