

**dawn**

**a magazine for the aboriginal people  
of n.s.w. . . . . march 1965**

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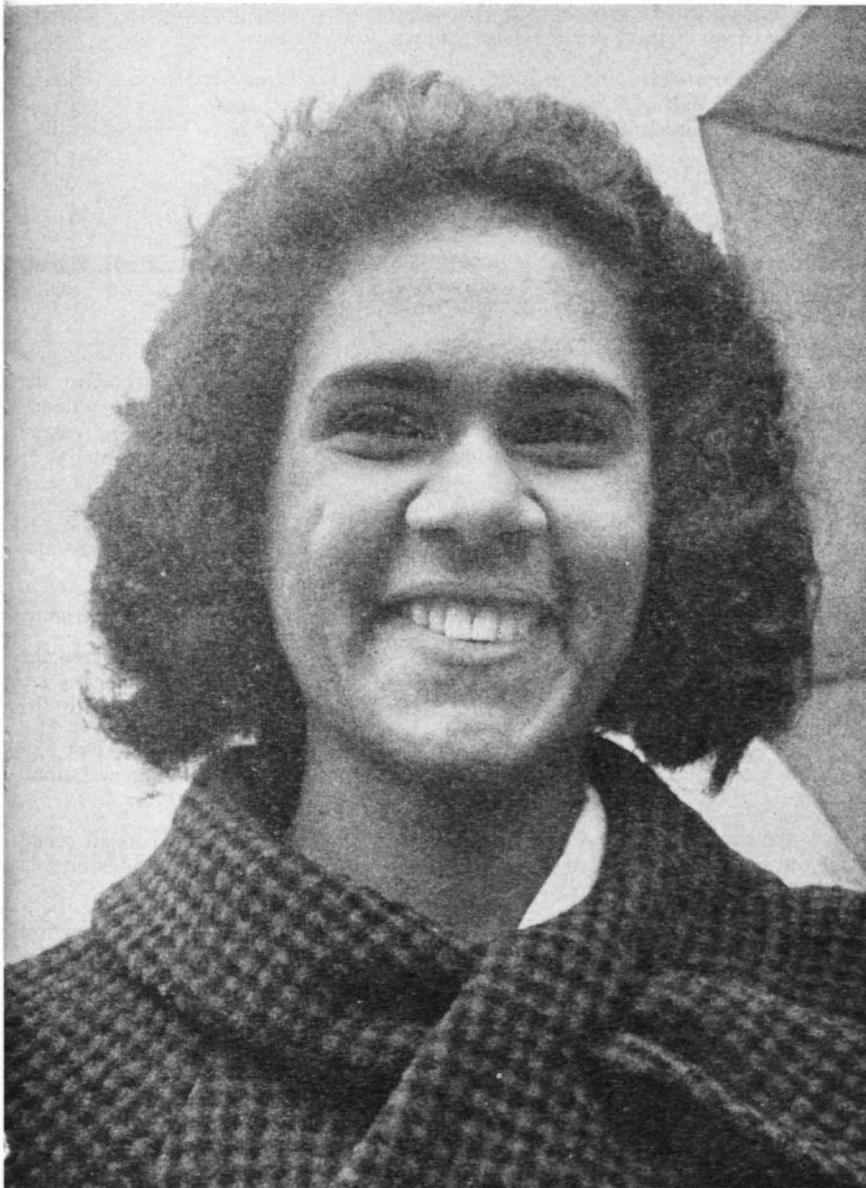
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<b>EDITOR</b>	B. Mitchell-Anyon, Chief Secretary's Department, 121 Macquarie Street (Box 30, G.P.O.), SYDNEY.

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## OUR COVER

Pretty Harriet Ellis, believed to be the first Aborigine to enter the Miss Australia Quest, poses in a park. Harriet, who was born at Moree, now works in Sydney. Picture by *The Sydney Morning Herald*  
See story page 1.



**It's not the first time Harriet has been in the news. In 1964 she was selected among 12 girls for the finals of the Waratah Princess contest, run in conjunction with the Waratah Spring Festival**

## A Miss Australia

# GLAMOUR GIRL

Twenty-year-old Harriet Ellis, of Randwick, is believed to be the first Aborigine to enter the Miss Australia Quest.

"I am proud to be an Aborigine", Harriet told organisers. "I wanted to bring to everybody's notice the fact that an Aborigine could enter the Miss Australia Quest.

