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Tennis champion Evonne Goolagong accepts a gift from Mr E. A. Willis (second from right), Chief Secretary, in his Sydney office last December. With them are Evonne's coach, Mr Vic Edwards (far left), and Mr A. G. Kingsmill, chairman of the N.S.W. Aborigines Welfare Board (see page 1).

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Editor

Rex M. Small, *Chief Secretary's Department*
121 Macquarie Street (Box 30, G.P.O.), Sydney, 2000.

TWO YEARS TILL WIMBLEDON?

In May, 1964, one of Australia's leading tennis coaches, Mr Vic. Edwards, told *Dawn*: "Evonne Goolagong has all the ability to become as great a tennis player as Margaret Smith (now Court). It is my ambition to make her the greatest tennis player I have ever trained and the No. 1 lady player in the world."

Since that time, Evonne, now 16 years old, has confirmed the judgment of her trainer, and Mr Edwards feels that in 1970 she might be ready to compete for world tennis honours on the centre court at Wimbledon.

In the past five years Evonne has won 25 N.S.W. age group championships, and last year won the Queensland and Victorian girls' titles, and the Australian girls' (under 19) championships in Sydney.

With so much success you might expect, and perhaps could excuse, a display of star-temperament. But Evonne is still the same shy, courteous girl she was when she left her home town of Barellan four years ago to live as a member of her coach's family in Roseville, Sydney.

Evonne visits her parents at Barellan, about 30 miles from Narrandera, several times a year. Her parents, and four brothers and three sisters, are highly respected in the district, and all the family are keen supporters of the township's well equipped Barellan War Memorial Tennis Club.

Evonne has engendered an extraordinary appeal among Australian tennis crowds, who see her not only as a rising champion, but also as an Aborigine who has made good.

She is proud to be Aboriginal, but feels that much of the publicity given to her is because she is an Aborigine. Because of this she tries to avoid publicity; she wants to make her name as a good tennis player—not as a good Aboriginal tennis player.

Evonne is remarkably devoted to tennis. She began to show promise when she was seven years old, and tennis is the only thing she wants. She wants to get to the top of the tennis world to justify the faith of her friends at Willoughby High School, her foster-parents Mr and Mrs Edwards, and her family at Barellan. And she believes in her own ability.

Such single-mindedness of purpose is unusual in 16-year-old girls, but that, and her undoubted

ability, will surely take her to the big-time tennis at Wimbledon—a long way from the practice wall at Barellan Tennis Club.



Mr Willis (second from right) has followed Evonne's tennis career for several years, and was pleased when she accepted his invitation to a get-together morning tea in his Sydney office last December. Evonne and her coach, Mr Vic Edwards (far left), discussed tennis with Mr Willis and Mr A. G. Kingsmill (far right), chairman of the N.S.W. Aborigines Welfare Board.

Evonne holds her life-size koala gift for Press and TV photographers, who publicised the meeting because of the extraordinary appeal she has engendered among Australian tennis crowds.



\$540,000 FOR WESTERN HOMES

Aboriginal families in western New South Wales would benefit from the extensive housing programme to cost \$540,000 at present being implemented by the Aborigines Welfare Board, said the Chief Secretary, Mr E. A. Willis, in January.

Mr Willis outlined the programme during his visit to Luna Park with Aboriginal children from western N.S.W. who were attending the Aborigines Welfare Board's Summer Camp at Elanora Heights.

The programme envisages construction of 54 houses throughout N.S.W. in the centres of Barellan, Bega, Bonalbo, Condobolin, Deniliquin, Glen Innes, Greenhill, Gulargambone, Gunnedah, Kempsey, Nowra, Pilliga and Tumut.

In the past three years, the N.S.W. Government had provided \$1½ million for Aboriginal housing, compared to \$900,000 in the previous 3-year period.

Mr Willis said that 1968 augured well for the progress of the Aboriginal people because Governmental and public interest had never been greater. It was intended to implement the recommendations of the N.S.W. Parliamentary

Select Committee on Aboriginal Welfare, which would involve the enactment of special legislation.

In addition, the Standing Committee of officers of the Commonwealth and States would assemble in Sydney in February to determine priority of measures for the advancement of Aborigines throughout Australia. It was hoped that this programme would be considered shortly afterwards by a special meeting of the Australian Aboriginal Affairs Council of Ministers.

Mr Willis said that housing, although of basic importance, was not the only need of Aborigines in treading the path of advancement and assimilation. It was hoped that such important measures as adult education and pre-school training would be given further stimulus.

Mr Willis paid tribute to the work of voluntary associations which had rendered such excellent service and assisted in the advancement of the Aboriginal people.

So much good work had been done by so many, Mr Willis said, that it would be unfair to select anybody for special mention, but he hoped that 1968 would see their work facilitated and extended to the greatest possible degree.

\$40,000 IN ADDITIONAL GRANTS

Additional grants of \$40,000 to three Aboriginal welfare organizations recommended by the Aborigines Welfare Board have been approved by the Chief Secretary, Mr E. A. Willis. The special State Treasury allocation will benefit the Aboriginal Children's Advancement Society (\$20,000), the Foundation for Aboriginal Affairs (\$15,000) and the United Aborigines Mission (\$5,000).

The Aborigines Welfare Board was pleased to recommend the grants to the three organizations because of their continuing and valuable assistance to Aborigines in N.S.W.

The \$20,000 grant to the Aboriginal Children's Advancement Society will enable completion of Stage 2 of the "Kirinari" Hostel project. Stage 1, which provides accommodation for 12 students and house parents, was officially opened by the State Governor, Sir Roden Cutler, in July last year.

"Kirinari's" Stage 2 will accommodate an additional 12 students, and will enable maximum use of the present dining room and recreational facilities.

The work of the Foundation for Aboriginal Affairs is consolidating and expanding. Its headquarters at 810 George Street, Sydney, is well known to Aborigines and provides a much needed central meeting place and recreational facilities.

