

# Christmas Issue

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# DAWN

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**A MONTHLY MAGAZINE  
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N.S.W. ABORIGINES WELFARE BOARD**

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### FRONT COVER

Four-years-old Aboriginal artist Ronald Widders, of Armidale, prefers a more modern approach than that of Albert Namitjira. But see Ronald's tongue!—Albert would have been proud of such concentration (see picture story of the Armidale pre-school kindergarten, page 2)

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### Editor

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

# Seasons Greetings

Once more I am delighted to have the opportunity of wishing the readers of *Dawn* in particular and the State's Aboriginal community in general best wishes for a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year. I extend these greetings not only from myself and my Government, but also, I am sure, from all other sections of our society.

Christmas is traditionally a time for rejoicing, and, although the Aboriginal community still has a long way to go before it achieves its goal of integration on the basis of complete equality, this Christmas has about it elements that should make it a memorable one for its members.

The year has seen overwhelming endorsement by the Australian people of the necessity for Commonwealth responsibility in the field of Aboriginal rights and welfare—a move that must have far-reaching and beneficial results.

As far as the N.S.W. Government is concerned, we look forward wholeheartedly to Commonwealth-State co-operation in these fields from now on.

Certainly we ourselves can fairly claim to have established over the last two and a half years a conscious recognition of our obligations.

In the two financial years ended June 30th, for instance, our expenditure on Aboriginal housing through the Aborigines Welfare Board exceeded a million dollars.

During that period the Board built 121 homes in 18 centres throughout N.S.W., and acquired 89 building blocks in other parts of the State.

The all-party Parliamentary Select Committee which we appointed shortly after taking office has delivered its report to Parliament, and is now the subject of detailed examination by the Government.

We are particularly conscious of the need to help the younger members of our Aboriginal community in the vital field of education; to that end we have greatly increased the amounts payable to them in scholarships and bursaries.

We have recognized the enthusiasm and dedication of members of non-Government organizations working in the interests of Aborigines; and have made substantial financial grants to them over a wide field, ranging from the Foundation for Aboriginal Affairs to kindergarten-clinics in country towns.

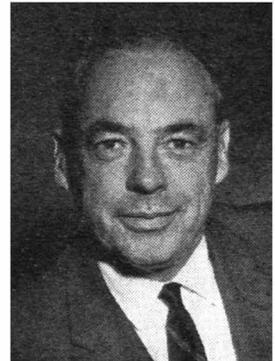
Much remains to be done, but we are well on the way. It is possible this Christmas for our Aboriginal community to look forward to the future with a very real sense of hope and confidence.

It is with this firm belief that I offer to *Dawn's* readers and our Aboriginal community, as one Australian to another, the sincerest seasonal greetings.

THE HON. E. A. WILLIS, B.A., M.L.A.,  
Chief Secretary of New South Wales.



*Mr E. A. Willis, Chief Secretary,  
New South Wales*



*Mr A. G. Kingsmill, Chairman,  
Aborigines Welfare Board*

For nine years I have been Chairman of the Aborigines Welfare Board and I cannot remember another year of greater importance for the Aboriginal people of New South Wales.

In the recent referendum the people of Australia showed overwhelmingly that they were vitally concerned in the progress and development of the Aboriginal people.

The Aborigines themselves have also shown a vital interest in their own affairs. Polling for a position of an Aboriginal representative on the Aborigines Welfare Board was keen and more voted than previously, whilst a 22-year-old blind Aboriginal boy successfully completed a four-year physiotherapy course in London. Added to this, homework centres, pre-school kindergartens, and a students' hostel are being used to good advantage—all of which has been most encouraging to Aboriginal leaders and those bodies, official and voluntary, eager to hasten their progress.

On behalf of the Aborigines Welfare Board and its staff, I extend my best wishes to all Aborigines for a Merry Christmas and a successful 1968.

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

# SONGS AND COWBOY HATS THE FAVOURITES OF ARMIDALE PRE

Parents on Armidale Reserve don't have much trouble getting their kids to pre-school these days. And these pictures show you why.

These wide eyed innocents, in the expert hands of their teacher Mrs Susan French, are a happy band as they learn about hygiene and how to play with other children in a group.

The Save The Children Fund Pre-School Kindergarten on Armidale Reserve looks after fifteen children. Armidale area welfare officer Mr D. G. Yates says that at present, action songs and dressing as cowboys in 10-gallon hats seem to be their favourite pastimes.

The kindergarten is well equipped with educational toys, and in the grounds are plenty of paths on which the children can ride their wheeled toys. There is a slippery-dip, swing, climbing pyramid, big sand-pit, and plenty of grass-covered playground.

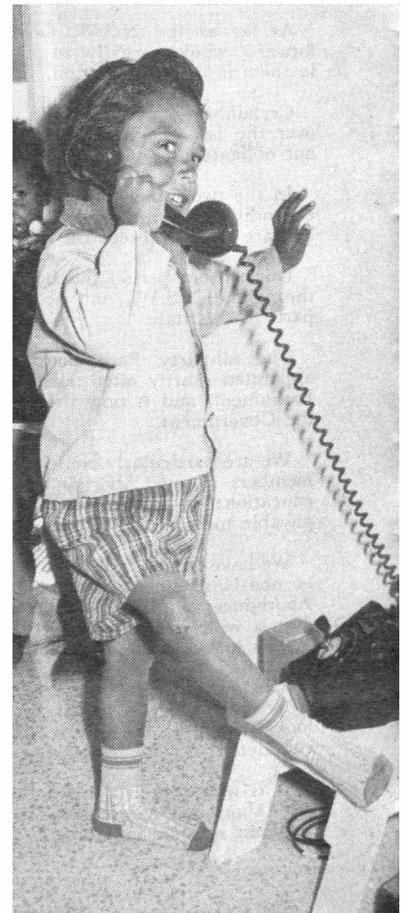
Not long ago, Mr Yates, with a photographer from Anderson's Photographic Centre, of Armidale, went to the kindergarten to see what goes on. This is the result: a photo story of "A Day at the Armidale T.C.F. Pre-school Kindergarten".



