



*Christmas
Issue*

DAWN

A MAGAZINE
FOR THE
ABORIGINAL
PEOPLE OF
N.S.W.

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

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Our Cover

John B. Fuller (centre), M.L.C., Minister for Decentralization and Development, discusses boomerang construction methods with Harold Keed (left) and Fred Powell—proprietors of the Peak Hill boomerang factory which Mr Fuller opened in October. (See story page 7).

The Board

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Editor

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

Seasonal Greetings for all



On behalf of the Aborigines Welfare Board and its staff, I extend my very best wishes to all Aborigines for a merry Christmas. I hope that in the New Year you will continue your march of progress towards a more bountiful share of the community's life and prosperity.

A. G. KINGSMILL,
Chairman, Aborigines Welfare Board.

I hope that *Dawn* in 1966 was of interest to its readers, and I would like to think that it will continue so in 1967. I have developed considerable respect and warm feelings towards Aboriginal people, and it is easy for me to extend sincere best wishes for their future in 1967, and beyond.

The Editor.

I am delighted to extend seasonal greetings to the Aboriginal people of New South Wales. 1967 will bring us much closer, I believe, to an honourable solution in our handling of Aboriginal affairs in this State.

There is still much that needs to be done, but the tide has turned—we are now moving more quickly towards social and economic equality.

We have no magic wand to give us unlimited finance or to repair the accumulated defects of nearly two centuries, but the nearest thing to such a wand is the mutual self-help and co-operation of the Aboriginal people. And I am pleased to say that this co-operation, too, is growing.

It is reflected in the 15 candidates who have nominated and 1,474 electors who have enrolled in the forthcoming election of Aboriginal members of the Aborigines Welfare Board—compared to 9 and 904 three years ago. This increase is a good sign.

The elections are important. Aboriginal members of the Board help plan the things that affect the interests of the people they represent.

I urge all electors to read about the candidates in this issue of *Dawn*, and to give proper thought before voting for the men of their choice.

To the Aboriginal people of this State, it is my pleasure to convey the greetings and support of the New South Wales Government, and my personal wish is for your increased happiness and prosperity in 1967.

E. A. WILLIS,
Chief Secretary.

VOTE NOW FOR BOARD POLL

The ballot for Aboriginal members of the Aborigines Welfare Board closes at noon on Thursday, 19 January, 1967. Electors must post their ballot papers so that the Returning Officer in Sydney receives them by that time, or must place them by that time in ballot boxes provided on Aboriginal stations and reserves.

Applications for enrolment closed with the Board in Sydney at noon December 6, and nominations for candidature for vacancies closed at noon December 7.

Fifteen candidates and 1,474 electors—compared to 9 and 904 three years ago—have enrolled for the elections.

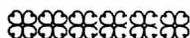
Ballot papers have been sent to all persons who enrolled. Full directions on how to vote are on the ballot paper, and after the voter has indicated his choice of candidates he or she must complete and sign the statement attached to the ballot paper.

This statement must be witnessed by an officer of the Aborigines Welfare Board, a police officer, a Justice of the Peace, or a school teacher. At a previous election three years ago, failure to have the signature witnessed caused several ballot papers to be rejected.

You are advised to cast your vote as early as possible after you receive your ballot paper.

Follow instructions on the ballot paper so that your vote will not be rejected because it is informal.

All candidates were invited to convey to readers of *Dawn* personal details and views of policies that they would propose if elected. Twelve of the fifteen candidates replied to the invitation. Their letters are reprinted here for the benefit of *Dawn* readers who will vote in the elections.



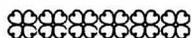
BOLT, David; pensioner; age 33; Cabbage Tree Island, via Ballina.

In regards to myself, I have been a sick young man during my teenage years by having an accident while working in the cane fields, which has put me on a pension for the rest of my life, but owing to my father, Mr Leo Bolt, I joined the Methodist Union Mission and became a Christian, and travelled around holding church services on other Aboriginal stations for the past 11 years.

I am very interested in the young people of today because I think that there are many opportunities open to them if they are willing to put a sound education behind them, but to do this they need assistance, financially, and with this help and an ambition in life to reach for I think that the young Australian Aborigine of today would have a far better future to look forward to, and provided I have this opportunity to help do and promote this, this is my ambition.

At present I'm director/vice-president of the Numbahging Co-op. and this is one thing I would like to see get started on other stations because we are benefiting from this, and with other stations

running their own co-ops. they would benefit from this, too. With this money they could help to get their young people established. This is what I want to see happen, and if I have the opportunity to help do this it will make me a very happy person. Provided I can get elected by the Aboriginal people of N.S.W. as a member of the Board I will help them do this.



BOLT, Kenneth; handyman; age 50; Cabbage Tree Island, via Ballina.

I received a letter from you as a candidate for the forthcoming election of the Aboriginal members to the Aboriginal Welfare Board.

I would like to see the houses at Cabbage Tree Island painted, as they have not been painted for 12 years, and the bathrooms have no bath tubs set-in as they have at other stations. It looks terrible. The windows have been painted and the steps. It makes the houses look out-of-place not being painted outside. As a handyman I have been working at Cabbage Tree Island for six years.

NOMINATIONS RECEIVED

Full Blood—Regulation 26 (1)

MORGAN, James; builder's labourer; age 64; Reedy Street, Coraki.

Full Blood or person apparently having an admixture of Aboriginal blood—Regulation 26 (2)

BOLT, David; pensioner; age 33; Cabbage Tree Island, via Ballina.

BOLT, Henry John; labourer; age 26; Cabbage Tree Island, via Ballina.

BOLT, Kenneth; handyman; age 50; Cabbage Tree Island, via Ballina.

BRIAR, Fred; labourer; age 30; Murrin Bridge Aboriginal Station, via Lake Cargelligo.

BRINDLE, Ken; labourer; age 34; 27 Caroline Street, Redfern.

COMBO, Clarence; store manager; age 45; Cabbage Tree Island, via Ballina.

