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ABORIGINAL
PEOPLE
OF N.S.W.

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Our Cover

Chubby little Raymond West, 12 months, with his proud mother. The Wests live at Nanima Aboriginal Reserve, about five miles from Wellington. The Aborigines Welfare Board visited Nanima in October and found many happy, healthy families who have transformed the Reserve from bare ground into a place of well-kept lawns and colourful gardens.

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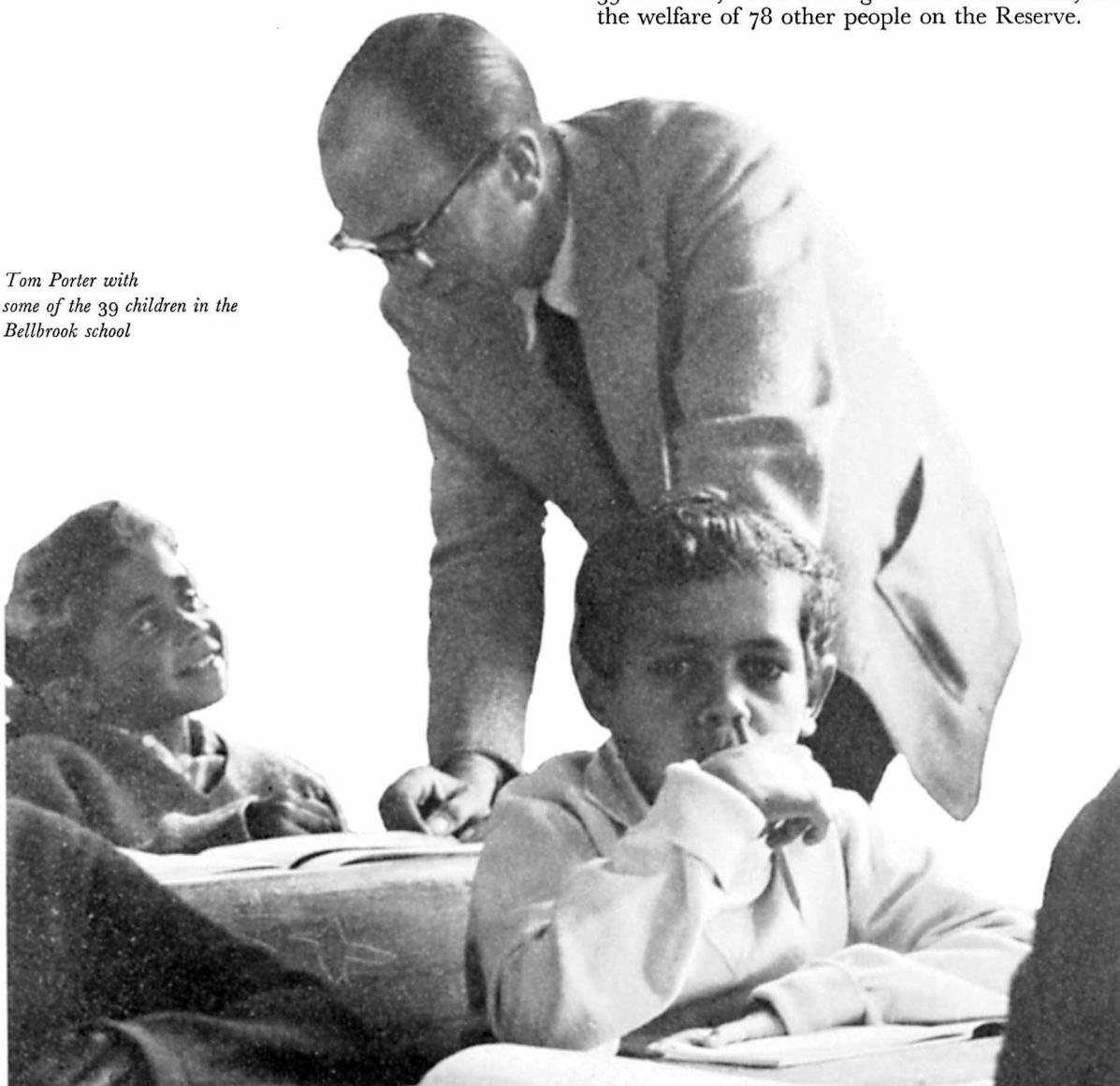
Rex M. Small *Chief Secretary's Department*
121 Macquarie Street (Box 30, G.P.O.), Sydney.

MEET TOM PORTER OF BELLBROOK

Tom Porter and his wife are 12,000 miles from their homeland of England, living in a community that hardly makes a speck on the map of New South Wales. And they love it!

