

# DAWN

A Magazine for the  
Aboriginal People of N.S.W.  
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N.S.W. ABORIGINES WELFARE BOARD**

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## Our Cover

Winton Ballangarry (7) reads to his friends Julie Moye (8) and Dawn de Kaizer (7) at the Spastic Centre (see story page 1).

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### Editor

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

## HANDICAPPED, BUT NOT OUT OF THE RACE



It's hard for a boy whose legs won't let him run like the other kids, or for a girl with hands that won't do all she wants them to. And it's not much help when your mother dies and your father can't afford to look after you, or your mother dumps you on your grandmother who's too old to care for you.

With a start in life like that, most kids would never get over it. But Winton Ballangarry and Regina Walker, since the Aborigines Welfare Board began to take care of them, are well on the way to taking up as best they are able their rightful place in the community.

### The Boy

Winton Ballangarry is seven years old. He was born at Macksville and all his life has had to use leg irons and crutches. He became a ward of the Board when his grandmother was too old to look after him; the Board brought Winton to Sydney after he lost his leg irons and crutches and when further treatment was not available at Macksville.

Since coming to Sydney things have improved for Winton. The Board equipped him with new leg irons and crutches, gives him pocket money, and pays \$17 a week to the Spastic Centre, which is caring for him. The Aboriginal Womens Association and the Wahroonga-Turramurra branch of the Save the Children Fund have supplied Winton with attractive clothing, and visit him regularly.

*Nuggety little Winton Ballangarry has mastered his leg irons and crutches and now can move at the speed of an adult's fast walk. Winton's only handicap is his limbs—he is highly intelligent and shows remarkable interest in music*

1. Paul Flannagan (9) shares a joke with Winton and (left) Julie Moye (8) and Dawn de Kaizer (7) at the Spastic Centre. The children really enjoy themselves and receive warm affection from the skilled staff

2. Mrs Pledge shows Regina Walker how to put a screw into a fluorescent light fitting. The workers have developed considerable skill in some of their operations. The conveyor belt in front keeps the production line running smoothly

3. The training centre is run like a factory, complete with conveyor belt. It is highly organized and runs smoothly from raw material receipt to finished product dispatch. Workers are very happy and do their jobs thoroughly

4. After the instruction Regina had little trouble in assembling the fluorescent light "tombstones"

1 2



3 4



The people at the Spastic Centre look after Winton, and all the other children there, with real affection and great skill. Their care has to be seen to be fully appreciated.

Winton lives and attends school at the Centre, and goes on all the outings arranged. When *Dawn* visited him he was about to go to see a model railway exhibition at Sydney Town Hall. The children go on many such trips. The Spastic Centre makes life for the handicapped children as pleasant and interesting as their disabilities permit.

Unlike most of the children there, Winton's disability is restricted to his limbs. He is highly intelligent and as bright as a button. When asked what he did at school each day he said: "What do you think I do? I work, of course."

Mrs Hodgson, a Department of Education teacher at the Centre, said that Winton showed a remarkable interest in music. A Sydney family usually takes Winton into its home during his school holidays, and there he has developed his musical appreciation and knowledge.

Mrs Hodgson said that Winton was responding well to treatment for his physical disabilities. Perhaps one day he will become a professional musician.

With the help of the Board, the Spastic Centre and others concerned with his welfare, Winton Ballangarry now has a good chance of playing a useful part in life.

## The Girl

Regina Walker has suffered all her life from defects in an eye and a leg and from epileptic fits. Her mother died ten years ago and her pensioner father was unable to care for his intellectually handicapped daughter.

Regina is a ward of the Aborigines Welfare Board, which has been arranging for her treatment since 1956. Until recently, she was cared for by the United Aborigines Mission Childrens Home, at Bomaderry, but because she had turned 16 years of age she had to be discharged from the Home.

She is now living at the Sunnyfield Home at Allambie Heights, in Sydney. The Board provides her clothing, special surgical boots, and pays \$8.40 a week of her expenses.

Sunnyfield President Mrs H. Whiddon said that the Association received a Government grant

of \$4 for every \$2 it raised. It runs a day school, a Home, and an adult training centre, for intellectually handicapped children and adults.

Regina Walker lives in the Home, and works in the training centre nearby. Church groups and service clubs visit and entertain the Home's residents, who also are taken on frequent trips in Sunnyfield buses. Residents watch TV and several play the piano to entertain their friends. They attend the day school, or the training centre.

They receive excellent medical care, and warm affection and attention from Matron B. Symonds, Sister Wood and all the staff of 18.

Fourteen people of the Home's 48 leave it each weekday to work in the adult training centre. They work with 38 other handicapped people brought by the buses from private homes in the area. The working day is from 9.00 a.m. to 3.45 p.m.

The training centre is run as a factory. It assembles printed advertising material used as displays and for mailings, certain electrical parts and fluorescent lighting diffusers, prepares gift packs of perfumes and soaps, and does many other things.

These simple tasks keep the handicapped people occupied and interested. Before the training centre was established they would not have had the opportunity of meeting others like themselves, or of doing useful tasks. Their life was empty, but now is as full as it can be.

Mrs H. Pledge, supervisor/manageress of the centre, said that she made sure commercial firms did not take advantage of the centre and its workers. The \$14 a week invalid pension received by each of the centre's workers is handled by their parents or by Sunnyfield in their own interests.

To help them develop a knowledge of money and how it is used the workers receive an incentive of 50c a week, as a kind of wage. They are taught thrift in how they spend their money at the centre's canteen, which offers goods for sale at cost price.

Mrs Pledge said that last financial year the centre made a profit of more than \$1,800. Turnover was about \$8,100. The centre paid for itself, apart from providing the very necessary interest in life that these people need so badly.

Regina Walker will always be handicapped, but Sunnyfield and the Board have made her life that much easier to bear.

FORM 5

ABORIGINES PROTECTION ACT, 1909, AS AMENDED

For Office use only

Application No. ....