DARCY, Leslie; bakery proprietor; age 31; Adams Street, Goodooga.

FERGUSON, Arthur; labourer; age 42; 21 Cook Street, Rozelle.

FROST, Charles; boomerang maker; age 62; 14 Goobang Street, Condobolin.

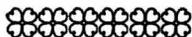
GRANT, Cecil William; labourer; age 58; 11 Coonong Street, Griffith.

HALL, Harry; plant operator; age 42; c/o Post Office, Walgett.

LEON, Charles Lester; pensioner; age 66; 50 Devlin Street, Ashcroft, Green Valley.

RIDGEWAY, Leslie Arthur; welfare officer; age 38; Cabbage Tree Island, via Ballina.

WILLIAMS, Clive; labourer; age 51; 15 Denison Street, Rozelle.



BRIAR, Fred; labourer; age 30; Murrin Bridge Aboriginal Station, via Lake Cargelligo.

Thanks for the opportunity of conveying to readers of *Dawn* some personal details of myself.

My name is Fred Briar, age 30 years. I am married and have five children; their ages range from one year to nine years. I have been a resident at Murrin Bridge Aboriginal Station, Lake Cargelligo for the past nine years. Prior to that I lived in Condobolin.

I was the secretary of Murrin Bridge Aboriginal Station Social Club for some time and have always been interested in the progress of Aboriginal people, and I feel that should I be elected to the Aboriginal Welfare Board I will endeavour to work for their benefit and progress at all times.



BRINDLE, Kenneth; labourer; age 34; 27 Caroline Street, Redfern.

My name is Kenneth Brindle. I am thirty-four, and have been an executive member of the Aboriginal-Australian Fellowship for the past four years.

I have taken part in every campaign for equal rights—to have the liquor ban lifted, and against Police victimization—with some success.

I believe a real effort should be made to set up Aboriginal committees to manage stations so that welfare officers could be moved off all stations.

It is absurd to have only two Aboriginal members on the Board to represent the whole State. There should be elected representatives from the different areas knowing the special problems of those areas.

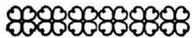
I have had experience in helping Aborigines settle in Sydney and find work. If elected I would go to the country and help the people there with their problems.

Where suitable resources are available, fishing or agricultural co-operatives should be set up. More land should be provided where necessary and none taken away.

Houses for Aborigines should be up to Housing Commission standard, and should be provided near to suitable employment, with a number built close to industrial areas.

Scholarships and school allowances should be provided so that no child's education is hampered through parents inability to obtain constant employment.

I believe that the Aborigine elected to the Board has to be prepared to give the position new meaning by working hard and really representing his people. I hope you will give me the chance to do this.



COMBO, Clarence; store manager; age 46; Cabbage Tree Island, via Ballina.

As a candidate for the forthcoming election of an Aboriginal member to the Welfare Board, I thank you for the opportunity to bring to the readers of *Dawn*, some personal details of myself, and the policies and views I will propose, if elected to the Board. Age 46, bachelor, spent early years as ward of the Board in Bomaderry and Kinchela Homes. Served 5 years in A.I.F. during 2nd World War. Now Chairman of Numbahging Co-op. Society at Cabbage Tree Island, and Manager of the Society Store. I am a member of the Casino Aboriginal Advancement League.

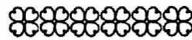
Where suitable land is available on or adjacent to Reserves I will propose that it be made available to the residents for crop growing, or grazing; also, that assistance be given by the Board in the purchase of farm machinery.

I will propose that the Board show more interest in the proper housing of Aborigines who move to industrial areas of Sydney to live and work.

More Aboriginal representation on Board; I believe that the present membership of two Aboriginal members is inadequate to meet the needs

of the State, and I will propose that there be an Aboriginal member from each area of the State on the Board.

Housing: There is still need for improvement in some of the older houses on Reserves, in the provision of bathrooms and water supply, and these needs will be brought to the notice of the Board.



DARCY, Leslie; bakery proprietor; age 31; Adams Street, Goodooga.

My full name is Leslie Kenneth Darcy; I am single; born on 22 May, 1935, at Brewarrina. The early years of my life were spent in a small house near the Darling River at Brewarrina. After the death of my father and on leaving school I was apprenticed to the local bakery. Eventually I got my certificate. Later, I decided to venture into business on my own at the Goodooga Bakery. Finding business a wonderful way of making friends, I decided then to also obtain a taxi business, which gave me a wider scope to meet and contact people mostly of Aboriginal descent, in all walks of life—on Reserves, on the Missions, in their employment, in their pleasures, and most of all in their needs.

I have represented Group 15 at football on numerous occasions and find sport a great help to me. At present I am the Senior Vice-President of Group 15 Country Rugby League, and Foundation Vice-President of the Goodooga Boys' Club, which, when fully operating, will consist of a majority of members of boys of Aboriginal extraction.

I was accorded a great honour in January, 1965, when I was appointed a Justice of the Peace, after being nominated by the then Premier of N.S.W., the Hon. J. B. Renshaw. I believe that I am one of the first Aborigines to be given this honour.

My policies if elected to the Board will be assimilation by education. Education on all levels is of the greatest importance, starting with our children. Of equal importance is home life and environment. To get the true feeling of Aboriginal people, I feel that the Aborigines Welfare Board should have a greater representation of Aborigines on the Board.

FERGUSON, Arthur; labourer; age 42; 21 Cook Street, Rozelle.

As a candidate for election in the forthcoming election of Aboriginal members to the Aboriginal Welfare Board, I would like to let my people know about me.

I was born at Cabbage Tree Island, and grew up on the reserve.

I am an ex-serviceman. I worked as Secretary/Manager for the Numbahging Co-op. Society for 3½ years. I was also postmaster on the reserve.

I came to Sydney to give my children better education.

I am working at present for the Department of Main Roads as a bridge carpenter's labourer. This is the first job I've had since in Sydney—that was three years ago.

If I am elected I would try to help my people receive better housing and education which I think are the most important things they need.