Mr Porter is Teacher-in-charge of the Nulla Creek school on Bellbrook Aboriginal Reserve, about 36 miles from Kempsey. In his care are 39 children, from kindergarten to sixth class, and the welfare of 78 other people on the Reserve.

*Tom Porter with
some of the 39 children in the
Bellbrook school*



Bellbrook for as long as anyone can remember has been the tribal home of a group of Aboriginal people. And as Tom Porter began to learn from these people about their culture, he became more and more interested in it, and about their welfare in general.

The 96 acres of Bellbrook lie on the gently-sloping shoulders of several big hills and form a high and undulating valley through which flows the sparkling little Nulla Creek. It's a long way from Sheffield, England, where Tom finished his teachers' college training in 1940. Tom was awarded a Diploma in Rural Education from Reading in 1957, and later he and his family came to Australia where he started teaching with the Education Department in Sydney in 1963.

He was moved to Bellbrook in 1964 and does not regret the move away from the city. Mrs Porter, who has had nursing training, acts as matron at the well-equipped dispensary for the people at Bellbrook. One of the Porter children goes to Kempsey High School with nine children from Bellbrook, and a daughter is attending the Australian National University at Canberra.

Fifteen well-cared-for houses, built by the Aborigines Welfare Board in 1963, form part of the perimeter of an area that Tom Porter hopes to make into a grassy public square/children's playground. This is where his agricultural knowledge has been of great help, and the ground has been sown with grasses and some trees to create the park.

Tom's rural training also has been of value to the Bellbrook people who grow vegetables, and crops have improved since he came.

In the two-room schoolhouse Tom is assisted by Miss Heather McCann, who comes from Kempsey each day (the return trip is about 72 miles) to teach the kindergarten children and first and second classes. With the older children Tom's quietly-spoken English accent and his gentle manner have encouraged good results.

And not only with the children. The Porters have become well-liked by the Bellbrook people, and have found another home and a worthwhile purpose so far from their native England.

The younger children are taught by Miss McCann



*Mrs Porter,
matron at Bellbrook,
pictured here in
the dispensary*



*The ground in front
of these houses
will soon grass-over
to form a park
for children and
adults. Mr Porter
planned it and
helped with the
sowing*

*The garden around
this well-kept
Bellbrook home is
typical of many others*



£50,000 FOR ABORIGINAL HOME LOANS

The Chief Secretary, Mr E. A. Willis, has announced the allocation of a further £50,000 for home loans to Aborigines. This brings to £169,500 the total made available for this purpose through the Aborigines Welfare Board.

The home loan scheme, created by the Board in 1954, enables Aborigines to buy or erect their own homes on very favourable terms. Loans up to £3,500 at 3½ per cent reducible interest are available on £50 deposit (where a house is to be bought) or ownership of a block of land (if a new house is to be built).

As at 1 November, 55 approved applicants were in possession of their own homes. A further 27 loans had been approved at this date, 13 of which were in the process of settlement, with the remainder subject to negotiation, either for erection or purchase of a home.

Mr Willis said that the Board's loan scheme was to help Aborigines who wanted to own their own homes, but were unable to meet the requirements of lending institutions and building societies.

He described the scheme as a positive step to help certain Aborigines become independent members of the community.

NIGERIAN IMPRESSED BY CONDITIONS FOR ABORIGINES IN NEW SOUTH WALES

Mr Abdul Muhammadu, Secretary of the Nigerian Ministry for Information, was favourably impressed by conditions for Aborigines in New South Wales.

Mr Muhammadu is on a fact-finding tour of Australia as a guest of the Department of External Affairs. He is particularly interested in public administration affairs, and has been in Australia for several months getting first-hand information for the Nigerian administration. He will be in Australia till the end of the year.

During October Mr Muhammadu, accompanied by Mr Humphreys, senior welfare officer of the Aborigines Welfare Board, visited Aboriginal families in the Taree and Forster areas. The visits helped put Mr Muhammadu in touch with Aboriginal people and their problems, and led to his favourable comments about Aboriginal conditions in general in New South Wales.

Speaking to Mr H. J. Green, Superintendent of the Board, Mr Muhammadu said that Nigerians and many other people overseas thought of Australia as having only one identity and policy in any matter—that of the Commonwealth's. He said that they did not take into consideration the differing policies and roles of the various States.

Mr Green explained that Commonwealth administration of Aboriginal affairs in the Northern Territory was influenced by recommendations made by all-States conferences held each year. These conferences were attended by representatives of each State's Aboriginal welfare authority.

ABORIGINE CENSUS FIGURES

There are now 15,440 people of Aboriginal blood living in New South Wales, according to a census undertaken recently by field officers of the Aborigines Welfare Board.

