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DAWN

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OUR COVER

"A Portrait of Coral" by cameraman Mel Humphries captures the shining spirit of a happy girl. She is Coral Dodd (16) who works as an office assistant at Walgett Aboriginal Station. Other pictures, Page 5.



The Living Heart . . .

The Centre had a magnetic effect on Royal Visitors

Newspaper reporters who travelled with the Royal party said the Queen's tour of the Northern Territory and North-west Australia was without question the outstanding highlight of her second Australian visit.

"Informality" took on a more authentic meaning in the North—a coatless and tieless Duke helping round up cattle, the Queen in a cotton frock munching steak at an outdoor barbecue.

At Alice Springs the Royal couple saw a typical cattle station, talked to aborigines, spoke over the Flying Doctor radio.

At Darwin they saw a native corroboree, buck-jumpers in action and looked over the home of an aborigine, met his wife and children.

At Kununurra, a new town at the Ord River dam scheme in the Kimberleys and at the iron island of Koolan, in Yampi Sound, they met modern-day pioneers who are really doing something about filling Australia's empty spaces.

Relaxed and happy despite the heat, the Royal couple enjoyed the North and boosted the morale of its sparse population which often regards itself as a forgotten race.

Hundreds of aboriginal children were among the crowds who cheered the Queen and the Duke as they drove through their ranks in an open car. After singing the National Anthem the children held up placards bearing the letters of the word "Kangkintjai"—a welcome in the Aranda tongue

In reply to a welcome to the Centre by the Administrator of the Northern Territory, Mr. Roger Nott, the Queen praised the spirit and determination of the Territory and its people.

"It has a magnetic effect upon those who want more out of life than humdrum security and the tidy rules of a comfortable suburbia," she said.

The Queen smiles as she receives a posy from Julie Kelly (ix), a Warrabri girl, at Alice Springs. The Duke of Edinburgh was wearing the coatless "Territory Rig" to combat the heat



“After this visit no one will be able to suggest to me that Central Australia is a dead heart. From now on, I shall always look upon it as a living heart, beating with confident energy.”

ABORIGINE HOST IN DARWIN

A Darwin resident, Phillip Roberts, a full-blooded aborigine, woke his wife Hannah one morning during the Royal visit to Northern Territory, with the news:— “The Queen and Prince Philip are to call on us today.”

Administration officials had told Mr. Roberts a week before about the planned visit but the husband kept it a secret from his wife until a few hours before the event.

Naturally Hannah was excited but when the Royal guests arrived at the Roberts' attractive stucco-brick home in the Darwin suburb of Night Cliffs, Hannah shed her shyness and ideally played the role of hostess.

Phillip Roberts is one of Darwin's most respected citizens. He is self-educated and earns £26 a week as a medical survey assistant.

White neighbours clustered outside the Roberts house, singing the National Anthem as the Royal car pulled up outside and the Queen and Prince Philip walked up to the front porch.

Phillip Roberts introduced his wife, his eldest daughter Phyllis, Phyllis' husband, Mr. David Woody, and his other daughters, Rhoda, 14, Connie, 12, Mavis, 7, Margaret, 5, and Miriam, 18 months.

A neighbour's youngster peeked through the doorway as the Queen inspected the house, with its three bedrooms and modern kitchen.

A memorable picture of the Duke of Edinburgh handing over his spade to an aboriginal boy after planting a mock orange tree in the schoolgrounds at Broome, West Australia. The Queen also planted a tree during the visit to Broome



This Northern Territory mother came 148 miles in a bumpy, dusty truck ride from Mount Alan station, nursing her baby, to see the Queen at Alice Springs. She is Dorothy, a Wailbri aborigine, and she held her baby, Rebecca, in a primitive bark cradle

(Sydney Morning Herald pictures)

Mr. Roberts told the Royal guests that he paid £4 15s. a week rent to the Housing Commission.

Mr. Roberts said he was born 42 years ago in the Alawa tribe on the Roper River, had undergone full initiation rites and still sometimes used his tribal name, Waipuldayna.

He had gone to mission school until fifth grade and had since educated himself.

He had first trained as a motor mechanic and now was a medical assistant for the Northern Territory Health Department, travelling in Arnhem Land, detecting leprosy, malnutrition and tuberculosis among his own people.

Prince Philip asked why more aboriginal people did not come into Darwin for treatment.

He laughed when Mr. Roberts explained that tribal superstitions still lingered and many natives were afraid of dying outside their own reserves.

The Queen complimented Mrs. Roberts on the spotless appearance of her home.

As the Queen left Mr. Roberts presented her with a copy of Darwin journalist Douglas Lockwood's book, "I, the Aboriginal," which tells of Phillip Roberts' successful bid to become assimilated into Darwin's community.

OIL STRIKE

FLOWING GOLD COULD BE PRICELESS ANNIVERSARY GIFT TO NATION

On her tour of Queensland in March the Queen unveiled a plaque on Bulwer Island, at the mouth of the Brisbane River, to commemorate the nation's first commercial oil strike at Moonie.

The plaque commemorates also the construction of a pipeline to carry oil 200 miles from Moonie to a refinery on Bulwer, a reclaimed mangrove swamp which was transformed for the occasion to a tropical garden.

Queen Elizabeth said oil had been discovered in many countries in the last 100 years. "In each of them it has been the signal for a profound and exciting change in their national economy", she said.

"Now after years of tireless and sometimes frustrating exploration you have made this highly important discovery and it gives me great pleasure to unveil a stone to commemorate it.

"The discovery of oil will open up new frontiers for industrial initiative and capital enterprise and point the way to a prosperous future for all the people of Australia."

The Moonie oil discovery is one of the most profoundly significant events in Australia's 175 year history of settlement.

According to Lindsay Campbell, writing in *Currency*, it is "certainly more important to the nation than the goldrush decade of the 1850's."

Economically it is potentially valuable as the evolution of Australia's great wool industry, but outranks wool in strategic importance.

It is interesting that oil is being struck in grazing country won back for the Queensland wool industry from the scourge of prickly pear by the introduction from America of cactoblastis—the cochineal insect.

In just 22 months Union Oil Development Corporation and its partners, Kern County Land Company of California and Australian Oil and Gas Corporation have ended the long, arduous and costly 70-year search for oil in Australia.

The Moonie wells have produced sweet, clean, high-quality crude oil and placed Australia on the threshold of a new economic and industrial era. Australia badly needs oil for industry and defence.

Like the United States of about 50 years ago she has newly-throbbing industries and a great migrant influx.

Americans who brought the tools and techniques of oil search to Australia have enjoyed a rare, exciting and rewarding experience. The Moonie discovery is to them the fulfilment of an oilman's dream. Evidence

points to the Moonie field being more extensive than its proven limits of four square miles.

Union-Kern are currently spending £250,000 a month to determine the full extent of Moonie and on drilling exploratory wells elsewhere in the Surat Basin.

Although drilling alone will reveal the size of Moonie, it has some excellent reservoir characteristics—a vital factor in assessing the value of a field.