FROST, Charles; boomerang maker; age 62; 14 Goobang Street, Condobolin.

This is my policy. I am always fighting for the betterment of my people through the whole of Australia in housing, better wages, and education. I want to see each of my fellow men get what they are entitled to in regards land rights. If we can work farms for white men we can do it for ourselves if we get the opportunity.

I would like the Government to understand that average Aborigines have a knowledge of agriculture, and this includes wool, wheat, cattle, sugar, cotton or any class of work we are put to do.

You will have to excuse my writing because it is the best of my knowledge. I only had three years school and this is the best I can do. I can explain words better than trying to write them. And for a policy, I could go on for weeks, so I will close this with the best I can.

GRANT, Cecil William; labourer; age 58; 11 Coonong Street, Griffith.

As a candidate in the forthcoming election of Aboriginal members of the Aborigines Welfare Board, I most gratefully accept the opportunity afforded me by the Board to convey to readers of *Dawn* something about myself. But as I have very limited space for this article I'll scrap the Autobiography—save for one minor point: I was born in Dubbo in the year 1908. This is sufficient to reveal that I have now been in circulation in this old country for the past 58 years, during which time I've heard the Aborigines question discussed at various levels—from the man-in-the-street, to shearing sheds, in Army camps, and at meetings such as the Federal Advancement for Aborigines Organization. To me they present one fact, and that is that anyone claiming that Aborigines are not humanly equal to other people seems to lack knowledge of the common ingredients of which all human beings are made.

For instance, all mankind is blessed or plagued with egoism, irrespective of the pigmentation of the skin. We are also subject to the influences of various other elements such as the physical, natural and Divine influences—all of which are evident in all men. Thus far we are humanly equal and should be regarded by all as such, so as to be given equal opportunities to develop social prestige.

So I trust that whoever is elected will make this point of human equality the basis of their policy for equal rights.



HALL, Harry; plant operator; age 42; c/o Post Office, Walgett.

I am a half-caste Aboriginal. I am employed by the Department of Main Roads as a plant operator. I have been in this position for eight years.

For many years I have been an executive member of private organizations working for the benefit of our people. For the past two years I have been president of the Walgett Aborigines Progress Association.

Having come in contact with my people, both in country areas and larger industrial centres of New South Wales, I feel that I am able to acquaint myself with the problems of our people, and in this way be of valuable assistance to the Board and its Area Officers in gaining the confidence of the people. This lack of confidence in the Board's officers by our people is, I feel, a major obstacle which must be overcome before any real progress can be made. This lack of confidence cannot be blamed entirely on the Board's policy or its Officers. This is an unfortunate situation, where our own people must shoulder part of the responsibility by coming forward and helping the Board's officers by taking them into their confidence and in this way hasten the progress of the Aboriginal people of this State.

When considering your vote you must realize that the candidate of your choice must have personal and practical experience in administering the affairs of our people and also be a person who has continued to live among the people and thus be able to talk freely of their everyday needs and problems.



LEON, Charles Lester; pensioner; age 66; 50 Devlin Street, Ashcroft, Green Valley.

I am trying for a second term on the Board because of my love of race and my desire to see them increase their education. For this cause I became President of the Aboriginal Australian Fellowship, and I was the first speaker, together with Jack Simms of La Perouse, for N.A.D.O.C. in Martin Place. I am a member of the Fairfield Branch of the Aboriginal Children Society Southland, and a life-member of the Aboriginal Progress Association.

Should I be elected I would work for:

- 1 More Aboriginal welfare officers;
- 2 Equal representation on the Board; and

3 Better education for adults as well as children. This, in my mind, has been the great tragedy caused by failure to educate them in the beginning.

I have no doubt in my mind whatsoever, that if educated we would have today men sitting in Parliament, because every Old Inhabitant of a country—irrespective of nationality of any Occupied Country—should have the right to help govern their own people.

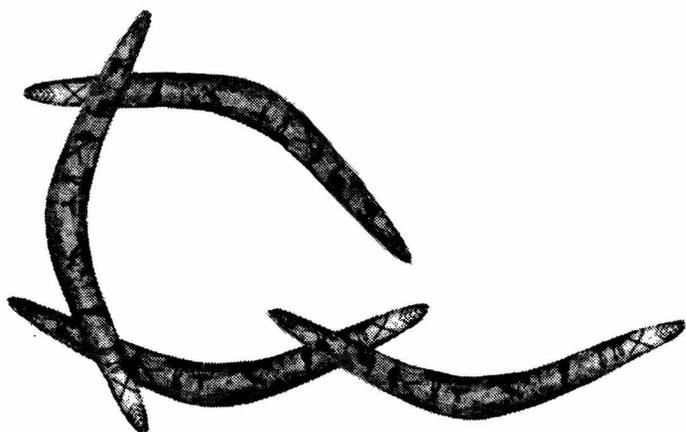


RIDGEWAY, Leslie Arthur; welfare officer; age 38; Cabbage Tree Island, via Ballina.

As a candidate for the forthcoming elections of Aborigines members to the Aborigines Welfare Board, I would like to give a few personal details of my background.

I am 38 years of age, born at Newcastle, New South Wales, married with three children—two girls and a boy. I am employed as a Welfare Officer with the Aborigines Welfare Board, and have worked my way up from Assisting Manager to my present position during the past five years. I am a non-drinker and non-smoker. I belong to a very strong religious movement and take an active part in the church affairs. During my career I have held numerous jobs from farm hand, fisherman, mill hand, factory worker, sewerage ganger, miner, etc., to my present position, and according to all reports I am accepted anywhere.

Further, should I be successful in such elections then I will endeavour to work for the betterment of my people. I feel that it is time the Aboriginal people had someone representing them who has had a wide knowledge of their background, and who is able to speak on their behalf and present their needs before the said Board. This I feel hasn't been the case of our past members, who have not had the experience of meeting so many various types of Aborigines as myself during the past three years. I have gained much needed experience from my people whilst working amongst them as a Relieving Manager, and I feel confident if I am elected then this will give me the extra courage to progress the needs of my people.



