

DAWN

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Our Cover

Mr. E. A. Willis, Chief Secretary, talks with Mrs Walker (next to him), matron of honour, and (left to right) Pat Brown, Norma Ingram and Faye Groves—three of the seven debutantes presented to him at the first ball organised by the Foundation for Aboriginal Affairs (see story page 4).

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Better Welfare Service From Extra Staff And Reorganization



Mr T. W. Humphreys, the Welfare Board's senior welfare officer, with (left to right) Miss King, Mrs Trustum, and Miss McKinney—recently appointed welfare officers

Aborigines in New South Wales will receive an improved welfare service following additions to and extensive reorganization of the Aborigines Welfare Board's field staff. The changes, proposed by the Board, were approved recently by the Public Service Board, and were put into effect from March 1.

The plan is being implemented as new staff becomes available and without disrupting present staffing arrangements.

Six female welfare officers will be appointed under the plan, and 13 male welfare officers, as well as a relieving area welfare officer and an area welfare officer.

The position of manager of an Aboriginal Station has been abolished, and men who held these positions formerly have been appointed welfare officers.

All the new welfare officers, male and female, will be trained in social welfare subjects so that they can perform the duties and accept the heavy responsibilities of the field welfare officer.

The Welfare Board's increased home building programme necessitates more frequent and personalized attention by welfare officers to the problems of the new tenants.

By releasing the former station managers for duties other than only on a station, Aboriginal people not residing on stations will receive more frequent visits from them.

Two new centres will be opened with headquarters at Gulargambone and Coff's Harbour; they will be staffed by welfare officers.

The area welfare office at Leeton will be transferred to Griffith.

This reorganization, and the extra staff provided by the plan will enable large districts to be split into smaller areas—providing a better welfare service for Aborigines. The new welfare officers will assist the present area welfare officers.

It is proposed eventually to remove resident-managers from stations close to towns, and to establish committees of residents. These committees

will supervise the station and assist and advise the Board's field staff. The Board feels there are many residents of stations who would be able to assume such responsibility. It will be necessary to retain resident-officers on isolated stations.

Although seven positions of part-time supervisors have been abolished, two have been maintained. These are at Nanima and Caroonna Aboriginal Reserves. The volume of work at these places could not at present be handled by the area welfare officers concerned.

Details of extra staff and reorganization are as follows:—

NEW POSITIONS

- 1 area welfare officer for a new district with headquarters at Deniliquin
- 1 relieving area welfare officer
- 13 welfare officers (male: former managers)
- 6 welfare officers (female)

REORGANIZATION

	<i>Former Position</i>	<i>Present Position</i>
R. G. Sawtell	Manager, Boggabilla	Welfare officer, Boggabilla.
G. G. Ord	Manager, Moree	Welfare officer, Tabulam.
N. R. Lawson	Manager, Roseby Park	Welfare officer, Coff's Harbour.
G. W. Budworth	Manager, Wallaga Lake	Welfare officer, Wallaga Lake.
E. D. Seymour	Manager, Tabulam	Welfare officer, Murrin Bridge.
H. W. Jeffery	Acting welfare officer, Woodenbong	Welfare officer, Woodenbong.
L. A. F. Ridgeway	Relieving manager	Welfare officer, Cabbage Tree Island.
H. F. S. Roberson	Manager, Taree	Welfare officer, Taree.
C. R. Mason	Manager, Burnt Bridge	Relieving welfare officer.
E. R. Cockburn	Relieving manager	Welfare officer, Brewarrina.
M. C. Wotten	Manager, Murrin Bridge	Welfare officer, Gulargambone.
T. F. Austin	Manager, Walgett	Welfare officer, Walgett.

The reorganization scheme sets up welfare sub-districts, under the control of welfare officers, within the existing districts of the area welfare officers. Location of present area welfare officers, reserves supervised and sub-districts created, are as follows:—

Armidale Area welfare officer: supervision of Armidale, Guyra, Tingha, Uralla, Walcha, and Caroonna. There are no sub-districts in this region.

Bourke Area welfare officer: supervision of Bourke, Enngonia, Wilcannia, Wanaaring, Tiboo-burra, and of Brewarrina sub-district.

Dubbo Area welfare officer: supervision of Dubbo, Wellington, Peak Hill, Coonabarabran, and of Gulargambone sub-district.

Kempsey Area welfare officer: supervision of Greenhill, Burnt Bridge, Bellbrook, and of Taree and Coff's Harbour sub-districts.

Deniliquin Area welfare officer: supervision of Deniliquin, Balranald, Cumerogunga, Dareton, Menindee. No sub-district in this region.

Griffith Area welfare officer: supervision of Griffith, Leeton, Cowra, Yass, Brungle, and of Murrin Bridge sub-district.

Lismore Area welfare officer: supervision of Lismore, Coraki, Casino, and of Tabulam, Woodenbong and Cabbage Tree Island sub-districts.

Moree Area welfare officer: supervision of Moree, Ashford, Narrabri, and of Boggabilla sub-district.

Nowra Area welfare officer: supervision of Nowra, Roseby Park, Wollongong, and of Wallaga Lake sub-district.

Walgett Area welfare officer: supervision of Walgett Reserve, Collarenebri, Goodooga, Pilliga; supervision of welfare officer for Walgett.

Sub-districts are as follows:—

Boggabilla Welfare officer—Boggabilla Reserve and town, Mungindi.