This number includes 127 full bloods, 6,807 half castes, and 8,506 lesser castes (people with some admixture of Aboriginal blood).

Of the 15,440 total, only 5,888 live on Aboriginal Stations and Reserves; the total does not include Aboriginal or part Aboriginal people living in the metropolitan area of Sydney.

WHO WANTS A PEN-FRIEND?

Three girls have written to *Dawn* hoping that they will get letters from pen-friends. The girls live in Sydney.

Having a pen-friend can be a lot of fun, so why not write a letter and start up a friendship with one of the girls?

Helen Waters would like a pen-friend from the Kinchela Boys' Training Home. She would like him to be 15 years old, or older. Helen is a 15-year-old Aboriginal whose interests are swimming and basketball; and she likes watching football. Write to her at 21 Stingers Avenue, Curl Curl, Sydney.

The other girls are sisters—Sylvia and Dianne Moore. They are white and would like to write to Aboriginal girls or boys their own age. Sylvia is 15 years old, and Dianne is 13.

Sylvia wants to work among Aborigines when she leaves school. She is in fourth form at school; her interests are swimming, tennis, athletics, reading, stamp collecting, and she likes classical and folk music.

Dianne writes to friends in India and England, but she would like a real Australian pen-friend.

Write to Sylvia and Dianne at 10 Hampton Court Road, Carlton, Sydney.

THE THREE SISTERS OF MOREE





Sister Agnes, Sister Anne, and Sister Brendan are bringing new meaning to the lives of 64 children at Moree. The Sisters belong to the Daughters of Charity order of the Roman Catholic Church, which has recently built a pre-school kindergarten to care for needy children there.

Subsidies from the Aborigines Welfare Board, and a grant from the Catholic Missions in Paris enabled the Order to build the kindergarten and clinic, which is located near the Aboriginal Station two miles from Moree. Pre-school equipment and medicines have been supplied generously by the St Vincent de Paul Society.

Each morning the Sisters collect 32 children from the Bingara Road settlement, then return them by the kindergarten's bus at lunchtime, and after lunch collect another 32 from Moree Aboriginal Station, returning them late in the afternoon. The children are between three and five years old.

The children at first were shy of the Sisters but now have come to look forward to their daily visit to the kindergarten-clinic. Their mothers are co-operating with the Sisters, and general health and hygiene of the children has improved a great deal since the Sisters came.

Each child at the kindergarten has his own towel and mug and every day receives a good wash or bath. This, and the training they receive from the Sisters, has lifted the children's morale and they now take a much greater interest in their appearance, and the world about them. The kindergarten caters for aboriginal children of any religion.

The kindergarten has been equipped with new books and new furniture, and the children are showing care for these.

In 1966, twenty-six of the children from the kindergarten will become five-year-olds, and will graduate to primary school, where they will show the benefit of their pre-school training.

Mr Lloyd, Mayor of Moree, is most impressed by the Sisters' work, and so is the Aborigines Welfare Board. Mr A. G. Kingsmill, chairman of the Board, has said that the Board will do all it can to help Christian organisations such as the Daughters of Charity, and the Christian Youth Council. These organisations put into practice the principles of Christianity.

The kids at Carooona and their parents too are certainly kept busy these days. Mr Shanahan, supervisor of Carooona Aboriginal Reserve and principal of the Reserve school, has organised sporting teams for girls and boys and has stimulated the school's Parents and Citizens' Association. Achievements of children and parents have been remarkable this year.

Carooona is just a little place, about 38 miles west of Tamworth, but lately children from the Carooona Reserve have been making their presence felt in sporting competitions in the Tamworth district.

Boys from Carooona combined with others from Spring Ridge public school and entered a Rugby League football team in the Saturday morning junior competition in Tamworth. This team reached the grand final, and was a credit to Mr S. Chesworth, a local grazier and the team's official coach. Some of the boys' parents travelled with the team to cheer them on. Mr Shanahan drove the Reserve's vehicle with its footballing load into Tamworth each Saturday morning.

Girls at Carooona surpassed the boys' efforts by winning their grand final in the Tamworth girls beginners hockey competition.

Carooona's truck was well-loaded on the Saturday mornings of the season because the hockey girls accompanied the footballing boys and Mr Shanahan.

During the season Mr Shanahan took the children on educational tours around Tamworth, to Keepit Dam and the soil conservation project at Gunnedah, and when the season concluded they attended a presentation dance held by the competition organisers. Mr Shanahan said that the Carooona kids were amongst the best dressed and best behaved of all at the function.

In the athletics, the Carooona team did very well in carnivals at Spring Ridge and Quirindi, winning many trophies.