Ballot-paper(s)

issued ...../...../19.....

Initials of  
Returning Officer

# Application for Enrolment

SURNAME (block letters) .....

Christian names (in full) .....

Age last birthday ..... Sex ..... Aboriginal caste .....

Address .....

I, the undersigned, apply for the inclusion of my name on the roll of electors for the election of persons for nomination as Aboriginal members of the Aborigines Welfare Board, and hereby declare that I am an Aborigine or person having an admixture of Aboriginal blood, not under 21 years of age, and have been resident in the State of New South Wales for a period of at least six months immediately preceding the date hereof. I further declare that I am the person referred to above and claim the right to vote at the election of persons for nomination as members of the Aborigines Welfare Board, as provided in section 4 (2) (b) (viii) of the Aborigines Protection Act, 1909, as amended.

Dated this ..... day of ....., 19 .. .

Signature or Mark .....

I declare that ..... is well known to me and is an Aborigine or person apparently having an admixture of Aboriginal blood.

He placed his signature/mark hereon in my presence.  
(strike out whichever is unnecessary)

Signature .....

Capacity in which Witness signs .....

A witness may be a Justice of the Peace, a Police Officer, a School Teacher, or an Officer of the Aborigines Welfare Board.

N.B.—Regulation 36 provides that a person shall not witness the signature or mark of any applicant upon any application under the Regulations unless—

- (a) he has satisfied himself as to the identity of the applicant;
- (b) he has seen the applicant sign the application in his (the applicant's) own handwriting; or if the applicant is unable to sign his own name, he has seen the applicant make his (the applicant's) mark in lieu of the signature and has himself inserted the full name of the applicant against such mark;
- (c) he knows that the statements contained in the application are true, or has satisfied himself by inquiry from the applicant or otherwise that the statements contained in the application are true.

## NOMINATIONS CLOSE IN DECEMBER FOR BOARD ELECTION

Nominations for the election of Aboriginal and part-Aboriginal members of the Aborigines Welfare Board will close on 7 December, 1966. Only those persons who are on the roll may nominate.

Aborigines may put their names on the roll by filling out application forms which may be obtained from area welfare officers, welfare officers and supervisors of stations and reserves, and from the Returning Officer, Box 30, G.P.O., Sydney.

The application form on page 4 may also be used for the purpose.

If you are over the age of 21, of Aboriginal blood, and have lived in New South Wales for at least six months immediately before the date of your application, you are entitled to be enrolled and to vote at the election.

Remember, the important dates are—

- ▶ 7 December, 1966, closing date for nominations.
- ▶ 19 January, 1967, closing of ballot.

Applications for enrolment are coming in well to the office of the Board in Sydney.

All Aborigines are urged to enrol to show their interest in the election.

Intending candidates for election must be nominated by at least two persons of Aboriginal blood who are on the roll, or who have applied for enrolment.

Every person on the roll will be sent a ballot paper. Votes may be cast by placing them in ballot boxes provided on stations and reserves, or by mailing them to the returning officer, at the office of the Board in Sydney.

The election is held every three years.

The present term of office of the two Aboriginal members of the Board, Messrs J. Morgan and A. Ferguson, expires on 7 February, 1967.

## SHOPPING FOR MEAT

The drought in New South Wales has created hardships for many people, and one of its effects has been the steep rise in the price of meat. Meat is a large item in the shopping list of many families, but housewives can beat the high prices—and still get enough protein and goodness—by good planning and careful shopping.

Meat, apart from satisfying our appetite, adds greatly to our daily protein requirements. Protein maintains and repairs our body tissues and keeps us healthy, and is especially needed to help children grow.

Some people think that expensive cuts of meat are the best, but this is not true. Fillet steak might look and taste better than blade steak, but

the cheaper cuts of meat have just as much protein as the dearer cuts.

Liver, kidneys and tripe are cheap compared with other meats, but are just as good and make a good substitute.

Liver and kidneys are very good to eat because they contain a lot of iron. The body needs iron to make its blood.

Cheaper cuts of meat, liver, kidneys and tripe can be cooked in many ways, and, with herbs and spices, can be very tasty. Recipes for this kind of cooking are often printed in the popular womens and home magazines.

## VAL'S THRIVING ON THE NAVY LIFE

Two years ago Valma Close, formerly of Woodenbong Aboriginal Reserve, joined the Navy and was sent for basic training to Flinders Naval Depot on Western Port Bay, in Victoria.

Val, now 22, was photographed in Brisbane recently by the *Courier Mail*. By comparing this picture (right) with the other taken when she left two years ago for Victoria, you can see that she is thriving on the Navy life.

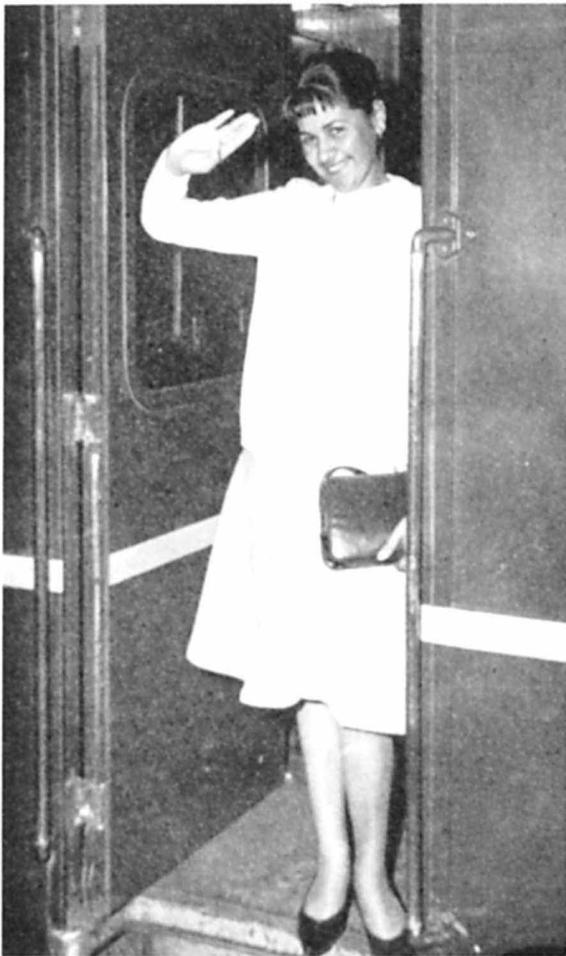
Val was one of four W.R.A.N.S. who worked on the Navy's recent Brisbane exhibit which

projected a modern image of the service and the type of life recruits can hope to enjoy.

