

DAWN

OCTOBER, 1965

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





VOLUME 14 NUMBER 10

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

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Our Cover

Mr Buck, Assistant Commissioner of Police, and a member of the Aborigines Welfare Board, entertained the children of Nanima school (near Wellington) with nursery rhymes during the Board trip to the central west in October. It was hard to tell who had the most fun (see story, page 1).

The Board

CHAIRMAN

Mr. A. G. Kingsmill *Under Secretary and Permanent Head of Chief Secretary's Department*

VICE-CHAIRMAN

Professor A. P. Elkin, M.A., Ph.D. *Emeritus Professor of Anthropology at Sydney University*

MEMBERS

Mr J. Buck *Assistant Commissioner of Police, Police Department*

Dr A. Douglas, LL.B., M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., D.T.M. & H., R.C.P. & S. *Metropolitan Medical Officer of Health.*

Mr A. Ferguson

Professor J. R. A. McMillan, D.Sc., Agr., M.S. (*Dean of Faculty of Agriculture at Sydney University*).

Mr J. Morgan

Mr J. T. Purcell *Chairman of N.S.W. Housing Commission*

Mr R. A. Smee, B.A. *Commonwealth Department of Labour and National Service*

Mr V. J. Truskett, B.A. *Assistant Director-General of Education*

Superintendent

Mr H. J. Green

Secretary

Mr J. D. Giblett

Welfare Officers

SENIOR WELFARE OFFICER:

Mr T. W. Humphreys, Dip.Soc.Stud.

ARMIDALE: Mr D. G. Yates.

BOURKE: Mr N. R. Luschwitz.

DUBBO: Mr H. S. Kitching.

KEMPSEY: Mr L. B. Cowley, Miss C. M. Griffiths.

LEETON: Vacant.

LISMORE: Mr E. J. Morgan, Miss C. J. Robinson.

MOREE: Mr A. L. Thomas.

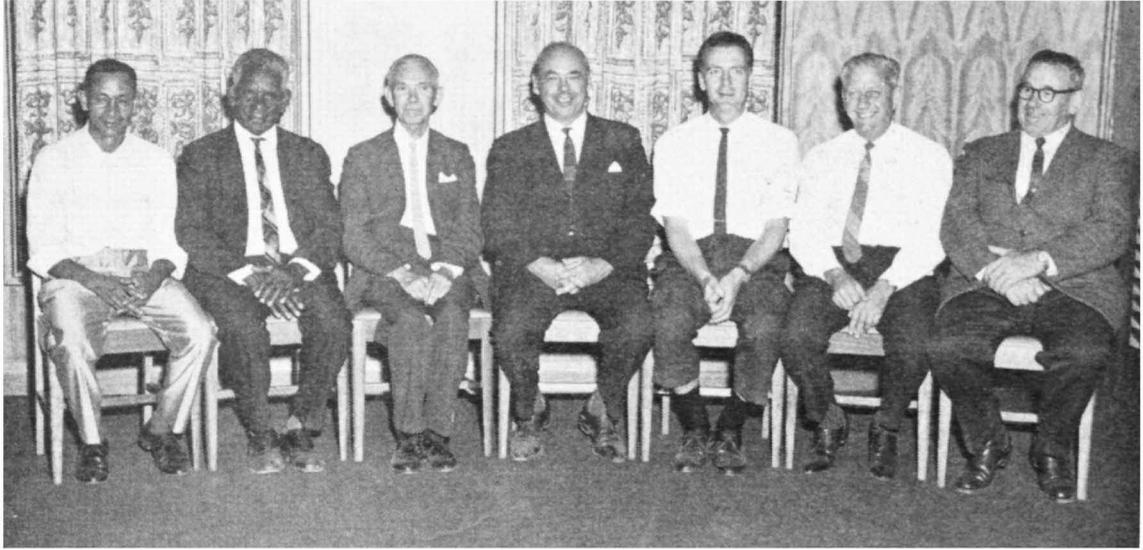
NOWRA: Mr D. J. Reynolds, Miss H. Southwell.

WALGETT: Mr R. Snook.

SYDNEY: Miss A. M. Fleming, Miss R. Hudson.

Editor

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



*Members of the Aborigines Welfare Board: left to right, Mr A. Ferguson, Mr J. Morgan, Mr J. D. Giblett (secretary), Mr A. G. Kingsmill (chairman), Dr A. Douglas, Mr R. Smee, Mr J. Buck
Absent: Professor A. P. Elkin (vice-chairman), Mr J. Purcell, Mr V. J. Truskett, and Mr H. J. Green (superintendent)*

The Board Goes West to Get the Facts

Early in October members of the Aborigines Welfare Board went to Dubbo in the central west of New South Wales on a fact-finding tour. In two days they covered 880 miles and visited many Aborigine people and civic leaders in the towns of Dubbo, Gilgandra, Coonamble, Gulargambone, Wellington, and Peak Hill.

