



# DAWN

*A Magazine for the Aboriginal People of N.S.W. May, 1964*

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A MONTHLY MAGAZINE PRODUCED BY THE N.S.W. ABORIGINES WELFARE BOARD

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## IN THIS ISSUE

	Page
Youngsters Take Out Top Photographic Honours .. ..	1
£250,000 Spent on Housing .. ..	5
Great Future Predicted for 12-year-old Star .. ..	7
Kinchela Athletes Notch Up Good Results .. ..	8
Aborigines Discover Advantages in Army Life .. ..	9
The Start of a New Life at Lismore .. ..	12
1964 N.A.D.O.C. Competitions .. ..	12
Great Interest in Arts and Crafts .. ..	14
Wedding at Brewarrina .. ..	14
Big Day for the Connors Family .. ..	15
The Menace of the Common House-Fly .. ..	16
Pen Pals Wanted .. ..	16
Pete's Page .. ..	Inside Back Cover
Eddie Gets Excitement Outside the Ring .. ..	Back Cover

## OUR COVER

"ABORIGINAL GIRL": Richard Paul's best-in-Australia study of Geraldine Ardler, of Wreck Bay. Story, page 1.



*Youngsters  
Take out  
Top  
Photographic  
Honours*

**Rene Campbell, of La Perouse. The photograph that won Stan Piper an Award of Merit at the 1964 Royal Easter Show**

Studies of Aboriginal children have had great success at recent important photographic exhibitions.

A portrait of 12-years-old Geraldine Ardler, of Wreck Bay, taken by Richard Paul, of Balgowlah, in January this year, won the black-and-white print section of the Royal Easter Show National Photographic Exhibition.

He called the study "Aboriginal Girl".

"Aboriginal Girl" then went on to become the top Australian photograph of the year when Mr. Paul won first prize in the annual exhibition conducted by the Australian Federation of Camera Clubs.

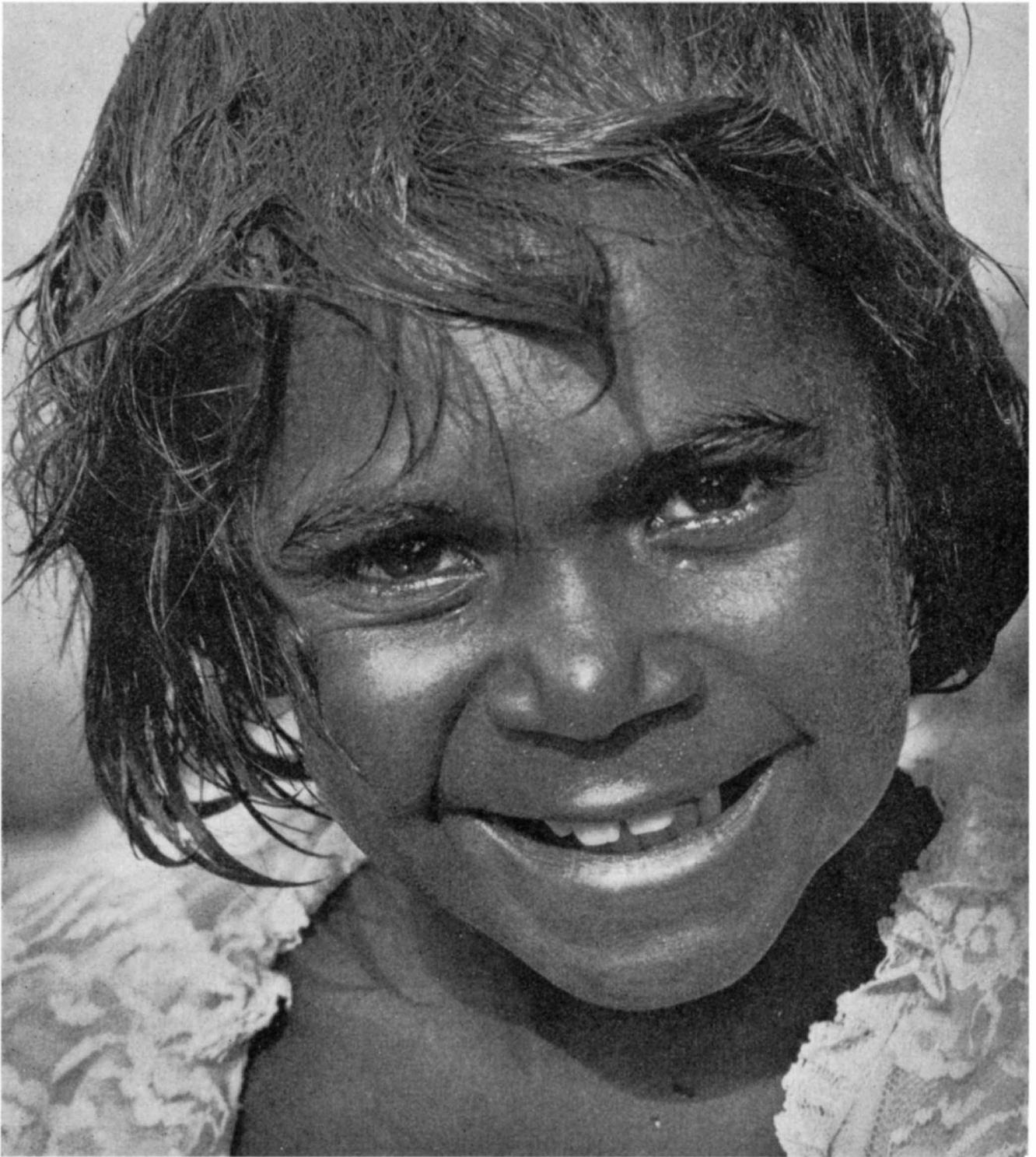
An entry by Mr. Paul was equal-first last year.