"I love the life," said Val. "The uniforms are very attractive and as my parents gave me a strict upbringing the discipline is no worry."

She obtained her Intermediate Certificate at school, and passed her examination as a typist at a Sydney coaching school before joining the Navy.

After the Brisbane exhibit Val returned to her normal and pleasant work as a driver.



# YOUR CAREER— BUILDING

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

The building industry is the largest secondary industry in Australia and employs more male personnel than any other single industry in the Commonwealth. Its annual turnover is about \$2,000 million a year and the industry is of very great importance to the economic welfare of the nation.

Well trained and ambitious young men are always needed for its efficient organization and management and to those with the necessary training and who possess personal leadership qualities the building industry offers a career with excellent opportunities for advancement.

**Entry and Training.** Entry to the industry is usually through apprenticeship to one of the skilled trades, for example, bricklaying or carpentry and joinery, but to those with higher educational qualifications, cadetships leading to executive positions are available in some of the more important building organizations. Trade courses for apprentices are provided at most of the State Technical Colleges and students attend these courses in their employer's time during the day.

The Building Foreman and Clerk of Works Course provides training for those preparing for such positions as general foreman, works supervisors, quality and estimating clerks and junior building executives. The course is of three years' duration and involves attendance at a Technical College for about seven hours a week. The Certificate is awarded at the end of the course assuming that the candidate has had at least two years' satisfactory experience in the building industry after completing an apprenticeship.

The Building and Architectural Drafting Certificate Courses conducted by the Department of Technical Education are designed to train at a higher level, and to develop expert knowledge of building construction, estimating and costing,

building organization, and supervision. Students are required to have passed the School Certificate examination including passes in English and Science at ordinary level, and Mathematics at ordinary credit level. The courses comprise part-time training over four stages of one year each but certain exemptions are given to students who have completed trade courses in carpentry and joinery, bricklaying, and other related fields.

Completion of either the Building Foreman and Clerk of Works Course of the Building Certificate Course gives partial exemption from the Membership Examination of the Australian Institute of Builders.



**Prospects.** The scope of building in Australia is rapidly expanding and a wide choice of careers with excellent long term prospects of advancement is available in varying fields including management, quality surveying, estimating, work study, planning, contract negotiation and purchasing.

*Further Information* regarding careers in the building industry can be obtained from The Australian Institute of Builders, 118 Alfred Street, Milson's Point, Sydney.

*This is the ninth in a series of articles on motor maintenance, reprinted by kind permission of Modern Motor Magazine.*

How much care and attention does the "brain" of the nervous system of your engine, the distributor, get? It's a fair bet that it's not in top condition—garage figures show that about one in every four distributor automatic advance systems is out of order, and that a much higher percentage of distributors require attention. So let's have a look at yours, and see if we can improve performance, starting, pulling power and fuel economy, because a faulty distributor can affect all those things.

The distributor is designed to make and break the primary circuit and to send the high-tension current to the proper spark plug at exactly the right moment. And it works hard; at 30 mph something like 5,000 sparks a minute must be sent to the right plugs by the distributor.

Most drivers can tackle the job of cleaning the points. Just take off the distributor cap, insert the special points-file between the contacts, and move the file back and forth.

The points must be bright and clean and have good contact. If they are pitted too deeply to clean up with the file, they should be replaced. A faulty condenser helps create pits in the contact surfaces and should be replaced.

After attending to the points the inside of the distributor should be cleaned out—preferably with methylated spirit, and then blown with a tyre pump. Don't use kerosene or petrol.

To adjust the points, you need a feeler gauge wiped perfectly clean. If the motor maker's handbook says to adjust to .025 in, set them at that clearance—no more, no less.

### **Distributor Cap**

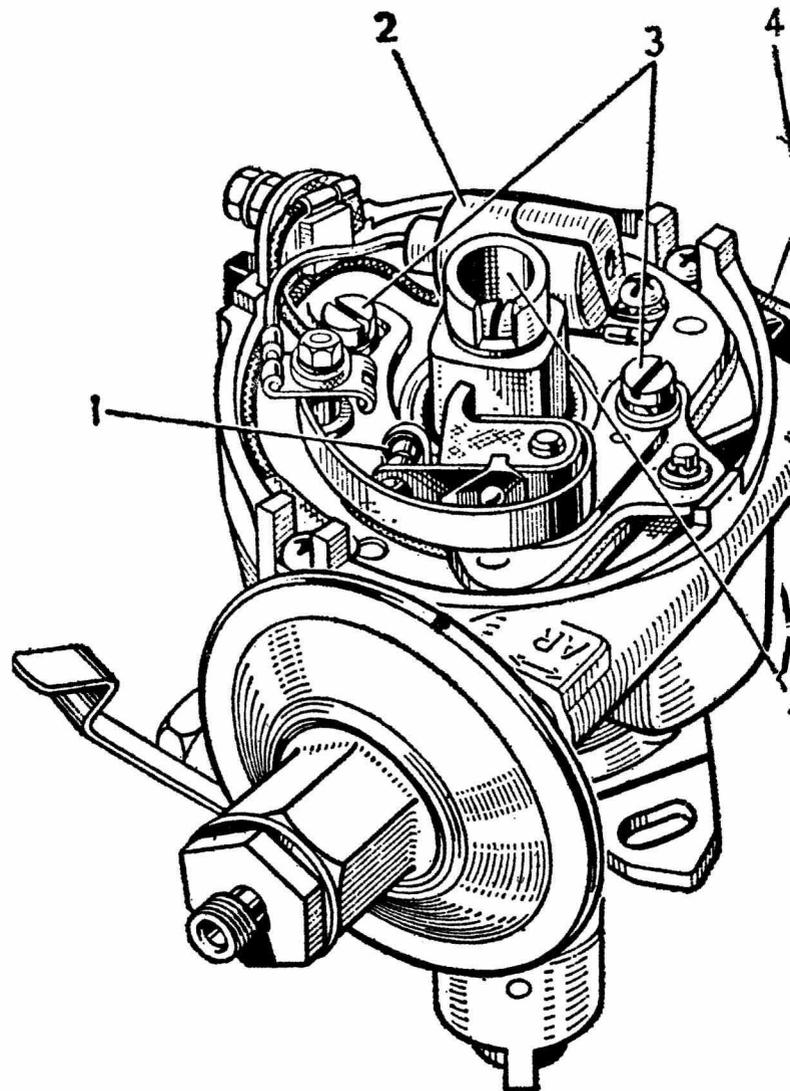
Now let's have a look at the distributor cap. Pull the high-tension leads out one by one, and make sure they have a clean, bright contact with the metal inside the cups on top of the cap.