Members of the Board feel that these country trips are essential; the best way to understand the problems facing Aborigines is to visit and talk with them in their homes and towns. There is no substitute for on-the-spot knowledge which helps them to make decisions to meet individual problems, and in the State-wide sphere to plan work on a priority basis to use their limited money to satisfy the greatest needs first.

Wherever the Board went on their trip they met people who are living up to the responsibility of creating a climate in which Aborigines can be assimilated into the community. The Board feels that real progress has been made in many of the areas they visited, but much still needs to be done.

One of the most important tasks facing the Board is the provision of suitable housing for Aborigines in these areas.

Press, radio and television coverage of the Board's two-day trip focused attention on problems the Board is dealing with. These country trips not only help the Board in its decisions, but remind townspeople of their responsibilities in Aboriginal affairs.

GILGANDRA

During the past two years the Board built a new house, and another is underway, and made loans available to two Aboriginal families to build their own homes. As well, money was given to the Christian Youth Council and that organisation completed a house in Gilgandra last June.



Mr Kingsmill, Mr Morgan and Dr Douglas, members of the Board, with Mrs Lionel Naden in her home in Gilgandra. It is the sixth house built in New South Wales by the Christian Youth Council with material from the Board



This building at The Pines near Gilgandra is on Crown Land not administered by the Board



Mrs Bamblett and Percy, with his seeing-eye Labrador, Ivy, outside their home in Gilgandra. This house was built by the Housing Commission on behalf of the Board. Percy's plastic handicrafts are sought after by buyers in Gilgandra and Dubbo, and are a tribute to his perseverance in overcoming his handicap

COONAMBLE

Councillor Green, representing Coonamble Shire, welcomed the Board and stressed the need for more housing for Aborigines. Mr A. G. Kingsmill, chairman of the Board, told Cr Green that the Board appreciated the problem, and that it existed in many other parts of the State, too. Mr Kingsmill said that he was very interested to hear the opinions of Coonamble Council. He said that the Board would soon appoint a welfare officer to assist Mr H. Kitching, area welfare officer at Dubbo.

Cr Cullen said that improvement of assimilation could only be expected when more houses in the town area were available for Aborigines. Council did not have enough money to build them, but would help in other ways. He said Aborigines made good stationhands, and worked diligently and well. Drought this year made work scarce, but out-of-work Aborigines in Coonamble would receive part of £2,000 made available for unemployment relief.

After meeting with the council representatives, the Board inspected four blocks of land in Coonamble which they propose as sites for some of the six houses to be built there in the next four years.



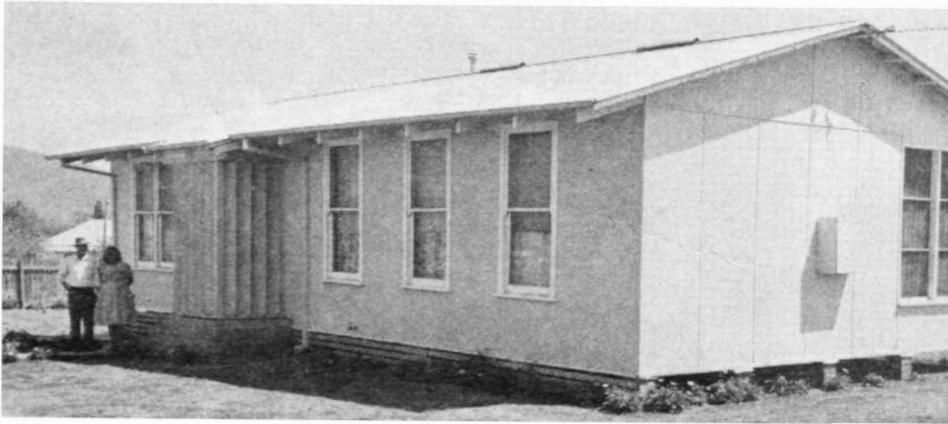
This house in Limerick Street, Coonamble, was built by the Board in 1963. It is occupied by Mrs Welsh (left); with her are Mrs Hamilton and the two Aboriginal members of the Board, Mr Morgan and Mr Ferguson. Six more houses are planned for Coonamble

Councillor Cullen makes his point to members of the Board at the Coonamble meeting. Left of him is Superintendent Cuneo of the Dubbo police district, who accompanied the Board members to Coonamble



WELLINGTON

A water supply has been extended from Wellington to Nanima reserve, five miles away, and the Board has paid Wellington Council £4,000 for this work. In the past five years the Board has built 16 houses at Nanima, and 2 in Wellington. Shire President, Councillor Eade, and other people concerned with assimilation of Aborigines in the Wellington area, spoke to Mr Kingsmill and other members of the Board at a function in the council chambers. Mr Kitching later said that the people of Wellington were doing more than most towns in his area to assimilate the Aboriginal people.