At the Royal Show, Stanley Piper, of West Ryde, was awarded a Certificate of Merit for an attractive study of Rene Campbell, of La Perouse, entitled "No Discrimination".

At the 1963 Show, Mr. Piper won the black-and-white print section.

Mr. Paul told *Dawn* that his interest in photographing Aborigines was stimulated by a visit to Wreck Bay some years ago.

"I determined then on the first leg of a comprehensive project on the Aboriginal people in which I want to present, with meaning and significance, the race from the infants, through the teen-agers, to the adults and the old people," Mr. Paul said.



**Above, A study by Stan Piper of Rhonda Campbell, Rene Campbell's sister**

**Right, Geraldine Ardler (12), of Wreck Bay. A glamorous photograph of the girl who won for Richard Paul the best-of-the-year award**





**A print by Stan Piper of four healthy young Australians at La Perouse. From left to right, Assam Timberly, Neil Russell, Terry Timberly, Stephen Foster**

“However, at that time I did not feel I had the technical proficiency for the task, and did not make a start until another visit to Wreck Bay early this year.

“The purpose of the winning portrait of Geraldine Ardler was to show something of the strength of the race. The Aborigines represent an ancient and deep culture, which is not sufficiently reached for by Europeans.

“I am always greatly moved by their expressiveness, by the immense pride which too often hides behind reticence and even shyness.

“Essentially they are a brave and gentle people, but this has suffered from contact with the more vigorous, harsher and in many ways less pleasant Western culture.

“While the current world-wide pressures are towards making all people one, they should not entirely lose themselves. They should strive to know more about themselves.

“So far as the teen-age girls like Geraldine are concerned, they can be as glamorous as any European or Asian, but they must acquire confidence.”

Mr. Paul, who has been interested in serious photography for 10 years, has been Chairman of the Sydney International Photographic Exhibition—one of the largest in the world—for two years.

Mr. Piper has been a keen amateur photographer for 40 years.

Apart from his win at the 1963 Royal Show, in that year entries by him were placed second and third at the Hawkesbury Show, and he has had a number of acceptances in international exhibitions.

He, too, told *Dawn* he wanted to make a closer study of Aboriginal subjects.



**Richard Paul, A.R.P.S., A.F.I.A.A.**

# £250,000 SPENT ON HOUSING

During the last two years £250,000 has been spent on home construction in New South Wales to meet the needs of unfavourably housed Aborigines.

This statement was contained in the annual report of the Aborigines Welfare Board to the end of June, 1963, tabled in Parliament in April this year.

The report said that another £250,000 was expected to be spent on housing during the next two years.

The report continued:—

“The building programme envisaged has been prepared to give priority to those areas where the unsatisfactory living conditions of Aborigines are most acute.

“In this regard it must be stressed that any departures from the prepared plan in favor of particular districts would disrupt the scheme as a whole and, as a consequence, the Board has been forced on several occasions to decline approaches of this nature made by interested bodies.”

The report said that with better education and housing and the co-operation of the whole community, it could be confidently anticipated that Aborigines would become convinced of the opportunities open to them to play a full and satisfying role in society.

For its part the Board would continue the course adopted towards improved education, health and housing and in affording assistance of a concrete nature to those eager and determined to do something on their own behalf.

During the financial year ended 30th June, 1963, 19 houses were completed and another 48 were in the course of construction. In addition, £12,680 was made available for the purchase of four homes in the Sydney metropolitan area from the Housing Commission.

The Board reported that during the year, £53,361, in amounts ranging from £86 to £4,150, had been lent to 33 Aborigines for the purpose of purchasing land and homes.

The amount of the advance was now limited to £3,500, at an interest rate of 3½ per cent. At the end of the year, arrears in instalment payments amounted to £1,346, with three borrowers each owing more than £200.

As at June 30th, the Board charged rent on 418 homes. Arrears of rentals aggregated £72,957.

During the year the Board decided to adopt a more determined attitude towards rent defaulters.

The report said the Board was in complete agreement with Education Department policy directed towards closing special Aboriginal schools and directing pupils to the nearest public school wherever this was possible.

“There are in New South Wales no Aboriginal schools situated in a town where there is also in existence a separate school for white children,” the report said.



Mr. A. G. Kingsmill



**Prof. A. P. Elkin**

“Although there are several Aboriginal schools still located on Stations and Reserves, this, with the exception of one Station, is only because the distance of such Stations and Reserves precludes attendance of the children at the nearest public school; all Aboriginal schools, of course, are fully staffed by teachers of the Department of Education and the curricula laid down are similar to those in operation in the ordinary public school.

“At the present moment every Aboriginal child is afforded the opportunity of attaining the educational standard which is open to white children. As a matter of fact Aboriginal students are in a better position than their white counterparts, so far as aid in education is concerned.

“Every Aboriginal child is eligible to sit for a State bursary and, in addition, has the opportunity of securing a scholarship from those awarded annually by the Aborigines Welfare Board.

“Since 1946, when the first one was granted, eighty-two bursaries have been awarded by the Board, involving expenditure approaching £10,000. Where warranted, Aboriginal students are also assisted by way of travelling subsidy, allowances for uniforms and text books or for some similar purpose.

“So far no child deserving of assistance, based on scholastic attainment, has been refused, where such attainment has been brought to the notice of the Board.