There are now eleven completed wells on the Moonie field waiting to produce high-gravity crude oil which will be comparatively cheap to refine.

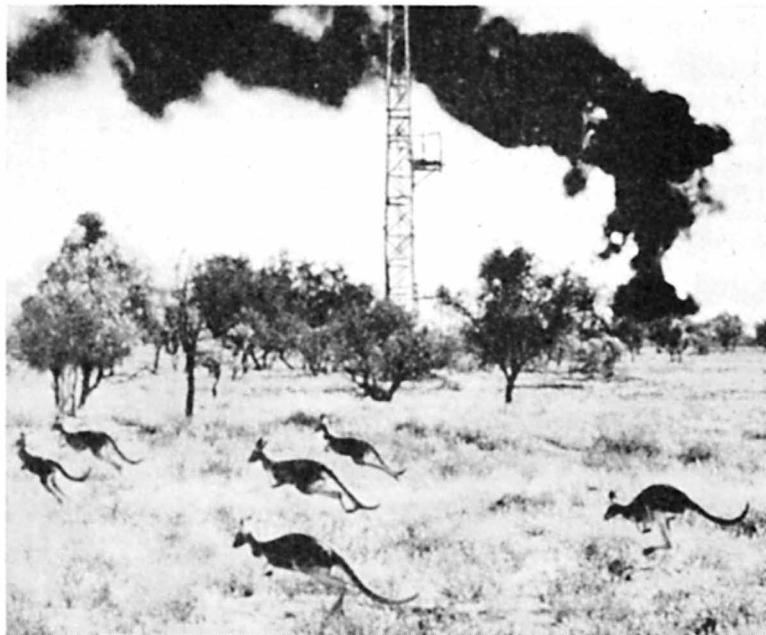
Moonie crude has a high petrol content which is admirably suited to Australia's pattern of oil consumption because motor spirit accounts for more than 40 per cent. of Australia's consumption of petroleum products.

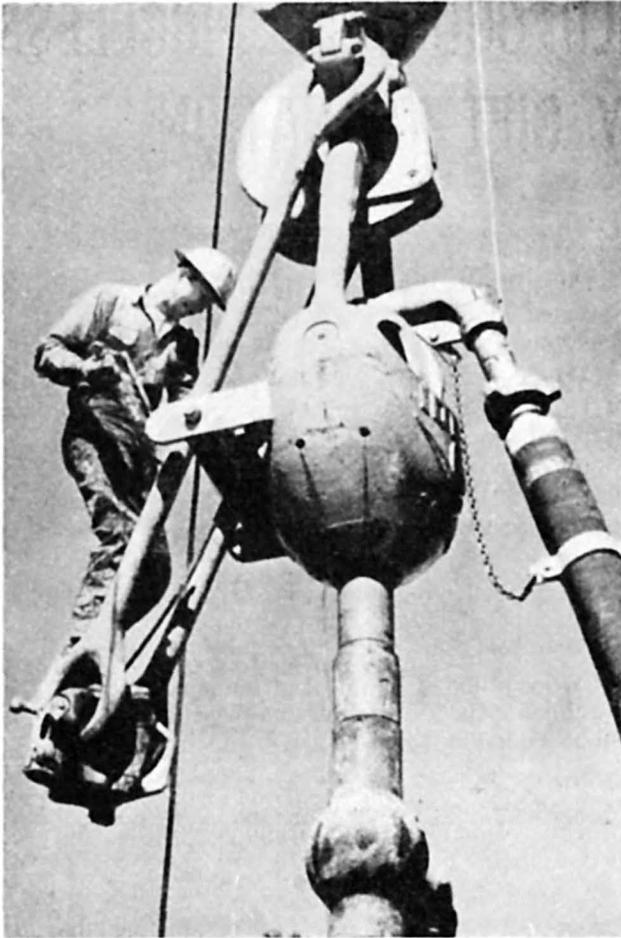
Traces of oil in the form of bitumen were found in Australia almost 20 years before drillers first discovered oil at Titusville, Pennsylvania, U.S.A. in 1859.

The crew of H.M.S. *Beagle*, drilling for water in the tidal reaches of the Victoria River in the Northern Territory, found fragments of bitumen in 1839 and used it to caulk their ship.

Australia imported petroleum products for 30 years before the search for oil started in this country. In

Startled Kangaroos take off across the plain as smoke from the flare pit boils into the morning sky





A French Canadian driller, Ralph Perenteau, servicing the swivel on a rig at Moonie

1906, natural gas was used to light the streets of Roma in Queensland, but after 10 days the supply petered out and the scheme was abandoned.

Between the two world wars, more than 50 bores were sunk in the Lakes Entrance district of Victoria. They produced 8,228 barrels of poor-quality oil by pumping and bailing methods, but failed to achieve commercial status.

In 1953, Wapet struck oil in its Rough Range No. 1 Well at Exmouth Gulf in Western Australia at a daily flow rate of 500 barrels, but further drilling failed to bring in other productive wells.

Since 1953, Wapet has continued its search in Western Australia drilling 76 holes at a cost exceeding £18,000,000.

Queensland became the focus of oil search in Australia in 1961 when clean 48-gravity oil flowed at the rate of 60 barrels a day from Cabawin No. 1 Well, about 20 miles north of the Moonie field.

Cabawin No. 1 cost Union-Kern £500,000 and its flow rate was sub-commercial, but it surrendered vital clues which led Union to Moonie where, on December

17, 1961, the first discovery well flowed at a daily rate of 1,765 barrels.

Subsequent flow rates on the Moonie field have been:— No. 2 (two levels) 2,592 and 1,392 barrels a day; No. 3 1,500 barrels; No. 4, 1,575 barrels; No. 5, 1,645 barrels; No. 6, 1,660 barrels; No. 7, 1,625 barrels; No. 8, 360 barrels; No. 9, 1,130 barrels; No. 10, 924 barrels and No. 11, 1,642 barrels.

Doyle T. Graves, who heads Union's team in Australia, said, somewhat prophetically, in the middle of last year:

"While we are always guided by scientific tools of exploration, we have been fortunate enough to have our fair share of luck.

"Many companies of comparable scientific excellence are operating in Australia and we make no claims to superiority. I have the feeling there will be discoveries by other companies using exactly the same techniques we employ.

"Moonie has proved beyond doubt that geological conditions for oil formation are present in Australia, but companies operating here must jettison any preconceived prejudices based on oil search in other continents."

Mr. Graves' prediction came true.

On December 12 last, during a drill stem test simultaneously with a strike of 924 barrels a day at Moonie No. 10, the Associated Oil Group struck a daily flow rate of 600 barrels at its Sunnybank No. 1 Well, about 120 miles north-west of Moonie.

Unfortunately, since then production tests carried out by Associated groups have failed to reproduce this flow rate. The well has refused to flow naturally, although oil and gas have been recovered in unspecified quantities by swabbing methods.

This year Associated plans to drill six wells in the Sunnybank area to determine whether or not the first strike is the precursor to Australia's second commercial oilfield.

The search for commercial oil in Australia has ended but the hunt has only just begun.