Mr and Mrs Walter Smith, outside their home in Charles Street, Wellington. This is one of two homes purchased by the Board in Wellington.



John Riley, 7, and Sharon Toomey, 8, at Nanima got Dr Douglas to help them with a problem. Board members were captivated by the clean and happy Nanima children.

Mr Kingsmill spoke to members of Wellington Council in the council chambers, after receiving warm praise on behalf of the Board from Shire President Cr Eade (centre)



Mrs Toomey, winner of last year's garden competition at Nanima, with Archdeacon Graham (left) and Rev. Salwing of the Aboriginal Children's Aid Committee of Wellington. With them is Mr Kingsmill, chairman of the Board, who complimented Mrs Toomey about her garden



Mr Harry Kitching, Area Welfare Officer, is stationed at Dubbo, but makes frequent trips to Wellington. He has said that the people of Wellington and the Council try harder than most towns in his area to help assimilate Aborigines

Mr Norman Macky (left) and Mr Sidney Toomey, discuss their problems with Mr Morgan and Mr Ferguson. Houses in the background are typical of the well-kept Nanima Reserve. Sixteen houses were built by the Board here in the past five years

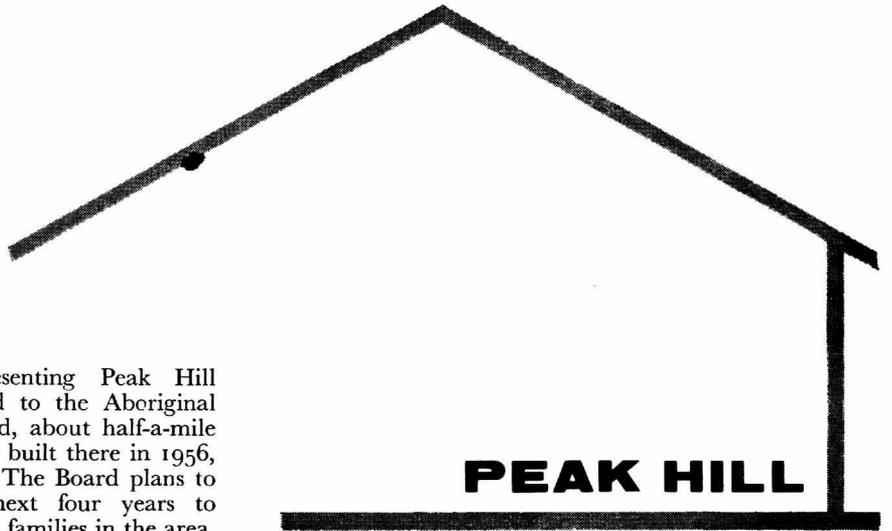


GULARGAMBONE

The Board called at the Gulargambone Aborigines Reserve where twelve new houses are planned in the next four years to replace the shacks there. Mr Kitching's assistant welfare officer probably will be stationed at Gulargambone, which is between Coonamble and Gilgandra.

Twelve new houses will be built at Gulargambone in the next four years to replace shacks like this one on the Reserve. Board members are very sincere in their desire to provide good accommodation to take the place of this kind of dwelling





Councillor Breedon, representing Peak Hill shire, accompanied the Board to the Aboriginal reserve, in Whitton Park Road, about half-a-mile from town. Four houses were built there in 1956, and six more five years ago. The Board plans to build nine houses in the next four years to accommodate adversely housed families in the area.