"The best way to do this was to enter it myself".

Harriet, who was born at Moree, is a keen sportsgirl.

"I like ten-pin bowling, squash and athletics, especially jumping and hurdling", she said.

Harriet has worked as a clerk-typist at the Trades Hall for five years.

Her ambition is to travel and to help her people help themselves.

"I would like to go overseas, once I have seen Australia", she said.

The Miss Australia Quest is conducted by the Australian Cerebral Palsy Association, to benefit spastic children throughout Australia.

N.S.W. proceeds will go to the Spastic Centre, Mosman.

**LETTER  
TO THE  
EDITOR**

**LET  
US  
LOOK  
TO  
THE  
FUTURE**

“ Sir.—The Student Action for Aborigines (Survey) has ended. “NOW WHAT?” They have confirmed what I have known for 35 years.

Is this dramatic approach going to improve conditions for our people of Aboriginal descent, or is it going to make whites hate their dark neighbours more? They have done a good job in highlighting discrimination and at the same time they have aroused hostility towards Aborigines.

What duty requires of us is, that we view the case from both sides. Now let us be honest and look at it from the other side.

Are Aborigines prejudiced against whites? There are many Aboriginal parents who make charges of prejudice because their children fail to make the grade, and because they are not accepted.

Statements presented in defence of discrimination by local governing bodies suggest that it is based on the ground of hygiene. If there is any truth in this then what are the parents doing about it themselves? There is plenty of room for improvement in the standard of the homes they live in and many more things to complain about, but there is no excuse for children to be sent to school with dirty heads and dirty clothing. This practice only reflects on the Aboriginal families who are living decently. There is no shortage of soap and water in this country.

It is wrong to bring children up with a chip on the shoulder, spoilt, lazy and unmannered.

I could give many examples covering every phase of life of every type of Aborigine.

As for the many cases of prejudice, they do not obscure the fact that too often the prejudice ascribed to race is completely justified as a personal one. Most Europeans are fair-minded and judge individuals on their own merits. It is the Aborigines with the chip on the shoulder who create the false issue and make Europeans dread them.

Anyone with a complex harbours a desire to hit back blindly; this is a very human attitude.

Aborigines are most anxious to gain recognition and often attend European social functions. It is on such occasions that they are made to feel inferior by condescending and paternal whites.

When Aborigines commit the most heinous of all offences and marry whites, they feel the full force of prejudice they have built around themselves. The far-reaching consequences of feeling inferior go beyond the individual Aborigine however, and do not leave unmarked even the most sympathetically inclined white.

Most Aborigines are sensitive about the colour of their skin and whites fear to offer constructive criticism lest they be accused of prejudice. Thus the Aborigines are denied the benefit of honest evaluation of the real difference and prejudice existing. The tragedy of this attitude is the inconsistency of the Aborigine himself who complains bitterly because he is not accepted as an equal individual first and as an Aborigine second. He tends to forget that his own first reaction is that of an Aborigine. We must decide whether we want to be thought of as INDIVIDUALS or as ABORIGINES.

It is my firm belief that we Aborigines will never be normal individuals so long as we foster our feeling of inferiority; so long as we remain evasive of self-appraisal and self-improvement; so long as it is easier to blame the other fellow for our faults. We can never reconstruct our relations with Europeans if we dwell bitterly on the injustices and blind prejudice we have met. Let us not look at our white neighbours with accusing eyes. Let us turn our thoughts inwards. Let us look to the future, to the promise of being accepted for what we are and not for what people think we are. Let us forget the scars of the past and then perhaps we may find it possible to be good neighbours, working in peace and harmony to make Australia what it should be, the greatest country in the world.

I wish it to be known that these are my own views and may not be the views of the three associations that I hold executive positions in. I felt that after serving 35 years of close association with Aboriginal welfare, I should make some comment.

Herbert S. Groves, J.P., 14 Lupin Ave., Riverwood.

”



## Orchard pays off at Murrin Bridge

Everything in the garden is lovely at the Murrin Bridge Aboriginal School.

An orchard of 220 trees was established at the school during the time pupils stayed there until they were 15.

Now the plantings are paying off.

The orchard is irrigated from the pumping system which is maintained by the Aborigines Welfare Board to provide water from the Lachlan River for residents.

The trees are now four years old, and are coming into bearing, as the photographs show.