LONDONERS KNOW OF PEAK HILL'S BOOMERANGS

Fred Powell and Harold Keed's boomerang factory at Peak Hill, near Dubbo, has received world-wide recognition since details were released last January of its establishment by a \$2,000 N.S.W. Government loan.

Mr J. B. M. Fuller, M.L.C., Minister for Decentralization and Development, who opened the factory on 10 October, said that when he was in London in January he read the story in *The Times*.

It is unlikely that *The Times* will print pictures of the opening ceremony, but for the 1,000 people of Peak Hill it was an important day.

Before the opening ceremony the local branch of the Country Women's Association provided a luncheon for Mr Fuller, the nine-man Parliamentary Select Committee investigating Aboriginal welfare, and other guests. Mr Fuller thanked the ladies and said it was the best luncheon he had eaten for several years; other guests agreed without qualification.

Anyone feeling drowsy after this midday meal was soon awakened by the school band, which had been practising for this day. Its playing led visitors to the Willaroo Street factory.

The band played the National Anthem with gusto to the crowd of about 150 people, and the proceedings were reported by representatives of the Press and television.

Opening

Mr George Hoy, Mayor of Peak Hill, welcomed visitors to the function and introduced the distinguished guests, who included Mr Fuller, Mr G. R. Crawford (chairman of the Select Committee), and Mr Mason, Member of Parliament for Dubbo.

Mr Hoy said that the boomerang factory was, as far as he knew, the first new industry in the town in at least 15 years, and Peak Hill was glad to get it. He offered Council's co-operation to the Aborigines Welfare Board and the Parliamentary Select Committee.

Mr Fuller said that last January while in the United Kingdom he read in *The Times* the story of the N.S.W. Government's loan and the Peak Hill boomerang factory. He said the factory had received world-wide recognition.

History of the boomerang was difficult to determine, Mr Fuller added. The boomerang might have been derived from the falling blue gum leaf, which had a similar flight pattern to the boomerang. A tribe which roved the Sahara Desert used an implement of similar shape to the Australian boomerang.

Mr Fuller said that his Department—Decentralization and Development—through its contacts with men in many branches of industry, would help to establish contracts for sales of high-quality

boomerangs to airlines and tourist agencies. He hoped to exhibit boomerangs and other Aboriginal craftwork at "Expo '67" (a huge exhibition of international products and culture), to be held at Montreal, Canada, next year. This would publicize Australia, and Peak Hill.



Harold Keed (left) presented Mr Fuller with a beautifully worked hand shield. Between them are Mr Mason (Dubbo M.P.) and Mayor Hoy (with chain)

Mr G. R. Crawford, M.L.A., chairman of the Parliamentary Select Committee, said that Harold Keed had told him that it was hard to find Aboriginal people skilled enough to maintain the high standard of pokerwork needed for good-quality boomerang production.

Mr Crawford said he knew the solution. Earlier in the day, with other members of the Committee, he had inspected an Aboriginal handicrafts exhibit at Nanima Aboriginal Reserve, near Wellington. Mr Crawford said that the high standard of the Nanima children's work indicated that this would be a good place for Mr Keed to start looking for the talented people he needs.

After Mr Fuller officially opened the factory, Harold Keed presented him with a beautifully worked hand shield.

Background

The idea for the factory began when Harry Kitching, area welfare officer of the Aborigines Welfare Board, saw Harold and Fred throwing



Part of the crowd of about 150 at the opening ceremony. Mr George Hoy (standing, right), Mayor of Peak Hill, welcomed visitors and introduced distinguished guests. He said that the boomerang factory was, as far as he knew, the first new industry in the town in at least 15 years, and Peak Hill was glad to get it

boomerangs at Dubbo Show last year. People wanted to buy boomerangs but Harold and Fred had none to sell.

Harry Kitching on their behalf applied for and received the \$2,000 loan from the Department of Decentralization and Development to build a factory, to produce boomerangs and other Aboriginal craftwork for sale to tourists and others.

This loan was the first for expansion of an Aboriginal-owned and operated factory and, of even greater significance than its importance to Peak Hill, recognized the skill and enterprise of the Aborigines of New South Wales.

Tree limbs selected by eye for correct angle are split by the circular saw into rough shape (blanks)



The Factory

The one-storey, steel-framed and clad factory measures 42 ft x 24 ft. It has a concrete floor, and because of its prefabricated construction was erected in two days early in July on Harold Keed's land at the back of his attractive and well-kept house in Willaroo Street.

Equipment includes a bandsaw (purchased recently by Fred and Harold for \$180), an 18-in circular saw and bench, two sanding machines, a buffing machine (converted from a bootmakers' polisher) and an electric etching poker.

Machinery will be used to facilitate production, but quality—incorporating the art and tradition of centuries—will not be sacrificed.

The factory is well-lit by natural and artificial light, and has a large roller door for convenience and security.

Harold Keed gives the blanks a second cutting on the bandsaw to define their outline



The Proprietors

Fred and Harold have been shearing and making boomerangs for nearly 20 years. Their new enterprise should soon develop into a full-time business for both of them, and is the best break they have had.

Fred Powell lives in Peak Hill's Whiddon Park Road, with his wife and four children. He has a son aged 10, and three daughters aged 12, 6, and 5 years.

Fred has become well-known to many people through his displays for tourists taken to Dubbo

by Airlines of New South Wales, as well as for his appearances on television throughout Australia.

Harold Keed lives at Willaroo Street with his wife, and their three children—a boy aged 14, and two girls aged 11 and 2 years. Mrs Keed helps the partners by decorating boomerangs and other work with Aboriginal motifs; she uses an electric etching poker to produce a free and fine line.

Fred and Harold also poker-etch designs onto their products.