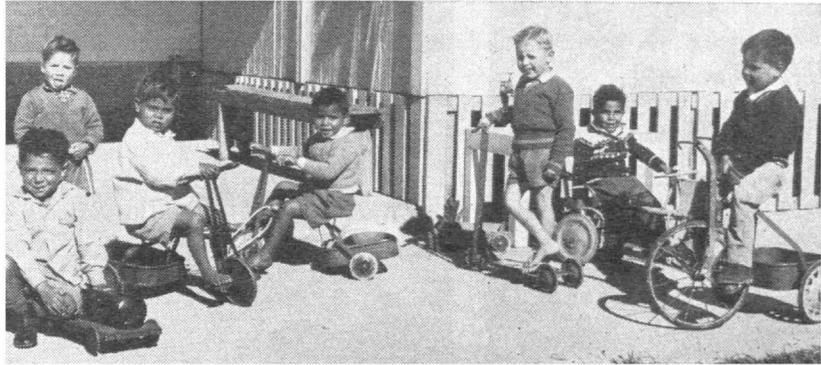
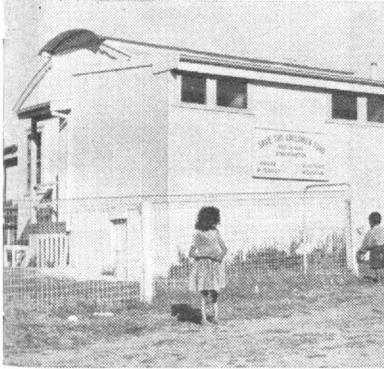
*Above: Allan Kelly and Sandra Ahoy have fun with paper and scissors cutting up pictures*

*At Right: Sandra Ahoy makes her dolly a dress on a sewing machine just like her mum's*

*Far Right: Neville Kelly's expression could only mean good news as he proudly answers the kindergarten phone.*



# CHOOL KIDS



*Top Left: Arriving at the kindergarten on Armidale Reserve*

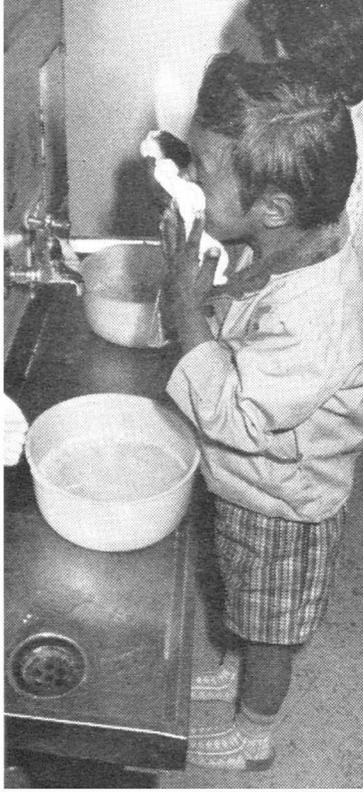
*Above: They have traffic jams even at pre-school.*

*Far Left: Tracy Smith warns Christopher McFadden not to burn the dress he is ironing*



*After lunch there's always the washing up to do. "We musn't leave dirty dishes around", says Tracy Smith (centre foreground) to Sandra Ahoy and Patricia Archibald. After lunch the children probably have a siesta, then more games and training before they return to their mums, and home. And they'll be back the next day, and when the time comes for them to go to primary school they will be off to a flying start in a completely new kind of world*

*Left: When it's time to go indoors, they play an action song with teacher Mrs S. Frazer, of the Save The Children Fund*



*Far Left: The lunch bell means a good wash of face and hands as well as a good hot lunch. The Welfare Board provides the meals and milk and cocoa through the day.*

*Left: The outdoor games begin as soon as the children arrive. It doesn't take them long to climb to the top of the pyramid*



*Mrs L. Smith (right), who lives on Armidale Reserve, is a capable cook, and the day Mr Yates was at the kindergarten she prepared a nourishing soup. The children didn't take long to finish it off*



*Mrs French teaches the children basic hygiene. Here (left to right) Debbie Dixon, Sandra Ahoy and Patricia Archibald wash baby just like mother does it*

# LUNCH FOR THE HOUSEWIFE

Why is it that the housewife, so careful to send each member of her family off daily with a good breakfast and nourishing packed lunch, so often has little or no breakfast and a very poor lunch herself?

"I haven't time", "I can't be bothered", "I can never think what to have" or sometimes "I just have anything that's left over" are the usual reasons given.

Busy housewives don't want to spend much time preparing lunch but they need a nourishing meal—particularly if they had little or no breakfast.

Many housewives make a lunch of a sandwich with meat, fish paste or jam filling, but this is not enough and they are likely to become cross and tired by teatime. Also, the habit of eating sandwiches made of three or four slices of bread may make you put on weight.

In summer, a salad for lunch is good, and easy to prepare; use protein-rich foods like eggs,

meat, fish or cheese. If you are figure-conscious, "open" sandwiches—made of only one slice of bread and plenty of protein filling—are good, and lower in calories than conventional sandwiches.

In winter, hot lunches are more inviting. Cheese is good, grilled on toast with some bacon, or made into Welsh rarebit. An omelet, with added tomato, herbs or cheese, is tasty, and doesn't cause too much washing up.

If you are preparing items such as rissoles or hamburgers for the evening meal, make one of two extra, to be reheated for your lunch the following day. But make sure that you put them in the refrigerator or ice-box immediately after cooking to prevent the possibility of an upset stomach.

A booklet, *It's Lunchtime* is available free from the Publicity Officer, N.S.W. Department of Public Health.

(Department of Public Health.)

# YOUR CAREER—HAIRDRESSING

This information about hairdressing has been extracted from *Background to Careers* published by the Vocational Guidance Bureau of the Department of Labour and Industry.

The most important feature of both women's and men's hairdressing is the cutting, trimming and dressing of hair, but the hairdresser must also be competent in shampooing, setting, tinting, dyeing and waving hair (although these processes are more common in ladies' hairdressing) and in shaving, beard and moustache trimming (men's hairdressing).