The big oil companies of the world have moved in from U.S.A., Canada, Germany, France and the U.K.

Before Australia's 175th Anniversary Year ends more than 30 rigs will be drilling promising structures revealed by aeromagnetic and seismic surveys.

One hundred companies, syndicates and individuals hold search permits over 2,500,000 square miles of continental and offshore limits. In Queensland this year, oil exploration companies will drill a record 80 wells and spend more than £15,000,000.

This figure does not include the cost of the Moonie-Brisbane pipeline which has been estimated at from £5,000,000 to £8,000,000.



Flare pit fires send up 20th century smoke signals signifying the birth of Australia's new oil industry

To Australia which did not produce a drop of crude, but imports £125,000,000 worth a year, this news is tremendously significant and exciting. Expenditure on oil is one of the biggest items on Australia's import bill—about one-tenth of the total.

An oil industry in Australia would create new employment and demand for equipment such as pumps, valves, pipelines, storage tanks which would promote great expansion of manufacturing industries. The demand for roads, airstrips, power and water supplies and other public utilities would add to the tempo of Australia's development.

Strategically the establishment of an Australian oil industry will eliminate or reduce the nation's dependence on foreign sources. Australia's defence planning is now based on importation of crude oil over long sea routes vulnerable to enemy attack.

The establishment of a great refining industry has made Australia self-sufficient in refining capacity, but has done nothing to ensure supplies of crude oil in an emergency.

The prospect of large commercial oil deposits being found in Australia, therefore, has tremendous economic and strategic significance.

OUR COVER GIRL HELPS OUT

Cover Girl, Coral Dodd at work at Walgett Aboriginal Station where she assists Matron Mason in the first-aid treatment centre. The patients in our pictures are, (left) Margaret Ward, who is receiving attention for a wound on the chin cut while playing, (right) Diana Dennis, Louisa Dodd and Lola Sharply



Cobb & Co. Rolls again . . .

STAGECOACH RUN OF 3,000 MILES

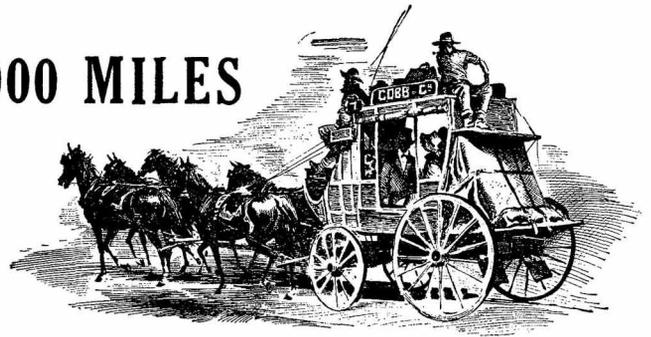
FARES TO FLYING DOCTOR FUND

One of the few surviving Cobb & Co. coaches of last century will this month start a historic run of 3,000 miles from Port Douglas in far north Queensland to Melbourne as part of Australia's 175th Anniversary celebrations.

The stagecoach, with passengers, will drive off from Port Douglas on June 22 and finish in Melbourne on September 31. The main objective of the long journey will be to raise funds for the Royal Flying Doctor Service.

The run is being financed by a Queensland transport company which now bears the name of Cobb & Co., a title it acquired from the last director of the original company in 1948.

The eight-passenger coach to be used on the run was built about 65 years ago in Cobb & Co.'s coach factory at Charleville, in Queensland.



About the turn of the century it operated regularly on the Charleville-Thargomindah run.

It will be driven by five experienced drivers. On some stages of the trip the coach will have guest drivers, or sitting beside the drivers some old-time Cobb & Co. drivers.

One passenger who will have a chance to handle the reins will be Miss Frances Edwards of Cairns N.Q., whose grandfather drove Cobb & Co. coaches in the Croydon area of the Gulf Country around 1911. She will be the fourth generation of her family to have ridden in a Cobb & Co. coach.

The coach will be accompanied on the run by four eight-ton trucks—three floating the spare horses and the other carrying food for both horses and men, water, fuel, spare parts for the coach and camping equipment for the accompanying personnel, who will number some nine or twelve men.

Money will be raised by charging passengers £5 each per stage and by carrying mail. The coach will cover two to four stages daily and will carry seven or eight passengers on each stage.

Letter covers designed by James E. Lyle, who designed the Royal Flying Doctor postage stamp, will be sold for mail to be carried on the trip.

A cover bearing the 1955 Cobb & Co. postage stamp will be sold for £1 1s. and a cover without this stamp will cost 5s.

These covers will carry an official cachet to the effect that they have been carried on the 1963 Coach Run to Melbourne.

The Queensland transport company, Cobb & Co. of Toowoomba, will place a bronze plaque at the gateway of the old Cobb & Co. depot in Little Lonsdale Street, Melbourne. The buildings, which include most of the stables and coachmen's quarters, are being demolished for a multi-storey car park.

Historic Museum

In the year of the Cobb & Co. appeal comes news that an historic building which has become significant in many isolated areas may be preserved as a museum in Cloncurry, Queensland.

CONTINUED PAGE 15

DAWN, June, 1963



Basketball boom sees Blue Stars fly to the top in thrilling Walgett final

☆ ☆
SHADES OF HARLEM GLOBETROTTERS



Basketball, once deemed merely “a game for girls” by our more rugged types, is the newest ball game at which the boys of Walgett excell.

“You beaut!”, “Come on there!”, “Wow, what a goal!”. These were some of the remarks recently overheard during the finals of the Walgett Basketball Club’s first competition.

The two finalists, the Blue Stars and the Big Julies, gave to the public of Walgett a display of basketball that is still being spoken of. Both teams were made up of aboriginal and white young men from the Walgett district—another positive case of assimilation and recognition.

The final resulted in a win for the Blue Stars who defeated the Big Julies by a narrow margin—34 points to 27.

Ken Simpson and Phillip Hall of the Blue Stars were outstanding in attack as well as in the shooting for goals. Many a long shot was attempted by these two young men and was usually successful. J. Gudgeon and J. Madden were also extremely sound in every phase of their play. Bob Beale was superb in defence stopping

The Blue Stars—Standing (from left): Ken Simpson, Jim Madden, Jim Gudgeon; (front) Doug Peters, Bob Beale, Phillip Hall



The Flashes—(Standing from left): Eddie Morgan, Geoff Thorne, Fred Walford; (front) Vincent Hall, Richard Simpson

many a shot for goal with Doug Peters being everywhere at the right time.

For the Big Julies, Oscar Beale was a pleasure to watch. Lawrence Crawford played his usual unruffled and steady game with the remainder of the team playing great defensive as well as attacking basketball.