Last year Airlines of New South Wales purchased 2,000 boomerangs from the partners. This year



Fred Powell uses the sanding machine to impart the bevelled throwing tip—essential for lift in flight—and overall finished shape

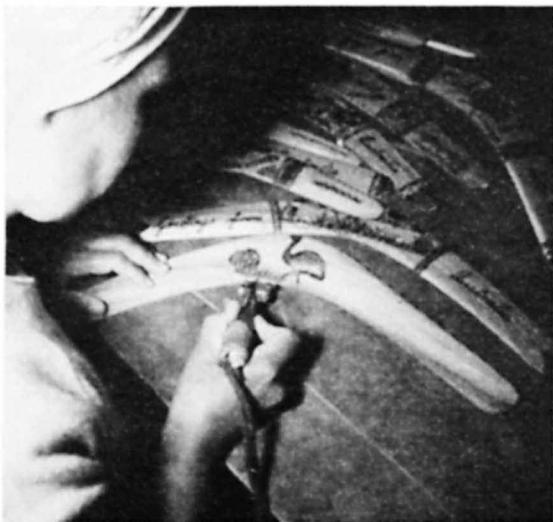
it renewed the contract. Best customers are American tourists, which the airline brings to Dubbo.

Orders for Fred and Harold's products are building up through agents at Grafton, Bathurst, Orange, Dubbo, Newcastle, and sales have increased in Peak Hill, too.

The venture is successful.

The Products

The factory produces guaranteed-return boomerangs, non-return souvenir boomerangs, shadow boxes, woomeras, nulla-nullas, and several other lines.



Mrs Keed helps the partners by decorating boomerangs and other work with Aboriginal motifs; she uses an electric etching poker to produce a free and fine line



Boomerang size varies from 10 to 24 inches; prices range from 35c to \$6. The larger return-type, if thrown properly, will come back even from 70 yards away, the proprietors guarantee.

The return-type quality boomerangs (some of them poker-decorated) are made of currywong and wattle. Needlewood is too brittle for return-types, but, like plywood, is used for the decorated souvenir-type boomerangs.

Harold Keed has cut as many as 500 blanks (roughly shaped boomerang-in-the-making) in a day, but finishing and decorating cuts output to about 65 a day.

Method

Tree limbs are selected by eye for the correct angle, and these logs are split by the circular saw into rough shape (blanks). These blanks are given a second cutting on the bandsaw to define their outline.

Next step is shaping, and this requires skill. Fred Powell said that in the old days, the Aboriginal folk put the wood into fire. They imparted the twist—essential for lift in flight—by standing on the heated wood and shaping it.

The same result can be obtained nowadays by using a sanding machine. Return-type boomerangs are flat underneath, but bevelled on top. The throwing point (held in the hand) is bevelled underneath at the tip only (simulating the old-time twist).

After shaping, the boomerangs are polished and some of them decorated.

Future

Harold and Fred intend enlarging the range of their products in the future. On display at the factory opening were table decorations and ship models made of polished sheep and cattle horn, which attracted considerable attention.

Also displayed were petrified wood—one lump 18 in long and about 9 in thick—and ancient Aboriginal implements such as stone axe heads, stones for grinding grain, throwing in war and initiation ceremonies, and polished semi-precious gemstones.

The partners hope to increase their lapidary business. They are in a good location for it because Peak Hill is a well-known mineral area, and agate and other semi-precious stones can be found in the area.

The Government loan helped a lot, but Fred Powell and Harold Keed have worked hard to achieve success. They're worthy of it, as they are of the genuine good wishes of all who have met them.

BREWARRINA MOURNS JIM HUBBARD



Jim Hubbard was pushed along in his wheel chair by his comrades to lead Brewarrina's last Anzac Day march

James Alfred Hubbard's death late in September after a lengthy illness has taken from Brewarrina people one of their oldest and most esteemed citizens.

He was honest and straightforward at all times and commanded the respect and affection of all who came in contact with him.

Mr Hubbard was born at Thargomindah in 1883, and spent most of his early life there and in districts nearby.

He was recognized as one of Australia's best horsemen. At the outbreak of World War I he enlisted at Charleville, Queensland, and was assigned to the purchase and delivery of 500 horses shipped to the Middle East for the A.I.F.

He was selected to demonstrate his riding ability before the Prince of Wales, now Duke of Windsor. A pencil sketch of him, on the horse he rode on that occasion, hangs in the Canberra War Museum. The sketch was drawn by the artist George Lambert, who later became famous.

Mr Hubbard was discharged from the A.I.F. in 1919 after four years overseas service.

For many years Jim spent most of his time horse breaking in Brewarrina and border districts. At the outbreak of World War II he again enlisted, and served with the V.D.C. till the end of hostilities.

On his return he married Miss Ruby Horsley at Walgett in 1944.

Jim Hubbard was modest and unassuming, and a born storyteller with a keen sense of humour. His companions spent many enjoyable nights around droving campfires listening to his stories, which will not be heard again.

His sorrowing wife Ruby has received deepest sympathy from the couple's many friends.

UNIVERSITY SCHOLARSHIPS AVAILABLE

A gift from an anonymous donor has resulted in establishment by the University of Sydney of a fund for scholarships for Australian Aborigines.

The scholarships are available either:

1. To assist Australian Aborigines to attend the University of Sydney for degree or diploma courses; or
2. To give Australian Aborigines financial assistance in obtaining secondary education and preparing for a course to be taken at the University of Sydney; or

3. To enable Australian Aborigines to attend other institutions of tertiary education if the University of Sydney considers that the welfare of the Australian Aborigine will be thereby benefited.

The value of the scholarships will be determined in relation to the requirements of the successful applicants. Initially an amount of \$1,000 is available for award.

Applications for a scholarship close with the Registrar, M. A. Telfer, University of Sydney, Sydney, on 23 January, 1967.

MODERN MOTOR MAINTENANCE

YOU CAN BEAT RUST

This is the tenth in a series of articles on modern motor maintenance reprinted by kind permission of Modern Motor Magazine.

In many parts of Australia the motorist's greatest single enemy is rust. There are very few countries where it presents a bigger problem.