“Since the inception of the awards, eleven bursars have been successful in passing the Leaving Certificate examination. Of these, a girl subsequently was granted a University Scholarship endowed by the National Union of Australian University Students and, last year, was successful in obtaining an overseas scholarship.

“Since taking up studies in England, the girl has also been assisted by a Board advance of £200, to enable her to attend special courses in physical education at centres in Scotland and on the Continent.

“Another girl completed a course at the Teachers’ College and was appointed as a teacher for seven years; but then resigned to care for an invalid mother.

“A blind boy, who passed his Leaving Certificate last year, was enrolled at the Royal National Institute for the Blind, London, to undertake a three-year course in Physiotherapy. To assist in his maintenance overseas, the Board made available the sum of £1,000, which was supplemented by a Commonwealth Government Grant; a satisfactory report has been received regarding the progress of this particular bursar.

“A successful candidate at the Leaving Certificate gained a Teacher’s Scholarship and is at present at the Teachers’ College, Wagga Wagga. Following matriculation at the 1962 Leaving Certificate examination, another boy was enrolled at Sydney University to undertake an Arts course.”

The Board reported that during the year the controversial law prohibiting the selling or supplying of liquor to Aborigines had been lifted. Some time after the removal of the ban the Board had conducted an inquiry into its effects.

“The survey showed that there had been no increase in unfavourable incidents arising from free access to liquor by Aborigines nor in the number of arrests for drunkenness.

“It was also indicated that licensees of a few hotels only throughout the State had refused service to Aboriginal customers and the Board directed that this aspect be investigated throughout the State.

“That the transition should have been accomplished without serious incident is due largely to the attitude displayed by the majority of Aborigines in exercising restraint and common sense in the exercise of the newly conferred right.”

The report was signed by the Chairman, Mr. A. G. Kingsmill, the Vice-chairman, Professor A. P. Elkin, and Members, Mr. J. H. Buck, Dr. A. Douglas, Messrs. A. Ferguson, J. Morgan, J. T. Purcell, R. A. Smee, V. J. Truskett, S. Wyatt, M.L.A. and H. J. Green.

Her eyes are on Wimbledon

# GREAT FUTURE PREDICTED FOR 12-YEAR OLD STAR

“Evonne Goolagong has all the ability to become as great a tennis player as Margaret Smith. It is my ambition to make her the greatest tennis player I have ever trained and the No. 1 lady player in the world.”

This statement was made to *Dawn* by Mr. Vic. Edwards, of Roseville, Sydney, one of Australia's leading tennis coaches.

Numbered amongst Mr. Edward's stars are players such as Fred Stolle, Bob Hewitt, Martin Mulligan, Jan Lehane and Jill Blackman.

Evonne, an attractive and beautifully mannered 12-year old, swept into prominence in the tennis world this year when she won the N.S.W. country under-15 lawn tennis title at White City, giving away almost three years to her opponents.



Earlier she had won the N.S.W. under-13 hardcourt singles title, and the under-13 doubles title with Vic Edwards daughter, Patricia.

If Evonne realises Vic Edward's ambition she will be the first Aboriginal girl to represent Australia in tennis, and the counterpart to America's great coloured star, Althea Gibson.

Evonne comes from the little township of Barellan, N.S.W., which is about 30 miles from Narrandera and Leeton and has a population of about 700 people.

She is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. K. Goolagong, and has four brothers and three sisters, whose ages range from 5 months to 16 years.

The Goolagong family are highly respected in the Barellan district, and are keen supporters of the township's most modern and up-to-date Tennis Club, which has five perfectly equipped tennis courts with a modern brick Club House and all appointments.

The Tennis Club is conducted by the Barellan War Memorial Club. The President of the Tennis Club, Mr. W. Kurtzman, is a keen tennis administrator apart from being president of other organisations in the small township.

Evonne commenced playing tennis at a very early age by hitting balls against the Tennis Club practice wall. She started to show promise at the age of seven years.

In 1961, Vic Edwards was requested by the Barellan War Memorial Tennis Club to conduct a one-week Tennis Clinic at Barellan for over 60 youngsters. During the course of the Clinic, Evonne Goolagong was selected as the best prospect as a player in Barellan; at this stage she was nine years of age.

At the conclusion of the Clinic, Mr. Edwards was approached by Mr. Kurtzman and members of the Barellan District War Memorial Club and requested to train Evonne and sponsor her tennis career in the future. The Committee assured Mr. Edwards that whatever finance was necessary, the Barellan War Memorial Club would meet it.

Since that date, Evonne has won practically every age event under-13 years in the Metropolitan and Country Championships that she has entered, and many events far above her own age group.

In April, 1963, Edwards arranged for Evonne to visit Sydney for one month for Special Training and to compete in the N.S.W. Age and School Championships.

She was a guest of Mr. and Mrs. Edwards and family and was under the maternal care of Mrs. Vic. Edwards.

Evonne made rapid progress and worked very hard.

In her first major titles, the N.S.W. under-13 years singles and doubles, she was narrowly beaten in the semi-final of the singles and in the finals of the doubles,

**Evonne Goolagong . . . the girl with the ability to be the greatest ever**

Picture by courtesy of the *Daily Mirror*, Sydney

but her ability, performance and court demeanour astounded the N.S.W. Women's selectors and many critics.