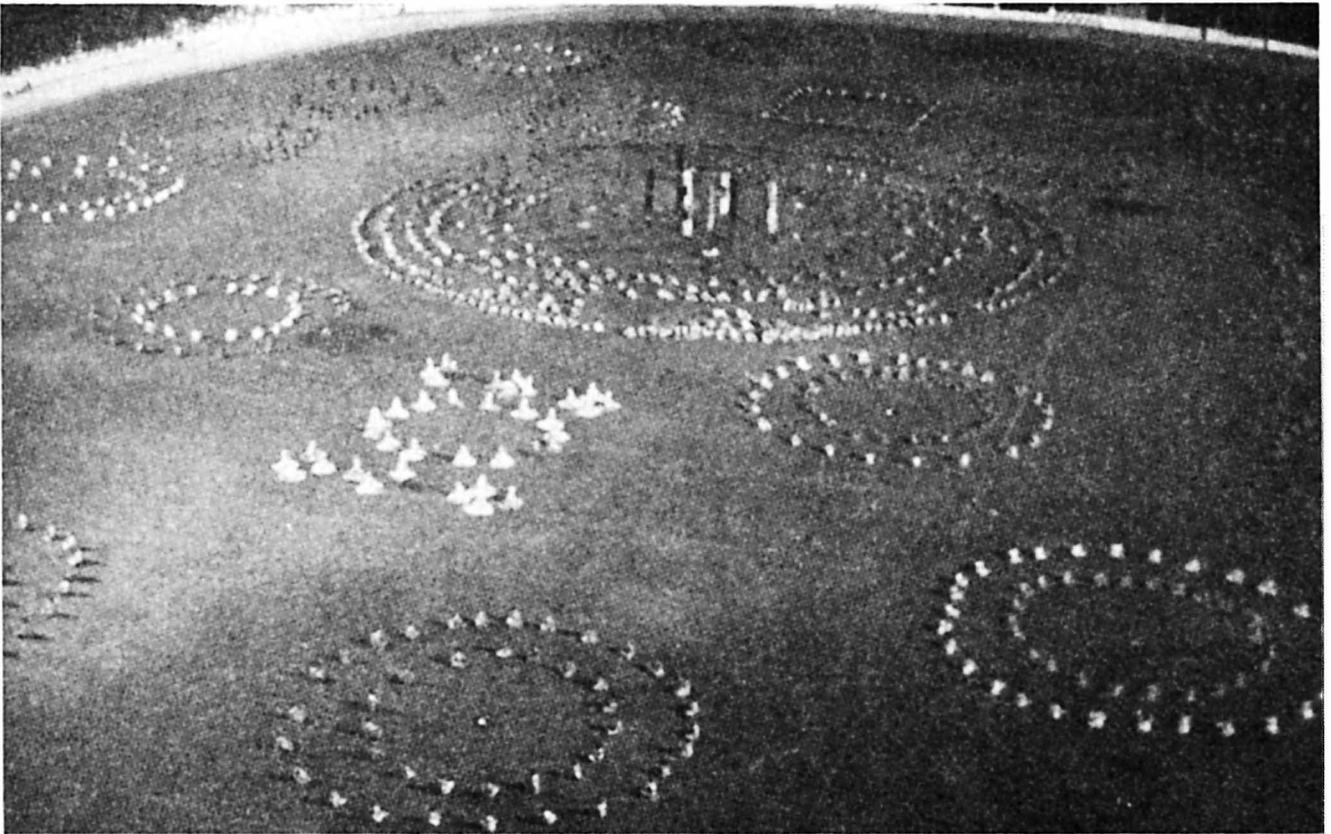
Superb Game Played by the Walgett Flashes

One team deserving a special mention in the Walgett Basketball Club’s first competition is the Flashes. This team consisted of Geoff Thorne, Eddie Morgan, Fred Walford, Vincent Hall and Richard Simpson—all school boys.

These young lads entered the men’s competition and played against men’s teams throughout the duration of the competition. They were rewarded for their hard efforts and consistent training by being one of the four teams to contest the semi-finals.

Richard Simpson, Geoff Thorne (captain) and Eddie Morgan were the teams outstanding goal throwers while Fred Walford and Vincent Hall were very good in their court play.

All the lads are under 15 years of age and are to be congratulated on their fine effort.



ABORIGINAL STAND AT ROYAL SHOW





Three small boys making their first visit to the Royal Easter Show were fascinated by the exhibition of aboriginal handicrafts displayed by John Timbery of La Perouse.

The boys in the "foreign legion" caps (above) are the Jones brothers of Plumpton, Wayne (6), Leslie (7) and David (9). They are being shown by John Timbery how to handle the boomerang.

Two other boomerang enthusiasts, John and Stephen Hewitt of Thirroul (right) also showed interest in a shell tray being held by Rosina Cavanagh of La Perouse, an assistant on the stall. The shells on the rim of the tray were gathered from the shores of Botany Bay.

A pageant dance, "Songs of Capricornia", by some 1,300 boys and girls from metropolitan high schools was presented by the Department of Education at the Royal Show (top left).

Below left is a picture of the Grand Parade at the "greatest show on earth".



ROSE GROWING

Few flowers are as beautiful or more admired than the rose, and although a rose bush will continue to flower when neglected, a little care and attention on the grower's part will be more than amply rewarded by the improved quality and quantity of the blooms that are produced and the increased size and vigor of the bush. These notes though of necessity brief are designed to assist the novice grower.

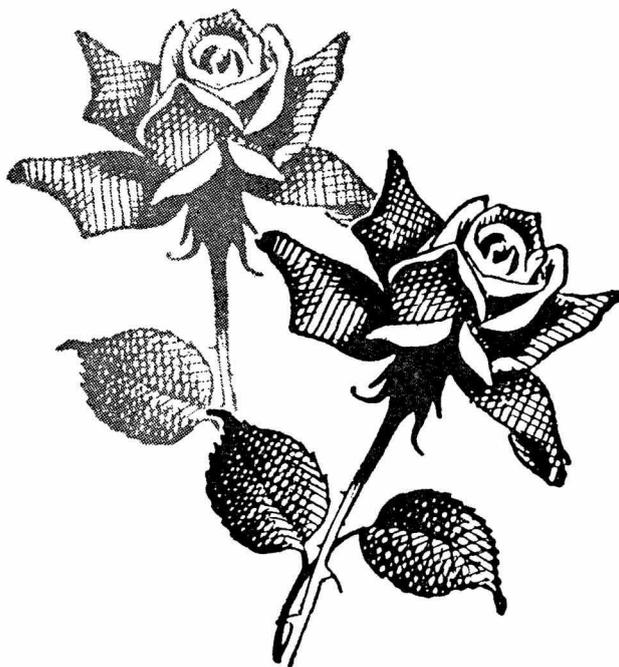
Site and Selection of Varieties. All roses like plenty of sunshine, but most varieties will do well even with a few hours sun each day. Although roses prefer a medium to heavy soil, it is possible to grow them in practically any type of soil provided that suitable varieties are selected. Any reputable rose nurseryman will be only too pleased to advise you what varieties are most suitable for your garden.

Fairy or small miniature roses can be planted in pots or window boxes, whilst the larger miniatures are ideal for long narrow borders. Where medium borders or massed beds of colour are desired, Floribundas can be used with considerable effect. For beauty of individual bloom, long stems, larger plants, the Hybrid Teas are best.