Near the coast, rust is encouraged by salt-laden air and the humid heat of summer; in dry inland areas, the searing sun literally burns off the paintwork, exposing the metal to whatever moisture may descend on it at night; throughout the continent, most of the roads are of dirt, and this means that cars are frequently subjected to a paint-chipping, metal-baring bombardment from below.

As well as these things, flooded roads or creek crossings in the country, and blocked drains in the city, cause motorists to put their cars through solid sheets of water which finds its way into every nook and cranny under the car.

In some places—particularly where cars are within reach of seaspray-laden air, even though they may be garaged—conditions may be so bad that people tend to shrug their shoulders and say: "You just can't beat rust around here, no matter what you do!"

Usually they reach this conclusion after watching several brand-new cars turn into rusty hulks one after another, in a matter of months. Their despair is understandable. But the truth is that they needn't resign themselves to this situation.

Rust CAN be beaten, no matter how unfavourable local conditions may be—provided you know what to do and are prepared to work hard at it.

Briefly the programme is:

1. Become more familiar with your car's body structure, learning where moisture may become trapped, and where the protective paint covering is likely to be damaged.
2. Inspect all danger points thoroughly, inside as well as outside.
3. Make sure that any drainholes are clear and large enough to allow moisture to escape; enlarge them or provide new ones if necessary.
4. Remove any rust you may find, down to the last trace, and make any repairs that may be needed.
5. Treat the metal with one of the many rust-inhibiting preparations available nowadays.
6. Touch up any chipped or otherwise deteriorated paintwork, all over the body.

7. If you can spare the time for the job, or the money to get it done professionally—and if your car hasn't already been treated—have it undercoated with one of the modern tarry or rubbery preparations. In addition to protecting the metal, it will pay dividends in sound insulation.

8. Inspect the car periodically, rebuilding the defences wherever necessary. The worse your area, the more frequently you will have to do this.

If you think the idea is worthwhile, here are the details:

Where and How to Look

No part of the car body is entirely safe from rust—it may even attack the roof (usually because of neglected paintwork)—but the most vulnerable areas are:

- Bottoms of door panels (figure 2);
- Sills under the doors;
- Rear edge of boot lid;
- Rim of bonnet;
- Mudguards and wheel arches;
- Floor wells (at lowest point);
- Luggage-boot floor (figure 1);
- Reinforcing channel pressings;
- Metal next to sub-frame mountings; and
- Areas panel-beaten after damage, which may not have been properly undercoated before painting.

On cars with a separate chassis, the areas of contact between frame and body proper are danger points; a sliding roof also provides a great attraction for rust.

In short, the main spots to watch are those where moisture is likely to be trapped, or where paint and other protective coverings are likely to be worn, whether by stones and sand, or by friction between metal surfaces.

All dirt on the underside part of the car must be removed so that you can make a thorough inspection. It's no good looking at the outside of the guards to gauge their condition.

By the time rust shows up in your mudguards in the form of "pimples" under the paint, this means it has gone right through the metal, because rust invariably starts on the inside of the guard.

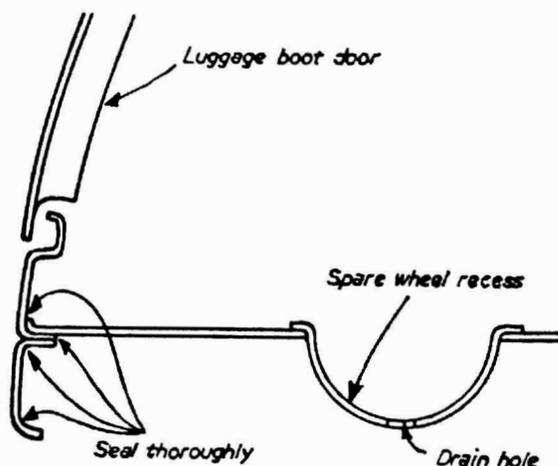


Figure one: Points needing special care at rear of car. Use lots of chemical sealer

Similarly, when inspecting the car interior or boot, it's essential to remove the trim or mats wherever possible, so you can check the metal by sight or feel and not rely on tapping, which is little better than guesswork.

If you don't become familiar with the construction of your car you could fail to check important spots. A small British car was stranded in water for half an hour during a heavy downpour, and was inspected underneath later and everything seemed to have dried out. But a few months later the brakes failed, and the trouble was traced to water that had entered the channel pressing where the master cylinder was housed and caused it to rust!

Watch the Drainage

These brakes would not have failed if the water had been able to leak out instead of staying in the channel pressing. This shows the importance of drainage.

The main reason doors are so often attacked by rust is the lack of adequate drainage outlets for water that gets in past the window seals. Holes at the bottom of the door may be large and numerous enough when the metal is stamped out (when the car is being made)—but painting reduces their effective size, and later accumulations of dirt and rust flakes shrink the openings further, sometimes blocking them altogether.

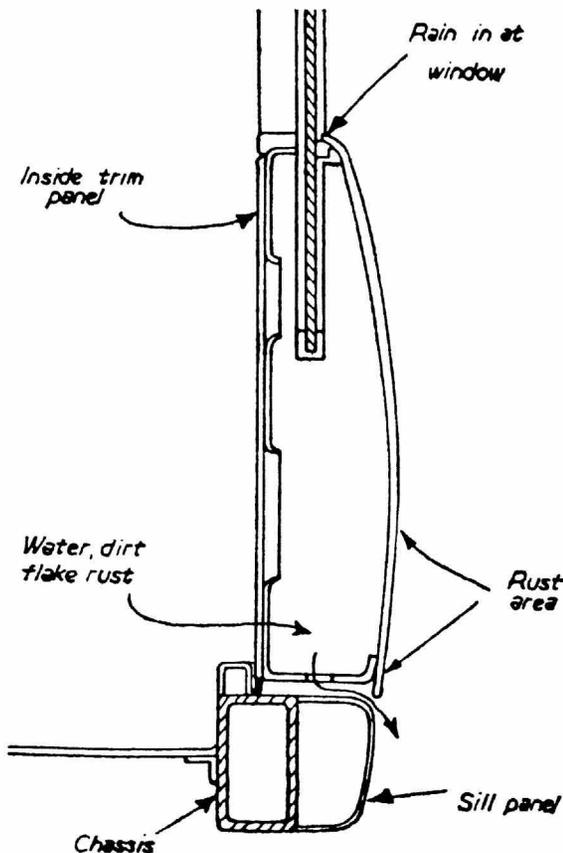


Figure two: Typical water trap in car door

The remedy is simple: enlarge the holes with a rat-tail file or an electric drill, and drill or punch a few extra holes if needed.