In some cases the welfare service provided by the Foundation meets a need which the Aborigines Welfare Board, as an official body, is not in a position to meet.

The Board, considering a request for financial assistance from the Foundation, was impressed by the F.A.A.'s fund raising activities and its desire to take full advantage of the existing fund of goodwill towards Aborigines.

The United Aborigines Mission conducts a Children's Home at Bomaderry, near Nowra, as part of its activities. For many years this home has cared for needy Aboriginal children, and the Board's grant will enable the Mission, with funds already at its disposal, to erect a second Children's Home.

BALLINA NURSE GRADUATES

Aboriginal girl Miss Lenore Randall (pictured, front row, second from right) was one of seven graduating sisters of Grafton Base Hospital who received awards at a graduating ceremony at the hospital last December.

Sister Randall, eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs Walter Randall, of Hillcrest, McLean, formerly attended McLean High School.

Before she entered the nursing profession Lenore attended secretarial courses at Grafton Technical College.

Mr L. A. Ridgeway, welfare officer at Ballina, told *Dawn* that he could not speak too highly of Lenore, and was confident that she would pass the obstetrics course she intended to do in Sydney this year.

(Photo courtesy Grafton Daily Examiner)



F.A.A'S 3RD ANNUAL REPORT

This article, of excerpts from the Chairman's Report to the Third Annual General Meeting of the Foundation for Aboriginal Affairs, has been extracted from the Foundation's magazine "Irabina".

"I have pleasure in presenting to you the Third Annual Report of the Foundation for Aboriginal Affairs. The period since the last general meeting on 22nd September, 1966, has been highly successful for the Foundation. Its influence on the Aboriginal section of our community has extended, its activities have increased, and there has been a much greater public recognition of the role it is playing in advancing the interests of the Aborigines and contributing to the general harmony of our city life.

"The first of the many important events which have occurred since the last Annual General Meeting was the official opening of the Centre on 15th October, 1966, by the Hon. E. A. Willis, Chief Secretary of the Government of N.S.W.

"On the 26th July of this year, (1967) the Foundation had the honour of the visit by His Excellency, the Governor of N.S.W. Sir Roden Cutler, and Lady Cutler.

"Through the courtesy of the Governor-General of Australia, the Foundation was allowed the use of the grounds of Admiralty House for a fete on 3rd December, last.

"Another most important mark of public and official support came from His Worship, the Lord Mayor of Sydney, Alderman J. H. Armstrong. We are warmly appreciative of his generous action in making the Town Hall available to us, free of charge, for the Ball which was held on 15th July. Probably no event of the last few years demonstrated so well the increasing integration of the Aborigines into the City community, or showed so excellently

both their desire and ability to mix on terms of complete social equality with their European fellow citizens on formal as well as on informal occasions. Over 800 couples attended.

"The Foundation membership has increased during the year and now stands at 623. This is a small proportion of what we should like the numbers to be and our drive for membership continues. A welcome development has been the growth of the Auxiliaries.

"The activities of the Centre have continued at an increased rate. Over a thousand cases requiring assistance of some kind have been dealt with by our Manager, Field Officer and Welfare Officer. Finding employment for applicants has been a major task of our staff.

"It appears that there are two major handicaps in the search for satisfactory economic adjustment for Aborigines in the City. One is the prejudice which exists in some quarters against the employment of Aborigines. The Foundation is doing its best to break down this prejudice and appeals for the support of all its members and sympathizers in the task. The second handicap is the occupational attitudes of the Aborigines themselves. Some of them have not been used to regular work and therefore tend not to stick at a job or not to conform, in various ways, to the discipline it necessarily involves. There is no easy answer to this problem. Its roots lie in the history of the people, in the circumstances of their poor education and low level aspirations, and in the very nature of their present occupational level.

"In the meantime we hope that the problem can be seen in its true perspective. Not all Aborigines are unsatisfactory workers. Some are excellent, others are learning.

“Social functions have continued at the Centre. Dances have been held on Saturday nights and concerts on Sunday nights. The Other Club has held a number of successful functions. Much interest was taken in sporting activities.

“The Foundation entered floats in the Waratah Festivals of 1966 and 1967. It was assisted in the cost by the Aborigines Welfare Board.

“Our Manager, Mr Perkins, was absent on an overseas tour from April till mid-August. Mr Charles Dixon served as Acting Manager during this period, and showed great energy and enterprise. We were fortunate indeed to have Mr Dixon's services. Mr Perkins made a study of race relations in the United States and Great Britain. He has returned with new insights into the Australian situation and will apply the benefit of his experience to the progress of the Foundation.

“Dr I. Edwards attended frequently at the Centre to give medical advice.

“A good deal of the activities of the Foundation, apart from its general welfare work, must be devoted to fund-raising. The Fete (last year) yielded a handsome profit, thanks to the very hard work of the Women's Auxiliary. The Ball returned us a profit of \$903.40. A small fete held in May by the Women's Auxiliary brought in \$217.75. We held Button Days on the 28th October, 1966, and the 14th July, this year (1967). Our profit this year was \$1,046 and we are sure that if only we can find enough collectors we can multiply this profit several times next year.

“The Foundation received the gift of a small car from Mrs Petty, for which we thank her.

“The Financial Statement will show that our expenditure is high. The donations, the great one from Mr Dyer, will enable us to advance a little.

But the possibilities of development are so great that we need far greater resources yet if we are to achieve them. We should like to add to our welfare staff; we should like to extend our work to suburban areas and to country towns; we need hostels, pre-school centres and so on. Therefore we must constantly seek more money.

“We have held discussions with representatives of the Aborigines Welfare Board and with Mr Willis, the Chief Secretary. Apart from the general needs of the Foundation, the main subject of these discussions was the need to provide hostel accommodation for Aborigines coming into the city.