**Personal requirements** Boys and girls wanting to enter this occupation should be neat, clean and of pleasing appearance and manner. Tact, patience and the ability to interpret the client's requests as well as to devise hair styles are necessary. In any but routine work, a good sense of design is essential. Most of the hairdresser's time is spent standing and walking and at least average height and physique and good health are desirable.

**Entry and training** Entry to the trade is through an apprenticeship either (a) of 4 years at an approved hairdressing establishment, with 2 years' attendance at a technical college, or (b) of 2 years'

after the completion of a 1-year full-time pre-employment course in Ladies' hairdressing conducted by the Department of Technical Education. Applicants for entry to this course should be 16 to 18 years old.

There is no specified educational qualification, but entry to this trade is extremely competitive and a pass at the third year examination is preferred by most employers.

Hairdressers must be licensed by the Department of Labour and Industry.

**Prospects** are good for the competent hairdresser and many eventually open their own business. There are also openings with large hospitals.

**Wages** for apprentices vary between trades and the type of apprenticeship undertaken. For latest award rates for apprentices and qualified hairdressers contact the Award Enquiries Section, Department of Labour and Industry, 53 Martin Place, Sydney, 2000.

*Further information:* Hairdressers' Employees' Union, large salons and the Vocational Guidance Bureau's leaflet *Hairdressing*.

# CASE HISTORIES: THE HUMAN TOUCH

Unknowing people could assume that once the Aborigines Welfare Board grants a bursary or scholarship it ceases to take an interest in the person who receives the award. That's quite a long way from the truth.

As part of its function, the Board keeps a friendly eye on the people it has been charged to help. The mere paying of money is but a small part of the overall welfare nature of the Board.

Through its officers, it offers considerable personal advice and other assistance.

Mr H. J. Green, superintendent of the Board, regularly receives from his field staff reports on the progress of Aborigines in New South Wales. The following report, just one of many for the State, was prepared by Lismore area welfare officer, Mr E. J. Morgan.

It is an example of the sleuthing necessary to keep the Board advised on the people it once helped. Names and minor details are the only things changed from Mr Morgan's original report to Mr Green.

*Subject:* Successful Aborigines assisted by the Aborigines Welfare Board.

*Reference:* Your telegram of 14th June, 1967.

Hereunder please find names and details of people with an admixture of Aboriginal blood who have been assisted by the Board, and have succeeded.

*Marjorie Johnson*, born 21-12-29, of Casino; first ever to receive an Aborigines Welfare Board Bursary. Passed Leaving Certificate at Casino in 1947. Appointed as office assistant at the Aborigines Welfare Board in Sydney in February, 1948; last heard of holding a secretarial position in Ontario, Canada.

*Jennifer Rowan*, Aborigines Welfare Board Bursary; born 20-7-33, at Grafton; passed Leaving Certificate in 1950. The first Aboriginal girl ever

to become a qualified teacher. Jennifer resigned from teaching in 1957 and is now married, with one child.

*Maureen Barnes*, Casino, Aborigines Welfare Board bursary. Passed Leaving Certificate in 1956; became the first girl with admixture of Aboriginal blood in the Commonwealth to enter university. Maureen qualified as a teacher from a Melbourne University and was appointed to a Methodist Girls' College, after which she won a travelling Scholarship to study in Europe. I think she has since returned to Australia.

*Enid Jackson*, born 16-9-25, of Casino; not a bursar, but was assisted by the Board and its officers as regards employment. Qualified as a nurse in 1945 and last heard of as Sister attached to a Brisbane hospital.

*Faye Saunders*, of Cabbage Tree Island, granted A.W.B. and State bursaries in 1954. Passed the Intermediate Certificate in 1957 and completed her training as a general nurse in 1963, after which she joined the Army as a Commissioned Officer.

*Victoria Martin*, of Casino, born 20-11-44. Awarded Aborigines Welfare Board bursary; passed the Leaving Certificate in 1961 and is now a clerical officer with the Department of Agriculture.

*Dawn Roberts*, of Casino, born 1-7-49; granted Aborigines Welfare Board bursary and passed the School Certificate in 1965. Attended a secretarial course at Casino Technical College in 1966 and is now an office assistant in Casino.

*Harold Bulloch*, of Mullumbimby, born 28-6-44, awarded Aborigines Welfare Board bursary. Left school at Fourth Year level in 1960 and joined the Navy in July, 1961, as a Naval Trades Apprentice; is continuing his studies in the Navy very successfully.

*Charles Britain*, Fingal Heads, awarded an Aborigines Welfare Board bursary in 1962 which was withdrawn at the end of 1963 due to Charles' indifference to school work. However, he must have gained some benefit because he is now a third year apprentice with the P.M.G. Department.

*Lorraine Wood*, born 2-5-48, Mullumbimby. Awarded an Aborigines Welfare Board bursary; passed the Intermediate Certificate in 1964 and is now a trainee Nursing Aide.

*Lorna Worrall*, born 6-8-41, Coff's Harbour; awarded Aborigines Welfare bursary. Left school in Fourth Year and joined Army to train as an Army nurse; eventually became a Commissioned Officer.

*Robert Clarke*, born 3-9-41, of Mallanganee; awarded Aborigines Welfare bursary and passed Intermediate Certificate in 1957. He was sent to Sydney and became a clerical officer in the Public Works Department in Sydney. Robert studied diligently, won an overseas travel grant and is now attending Sydney University.

*Virginia Jones*, born 21-1-50, Casino; granted an Aborigines Welfare Board bursary; did a secretarial course at Casino Technical College and is now an office assistant in Sydney.

*Anne Stone*, born 25-5-42, Grafton; passed the Leaving Certificate in 1959 after holding an Aborigines Welfare Board bursary. Anne commenced employment at the Rural Bank of New South Wales in 1960 and subsequently helped obtain employment for two of her sisters in the bank.

*Mary Duke*, born 1940, of Mallanganee; awarded an Aborigines Welfare Board bursary; passed the Intermediate Certificate in 1955 and graduated as a nurse in 1959.

*George McFadden*, Woodenbong; held Aborigines Welfare Board bursary. Failed in the Leaving Certificate in 1958 and was assisted by the welfare officer to get work in the Forestry Department of Queensland. He eventually became a professional officer in the Department and helped get his younger brother into the same work, where they are still employed. George also helped get his father a permanent labouring job with the Department of Forestry.