Several corn bags of ripe peaches were picked and distributed among pupils this season. Apricots were also harvested.

*Pictures by the Principal.*

**Above: Pupils picking peaches. Nearby can be seen the old tractor which with a 10-disc plow is used by the principal, Mr. Cameron, to cultivate between the rows of trees. In the background can be seen some of the residents' homes**

**Above right: Frank Vincent thinks an orchard at school is a good idea**

**Right: Theresa Kirby picks some ripe peaches**



## Aborigines Day in Martin Place

Boys of the Moree East Aboriginal School football team will provide a guard-of-honour for the Governor, Lieut.-General Sir Eric Woodward, at the National Aborigines' Day celebrations in Martin Place, Sydney, on July 9.

Plans for the ceremony were completed at a meeting of the National Aborigines' Day Observance Committee.

The function, which will be held between 12.30 and 1.30 p.m., will be chaired by the Lord Mayor, Ald. Jensen.

The State Government will be represented by the Chief Secretary and other officials will include Mr. A. G. Kingsmill, chairman of the N.S.W. Aborigines Welfare Board, board members and the superintendent, Mr. H. J. Green.

Compere will be Mr. Martin Royal, of the Australian Broadcasting Commission, and music will be provided by the Sydney Military Police Band.

On the platform as official hostess will be an Aboriginal woman, Miss Joyce Mercy.

Speakers will be Mr. J. Hamilton, of Opal, Queensland, Mrs. Kath Walker, and Mr. Charles Perkins.

There will also be three vocal items.

During the ceremony, prizes will be presented to winners of the recent quiz and literary competition—(see page 6).

The Moree boys will play the Cromer Public School at football the following day, on Dee Why Oval.

The boys will be billeted at the homes of the Dee Why boys.

## She's the First

Angelina Cook (16), of Raymond Terrace, is the first Aboriginal girl to enrol for the commercial course at Newcastle Technical College.

Angelina lives with Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Jones, of Raymond Terrace, near Newcastle.

She attended high school at Raymond Terrace, and passed her Intermediate Certificate there last December.

Before that she attended St. Brigid's Convent at Raymond Terrace.

Angelina has enrolled for a one-year course at the Technical College. The course includes typing, learning to operate calculating machines and book-keeping.

She has a brother in the Army, now stationed in Borneo, and one of her sisters works at Bradford Cotton Mills, in Sydney.

Another sister, Dianne (20), is nursing at Waratah, Newcastle.

## Ivy was a Swan Hill Queen

One of the six Queens in a fund raising effort for the Save the Children Fund at Swan Hill in March was Miss Ivy Wise.

Miss Wise, who lives at Swan Hill, was among those presented to the Lord Mayor of Melbourne, Cr. Curtis, during the Moomba Ball, held during Melbourne's famous Moomba celebrations.

The six girls raised more than £3,000 for the Save the Children Fund.

Miss Wise acquitted herself admirably during the Queen contest, and she won a lot of friends.

Miss Wise is pictured here at the crowning ceremony in Swan Hill Town Hall. The ceremony was the highlight of a Coronation Ball in the hall.

With her are her brother Oliver Wise, and a friend of the family's, both of whom were her attendants.





## The Bride and the Pageboy

Leslie Ryan (4½) lives with Mr. and Mrs. William Ryan, Yagoona.

He was a pageboy at the wedding of Mr. and Mrs. P. Buckley, at St. Felix' Church, Bankstown in February.

Mrs. Buckley was Miss Mary Ryan, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ryan. She is a member of the staff of the Aborigines Welfare Board in Sydney. Leslie is a ward of the Board, and has lived for the past 2½ years with the Ryan family. After participating in the wedding ceremony, Leslie went on a holiday to Adelaide with Mrs. Ryan.

## At Philippines Assembly

Three Aborigines attended the first Asian Christian Youth Assembly, held in Manila.

They are Lester Bostock, Joyce Mercy and Rod Greenwood.

Mr. Bostock, who lives in Sydney, is vice-president of the Aboriginal Children's Advancement Society. He represented the Anglican Church in Sydney at the assembly.

Miss Mercy comes from the North Coast of New South Wales, and Mr. Greenwood is from Townsville.

Interviews with them were published in the *Manila Bulletin*, a leading Philippines newspaper.

## Families move in

Sixteen lucky Aboriginal families have moved into new homes at Enngonia, near Bourke.

