

# DAWN

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N.S.W. ABORIGINES WELFARE BOARD**

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## Our Cover

The all-Aboriginal Purfleet "Aussies" marching girls' team proudly shows its style of precision marching at a recent exhibition (see story page 6).

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## “KIRINARI”—Place of Learning

On 7th July the State Governor, Sir Roden Cutler, will officially open “Kirinari”—a hostel for young Aboriginal students. The completed first-stage hostel is the climax of four years of dedicated hard work by the Aboriginal Childrens Advancement Society.

The hostel’s 2½-acre bushland site, leased to the Society by the N.S.W. Government, is in Box Road, Sylvania (a suburb of Sydney). It was dedicated last year on National Aborigines Sunday, 10th July.

“Kirinari” has swallowed the \$32,000 raised by the Society, and a \$20,000 grant from the Aborigines Welfare Board. This is just the beginning—the first stage—but it is fully paid for.

Twelve boy students and house-parents will be accommodated in the first stage, and the second-storey second-stage bedroom wing will take twelve girls. The Society as yet has no money for the second-stage of “Kirinari”, but judging from its past efforts it will not rest till the project is complete.

Each student at “Kirinari” will cost the Society \$2,000 a year. The first students to move in will be three boys in the Sutherland Shire who are now on scholarships and living with foster parents in private homes. But the boys will find that “Kirinari” is a real home-away-from-home.

The hostel will provide extra coaching in school-work and special training in social matters as well as recreation and entertainment.

Students will be enrolled at the nearest public school, Gymea Technical College, or University. The Society will consider written requests from parents or guardians for their children to attend a private school.

Mrs H. Wilson, of the Society, said that she would send application forms to prospective students. At present there is accommodation for several boy students, but “Kirinari” will fill quickly.

### Branches

Mrs Wilson said that the Aboriginal Childrens Advancement Society was formed in 1963 at a public meeting at a Miranda hall. Since then this active society has formed branches in Sutherland Shire, St George district, Fairfield, and a Newcastle branch would be launched at the end of June. The Society also has a Younger Set entertainment group, led by Miss Theresa French.

Aboriginal leaders play a prominent role in the work of the Society. Apart from Miss French, who is president of the Younger Set and secretary of “Kirinari”, other Aborigines are: Mr C. Leon, president of the Fairfield Branch, and, with his wife, a member of the Society’s Executive; Mr Charles French, a vice-president of the Executive; Mr Harry Penrith, vice-president; Mr H. Groves, J.P., trustee and field officer; and Pastor Doug. Nicholls, M.B.E., patron of the Society.

## Staff

The Society has advertised for a matron for "Kirinari" in these words: "MATRON required for Kirinari, an Aboriginal students' hostel opening soon at Sylvania. Duties involve care of up to twelve Aboriginal boys, and administration of hostel. Modern accommodation available for single person or married couple. Salary according to experience. Replies in writing to The Secretary, Box 20, P.O., Gymea, N.S.W."

## Ambition

Twenty-years-old Theresa French's important job as secretary of "Kirinari" is the fulfilment of an ambition to help her own people. She has had this ambition since she was 16 in Mallangane, and "not getting anywhere".

At Mallangane she was the youngest of eleven children and lived with her parents at their own house on their own land three miles out of town.

Miss French spoke in April to a reporter from the *Sydney Morning Herald*. She said: "I went to a convent school and then on to St Mary's in Casino,

but had to leave school at the end of second year. My mother was an asthmatic and couldn't afford to put me through school.

"So I left school to help out and worked as a nursemaid for two years in the area, but I wasn't getting anywhere.

"My bother, Charles, was in Sydney going to night school to get his Leaving. He is now at the University of Sydney doing an Arts degree, so I thought I would come here.

"I got a scholarship to the Metropolitan Business College, finished my course and left to work with the Seamen's Union. I did become very interested in Aboriginal work and I felt I wanted to help other Aboriginal people in the same situation as myself."

And that's exactly what she will be doing at "Kirinari".

"There are hostels in Victoria", Miss French said, "but I'm not sure how many. South Australia has hostels also, but they are run by the Churches".



*Rayston Range, one of "Kirinari's" first students, enters Gymea Technical College where he attends lectures as part of his course of study*



*Part of the large crowd which attended "Kirinari's" site dedication on National Aborigines Sunday in July last year. Theresa French (with glasses) is secretary of "Kirinari"*

### **"Kirinari's" Aim**

"The aim of this one ('Kirinari') is to concentrate on the secondary school Aboriginal children, with the idea of them going on to tertiary level.

"Here we will also be looking after young Aboriginal people who want to take up apprenticeships. Only 9 per cent of Aboriginal children who get to secondary school get the Leaving Certificate.

"It's a small percentage I know, but the main reason is not that the children haven't got the capacity, but that their home surroundings make it hard for them to study."

"Kirinari" looks like a large suburban brick home, and it will provide that proper home atmosphere to help students that many Aboriginal homes do not possess.

As one example of the co-operation the Society has received from the community, several school-teachers in Sutherland Shire have promised their support in giving additional coaching to Aboriginal students who need their help.

Churches, service clubs, schools, and other organizations will be represented at the opening ceremony, and will join with their Aboriginal friends in the true community spirit which has made the dream of "Kirinari" into a reality.

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## ***ASSIMILATION, a Family Matter***

The 10-year-old Aboriginal boy held a battered silver cornet to his lips and looked up at the 63-year-old man carrying the piano accordion. "How does it start off again, dad?" the boy asked.

The man hummed a few bars and the boy immediately sounded the first, clear notes of the hymn *Whiter than snow*.

The impromptu "recital" was just another happy interlude in the lives of Envoy Godfrey Bond, who is in charge of the Salvation Army corps at West Wallsend, and his foster son, Timmy.