Most climbing roses do not flower as freely or continuously as the bush types and must be tied to some form of support such as a fence or pergola. Ramblers are useful for trailing over banks and pergolas, etc. whilst Shrub roses will blend in well in the shrubbery.

Standard roses which are budded on long stems of various heights can be used as single specimens or in groups and are particularly useful for growing behind low fences and amongst beds of annuals.

A pretty garden of Mrs. Mary Simms at La Perouse. Mrs. Simms (right) is seen here with her daughter, Mrs. Betty Stewart



Prepare the Soil at least a month before planting, if this is possible, by thoroughly working the whole bed or border to a depth of 12 inches, but be very careful, where you have a heavy clay subsoil, that you do not leave the underneath of the bed in the form of a basin that will not let the water get away after heavy rains or waterings. If the subsoil is too near the surface it is better to build the beds up rather than put the plants in too deeply. A light dressing of Agricultural Lime or Dolomite (say 1 lb. per square yard) could be spread over the surface at this stage, as this helps to open up the soil. Roses prefer a medium to heavy well-drained soil, but great success has been obtained by growing them in soil that is practically pure sand, if the correct feeding methods are adopted. It is essential that the plants should be given a well-drained site.

Planting Time on the coastal areas of N.S.W. is from May to the end of August, but in cold mountain districts (over 3,000 feet altitude) August is considered a good time.

Planting should be done as soon as possible after the plants are obtained, but if this is not possible they should be "heeled in" a sheltered or shady position. "Heeling in" means digging a shallow trench, then laying the rose roots in it, covering them with fine soil, firming with light pressure and watering. The soil should be kept moist until the bushes are planted in their permanent positions. Never allow the roots of unplanted roses to become dry.

Before planting, mark out where each plant is to go, allowing adequate spacing for the particular type of bush to be planted. Dig a hole about 12 in. wide and 8 in. to 9 in. deep, and then see if the hole is big enough to contain the roots of the chosen plant without cramping

them. Form a mound of soil in the centre of the hole and place the base of the stock on it. The depth of the hole can be varied so that when the plant is placed on the mound, the bud union (where the crook is in the stem) is about 1 in. below ground level. When both the depth and size of the hole is correct, dip the roots of the plant in water, place the base of the stock on the mound, arrange the roots in radial fashion, sloping downwards and outwards and whilst holding the plant upright, two-thirds fill the hole with fine soil. Press this soil down firmly on the roots and fill the hole with water. After the water has drained away, fill the hole with soil to ground level and leave a slight saucer-shaped depression around the stem. Never, in any circumstances, use manure or fertiliser of any kind at planting time or even near any newly planted rose, until at least November, and then only in very small quantities. Keep the soil moist and its surface loose and as weed-free as possible.

Watering and Feeding. In winter a weekly watering is usually sufficient, but in hot or windy weather more frequent waterings are necessary. Be sure to soak the soil well so that the water can penetrate to the roots. It is preferable to avoid overhead watering as far as possible, as this encourages fungus diseases. Water can be directly applied to the soil by tying a sack over the end of the hose, or by running it along small irrigation channels amongst the plants or by using a porous canvas hose attachment. To conserve moisture it is necessary from December to March to apply a mulch around the base of the plants. Well-decayed manure, lawn clippings and straw are all good mulching materials and they also improve the texture and friability of the soil.

Feeding. About October or November the young plants can be fed by applications of animal manure or a complete fertiliser which should be worked into the soil at, but not too close to, the base of the plant. About an ounce of fertiliser is sufficient as excessive applications can result in burning of the roots and subsequent damage

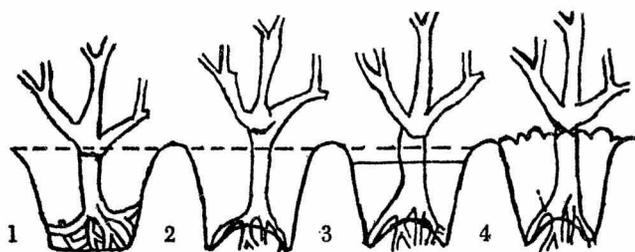


FIGURE 1. Wrong. Roots should not be cramped or turned up. No dome in base of hole

FIGURE 2. Correct. Hole large enough and roots short enough to avoid trouble shown in 1. Dome of earth under plant. Bud slightly above soil level. Use no manure in hole. Cover roots with soil and press lightly with knuckles

FIGURE 3. Partly fill hole with virgin top-soil and fill hole with water

FIGURE 4. After water is soaked away, completely fill hole. Do not water or press soil. Do not plant roses in a position from which an old rose-bush has been dug, unless the soil is changed

to the plant. Similarly, animal manures that are rich in nitrogen must be used sparingly, and this applies particularly to bird droppings and fowl manure.

The plants can be given light applications of fertiliser or manure at monthly intervals which should be watered in when applied. If liquid manure is used, the soil should be watered before and after its application.

Fairy Roses grown in pots or window boxes, require a well drained soil, say 2 parts loam, 1 part sand, 1 part peat moss and feeding can be done by using weak liquid manure regularly. These will require re-potting or re-boxing about once a year, and the best time to do this is about July, just before the plant starts into Spring growth. The Fairy Roses can also be grown in the open garden or in rock gardens providing they will not be overcrowded by taller-growing plants. Sometimes these are budded onto standard stocks, making dainty little standard roses of say 8 in. to 12 in. high. These can be very effective in some positions.

Spraying can be commenced as soon as the plant starts to develop. During Spring, early Summer, late Summer and Autumn, plants should be sprayed at ten to fourteen day intervals, and at monthly intervals during the hottest months. The most prevalent fungus diseases are black spot and mildew which can be controlled by dusting with a fine grade sulphur dust or by spraying with Bordeaux mixture, Phaltan, T.M.T.D., Copper Oxichloride, or any of the numerous sprays specially designed for this purpose. In addition, several complete rose sprays can be readily obtained which are designed to control most fungus diseases and insect pests in the one application.

Black spot can be identified by the appearance of black or brown spots on the leaves and sometimes on the young stems. If the infection is heavy the leaves turn yellow and fall. This continuous loss of leaves weakens the plant and results in die-back and reduced flowering. The disease is most prevalent in humid atmospheres and can be carried by dead or fallen leaves which should be raked up and burnt.

Mildew, which is most common on young growth, appears as greyish-white areas on the leaves, stems and buds of young shoots and later it develops a white powdery appearance. It is favoured by humid conditions and is most active during mid-Summer and Autumn. Care should be taken to spray the undersides of the foliage as well as the top.

Thrips, aphids and caterpillars can be controlled by spraying with one of several insecticides which include malathion, the D.D.T. compounds, and Dieldrin.

Trimming and Pruning of young plants can be done by cutting blooms with very short stems or just trimming off the spent flower heads, but DO NOT cut long stems during the first year of growth, as this will take away a lot of foliage which is very important in building up the vigour of the plant. Young plants should not be pruned hard the first Winter, just cut out any weak growth and shape up the plants.

FIXING THAT BROKEN WINDOW

If there is one thing which needs prompt attention by the home handyman, it is a broken window.