In some places on the car, particularly underneath, large holes are not desirable, but outlets there can be made more effective without enlarging them by breaking the surface tension of water that keeps it from passing through a small hole.

To do this to a round hole, cut a lip in the hole rim and bend it outwards (in the direction you want the water to flow) with a pair of pliers.

For long narrow slits—made in the car or produced by filling—a small bolt and nut can be fitted at one end (figure 3).

Both methods break the surface tension of water accumulated within, enabling it to run out.

De-rusting and Repairs

Wherever you note signs of trapped water, make sure it can get out; remove all rust spots, and check nearby areas twice as carefully for more.

You can use sandpaper, or a rust-removing liquid; if the rusting is bad, don't hesitate to cut through the metal. Repairs are made by using a stopping compound or fibreglass. Manufacturers of such repair kits usually include detailed instructions on how to prepare the metal and apply the product.

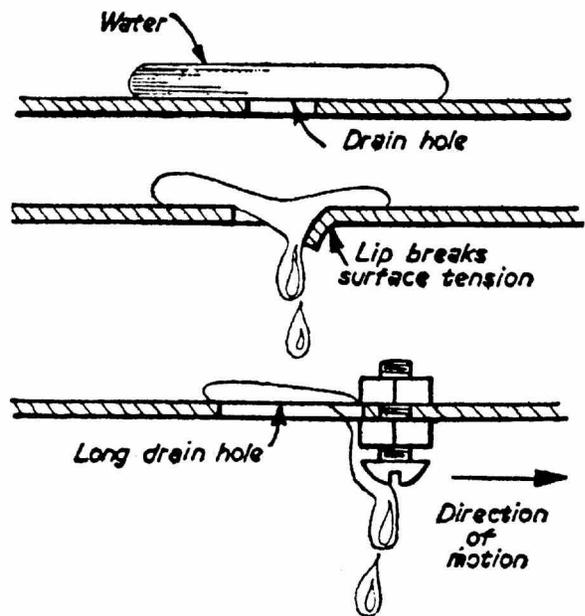
Undercoating

Undercoating is one of the most effective ways to prevent rust attacks.

The undercoating material is a liquid. It is brushed on like paint after all metal surfaces have been cleaned thoroughly and dried. Manufacturer's instructions will be sold with the compound.

If you don't want to do the undercoating job yourself, you can have it done at reasonable cost by garages specializing in the process.

Figure three: Two ways of helping water leak out by breaking its surface tension





Smoke Signals

TIP FOR THE MONTH. Save eye-strain when knitting with dark-coloured wools by placing a small white towel on your lap. The towel reflects light on to the wool which you will see clearly without straining your eyes.

► More than 50 Aborigines from central Australia have been picking asparagus at Gundagai, in New South Wales, and they've been doing quite well. Newspapers in October reported that the men were being paid \$1.04 an hour, and when proficient would be earning about \$60 a week on contract rates. Northern Territory's assistant administrator, Mr Dwyer, said that the men were well housed and had a recreation tent equipped with TV. They were brought to Gundagai from Alice Springs in a bus chartered by the asparagus growers.

► The N.S.W. Methodist Conference approved in October the ordination of Australia's first Aboriginal Methodist minister. He is Rev. Lasarus Lamilami, of Arnhem Land. Mr Lamilami was born on Goulburn Island and has spent most of his life there. A trained carpenter, he took up Sunday School teaching and lay preaching to help the work of the mission in his area. He will be ordained in Darwin, and will become one of the first Aborigines ordained in any denomination.

► Pastor Frank Roberts was another Aboriginal churchman to receive publicity in October. Pastor Roberts, president of the Aboriginal Evangelistic Association, is seeking \$20,000 to expand the Association's work in N.S.W. and southern Queensland. It plans to buy a "church-on-wheels" which would visit Aboriginal missions, settlements and reserves. The Association hopes eventually to carry out evangelism among Aborigines throughout Australia.

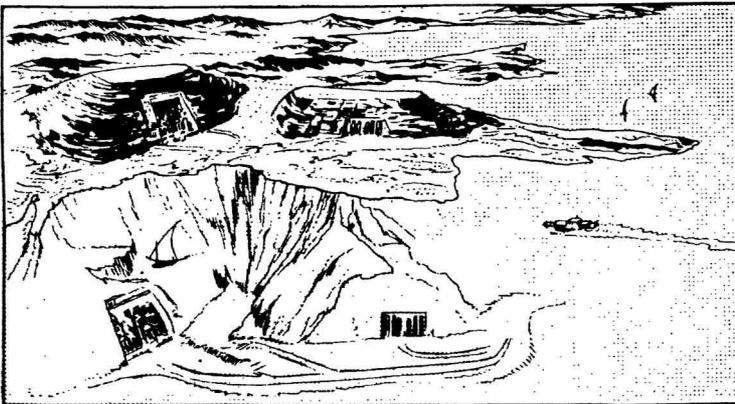
► Charles Perkins, popular manager of the Foundation for Aboriginal Affairs, received the "Young Man of the Year" award presented in Launceston, Tasmania, at the Junior Chamber of Commerce convention in October. Charles will soon have a third TV documentary about his life filmed, and is considering offers from three publishers for his autobiography.