Timmy is one of three Aboriginal children who were "unofficially" adopted as babies by Envoy and Mrs Bond. The other two children are sisters, Noma, aged 14, and Shelda, 12.

"They are wonderful kids and we have great hopes for all of them", the envoy said.

He explained how he and his wife had been operating a post office-store in Langley Vale, near Coopersnook, when they had decided to take the three children "under their wing".

"We saw a story in a Sydney newspaper which asked for people to take care of Aboriginal children", he said. "We wrote to the paper and that's how we came to get Noma and Shelda.

"Noma was 2 and Shelda six months when they came to us", Envoy Bond said. Timmy was brought to them at the age of four months.

"We feel the Lord told us to look after the three children", he said. "They were the turning point in our lives. We have never been so happy".

The Bonds came to Australia from England in 1949 with two other adopted children, Raymond, who is now 20, and David, now 18.

It was at Langley Vale that they first became interested in The Salvation Army.

"Noma, Shelda and Timmy used to go to Sunday school and we became interested in the Army through them", Envoy Bond said.

While they were at Langley Vale, the Bonds took four other children, all white, into their home.

"They stayed with us for some time until their parents took them back", the envoy said.

Noma, Shelda and Timmy all play in the local Army band. The two girls attend West Wallsend high school and Timmy goes to the local primary school.

"They are all doing well at their studies and have had no problems as far as their colour is concerned", Envoy Bond said.

He said he hoped to enrol both Timmy and Shelda at the Newcastle conservatorium.

"Timmy taught himself to play the cornet and Shelda has a fine singing voice", Envoy Bond said.

And if love and dedication mean anything, the hopes Envoy and Mrs Bond hold for the three children are well and truly justified.

*(Newcastle Sun story.)*

## What do you know about CHARLOTTE BRONTE?

She was born in 1816, and spent most of her life at Haworth on the wild, lonely Yorkshire moors, in northern England. Charlotte Bronte lived with her sisters, Emily and Anne. The girls were educated at home, and much of the time they were left alone. The main interests in their lonely lives were reading, walking, and writing stories.

Charlotte spent one very unhappy year away at a school, which she wrote about afterwards in her most famous and popular novel, "Jane Eyre".

Later, she worked as a governess, living in other people's homes to teach the children there; for a while she went to Brussels, in Belgium, to study. When she came back, Charlotte decided to start a school at home, helped by her sisters. However, not many children went to their school, so they all began to write books again.

All three eventually had books published. Emily was the best writer of them all; she wrote poetry, and the novel "Wuthering Heights", but



no one really realized what a great writer she was for a long time after she had died. Charlotte, however, was recognized as a great writer during her lifetime.

Emily and Anne died while they were still very young. Charlotte herself died at the age of thirty-nine, only a year after her marriage.

However the literary works of the three sisters in their short, unhappy lives, were remarkable, and today, the names of the Bronte sisters are among the most famous in all English literature.

(From *Dolphin* magazine.)

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## Cleaning Materials

You can buy plenty of prepared cleaning solutions in the shops, but it's useful and often cheaper to know what can be done with common, everyday cleaning materials.

*Methylated spirit* is useful for cleaning the green discoloration on clothes after sitting on grass. The stain comes from the chlorophyll which makes the grass green. Methylated spirit also may remove markings from ball-point pen inks, indelible pencils, copying inks, and carbon paper. The material should be washed with soap and water before treatment with the methylated spirit; then re-wash it and rinse.

*Ammonia* is a very common household cleaner. Tannin stains (from spilt tea) and ink stains may be removed from material after washing it in soap and water, by soaking in an ammonia solution for a long time. Ammonia also can be used as a neutralizer of spilt acids. Solutions of washing soda and bicarbonate of soda can be used for the same purpose. A little ammonia added to washing

or rinsing water cuts out grease and helps make windows and glassware sparkle.

*Glycerine*, like washing in soap and water, is safe on most materials. If it doesn't remove the stain there is virtually no risk of damaging the material. Obstinate fruit stains are often removed by applying glycerine and leaving it on the material for about 12 hours; then wash the material in soapy water.

*Grease solvents* remove the stains that come from oils, fats, and fatty products like gravy, ice-cream and chocolate. These stains mostly respond quickly to treatment with carbon tetrachloride or petrol. *Use these cleaning liquids only in a well-ventilated room and away from fires of any kind.*

When a greasy stain is mixed with paint, tar, or other bituminous compounds, benzol usually cleans effectively. It sometimes helps if, before you apply the benzol, you rub lard into the stain. Benzol is sometimes called benzene, but is quite different to benzine (which is a type of petrol.)



*At David's farewell social were: (back row, left to right) Roy Nean, Bill Tighe, Charles and Thomas Nean; (front row) Dawn, Margaret and Muriel Nean, David and his mother and father, and Joyce Tighe*

## ***DAVID NEAN to join Vietnam Battles***

David Nean, 22, of Quirindi, leaves for the battles in Vietnam on 4th June. He joined the army as a National Serviceman last December.

David's father, Mr Edgar Nean, served in World War II, and David will continue the proud record of the family's service to Australia in time of war.

Fighting in the jungles of Vietnam is nothing to look forward to, but David has been warned of what to expect and is well trained to look after himself.

Many of David's friends, and his parents and relatives, attended a big farewell social in his honour held in the Mission Hall before he was to leave for Sydney, and Vietnam.

There was gaiety and sadness at the social. Although it will be many months before David returns to Quirindi, all know that he will add honour to Australia, and the Aboriginal people.



*David, with his mother and father, Mr and Mrs Edgar Nean, of Quirindi (Moree Champion photos)*

The Purfleet "Aussies" all-Aboriginal girls' marching team has been invited to take part in Sydney's Waratah Spring Festival. This is the latest acclaim for the girls who have proudly made the Purfleet Aboriginal Reserve well and favourably known to thousands of Australian people.