As well as allowing rain into the house, wind action over a period can loosen large slivers of the shattered glass and then a strong gust will tear them out.

This can be dangerous to anyone nearby.

If you carefully follow certain basic requirements, there is nothing difficult in doing this job.

First step is to completely remove the old glass, putty, metal sprigs and flakes of paint.

In illustration 1, you see a typical box-frame sash in which the glass has to be replaced. Never hit the broken glass with a hammer or metal object for you risk serious injury and loss of eyesight from flying splinters.

Carefully chip away the old putty from the edge of the window until you have exposed the glass. An old chisel is ideal for this. Every so often you will strike a small flat metal sprig. Remove these with a pair of pliers.

As each broken section is so exposed, bump it gently with a wadded teatowel or cloth, from the inside and it will easily fall out.

To catch the old glass and putty, place an old cornbag, piece of canvas or heavy cloth across the sill and close the window down on it.

To hold it in place, tie two strings to small nails hammered half home fairly high up in the facings, then fasten to the corners of the bag or cloth, as shown.

Be careful to remove every smallest piece of old putty and dust, etc., from the rabbetted area in which the glass is to be re-set.

Carefully remove the bag and roll it up for disposal with the glass inside it.

With a very fine paint-brush, primecoat the exposed woodwork and allow an hour or two for the paint to soak in and dry until "tacky".

While this is happening, you can go and buy the new glass.

When measuring, allow approx. $\frac{1}{8}$ in. clearance both ends and top and bottom. (e.g., if the maximum size of the opening is 24 in. x 14 in., then the glass should be cut approx. 23 $\frac{3}{4}$ in. x 13 $\frac{3}{4}$ in.).

Take a small piece of the broken pane with you so that the supplier can provide the same weight glass pane as was fitted originally.

You will also need a packet of pliable glazing putty and some metal sprigs.

Take about a hens-egg sized piece of the putty, roll it gently between your palms into a long thin "sausage"

then press it into the rabbet as shown in Step 1, Illustration 2.

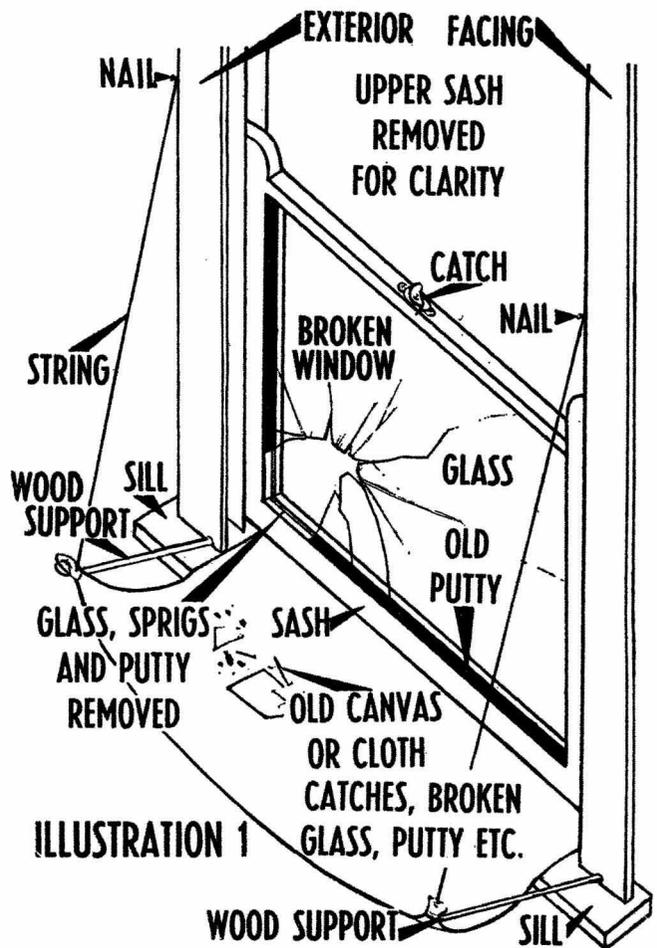
When you have filled in right round the window, lift the glass into position, tilting the top of it towards you and placing the bottom edge in position first, making sure to embed it in the putty "sausage" as you place it in position.

You must NEVER slide your fingers up or down the edges of a pane of glass while handling it or it will cut you severely. Just grip firmly and release gently but evenly without slip.

With the bottom edge in place, use your finger-tips to push the pane right home.

Work round and round the pane evenly until you have bedded it in the putty as shown in Step 2.

If it is a windy day, be sure to keep pressure on the glass until the next step—inserting of the sprigs—is carried out. Here again (step 3) care is needed, but but it is not difficult.



NAVY AWARDS TO ABORIGINE HEROES OF WARTIME COAST-WATCH PATROLS

Aborigines who served with the Royal Australian Navy during World War II received recognition at a ceremony at H.M.A.S. *Melville*, in Northern Territory recently.

The aborigines, all from Snake Bay, were presented with Campaign Awards. During the 1939-45 war these aborigines formed a coast-watching patrol under the command of an R.A.N.R. officer.

All but five (who have since died) of the original unit of 35 attended the ceremony, according to *Navy News*. The widows of the five deceased aborigines, Paddy One, Billy Two, Ginger Two, Manfong and Strangler McKenzie, were presented with the medals awarded to their dead husbands.

All the aborigines earned the War Medal and Australian Service Medal and about half of them received the Defence Medal. The recipients were flown from Snake Bay settlement by RAAF Dakota.

Captain Keatinge, R.A.N., of Darwin, gave a short address outlining the exploits of the aboriginal unit and congratulated the natives before presenting the awards. Following the presentation, the visitors witnessed a march past of H.M.A.S. *Melville* ship's company.

The history of the natives' service goes back to April, 1942, when a coast-watching station was formed at Snake Bay. Lookout stations, manned by the aborigines, were established around Bathurst and Melville Islands, and these were regularly visited by launch, horse and on foot.