► Max Daniels, 24-year-old carpenter, is the first Aboriginal to be awarded a Churchill Fellowship. Max, although comparatively young, is a leader among his people of the Tiwi tribe at Snake Bay Settlement, Melville Island. He has brought his carpentry skills to work for the benefit of his people. Max will use his award to travel for six months in Papua-New Guinea and New Zealand observing the conduct of co-operative societies among developing people, and methods of home construction and boatbuilding in those places.

► As well as Max Daniels (above), two other Aborigines—Clive Williams and Theresa French—soon will fly to New Zealand on a study devoted to "The Maori". The tour, planned jointly by several University adult education departments, will give about 30 visiting Australians an insight into Maori life, race relations and official policies.

► Preservation of Aboriginal relics received much attention recently. The Minister for Lands, Mr Lewis, has appointed a committee to investigate the preservation of Aboriginal relics. The committee will suggest a suitable system for supervising the preservation of relics. One of the committeemen is Professor Elkin, vice-chairman of the Aborigines Welfare Board. One of the first steps, the reservation of land at Mootwingee, is included in the N.S.W. Government's proposed National Park and Wild Life legislation. The 1,200-acre area at Mootwingee, 80 miles north of Broken Hill, contains many Aboriginal rock carvings and chippings and cave paintings—some of them 3,000 years old.

It's a Fact



The two temples of Abu Simbel are the most prominent and priceless Egyptian monuments threatened by the Nile River which is rising rapidly behind the newly constructed High Asswan dam. The Great Temple (above), with its four colossal figures of Pharaoh Ramesses II, and the neighboring Small Temple of his wife Queen Nefertari were carved out of living rock 3,200 years ago.

The ancient builders hollowed out a great temple far back into the mountain, nearly 55 meters. At the farthest point and facing the entrance they placed an altar at the feet of two carved figures, the god Anun and the god-king Ramesses II. The altar is so placed that on just two days a year the rising sun's rays knife through the narrow corridor and illuminate the sanctuary. Both temples are now being moved to higher ground. It is one of the greatest moving tasks in history and certainly the most costly. It involves cutting the monuments into large pieces, 950 of them, marking each piece and moving them to the new site where they will be reassembled in the same relative position with respect to the sun. The United Nations Educational and Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) underwrote a third of the cost with the United Arab Republic and the United States assuming a third each.

After a seven-year study of the abandoned cliff-dwellings in the United States' arid southwest, scientists have concluded that a prolonged drought drove the Indian inhabitants away over 700 years ago. Before deserting their homes, the Indians had achieved a high state of culture. They were skilled farmers familiar with irrigation, wove superb cotton textiles and drank from ceramic mugs.



Pete's Page

Hello Kids,

By the time you read this you will have finished school for the year and be on holidays. How did you go in your exams? Some people do better than others in exams, but as long as you tried hard don't worry about the results—enjoy your holidays.

Kids in the country have a good chance to look closely at many birds and animals. This is great fun, girls and boys. One of the things you could do is see how birds move on the ground. Look to see whether they run, hop or skip.

Whatever you do, don't throw stones at them or in other ways frighten or hurt our native animals and birds.

City children can see many interesting birds and animals at the Zoo. And I'll bet when it's hot you'll find lots of kids at swimming pools and beaches.

When you go swimming, in the country or the city, make sure you don't endanger yourself. If you can't swim well, don't go any deeper than you can stand.

And remember kids, during your holidays and at anytime, be very careful whenever you go near roads. Always watch for cars and trucks, and cross the road only when it is safe.

Have a good holiday.

'Bye for now Kids,
See you next month,

Pete

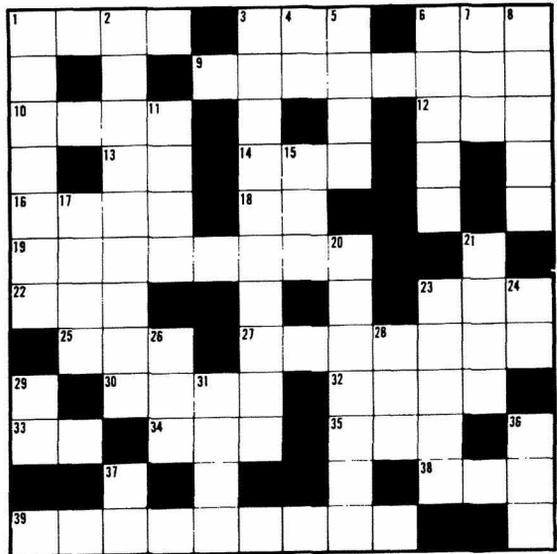
Crossword for November, December

Across

- 1 Humble
- 3 Clean up
- 6 Not her's
- 9 Apron
- 10 Rush of air
- 12 Shelter
- 13 In the direction of
- 14 Shinguard
- 16 Notion
- 18 Preposition
- 19 Property near borders of N.S.W., Qld., and S.A.
- 22 Yonder
- 23 Feline
- 25 Adult males
- 27 Outback Station near Bancannia Lake
- 30 Coarse
- 32 Bird
- 33 Towards
- 34 Vegetable
- 35 Animal
- 38 Cloth
- 40 Festive time

Down

- 1 Enlarge
- 2 Inhabitant of the east
- 3 Town almost abandoned between Broken Hill and Tibooburra
- 4 Preposition
- 5 Given reward
- 6 Grasps
- 7 Anger
- 8 Soggy
- 11 Carved handle of planing tool
- 15 Eat (past tense)
- 17 Tragic fate
- 20 Old Kidman Station near Milparinka
- 21 Allowance for weight
- 23 Cricketing position
- 24 Thanks (slang)
- 26 Short sleep
- 28 Stick used by jewellers
- 29 In game of "tag"
- 31 Headland
- 36 Length of life
- 37 Either



Results From October Dawn





Henry Palmer's springs sagged a little when he carried this load of happy children at La Perouse Public School's annual fete in October. The sunny Saturday afternoon of the fete attracted many adults and children. There were pony rides, too, but it's not often you get a chance to ride in a car like Henry. "Henry Palmer", a 1914 Rolls Royce Silver Ghost Alpine Eagle, is used by the firm of Palmer's Menswear.