Over a million people will see the "Aussies" in the biggest-yet Waratah Festival. Earlier this year 750,000 people at Melbourne's Moomba Festival saw and loudly applauded the girls as they marched in the parade. *Dawn* in May issue carried a report of the team's triumphant 11-days tour of Victoria. The team also has completed a 17-days tour of New South Wales.

Apart from these main tours, the team has given many marching exhibitions at shows and other events in dozens of country towns, particularly in their N.S.W. north coast region.

The team is the only one in the north now actively engaged in competitive marching. The Purfleet "Aussies" have demonstrated blindfold marching in public after much practice in private; this was the first time in Australia that any midget marching team had performed blindfolded in public, and the only other team to do this was a senior team.

The Purfleet girls are trying to perfect their blindfold marching for exhibitions during their planned trip to New Zealand in the Christmas holidays.

### Reasons for success

One of the main reasons for the team's success is that members control their own future, the *Manning River Times* reports.

From the team's inception members have held their own meetings to decide where they go and what they do. The meetings are held each week, usually before practice. Each member is allowed one vote, including the chaperone and instructor—who are classed as members of the team.

Mr A. G. de Voogd, the team's instructor, said he jealously guarded the right of the members to make their own decisions. This way, the team members did only what they wanted, and therefore made a contented team.

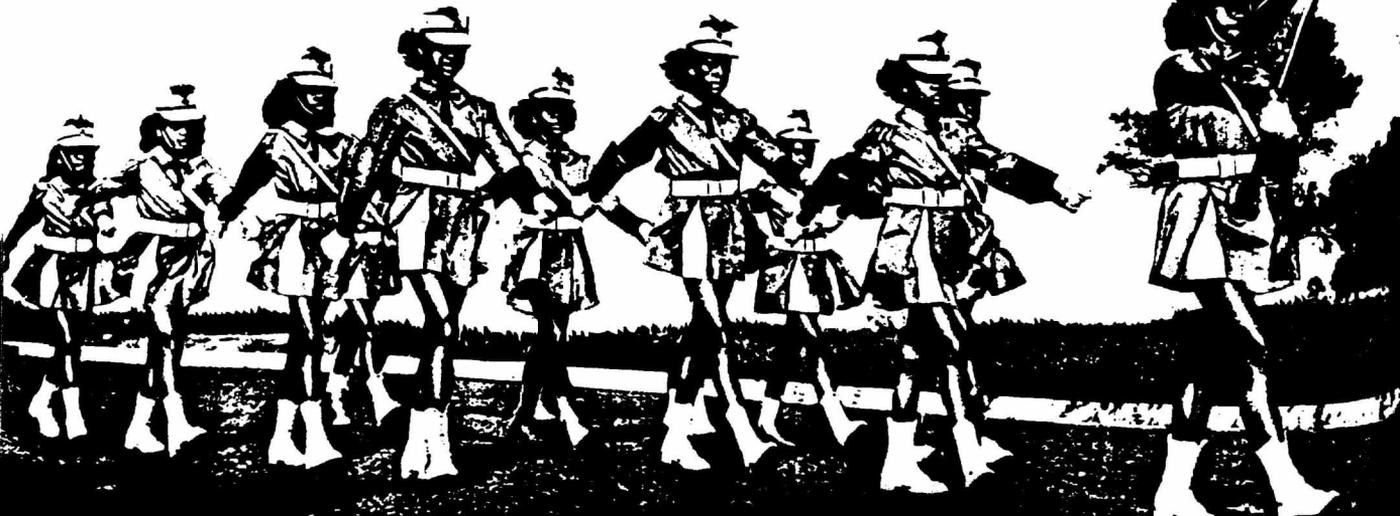
They were regularly informed of all donors, and the financial position of the association was placed before them each week.

Marching was a girl's sport, Mr de Voogd said, and the Australian Girls' Marching Association's constitution was framed so that control of the sport was vested in the girls' hands.

Associations and committees were formed mainly by parents and interested adults to raise money and run competitions and championships to promote the sport of marching.

# **PURFLEET "AUSSIES"** *for Sydney's Waratah Festival*

*The girls proudly show their style of precision marching at one of the many exhibitions they have given in the north coast region*



Mr de Voogd said that the "Aussies" were registered with the Australian Girls' Marching Association in August, 1966. The Purfleet girls since then had made marching history by taking part in eleven championships, nine in New South Wales (including the State titles), and two in Victoria.

The picture of the girls' meeting and the story in the *Manning River Times* resulted in an invitation from Taree Municipal Council for the girls to attend a council meeting.

Adult Aborigines generally have little interest in holding meetings, but Mr de Voogd feels sure that the girls of the Purfleet "Aussies" will benefit from their knowledge and practise of meeting procedure, and from the discipline of their sport.

*The "Aussies" take a vote to admit a member of the Press to one of their recent meetings (Manning River Times photo)*



## *TEENAGERS and their Diet*

Teenagers are nagged at by many people, and the people who tell us what food we should eat are no exception. Tests show that teenagers generally are about the poorest-fed group in the community.

This is because teenagers like many foods that are not very nutritious or good for them. But not all foods teenagers like are bad for them.

They need some basic foods which can be obtained in many ways. Each day a teenager needs: 1½ pints milk; at least one serving of meat, eggs, fish, or poultry—and preferably some at each meal; four servings of fruit and vegetables; bread and cereals as required for energy (preferably whole-meal or brown bread and wholegrain cereals); and ½ to 1 oz of butter.

The form in which these basic foods are eaten depends in many cases on what the individual likes. If a meat sandwich is good nutritionally, then so is a hamburger. Milk can be consumed as a milk shake, ice-cream or custard. Fish and chips provide most of the nutritional value of the foods they are made of. Peanut butter is a good source of protein.