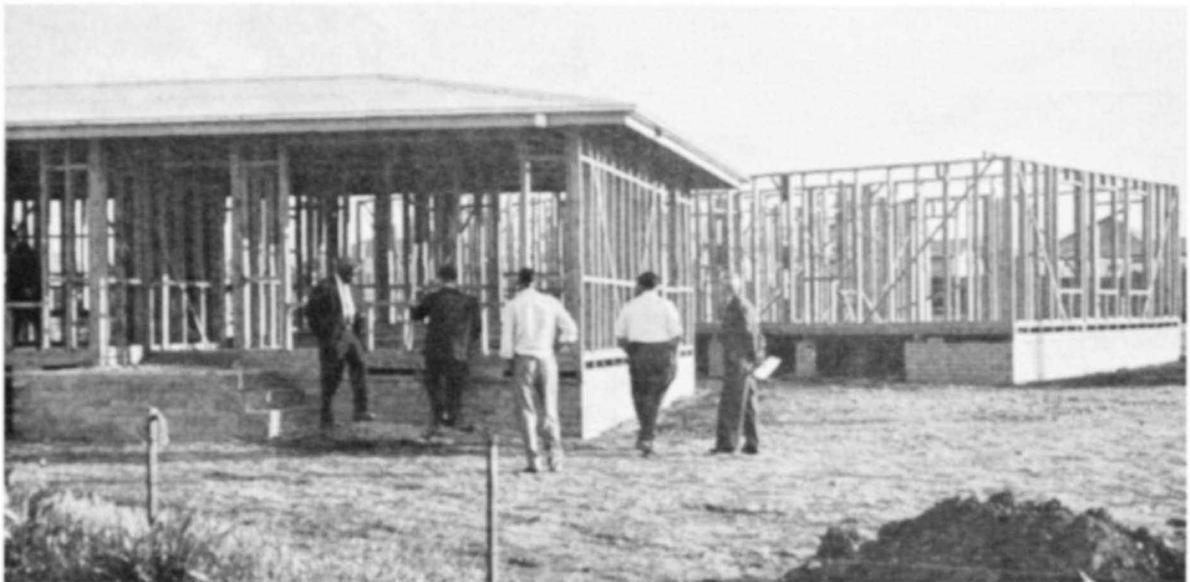
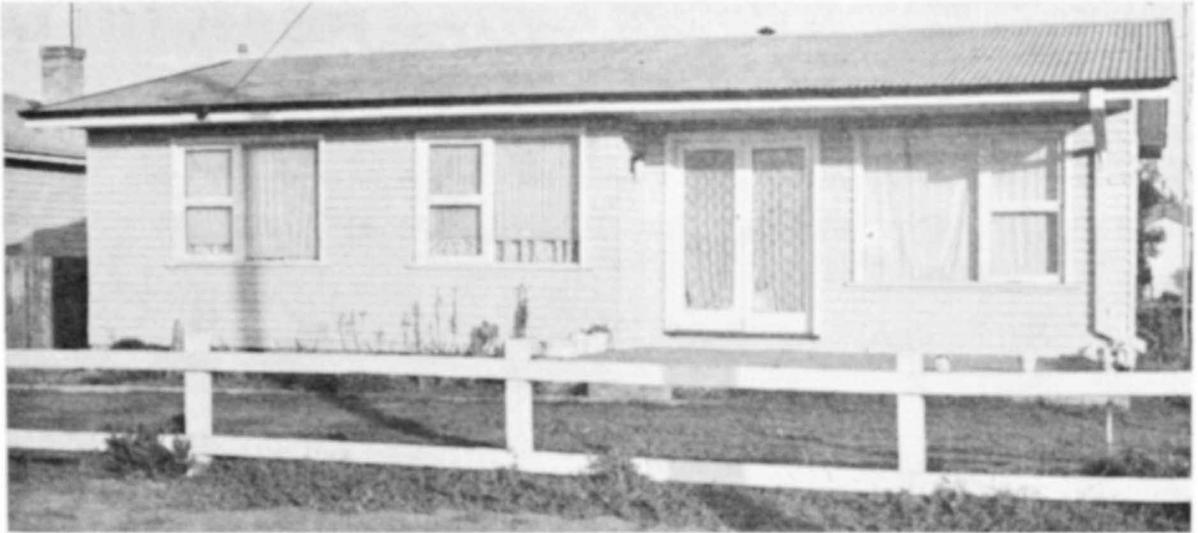
Mr Fred Powell of Peak Hill gives a few points on boomerang throwing to Mr Kingsmill. Mr Powell has a contract with Airlines of New South Wales to supply 500 boomerangs. He makes his best boomerangs from currywong wood obtainable in the Peak Hill area. Nine new houses are planned here in the next four years



DUBBO

Two new houses will be completed shortly in Young Street, Dubbo. The Board inspected these and the hostel it helped to finance. The Christian Youth Council has been active in Dubbo too, and has built a home with money provided by the Board.

*These two Board houses (under construction, see below) in Young Street, Dubbo, will soon be occupied by needy families
Next door is another house constructed by the Christian Youth Council using materials supplied by the Board*



(This article was prepared for Irabina, the Foundation's journal, and is reprinted by courtesy of Professor Elkin and the Foundation.)

THE FOUNDATION— A LIGHT ALONG THE WAY

by Professor A. P. Elkin, Vice-Chairman, Aborigines Welfare Board, and Patron and Acting Chairman of the Foundation for Aboriginal Affairs.

During the forty and more years that I have been concerned with the culture and history of the Aborigines and with their relationship to other Australians a few highlights shine out as though from a lighthouse across what has often been a murky sea.

Back in the 1920's and even in the early 1930's the general opinion was that the full-bloods would die out, never mind what was done for them, and that the mixed-bloods, handicapped, so it was said, by the vices of both races, were a hopeless lot. Moreover, there were frequent clashes between Aborigines and whites in the centre and north, followed by travesties of justice. Indeed, it was because of this apparently hopeless situation that Protection Policies had been adopted throughout Australia during the preceding sixty years.