Brewarrina Welfare officer — Brewarrina Reserves and town, Weilmoringle.

Cabbage Tree Island Welfare officer—Cabbage Tree Island, Grafton, Maclean, Evans Head, Yamba.

Coff's Harbour Welfare officer—Coff's Harbour, Bowraville, Nambucca Heads.

Murrin Bridge Welfare officer—Murrin Bridge, Condobolin, Ivanhoe.

Tabulam Welfare officer—Tabulam, Baryulgil, Mallanganee.

Gulargambone Welfare officer—Gulargambone, Quambone, Coonamble.

Taree Welfare officer—Taree, Forster, Karuah.

Walgett Welfare officer—Walgett Reserve and town of Walgett.

Wallaga Lake Welfare officer—Wallaga Lake, Bega, Moruya, Nerrigundah, Cobargo.

Woodenbong Welfare officer — Woodenbong, Kyogle.

FEMALE WELFARE OFFICERS

Of the six female welfare officers to be appointed under the new staff scheme, three joined the Aborigines Welfare Board's staff before the end of March.

They are Mrs M. E. Trustum, Miss R. M. King, and Miss E. A. McKinney. They will receive in-service training, and are becoming familiar with the Welfare Board operations, before they take up their positions in country areas.

Mrs Trustum has had extensive experience in welfare work. In the past 17 years, residing at Coff's Harbour, she has been an honorary welfare worker for the Far West Childrens' Scheme, the Child Welfare Department, and has assisted the Welfare Board. Her considerable experience will be valuable to the Board.

Miss King studied pharmacy for two years at the University of Sydney, and has been working as an unregistered pharmacist. Her knowledge of medicine will be of great use in her child care and welfare work.

Miss McKinney, from Gilgandra, is a trained nurse.

Three more female welfare officers will be appointed shortly.

SIX DO WELL IN HIGH SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS

Six Aboriginal children at high schools in different parts of the State have proved their scholastic ability by obtaining good passes in exams set last year. Many others not mentioned here also did well.

The six are:—

- Gloria Wallace, of Coonamble High School; Gloria passed her School Certificate with five B's, and is now working as a receptionist-typist in a Coonamble solicitor's office. She was awarded an Aborigines Welfare Board bursary in 1965 so that she could complete her secondary-school education.
- Daniel Packer, of Leeton High School; Daniel passed his Intermediate Certificate, and is now employed in the printing section of the newspaper

publishers and printers, Murrumbidgee Irrigator Ltd. He was awarded a bursary in 1964 made available by the Waterview Group (a benovolent body) and the Welfare Board.

- Arthur Russell, of Kempsey High School; Arthur passed his Intermediate Certificate. He lives at Kinchela Boys' Training Home, near Kempsey, and was the only candidate from the Home last year.

Three other Kinchela boys topped their classes in last year's examinations at Kempsey High School. They are:—

- Kevin Whyman (first in a class of 32);
- Martin Simon (first in a class of 21 in the second-year); and
- Tom Clayton (first in a class of 29 in first-year).



Some of the official party at the ball: left to right, Mr Charles Perkins (manager of the Foundation), Mrs Walker, Mrs Willis, Mr Willis, Mrs Geddes, and Professor Geddes

Foundation's First Ball A Colourful Affair

Aboriginal design in traditional ochre, orange, black and white was the decorative motif of the first—and very colourful—ball organised by the Foundation for Aboriginal Affairs.

At the ball, held in Paddington Town Hall on 1 April, seven debutantes were presented to Mr E. A. Willis, the Chief Secretary, by their matron of honour, Mrs Walker. The debutantes were Norma Ingram, Faye Groves, Pat Brown, Vivian Bell, Robyn Stewart, Enid Flanders and Denise Dunne.

Mr Willis was impressed by the charm and graciousness of the girls, and by the way in which the ball was organised and the hall and tables decorated.

The ball was well-publicised and attracted a crowd of 300—two-thirds of which were Aborigines. This was a good indication of the popularity of

this type of function among the Aboriginal people of Sydney, and of the role the Foundation is playing in their lives.

At the official table were Mr E. A. Willis (Chief Secretary) and Mrs Willis; Mr and Mrs H. Groves, representing the Aborigines Progressive Association; Mr and Mrs H. Stewart, representing the people of La Perouse; Mr W. C. Wentworth (Federal M.P.) and Mrs Wentworth; Mrs Walker (matron of honour) and Mr Walker; Mr and Mrs Leon, representing the Australian Aboriginal Fellowship; and members of the Foundation, Professor Geddes (chairman) and Mrs Geddes; Mr Charles Perkins (manager) and Mrs Perkins; Mr Cox (secretary); Teddy Rainbow; Mrs Butler (social secretary and ball organiser) and Mr Butler.

The seven debutantes were presented to Mr E. A. Willis, Chief Secretary, by matron of honour Mrs Walker. Shown here (left to right) are Pat Brown, Faye Groves, Norma Ingram, Mrs Walker, Mr Willis, Professor Geddes (chairman of the Foundation), Denise Dunne, Enid Flanders, Robyn Stewart and Vivian Bell



Mrs Butler, who organised the ball with the help of other Foundation members, was presented with a floral bouquet.

Most of the debts were drawn from the Foundation's Younger Set, and taught dancing and prepared for the ball by Mrs Butler.

The Aboriginal design motif was carried through in all decorations, most of them made by Foundation members. The deb's. bouquets were in the shape of boomerangs, and a boomerang arch was placed at the hall entrance; table place-markers were gold-like kangaroo statuettes. Balloons added to the colour of the ballroom.