### **Calories**

Teenagers, especially boys, need lots of calories

(measures of the energy value of foods). Once teenagers eat the basic food they require (as outlined above), it doesn't matter too much in what form the extra calories are eaten. But remember these three exceptions.

### **Exceptions**

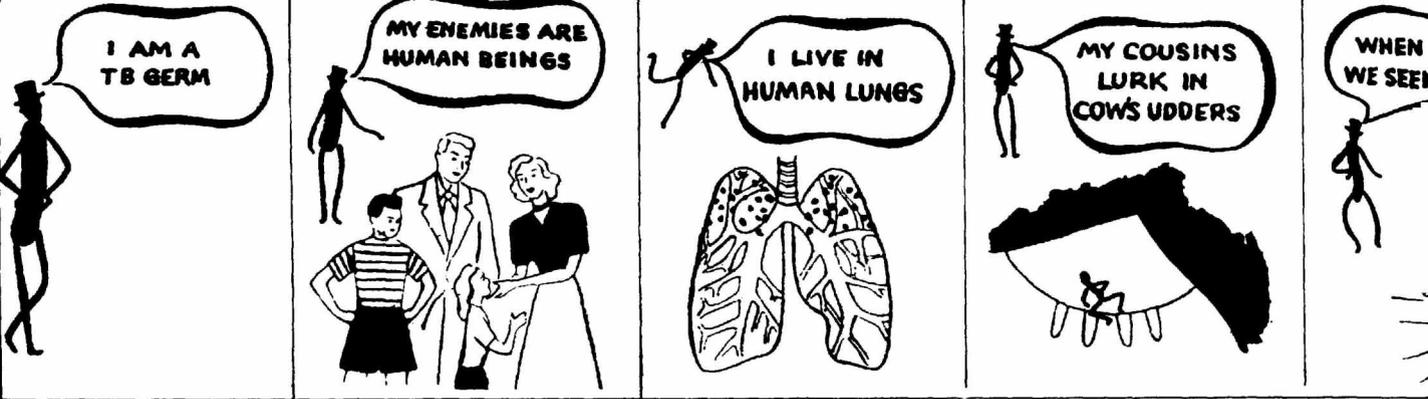
If *acne* (pimples and other skin blemishes) is a problem, teenagers should avoid eating fried and fatty foods, and chocolate.

If the teenager's *weight* is about right, he must be eating the right number of calories. But if he is overweight, then plain milk is better than a milk shake, and plain fish to fried fish, and so on. This keeps the calories down.

*Sweets and sugary foods* increase tooth decay, so if you don't like going to the dentist cut down on these things.

Sweets, cakes and biscuits should not be eaten too often because they help make you overweight and rot away your teeth.

If teenagers think about the food they eat, they can still have the snacks they enjoy so much, provided they satisfy their basic requirements for food. (*N.S.W. Department of Public Health.*)



**What is Tuberculosis?**

Tuberculosis is a preventable disease which attacks infants, children, and adults. Cows may also be infected with tuberculosis. Tuberculosis is caused by a germ, the tubercle bacillus.

**How Tuberculosis germs are spread**

The germs are coughed up by someone suffering from tuberculosis. There may be millions of germs in one drop of infectious sputum. When infectious sputum dries on street, or floor, or bedding, the germs may remain alive in the dust, but strong sunlight will kill them. Tuberculosis germs enter the bodies of other people if they inhale this dust or the fine spray coughed out by an infectious person. Tubercle germs may also be present in the milk of an infected cow. They enter the body when infected milk is drunk.

**Does the entry of T.B. germs into the human body always cause disease?**

No. Entry by the germ is common, but disease develops in relatively few cases. Usually, the body succeeds in killing or arresting the germ invaders.

**Why Do Some People Develop Disease?**

Infants have poor resistance to T.B. germs. For them contact with tubercle germs is always dangerous.

School children have good resistance and infection rarely causes disease unless the children are living in the same household as an infectious adult.

Young adults are more likely to develop T.B. if repeatedly exposed to infection. Factors tending to influence the onset of T.B. at this age are physical and mental stress, insufficient rest, insufficient good

# ≠ FACTS *you should know about a national*

food. In adults the lungs are usually affected. The diseased lungs may produce infectious sputum. An adult producing infectious sputum is the main source of infection for others.

**Skin Tests**

Skin tests show if a person has been in contact with T.B. The substances used in the tests are free of germs. In New South Wales less than one in ten school children show a positive skin test. About one in three young adults do. The majority of old adults will show a positive skin test.

**If a Skin Test Shows a Person has been in Contact with Tubercle Germs, is there a Way of Finding Out if His Lungs are Diseased?**

Yes. By X-raying the chest. Abnormal shadows are seen on the X-rays of a few people in every thousand. These people need further X-rays and other tests to tell if the shadows are caused by tuberculosis. Frequently, it is found that tuberculosis is the cause, even though the patient has not so far felt unwell. Remember: Early detection of tuberculosis means earlier recovery; and with new drugs and good treatment those who have become ill can be made well.

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Acknowledgements to the National Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis in Australia (N.S.W. Division)

resulted in several drugs which are most beneficial in treatment, and it looks as though we are on the eve of discovery of many new and better methods of fighting the disease.

**Is Tuberculosis Inherited?**

No. Tuberculosis is not inherited. The baby of a tuberculous parent is born free of infection. But, if the disease of the parent has not been discovered, then the baby may become infected.

**Is the Man or Woman Who Has Been Treated For Tuberculosis Always a Source of Infection Forever Afterwards?**

No. The disease in many patients has healed so that they do not produce germs in their sputum. Even if they do, they have been taught in the hospital how to look after themselves and protect you. If you hear that a fellow worker has had tuberculosis don't panic. Under healthy conditions of work the danger of infection from an ex-patient who has been adequately treated is less than the danger you would run from the unsuspected case you meet in a bus, tram-car, restaurant, or other crowded place.