“Although our representatives were sympathetically received, we are still awaiting a practical response from the Government. (Since this report was prepared \$15,000 has been granted to the F.A.A., see page 2.)

“We appreciate the commendation given to the work of the Foundation in the Report of the Parliamentary Select Committee on Aborigines.

“The Foundation suffered a grievous loss in the death of Mr Donnison, who was an Executive member and Chairman of our Education Panel. A number of highly important developments were initiated in the educational field under the leadership of Mr Donnison.

“The Reverend Mr Denham has taken over the Chairmanship and the work has been continued. Indeed we have many people in the community to thank for help of many different kinds . . . I cannot mention all the numerous people, Aboriginal and Europeans, who have helped us. We are grateful and ask for their continued support.”



Winners of N.A.D.O.C.'s essay competition will see sights like these skiing practice slopes at Thredbo Village, in the Snowy Mountains. Many new ski lodges and chair lifts (see back cover) have been built in the region, which claims to have facilities equal to any snowfields in the world

“Aborigines in Industry” Theme of N.A.D.O.C. Essay Competition

MORE “SNOWY” HOLIDAYS TO BE WON

The essay competition conducted by the National Aborigines' Day Observance Committee (N.A.D.O.C.) and sponsored by the Rural Bank of N.S.W. will be held again this year because of continuing public demand.

Main prizes of the competition—holidays to the Snowy Mountains—remain the same as in previous years because of their popularity with past winners.

The N.A.D.O.C. Essay Competition is part of the celebrations for National Aborigines' Day—held each year on the second Friday of July. Results of the 1968 competition will be announced in Sydney on 12th July—this year's National Aborigines Day.

Winners of the competition will see the breathtaking scenery of the Snowy region and the great construction works of the Snowy Mountains Hydro-Electric Authority.

The Snowy adds the fascination of skiing in the winter's deep snow fields. Competition winners will mix with tourists drawn to the region from all parts of the world, to marvel at the magnitude

of the S.M.A. engineering project re-shaping the age-old hills, to enjoy themselves in the snow, to fish for trout—or to do any one of the many things that make the Snowy a perfect holiday place.

The essay competition is open to Aborigines and part-Aborigines. Topics are in line with this year's national theme of “Aborigines in Industry”, and sections are:

Junior, for children under 14 years of age;

“Would you rather live in the city or the country? Explain why.”

First prize: chaperoned 5-day tour of the Snowy Mountains. Five special prizes of \$5 each (donated by the Rural Bank in addition to the main prizes).

Senior, for those under 18 years of age;

“What do you think Aborigines have gained by the coming of the Europeans to this country? What things do you think are the most important?”

First prize: chaperoned 5-day tour of the Snowy Mountains. Five special prizes of \$5 each.

Adult, for those 18 years of age or over;

“Have you any ideas about how Aborigines could best take their place in industry alongside other Australians?”

Prize: 5-day tour of the Snowy Mountains. Winner of the adult section will have the option of going on the tour, or of receiving a grant equivalent to the cost of the tour for his or her further education.

Entrants should remember that:

- they can discuss their essay with friends and relations, but the actual essay writing must be the entrant's own work;
- only Aborigines and part-Aborigines can enter;
- entries must be submitted by 31st May, 1968;
- entries should be sent to Mr A. T. Duncan, Staff Tutor, Aboriginal Section, Department of Adult Education, University of Sydney, 2006.

(please mark envelope with the initials N.A.D.O.C.)

- the judge's decision is final; and
- results will be announced in Sydney on National Aborigines' Day, Friday, 12th July, 1968.

Pigeon Race

Dawn thanks British Petroleum for permission to reprint this interesting story from the company's magazine B.P. Accelerator.

A BP Pick-a-Box viewer at Long Jetty, N.S.W., Mr H. W. Bowman, put us on the track of a very unusual newsreel which will be featured on the programme.

Mr Bowman is a pigeon fancier, one of thousands of men and boys throughout Australia who breed homing pigeons and enter them in races every weekend. He suggested we should make a film showing how the National Racing Pigeon Federation conducts its weekly races. The Federation consists of 12 clubs in the Sydney metropolitan area and five on the mid-north coast, with a total of 360 members.

These members pooled their resources, and advanced the money needed to buy a semi-trailer to carry up to 6,500 birds to the starting point of a race.

The vehicle, which cost \$19,000 to build, is 38 ft long and 13 ft 6 in high. It has used BP Diesoleum since it went on the road.

The Federation conducts a race every Saturday during the six-month season, giving the young birds a short race at the beginning of the season, then gradually increasing the distance each week, until by the end of the season they find their way home from as far north as Gympie in Queensland. The pigeon float—which looks like a furniture removalist's pantechnicon—is loaded up at Mascot on the Wednesday, Thursday or Friday evening before a race, depending on how far it has to travel.

Club members place their pigeons in wire baskets—about 30 birds in a basket—and pay 20c freight for each bird. The baskets are fitted on to guide rails inside the truck and slide easily into place. Promptly at 10 p.m. driver Mr Colin McCredie climbs into his cabin and heads north across the Harbour Bridge. During the night he makes several stops to pick up other baskets of pigeons from the northern clubs. During the long trip, the pigeons are given food and water.

Colin usually arrives at his destination on the Friday afternoon. He pulls into the local show-ground or camping area, and has a good night's sleep in the cabin of his vehicle.

As dawn breaks on the Saturday, he receives the latest weather report by telephone. If fine conditions are forecast, he prepares to release the birds. He raises the roller shutters on each side

of the truck and snips the wires which fasten the doors of the baskets. The pigeons seem to know what's in store for them and coo excitedly.

Promptly at 7 a.m. Colin draws two levers, which release his feathered passengers. Two clouds of pigeons flutter from their cages—first from one side of the vehicle, then from the other. There is a mighty whirring sound; the birds' wings shine as they catch the light of the early morning sun. The pigeons circle twice, then head south, guided by their amazing instinct which takes them unerringly to their owners' backyards, hundreds of miles away.