The 16 homes, built by the Aborigines Welfare Board, cost nearly £49,000.

They all have two bedrooms, living room, laundry-bathroom, plus kitchen and verandah, and are complete with fences and cement paths in front.

Two new homes have also been occupied at Warren.

Other homes projects are under way. They include a major development of 27 new homes for Aboriginal families at Moree.

## Starts Art Course

Felcia Corowa, of Tweed Heads, is the first Aboriginal girl from New South Wales to attend the University of Sydney.

Felcia, who began her Arts course at the University in the term that has just begun, is living at the Women's College at the University.

She is taking anthropology, biology, English and history, with a view to taking up teaching.

Her course of study will last for four years.

Felcia passed her Leaving Certificate twice. The first time, in 1963, she did not matriculate, but at her second attempt in 1964 she gained her matriculation and with it her University Entrance qualification.

# Write a Story and see the Snowy Mountains

Most attractive prizes have been arranged for this year's essay competition in connection with National Aborigines' Day.

The Rural Bank has again offered prizes including tours to the Snowy Mountains.

Last year the Rural Bank donated the prizes in the quest, and the winners said it was a most exciting and memorable trip.

The prizes for the 1965 writing quest are:

- Junior and under 14 years: Chaperoned five-day tour of the Snowy Mountains.

- Senior over 14 years and under 18: Chaperoned five-day tour of the Snowy Mountains.
- Adult, 18 years and over: Five-day tour of the Snowy Mountains, OR a grant equivalent to the cost of the tour for the winner's further education.
- 10 special prizes each of £2/2/-, five of them for seniors and five for juniors.

**The winner of one of the sections of the essay competition will see scenes like this. The crumbling ruins of the old town of Kiandra. New ski lodges are going up everywhere on the opposite side of the road**



Officers and members of the National Aborigines' Day Observance Committee have welcomed the generosity of the Rural Bank in donating the prizes in an expanded form for this year's competition.

They were pleased particularly with the Rural Bank's offer of a grant in the adult section should the winner wish to use the prize to further his or her education.

The conditions of the essay competition and the general knowledge quiz are set out in full again in this month's issue of *Dawn*. The prizes for the quiz are also set out in detail.

The winners of the essay and the quiz may be offered a free stay at the holiday camp to be organised during the September school holidays in Sydney by the Christian Youth Council.

About 40 children, half of them white and half Aboriginal, attend these annual camps.

One of those who attended last year was Miss Felcia Corowa, then of Tweed River High School, and now attending the University of Sydney.

## N.A.D.O.C. COMPETITIONS

Results of both competitions will be announced on National Aborigines' Day, July 9, at the ceremonies held in Martin Place, Sydney.

### Three Sections

In the essay competition there will be three sections this year. They are:

*JUNIOR section for children under 14 years of age:*

"My ambition" (How I can help my country).

*SENIOR section for those under 18 years of age:*

"How Aborigines can help Australia."

*ADULT section for those 18 years of age or over:*

"The future of Aborigines in Australia."

A decision on the exact form the prize will take is expected to be made shortly, and details will appear in the next issue of *Dawn*.

There will also be special prizes for the second and third placed entries in all sections.

Only Aboriginal or part-Aboriginal people may enter this competition. The judges' decision will be final.

Children may discuss their essay with parents and relations but the actual writing of the essay must be the competitors' own work.

Entries should be sent to Mr. A. T. Duncan, Tutor in Aboriginal Adult Education, Department of Adult Education, University of Sydney, Sydney by June 18. Please mark the envelopes with the word "N.A.D.O.C."

### N.A.D.O.C. Quiz

This year there will be two sections in the N.A.D.O.C. Quiz.

The Junior section is for Aboriginal people from 12 to 15 years of age (under 16), and the Senior section for those aged from 16 to 20 (under 21).

Both sections will have the same questions but seniors will be expected to give more detail in their answers.

The quiz has been prepared early to give entrants plenty of time to seek the correct answers. A lot of the answers will be found in reference books, or by asking parents, teachers, friends or members of voluntary associations.

It is not designed to test what you know now, but what you can find out by careful research.

Answers will be judged on accuracy and also on the amount of details supplied and on the presentation of the material.

Here is an opportunity to show what you know about your own people, your own country and neighbouring countries and to win generous cash prizes.