**Is There Added Risk For Nurses Who Look After Patients With Tuberculosis?**

No. In well-conducted sanatoria and tuberculosis hospitals, the risk is no greater than working among people generally, and may well be less. There is less risk nursing a patient known to be suffering from tuberculosis than working alongside an unknown case of tuberculosis in a city office.

**What Precautions Should Be Taken With Milk For Children?**

Raw milk for children should be from tuberculin tested herds. Unless it is known to be from tested herds or unless it is pasteurised milk, it should be boiled.

**Conclusion**

Tuberculosis can be defeated in Australia. It requires nation-wide co-operation.

**A Word to Grandparents and the Older Generation**

Tuberculosis is even more common in the old than in the young. The disease may affect their health very little, but their sputum is just as dangerous. Therefore, old people should have a regular chest X-ray for the sake of their grandchildren and young adults with whom they live and visit. So, also, should all adults in a household where a new baby is expected.

Nowadays, pre-natal clinics X-ray the chests of expectant mothers—but expectant fathers, relatives, and others in the household should be X-rayed, too.

Nowadays, doctors say that a general medical examination which does not include chest X-ray is incomplete. Therefore, when your doctor recommends that you should have a chest X-ray do not hesitate to take his advice.

**Resistance to Tuberculosis**

People with a positive skin test and a clear chest X-ray have increased resistance to tuberculosis.

**Can People be Given Increased Resistance to Tuberculosis by any Other Means?**

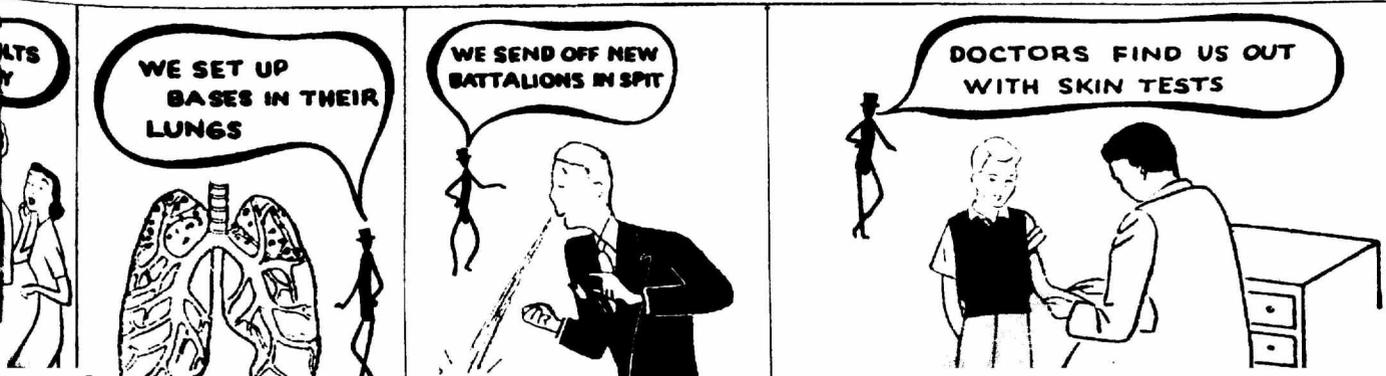
Yes. B.C.G. vaccine gives increased resistance to those whose skin test is not positive.

B.C.G. is given to people looking after, or living in contact with, patients suffering from tuberculosis. In some countries it is now compulsory.

**Is Any Research Work Being Done to Improve Methods of Prevention and Treatment?**

Yes, a great deal, both by national and international organizations. This work has already

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# ***Fatal Accident at Coraki***

Two-years-old Sandra Cavanough, of Coraki Aboriginal Reserve, was killed in a road accident near the Reserve late in April. In the same tragic accident, Sandra Robinson, of Tabulam, was badly injured.

Sandra was the daughter of Rachael Cavanough, a resident of Coraki Reserve.

Cynthia Cavanough's car was being refilled with petrol at the side of the road when an oncoming car struck the two girls.

Mr E. R. Leggo, part-time supervisor of the Reserve, and Mr Cyril Smith spoke to the people concerned after the accident and reported to Mr E. J. Morgan, the area welfare officer. Mr Morgan made the funeral arrangements and the service was conducted in the Reserve chapel by the Presbyterian minister, Rev. Stavlué.

Mr Leggo said that many residents paid their respects at the funeral; the Aborigines Welfare Board was represented by Mr Morgan.

The Welfare Board and its officers, and the Editor of *Dawn*, extend sincere sympathy to the families touched by the tragedy.

# ***\$14,000 Unclaimed in Trust Accounts***

At the end of May, \$13,926.25 was held by the Aborigines Welfare Board in ninety-two savings bank trust accounts. From sixty to seventy accounts are not current, and each one on average contains the sum of about \$148 (though some hold much more than that).

The trust accounts are for wards of the Aborigines Welfare Board.