Dancers took advantage of the good music provided from 8.00 p.m. till 1.00 a.m.

The ball was a great success, and many would like to see it made an annual event. It was not organised to make money for the Foundation (which it didn't) but to create a spirit of goodwill between the Foundation and the general public (which it most certainly did).

The Girl From O.P.A.L.

Phyliss Daylight, the girl from O.P.A.L., shares with television's "The Man From U.N.C.L.E." remarkable poise, a cultured voice, attractive looks, and impeccable taste in dress. But here the similarity ends.

Unlike "The Man . . .", that arch spy who spends much of his television life throwing knives and shooting pistols, Phyliss leads a somewhat more peaceful life, in which basketball, hockey, music and dancing take an important place.

O.P.A.L. (One People of Australia League) sponsored Phyliss in last years' Brisbane's Warana festival—which is similar to Sydney's Waratah festival. O.P.A.L. raised \$550 for Brisbane charities, and Phyliss was crowned Charity Queen in the Miss Warana Quest.

Seventeen-year-old Phyliss as Charity Queen won an all-expenses-paid two-weeks trip to the Adelaide Festival of Arts, in March this year, stopping off at Melbourne and Sydney. The prize was donated by Ansett-A.N.A.

In Sydney she stayed at the home of Mrs Butler, social secretary of the Foundation for Aboriginal Affairs. The Foundation organised a social function for Phyliss and she made friends among the many young people who attended.

Phyliss, a typist for a Brisbane television station, was selected Charity Queen by the Board of Directors of the Warana festival because they thought she would be a wonderful ambassadress for the Warana festival.

The Directors couldn't have made a better choice.



Phyliss holds a list of signatures of the many people she met at a social function organised by the Foundation for Aboriginal Affairs

Modern Motor Maintenance

TUNING FOR ECONOMY

This is the fourth in a series of articles on motor maintenance, reproduced by kind permission of "Modern Motor Magazine".

Everybody likes to get the most from each gallon of petrol used, and the cost of running a car can be appreciably reduced if fuel consumption can be improved.

Naturally, there's a limit to the mileage to which each gallon of petrol can be stretched, but it will go farther if the car's ignition and carburation are kept up to scratch.

It's useless to attempt to tune any engine which has defective valves, valve seats and rings. Any of these faults will make proper carburettor tuning impossible, so the first job is to check whether any of these faults exist.

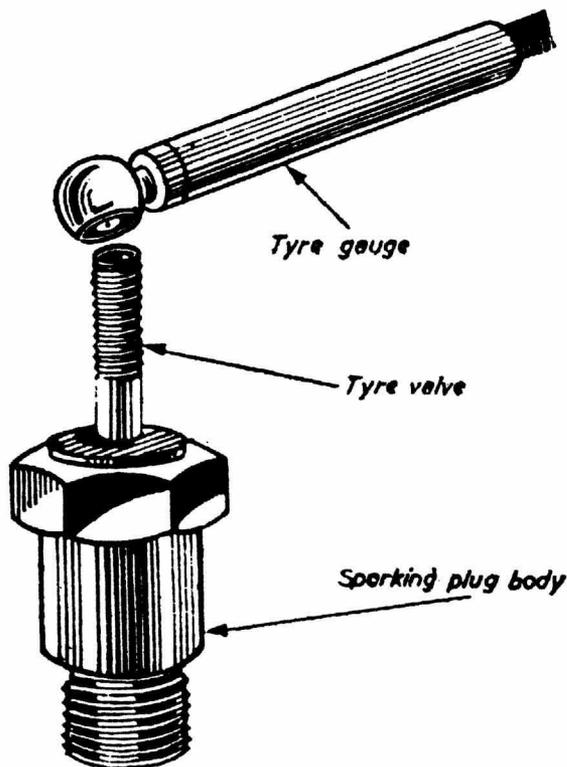
COMPRESSION TEST

To do this, test the compression pressure of each cylinder. If a crank handle is fitted, a simple test can be made by turning the handle and noting the resistance to compression during each turn of the handle. Firm resistance to each compression stroke (1, 2, 3 or 4 per revolution for 2, 4, 6 and 8-cylinder engines) should be felt. Resistance should be equal for each cylinder—if there's any doubt remove all the spark plugs and replace only one in turn during the test.

Good compression will make the handle feel "springy"; also, the handle should kick back with reasonable force if released while the cylinder being tested is on compression.

While this method gives a fair indication of engine compression, a suitable pressure gauge should be used to pinpoint actual causes of compression drop.

If you can't borrow a test gauge, a suitable tester can be made from an old spark-plug body and tyre



Compression tester can be made from old spark plug and tyre valve

valve. The tool is screwed into the cylinder and the pressure measured by placing a tyre gauge on the valve as shown.

Before making the test, run the engine until it reaches its normal operating temperature, then remove all the spark plugs. Have someone sit inside the car to turn the engine over with the starter motor, while at the same time keep the accelerator pedal pressed to the floor.

Write down the compression figure for each cylinder and compare them at the end of the test. If the figures vary by more than 10 lb/sq in, it is impractical to go further with tuning until the

cause of the irregularity is found and cured and all readings are approximately equal.

If one or more cylinders show a fairly substantial compression drop, an equal amount of light oil should be added to each cylinder (to provide a temporary piston seal), and the test repeated. The figures gained will show whether the trouble is a result of worn rings or valve defects.