The Parents and Citizens' Association worked hard this year. It raised £127, and with donations from the Aborigines Welfare Board and the Education Department, was able to buy a piano for the Reserve.

An outdoor gymnasium for the children was another project. Mr Rodgers, assistant teacher at Carooona, and Mr Shanahan thank the many men who helped with labour and equipment.

Namoi Regional Library has opened a branch at Carooona for adults and children of the district, and Mr Shanahan extends his personal thanks to the Shire Clerk at Gunnedah, and to the Aborigines Welfare Board for helping to have the branch opened.

Mr Rodgers is cubmaster at Carooona, and from the interest the boys show in their activities, he must be a popular one.

Results at Carooona show clearly what parents and children can do when they try. Carooona used to be a sleepy place, but it's wide awake now.

1. The boys' football team. Back row, left to right; Greg Sullivan, Alan Richardson, Gary Porter (captain), Garry Jones, Scott Wilmont. Middle row; Colin Slater, Phillip Nean, Jeff Condon, Tim Brennan. Front row; Sam Sampson, Arthur Smith, Michael Allen, Kevin Allen

2. The girls' hockey team. Back row; Barbara Allen (captain), Margaret Saunders, Valerie Taylor (vice captain), Karen Taylor. Middle row; Raelene Saunders, Roma Porter, Debbie Taylor. Front row; Cynthia Smith, Lorraine Allen. Team-members absent; Freda Saunders and Doreen Sampson

3. Carooona's team of athletics champions. Back; Roma Porter, Gary Porter, Karen Taylor. Front; Kevin Taylor and Michael Allen

4. The people at the Reserve have put to good use the P & C's piano. Shown here are Roma Porter (seated), then left to right, Cynthia Smith, Margaret Saunders, Mrs Olga Porter (committee member of the P & C), Mrs Laurie Taylor (P & C president), Tim Brennan, Mr Shanahan (principal of Carooona school), and Noreen White

THERE'S A LOT GOING ON AT C



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◀ 4 3 ▼



AROONA

MURRIN BRIDGE NEWS

The weekly film night at Murrin Bridge is proving very popular, especially with the children. What with Tom and Jerry cartoons, Tarzan and Elvis Presley features, kids, and oldies too, look forward each week to the film night.

There has been a great deal of coming and going here in the past months: Mary Whyman arrived home from Wagga to a warm welcome from her many friends and relatives; and the welcome treatment was given to Wilcannia visitors Mrs Noonie Hunter and her daughter-in-law Mrs Ray Hunter, Mr Chris Payne, Mr Jim Whyman, and young Allan Hunter; Mr Ralph Johnson also was welcomed home after his tour with Bob Tate's boxing tent show.

Since the last Murrin Bridge News in July eight homes have been pulled down, and the residents have now moved into newer homes on the Station. The move didn't cause a great deal of trouble, and everyone concerned has settled-in comfortably.

Mr Mannie Johnson has been hospitalised in Wagga. His wife Mrs Chris Johnson, their nine children, and all Mannie's friends at Murrin Bridge wish him a speedy recovery and hope he will be back soon.

The people of Murrin Bridge extend their deepest sympathy to relatives and friends following the recent death here of Mr Arthur Taylor and Mrs Gladys Johnson.

Our population here increases almost every month. Congratulations this time go to Mr and Mrs Allan Biggs, on the birth of a son; to Mr and Mrs Noel Parks, also for a son; and to Mr and Mrs Johnny Griffiths, for a daughter. All babies were born in the Lake Cargelligo District Hospital.

Many young people at Murrin Bridge would like to correspond with pen-friends (preferably Aboriginal) anywhere in Australia. They are:

Les Black, 17	Nancy Johnson, 17
Bill Johnson, 19	Betty Black, 23
Peter Whyman, 24	Olive Parks, 17
Jeff Taylor, 18	Rose King, 18
Tod Johnson, 21	Josie Thomas, 19

Prospective pen-friends should write to these people, c.o. Murrin Bridge Aboriginal Station,

Lake Cargelligo,
New South Wales.

THE NOMADS

This poem by Mr Lawrence Wells, of Mount Keira, Wollongong, shows great promise. Mr Wells, an Aborigine born at Walgett, sent the poem to *Dawn* after I asked if he would let me see some of his work. *Dawn* hopes to publish more of Mr Wells' stories and poems in future issues. Ed.