BALLANGARRY, Eric  
BARLOW, Evelyn  
BIGGS, Les  
BOOTH, Lindsay  
BOWDEN, Florence  
BUCHANAN, Edward  
CHARLES, Rita  
CLARKSON, Kathleen  
COE, Ann Pauline  
COE, Betty  
COE, Beverley Gertrude  
COE, Leslie June  
COE, Melinda Jean  
COOK, Irene

COOMBES, Shirley  
CROMELIN, Harry  
DAVIS, Colin Symond  
DICKSON, Allan Percy  
DODDS, Eva  
DOOLAN, Alan John  
DOOLAN, Dennis  
ELLIS, Harriette  
FREEMAN, Leonard  
Steven  
FREEMAN, Ramsay John  
HARVEY, Sheila Jean  
HILL, William M.  
HUGHES, Frederick

KERR, Bonney  
LOAF, George  
LOCKWOOD, Malcolm  
MITCHELL, Irene  
MITCHELL, Margaret  
MONSELL, Daphne  
MUNDY, Lawrence  
MURRAY, Percy  
MURRAY, Richard  
NEAN, Elizabeth  
ORD, Patricia  
PENDER, Morris Graham  
QUINN, Olive  
REID, Keith

RUSSELL, Jean  
SAMUELS, Ruth  
SANDY, Barbara  
SEDEEK, Kathleen  
SEDEEK, Malcolm  
SUEY, Henry Joseph  
THOMPSON, Leslie  
THOMPSON, Percy  
TURNBULL, Elaine  
WENBERG, Patricia  
WETHERALL, Judith  
WOODLANDS, Clarence  
ZOOCH, Betty J.  
ZOOCH, Dan.

# A PLAN to wipe out POLIO

Introduction early in May of the Sabin (oral) vaccine against poliomyelitis was an important step forward in public health in New South Wales.

The Salk vaccine (former anti-polio vaccination) was introduced to N.S.W. in 1956, and results of injections have been remarkable. Last year (1966) not a single confirmed case of polio was recorded.

However, many adults and children are still unvaccinated or only partly vaccinated against the disease, and many more parents are neglecting to have their children vaccinated as the disease becomes less common. But this is a dangerous thing to do.

Polio is uncommon now, but the virus which causes it is still circulating in our community. The disease often is passed on by partly-vaccinated people who are only mildly ill—or apparently not ill at all.

Immunity from Salk vaccine wanes in some cases after several years—exposing vaccinated and unvaccinated people to further risk of infection; epidemics could occur again.

The new Sabin vaccine is swallowed; the old Salk vaccine was an injection. The Sabine vaccine can destroy the polio virus and eradicate it from New South Wales, whereas the Salk vaccine could not.

Polio can be wiped out if most people are immunized with the Sabine vaccine.

## Advantages of Sabin

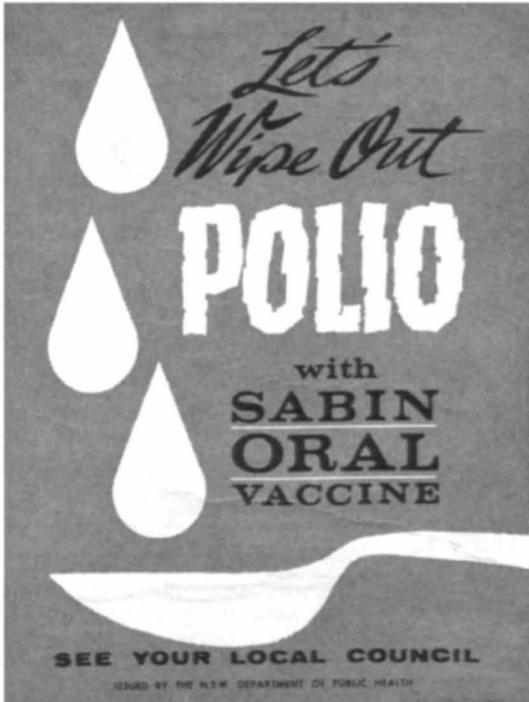
Sabin is given by mouth—*no injection is needed*. Its protection is permanent. It stimulates the body to destroy the polio virus within the body. Its mass introduction into the community eventually will completely wipe out the polio virus.

First stage of the campaign aims to vaccinate all expectant mothers and all people under 20 years of age—irrespective of previous Salk vaccination. The campaign, when fully developed, will cover everyone from 3 months to 40 years of age.

## Three doses only

Only three doses of a pleasant-tasting liquid are needed. These are given at intervals of eight weeks.

Local councils throughout the State are arranging immunization programs in co-operation with the N.S.W. Department of Public Health and will welcome enquiries.



# Your Career— **MERCHANT NAVY**

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

**Deck or Navigating Officer** is responsible for manoeuvring a ship safely and economically from port to port. This is partly a matter of navigation and partly of seeing that the ship, her working gear, and her equipment are kept in good condition. When at sea, the officer works in watches, or shifts, plotting the progress of the ship and keeping a careful lookout for other ships or any obstacles ahead. The chief officer arranges a programme of maintenance work in the ship. If he is on a freighter, cargo is his major concern.

**Personal qualifications.** Before entering the Merchant Navy, a lad should consider carefully whether he has the right personal qualifications, for example, willingness to submit to discipline and the ability to apply himself earnestly to his duties and

study. Proficiency in Mathematics and Physics is desirable.

**Entry.** A lad who wishes to qualify as a deck officer may (1) serve an indentured apprenticeship with a shipping company; or (2) enter as a deck boy; or (3) sign on as a cadet (this is somewhat similar to a apprenticeship except that no indentures are signed).

Apprentices and cadets are usually recruited between 16 and 18 years of age. Some companies accept the School Certificate as the minimum educational requirement, while others insist on a higher standard. Deck boys may enter between 15 and 21 years, having first completed at least three years of secondary schooling. All applicants must pass a medical and eyesight and colour vision test.



**Training.** Both the apprentice and the deck boy must serve either four years on a vessel engaged in "foreign-going" trade, or six years on a vessel engaged in home trade or limited coastal trade, before being eligible to sit for a second mate's foreign-going certificate. Usually they are coached at a nautical school before sitting for the examination for this certificate; subjects studied include Mathematics, Navigation, Seamanship and General Knowledge. Further experience and study can lead to a first mate's certificate, then a master's certificate, and finally an optional extra-master's certificate.