In both the senior and junior sections, the first prize will be £10, the second £5 and the third £2.

There are five questions in the quiz section. Each question will need some research to find the correct answers, but this will encourage the children to find things out for themselves.

Many of the children will themselves live on Aboriginal Stations, and this will make their task of drawing a map showing the location of the 15 stations much easier.

The children are also asked to write what they know about any organisations that are working to help Aboriginal people.

Answers should be sent to Mr. A. T. Duncan, Department of Adult Education, University of Sydney, Sydney and envelopes should be marked "N.A.D.O.C." Entries close on June 19.

---

Name: .....

Address: .....

Date of birth: .....

Junior Section or Senior Section

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**Question 1**

South East Asia—Write down the capital cities of the following countries and the leader. (President or Prime Minister in the country concerned.)

*Capital City*

*Leader*

(a) Indonesia .....

(b) Malaysia .....

(c) Thailand .....

(d) Australia .....

(e) India .....

(f) Pakistan .....

(g) Ceylon .....

(h) Laos .....

(i) Burma .....

(j) Cambodia .....

**Question 2**

Select four of the countries in Question 1 and write a few lines about each of the four you choose.

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....









# Smoke Signals

A young man, described as "our first young intellectual of Aboriginal blood", has received high praise for his first book, "Wild Cat Falling".

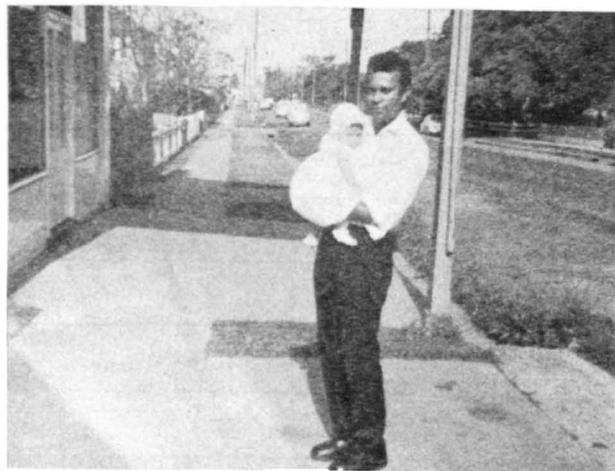
He is Colin Johnson, whose book is the story of a part Aborigine.

"Just how good he is his next book or two will show," writes a reviewer. "His talent is unmistakable, and, although he may not be an entrant in the Great Australian Novel stakes, he is likely to write novels Australians will want to read".



Miss Christine Jeston, 22 Busby Parade, Waverley, has sent £29/4/3 to the Aborigines Welfare Board for Aboriginal children.

The money was forwarded to the Board by Mr. Reg Quartly, compere of the children's show "Land of Make Believe" on ATN Channel 7 in Sydney.



Dennis Ridgeway, of Karuah, holding baby Tanya Rhodes of Mayfield, Newcastle.



Linda Donnelly nurses young Angelina Walker from Tabulam.



Mrs. Daphne Lambert, of 41 Simmons Street, Wagga Wagga, wants to locate her brother, Donald Victor Cameron, who was born at Taree and was last heard of working in a sawmill at Coonamble in December, 1961.

Would Donald or anyone knowing of his whereabouts please write to Mrs. Lambert.



Joan Powell, of Peak Hill, represented Western District in the relay team at the annual public school swimming championships, held at the North Sydney Olympic Pool.