*The night draws in with the setting sun
And shadows very long,
A slight breeze stirs through the grass and burrs
Like the note of a mournful song.*

*And the dingoes howl in the mulga scrub
In search of a waterhole,
And wurleys gleam from shining beams
Off a rising moon of gold.*

*A dead snake sways from a broken limb
As figures move around,
By the fire's blaze and moonbeams' rays
The nomads settle down.*

MUMPS— THE UNPREDICTABLE DISEASE

Elusive, unpredictable, and aptly named by a member of the medical profession “The Scarlet Pimpernel of Infectious Diseases”, mumps can affect one member of the family, without spreading to the rest of the household sometimes for weeks, months, or perhaps not at all.

Although the appearance of a mumps patient with his face oddly out of shape may be comical, the complaint is not one to be treated lightly. It is an acute and infectious disease that must be watched carefully to avoid complications.

The patient is most infectious during the two or three days before facial swelling appears—at the time when he has no idea that he is carrying mumps.

Mumps is quite common throughout the world. It attacks mainly children from 5 to 15, and rarely occurs in infants or adults over middle age.

The infection is caused by a virus and is spread by direct contact—usually by droplets of saliva sprayed in the breath while talking, coughing and sneezing. Crowding favours spread of the disease and it is particularly common in schools. Winter and spring are the worst months.

Mumps appear about two or three weeks after contracting the disease. Chills followed by fever and headache may be warning signs. Often the first and only symptoms are pain and swelling just below the ear, which is caused by inflammation of the salivary glands. These glands lie in front of and immediately below the ears.

The swelling begins on one side of the face and generally spreads to the other side later.

Medical advice should be sought immediately symptoms appear. A child suffering from mumps should be kept isolated, and remain in bed until the fever subsides. Separate eating and drinking utensils should be reserved for the patient.

Adults with the disease can find it quite painful. They should have plenty of rest because the disease is very weakening. Complications will not arise if adults take enough rest.

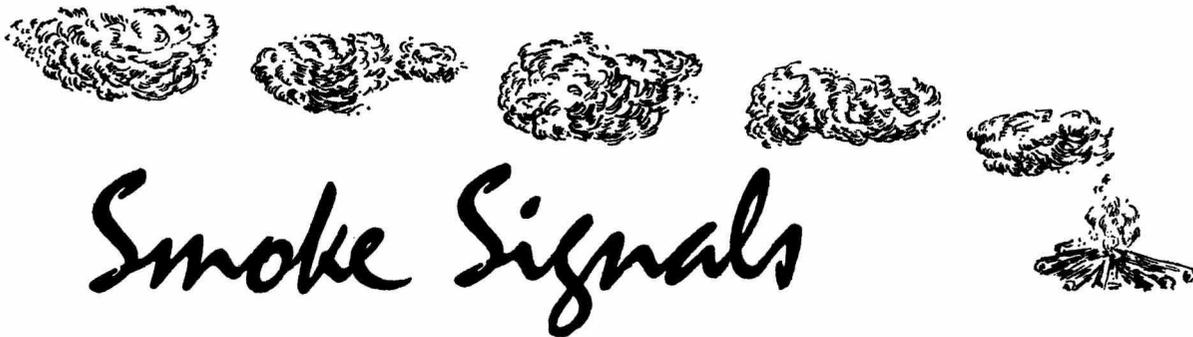
The patient should chew as little as possible. During the first few days serve him broths and fruit juices. When the swelling begins to subside he can be given more solid meals.

If an outbreak of mumps has occurred in your neighbourhood, see that your child stays away from picture shows and such places. No child should ever be needlessly exposed to risk of mumps.

If your child has contracted mumps, play fair to others, and keep him away from school for three weeks after the attack begins, or until the doctor is satisfied that the child will not spread infection.

Pay particular attention to the child's personal hygiene, and sterilize his drinking and eating utensils, towels, handkerchiefs and the like.

(Contributed by the N.S.W. Department of Public Health)



Smoke Signals

TIP FOR THE MONTH Remove cement and oil from overalls by soaking them in boiling water and vinegar. Use one cup of vinegar to each gallon of water. Soak the overalls for an hour or more, then launder in the usual way. This removes all trace of cement and oil, and the hot water and vinegar is very good for removing cement, grease and oil from your hands.

▶ Arthur "Aces" Ashe, the American Negro tennis star who won several tennis championships in Australia recently, wants to meet Evonne Goolagong, 14-year-old Aboriginal tennis prodigy from Barellan in New South Wales. *Dawn* has been writing about Evonne for some time now; in the past two years she has won all eight N.S.W. grass and hardcourt titles in her age group. Arthur Ashe will be able to meet Evonne in December, when she will be an usher at the Davis Cup final against Spain. After her exams this year, Evonne will move to Roseville, in Sydney, and become a member of the family of her tennis coach Vic Edwards. This is part of Vic's four-year plan for her to play in the 1969 world championships at Wimbledon, in Britain.