In 1931 I attended a meeting in Sydney at which speakers protested against the injustices and harsh treatment to which Aborigines were subjected. Then and there, as though the course were lit up by a flash, I told those present that they were wasting their time protesting; that Protection Policies were futile as I had seen during two years' field-work, and should be abandoned; and that the only way to stop clashes and injustices was to formulate and implement a Positive Policy of health, education and employment for Aborigines, based on the conviction that the full-bloods need not die out, and that all Aborigines, if given the opportunity, could play a part in Australian life.

So the slogan and objectives blazed out; A Positive Policy for the Aborigines; and by 1939-40 all Governments had modified their policies in varying degrees towards that goal. For example, New South Wales set up the Welfare Board in place of the Protection Board and wrote assimilation into the Act.

Experiments in welfare went on in the 1940's, and the next highlight was the Conference in Canberra in 1948 of Commonwealth and State heads of Aboriginal Departments. The purpose was to make a common approach to the task of making assimilation and citizenship a reality. This was followed by the formation in 1951 of the Welfare Council of Ministers for Aboriginal Welfare which now meets every second year; a conference of heads of their Departments meets annually.

Today, millions of pounds are spent each year on welfare, health, housing and education services for Aborigines, compared with an almost negligible amount in 1935 and scores of persons are employed in the programme. In addition, many service organizations (e.g. Save the Children Fund, Assimilation Societies, Apexians, Rotarians, Soroptomists, C.W.A., Students' Scholarships Society, and others) are assisting. What a change in thirty years!

The most cheering light, however, during these years has been the increasing participation by Aborigines in pressing for their rights as Australian citizens. They have formed societies either with or without help of other citizens and have let their feelings and thoughts be known. This has been a good thing. Self assertion as a step towards self-dependence.

Protest and demand have their place in all movements for social, legal and political equality. But talk is not enough. Aborigines must show that they can help themselves by overcoming practical problems; and in so far as they do this, they will find help, encouragement and welcome increase in surprising degrees. Let independence be the slogan, for in that lies self-respect and a justifiable pride.

Here is the importance of the Foundation for Aboriginal Affairs. I think it is *the* brightest and most far-reaching light which has as yet been lit along the way towards real citizenship. For it is not talk, protest, demand. Rather, it is a courageous and imaginative venture. To ask the Sydney Public for a large sum not to hand out help, but to purchase in the city a building to be a centre for Aborigines was a brave act.

So may I remind all Aborigines that the Foundation is your place where you can obtain advice, help, education, pleasure and fellowship,

and in the running of which you yourselves are to undertake an increasing share of responsibility.

By showing the practical value of this venture in self-help, the Foundation will merit assistance from Service Organizations and the Government. I hope, too, that the various Aboriginal groups will also support it. In all cases no strings should be attached. Non-political and non-sectarian; not complaining but up and doing a positive job; helping Aborigines already in Sydney or those who come there, to find their feet and make a success of life whatever they are. Such is the Foundation. Look on it and use it as a light to lighten your way.

YOU MEET THE NICEST PEOPLE IN MUNGINDI

Mungindi is a little town, but the people there have shown that they are big-hearted. They proved it by donating almost £200 to a fund organised to help an Aboriginal mother walk again.

It all started several months ago, when Mrs Jack Picton, Snr, saw Mrs Zonda Cubby hobbling along the street. Mrs Cubby, mother of two little girls aged three years and two, had her leg amputated six years ago after an accident. Although raising a family and doing the shopping and chores makes enough demands on any woman, Zonda Cubby never complained.

But Mrs Picton did. She thought Zonda should have an artificial leg so she decided to see to it that Zonda got an artificial leg.

Mrs Picton turned into a one-woman fund raising organisation, and it wasn't long before the whole town got behind her with the result that the needed money soon was collected.

Free broadcast time over radio station 2VM Moree publicised Mrs Picton's work in Mungindi, 75 miles away, and many small donations started to flow in. Moree Apex club gave £50, The Mungindi RSL club, £10 10s., and the Diggers' club, £10 10s. Two street stalls, run by Mrs Picton and Mrs Valmai Francisco, brought in another £50. The Aborigines Welfare Board put up £30 and provided free rail travel warrants and paid accommodation expenses for Mrs Cubby.

And the help didn't stop in Mungindi. Dr Swan, who operated on Mrs Cubby in Sydney Hospital six years ago, did not charge for his services in fitting the leg. Limbco, the artificial-limb manufacturers, also gave much assistance to Dr Swan and Mrs Cubby.

Now, Zonda Cubby is getting used to the new leg and the return to an almost-normal life. She wont break 10 seconds for a hundred-yards sprint, but in most other ways she is no longer on a one-leg handicap.

YOUR CAREER— PHOTOGRAPHY

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

Young people interested in a career in photography have the opportunity of working in a number of different fields, including commercial, advertising, fashion, portraiture and press photography.