Colin McCredie closes the shutters of his vehicle, refuels at the nearest BP service station, and sets off for home—the truck 2½ tons lighter than when it left Sydney. That's the weight of the birds—6,000 of them, averaging one pound each.

The race is not won until the pigeon has clocked in—and sometimes that is the hardest part of the race. If the bird survives the hazards of storms, high winds, falcons and shotgun pellets, he may still hesitate to make a quick landing.

Races can be won or lost by a few minutes' delay at this stage. Many fanciers use a "catcher", a tame bird—perhaps a fantail pigeon—which flutters its wings when held aloft and attracts the attention of its companion. The owners often rattle a tin of dried peas or other food, and call loudly to the birds—at first with words of endearment, sometimes changing to harsher terms if they still refuse to land!

Eventually, the bird alights outside its loft, the owner retrieves a numbered tag from a ring around one of its legs, and hurriedly pushes the tag into a sealed clock, which registers the arrival time.

The clocks are opened at the clubrooms, where the race winner is decided—often with the help of computers, which work out the average number of yards flown per minute.

How fast does a pigeon fly? The average is about 40 mph. With a strong tail-wind, some birds have reached the amazing rate of 3,000 yards a minute—which works out at more than 100 miles an hour!

With a whirr of wings, thousands of pigeons are released from the semi-trailer at Coff's Harbour (N.S.W.) to race 350 miles back to Sydney



RISE IN DEATH BY FALLING

Many old people are killed each year in New South Wales because they accidentally fall. In fact, the rate is increasing.

The Department of Public Health investigated the reasons for the increase, and elderly people should take note of the following report:

You might be surprised to learn that most falls occur in the bedroom. Old people often suffer a blackout when they get out of bed too fast. Many other falls are caused by tripping over shoes, rugs, chairs or lamp cords.

Elderly people should sit on the edge of the bed a few minutes before they get up and should turn on a light before they get out of bed at night. Keep a torch close at hand if the light switch is any distance from the bed.

Bathroom Falls

Even healthy young people often slip in bathrooms, which are another serious danger spot for old people; many old people are involved in fatal accidents when they get into or out of a bath.

These accidents could be prevented by placing a non-slip rubber mat on the bottom of the bath tub or shower. It's a wise move also to install hand-grips in the bathroom or shower recess, so that older people can hold on with one hand as they soap and rinse with the other. A hand-grip installed on the wall near the toilet is also a valuable addition.

Climbing Stairs and Chairs

Aged people who are not steady on their feet should place both feet on the stair tread before proceeding to the next one, while going up or down stairs. Stairways used by elderly people should always be well lit.

Elderly people often fall from chairs after climbing on them to replace light bulbs or to hang curtains.

Aged and infirm people should not do these things.

Elderly people should realize the importance of physical fitness, as well as "senior age" safety.

When we slip and start to fall, certain muscles in our body immediately go into action to try to keep us on our feet. This counter-balance is less efficient in older people and consequently they fall more often and suffer more severe injuries than younger people.

Protection against falls in old age could well be provided by physical training that continues throughout life. Proof of the fitness of many old people can be seen in the number of men in their seventies who still play a good game of golf, say.

All the Family

Keep in mind these pointers from the National Safety Council of Australia for the whole family's safety underfoot.

- Keep bare floors in good repair and free from uneven or rough areas, loosened tiles, wide cracks, etc.
- Repair or replace floor coverings which have tears or holes, or loose, frayed or curled edges.
- Wipe up spilled liquids, foods, grease, etc., from floors promptly.
- Keep floor cloths or paper towels near all work centres where liquids might be spilled.
- Pick up hairpins, rubber bands, paper clips and other objects dropped on floors.
- Keep areas where people walk free of objects that are likely to cause a trip or stumble.
- Keep toys, sewing boxes and other similar articles off the floor.
- Use non-slip devices (rubber pads, a rubberized coating, etc.) under small rugs.
- Install adequate lighting in dark storage places.

GRANDEAR GREEN

Laurie Wells, whose poetry has appeared in several previous issues of *Dawn*, has just sent in another one. The poem and Laurie's accompanying notes describe a lady of great charm who has had an interesting life.

Laurie writes:

"This poem is about my grandmother—Sara Green. In her youth Cobb & Co. ruled supreme and bushrangers were rife.

"She came from an old family of pioneers and her father, John Green, was the first man to take the bullock teams over the Blue Mountains, from far inland to Sydney.

"As a young woman she lived at Rylstone, N.S.W. At the time a well-spoken gentleman began to court her and, as time went by, love began to bloom. After some weeks this man suddenly disappeared. A few years after, my grandmother thought she would like to have a look at the waxworks in Sydney. On entering she saw her elusive boyfriend in wax and written beneath the figure were the words—"The Deeming Killer'."

A face so smooth for one so old
With deep blue sparkling eyes,
Old Grandear loves to rock at night
And speak of days gone by.

Her hands which young men sought to kiss
Are wrinkled, thin and brown—
Those hands which raised a family
And placed some in the ground.

Her dialect is quaint to hear,
So musical and low,
The very same her parents spoke
A century ago.

Her hair, now thin and faded,
Which long ago was brown,
Sits upon her wise old head
So like a silver crown.

Grandear finds it hard to move
These days around the place,
Still she retains a hint of youth,
And grand old-fashioned grace.

She's lived with hardships ever near
And sorrow at her door,
And battled through it on her own
For forty years or more.

And what a memory Grandear has—
The tales that she can tell,
About the wild bushranging days
And future things as well.

We're all at loss to what we'll do
When Grandear Green's not here—
That grand old soul whose ups and downs
Have spanned one hundred years.

I guess at night by fires' blaze
When dreary days are done,
We'll dream about those good old days
When Grandear Green was young.