**Prospects.** The demand for navigation officers is not very heavy—about fourteen lads are apprenticed in Sydney each year. Apart from a career at sea, shore positions such as marine superintendent, marine surveyor, shipping inspector are open to ship's masters and officers.

During apprenticeship wages progress from about \$24 to about \$56 a month. The pay of navigating officers is based on the type of vessel they are navigating—junior officers average \$1,800 to \$2,000 a year in wages and often earn the same amount in overtime. Masters of the larger passenger vessels on the Australian register can earn in excess of \$8,000 a year.

**Ship's Boys.** A lad who wishes to embark on a sea career without qualifying as a deck officer may also sign on as a deck boy or "ship's boy". After 12 months at sea he is entitled to be rated as ordinary seaman (if he is 17 years old). Further experience may lead to advancement to able seaman, boatswain and quartermaster. Award wages for seaman are considerably increased in practice by payment of overtime. For latest rates contact the Deputy Registrar, Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission, 119 Phillip Street, Sydney.

**Other Personnel.** In the engineering department marine engineers, electricians, donkeymen, greasers, firemen or trimmers are employed.

In the domestic department, cooks, bakers, butchers, galley boys, stewards, and stewardesses may be employed.

Other personnel found on board a Merchant Navy ship may include the radio officer, ship's doctor, purser, and carpenter and joiner.

*Further information* may be obtained from the general Secretary, Merchant Service Guild, 79 Pitt Street, Sydney, or from the marine superintendent of the shipping company with which employment is desired, and from the Vocational Guidance Bureau's leaflet on the *Merchant Navy*.

## *Please DON'T ROCK THE BOMB, Bob*

"I'm not afraid", said Robert Roberts, as he casually rocked a 25 lb high-explosive bomb with his foot at his home on Coraki Aboriginal Reserve in May. But Mr E. R. Leggo, part-time supervisor at Coraki, WAS afraid, and asked Bob please not to rock the bomb.

Mr Leggo, after he carefully backed away from Robert Roberts, very quickly contacted the police, who soon had two army experts on the site.

Warrant Officer B. Duncombe said that the bomb was alive and dangerous, and that Mr Roberts should have marked the spot where he found the bomb *instead of carrying it to his home* on the Reserve.

The bomb, a type carried by aircraft, was about 15 years old; its fins had rusted off and its nose cone was missing, but it was still very much alive. And it made quite a bang when exploded at Woodburn Shire Council's quarry.

If children had found the bomb and, say, hit it with an axe or hammer, things would not have ended as happily as they did.

*The moral: Report your bomb finds. It's much safer that way.*

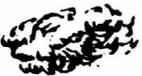
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## *PEN PAL, PLEASE*

Thirty-two years old Salvation Army girl, Miss Heather Thomson, would like to begin a pen-friendship with Aboriginal girls. Write to her at 22 Aston Street, Granville, Sydney (phone 637 2092).

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# Smoke Signals



**TIP FOR THE MONTH:** If your sink gets blocked up, throw in a handful of washing soda and wash it down the drain with half a cup of vinegar.

► Gamblers at an English holiday resort came out in front, for a while. An electronically operated machine paid a jackpot each time the local radio-equipped police car passed the machine. Its owner caught on and soon stopped people from using the jackpot-mad machine.

► It seems each month that someone finds an ancient Aboriginal cave better in some way than the one found the month before. A report late in May of a cave found by children in the Christmas holidays claims that the cave is one of the best discoveries of the Aborigines' way of life. Mr Rhys Jones, senior tutor in anthropology at the University of Sydney, said that relics indicated that Aborigines lived in the cave about 8,000 years ago. It is about 30 miles from Burnie, in Tasmania. The ground in the cave has not been disturbed for hundreds of years.

► Dr Malcolm Calley, an anthropologist at the University of Queensland, believes that Aboriginal women could become local leaders of their race. This is because Aboriginal girls stay at school longer than boys.

► The Aboriginal people of Mornington Island, in the Gulf of Carpentaria, have taken a great interest in the America's Cup yachting challenge, to be held in U.S.A. later this year. A tribal leader, Lindsay Roughsey, sent a boomerang to the crew of *Dame Pattie*—the yacht which will represent Australia in the challenge. The specially-marked boomerang was accompanied by an explanation: "This boomerang represents the cloud which is known to us as the gudjbahl. This cloud is driven by a strong wind which comes from the south. . . . Brown hawk eggs drawn on both ends of the boomerang are stones now, and if anyone hits these stones they quickly cause a big wind. . . ." Just the thing for *Dame Pattie* if she is left without a wind.

► Last month in Wales a goat grazed peacefully on a hillside until 148 schoolboys pounded past on a cross-country race. The goat joined in the race, splashed through a pond, crossed a coal tip, jumped two fences, and finished in 103rd place.

► Gunnedah Horticultural Society's "Garden of the Week" prize on 16th March went to Mrs Sarah Griffen, of 3 Carroll Street. Mrs Griffen won the award against stiff competition from all the garden-proud people of Gunnedah. The pictures here show just how well Mrs Griffen is looking after her house and garden. The house was built last year by the Christian Youth Council, from materials supplied by the Aborigines Welfare Board.



► One of Japan's leading artists arrived in Sydney in May on his way to spend three months painting Aborigines at Alice Springs. The artist's work will be widely exhibited in Japan.

► Hula hoops are "in" again. But a warning to adults: Take it easy, or leave it to the kids. It's not that the hoops are dangerous for children, but adults over 35 years old playing with them could slip a disc in their spine, or suffer from back and neck sprains.

► Twelve Maori women think they have set a world record for hand-knitting. During New Zealand's Wairoa Wool Week, a fleece was shorn from one sheep by hand shears, and the women teased the wool by hand and knitted it into a man's long-sleeved jumper. Time taken for all this was 8 hours 22 minutes 10 seconds.