Other fields which are perhaps less well known but which are becoming increasingly important, include industrial photography (where the work may include making slides, film strips, motion pictures for such things as publicity and staff training), and scientific, medical, and aerial photography (widely used in surveying).

Opportunities in motion picture, newsreel and television photography are somewhat limited in Australia at present, but are improving. Photographic sales and photo copying are other possible fields of work, and of course, photography is widely used in many printing processes, and is allied to radiography (where X-rays are used to diagnose and treat medical conditions).

The processes involved in production of a finished photograph are camera operating (that is, arranging the subject and taking the photograph), processing

(preparing the negative), printing (making the photographic print), spotting and re-touching (minimising blemishes) and finishing (mounting and trimming pictures).

PERSONAL QUALIFICATIONS These vary according to the type of work performed. However, imagination, ingenuity and creative ability are of utmost importance for those who take the photographs. Enthusiasm, keen eyesight, patience and accuracy are other qualifications.

A news sense and a good memory is required for newspaper photography, whilst fashion or portraiture photographers and those employed in photographic sales work should be able to get along well with people. Colour blindness could restrict employment in some fields.

TRAINING Most training is obtained from experience on the job, but useful supplementary training is provided by a two-year part-time course in photography conducted at Sydney Technical College.

The course is open to those already employed in the photographic industry. Fees are £9 a year. Courses are available in photo-lithography and photo-engraving for those employed in the printing industry, and various courses in art and/or advertising also could prove useful.

PROSPECTS Juniors usually commence by obtaining sound all-round experience in various aspects of photography, for example, proofing, printing and processing. Progression to camera operating is competitive and depends on demonstrated ability, interest and enthusiasm.

There are no standard rates of pay for photographers. The main openings for girls are in re-touching, spotting, finishing or colouring, or in work as a receptionist. The opportunities for a girl to become a commercial photographer are limited.

FURTHER INFORMATION Large photographic firms, photographic studios, and photographic departments of newspaper and magazine publishing houses can supply further information. The Vocational Guidance Bureau's leaflet *Photography* should be read by anybody interested in photography as a career.

Mervyn Bishop, from Brewarrina, has been employed for 2½ years as a cadet news photographer on the *Sydney Morning Herald*. Mr Graham Wilkinson, photographic manager of the *Herald* told *Dawn* (see story about Mervyn, *Dawn*, February, 1965) that Mervyn is doing very well.

F.A.A. ACTIVE IN WARATAH FESTIVAL

The float showed the great range of occupations in which Aborigines play important parts in the modern community



The Foundation for Aboriginal Affairs played an important part in this year's Waratah Festival by bringing attention to the role of the Aborigine in community life.

The Foundation's float in the Waratah Procession received much publicity, and favourable comment from the thousands who saw it. The float carried representatives of the Aboriginal people who work in a great variety of occupations in the modern community.

After the procession, many people who saw the float went to the Foundation's headquarters in George Street to learn more about the Foundation and the people it represents.

The Aborigines Welfare Board agreed to make available £100 to help finance the float.

An exhibition of Aboriginal art, also arranged by the Foundation, was held as part of the Waratah Art Festival. Tribal art, semi-tribal (which included traditional bark paintings from the Northern Territory) and works by Aboriginal artists using Western media were shown in Hyde Park.

Organisers did not show some of the exhibits sent from the Far North because they felt that these tribal symbols and pieces were too sacred for public display. The art that was exhibited attracted many people to the 200 square-foot display area, and interesting comparisons were made with contemporary European art nearby.

The group who manned the float included Aboriginal leaders such as Charles Perkins (second from left, back row) and Jimmy Little (centre, back row)





Smoke Signals

TIP FOR THE MONTH Get rid of ants around a house by sprinkling cayenne pepper where they have been and in places they frequent. Leave the pepper for a few days, then sweep it up and wash the treated area with strong carbolic soap and water.

▶The Apex Club at Parkes plans to hold a Boomerang Festival there in April next year. Goobang Shire Council will support the plan and has made a donation to defray cost of staging the festival. Apex Club members hope to make the event well-known throughout Australia, and even in other countries, to attract tourists and competitors to Parkes.

▶Aborigines of Nambucca Heads have elected Greg Davis their representative to a Sydney conference organised by the Aboriginal Australian Fellowship. He will put forward to the conference the opinions of the Nambucca people on such matters as Aboriginal housing, land rights, employment, education, and co-operatives.

▶An airline captain at Cairns, Queensland, who is a keen student of Aboriginal art and lore, has helped to have staged for the people of Cairns the longest-running show business act in history. The show is performed by 20 men of the Lardill tribe who live on Mornington Island, in the Gulf of Carpentaria. The 10,000-year-old act is drawing capacity crowds at Cairns, and organisers think that one day they might attract tribes from all over Australia to perform in a national corroboree.