While you're at it, if you notice that any of the high-tension leads are cracked, or feel weak or sloppy, especially around the cap fitting, replace them.

Inside the distributor cap you will find contacts which correspond with the spark-plug leads. These should be clean, but if they are pitted and worn, be careful not to rub them too much otherwise the current to the plugs will be weak, or won't flow at all.

# **MODERN MOTOR MAINTENANCE DISTRIBUTOR OVERHAUL**

*Typical distributor layout: 1, contact points; 2, condenser; 3, contact adjusting screws; 4, micrometer adjustment; and shaft oiling point*



Inspect the cap carefully to ensure that there are no cracks. A cracked cap should be replaced immediately, because cracking allows electricity to jump from one lead to another. This makes starting hard and smooth running almost impossible. A cracked distributor cap is very likely to cause such troubles as misfiring, hard starting, or uneven running.

Attention to the rotor comes next. It has two surfaces which must be kept clean and bright—the one on top, which rubs on the carbon contact in the centre of the distributor cap, and the end of the arm, which delivers the current to the plug-lead contacts.

A rotor must be sound, and if you are in any doubt about its efficiency, scrap it. A cracked rotor will allow current to short to earth through the distributor camshaft, and your engine will go on strike.

There are two systems of advancing the spark—centrifugal and vacuum. The *centrifugal system* usually consists of two weights shaped like half-moons, mounted on a driving or action plate by pivots or locating pins. The driving plate is in the bottom of the distributor body, and is joined to the distributor driveshaft. The camshaft rotates on the upper end of the driveshaft, and is also connected to the two weights and through them to return springs of predetermined tension.

When the engine is stopped or idling, the springs hold the weights closed. When the driveshaft speeds up with higher engine speed, the weights move outwards on the pivot pins, overcoming the tension of the springs and moving the camshaft in the direction of rotation—or advancing the camshaft. Thus, the amount of ignition advance is directly controlled by the speed of the engine.

The amount of advance varies with different engines, but is mostly within the range 15 to 27 degrees. At the point of maximum advance, a stop pin prevents the weights from moving farther outwards. As engine speed falls, the springs pull the weights back, or retard the ignition.

All parts in the centrifugal system must move freely, or else the timing will be stuck in the one position. If retarded, it will cause high petrol consumption, sluggish performance and hot running; if advanced, the engine may be difficult to start and will detonate heavily when accelerating from low speeds.

To test the centrifugal system advance gear, move the rotor in the direction it should go, then release it. It should move freely and quickly back into its original position. If the action is

sluggish, a few drops of penetrating oil will usually fix things; if not, the unit should be dismantled and repaired.

The *vacuum system* consists of a vacuum-advance control diaphragm linked either to the breaker plate or distributor body. The diaphragm is connected by a vacuum line to the manifold side of the carburettor throttle, and is operated by vacuum in the manifold.

On starting, timing is retarded, but under light load, when manifold vacuum is high, the diaphragm is drawn in against the spring and moves either the breaker plate or distributor into the advance position.

As engine load increases, or with the throttle wide open, manifold vacuum is low, and the spring pushes the breaker plate or distributor back into the retarded position. Because of this, the vacuum system is mostly used together with the centrifugal type. The vacuum unit provides advance at low engine speeds, before there is enough centrifugal force to throw the weights out to advance the timing, and the weights take over at full throttle when advance is still required but where there is not enough vacuum to move the diaphragm.

Diaphragm condition is easily checked by removing the vacuum line from the carburettor and sucking on it with the mouth. The distributor or breaker plate should move. If it doesn't, the diaphragm is broken or pierced, or the vacuum line clogged.

The vacuum unit won't work if the breaker plate is sticking—or if the distributor is too tightly fixed, so that it can't turn, depending on how the diaphragm is linked. A few drops of penetrating oil will fix this.

Lack of lubrication can be the cause of many troubles in the distributor. A special thick grease should be lightly applied to the camshaft to lubricate the breaker-point fibre heel and prevent excessive wear; otherwise the points may eventually fail to open at all. The centrifugal mechanism requires regular lubrication, but be careful not to apply too much oil, as it could find its way on to the breaker points.