Since April, 1963, Evonne has trained in Sydney for one month in August and also December and January, and has an impressive record of successes. These are:—

**Aug./Sept., 1963—Newcastle Age Titles**

Winner—Under-13 years singles and doubles

Winner—Under-14 years singles and doubles

**Dec., 1963—Manly Age Titles**

Winner—Under-14 years singles

Runner-up—Under-14 years doubles

**Jan., 1964—N.S.W. Junior Hardcourt Titles**

Winner—Under-13 years singles and doubles

**N.S.W. Country Week Titles**

Winner—Under-15 years singles

Her partner in all doubles events has been Patricia Edwards, 11-year old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edwards. Patricia is Evonne's constant companion when visiting Sydney.

Evonne's future is assured. Mr. and Mrs. Edwards have accepted her as a member of the Edwards' household. They have five daughters, two being in Evonne's age group.

Edwards has arranged for Evonne to visit Sydney on all her school vacations and he will train her in these periods and enter her for championships.

When Evonne reaches the age of 14, it is Edwards' intention to arrange with her parents that she reside in Sydney permanently as a member of the Edwards' household and finish her education at a High School in Sydney.

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## KINCHELA ATHLETES NOTCH UP GOOD RESULTS

Four boys from Kinchela Boys' Home were selected to represent Kempsey High School in the annual Summer sports competition this year between Kempsey and Taree High Schools.

When it is appreciated that over 1,000 children attend Kempsey High, four representatives chosen from Kinchela constitutes a feather in the Home's cap.

The Kinchela athletes were Cecil Clayton, Arthur Russell, and Neil and Eric Henricksen, sons of the Kinchela Home manager, Mr. A. Henricksen.

**Represented Kempsey High—Left to right: Neil Henricksen, Cecil Clayton, Arthur Russell, Erik Henricksen**



Neil Henricksen ran third in the 50 metres butterfly and fourth in the open dive.

Arthur Russell won the 50 metres freestyle, while Eric Henricksen swam in the under-13 relay.

Cecil Clayton took four wickets and scored eight runs in the cricket match.

More recently, four of Kinchela's junior boys represented West Kempsey Primary school at the P.S.A.A.A. swimming sports held at Maitland.

They were Albert Cooper, Ron Davis, Michael Welch and Adrian Bate.

Albert Cooper ran fourth in his event. Although the others won heats, they were beaten in the final.

Adrian was the only one to miss selection in the team that travelled to Sydney two weeks later to swim in the P.S.A.A.A. Swimming Carnival held at the Olympic Pool, North Sydney.

On the cricket front, Kinchela fielded two teams in the local competitions—an under-13 years and an under-16 years side.

The season ended with the junior side failing by a single point to make the final four. The senior team went all the way through, only to go down to a team called Craigs in the final.

Throughout the season the seniors played Craigs three times, beating Craigs easily once, being beaten easily once, and going down by the narrowest of margins in the final.

Local cricket enthusiasts predict big things for both teams next season.



## ABORIGINES DISCOVER ADVANTAGES IN ARMY LIFE

Serving side by side with many thousands of other Australians in the Regular Army today are a number of young Aborigines who have discovered advantages in this career.

Service in the ranks of the Regular Army is open to Australian citizens between the ages of 17 and 43 years.

Every young man entering the Army in this way begins his service life at 1 Recruit Training Battalion at Kapooka, near Wagga Wagga, N.S.W. Here all receive their first or basic training over a period of twelve weeks.

The basic training course is not easy and it covers many things. In the early part of it there is a lot of drill, instruction in the use of weapons, and physical training. In the later stages more attention is given to the simpler parts of military law, map reading, school subjects and the beginning of field training.

### OUR PICTURE

**Friendly guidance for Aboriginal soldier Private, Ern Hazel, Nanango, Queensland, is given by Sergeant M. Hansen of Gladstone, Queensland. Both members of 1st Battalion, Royal Australian Regiment, based at Holsworthy, N.S.W., they were making final preparations before moving out for exercise "Sky High"**

Training at Kapooka is, however, only the start. It is followed by corps training and then higher-level training when the soldier joins his unit within the corps to which he has been allotted.

To perform the many specialist tasks required of an Army today, those serving in it are divided into groups, which are known as corps. Each corps has its special responsibilities.

There are two groups of corps. The first is the Combatant Arms and the other is the Services.

The corps making up the combatant arms are the Royal Australian Armoured Corps, the Royal Regiment of Australian Artillery, the Royal Australian Engineers, the Royal Australian Corps of Signals and the Royal Australian Infantry Corps. These corps have the task of actually engaging the enemy in combat. They are usually called the "fighting arms".

All other corps in the Army are "Services". Their main task is to support the fighting arms with services of

all kinds. They provide supplies, equipment, transport, medical, dental and educational services and technical and administrative assistance.