*Judy Carroll*, born 4-2-47; awarded an Aborigines Welfare Board bursary; passed the Leaving Certificate in 1963 and is now attending a university in Sydney.

*John Gardner*, of Nambucca Heads; held Aborigines Welfare Board bursary; passed the Leaving Certificate in 1961. He was an outstanding school-boy footballer and is now a school teacher.

*Graham Peters*, of Nambucca Heads, born 27-12-45; awarded an Aborigines Welfare Board bursary. Successful in gaining a Teachers' College Scholarship in 1962.

*John Higgins*, of Nambucca Heads; held an Aborigines Welfare Board bursary, and passed the Intermediate Certificate in 1964 and the School Certificate in 1965. I understand that he is at present employed in Sydney.

*Frederick Fallon*, born 5-7-47, Nambucca Heads; awarded an Aborigines Welfare Board bursary, and passed the Leaving Certificate in 1965. I understand he is now attending Teachers' College. Would you please check.

I could compile a further comprehensive list of young people with an admixture of Aboriginal blood who have been helped by the Board and its officers to achieve success by means other than that of a bursary. Other such help would include personal and frequent contact with the teacher and child concerned, and assistance to acquire employment after passing exams or leaving school.

One such case, for example, was that of Roberta Smith, who is the first child, I am sure, to attend a segregated school up to sixth class and pass the Intermediate Certificate. Roberta was then assisted by this office to get employment in the Navy where she has been ever since. Recently she was sent to Brisbane with a group of girls to take part in a recruitment drive.

There is a great number of young people who received Aborigines Welfare Board bursaries and who have attained a measure of success, not mentioned above. One, for example, was a girl from Mallanganee who passed her Intermediate Certificate and was placed in two different hospitals and dismissed from both for exceeding late passes. I wrote her off in this office, as one of our hopeless failures, when she lived with a young Aborigine from Coraki for a couple of years in the most primitive conditions. However, after several years, I had to adjust my thinking as regards this girl because the advantages of the additional schooling and a couple of years experience in two hospitals eventually exerted its influence when she dragged this young man out of the mire. She married him and influenced him to such a degree that he became the subject of a great deal of respect from both his employers and work mates. The couple eventually moved to Sydney, where they live in a decent home, well furnished, under conditions that leave very little to be desired.

E. J. MORGAN,  
Area Welfare Officer  
15th June, 1967

This story appeared on page 39 in the *Wellington Times* Sesqui-Centenary (150 years) Supplement of 18th August, 1967. The 48-page supplement about the Wellington District and its colourful history won for the *Times* a special newspaper award open to all country newspapers in New South Wales. Aborigines have played an important role in Wellington's history, and relations there between Aboriginal and European are probably the best in the State. The *Times* editor asked Mr J. B. Cahill, supervisor of Nanima School, to forward the story to *Dawn*, which takes pleasure in reprinting it.

The story of Nanima and the Aborigine people of the Wellington District goes back many generations and the first written records are very sketchy. However, it appears that the coloured people lived in settlements along the Macquarie River long before the advent of John Oxley and his expedition and have continued to do so till the present time.

In July, 1909, the Department of Public Instruction opened a Provisional School at Nanima on a site of three roods  $12\frac{1}{2}$  perches, according to records of the day.

This school was under the control of Miss Emma Ardill, who remained at the school until the Christmas of 1914.

The population of the area at the time the school was opened was ninety-four, of whom fifty-nine were children.

Unfortunately, there is no record available that would establish the number of children who enrolled at the school in its opening year.

However, as a matter of interest, it has been established that the total expenditure by the Department of Public Instruction in the initial year of the school amounted to £103 19s. 6d., comprising £31 7s. 9d. in respect of the teacher's salary, £2 12s. 6d. for books and other equipment, and £69 19s. 3d. expended on buildings, repairs, furniture, and cleaning.

Up to this time the Aborigines were living along the river as they had for generations, and to protect them from encroachment on their ancestral land, 100 acres was set aside as Reserve 45426 for the exclusive use of Aborigines and officially notified on 29th June, 1910, just one year after the opening of the school in the area.

Little further information on the development of the school is available, except that it has been ascertained that the Department of Public Instruction expended £251 on the school in 1920.

### **Lady Teachers**

From the establishment of the school in 1909 until September, 1947, the school was staffed by lady teachers, and these ladies deserve great credit for their years of valuable work among the Aborigine children.