You can be in trouble if the bushes in which the distributor driveshaft runs are worn. Little play is allowed—just enough to be felt by wiggling the camshaft between the fingers (.005 in to be exact). New bushes aren't expensive and are reasonably easy to fit, but be careful to line them up with oil-holes or they will wear out very soon. Self-oiling bushes should be soaked in SAE 10 oil for 15 minutes before installation.

enser;  
5, cam



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# SAFETY RULES TO PREVENT POISONING

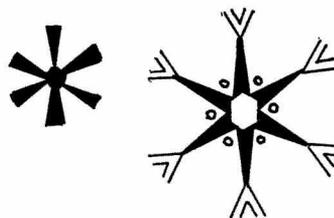


- Keep all dangerous substances in cabinets away from food.
- Label all such materials, and keep them out of reach of children.
- Store poisons separately and keep under lock and key.
- Weed out medicine and drug "left overs".
- Destroy all bottles, tins or boxes whose contents are not positively known.
- Never take or give medicine in the dark.
- Use a prescription, drug or medicine only for the patient for whom the doctor ordered it.
- Follow directions with utmost care.
- Instruct young children in the danger of tasting or eating *anything* unless it has been given them to eat.
- Keep tablets away from children; flavoured or coloured tablets are especially attractive to a child and often the cause of a fatality.
- Do not leave the slightest trace of a poisonous solution in a drinking glass.
- Do not keep poisonous or inflammable substances (kerosene, rat poisons, cleaning materials and the like) in food or beverage containers.
- Never leave tins of weed killer or other poisons in the garden or garage.

Keep this where you will see it often . . . on the inside of the medicine cabinet door or on your kitchen or bathroom wall.

ISSUED BY THE N.S.W. DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH

# GOOD PRIZES IN O.P.A.L.'S CHRISTMAS CARD DESIGN CONTEST



Prizemoney of \$210 is waiting to be won in the fourth art competition for a Christmas card design organized by the One People of Australia League.

The competition is open only to Aborigines, part-Aborigines and Islanders. Each bark painting sent in to O.P.A.L. is either purchased or returned; so far *all* paintings sent in have been purchased.

In addition to this you could win a money prize of \$40 (first), \$20 (second), or \$10 (third), in *each* of the following sections:

*Section 1:* Featuring an aspect of the Christmas story, in any style (that is, traditional or modern).

*Section 2:* Tribal design.

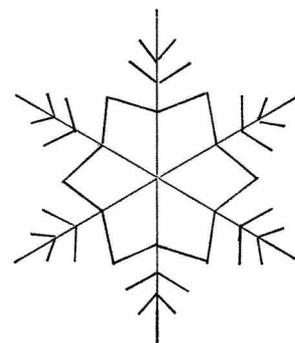
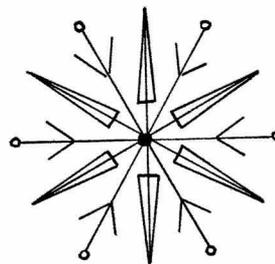
*Section 3:* Child art; entries may be on any topic and done by any method. (Craypas or poster paints are especially recommended.) Name, age and address must be marked clearly on the *front* of the picture sent in.

Entries should be sent before the end of February, 1967, to The Secretary, O.P.A.L., 82 Ann Street, Brisbane, Queensland. Paintings on bark (or Masonite) will be particularly welcomed.

With traditional paintings the *story* of the design must accompany the artwork. Prizewinning designs will become the absolute property of O.P.A.L. (read again the second paragraph). The judges' decisions will be final.

The League says that there is a treasure locked away in the hearts and minds of many Aboriginal people. The delicate tracery, the bold designs, the minute detail, the inborn sense of balance and design of much Aboriginal art, both ancient and modern, point to the artistic ability which God has specially given to them.

Picasso, the world famous artist, wrote to an Aboriginal artist and said: "What I have been attempting to do all my life, and not succeeding, YOU are doing".



O.P.A.L. aims to preserve and develop this important contribution that the original Australians have made to world culture, and is therefore asking Aboriginal people to enter the design competition.

If you intend to enter the competition, please write to the Secretary of O.P.A.L. at the address above.