▶ Lorna Beulah, well-known Sydney singer, has had a lucky show biz. break. She will play in George Gershwin's "Porgy and Bess", for a 12-week Australian tour. Lorna auditioned for the part in Sydney, and within an hour was signed for the tour to replace a Maori singer who had to return to New Zealand. Lorna is the only Australian in the touring company. When the show opens in Sydney next month more than 100

of Lorna's Aboriginal friends will be in the audience, as well as her father and mother, her two children and her husband.

▶ This year's drought had apparently little effect on the beautiful gardens at Nanima Reserve, near Wellington. Judge of the garden competition organised by Wellington Quota Club, Mr Trevor Simpson, said that all entries reflected great credit on householders at Nanima. The competition, begun last year, was won for the second time by Mrs Norman Toomey, with Mrs Jack West, second, and Mrs William Carr, third. Prizes of kitchen furniture and potted shrubs were awarded by the Quota Club at the end of October. The growing civic pride in gardens at Nanima has changed the area from bare ground into a place of well-established lawns and colourful flowers, as the photo of Mrs Tommey's garden indicates.

(*Wellington Times* picture)

▶ Crookhaven B Grade football team this year had their best season yet and reached the competition grand final. They were beaten 10 to 8 by Kiama in their last match, but won 13 matches and drew 2 of the 19 played in the season. The Crookhaven Park team entered the competition only two seasons ago, being sponsored by Sydney's Western Suburbs League Club. Crookhaven's rapid rise to grand-final standard can be attributed in part to the able help of Joe Wright, captain-coach of the team. Brian Lonesborough was awarded Best and Fairest Player. Nine of the team (pictured) come from Roseby Aboriginal Park Station.



Crookhaven B Grade football team. Back row, left to right; Douglas Longbottom, Jimmy Preo, Joe Wright, Eddie Cruickshank, Brian Lonesborough, Robert Wellington, Keith Wellington. Front row, left to right; Warren Hill, Keith Smith, Dick Thomas, Frank Connolly, Henry Simms, Phillip Smith. Ball boy; Ricky Ardler



YOUR CAREER—

COMMERCIAL ART

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

Commercial artists design and draw illustrations for advertising copy, books, magazines and newspapers, posters, charts, calendars and greeting cards. Experienced artists usually specialise in a particular product or field, for example, figure drawing or lettering. The technique used by the artist is determined by the purpose of the finished work and the processes it may undergo for reproduction by printing.

Personal Qualifications. Those who wish to train as commercial artists should have an interest and potential skill in art, plus patience, perseverance and imagination.

Entry. There is no set educational requirement for entry, but an Intermediate Certificate is helpful, and some agencies will employ only juniors of a higher educational standard than this. It is an advantage to complete as much as possible of an art course before seeking employment.

Training. Training courses in commercial art are available at private schools and at technical colleges. Before being admitted to any art class at East Sydney Technical College, intending students must qualify by an art aptitude test, or by submitting examples of their own unaided work.

Students complete two preparatory art courses before undertaking any of the specialist courses, which include the commercial illustration diploma, and the advertising or commercial art course. Fees for the preparatory courses are £15 a year (first year) and £24 a year (second year); fees for the specialised courses are £30 a year.

Commonwealth and other scholarships are awarded for these courses. Further information may be obtained from the Principal of the National Art School, East Sydney Technical College, Forbes Street, Darlinghurst. 'Phone 31-8225.

Prospects. Commercial art is a very competitive field in which there is no guarantee of finding employment, even for those who have undertaken some formal art training. However, there is scope for the talented and efficient worker. Advancement depends on individual ability and opportunity.

Further Information. Vocational Guidance Bureau's leaflet *Commercial Art* and the National Art School, East Sydney Technical College.