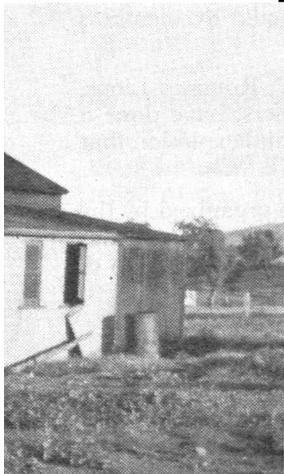
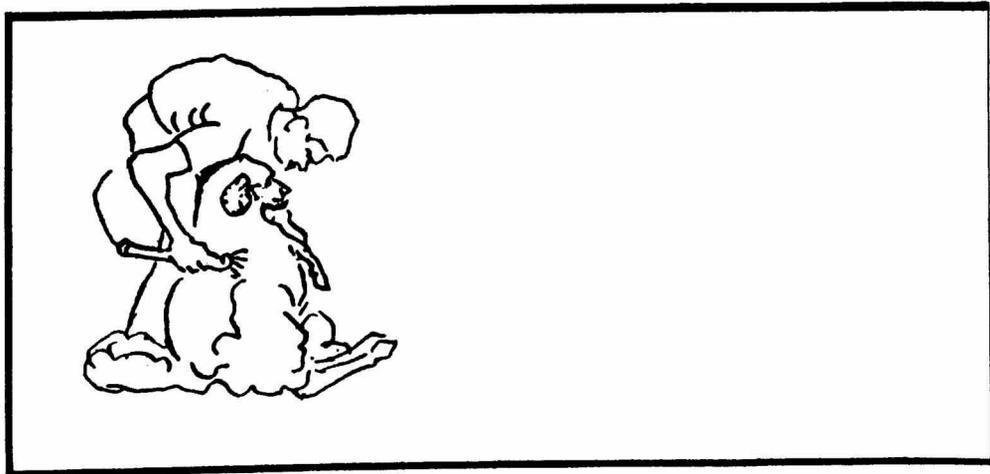
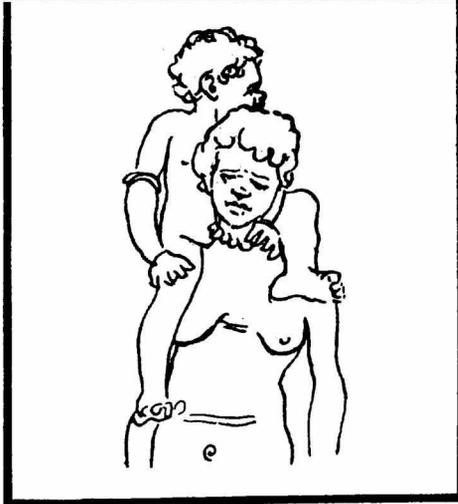
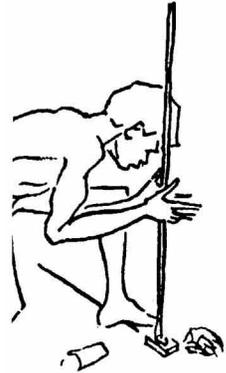
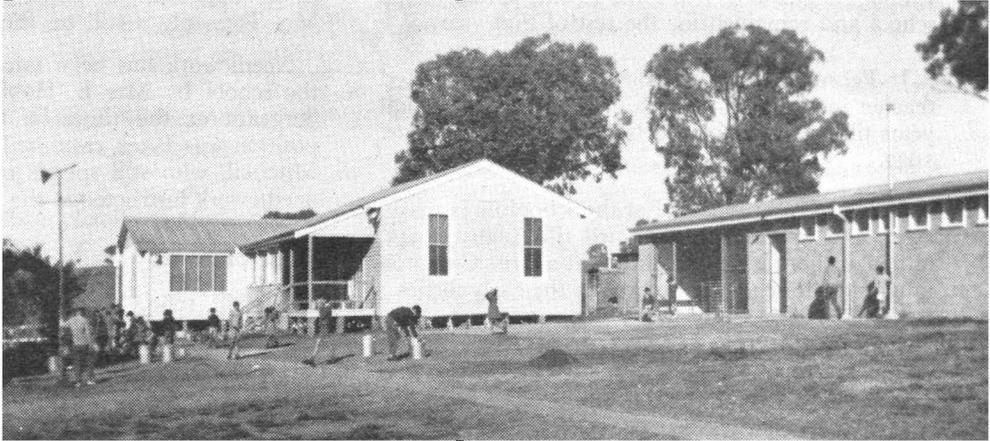
In January, 1915, Miss Ardill was succeeded by Alice Wales, who remained till the end of 1917, when she was followed by Constance Hancox.

The next teacher was Emma Higgins, who took over the school in September, 1920, till replaced by Constance Offner in July, 1924.

# **Aboriginal People Have Had Long Association With Wellington District**



*This is a photograph of Nanima School taken recently and showing the new shower blocks. A comparison of this photograph with the smaller photograph—taken just 17 years ago—gives some indication of the progress made at the school and the Reserve*



*na School, taken in April, school area has undergone changes since that time*

Miss Offner remained till April, 1925, when Emma Higgins returned for a second period to the school and remained for the rest of that year.

In February, 1926, Winifred Lake was appointed teacher in charge and remained for five and a half years till she was replaced by Rose Taylor in June, 1932.

Marion Fraser followed at the school in January, 1937, and apparently remained till August, 1942, although there is a possibility that a Miss Campton taught at the school some time in the early forties.

The last of the women teachers was Hazel Morgan, who was appointed in August, 1942, and kept the school going till September, 1947, when the first male teacher was appointed.

It is understood that the lady teachers resided at the school in several different residences over the years and generally used a sulky to go to and from town.

It is believed that the school is indebted to Miss Emma Ardill for the very large and shady peppercorn tree now in the playground, as this was planted in her backyard, now part of the school playground.

The first male teacher appointed to Nanima was Dennis McCarthy in September, 1947, then, in succession, Bernard McGuire, February, 1948; Stanley McEvoy, January, 1950; Donald Gunter, January, 1952; Eric Earley, January, 1953, and Leslie Forman, in February, 1955. He was succeeded by the present Principal, James Cahill, in 1958.

In 1956, because of ever increasing enrolments, the school was reclassified to a 3rd Class School, and assistant teachers were appointed to the staff.

These have been Mrs M. Forman, wife of the Headmaster at the time, from January, 1956, till December, 1957; Miss Jean Weber, now Mrs Rodney Ison, of Ponto, from January, 1958, till December, 1959; and Miss Bernice Silk, from February, 1960, till August, 1960, when she resigned from the Department, to teach in Hong Kong.

She was followed by Miss Leigh Brodie, from September, 1960, till December, 1963. Miss Brodie was succeeded by Mrs Shirley Tennant in January, 1964. Mrs Tennant had previously spent seven years teaching Aborigines on the Roper River settlement in the Northern Territory.

In February, 1966, the staff was enlarged again by the appointment of Mrs R. Playford, who, with Mrs Tennant, is still on the staff.

Needlework has been taught very effectively at the school by Mrs E. Hobbs, wife of the Police Sergeant at the time, in 1957 and 1958. Her position was taken over in July, 1958, by Mrs N. Mitchell, who still spends one day each week as needlework instructor at the school.

### **Cold Showers**

Up till 1960, housing at Nanima consisted of eight galvanized iron dwellings that had been standing for well over fifty years, and the only amenities available consisted of a communal shed housing several coppers and tubs, and two cold showers.

Water came from a well and was pumped to several tanks, from where it was connected to each home by means of a single tap outside the building.

In 1960 the first four homes of the new building programme were erected and occupied.

These were followed by an additional twelve homes in 1963, and as new homes were occupied, old ones were demolished.