L. G. WELLS



YOUR CAREER—PRINTING AND ALLIED TRADES

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

There are four main methods of printing, Letterpress, Lithography, Gravure and Silk Screen. In all cases, the common factor is the purpose of imposing a satisfactory image on to a surface. The selection of which method to use is based on a number of considerations, such as the type of surface on which the printing is to be done, which method is the most economical to use under the circumstances, and which method will result in the most satisfactory image.

Letterpress printing is done from a raised surface. Lithographic printing is done with the aid of flat zinc plates on which the image is imposed in greasy ink. During printing, the plate is kept damp and the re-inking occurs because grease and water will not mix. Gravure printing makes use of solid cylinders into which the image is engraved with the result that the ink is held in the engraved hollows. Silk screen printing is done by squeezing ink through a mesh and a stencil on to the surface to be printed. This process has great versatility because it is not handicapped by the requirements of high speed and complex machinery, and printing can be done on almost any surface if correct inks are used.

The larger printing establishments are generally concerned with four processes: (a) type setting, (b) plate preparation, (c) press work, (d) book-binding, finishing and allied trades.

(a) *Type setting*: The typesetter, or *compositor*, sets type by hand, machine (linotype or monotype) or a combination of both. When the typeset material has been arranged in "galley" or banks of print, proofs (rough copies) are run off and checked by the proofreaders against the original copy. Once checked, the type matter is made up into frames and locked in cases, ready to be placed in the presses. A recent development has been the introduction of photo-composition or setting type on film. The operator substitutes a camera and film for the conventional leaden type.

(b) *Plate preparation*: Photoengraving, electrotyping and stereotyping are complementary to letterpress printing. Photoengravings can be line engravings or half-tone engravings depending on the artwork

or photos to be reproduced, and in each case film negatives are used. In both of these processes the printing surface is raised.

In photogravure the image is etched below the surface. Stereotyping and electrotyping are the making of duplicate plates by various methods. By this method, curved printing plates are produced from the original flat type or engravings.

Lithography and photo-offset. Until the beginning of the twentieth century lithographic work was produced from drawings on stone. Since then metal plates have been adopted which can be curved to fit the cylinders of the rotary press. Very few are still made by hand, the majority being done by transferring the desired image from a photographic negative or positive, a process known as photolithography.

Photolithography employs craftsmen such as the Lithographic Dot Etcher and Retoucher who retouches the photographic positive or negative to obtain a true rendition of tone and colour; the Lithographic Camera Operator produces a wide variety of negatives and positives in continuous tone, half-tone and line for both colour and black and white; the Lithographic Platemaker lays out the films and transfers the photographic image on to the final printing plates which are of zinc, aluminium, anodised aluminium, or multi-metal plates.

(c) *Presswork*: The press operator is responsible for setting the forms or plates on the press, running samples to ensure that the impression is even and making adjustments if necessary, seeing that the flow of ink is correct and examining press sheets from time to time during the run.

Some main types of press are: (1) platen press (two flat surfaces); (2) cylinder press (a revolving cylinder that carries the paper and is mounted above the flat bed of the press; this may be one- or two-colour); (3) rotary press (sheet fed); and (4) rotary press (roll fed)—the first consisting of two revolving cylinders, the second of a series of synchronized rotary presses.

(d) *Finishing*: Products such as newspapers, business forms, and labels need no further work after leaving the press; but books, magazines and folders have to be put into final form. Depending on the article, this can include such processes as paper ruling,

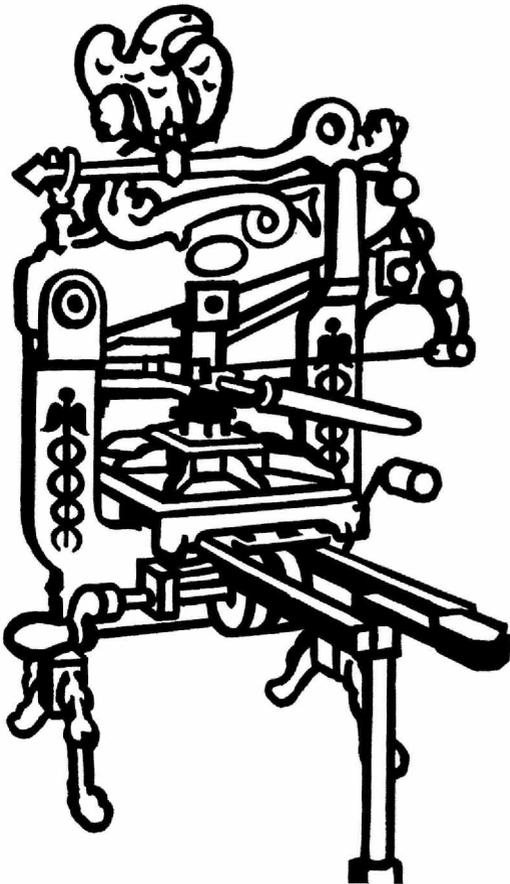
guillotine paper cutting, bookbinding, edge-gilding, marbling and the stamping of titles—often with gold.

The printing industry also embraces such industries as the making of cardboard cartons and boxes, stationery, corrugated fibre containers, printing ink, varnish and roller making. These operations are not classed as trades.

Entry and Training

Entry to the printing trades is by indentured apprenticeship, usually of five years. There are varying qualifications and abilities required for each trade but in general most employers prefer at least third form standard education for lads entering the type setting, presswork and platemaking trades, while a more practical than academic type of ability is required in electrotyping, stereotyping and bookbinding trades.

Apprentices attend trade courses conducted by the School of Graphic Arts, Sydney Technical College. These courses, most of which are of four years' duration, cover the fields of Composing, Letterpress Printing, Lithography, Photoengraving, Photomechanical Camera Operating, Stereotyping and Bookbinding.



There are post-trade courses in most branches of the industry and also a production and supervisory course for lads who show greater than average ability in their trade and appear to be potential executive material. This is taken either as a four-year course, concurrent with the trade course, or as a three-year post-trade course.