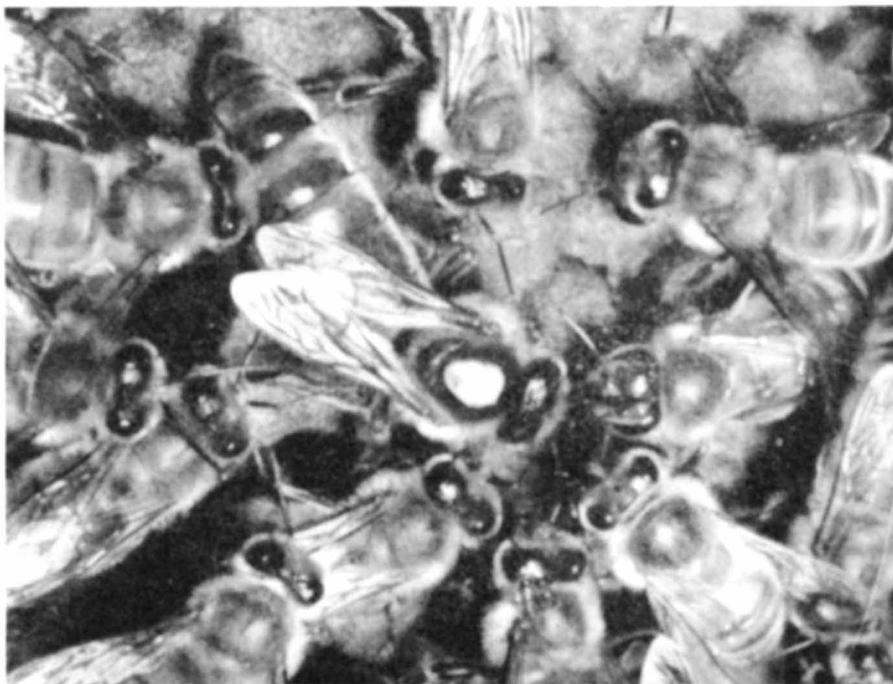
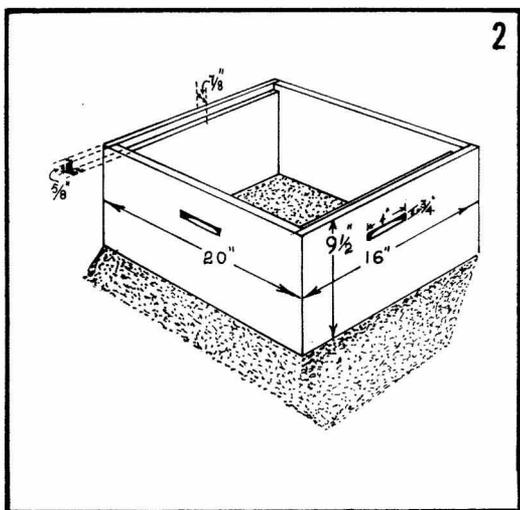
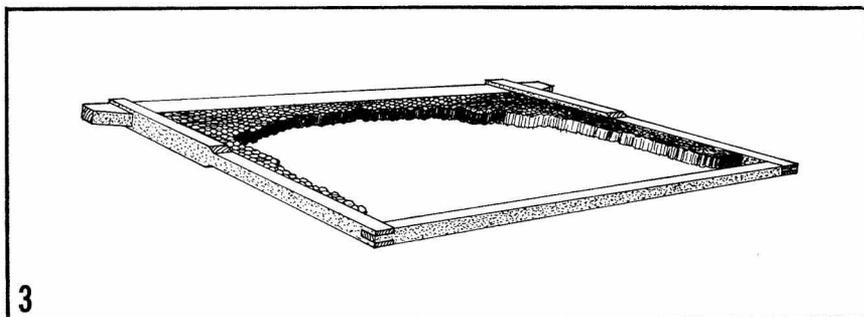
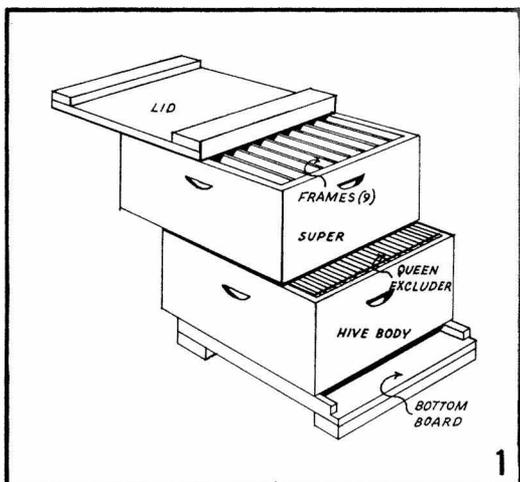
# KEEP BEES AS A HOBBY

1. A 2-storey, 10-frame hive arranged to show the main features

2. A standard 10-frame hive body

3. An old comb cut away. Bees will build it again with new white comb and fill it with honey

Below right: the bee which has had a white spot put behind its head is the queen



Of the 4,000 or so registered beekeepers in New South Wales almost 2,000 of them own less than ten hives; in fact, there are well over 1,000 beekeepers who own four hives or less. If you, too, would like to keep bees as a hobby, the Department of Agriculture offers the following advice.

### **The Hive**

We recommend that bees be kept in standard sized hives, although legally it is necessary only to keep bees in hives with movable frames.

Instructions regarding assembly are included in the catalogues of the following suppliers of beekeeping equipment:

Messrs Pender Bros, John L. Guilfoyle & Co.,  
P.O. Box 20, Boundary Road,  
Maitland, N.S.W. Darra, Queensland.  
and

More detailed information on assembly of boxes, lids and bottom boards may be found in the Department's free leaflet "Beehive Design and Maintenance".

For the hobbyist who wishes to make his own hives, figure 1 will be useful. Remember, it is the inside dimensions that are important.

Bee boxes are commonly available in two widths—8-frame size, and 10-frame size; and in four depths— $\frac{1}{2}$  depth, Ideal, W.S.P., and full depth. We recommend that full depth 10-frame material be used. Although called 10-frame, in fact, it is recommended that only 9 frames be used in each box.

The number of boxes that make up a hive should be varied to suit the needs of the bees that it houses. For example, in summer the colony may need three or four boxes; in winter only one or two will be needed.

For coolness, paint the hive—and particularly the lid—with white paint.

### **The Combs**

The bees will build their comb in a wooden frame. Attached inside the frame by the beekeeper is a full sheet of comb foundation which strengthens the comb and ensures that the bees build only one size instead of the two sizes that otherwise they would build. The comb foundation also ensures that the bees build their comb in the right place—in the frames.

When ordering frames, ask for the number you want of "single groove, full depth frames and sufficient nails, wire, eyelets and medium brood foundation".

Assembling frames, wiring them and fixing the foundation into place is described in the Department's booklet "Bees and Honey".

Keep the best and newest combs in the brood chamber—the queen is confined to nine combs so be sure they are nine good combs.

### **The Bees**

If you haven't any bees and you want to get started in beekeeping, buy a hive of bees as a going concern.

If you already have bees, requeen each hive at least every second year (see "Introducing Queen Bees"). Requeen in early summer—from October to Christmas. For a small additional charge the queen breeder will mark the queen with a bright paint that will make her much easier to find.

Your supplier of beekeeping equipment will gladly pass on your order for queen bees to a reliable queen breeder.

### **Honey**

Honey is removed from the comb by centrifugal force. The wax cappings are removed by either a steam-heated knife or by a carving knife kept hot by dipping it in boiling water.

Simple and inexpensive honey extractors are made specially for hobbyist beekeepers.

Honey can also be removed by cutting out about three quarters of an old comb and placing it in the honey super above the queen excluder. The bees will build new white comb in the cut-out and fill it with honey.