The table below gives the pressures obtained during a hypothetical engine test.

CYLINDER PRESSURES IN LB/SQ IN

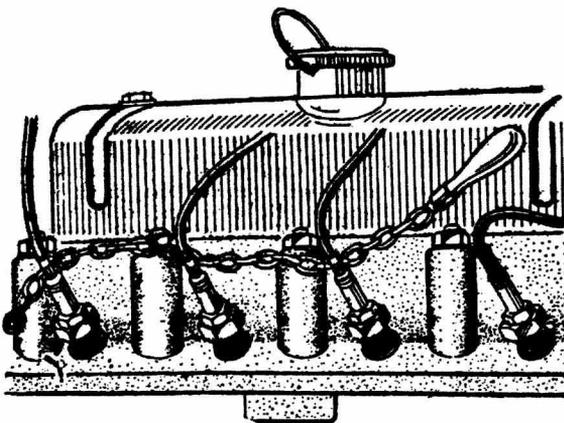
Cylinder	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4
Dry ..	95	98	70	65
With oil added ..	100	103	75	95

Cylinders 1 and 2 are in good condition, the compression pressures being equal, and both increasing by 5 lb after the oil has been added.

This is quite normal, for even in new engines the oil makes an improved piston seal. Cylinders 3 and 4 are definitely faulty, because the readings are much lower than Nos. 1 and 2. In the case of No. 3, the piston rings are proved to be in good condition, because the pressure increases 5 lb after the oil has been added. However, the pressure is still very low, so the fault must be a result of burnt valves or seats.

In No. 4, the low pressure is definitely a result of worn piston rings, because the pressure builds up to 95 lb when the piston is temporarily sealed by the oil.

Faulty gaskets are indicated by two weak compressions in adjacent cylinders.



Test engine by shorting out all plugs except one with an insulated chain; test each cylinder in turn

On side-valve engines, care must be taken to keep the oil from the valves when adding it to the engine; this is best done by fitting a rubber or plastic tube to a pressure oil can to guide the oil past the valves into the cylinder.

IGNITION SETTINGS

The contact-breaker points should first be cleaned and set to the maker's recommended clearance. The setting also should be checked when the breaker arm is actuated by each lobe of the cam; a difference of more than .003 in indicates wear of the cam or spindle bearings, and these should be corrected. The distributor cap and rotor must be clean and free from tracking, and the high-tension brush must move freely in the cap.

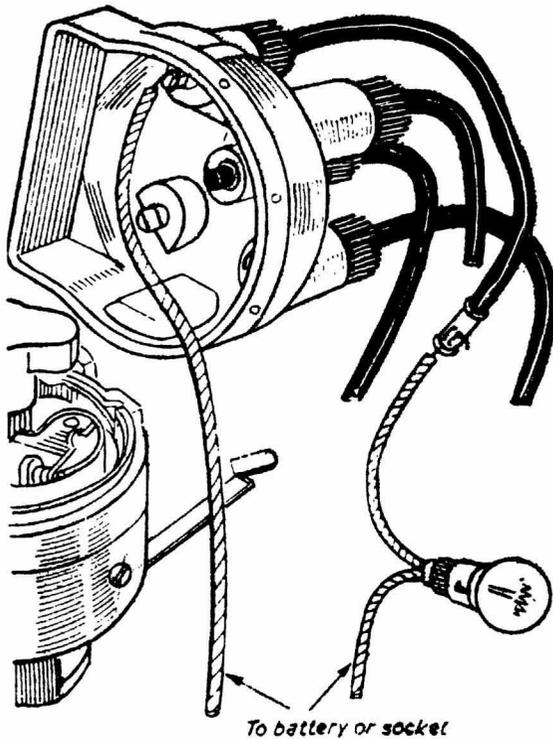
Lubricate the automatic centrifugal advance. Note that differential springs are often fitted to the governor weights, one being much stronger than the other. The strong spring is fitted loosely, so that it does not operate at small weight movements, that is, at low engine speeds; however, at higher speeds both springs come into action.

By means of a test lamp, next check all high-tension leads for continuity. Lack of continuity is usually caused by badly fitted terminals not making contact with the wire. High-tension leads must be renewed if the outer surface shows any signs of cracking or perishing, and care must be taken to keep the wires clear of any metal engine parts.

Spark plugs must be of the type recommended by the vehicle manufacturer and cleaned and set to the correct gap.

To obtain basic ignition timing, turn the engine so that No. 1 piston is at T.D.C. (top dead centre), with both valves closed. Now the contact-breaker points should just be opening, with the rotor pointing to the segment in the distributor cap connected to No. 1 plug. Top dead centre of the piston is found by observing the position of the marks on the flywheel or fan pulley. There are slight variations in this setting between different makes of cars, and the correct timing position may be at T.D.C. or up to 6 degrees before this, depending on the type of engine.

A simple method of testing the engine's condition is to first warm the engine to its normal running temperature, then set the idle control to allow a fairly fast tick-over. Now with a chain (suitably insulated as shown), short out Nos. 2, 3 and 4 plugs, so that the engine has to run on No. 1 plug.



Globe interposed between wires running to battery should light up if high-tension circuit is complete

Next cut out 1, 3 and 4 plugs, and so on, leaving just one plug firing for each test. Each cylinder is tested in turn by shorting out the remaining plugs, and if the engine will not continue to run on a particular cylinder, then a fault is indicated in that cylinder. The fault may be caused by poor compression, ignition or carburation. Should a spark plug be suspected, then changing the plug to another cylinder should also transfer the fault to that cylinder.