During this period of development, also a water main was constructed by Shire Council for the Aborigines' Welfare Board, connecting the Reserve to the town water supply.

Electricity supply also reached Nanima about this time and it was not long before the TV antenna of modern society appeared in the ancient valley.

Other developments that have occurred of recent times consist of a well equipped playground-recreation area presented and erected by members of Wellington Apex Club.

All Wellington service clubs, Rotary, Lions, Quota, and many other well-wishers, have done a great deal towards the developmental explosion that has taken place at Nanima.

The annual garden competition organized by the Quota Club ladies is a wonderful success and has accomplished much in the general beautification of the entire area.

### **Handyman**

In 1966 all homes were connected to septic toilet systems and the Aborigines Welfare Board appointed a full-time handyman to maintain the homes and Reserve generally.

To assist him in his duties he has also been provided with a motor utility and it is the intention of the Board to provide a tractor for further maintenance and developmental work during the coming year.

The school at the Reserve has paralleled the Reserve in rapid growth and improvement.

The original school building, brought to the site second-hand in 1909, was joined by another larger timber building in 1956 when the school grew beyond just one teacher.

The old building struggled on, almost groaning at its seams, till it was replaced by a large modern building and subsequently demolished in 1963.

The new building, which is large and airy and features extremely large areas of glass, houses the primary grades, the school library, the arts and craft room and the sick bay, which also serves as a Baby Health Clinic when the Sister attends on alternate Tuesdays.

## MR JAMES MORGAN RETIRES

Mr James Morgan, full-blood Aboriginal representative on the Aborigines Welfare Board and last member of the Dryaaba tribe, retired in August after 20 years' service with the Department of Public Works.

Mr Morgan, 67, was employed on the Department's maintenance staff. Lismore area welfare officer Mr E. J. Morgan, said to *The Northern Star* newspaper: "James Morgan has many friends in the white community.

"He is held in high regard by his former workmates and all who know him. He has set an outstanding example to his people and it may be his reward to find more and more of them following in his footsteps in the future."

Mr Morgan's Dryaaba tribe was once strong on the Richmond River, and he retains strong knowledge of the pre-white culture, with its sorcery, magic, ritual, and complicated kinships.

Mr Morgan speaks the Bundjalong language fluently and is well-known as a storyteller and singer of Aboriginal legends—many of which have been recorded for radio by Miss Mildred Norledge.

Self-educated, Mr Morgan expresses himself fluently in speech and by writing. He has addressed many meetings and conferences, and assisted university extension departments.

At the beginning of the 1966 school year, a third member of the staff was appointed, bringing the need for an additional classroom.

At present the small library room is being used for teaching purposes.

With the aid of interested and generous persons and organizations, the school has prospered and is probably one of the most well equipped schools of its size to be found.

During 1966 the Department erected at the school an amenities block comprising a large weather shelter area, hot and cold showers and change rooms for boys and girls, drinking bubblers, ab-lution facilities and septic toilets.

With this rapid growth over the past few years the people of Nanima Reserve and the children attending Nanima School look forward with confidence and hope to an even greater future.

Mr Morgan has co-operated with authorities concerned with the education of his people and has dedicated himself to the improvement and integration of Aborigines into the community.

He accepts this community life and appears to be completely integrated. In January this year, he was elected unopposed to the position of full-blood Aboriginal representative on the Aborigines Welfare Board.

This is Mr Morgan's second term of three years. He was first elected in 1964, and is the first full-blood representative on the Board since 1948.



*Mr Morgan was elected unopposed in January to the position of full-blood Aboriginal representative on the Aborigines Welfare Board, for his second term of 3 years.*

Mr J. B. Malone, principal of Murrin Bridge Aboriginal school, sent in the photographs here outlining some of the interests and activities of the children he teaches. There's no doubt about it! The kids have great fun at school.

One of the other-than-schoolwork things being done at Murrin Bridge is the cereal project, where boys look after experimental plots of wheat and barley.

Mr E. D. Seymour, welfare officer of the Aborigines Welfare Board, helped the boys with their project, and the crops are growing very well. And the boys are getting plenty of practical experience that could be of considerable use to them when they leave school.

On Pete's Page in this issue of *Dawn* is a picture of three of the boys who have become expert with the rotary hoe. The pictures here show some of the many other things going on at Murrin Bridge.

# SCHOOL IS FUN AT MURRIN BRIDGE



*Duncan Kirby (left) and Rupert Williams leap through hoops held by Frank Vincent and Jerry Kirby as part of their gymnastics and tumbling lesson*



*If Dawn was in colour you could see how pretty are the new costumes of the Primary Girls Folk Dancing Group. The girls are dancing on the school assembly area*

*The 'Bridge softball team: left to right, Russel Johnson, Albert Thomas, Cliff Clarke, Ian King, Duncan Kirby, Claude Briar, Judy King, Kay Kelly, Louise Johnson and Margaret Johnson*



*Yes. They play footy, too. Here, Russel Johnson kicks a goal in the recent knock-out (?) carnival at Hillston*



*The Murrin Bridge Infants Percussion Band at practice. Left to right are Daphne Johnson, Betty King, Annette Clarke, Colleen Riley, Joany Kirby, Beverley Briar, Lynette Johnson, Daphne Thomas, Jenny King, and Maxine Kirby*

*Each year the children take part in Lake Cargelligo's Anzac Day march. The school wreath to be placed on the cenotaph is held by Brenda Barlow*

# YOU SHOULD MAKE A WILL

## PREPARED BY A LAWYER

Every person over the age of 18 should make a will.

Everyone has some possessions and it avoids arguments among surviving relations if a will states how the possessions are to be divided.

If there is no will the possessions go to near relatives as laid down by Statutes in the State you live in. In such circumstances your possessions may go to people you have had little to do with, instead of to those who have been near you and have helped you in recent years.

This could result in some disappointments.

## Form of the Will

It is possible to buy will forms from stationers. These forms have instructions on how to complete them and are satisfactory only where a very simple will is required.

However, there are many pitfalls in making wills and unless the form is to be very simple it is better to employ a lawyer or a trustee company to prepare the will.