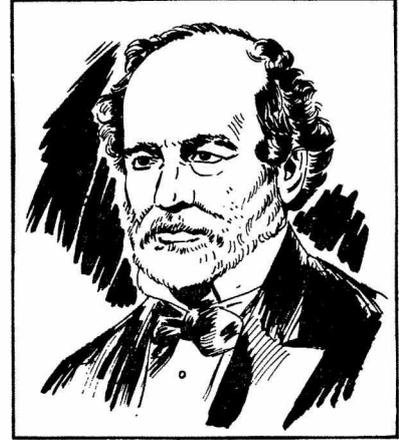
OUR OCEAN



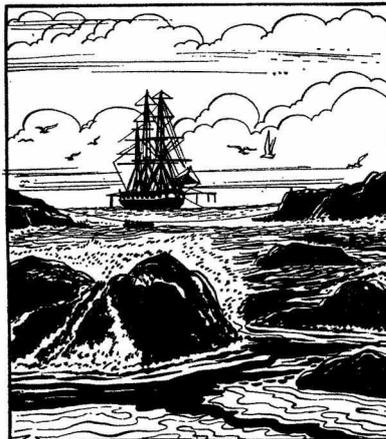
Until the 15th Century man confined most of his sea-going ventures to the Mediterranean and shore hugging voyages in the Atlantic and Indian Oceans. Notable exceptions are the hardy mariners who settled the Pacific islands and the Vikings of Northern Europe. Man's knowledge then was limited to the surface of the sea and the location of its stormy passages.



One of the earliest contributions to man's knowledge of the ocean was provided by Benjamin Franklin. As the United States' first Postmaster General, Dr. Franklin, who was also a scientist, noted that the sea voyage to Europe from the U.S. was much faster than the return. Sea captains knew this but not why. From their reports Dr. Franklin drew up the first chart of the Gulf Stream.



As a young officer in the U.S. Navy, Matthew Maury became interested in ocean currents. An injury made him ineligible for regular sea duty and he was given a shore assignment. From special log books he had furnished ship captains plying all the oceans, Maury prepared the first extensive charts, about 1850, showing the ocean currents and behavior of winds for the use of navigators.



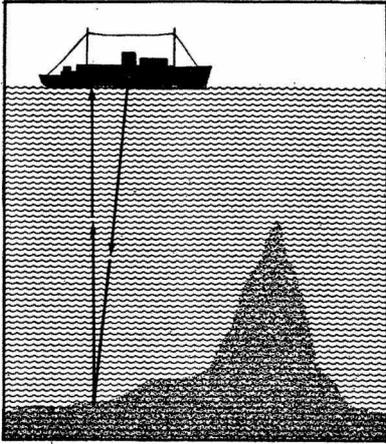
The first real oceanographic expedition was made by the HMS *Challenger*, December 7, 1872. Sponsored by the British Royal Society, the world cruise took 3½ years and produced enough information to fill 50 volumes, some of which is still referred to. Little was added to the findings of Maury and the *Challenger* until after World War II.



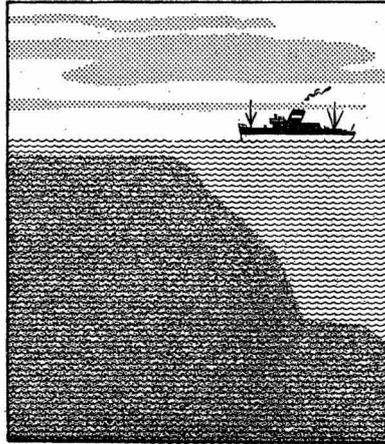
Oceanography is a comparatively new science. It is not a separate science, but one that combines several whose objectives are to explore the sea. One of the first institutions established in the U.S. to study the sea is the Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution on the northeastern coast. A fleet of research vessels operating from here cruises the world collecting information.



Several U.S. government agencies and commercial firms are engaged in oceanic research. However, most of the work in this field is carried on by the country's two largest facilities, the Woods Hole Institution and Scripps Institute of Oceanography, of the University of California. The University of Washington's College of Fisheries is world famous for its courses in marine biology and commercial fisheries.



It has been only during the last three decades that oceanographers have added much to what was learned from Maury and *Challenger*, and it has only been since the end of World War II that scientists have had the equipment to see below the surface. Today depths are measured electronically by the length of time it takes the echo of a sound to return to the surface.



The relatively shallow continental shelf (down to about 500 ft.—150 meters), sometimes wide, sometimes narrow, extends outward around the continents between the coast and where bottom suddenly plunges two or more miles into the abyss. This is the region of the greatest importance to man. It is crammed with life and contains most of the minerals to be found in the sea.

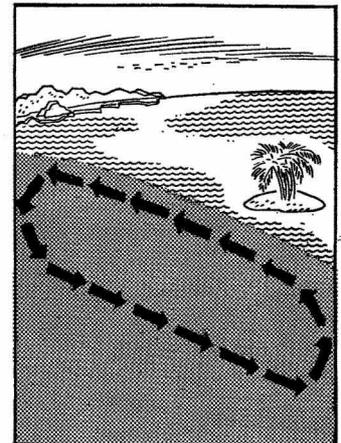


Using self-contained underwater breathing equipment divers are able to explore much of the continental shelf region at first hand. Divers report that with few exceptions, the animals of the sea are indifferent to man's invasion of their domain. With his equipment, a diver can descend to about 200 feet (160 meters) and stay down over an hour for each compressed air tank he carries.