To test the supply of high-tension current to the plug, disconnect the leads at the plug and hold them one at a time near the cylinder block with the engine running. The length of spark obtained from each lead should be noted. Weak sparks may be caused by contact-breaker points not operating correctly on one cam or by corroded connections at either end of the high-tension leads, or a faulty distributor cap or rotor.

Badly worn or deeply pitted contact-breaker points should be replaced; if the metal arm of the rotor is a sloppy fit on the driveshaft, it should be renewed as well.

CARBURETTOR TUNING

Before attempting to tune the carburettor, check the entire fuel system for leaks, particularly at unions and around the carburettor itself.

Check the level of petrol in the carburettor float chamber, and examine the needle valve length; replace if it has worn shorter than a new one. Check the sizes of the jets and choke tube against the makers' recommendations.

The correct carburettor tuning sequence for your particular car should be followed, and reference for this should be taken from the car's workshop manual.

If a leaner jet is used, fit only that recommended by the car manufacturer—don't be greedy when chasing economy, as a too-lean mixture will cause overheating and exhaust-valve damage, eventually leading to poor performance.

Wash the air-cleaner gauze in petrol and re-oil. An improvement can sometimes be effected by withdrawing the end of the gauze and cutting off 2 in or 3 in to reduce the restriction, thus allowing more air to pass through the cleaner. However, this modification shouldn't be carried out where the car is operated under extremely dusty conditions.

Road-test the car up a local hill, where final adjustments can be made to the ignition timing to obtain the best climbing speed in top gear. Three or four runs will have to be made up the hill to find the best setting.

Adjust the carburettor so that the engine will idle at a low speed and on the weakest optimum mixture strength. This produces economical running when descending hills on the overrun.

Finally, remember that after the engine has been tuned, your fuel consumption figures will largely be reflected in the way you drive. Avoid sharp acceleration, change down on hills before the engine begins to labour and avoid traffic-light "derbies".

Choose the petrol which seems best for your car, and ensure that the car is kept well-greased and maintained properly. Check that the brakes don't bind, paying particular attention to the hand-brake mechanism.

Tyres should be kept inflated to the proper pressure, and remember that unnecessary weight in the car will add to running cost, so anything that isn't needed, leave at home.

Burial Ground Relic Saved for Posterity

An Aboriginal burial ground marker, one of the few remaining in New South Wales, has been saved for people of present and future generations. The dendroglyph (engraving in wood) was brought to the Sydney office of the Aborigines Welfare Board by Mr Harry Kitching, area welfare officer at Dubbo.

The dendroglyph is of River Gum, weighs about 400 lb, and is 5 ft 6 in tall and 30 in wide. It was one of several which marked the area of an Aboriginal burial ground 10 miles from Peak Hill (central western N.S.W.) on a Bogan River stock reserve. The carving now in Sydney is one of only two remaining of the original group which tells that a totem chief was buried in the area; the other, carved in Box wood, is in the Dubbo museum.

Mr Kitching estimated that the trees had been carved in 1870, or earlier. He said the Peak Hill burial ground had been used till the 1890's.

The dendroglyphs indicated the area of a burial ground and the history of the person or persons buried there, in the same way as a gravestone. The carvings tell how the person was killed, and to which totem he belonged. Among Aborigines in central western New South Wales the totem usually was of the river where the person was born. Most burial grounds are on the banks of rivers.

Bulgandramine Aboriginal Reserve, near the Peak Hill dendroglyph site, still has two trees



Kevin Reynolds examines the relic in the Board's office. The upward-pointing marks probably represent the spiritual (heaven), and the downward-pointing—earth.

indicating a burial ground—which was used as recently as 1924.

Three other dendroglyphs in the Dubbo museum were obtained from the pastoral property "Yulangai", near Yeoval. They were saved from destruction during clearing of land for cultivation on the property. The burial ground in this case was on the banks of the Little River, a tributary of the Macquarie.

The dendroglyph on display in the Board's office has attracted considerable interest.

Hot Soup on Cold Days

Years ago, when fuel stoves in the kitchen provided warmth in the house as well as heat for cooking, soup was a more universal item on the family menu than it is today. The soup pot was kept constantly bubbling on the back of the stove and almost all trimmings of meat, fish or fowl, vegetables or other left-overs, were thrown in to it. Soups made in this way often had an excellent flavour.

The taste of a steaming bowl of soup, especially on a cold day, can be as good as ever.

Clear (light) soups have little nutritive value but they are sometimes "comforting to the stomach", and help stimulate appetites. If you want a soup to be more than an appetizer, you can add more nutritious foods, such as fresh vegetables, split peas, dried beans, grated cheese, rolled oats, barley, and rice.

Many delicious soups can be made without using meat, by mixing vegetables or fish with or without thin white sauce or some other thickening agent such as flour, potatoes or egg yolks.

Cream (heavier) soups can be made by mixing two parts of thin white sauce and one part of finely chopped vegetables such as asparagus, celery, carrot, cauliflower, tomatoes or spinach.

French onion and potato soup, a delicious mixture, can be made without using meat.