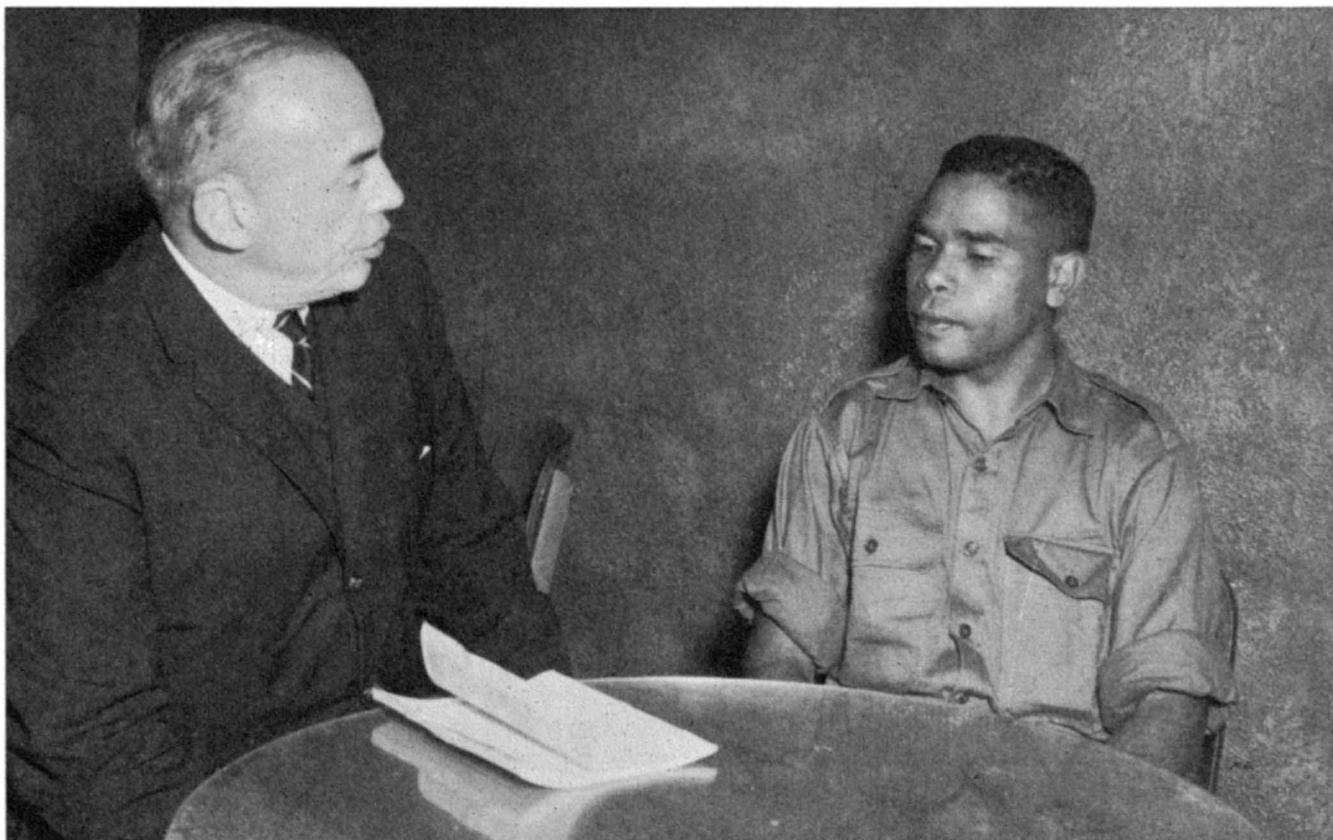
Right through his Army career, the soldier attends courses and schools to keep him up-to-date with weapons and techniques and to qualify him for advancement and promotion. Subject to the needs of the Army and his suitability, the young soldier today has the opportunity to select his work from a large variety of interesting, important and rewarding jobs.

He has, too, the opportunity to travel within Australia and to serve with the many members of the Australian Army overseas.

The combat soldier spends most of his time in the field being taught how to operate and maintain the weapons

**Aboriginal soldier, Private Harry Mi Mi, of Gayndah, Queensland, takes a message over a portable signal set as he and fellow members of 1st Battalion, Royal Australian Regiment prepare for exercise "Sky High". Listening in at right are Privates Brian London, Carramar, N.S.W., and Alen Larsen, Rockhampton, Queensland**





and equipment of his unit, learning to live, move and fight under all conditions and in practising the skills he has been taught during training.

The soldier in the Services is responsible for transporting supplies, storing and issuing equipment, repairing and recovering all types of vehicles, weapons and mechanical equipment and for looking after the sick or injured.

In addition to learning his own job in his corps, the soldier must learn how the other corps carry out their tasks, so that the whole Army can work as a team whose members combine in the way that gets the best results.

The life of soldiers today is very different from what it was in earlier days. Life in the field is tough, but, in barracks, the soldier is well accommodated in modern blocks, well served with wash rooms, showers, laundries and drying rooms.

All permanent barracks have a soldiers' club, recreation rooms and usually a library and hobby centre. Games and sport are encouraged and they play a big part in the soldier's life, both in his spare time and during training.

All soldiers are encouraged and helped to gain advancement in the Army. They attend courses in the unit of the corps in which they serve and at Army Schools where they can qualify for promotion or acquire military skills which bring increases in pay. In addition to these

**Chairman of the Aborigines' Welfare Board, Mr. A. G. Kingsmill, talks with Private George Abdullah at Gundagai. Pte. Abdullah, who was on a four-day leave pass from Kapooka, near Wagga, with three of his mates, told Mr. Kingsmill that the Army is a great life**

courses and schools, the Army Education Corps runs classes to help soldiers to qualify for the Army Certificate of Education and to obtain civil qualifications which will benefit them when they return to civilian life.

The starting pay for an unmarried recruit is £12 18s. 5d. a week. This rises to £14 0s. 7d., after he has finished his training, and the average soldier can gain further increases so that, even without promotion, he receives up to £18 11s. 7d. a week. In addition to this pay, meals and accommodation are provided at no cost, and all medical and dental attention is provided free during service.

On discharge, pensions or gratuities are paid according to the length of service. A soldier qualifies for pension after 20 years. If his service has been less than 20 years, a generous gratuity of £270 after 9 years, helps him in resettling in civilian life.

Full information on enlistment in the Australian Regular Army may be obtained by writing to or calling on the Army Recruiting Officer, Combined Services Recruiting Centre, Recruiting House, 18-20 York Street, Sydney. The postal address is Box XYZ, G.P.O., Sydney.

The end of an era and . . .