► Wilcannia lost a respected friend when 73-years-old Dougal McFarlane died in May. The old Aborigine came to Sydney in December last year to realize a life-long ambition to see the sea. It was his first trip away from Wilcannia, and Dougal seemed to expect it would be his last.

► People at Culburra, near Nowra, don't have a hoodlum problem, but wild horses worry them. There have been wild horses in the town for as long as most people can remember, but now the mob runs to about 100. A magnificent black stallion lead them through the streets at night, overturning garbage cans and making a mess of gardens. People are worried that the horses will trample their children. The horses cannot be killed because they are in an animal sanctuary. So if you're looking for a horse to catch, the people of Culburra would be pleased to see you.

► Nine-years-old Harry Ellis received on his birthday the first football he had ever owned, and he was wide-eyed and speechless. Harry's grandfather, Mr Ernie Ellis, of Lurnea (Liverpool), won the football in the *Daily Mirror* Lucky League Numbers competition. Mr Ellis, who follows Newtown, gave Harry the football, and said: "It's the ideal present for Harry. That boy's going to be a good player some day. He's a natural winger".

# NEWS FROM WILCANNIA

Mr Jack Quayle, of Wilcannia, wrote to *Dawn* in May to let the Aboriginal people of New South Wales know what has been happening at the Wilcannia settlement.

He said that the fruit harvesting had finished and all the Wilcannia people who were away for the season had returned. Many of the returning men were able to get work with Wilcannia Shire, and some got casual work on properties lucky enough to get rain to enable them to re-stock after the drought.

"Bill Harris, one of our local contractors, is working on construction of a telephone line, which will keep him busy until something else turns up", Mr Quayle said.

"However, many other men are still out of work and have been forced to register for social service benefits.

"The new welfare officer at Wilcannia is very keen to get work for as many men and women as he can. As part of this plan I am arranging for more young boys and girls to attend Tranby College next year when they leave school. There is no future for them here.

"Latest report from Tranby indicates that Lorraine Harris and June Jones are making very fast progress, and that Douglas Harris and Nelson Jones also are doing well.

"Rev. Alf. Clint, of Tranby, has said that Douglas has the makings of a good campaigner. And that Douglas and John Quayle would make very good field officers of the Society.

"If the boys—and everybody else who attends the College—work hard at Tranby they have a good chance of making a fine future for themselves. I am a great believer in the college and what it is doing for our people.

"Next year another six from Wilcannia will go to Tranby, besides the four there this year".

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## Keep Out Draughts

Winter draughts through window and door frames can be beaten if you fit anti-draught strips. You can buy the special strips at hardware shops. As well as stopping draughts, the strips stop dust, rain and insects from entering your house, and stop windows rattling in the wind.

The strips are made in two styles: one fits the bottom of doors, and the other fits around door stiles and window frames. Size of the strips varies to suits most types of door and window frames.

Fitting the strips is simply a matter of cutting them to size with a saw, and tacking the strips into position with light-gauge panel pins.

The strips suitable for the bottoms of doors are especially effective where the doorways of old homes have been worn into irregular shapes. Here the rubber blade in the strip is cut to follow the worn shape and so forms a perfect seal without interfering with the opening or closing of the door.

The draught strips are ideal for homes and all types of buildings.

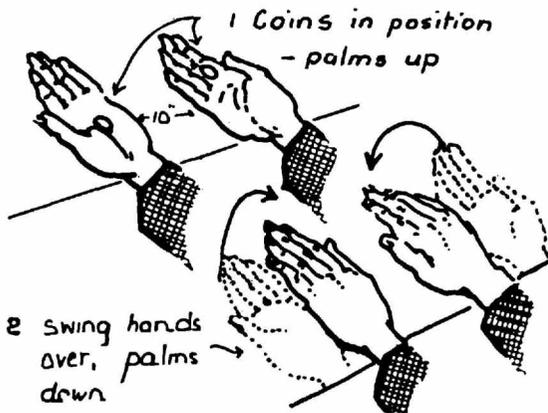
# Pete's Page

## The Jumping Coin

Take a 10-cent piece in each hand. Then place your hands about 10 inches apart with their backs down on a table. Quickly turn your hands over.

Then ask the people who are watching you where the coins are. They will not know.

This is what you do. Place one coin in the centre of the palm of your left hand. Place the other coin so that it will lie half on the first finger and half on the second finger of the right hand, between the first and second joints of the first finger. The picture shows you how to do this.



Place your hands on a table. Now, without taking your hands off the table, swing them over very quickly towards each other—so that they will end up palms-down.

The 10-cent piece in the right hand will fly so quickly into the left hand that nobody will see it move (see the second picture).

If you want to show this trick to your friends, you had better practise it to make sure that you can do it. (From *Dolphin* magazine.)

Hello Kids,

Did you know that *Dawn* is 15½ years old this issue? In my office I have a copy of every *Dawn* since the very first of January, 1952, and it is very interesting looking through them to see the changes.

Many of the children pictured in the early issues probably have children of their own by now, and the parents then would have grandchildren now.

In *Dawn's* 15½ years many hundreds of adults and children have written and sent photographs to the editor. But in the past three or four years fewer people have done this. Why has this happened? Don't you like the magazine anymore?

The Editor asked me to write to the boys and girls, so that they and their parents would write to him and tell him what they would like to see in *their* magazine.

After all, *Dawn* IS the magazine for the Aboriginal people of New South Wales. But you wouldn't think so from the small number of letters the Editor gets from Aboriginal people.

I've asked you children often to write to me and tell me the things you think about. But very few of you have written.

Write to me and tell me what you *really* think of your magazine and how you think it could be improved. Tell me what you want to see in it.

'Bye for now, kids, and don't forget to write.

See you next month.

*Pete*

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SOLUTION TO  
MAY  
CROSSWORD