Ingredients

- 3 onions
- 1 tablespoon butter
- 3 cups water
- 1 teaspoon salt
- 3 or 4 potatoes
- small pieces of fried bread
- black pepper

Method: Peel the onions and cut them into thin rings. Fry them in butter until brown, then add water and salt. Peel and cut the potatoes, add to the soup and cook for an hour. Crush the vegetables well with a potato masher, then serve the soup (which should be thick) with the small pieces of fried bread and black pepper.

Tomato soup, another delicious and easily-made soup, can be prepared from these ingredients:—

- 1 tablespoon butter
- 1 large onion, chopped
- 6 tomatoes, peeled and quartered
- 1 large potato, peeled and quartered
- 6 cups water
- small piece of garlic
- 1 teaspoon salt
- $\frac{1}{4}$ -cup rice

Method: Heat butter in a large saucepan. Add onion and cook for 10 minutes, or until onion is browned. Add tomatoes and continue cooking for 10 minutes stirring frequently. Add potatoes, 2 cups water, garlic and salt. Bring to boil. Cover and simmer for 20 minutes. Add remaining water. Bring again to the boil. Discard garlic. Strain, and keep the liquid. Mash vegetables. Stir in liquid (kept) and return to the saucepan; then bring to the boil. Add rice, cover, and simmer for 15 minutes. Serve hot, in soup plates or individual cups.

Cauliflower Cream Soup

- $\frac{3}{4}$ lb cauliflower, cleaned and trimmed
- 4 large potatoes, peeled and cut into small pieces
- 6 cups of scalded milk
- 1 teaspoon salt
- 2 tablespoons butter, cut into small pieces
- 4 slices dried bread, diced and fried in butter
- 1 teaspoon finely-chopped parsley

Method: Cook cauliflower in boiling salted water for five minutes. Drain, then (in a kettle or large saucepan) combine cauliflower, potatoes, four cups milk, and salt, and bring to boil. Cover and simmer for 30 minutes. Strain, and keep liquid. Mash vegetables, then stir in liquid (kept), and return to saucepan. Add remaining milk, and bring to boil. Take off the fire or stove, then add butter, stirring until it is melted and well-blended. Place fried diced bread in bottom of soup tureen. Pour soup over the bread, and serve hot. This will be enough for four people.

Sew a Simple Shift

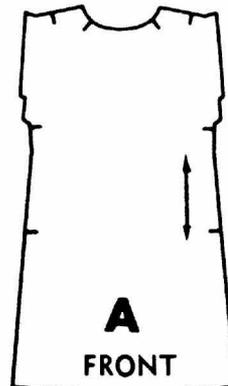
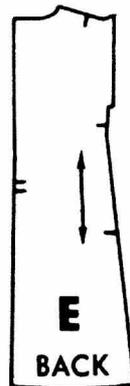
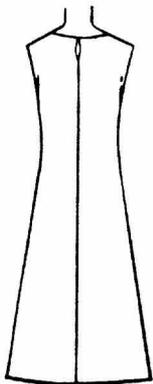
This pattern, reproduced in *Dawn* by kind permission of Simplicity Patterns, is for a simple shift dress. Most women and girls could make this shift with little trouble; there would be no need to add the embroidery shown on some of the designs.

If you would like to make this shift, write to the Aborigines Welfare Board, Box 30 G.P.O., Sydney, enclosing 20 cents for each pattern you require.



DRESS

7 PIECES GIVEN



2-1/4" HEM ALLOWED IN DRESS

Extra fabric required for matching plaids, stripes, one-way design fabrics.
Use nap yardage and nap layout for one-way design.
This garment is not suitable for diagonal fabrics.

Fabric required	Sizes	SUB-TEENS				TEENS				JUNIORS				
		8s	10s	12s	14s	10t	12t	14t	16t	9	11	13	15	
Dress														
35", 36" with or without nap		2¼	2¼	2¾	2½	2¾	2½	2⅝	2⅝	2½	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	Yds.
41", 42" without nap		1⅝	1¾	2¼	2¾	2¾	2¾	2½	2½	2¾	2½	2½	2½	"
44", 45" with nap		1⅝	1¾	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾	2½	2½	2½	2½	2½	2½	"
44", 45" without nap		1¼	1¾	1¾	2¾	1½	1¾	2½	2½	1⅝	1¾	2½	2½	"
Ribbon belt (optional) — 1¾ yards of 1" width.														
Tulip trim — ¼ yard of 35", 36", 41", 42", 44" or 45" with or without nap.														
Pocket — ¼ yard of 35", 36", 41", 42", 44" or 45" with or without nap.														
Single fold bias tape for stem (optional) — 1 pkg. of ½" width.														
Embroidered eyelet edging for flower — 1 yard of 2½" width.														
Rick-rack for stems — 1¾ yards.														
Contrasting butterflies — 35", 36", 41", 42", 44" or 45" with or without nap — ⅛ yard for each different color OR ⅛ yard if butterflies are all same color.														
Rick-rack for bodies of butterflies — ¼ yard.														
Lower width of dress		42	43½	45¾	48	43½	45½	47½	49½	45	46	47½	49½	Ins
STANDARD BODY MEASUREMENTS														
Sizes		8s	10s	12s	14s	10t	12t	14t	16t	9	11	13	15	
Bust		28	29	31	33	30	32	34	36	30½	31½	33	35	Ins.
Waist		23	24	25	26	24	25	26	28	23½	24½	25½	27	"
Hip		31	32	34	36	32	34	36	38	32½	33½	35	37	"
Back length —														
neck base to waist		13½	13¾	14	14¼	14¾	15	15¼	15½	15	15¼	15½	15¾	"
Finished back length dress		35	36	37	38	38	39	39¾	40½	39½	40	40½	41	"
Sewing notions — Thread, bias seam binding (opt.), one ⅝" button (opt.).														