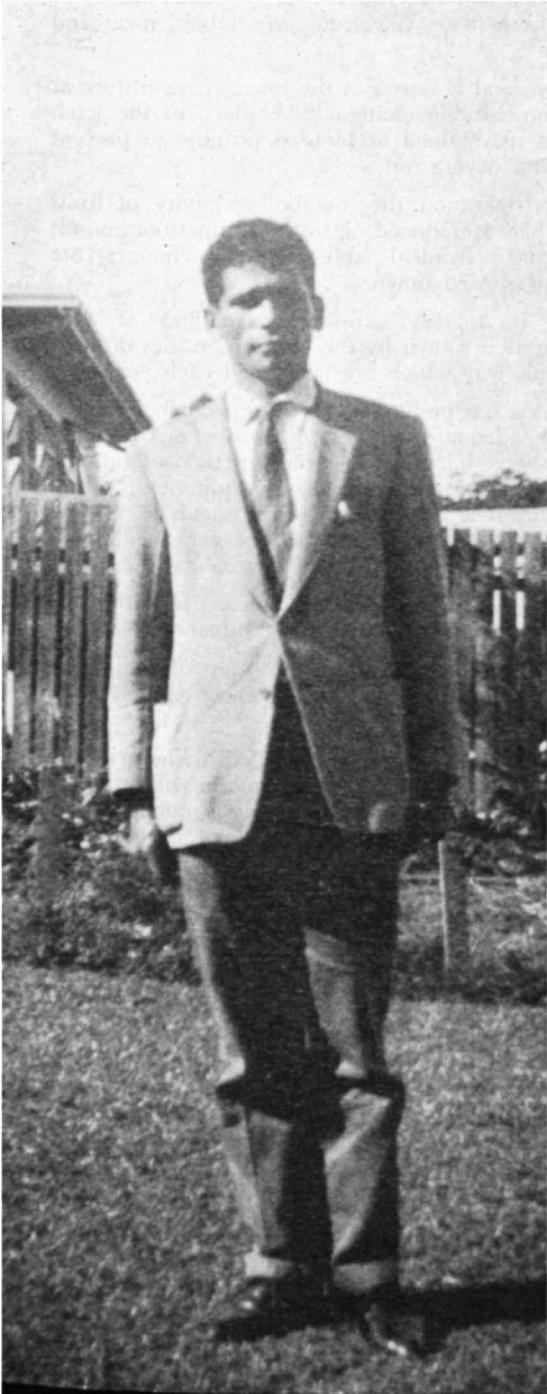
# THEY LIVE AT NEVILLE

Some personality pictures from Neville, via Nambucca Heads.

Right: Mr. Harry Doyle and his three sons.

Below Right: Tiny Wendy Davis, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Greg. Davis, is helped by a neighbour, Edith Johnson, to pose with her big doll.

Below: Mr. Greg. Davis, of Neville.



# Preserving Food Values

*(Compiled by the Nutrition Section of the Department of Public Health)*

Preservation of food values is of prime importance in food handling. The means of preserving the nutrient content of food varies with the kind of food. Common methods of preserving foods while retaining their nutrient value include cold storage, canning and freezing.

Cold storage or refrigeration is a temporary means of preserving fresh foods, like fruits, vegetables, meat and milk.

Most fresh food is stored at the lowest temperature at which no undesirable changes take place in the food. Humidity is maintained as high as possible to prevent the food from drying out.

During refrigeration the metabolic activity of fruits and vegetables is reduced, growth of micro-organisms inhibited and chemical and physical changes are prevented or slowed down.

Canning is a very satisfactory method of food preservation as is shown by the large quantities of foods preserved this way which are consumed each year.

This process has perhaps done more to help mankind maintain an adequate food supply throughout the year than any other. The most common method of canning is by using pressure processing equipment. With steam pressure much higher temperatures can be reached thus enabling the canning of a wider variety of foods and also shortening the processing time.

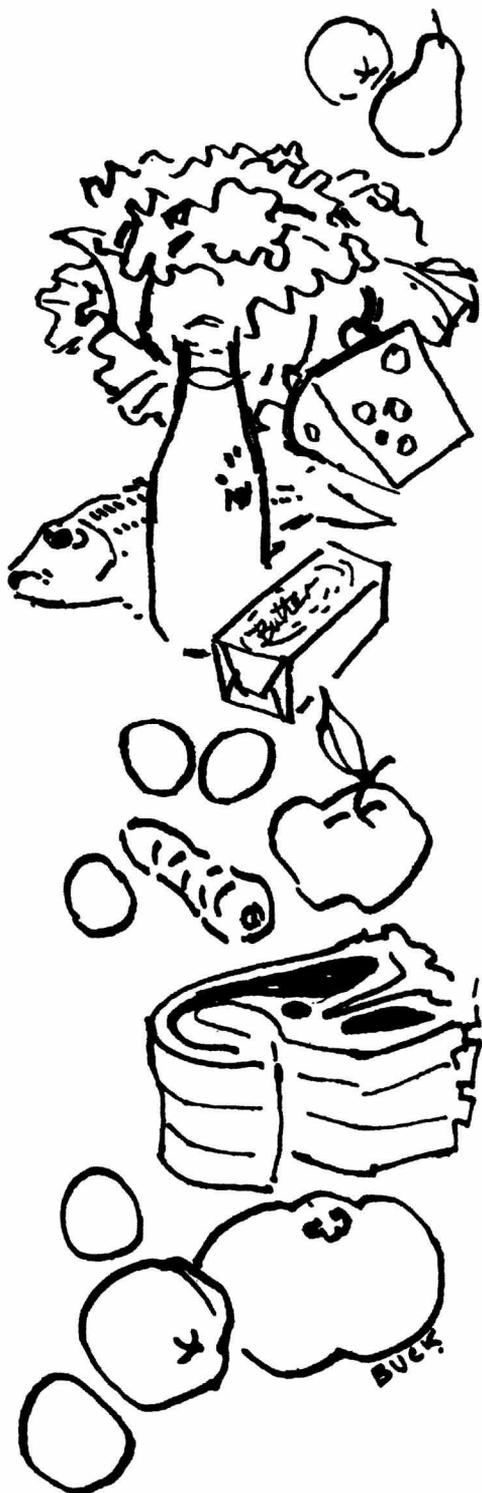
As rapid a rate of heating and as short cooking time as possible are best for retention of nutrients.