Prospects

Prospects for apprenticeships in the trade are sound, although highly competitive, particularly in gravure printing. For the lad with aptitude and ambition the printing industry offers great scope, particularly in supervisory and executive positions.

Boys can be apprenticed to the following trades: hand composing; hand and machine composing; linotype mechanics; letterpress printing; lithography; lithographic platemaking and camera operating; photoengraving etching; proofing and finishing; metal printing; camera operating photoengraving; camera operating photolithography; camera operating photoengravure; retouching and dot etching; stereotyping; bookbinding; paper ruling and/or guillotine operating.

Wages

Wages paid to apprentices and to qualified tradesmen vary slightly from trade to trade. An indentured apprentice serving a five-year term of apprenticeship would generally start at about \$12 to \$14 a week increasing to about \$34 to \$36 a week in the fifth year. Rates for trainee apprentices are slightly higher.

Minimum rates for journeymen are, with some exceptions, generally between \$40 and \$44 a week. In practice, competent men often earn more than award rates. Naturally, those who progress to more responsible positions are paid accordingly.

For latest award rates for apprentices and journeymen contact either the Award Enquiries Section, Department of Labour and Industry, 53 Martin Place, Sydney; or the Deputy-Registrar, Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission, 119 Phillip Street, Sydney.

Further Information from Printing and Allied Trades Employers' Association; the Graphic Arts Platemaking Employers' Federation of Australia; The School of Graphic Arts, Sydney Technical College, Broadway; and the Vocational Guidance Bureau's leaflet *Printing Trades*.

STRETCH YOUR FOOD BUDGET

The housewife who wants to get the best value from her food budget must know something about the different food values, plan meals in advance, and avoid waste. This information, from the Nutrition Section of the Department of Public Health, will show you how to get the most for your money.

Milk

Powdered or dried milk can take the place of fresh milk because they contain all the important constituents of milk.

Dried skim milk is a most economical and useful substitute for fresh milk and is the cheapest food source of complete protein and calcium in Australia. It contains all the important constituents of milk except the fat and fat soluble vitamins. However, fat and fat soluble vitamins are amply supplied in the average mixed diet. Dried skim milk is much cheaper than fresh milk or dried whole milk.

Two ounces by weight, that is about half an eight-ounce measuring cup, of dried skim milk is equivalent to one pint of liquid skim milk. It may be used in the same way as milk, but with one exception: it is not suitable for babies under one year old except on medical advice.

Evaporated unsweetened milk has had part of the water content removed. Sweetened *condensed* milk is similarly reduced, but sugar is added, and this makes it less useful as a substitute for fresh milk.

Milk equivalents. One pint fresh milk is equivalent to 3 oz dried whole milk or 3 oz cheese or 2 oz skim milk powder plus 1 oz butter or table margarine.

Ways of using milk. Milk is nutritious, no matter how it is taken—as a drink, plain or flavoured, hot or cold, in desserts, on porridge, in soups, or in dishes made with white sauce. Ice cream is valuable because of its milk basis, but is a costly way of consuming milk. Home-made ice cream makes an economical sweet. For variety, milk shakes and malted milk can be made cheaper at home.

Butter and cream are NOT substitutes for milk; they are the fat portion of milk and contain vitamins A and D, but the skim milk which remains after the fat is removed contains protein, minerals and some of the vitamins.

Meat and Fish

The less expensive varieties of meat are just as good nutritionally as the more expensive roasts and grills. Stewing chops and steak, and mince, may be served in a variety of ways and, if properly prepared and cooked, are as appetizing as any grill. Most of the sausage-type of prepared meats are economical. The nutritive value of meat cooked in a pressure cooker is as good as that of meat cooked by other methods.

Liver, kidney and heart are particularly valuable as they are rich in iron and vitamin B. These meats should not be overcooked; this destroys their taste. Liver is a soft-fibred meat that cooks quickly.

Meat tenderizers can be used and they do not affect the nutritive value of the meat.

Fish may be served instead of meat, if it is available and not too expensive. Fish bought whole gives about two servings to the pound, fillets of fish give four to five servings to the pound. Mullet and leatherjackets are generally the cheapest fish; garfish and redfish are worth buying when their price is not too high. Tinned fish cutlets are sometimes cheaper than fresh fish. They are useful in combining with other foods to make such economical dishes as fish cakes, fish and potato pie, fish kedgerree, etc.

Provided sufficient meat or fish is included in a dish to ensure adequate nutrition, cheaper foods such as rice or other cereals, potatoes or other vegetables, bread crumbs or dried beans may be used in savoury dishes to extend the meat or fish. This will help to satisfy the appetite as well as provide a more economical meal.

Meat and fish pastes, clear beef tea, chicken broth and meat extracts are tasty, but are not nourishing and should not be substituted for meat or fish.

A man doing hard work needs extra calories, but he does not need extra large servings of meat. The pregnant and nursing mother and the teenage boy and girl in the family need bigger servings of meat than the average adult.

Cheese and Eggs

Cheese and eggs are good quality protein foods like meat (1 oz meat is approximately equal in value to 1 egg or to 1 oz cheese). Children up to five years should have an egg a day if possible. It does not matter how eggs are used, they are just as good in a pudding or savoury as when eaten alone.

There is no advantage in eating eggs raw; they are, in fact, more easily digested when lightly cooked. Custard powders are not a substitute for eggs in puddings because they are made almost entirely from cornflour.

All hard cheeses have just about the same food value, whether they are processed and packed or sold by the pound. Dry block cheeses are the best for cooking as they have more flavour and are easier to grate. It is worth comparing the price of block cheese with the packet type. Block cheeses are usually much cheaper than packeted cheese.