## . . . *The start of a new life at Lismore*

The last Aboriginal families in April left the old iron shanty town of Cubawee reserve, near Lismore, and moved into brand-new homes closer to the city.

The Chief Secretary, Mr. C. A. Kelly, said the removal of the last family has ended a nine-year fight by the Aborigines' Welfare Board to find alternative accommodation for people at Cubawee.

The last families on the reserve were now living in modern, hygienic conditions on a new reserve and in various town houses, he said.

Some empty, ramshackle structures and the bare black soil are all that is left of the squalid Cubawee reserve. The structures will be demolished.

So far, more than £35,000 has been spent on re-housing Cubawee families.

At one time there were 19 families on the reserve. Some left to find their own accommodation and the Board found homes for 10 families.

Six families have gone to homes on Gundurimba Road, on land acquired by the Board just outside the Lismore City boundary.

Other families have gone to homes bought in Lismore, Exton, Alstonville and Evans Head.

More money will be spent on buying homes in Lismore as the need for them arises.

The Cubawee reserve came into existence 30 years ago in the days of the old Aborigines' Protection Board when Aboriginal families moved on to what was vacant land and erected shanty dwellings there. After they arrived, the area was proclaimed as a reserve.

Mr. Kelly said for the past nine years the Aborigines Welfare Board had been trying to buy better homes or to find other land in or near Lismore for them.

Conditions for the former Cubawee families now were completely contrasting.

The nearest water to the reserve was half a mile away. Efforts to sink a bore on the reserve failed some years ago when the water found was unfit for human consumption. There was no electricity or sewerage.

At Gundurimba Road, all services have been connected to the homes, the sewerage and water alone costing £8,200. Full school facilities are nearby. Rents of the new homes there will be 17s. 6d. a week. Rents for some of the town houses will be higher.

Mr. Kelly said the end of the Cubawee Reserve was a big step forward in the Board's massive programme to improve Aborigines' housing.

"Decent, modern housing is vital in the attainment of assimilation of Aborigines," he said.

"The Gundurimba development is just part of the Board's housing programme, which by the end of June this year will have cost about £400,000 in the past three years alone."

### 1964 N.A.D.O.C. COMPETITIONS

Three competitions for Aboriginal children are being held this year in conjunction with National Aborigines Day, to be held on July 10.

They are the art and essay competitions and a general knowledge quiz.

Entries in the art competition must be sent to Mrs. D. Rogalsky, 19 Raeburn Avenue, Castlecrag, arriving by July 4, 1964. An entry form and full details were published in the March issue of *Dawn*.

Entries in the essay competition had to be sent to Mrs. E. Speight, 32 Albuera Road, Epping, N.S.W., to arrive by June 20, 1964. Details of the competition and of the prize—a tour of the Snowy River Scheme, donated by the Rural Bank—appeared in the April issue of *Dawn*.

All the questions in the general knowledge quiz were published in the April issue of *Dawn*. Entries had to reach to Mr. A. T. Duncan, Department of Tutorial Classes, University of Sydney, Sydney, by June 20, 1964.

# *A study in contrasts*

All pictures by courtesy of  
*The Northern Star.*

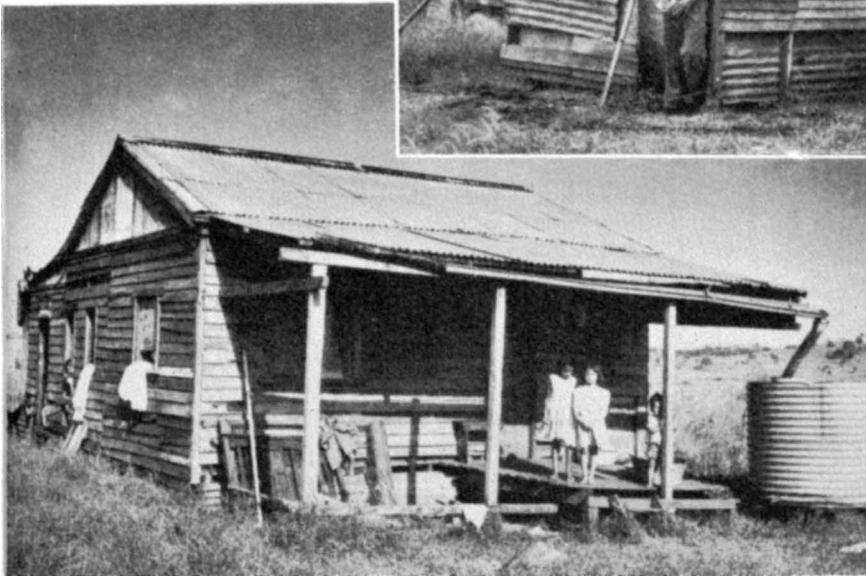


**THE NEW:** Three of the five new homes in Gundurimba Road. They will supply modern accommodation for 33 people



**THE NEW:** A closer view of one of the new dwellings for the people from Cubawee

**THE OLD:** Another makeshift Cubawee dwelling. These shanties will be destroyed



**THE OLD:** A shanty home at the Cubawee reserve, with some of its youthful occupants. A new life has begun for them



## Great interest in arts and crafts

Easily one of the most popular stalls in the Arts and Crafts Pavilion at the Royal Easter Show was the one conducted by Australian Aboriginal Creations, official distributors in N.S.W. for the Queensland Department of Native Affairs.

**The stand displaying Aboriginal arts and crafts at this year's Royal Easter Show. It attracted wide attention**

Mrs. Judith Minchin, a partner in Australian Aboriginal Creations, told *Dawn*: "We were absolutely swamped from morning until night.