Such a cut-out should always be placed between two normal combs. In a 10-frame super containing 9 combs, four of the combs could be cut away for simple honey production. The new comb can be cut out, broken up and strained through muslin. Replace the cut-away comb and the bees will fill it again.

Leave plenty of honey in the hive in autumn and winter as food for the bees.

### **Bee Diseases**

Bees *do* get sick, and there is one disease more serious than the others—American brood disease. If in any doubt about the health of the brood in your hives (developing bees in larval and pupal stages), cut out a piece of the infected comb about 2 in x 4 in and post it to

Department of Agriculture, G.P.O. Box 36, Sydney.

For more information about bees get in touch with the bee experts at the Department of Agriculture.



# Smoke Signals

**TIP FOR THE MONTH**—Clean white canvas and tennis shoes by lathering with shaving cream. Spread the lather, let it dry, then brush it off.

▶ Two hundred Arunta tribesmen may help an American tomato grower harvest his 500-acre crop in the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area early next year. The crop was to be sown early in October. Last year the grower employed 20 Aruntas, paying them standard rates. Mr A. J. Grassby, M.L.A. for Murrumbidgee, said that the men last year were hard and good workers. Employing the Aruntas ensured there was a pool of reliable labour in the M.I.A. for the harvest.

▶ South Sydney Police Citizens Boys Club is making the weekend three-days-long for a group of Aboriginal boys at La Perouse. Every Monday a bus takes about 20 boys to the Club where they can play table tennis or handball, swing across the vaulting horse, bounce high on the trampoline, watch television, and do many other things. They are even taught woodwork. Mrs E. Easton, of Northbridge, approached and received the support of police superintendent E. E. Mabbutt, who made available the South Sydney club and arranged for the boys to be picked up in the club bus. Boys who show ability are encouraged to join the club in inter-club matches.

▶ Purfleet Aussies Marching Association is unique in Australia: it is all-Aboriginal, as is the organization behind it. Although the team of 14 girls has most of the equipment it needs, it has to raise about \$800 for uniforms. A Taree bank made a donation to start the team's saving account, and help is coming from marching teams throughout

Australia. Donors will receive as an appreciation specially printed certificates illustrated by Purfleet Aboriginal artist Richard Simon.

▶ Richard Simon (above) had a double success at Taree Municipal Council's recent 11th art exhibition. He won a \$20 prize for the best local entry, and sold a painting for \$30 to the exhibition advisor, Mr Alan Hansen, F.R.A.S. Mr Hansen said that Richard Simon's watercolour "Echidna" was original and distinctive.

▶ Baryulgil defeated Woodenbong All Blacks 30-24 in the best grand final ever seen in the Bonalbo League. Played at Mallanganee, the match attracted a record crowd. At full-time the teams were 22-all, and only in the extra time did

*Rev. Keith Ewin with captain/coach Snider Mercy, ball-boy Paddy Crane and the Woodenbong Team*





Woodenbong weaken to the attacking Baryulgil, which had trailed 5-16 at half-time. Mrs J. Crane, most ardent supporter and friend of the Woodenbong team, and Rev. Keith Ewin, vice-president, wrote to *Dawn* describing the team as a "wonderful bunch of fellows". Judging from the sheaf of press clippings they sent in it must have been an exciting season.

► At the end of the season in another sporting code Aboriginal teams won three age group competitions of the four played. The mighty Kinchela Boys Training Home cleaned up all others in the senior boys, 11-year-old, and midget competitions. The picture of these husky senior boys poses the question "What does Manager Henricksen feed those kids?"

(Photo by courtesy of Sky Studios)

## WHAT IS THE AUSTRALIAN INSTITUTE OF ABORIGINAL STUDIES?

The Australian Institute of Aboriginal Studies was set up by the Commonwealth Government to study and record the old way of life of the Australian Aborigines. People from universities and museums, members of missions and settlement staffs, and other interested people are making these records in many parts of Australia.

They are writing down and tape recording languages, myths and music. At present about 120 languages are being studied. There are only one or two people who can speak some of these languages.

These languages would not have been heard again (when these people die) had it not been for the tape recordings made by the Institute. The Institute would be pleased to hear from Aboriginal people who can explain their language.

The Institute is photographing and copying rock carvings and cave paintings which are being damaged as time goes on, by heat, rain and cold.

Films are being made in northern Australia of ceremonies and corroborees, hunting, fishing and gathering of food in the bush. One ceremony filmed recently had not been performed for ten years.

Archaeologists (people who study ancient civilizations) are investigating old camping grounds and implements to determine for how

long Aborigines have lived in Australia—now known to be over 20,000 years.

People attached to the Institute are living in Aboriginal communities to study kinship, that is, the terms by which people are known to one another. Also, they are studying the religious beliefs and stories about animals and plants, mountains and sacred places, clans and other groups of people, and the work of artists.

Other scientists are interested in the remarkable ability of the Aborigines to live in the desert, to sleep on winter nights in the bush without clothes or blankets, and the effect on their bodies of heat and cold and the kind of bush foods they eat.

The Institute has a card catalogue of all published articles and books on Aborigines, and is compiling one for rock paintings and engravings, and other relics in Australia. This catalogue is used by students, among whom, in the future, the Institute hopes will be Aborigines studying the customs of their own people.

As Aboriginal people adopt the way of life of the white man, old customs will be discarded. The Institute feels it is vitally important to collect this information now, as part of Australian history, and to enable future generations of Aborigines to study the ways of their ancestors.

## IT'S A FACT



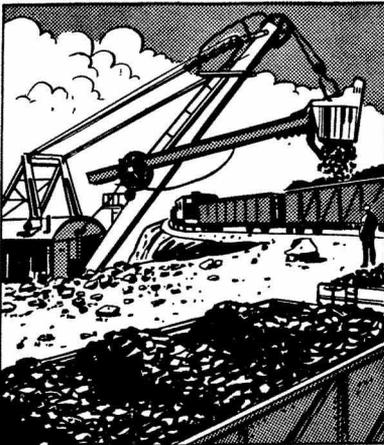
The world's first atomic-powered merchant vessel, the Savannah, went into operation in 1962. Built under the sponsorship of the United States Merchant Marine, the Savannah has logged over 100,000 miles (160,000 km.) in trial and exhibition runs. It still retains two-thirds of its original fuel supply. The First Atomic Ship Transport Co. of New York, a private business operation, has leased the Savannah for a three year term and will operate it between the U.S. and European ports.