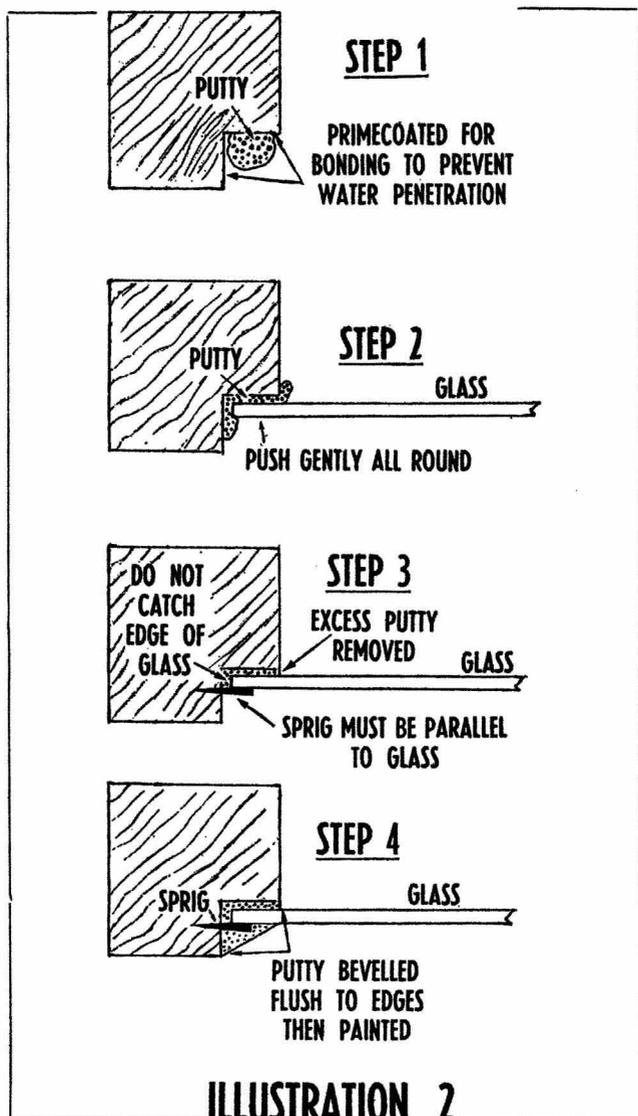
During the war, native patrols covered approximately 6,000 miles looking for crashed aircraft and surviving airmen.

They also kept watch on likely landing beaches, reported suspicious shipping and mines. An official report in 1944 stated that "the loyalty of the patrol boys is undoubted". The report goes on to say "... they have always enthusiastically assisted crashed Allied Airmen and captured Japanese."

The recipients of the medals were all smartly turned out and particularly noteworthy was the seamanlike salutes which each gave—including the aboriginal widows.

Later the Naval Officer-in-Charge visited Darwin Hospital to present awards to Old Johnny Barangbadala, who is recovering from two broken legs received in a motor accident.

After the presentation ceremony, all the recipients were entertained to morning tea on the lawn of Naval Headquarters. The whole ceremony was impressive and the aborigines enjoyed themselves.



You must keep the sprigs parallel with the outside face of the glass and you must never allow them to bear on the edge of the glass.

If you do, no matter how slightly, you are risking another cracked pane. Two or three sprigs along each side is sufficient.

To hit them home into the wood, very little force is needed. Use a light tackhammer and keep the hammer-head pressed at all times against the glass as you tap.

If you do this, you don't risk hitting the glass instead of the sprig.

Final step (No. 4) is to flush up the outside face as shown. Most people make the mistake here of using too much putty.

Use a proper putty knife and if the putty tends to stick to the blade, clean it with a dry cloth, then dip it in a cup of water.

Do not paint the new putty under 48 hours.

Are You a Health Worrier?

THIS CHECK-UP COULD PUT YOUR MIND AT REST

Are you a health worrier? Always afraid you are not as fit as you should be?

Always peering in mirrors, poking out your tongue, feeling your pulse, taking your temperature?

If you recognise the symptoms—beware! You could be heading for hypochondria.

You could frighten yourself into ill-health.

Here are some of the most common questions people ask themselves, with answers provided by doctors

Some of the answers are surprising.

Am I sleeping enough?

More people keep themselves awake worrying that they won't be able to sleep, than ever lose a night's rest because of true insomnia. How much sleep is enough?

Infants need 18-20 hours. Children, aged 6-10, need 10 hours.

Children, 11-16, 9 hours.

Over 16, 6-8 hours.

But it is difficult to make hard-and-fast rules for adults. Some people lead an active life with only four or five hours' sleep. Others cannot make do on less than nine. Remember, seven or eight hours in bed resting, even though you don't sleep all the time, is ample to stay perfectly healthy.

Do I breathe properly?

Breath-control is very important. A leading chest physician says: "If you want to keep fit by playing sports and games, how you breathe has a very direct bearing on your energy and endurance. The majority of people do not use their lungs fully."

Try reading aloud from this magazine as many words as you can in one breath. Count the words. Then try again tomorrow. After a week or two, you will be amazed how many more words you can score—and you will be increasing your vital lung capacity.

Do frequent headaches mean that I am a bad health risk?

Not at all. Experts now believe that practically all chronic headaches are due to dilated blood-vessels in the head, or to muscle tension. And, quite often, to a combination of the two. Typical tension headaches start at the nape of the neck, afterwards spreading to any part of the head. They may be due to bending over a desk, sitting too long and too rigidly behind the wheel of your car, or just plain emotional stress.

But, of course, persistent headaches can be due to something more serious, and if you are worried, it is best to see your doctor. Anxiety will only bring on more headaches.

Do palpitations or sudden spasms of pain in the chest mean I have a heart disease?

No. It is most unlikely. Most common cause of palpitations and chest pains is dyspepsia. Avoid having a heavy meal before going to bed.

If the palpitations are very frequent, get your doctor to reassure you by running his stethoscope over you.

How many colds a year can a healthy person expect?

It depends. Women get more colds than men, and children more than adults.

Recent research figures show that about two colds per season is the average for normal people.

The common cold keeps doctors busier than many other ailments. But top of the list is generally bronchitis, followed by arthritis and rheumatism.

Two tests to make

1. MUSCLE POWER

Stand close to a wall, facing it. Extend both arms upwards and reach as high as you can. Mark the highest point with a pencil.

Then stand sideways to the wall and, by bending your knees and swinging your arms, jump as high as you can, also making a mark on the wall.

Measure the distance between the two marks.

If that distance is less than $17\frac{1}{4}$ inches, your muscle power is very poor. If it is between $17\frac{1}{4}$ and $18\frac{1}{2}$ it is still not good enough. $18\frac{1}{2}$ to $19\frac{1}{2}$ inches, fair. $19\frac{1}{2}$ to $20\frac{1}{2}$ is about average. $20\frac{1}{2}$ to $21\frac{1}{2}$ is good. $21\frac{1}{2}$ to 23 is very good, beyond that, excellent.

2. STOMACH MUSCLES

Lie down on your back on the floor with your arms straight and the palms of your hands resting on the tops of your thighs.

With your chin close to your chest, bend your back and raise your head, sliding your hands down your thighs until your fingertips touch your knees.

Then reverse the procedure and uncurl until you are flat on your back again.

Do this as often as you can without stopping. Then assess the results as follows:

Below 6 times, very poor; 6-10 times, not good; 11-18 times, fair; 19-27 times, average; 28-37 times, good; 38-48 times, very good.

Anything above 48 times means that you have excellent stomach muscles.