" Especial interest in the Aboriginal artifacts on display and for sale was shown by overseas visitors and New Australians.

" We had very large sales, and were so encouraged that although this was only the first time we have had a stand at the Show, we shall certainly be there again next year."

In Queensland, under Government direction, the production and sale of Aboriginal curios and artifacts has assumed quite large proportions.

Recently a new curio shop was opened in the heart of Brisbane, and sales doubled to an average of £400 a week.

There is also a considerable demand for authentic aboriginal products in N.S.W.

A spokesman for Qantas told *Dawn* that in the staff canteen over £50 worth of boomerangs were sold to Qantas employees (and the employees of other airlines who had learnt of the supply through the grapevine) every month.

Qantas obtains its supplies from a source in La Perouse.

DAWN, May, 1964

## Wedding at Brewarrina

It was a big day for the Clarke family at Brewarrina when daughter Joyce became Mrs. Les Dixon. In our photo are flower-girls Sheila and Shirly Clarke, best man Archie Shephard, of Bourke, Mr. and Mrs. Les Dixon, bridesmaids France larke and Patsy Green.



*A home of their own*

## BIG DAY FOR THE CONNORS FAMILY

After 12 years living in an iron shack, it was a great occasion a few months ago for the Connors family, now of Inverell, when they moved into their brand-new home in Hindmarsh Street.

The house had been built for the Connors in 16 days by a 60-man (and woman) Christian Youth Council work force.

Armidale Aborigines Welfare Officer W. G. Yates has reported to *Dawn* that he visited the home recently and all was going splendidly.

More than 200 people attended the dedication and official opening ceremony.

Mr. and Mrs. F. Connors have six children, Sandra (17), Beryl (15), Doris (12), Morris (9), Anthony (7) and Trevor (3).

Here is the *Inverell Times* account of the dedication:

When the ceremony started, cars packed both sides of the streets from one end to the other.

But the Connors family were a good 20 minutes ahead of the crowd.

They stood in the first row in front of the patio as the Rev. T. Wallace, asked a blessing on the house, the Christian Youth work team who built it and those who would live in it.

Mr. Yates, accepting the keys of the house on behalf of the Aborigines Welfare Board, stressed the need for active participation by the community in general in

**Over-joyed with the stainless steel sink, left to right, Sandra Connors, Mrs. Celia Connors, Sharon (a cousin) and Doris Connors**

*Inverell Times* picture



assisting the Board to a final solution of the many problems it faced.

Dr. K. Whish, chairman of the Inverell Aborigines Assistance Group, introduced by work team leader N. Stuart, of Sydney, said he believed the Connors would get a "fair go" from Inverell.

He added that the Aborigines Assistance Group, in recommending that the Connors family come to Inverell, were giving the Connors children an opportunity, and would continue to give the Connors family help.

The crowd of 200 people at the ceremony applauded Dr. Whish before and after his speech.

Dr. Whish said the home hand-over was a milestone in Inverell's community life.

"No longer does an attitude of mind exist which fosters ignorance, an attitude which is morally wrong, by accepting the easy path of *laissez faire*," he said.

The work campers had shown a true Christian self-sacrificing attitude.

Their devotion to community service as an act of worship was to Inverell's benefit.

Dr. Whish added: "In recommending that Mr. and Mrs. Connors and their family should be the occupants of this well-built house, we are giving the young people in that family the opportunity to become part of our Inverell community in every sense.

"Their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Connors, have had little encouragement or example to become good citizens, yet none the less they are highly regarded by all sections of the community who have had dealings with them.

"The Connors are a good family and—given help, encouragement and simple good neighbourliness—will be an asset to our town."

Dr. Whish pointed out that the I.A.A.G. had done tremendous preliminary work, assisted by local tradesmen to prepare the home foundations before the working team arrived on Boxing Day.

"We realise that this is just a beginning and much assistance will still be necessary," added Dr. Whish.

"This we are prepared to do."

Dr. Whish thanked Aborigines Welfare Board area officer Mr. Yates for his co-operation, Mr. Stuart, the work campers "and their many willing perspiring singing helpers".

He added: "I thank the people of Hindmarsh Street who have exercised their democratic right to say what they think, who have survived minor inconveniences and who I know will see that, in the true Australian fashion, this worthwhile family, the Connors, get a 'fair go'."

Mr. Wally Knowles, foreman of the Christian Youth work team, thanked the people and traders of Inverell for hospitality and help with building supplies.

He particularly thanked the I.A.A.G. group secretary, Mr. R. Graham, Mr. Allan Boggs, Mr. John McGufficke and local workers who placed the footings for the home.

# The menace of the common house-fly

Contributed by the N.S.W. Health Department

There is no lack of evidence to prove that the common house-fly is one of man's deadliest enemies. Laboratory tests have shown that there are over 30 different diseases which may be spread by the insect.

Some of the more familiar are typhoid fever, dysentery, sore eyes and anthrax.

The fly is uniquely equipped as a filth-spreading machine. Its entire body is covered with a tangle of fine close-growing hairs which act as a catch-all for any particles with which it may come in contact.

Well fitted for carrying filth, too, are the fly's suction-padded feet.

Flies are not fussy about their choice of food. They enjoy equally a meal such as decaying garbage, manure, or a tasty morsel from your dinner table.

As the fly has no teeth, it must take its food in liquid form, sucking it up through a trunk-like mouth piece. Before eating its meal the fly softens it by vomiting a fluid on it.

The breeding habits of the fly are equally disgusting. Flies breed in filth and refuse of various kinds, showing preference for decaying vegetable matter, old rags and paper and animal and human excreta, particularly horse manure.