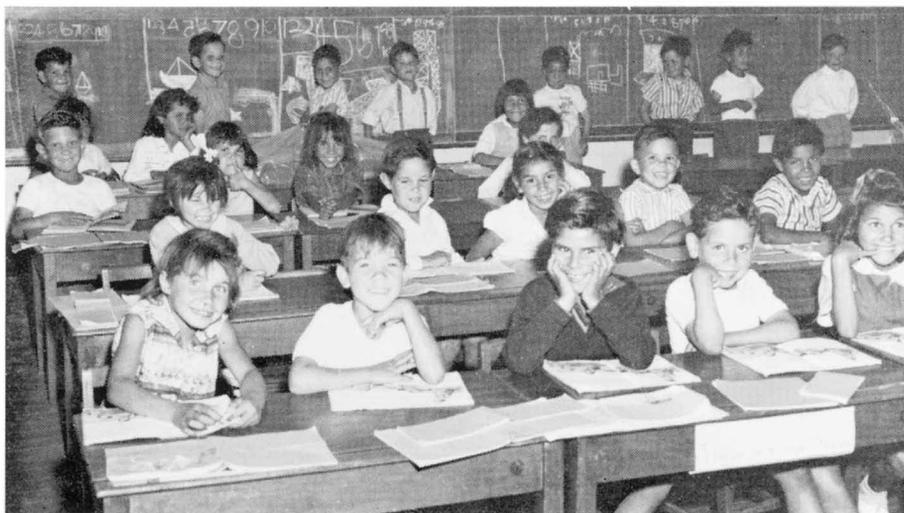


Ocean currents are classified as warm and cold currents and as surface or deep-sea currents. Scientists believe the currents have much to do with determining weather, therefore the interest in their movements. Knowledge of the currents is also vital to fishermen and navigators. It can be noted from the map above that the surface currents have a generally clockwise movement north of the equator and counter-clockwise south of it. This is due to three forces.

The eastward spin of the earth, the trade winds and the sun's heat. The sun warms the surface water over the equator, causing it to expand. The expansion makes it lighter and raises it slightly above sea level. Being higher than the surrounding sea it flows "down hill" towards the poles. The surface currents, charted by Maury around 1850, have been intensively studied. The accidental discovery in 1952 of a deep-sea current in the Pacific running under the



North Equatorial Current (1)—in the opposite direction—came as a complete surprise to scientists. On the heels of this discovery a similar one was located flowing under the Gulf Stream (2). There is also a ponderous "flow" of deep cold arctic water along the bottom of the Atlantic Ocean that crosses the equator into the South Atlantic. Its speed is in dispute—calculations range from 300 to 1500 years for it to reach the equator from the arctic.



These happy children at Nanima, near Wellington, are too young to worry about studying. But when they reach sixth class they will have to begin the work that will take them into high school

Hello Kids,

I have just read a letter written by Esther Kinchela, of Narrabri, thanking the Aborigines Welfare Board for the bursary awarded to her in 1960, when she was in sixth class at primary school. Now she has finished fifth year at high school and hopes that her letter (reprinted here) might encourage other students to study hard so that they too can apply for such a bursary.

A bursary pays for school books and fees. If you get one it means that your parents will not have to pay for these things, and you will be able to stay at school for a longer time. I guess some kids will be saying that they don't want to stay at school for longer than they have to, but they are the foolish ones.

Kids, if you want to get a good job, where you do interesting work and get well paid for it, you *must* study. And study hard. If you don't, you will end up in a poorly paid job where you do only boring and very tiring work.

I know that most people find studying a hard thing to do, and many give it up, but you must keep at it till you have obtained a good basic education. Only then will you be able to pick the kind of work that you want to do.

Read Esther's letter, and try to follow her good example.

'Bye for now,
See you next time,

Pete

**Pete's
Page**

Esther's letter, to Mr A. L. Thomas, Area Welfare Officer, Moree.

Dear Sir,

I am writing this letter to express my appreciation for the help that you have given to me over the last five years. I was a candidate for a bursary in 1960 and, being successful, I obtained financial aid which helped me to complete my studies to fifth year.

I now have completed my secondary studies to fifth year and I hope by this letter I might encourage other students from sixth class onwards to work hard at school and apply for one of these bursaries offered by your Board. With this help they may further their education to university level, obtaining many of the rights and benefits owing to them that they at present are not aware of.

In gratitude to you and the Board,

I remain,
Esther Kinchela.
29-11-65.

One of the Sisters of the Daughters of Charity at the Order's Aboriginal pre-school kindergarten and clinic at Moree (see story page 6).