ONE-PIECE DRESS IN SUB-TEENS', TEENS' AND JUNIORS' SIZES: (INCLUDING TISSUE LESSON-CHART . . . "How to trim a shift.") Shift dress has round neckline, extended shoulderline, back loop and hook closing and an optional ribbon belt. Included are seven different ways to trim a shift (3 in primer and 4 in chart).

Suggested fabric types — Cottons and blends; pique, gingham, sailcloth, ticking. Linen. Sliks, synthetics and blends; poplin, cotton homespun, cotton ottoman, textured cotton.



Smoke Signals

► **TIP FOR THE MONTH** Eliminate fumes from a kerosene heater by placing a small block of camphor in the container each time it is filled.

► A questionnaire sent world-wide by the Australian Institute of Aboriginal Affairs has brought forth details of 8,500 Aboriginal items reposing in museums from Finland to Fiji, Tanzania to Texas, Buffalo to Brazil. The items are stone axes, bark paintings and other relics. There are 260 bark paintings in Paris, and nearly 1,000 stone implements in Leipzig.

► Aboriginal arts and crafts may form the basis for a distinctive new school of Australian design. Associate Professor L. M. Haynes, head of the University of N.S.W.'s Department of Industrial Arts, is going to Northern Territory to study Aboriginal artifacts and the interaction of man, materials and environment. Professor Haynes hopes to learn much of value to Australian industrial design.

► Kinchela Boys' Training Home, near Kempsey, continues its run of success in sporting activities. At a boxing tournament at Bellingen in February, Kinchela boys won six of eight trophies against competition from Bellingen and Dorrigo boys. Many spectators and competitors travelled up to 200 miles to attend the tournament, which raised funds for improvements to the scout hall at Bellingen. Early in March Kinchela boys were again successful in a business houses swimming carnival at the Lower Macleay Memorial Baths, Gladstone.

Kinchela Hurricanes relay team (A. Cooper, E. Carberry, P. Knight, W. Leslie) won a special event for first-place-getters disqualified from their heats for breaking nominated times.

► The Daily Mirror's historical feature of 7 March tells the story of one of the longest and most relentless manhunts in Australian history. On 2 May, 1891, two Aboriginal fugitives, Jacky and Willie, killed a Polish farmer, Sovrin Mursczkavitz, at Dora Dora Creek, 40 miles from Albury. Three years passed before the two murderers were arrested 1,000 miles away in Queensland. An ironic feature of the long police hunt was that the fugitives were themselves trackers well-aware of the methods of their pursuers. In the end, over confidence proved the fugitives' undoing. At Maryborough, Queensland, they strutted about in public amid a swarm of admiring womenfolk, until an outraged husband informed police. As with fugitives of more recent times women again proved to be bad-luck for men-on-the-run.

► Lionel Rose lost his April fight against the more experienced Ray Perez, but put up such a plucky display that sporting writers and trainers say he is a great prospect for honours as a bantamweight. Eighteen-year-old Lionel lives in Melbourne, and uses money he earns fighting, to support his widowed mother and eight younger brothers and sisters. Lionel's ambition is to win the Australian bantamweight title (held by Noel Kunde of Brisbane) and then the Empire crown. Many people think he will be able to realise this when he gains more experience.

Never Neglect Earache



Parents sometimes don't realise that any earache in childhood can be serious.

Too often a child's cry of "Mummy I have an earache" is answered with "It will soon get better dear". A child, continually neglected in this way, may eventually cease to complain, and by the time his ear condition has developed, serious damage may have been done.

A sense of hearing is just as important to a child as sight and speech. The deaf are in contact with life only through their eyes. Deaf people may be more lonely than the blind—and get less sympathy.

MIDDLE EAR DISEASE

There is always a possibility that earache could be a sign of Middle Ear Disease. This condition is caused by an infection which usually reaches the middle ear by way of a passage linking the throat to the ear. It can be a complication arising from a head cold, influenza, diphtheria, scarlet fever, infected tonsils, or adenoids. Infected tonsils or

adenoids can cause frequent attacks of middle ear disease, and if this happens too often, a degree of deafness is certain.

AVOIDING EAR TROUBLE

To avoid ear trouble in your children get medical advice if they complain of earache, or if they suffer from frequent colds and sore throats.

REMEMBER:

- Don't squirt fluid from a nasal douche into the ear, except under doctor's orders.
- Don't remove wax from an external ear passage.
- Don't box a child's ear.
- Don't lead a child by the ear.

Finally, don't neglect an ear which looks sore and is discharging. Nature's outlet for middle ear infection is sometimes a perforation of the eardrum—this may relieve earache but medical attention is still necessary.

(Contributed by the Department of Public Health.)

YOUR CAREER

Radio Operator

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

Radio operators are responsible for the proper operation of radio equipment which sends and receives sound messages, code messages and pictures. Their work may involve the operation of marine and aircraft communications transmitters and broadcast transmitters; it may be concerned with transmitting and receiving messages, frequently in code; or it may involve setting required volumes and performing switching operations for broadcasting. There is some overlapping in the terms radio operator and radio technician and, in some cases, they are interchangeable.