Arguments among beneficiaries about the way wills are to be interpreted result every year in long and expensive court cases.

## Death Duties

When making a will you should provide that your debts and death duties are paid first out of your assets.

If your estate is not likely to have ready money available you should take out an insurance policy to cover death duties. The amount of the policy will depend on the size of your estate and the likely death duties.

If you own a property jointly with your husband or wife the amount of death duties may be reduced considerably if the property has been in joint names for a number of years.

## Trustees

Care should be taken in appointing executors and trustees. With a simple will it is usual to appoint the main beneficiary as executor and trustee. He can then consult the family lawyer.

With a complicated will it is advisable to appoint either the Public Trustee or a trustee company.

The executor and trustee have complete control of the property after the death of the person making the will, called the testator, and one of the tasks of the trustee is to arrange for the education and maintenance of the testator's children.

## Witnesses

Unless a will is witnessed properly it is worthless. The testator and two witnesses must sign in each others' presence. However, it is not necessary for the witnesses to know what is in the will.

A witness or the husband or wife of a witness cannot be a beneficiary under the will.

## Your Health

You must be in sufficiently good health to understand what you are doing, know what you have to leave, and know whom you should provide for, otherwise your will may be upset in court.

After completing the will you should deposit it either with the principal beneficiary or with a bank or trustee company.

## Alterations

A new will may be made at any time; in it you cancel the previous will. It is better to make a new will when your circumstances alter, rather than attempt to alter the original will by adding to it.

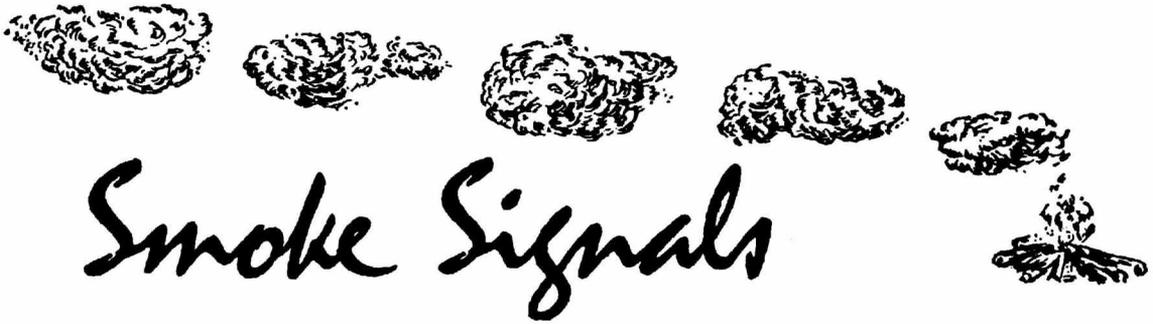
It is desirable to look at your will from time to time and make a new one when necessary.

## Can You Please Yourself?

Some close relatives have a moral right to be provided for in your will. Courts have a discretion to provide for them to some extent out of your estate if you have not already provided adequately for them. This should be borne in mind when you are deciding who should benefit under your will.

## Can Beneficiaries Alter It?

If all interested persons are over 21 years of age they may alter the provisions of the will without going to a court, by signing a **deed of family arrangement**. If any beneficiary is under 21 years a court's approval must be obtained first. (From *The Good Neighbour*.)



# Smoke Signals

**TIP FOR THE MONTH** When buying citrus fruit, choose the heavy ones—it's the juice that's heavy.

► Aboriginal workers on sheep stations in all States except Queensland will receive the same pay as European workers under a judgment by the Arbitration Commission in Sydney in September, provided they are members of the Australian Workers Union. The new rates of pay will apply from 9th October, and in parts of South Australia and Western Australia from 1st December, 1968. The new award changes employment conditions and gives pay rises to more than 40,000 shearing employees and station hands. The new award is the result of 2 years' of study of claims by the A.W.U. and graziers' associations.

► An item in the *Sydney Morning Herald* in September said that filming of Aboriginal night ceremonies was a tricky operation. Segments are secret from women and for this reason the dancers are wary of bright lighting. But at Yuendumu, 200 miles northwest of Alice Springs, a team filming for the Institute of Aboriginal Studies won their confidence. "Soon, as twenty-one initiates danced to the shuffling of a primitive Greek chorus of thirty women, we were pressed to use spotlighting," Mr Lester Bartholomew, one of the cameramen, reports. "And when we were leaving they gathered around and voted it the 'best-lit corroboree for 24,000 years'."

► A man at Karumba, on the Gulf of Carpentaria, is pioneering Australia's most unusual industry—crocodile farming. The man, Mr Ron Pawlowski, already has 170 young crocodiles and hopes eventually to have 70,000 which he will slaughter for their skins. A 7-ft croc. is worth about \$90. Only experienced hunters now make a profit

because wide-scale shooting has greatly reduced crocodile numbers. Mr Pawlowski is breeding his crocodiles in concrete tanks.

► Guess who's the latest to try the trampoline? The Arunta tribe of Aboriginals at Hermannsburg, near Alice Springs. Wonder what will happen if they try to set a ritual dance to trampoline?

► The Catholic Church has set up a foundation to provide tertiary education scholarships for Aboriginals. The scholarships, named in honour of the late Archbishop of Melbourne (Dr Mannix), will pay for books, tuition fees and living expenses. One scholarship will be awarded each year, but the number may be later increased.

► Two young railwaymen last month in Victoria thought they would go to a go-go dance 18 miles away from their depot. Instead of going by car or taking a cab, they took a diesel rail shunting engine and drove in style. They were dismissed from the railways a few days later. Something like an auction—going, going, gone.

► Mrs Ruth Paul, a full-blood Aboriginal welfare worker at Darwin, believes the best way she can help her people is to find out how Europeans behave. Mrs Paul works for the Department of the Interior, and asked if she could attend the South Pacific regional conference of the Associated Country Women of the World. The conference was held in Adelaide late in September. Mrs Paul finds there is a lot to learn; she was born on Borroloola Settlement, near the Gulf of Carpentaria, and apart from short stays in Sydney and Darwin she spent all her life on the settlement until she took her present job in Darwin six months ago. The unfriendliness of some Europeans is one of the biggest problems confronting Aboriginals. Mrs Paul said: "Some of them are good friends and some of them are not. . . . I don't worry about the unfriendly people, I just try to make friends."