With freezing it is possible to retain more of the quality and nutrients of fresh foods than in those preserved by other methods.

During freezing bacteria are not killed. The principle of preservation lies in the fact that bacteria will not grow below 32 degrees F. and enzyme activity is much reduced below 0 degrees F. The actual freezing process does not injure vitamins. The nutrient loss varies with the type of food and the handling procedures it is subjected to. If conditions of processing, packaging, handling and storage are not optimum, nutrient losses can be great.

Slow freezing may change the texture of foods so that loss of water soluble vitamins occurs through leakage during and after defrosting. Sharp freezing reduces this tendency. The temperature during storage also affects nutrient retention. At 16 degrees F. fifty per cent of the Vitamin C is lost after six months. At 0 degree F. or lower the loss is negligible.

To protect the nutrient value, foods should be defrosted during cooking or immediately before cooking.





Picture by *Macleay Argus*

## Schoolmates voted for Peter

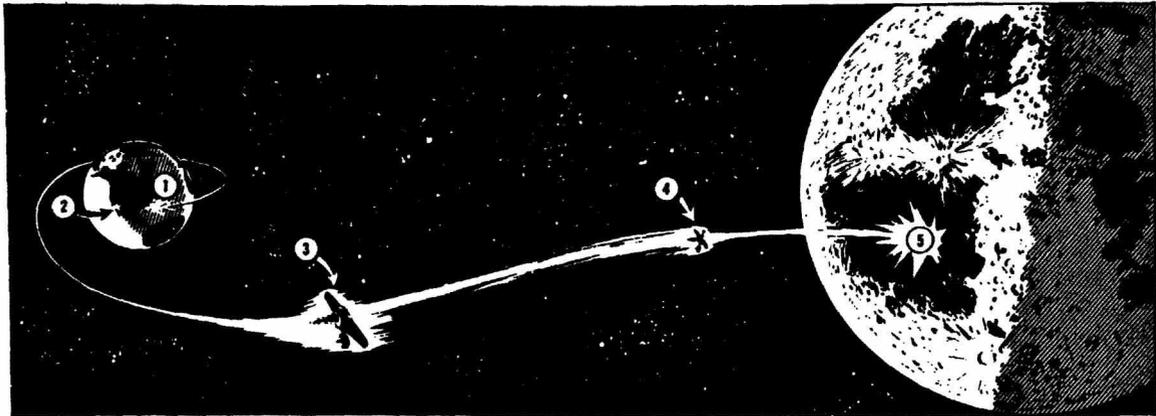
Peter Knight, from the Kinchela Boys' Home, has been elected the Kempsey High School boys' vice-captain.

He is pictured with other captains and vice-captains.

All the elections were made by popular vote.

The candidates stood in front of the school assembly and made a policy speech.