PERSONAL REQUIREMENTS

The radio operator must be conscientious and possess a high degree of responsibility. He must possess a clear speaking voice, and good hearing. Colour blindness is a bar to many positions in the radio operating field.

EDUCATIONAL STANDARD

Although no general educational standard is set for entry to the relevant training courses, it is essential to have reached Intermediate Certificate standard in Mathematics. Before enrolling in the Commercial Operator's course at the Marconi School of Wireless, students must pass an entrance exam at this standard.

TRAINING

It is essential for the radio operator to have obtained a certificate of proficiency in wireless issued by the P.M.G.'s Department. The "First-Class Commercial Operators Certificate", which it is advisable to obtain, qualifies the holder to operate any licensed wireless installation, including ship, shore and broadcast stations. Training for this

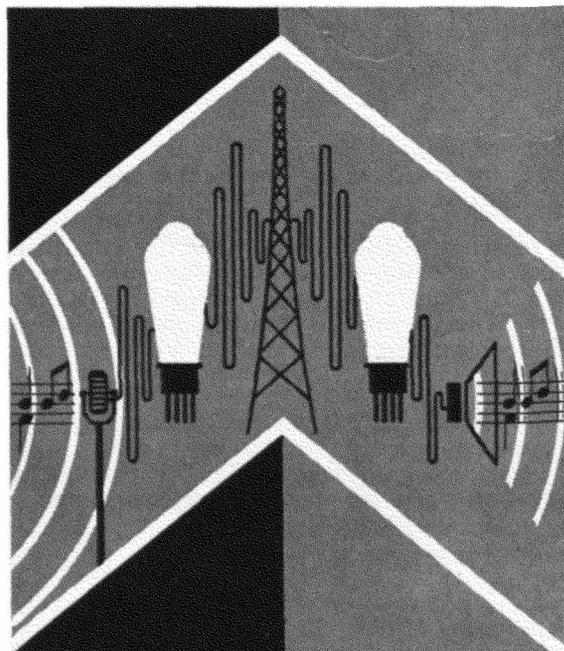
certificate is offered by private radio colleges, including the Marconi School of Wireless, where monthly fees are \$20 full-time, \$11 part-time and \$6.50 by correspondence. The minimum duration of the course is 19 months.

The Broadcast Operator's Certificate of Proficiency limits the holder to radio operating in broadcasting stations. Monthly fees at the Marconi School are \$16 full-time, \$9.50 part-time and \$6.50 by correspondence—minimum time is 13 months.

PROSPECTS

The demand for radio operators exceeds the supply, and the opportunities for promotion are good, particularly for those who advance in technical knowledge. The Broadcast Station Operator's Certificate qualifies its holder to enrol in the Technical College course for Television Station Operators.

Organizations offering employment to radio operators include the Mercantile Marine (Ship's Radio Officer), Overseas Telecommunications Commission, Civil Aviation Department, the A.B.C. and commercial stations.



FURTHER INFORMATION

Vocational Guidance Bureau's leaflet *Technical Careers in Radio* and organizations mentioned above.

Pete's Page

Hello Kids,

When I was a boy I used to love it when my mother told or read to me stories—all kinds of stories—about explorers, pioneers, and the things people did in olden days. Some of the stories were true, but I'm sure she made up a lot of them. But I didn't mind.

I used to imagine that I was an explorer, and one day near a river I found a cave that hardly anybody knew about. I found out that the cave was once used by a cattle rustler, who hid in it after he had swum a mob of stolen cattle across the river.

The cave I found was said to have sheltered families of Aborigines who lived hundreds—maybe thousands—of years ago. I imagined all the things that these people would have done, and I used to keep on going back to the cave.

Maybe where you live there's something near that you could discover for yourself. Ask your mother or your grandmother about what they were told about the old days, and then write to me and tell me about the stories.

Write to me at this address:
 "Pete",
 c/o Dawn Magazine, Box 30 G.P.O., Sydney

See how you go with these new puzzles.

'Bye for now kids,

GEOGRAPHICAL ALPHABET Can you answer these clues? The dots tell you how many letters are needed to complete the words. The first letters of the words are given.

- A The biggest river in South America.
- B A middle-eastern city. Many of the stories of the Arabian Nights took place there.
- C This country was once called Cathay.
- D Triangular-shaped area at the mouth of a river.
- E The highest mountain in the world.
- G These grow in sunny lands. Wine is made from them.
- H Capital of Finland.
- I Lines drawn on maps which join places having the same temperatures.
- J A plant grown on the Ganges Delta. It is used for making ropes.

- K Nairobi is the capital of this East African country.
- L This city is the capital of Peru.
- M Winds which change their directions twice a year in India and South-east Asia.
- N The great river of Egypt.
- O Where water is found in the desert.
- P A country in South America.
- Q A town in Pakistan. It was destroyed by an earthquake in 1935, and then built again in the same place.
- R The most important food of Asia.
- S The largest desert in the world.
- T Strong winds which blow over the China Sea in autumn.
- U An important beef-producing country in South America.
- V A mountain which produces fire and smoke.
- W A range of hills in South Africa, famous for gold mining.
- X A river in Brazil.
- Y The longest river in Asia.
- Z The river which separates northern and southern Rhodesia. The Victoria Falls are on this river.

ANIMALS IN LINES Begin at the top line and work downwards, taking one letter from each line, to form the names of four animals.

B	J	J	D
A	O	A	A
C	G	B	N
O	K	K	U
A	E	O	A
L	N	R	Y

**Results
 From
 April
 Dawn**