# IT'S A FACT-NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC SOCIETY



The National Geographic Society is a unique organization. It has 5,000,000 members whose modest annual dues support numerous projects about the globe that increase man's knowledge of the world around him. Each month, members receive a copy of the National Geographic Magazine, published by the society, which is lavishly illustrated and contains informative and exciting accounts of society projects and other timely articles.



The society was founded in January 1888, in Washington, D.C., by 33 men, mostly scientists, who were keenly aware of the increasing interest in world geography in the United States. They felt a publication was needed to report on recent discoveries and explorations. Many of the founding group held high scientific posts in the U.S. government. However, the society they formed is owned by its members and

is completely independent of any other control. The group elected Mr. Gardiner Greene Hubbard, a banker and philanthropist as the Society's first president. Nine months later the first issue of the magazine was distributed to the membership, which by then totaled 205. For a time the society remained small and almost restricted to the Washington area. Membership is now world-wide and still growing.



The first society-sponsored expedition, in 1890, was almost wiped out. The expedition's purpose was to map a mountainous region of southeastern Alaska. The team members, camped on the slopes of Mt. Elias, were driven from their beds one night when an avalanche came crashing down towards them. It swept past, however, and no one was hurt. In spite of the narrow escape, the party continued its work and mapped some 1560 square kilometers.



The second president of the National Geographic Society was Alexander Graham Bell, the inventor of the telephone. Dr. Bell changed the magazine from a highly technical journal to one that could be enjoyed by a wider range of readers. The change was popular immediately and the membership of the society began to grow rapidly. In the next decade the society sponsored six expeditions of exploration and discovery.



Admiral Robert E. Peary, the first man to reach the North Pole, received support from the society. Peary, with a party of 23 (17 Eskimos) and 133 sled dogs, left ship at the edge of the polar ice-cap, about 764 kilometers from its destination March 1, 1909. Most of the party served to break trail and set up supply stations along the way. The final dash to the pole was made by Peary, his Negro assistant, Matthew Henson, and three Eskimos.

Hello Kids,

Last week I was wondering how much things at school had changed since I was a boy, when I got a letter from Mr J. B. Malone, principal of Murrin Bridge school. Mr Malone's letter and pictures showed me just how much things *have* changed.

The boys at Murrin Bridge have prepared and sown an experimental plot of wheat and barley, and the crops are growing very well. Mr E. D. Seymour, welfare officer of the Aborigines Welfare Board, helped the boys with their project, but the boys get plenty of practical experience.

Wayne Kelly (pictured) is an expert with the rotary hoe, and helped prepare the ground for sowing. Waiting their turn are (left to right) Albert Thomas, Ian King and Rupert Williams.

The cereal project is only one of the many other-than-schoolwork things done by the Murrin Bridge children.

They have gymnastics and tumbling lessons, and play football and softball; the girls have a folk dancing group, and the infants have a percussion band. And all pupils take a part in community affairs like Anzac Day observance.

See other pictures of the Murrin Bridge children on page 12.

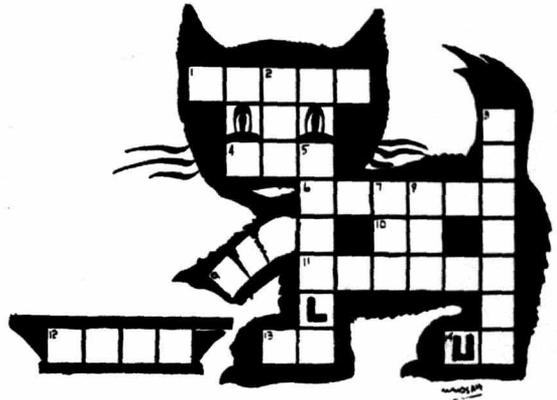
Ask your schoolteacher to write to me about the things you do at your school.

'Bye for now, kids,  
See you next month,

*Pete*



# Pete's Page



## CROSSWORD PUZZLE FOR THE LITTLES

### Across

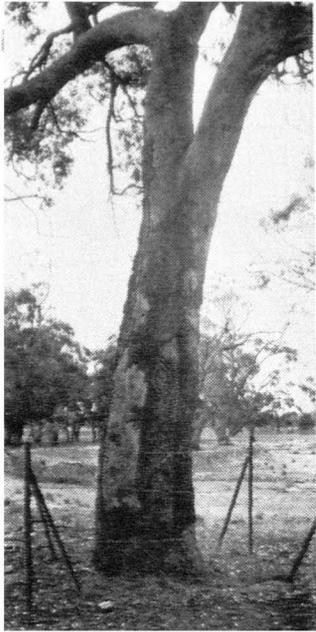
- 1 Cats like to curl up and . . . .
- 4 Not dry
- 6 This furry animal is a pest in Australia
- 9 A cat likes to climb one of these
- 10 The initials of Albert Adams
- 11 A fight
- 12 Cats like to drink this
- 13 This copy of *Dawn* belongs to . . . .
- 14 We

### Down

- 2 Something to see with
- 3 These grow into cats
- 5 The high notes on a pinao
- 7 Used in cricket
- 8 Little animal that flies at night

A	S	S	E	S	B	A	I	L	I
S	W	E	L	L	A	S	S	E	N
H	I	L	L	I	S	H	A	N	Y
F	L	A	T	A	A	A			
A	T	I	T	C	A	N	E		
S	L	A	Y	N	O	T	N	Z	
C	Y	R	I	L	T	O	N	G	
M	E	A	T	P	I	E	A		
N	O	L	D	S	P	R	A	M	
T	A	R	D	L	O	P	O		
W			N	O	N	E	N		
J	E	W	E	L	W	E	R	E	
								G	

**SOLUTION  
TO  
SEPTEMBER  
CROSSWORD**



Dubbo area welfare officer Harry Kitching takes a keen interest in Aboriginal culture and was quick to photograph this dendroglyph (engraving in wood) on a still-growing tree near Warren