## Fly Control

Improved cleanliness is the first step in fly control. Insecticides should be used as a supplement, but never as a substitute for sanitation.

Important steps in fly control are:—

- Place all garbage promptly in a proper receptacle. Wrapping in newspaper assists in preventing fly breeding and allows the receptacle to be emptied cleanly.
- Use proper receptacles. These should be made of metal and be water-tight, with tightly fitting lids.
- Keep all stable manure in properly constructed bins. Empty and clean these at least once a week. When using as a fertiliser, spread thinly.
- If there is a pan closet on the premises, place in each pan immediately it is received a half-cupful of "blue oil", or Kerosene, with D.D.T. Make sure that the opening is provided with a hinged lid and that this is kept closed when the pan is not in use.
- Keep yards, especially horse and fowl-yards, clean.
- Keep grease traps clean.

Proper screening of all doors, windows and other openings, where possible, is important also in fly control. If, in spite of all your efforts, flies enter the house they

should be immediately destroyed by spraying, poisoning, trapping with fly papers, or swatting.

It is obvious from a brief study of the fly and its habits that it should never be allowed to come into contact with food. Every article of food, during preparation and at the table, should be covered as a further link in the defence chain against this deadly invader.

If in spite of your best efforts flies are prevalent in your district, do not hesitate to seek the advice of your local health inspector.

## Letters to Pete

### PEN PALS WANTED

Dear Pete,

I am looking for a boy Aboriginal pen-friend in the Northern Territory on a cattle station. My name, as you can see at the end of this letter, is Vicki Redman, and I am a white girl of 15.

My hobbies are swimming, stamp collecting and riding horses, and I also love walking and camping.

Inverell, where I live, has a population of approximately 10,000, and is about 80 miles from Moree on the Gwydir Highway. I attend the Inverell High School, of about 1,000 pupils, and I am in 3rd form.

I would like to correspond with a boy about my own age or older.

Vicki Redman,  
"Blocken", Woodstock Rd.,  
INVERELL, N.S.W.

Dear Pete,

I wish to have an Aboriginal pen-friend in New South Wales about the same age as myself. My name is Kerry Davies, and I will be 15 on 19th September.

My interests are sport, swimming, travel and friendly correspondence. I don't mind if my pen-friend is a boy or a girl.

Kerry Davies,  
22 Balmoral Rd.,  
MORTDALE HEIGHTS

Dear Pete,

The time has come for me to drop you a few lines. I am 16 and work at Wagga Wagga, which I like very much. I used to work in Sydney, but did not like it there.

Every Thursday I go to see my cousin and I go bowling every Monday night and find it very interesting. I enclose a photo of myself for *Dawn*. Cheerio,

Rosemary King,  
MURRIN BRIDGE,  
Via Lake Cargelligo

(Thanks for the letter and picture, Rosemary. Unfortunately the picture, with its dark background, was not suitable for reproduction.—Pete)

# PETE'S

# PAGE

Dear Kids,

Here is another month that has just arrived and the year is almost half-way through.

During May we have an important day. It is British Commonwealth of Nations Day, and it falls on the 24th.

On this day we think of all the countries of the world who are still connected with Britain, and also of those countries who have been helped by Britain in the past years.

To most girls and boys the night of 24th May is known as "Cracker Night", when large numbers of bonfires are lit throughout Australia. Many pounds' worth of fireworks are lit on this night, much to the joy of all children and also many adults.

Unfortunately we hear and read of some girls and boys who do not have an enjoyable time on Cracker Night because, through carelessness, they are injured or badly burned.

I do not know if Cracker Night will be over by the time you read this, or whether it is still to come. At any rate, here are some simple rules that should be followed whenever you are using crackers:-

- (1) Never throw exploding crackers at other people.
- (2) Never hold crackers in your hand.

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**Here is a snap of Anne Kirby, of Murrin Bridge, holding her little sister, Carol. Recently Anne had treatment for a bad ear and also her heart. We hope all is well now**



- (3) After you have lit your cracker, stand well away.
- (4) Make your bonfires a sensible size, and certainly not too large.
- (5) Never light crackers near a car or in a letter box.
- (6) Don't light crackers where there is dry bush.

The other day I received a school magazine from one of our Western towns where Aboriginal and white children are attending school together. One story, written by Frances Thorne, caught my eye and I think it is worthwhile publishing:

### BUZZY MOSQUITO

The night was very dark and warm. It was a wonderful night for biting. I, Buzzy, the General of the squadron of mosquitoes, led the great squadron into Mr. King's bedroom. He was snoring like a bomb going off.

First we went up to the light bulb. Mr. King woke up and switched the light off, then he jumped into bed and started snoring again. Now was the right time. We dived down like bombs and stuck our needles into Mr. King.

He woke up squealing. We annoyed him so much that he got out of bed and went to get the spray.

Squirt! Squirt! Squirt!

Frances Thorne, of Walgett  
3rd Grade

Congratulations, Frances; it is a most enjoyable story. Cheerio until next month,

From your sincere pal,

*Pete*

*Australian amateur flyweight boxing champion, Eddie Barney, of Kingaroy, Queensland, likes the feel of the slouch hat. Those Army boots are too heavy for the ring, but weight is right for the parade ground. Eddie has decided to be an infantry soldier to get excitement outside the ring. Incidentally, that other hand you see touching the hat is not Eddie's third hand. It belongs to Quartermaster-Sgt. Jim Brown, who is fitting Eddie out. See story page 9.*

**Our  
Back  
Cover**



E. C. BARNEY

SZANGIA  
1st Lt