# IT'S A FACT



Ranger 7 has provided man with his first close-up view of the Moon. Great telescopes such as the giant Palomar instrument of California have enabled man to move his viewpoint to within 450 miles (720 kilometers) of the Moon's surface, but not without interference from the earth's atmosphere. Ranger 7, the United States first successful attempt to get first hand pictures of the moon,

was launched from Cape Kennedy (1) on July 28, 1964. Seventeen hours later (2) on radio signal from its command center in California (3) the craft executed a perfect mid-course maneuver aiming the six television cameras it carried on their target. When about 1,300 miles (2,080 kilometers) (4) from the moon on July 31 a signal from command center turned on the Cameras. From then to impact (5) over 16 minutes later 4,316

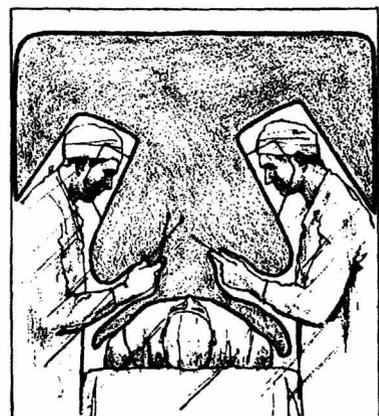
pictures were transmitted back to earth. The quality of the photographs is said to be 2,000-fold better than those obtained by the largest telescopes. Craters never seen before were shown—some only one and one-half feet (46 centimeters) across. Astronomers are expected to be studying the pictures for several years. The large set of photos has been acclaimed as the greatest contribution to moon study since Galileo.



The Bell Telephone Company of the United States has in operation a two-way "see-while-you-talk" telephone service between Washington D.C., New York City and Chicago. If it proves successful, Bell eventually will connect U.S. cities with points overseas. The plan is to bounce signals off communications satellites.



According to the Council on Student Travel, a non-profit organization to assist students studying abroad, the numbers of students traveling this summer (1964) has almost doubled in the past ten years. American students abroad have risen from 9,250 to 16,800. Foreign students studying in the U.S. have increased from 34,000 to 65,000 during the same period.



Germ-free surgery is made possible by a tent-like envelope of plastic (shown by the heavy black line) designed so the surgeon can operate without exposing the open incision to room air. The film is light and transparent enabling the surgeon to handle the implements (which are inside the sterile envelope) from the outside. The envelope is cemented to the sterilized skin of the patient in the area of the operation and the incision is made through it.

# PETE'S

# PAGE

Dear Kids,

This letter could be entitled "Pete Misses Out". I imagine your asking me the reason for this strange title.

As usual, I decided to visit the Summer Camp held by the board at Elanora. However, this year I left it rather late and put in an appearance on the last day of the camp.

Much to my dismay, I discovered that half the camp had already departed on their way home. Luckily I was able to meet some of the girls and boys.

Now see if I have been able to remember all your names: Audrey Welsh, Josie Byno, Verna Byno and Sandra Nean from Goodooga; Beverley Johnson, Pat Firebrace and Beverley Childs from Griffith; Lola Black and Iris Johnson from Murrin Bridge; Marjorie Warraweena and Toni Coffee from Brewarrina; Gordon McKenzie, Margaret Greene and Jennifer Ahoy from Armidale; Rayleen Kirby, Joy Murray and Reg Murray from Balranald; and finally Esther Williams and Jill Gardiner from Tingha.

If I have missed anybody, please forgive me. After talking, giggling and laughing for some time, we all decided the best thing about the Summer Camp was the visit to Luna Park, where the Big Dipper was top-voted as being "real beaut", "terrific", "hey mate, it's mighty", and so on.

**Three happy youngsters, Rosemary, Judith and Patricia Bartman**



**The Bartman family lives beside the Barwon River. Across the river is Queensland**

The next best thing was the ice skating, even though many of the girls and boys had a wet slide across the rink.

The final event which received some support was the swimming, even if it was just "a little bit too salty".

One of the children, however, had a favourite all of her own—the red traffic lights.

Even though the camp was a terrific success, most of the girls and boys admitted that there is no place like home and would be very happy when they arrived there.

While at the camp, I received a pleasant surprise in finding that one of the campers, Sandra Nean, was an old friend of mine whom I met before up at Walgett.

When I received these photographs I suddenly discovered that one of the girls had attended the Summer Camp a few years ago.

Please write in to me so that all your old camping friends can hear how you are and where you are now living.

Your sincere pal,

*Pete*



Mawallan, an old Yirrkala Aboriginal bark painter, from Arnhem Land in the Northern Territory, explains the meanings of one of his paintings to Miss Lynn Brotherson, 22, of Darwin, at a Sydney hotel. Miss Brotherson, who was Miss Northern Territory in 1964, and Mawallan, visited Sydney to help boost the tourist industry.