Cheese may be served on toast or in sandwiches, and grated cheese can be used in omelettes and scrambled eggs or sprinkled on top of vegetable soups, spaghetti or rice. Cheese dishes should be cooked at a low temperature or if, as in grilled cheese dishes, a high temperature must be used, a short time only is necessary. If cheese is overheated it becomes tough and stringy.

Cheese sauce has many uses. Served with vegetables such as marrow, choko or cauliflower, it makes an adequate meat substitute on occasions.

Cheese sauce may be prepared by making a white sauce and adding grated cheese ($\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 cup of cheese to 1 cup of sauce). Heat it gently until the cheese melts and blends smoothly. Do not allow the sauce to boil after the cheese is added.

Another way of adding flavour to bland vegetables is to sprinkle a mixture of grated cheese and breadcrumbs on the top of cooked vegetables and to brown them under the grill or in a hot oven.

Dried Peas and Beans

Soya, Haricot and Lima Beans provide a good amount of useful protein, and for economy and variety these may be used as a meat substitute or mixed with meat to extend it. Dried peas are also useful.

LETTER FROM NEW ZEALAND

Quite a few people replied to Pete's request (see Pete's Page, *Dawn*, September, 1967) for letters. One of these came from Alan Manton in New Zealand. He said:

"Dear Pete,

My name is Alan Manton and I live in New Zealand and I get the magazine *Dawn* every month and I enjoy reading it. I noticed in your September issue that you were disappointed that you didn't get many letters from the many readers you have, and I, too, think it's a shame.

My object in writing this letter is to make a suggestion. I think it would be nice if you saved at least one page each issue to show or discuss some of the ways of living, customs and traditions of the early Aboriginal tribes. I am sure it would be of great interest to many of the readers to know some of the customs of their ancestors; other readers would be interested too.

Finally, I would like to wish you and all your readers all the best for the festive season.

Yours sincerely,
Alan Manton."

What about it? I agree with Alan and am sure that the Aboriginal people of New South Wales would be able to fill such an interesting page in *Dawn*. Please write to

The Editor,
"Dawn",
121 Macquarie Street,
Sydney 2000.



Smoke Signals

TIP FOR THE MONTH. Keep ticks off your pets by rubbing their coats occasionally with two ounces of methylated spirit in which half an ounce of camphor has been dissolved.

► Fifty roaming lions will thrill tourists to Camden, near Sydney, if plans are approved for a 400-acre lion reserve on Razorback Mountain. The proposed reserve is near the Hume Highway, and the public will be able to drive their cars through it to view the roaming lions. The reserve will be enclosed by two fences, one six feet high, and the other twelve feet high, with barbed wire. The fifty lions will be brought from a similar reserve in the U.S.A.

► Mr and Mrs Sampson, of Moulamein, celebrated their golden wedding anniversary (50 years) last December. Mrs D. J. Hall, welfare officer at Deniliquin, sent *Dawn* a recent photograph of the couple (top right). Mr and Mrs Sampson were married on 14 December, 1917, at the Church of England, Deniliquin. Ten years later they moved to their own irrigation farm on the Edward River at Moulamein. They grow tomatoes, lettuce, melons and have a large orchard of various fruit trees. The Sampsons have 10 children, 17 grandchildren, and 17 great-grandchildren.

► Pictured is a proud Mrs Pam Bell, of O'Brien Street, Yass, with her baby Mark, who recently won a baby show conducted by the Yass Branch of the Country Womens Association. Mark won the Nine Months and Under Section. Also pictured is Mark's sister Louise, who has won a First and two Seconds in previous baby shows. No wonder Mrs Bell and her husband Kenneth are proud of their children.



▶ A full-blood Aborigine visited by Queen Elizabeth and Prince Phillip at his home in Darwin in 1963 was awarded the British Empire Medal in the Queen's New Year Honours List. He is Phillip Roberts, 48 (tribal name Waipuldanya), a medical assistant employed by the Northern Territory Department of Health. Mr Roberts and his wife, Hannah, have eight children—seven girls and a boy. He told a *Sydney Morning Herald* correspondent on 1st January: "I feel this is a great honour for me and my people." Mr Roberts is a member of the Alawa tribe from Roper River.

▶ In England late last year the wife of a snoring man dug him in the ribs and woke him. It's not a new story, but this time the wakened man smelt smoke, dashed from his room, and saved his wife and 15 other guests from death in the hotel, which was destroyed by the fire.

▶ **More from Deniliquin.** Welfare Officer Hall reports that 20 Aboriginal children from Deniliquin area were given a wonderful two-weeks holiday in Tasmania at the start of the year. They went by bus to Melbourne, and Ansett-A.N.A. 'plane to Devenport; in Tasmania they stayed in the homes of their hosts, who paid all travel and other expenses. Another group of 21 Deniliquin children descended on Melbourne and stayed for seven weeks as guests in private homes associated with the Harold Blair Project. Mrs Hall said that a total of 260 Aboriginal children enjoyed a Melbourne holiday because of the kindness of their hosts.

▶ Nine years old Lee Combo, or Revesby, received the *Daily Telegraph's* Junior Cricketer of the Week title and a Bobby Simpson/Slazenger bat late last year. Why did they think he was so good? Well, he bowled 8-4 and 7-5, and on top of his 15 wickets for nine runs he made 68 runs and took two smart catches. The *Telegraph* compared Lee with Eddie Gilbert, famous Queensland Aboriginal speed bowler who had Sheffield Shield batsmen hopping before the last World War.

▶ Lionel Rose, defending his Australian bantam-weight boxing title in Sydney last December, easily defeated challenger Rocky Gattellari. Rose, who was a 5-2 on favourite, was never in danger of

losing his title to the ever-pressing but ineffective Gattellari. Lionel Rose would like to fight Walter McGowan for the British Empire bantamweight title, but he will have to wait quite a while before McGowan is available.

▶ One of Victoria's best known Aborigines, Mr Bill Onus, died in Melbourne early in January, aged 61. Mr Onus was president of the Aborigines' Advancement League. He was the League's representative on the Victorian Aborigines Welfare Board for seven months until its abolition at the end of last year.