▶The first Aboriginal minister of the Methodist church will be ordained next year. He is Mr Lazaurus Lami Lami, of Goulburn Island, 200 miles east of Darwin. Mr Lami Lami will work with his people on the island. The Reverend Gowan Armstrong, of the Manigrida mission station in Arnhem Land, said he knew of only two other ordained Aboriginal ministers in Australia.

▶A stone axe, unearthed in a peach orchard at West Pennant Hills in October, has led to investigations into the 175-year-old history of the area. Peter Mahoney, writing for the *Sydney Morning Herald*, found that the area of Sydney's present western suburbs used to be terrorised by Pemulwy, a murderous Aboriginal gang leader. For the 12 years between 1790 and 1802, Pemulwy and his tribe, the Bedriagals, controlled the area, and authorities lost count of the murders of white settlers blamed on him and his followers. But the price on his head finally was collected by two settlers. Governor King, when he heard, honoured his promise and instructed settlers not to harm or persecute Aborigines any further.

▶The newly-formed Association for the Advancement of Aborigines in Moree, has received the names of 10 boys and girls who have left school. The Association will investigate each case and attempt to find employment for them. Mr Skillman, president of the Association, asks for the co-operation of all families and business people in Moree, to help in the project.

OUR OCEAN



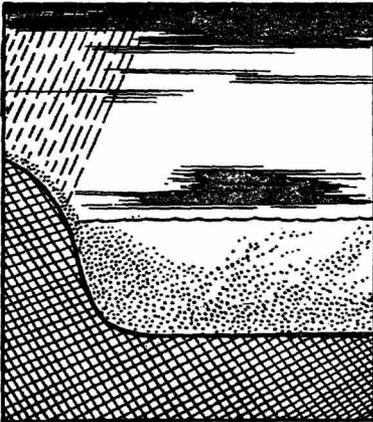
An observer, viewing our solar system from a distant vantage point, would doubtless label earth the water planet. Earth's atmosphere contains water vapor, life is dependent upon it and nearly three quarters of the planet's surface lies under water. The great oceans make earth unique among its sister planets.



Uncounted centuries ago the earth was a hot glowing lump covered by a dense cloud of gases. As it gradually cooled, water vapor from the clouds fell on the hot, sunless surface, boiling off into vapor again. The cycle continued with the rain falling harder and harder, perhaps for thousands of years.



As the earth cooled it shrank and its crust wrinkled like the skin of a dried apple. The wrinkles formed mountains and valleys. After ages passed the steady rainfall filled the lower basins. The rain slackened eventually and the dense cloud bank thinned permitting the first sunlight to shine on the drenched globe.



The constant downpour wore away the rocks and washed tons of salts and minerals into the sea. Through this constant washing and wearing the ocean has become a vast pool of the earth's mineral and chemical treasures. In some as yet unknown manner life was created in the sunlit ocean shallows.



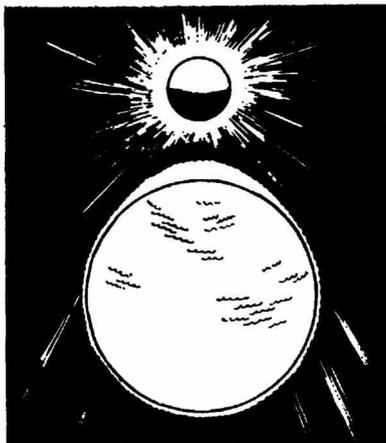
The first forms of life were probably too small to be seen by a microscope, developing gradually into simple one-celled animals like protozoa. The earth's oceans have risen and fallen many times. It is possible that sea plants, in receding waters, adapted themselves to dry land. Over a period of ages plants developed root systems and the earth became covered with green.



With plant life flourishing on land providing a food supply, animals began to appear on the nearby shore. Animals adapting to life ashore brought a part of the sea with them in their bodies. Each of us today carries in our bloodstream the same chemicals present in sea water in almost the same proportions. (Continued)



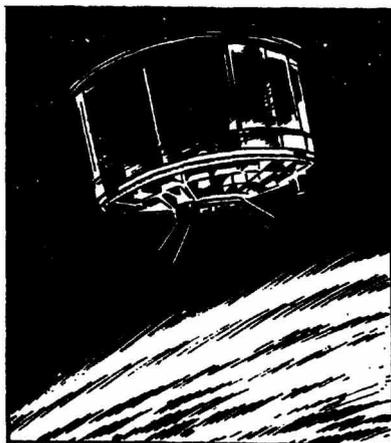
The sea has been divided into four oceans though it is really only one. They are the Pacific (equal in size to the other three combined), the Atlantic, the Indian and the Arctic. Much of the Arctic Ocean is covered by the North polar ice cap. The voyage of the U.S. Navy's nuclear submarine, *Nautilus*, across the Pole in 1958 proved the depths beneath the ice cap remain unfrozen.