MOREE SWIMMERS

DO WELL AT INTER-SCHOOL CARNIVAL

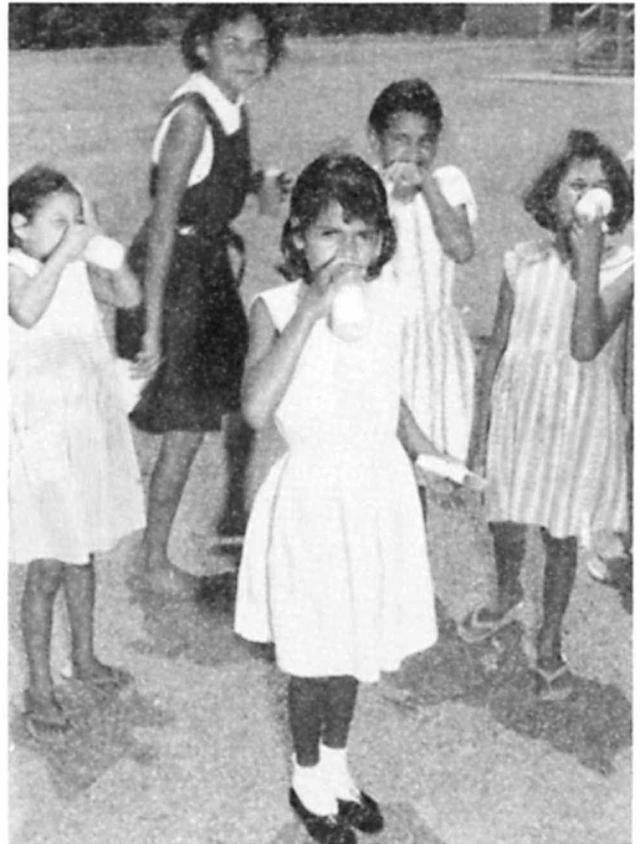
Station school children have represented Moree at two recent inter-school swimming carnivals at Inverell and Gunnedah.

On the visit to Inverell, Keith Munro was a member of the relay team which won its heat and came second in the final.

Irene Haines won her group race and Stella Hammond was placed second in the senior diving. Louise French was second in her heat but missed a place in the final.

Lola Cutmore and Heather Hammond were members of the Moree High School swim team at the inter-school carnival at Gunnedah.

Tiny bathers admire the commemorative Apex tablet unveiled by the Premier, Mr. Heffron, when the Moree Station pool was opened two years ago. Then the kids take to the water in a scramble race for Dawn's camera



Fresh milk in summer and hot cocoa in winter has become a ritual of the mid-morning school break

School Elections

At the February Station School elections Daryl French was elected School Captain with Marcella Kinchela vice-captain.

Results of house captain elections were:—Cook House, Julie Binge (Girls), Tom Nean (Boys); Phillip House, Jenny Cutmore (Girls) and Lyall Munro (Boys).

COBB & CO. ROLLS AGAIN

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 6

The old weatherboard building, with its heat-blistered walls, was the first administration centre for the world renowned Royal Flying Doctor Service.



From this small building, the service branched out over Australia and abroad, including centres in Africa.

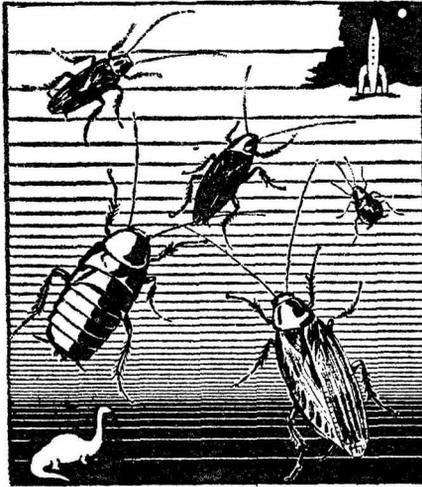
In the early 1930's the pedal radio heralded the start of a new era in the vast, sprawling outback and brought comfort and peace of mind to mothers with small children on the cattle stations.

Now the Cloncurry Flying Doctor Base is to be transferred to Mt. Isa (Q.) and the building is for sale.

The Cloncurry Rotary Club wants the building to be purchased by local community service organisations so that it can be preserved.

DID YOU KNOW . . .

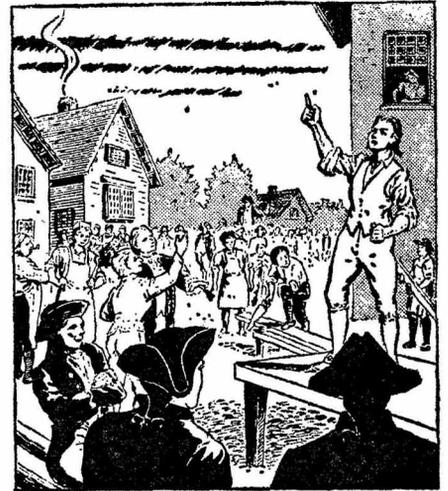
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The cockroach, scorned as a symbol of filth and disease, is the most ancient of insects, having survived from the carboniferous period of some 200,000,000 years ago. And no part of the world is unknown to the pest.



The population of Alaska is 211,000 and includes some 40,000 Eskimos and Indians, descendants of pre-historic immigrants from Asia.



American workers joined together in labour unions, while America was still a colony of England. The carpenters and cabinetmakers of Philadelphia formed the first American labour union in 1770.



All Venetian gondolas are painted black. And the boats are built lopsided so they will travel in a straight line when pushed by a single oar. Preserving the dignity of the city is one of the reasons for the black-painted boats.



The theory of the pinhole camera probably was known in Aristotle's time (384-322 B.C.). However, Al-hazen of Basra, a 10th century mathematician, was the first to record the principle. He noticed that light passing through a small hole in a tent left an inverted image of an outside object on the opposite wall.



Through light control, which simulated longer or shorter nights, U.S. scientists have made plants bloom months earlier or later than normal. The key to the experiments was the reaction of red light, which duplicated that in the morning sun, on a certain pigment in the plants.

PETE'S

Dear Kids,

Hope you made the most of the May holidays—that pleasant break from school before winter overtakes us.

How about letting us know how you spent the vacation? There must be many of you in the country who had exciting times and I'm sure the other children would enjoy reading about your adventures. Just drop a note to this page telling your story and including where possible any pictures you had taken on the holidays. We will make a selection of the best stories and print them in *Dawn*.

While on the subject of school—and what a mighty important one it is these days—I was happy to learn the other day that Lana Mundine finds time to enjoy herself in between studies at Grafton High School. Lana, who gained a splendid pass in last year's Intermediate examination, won a "rock and roll" prize at a recent charity dance at Baryulgil.

There are also good reports from Armidale High School of Terence Widders, another student to pass the

"Cudgee" means a friendly place and the Aborigine word hanging on the entrance aptly sums up Walgett Station school. Here a former pupil, Elaine Ward, says goodbye to the headmaster, Mr. Frank Anthony, who has been transferred to Booral



DAWN, June, 1963

PAGE

Intermediate with flying colours. Both Lana and Terence are studying for the Leaving Certificate and I'm sure we all wish them success.

Let's hear from you kids, about your holiday,

Cheero until next month,

Yours sincerely,

Pete

A happy scene inside the Walgett Station schoolhouse where smiling faces greeted Dawn's cameraman on a recent visit



Our Back Cover

It's a wonderful world for kids at the fun fair. This study in expressions at the end of a thrilling slide was made by a Sun Toy Fund cameraman during a visit to Luna Park by outback children at this year's Summer Camp