▶ A group of six islands near the mouth of the Hunter River at Newcastle are to be given the Aboriginal name of Kooragang Island. The islands are Ash, Mooscheto, Dempsey, Walsh, Spectacle, and Goat. They are being reclaimed to form one island for a \$50 million industrial development. The Aboriginal name of Kooragang was selected by the recently created Geographical Names Board, whose policy it is to give preference to pleasant-sounding Aboriginal names.

PEN FRIENDS WANTED

Valma Donovan of Eungai Creek, N.S.W., would like to correspond with boys and girls between the ages of 14 and 17.

Valma writes to people in Japan and New Zealand and would like pen friends from other parts of the world.

Her hobbies are dancing, writing letters, collecting stamps, singing, cooking and meeting new friends.

Send your photo when you write to Valma. Her address is Tamban Road, c/o Post Office, Eungai Creek. 2492.



The Society's first venture into space was in 1934 when, in partnership with the U.S. Army, it launched a manned balloon toward the stratosphere. The balloon, Explorer I, burst at the height of 18,000 meters. The crew parachuted to safety. One man, who got stuck in the escape hatch, escaped only after being shoved clear at the last moment by one of his mates. The following year Explorer II was launched successfully obtaining much valuable scientific data.

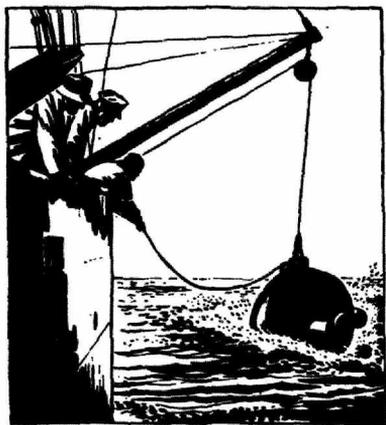


The Sky Survey, made with Palomar Observatory's 122 cm. telescopic camera, was one of the most significant achievements in astronomy. Seven years in the making, the telescope was used to map a volume of space 25 times larger than ever before charted. The sky atlas contains 1,758 pictures disclosing thousands of galaxies and billions of heavenly bodies as far away as 10,000,000,000,000,000,000 kilometers.



In spite of the great advances man has made in science and industry there are isolated communities where people are still living a stone age existence. The Society has recorded a number of these living museums of primitive man. Asmat tribesmen of New Guinea, head-hunters and cannibals until recently, stand to paddle dugout canoes that expedition members found too unstable to even sit in without tipping.

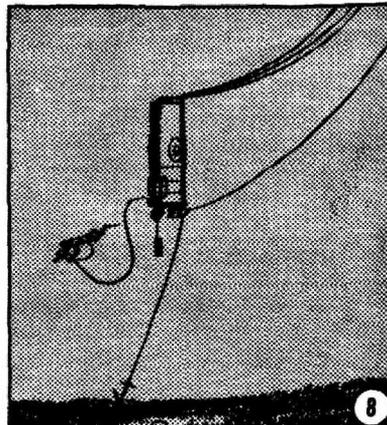
IT'S A FACT NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC SOCIETY



The Geographic has long been involved in undersea studies. In 1934 it sponsored Dr. William Beebe who made a 323 meter dive in a steel "bathysphere" off Bermuda Island. A later expedition explored the mysterious Mid-Atlantic Ridge, a submerged mountain range that extends from Iceland in the North Atlantic almost to the Antarctic Circle. The Ridge rises to an average of 3,000 meters from the ocean floor—about 4.8 kilometers deep.



Since 1952 the Society has assisted Jacques-Yves Cousteau, the famed French deep-sea explorer, in many undersea projects. Cousteau has contributed much to marine research by the development of free-diving techniques and undersea equipment. His two-man diving saucer (above) permits divers to move freely at greater depths for long periods of time. He has conducted several experiments to test man's ability to live for an extended period under high air pressure conditions.



The American inventor Edwin A. Link designed an experimental undersea dwelling in which two men spent four days at a depth of 120 meters. Very few men had dived to such depths unprotected against pressure. The tank, made of rubber, was filled with a special mixture of helium and oxygen, because surface air is deadly at undersea pressures. The purpose of the mission was to test both man and equipment for assault on the depths. (Continued)

Pete's Page

Hello Kids,

Do you remember reading about the Murrin Bridge children in the Christmas issue of *Dawn*? Well, the Murrin Bridge children saw the story and insisted that their school principal Mr J. B. Malone send in more pictures and information. And I was pleased to hear from them again.

Mr Malone said that his pupils took part in last year's National Aborigines' Day sports day at Euabalong. The combined parents and citizens associations of Euabalong and Euabalong West invited the Murrin Bridge children to compete at the carnival, which was most successful.

Parents and older brothers and sisters of the competing children cheered on the competitors, and one of the keenest Murrin Bridge supporters was welfare officer Mr Dennis Seymour.

The Murrin Bridge boys won several trophies as well as the tug-of-war event, but more important, said Mr Malone, was the spirit of sportsmanship shown by all competitors.

Many new friendships were made that day by children and parents alike.

Sporting events help people to make friends, girls and boys, and a person can never have too many friends.

Ask your teacher to send me pictures of the things you do at school.

'Bye for now kids,
See you next month,

Pete

The Murrin Bridge competitors posed with their trophies after the exhausting sports carnival

Mr Dennis Seymour, welfare officer, barracks for the successful Murrin Bridge tug-of-war team of Claude Briar, David and Ian King, Wayne Kelly, Duncan Kirby, Rupert Williams, Albert Thomas and Russel Johnson

Brenda Kirby tosses the ball over the heads of her team-mates in the keenly contested captain ball event





WIN A HOLIDAY IN THE SNOWY

(SEE N.A.D.O.C. COMPETITION DETAILS, PAGE 6)