If all the irregularities on the earth's surface were smoothed out the ocean would cover the entire globe to a depth of 12,000 ft. (3,650 meters). Then waves would roll unimpeded around the earth with a high bulge following the moon due to its gravitational pull on the ocean surface. The moon was formed, it is believed, by a piece torn from earth before its crust hardened and some think the Pacific depression is its scar.



The cradle of life, the sea contains thousands of varieties of plant and animal life—most of which man has never seen. Some of its animal life such as the dolphin and whale, which are warmblooded mammals, were once land animals who returned to the sea ages ago, probably during one of the ice ages or similarly unfavorable periods when life on land was more difficult than in the more even temperature of the sea.



Because water absorbs heat, the ocean is a vast reservoir of the sun's heat which helps moderate the earth's temperature between winter and summer extremes. Most of the world's weather is determined by the air currents originating over the surface of the ocean. A series of weather satellites, launched by the United States, is now providing weather experts with cloud cover pictures of this formerly uncharted area.



The upper layer of sea, where the sun's rays can penetrate, are the source of all sea life, directly or indirectly. This is where the minute plant and animal life called plankton live. The basic foodstuff of the sea, it is eaten by fish and shellfish which are in turn eaten by the larger fish. Plankton feeds on minerals carried to sea by rivers and those released by dying sea life.



Over the ages minerals have collected on the sea bottom. Where there is little circulation between the upper and lower layers of water, such as in the warm tropic seas, plankton, and consequently all animal life, is more scarce. Circulation is greater in the cold and temperate seas. In the spring, cold surface water sinks and is replaced by warmer bottom water which brings up accumulated minerals with it.

Pete's Page

Hello Kids,

Did you find the puzzles too hard in the last two issues of *Dawn*? Some of them were a bit tricky, I know. This month I've included a story you might like. If you like stories, why don't you try to write one yourself, and send it in to me for the competition I told you about last time.

Send your letters to Pete,
c/o "Dawn" Magazine,
Box 30, G.P.O.,
Sydney.

Hope you like the story about the monkeys,

Your old pal,

Pete

THE SLY MONKEYS

Many thousands of years ago the animals in the jungle all lived and played happily together in their own animal kingdom. They were so happy that they were like people in a fairy tale. This story tells you about the monkeys and how they became rulers of this kingdom.

Now the monkeys were cleverer than any of the other animals. They could do funny tricks and were very good dancers as well. The other animals liked to watch the monkeys do their tricks and dances. They thought monkeys were very clever. It was soon decided to have a concert every moonlit night.

At each of these concerts, the animals sat down in a big circle on the grass, waiting for the monkeys to begin their tricks and dances. What a happy time they all had under the moonlit sky!

The monkeys knew that the other animals liked them. They thought, too, that they would be the best rulers of the kingdom of animals. Then they would be able to live a happy, lazy life.

At the next concert, the monkeys told the other animals that it was time they had rulers in the kingdom. They said they thought that they would be the best rulers of this kingdom. All the others agreed at once. They were very proud of the monkeys, who could do such wonderful dances and clever tricks. This then, was how the rulers of the animal kingdom were chosen in the jungle.

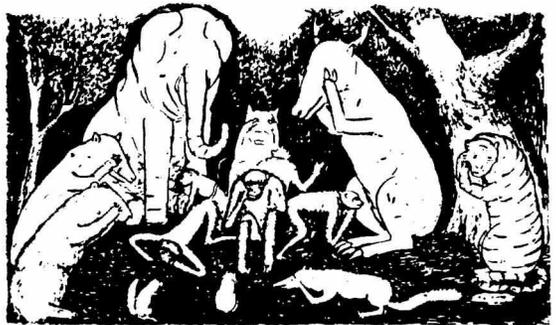
For some time all the animals were very happy. The monkeys were now the most important animals in the kingdom. They did not need to do any hard work at all. They spent most of the day playing and dancing. Very soon they learnt to make funny faces too, which they thought would amuse the other animals very much.

But their funny faces were so ugly and unkind that the other animals watched in silence. This was the first time that they had seen the monkeys make such ugly faces and they were very surprised. The monkeys did not know what the other animals were thinking. They tried to make more and more funny faces so as to make the others laugh and shout as they usually did. But, the animals were not pleased. They did not like watching the funny faces made by the monkeys.

Soon the animals could not bear to look any more. They shouted, and scolded the monkeys and they had a big quarrel with them. After that the kingdom of the animals was not happy any more. The monkeys were no longer good friends with the other animals.

Even today monkeys still make queer and ugly faces which is, perhaps, why other animals are not friendly with them.

They did not like watching the funny faces made by the monkeys



A study in concentration. Cousins Terry Bell (left), 10, and Andrew Bell, 9, modelling with plaster of Paris at Nanima School, near Wellington