Still in the experimental stages is a new use for old automobiles. Stripped of all useable equipment, rusted car bodies are being sunk in the mighty Mississippi River of central United States to strengthen levees and dikes. Several problems will be solved if it is successful. Navigation channels can be deepened more easily, floods averted and the eyesore of automobile junk yards eliminated.



Robert Manry, the 47-year-old copy editor from midwestern U.S. fulfilled a lifelong dream by sailing alone in a small boat across the Atlantic Ocean. His 78-day voyage of 3,200 miles (5,120 km.) was made in a 13½ foot (411 cm.) sailboat so filled with provisions that he could not stretch out to sleep. Mr. Manry said he lost 30 pounds (13.5 kg.) during the trip and was washed overboard six times.



When coal was first used is not known, but written references and archeological discoveries indicate that it has been used as a fuel about 3,000 years. Coal is found in all the continents but it has not been distributed evenly. Only about three percent of the world's supply is found south of the Equator. Almost a third lies in the United States.



Coal was formed from plant life that grew on earth millions of years ago which died and sank into the primeval swamps. Tiny creatures or organisms removed the oxygen from the fallen plants and what remained became, in the course of centuries, the coal we know today. Some coal is being formed in small quantities even now.



Coal is still an important industrial fuel but in recent years it has become even more important as the source of hundreds of chemical products. From coal tars and other chemicals extracted from coal come medicines, explosives, perfumes, insecticides, artificial fabrics, automobile tires and hundreds of articles in daily use.

# Pete's Page

Hello Kids,

The months from 1 October to 31 March can be a very bad time for bush fires, and in an attempt to reduce the fire risk the Government has made laws restricting the lighting of fires.

These laws mean that you must be very careful with fire. Some people, such as farmers, need to light fires to burn off dangerous scrub, but they must control the fires they start.

Children don't have to do anything like that, but if you want to light a fire for your picnic, be careful. You are only allowed to light your fire in an area cleared for five feet all around and at least 15 feet from the nearest tree or log or stump.

Your fire should be set in scooped out earth or surrounded by stones. And when you leave the fire **MAKE SURE THAT YOU HAVE PUT IT OUT.**

When there is a total ban on fires you are not allowed to light any fire anywhere.

*It's a lot safer for children not to light fires at all.*

If you see other children playing with matches, tell them not to do it because it is dangerous.

When a fire runs through the bush it kills many birds and little animals, and severely burns others and leaves them without a home and food.

Sometimes people are killed, too, and sheep and cattle. People's cars and houses and other property as well can be destroyed.

Be very careful, kids. You don't want to kill people and little animals, and destroy property.

'Bye for now kids,

See you next month,



## Answers to September puzzles

### ANIMAL IN THE STARS

elephant.

### WORD SQUARE

core, open, read, ends.

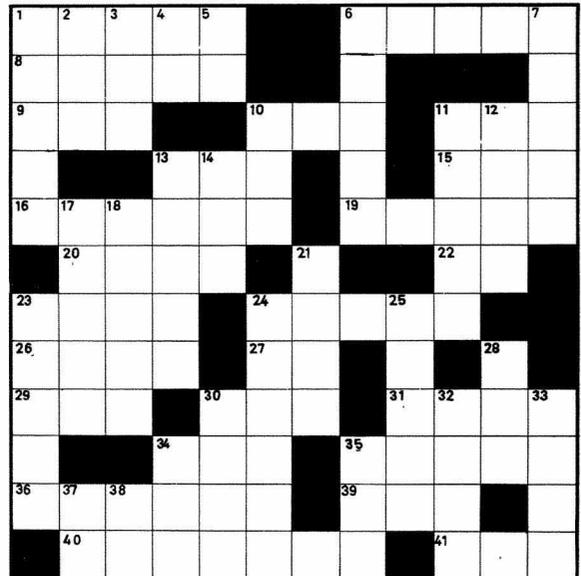
## Crossword for October

### Across

- 1 N.S.W. town used as a Japanese prison camp
- 6 A code
- 8 Riverina town
- 9 First name of jockey Lake
- 10 Pair
- 11 Cunning
- 13 Consumed
- 15 Part of face
- 16 Capital of England
- 19 Incline
- 20 Mining term
- 22 Initials of Australian territory
- 23 To be alive
- 24 Nothing
- 26 Preposition
- 27 Steamship (abbr.)
- 29 Type of fish
- 30 Tree
- 31 Empty
- 34 Intoxicating beverage
- 35 Indian tent
- 36 Oriental boat
- 39 Single
- 40 Great teacher of music
- 41 Head movement

### Down

- 1 N.S.W. town near Orange
- 2 Mineral
- 3 Past tense of "be"
- 4 Royal Navy (abbr.)
- 5 Alcoholics Anonymous (abbr.)
- 6 Waste lands
- 7 Land of pyramids
- 10 Number
- 11 Same as 19 across
- 12 Scraped linen cloth
- 13 Poisonous snake
- 14 Part of foot
- 17 Type of oil
- 18 New
- 21 Be quiet!
- 23 Fertile loam
- 24 Agree
- 25 Safe place
- 28 Fasten
- 30 Expression of grief
- 32 Not closed
- 33 Thing done
- 34 Imitate
- 35 Also
- 37 Part of verb "be"
- 38 Mother (slang)





Beautiful Val Close joined the W.R.A.N.S. two years ago and this picture by the *Brisbane Courier Mail* at a Navy exhibit, shows that she is thriving on the Navy life