

Vol. No. 2  
Ser. No. 9



# Dawn



Registered at the G.P.O. Sydney, for  
transmission by post as a periodical.

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

September, 1953.





## OUR COVER

Gloria Williams, 17 year-old Casino High School lass, who gained her Leaving Certificate last year, is this month's Cover Girl.

Gloria, who is a credit to her people, has found her place in the community and has impressed everyone with her desire to make good. She was formerly an Aborigines Welfare Board Bursar. Gloria, who now lives at the Church of England Hostel, Croydon, is the third aboriginal Bursary holder, and must set an excellent example for other aboriginal boys and girls now attending high schools throughout the State.



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# ABORIGINES AND "CITIZEN RIGHTS"

## EXPLAINING THE POSITION



IN view of the many newspaper articles which appear from time to time and the obvious misconceptions prevailing in some quarters regarding "citizen rights" of aborigines, the following information may serve to make clear the position as it exists in New South Wales.



Mr. Saxby.

So far as the State is concerned, adult aborigines are entitled to vote in exactly the same manner as other citizens. There is no clause or section of the Parliamentary Electorates and Elections Act which makes reference in any way to the entitlement, or otherwise, of an aboriginal person to vote, and an investigation made indicates that this has been the position for—at least as far back as 1902. In 1929, when compulsory enrolment and voting became law, the aborigines, as ordinary citizens, became liable in the event of their non-compliance with the provisions of the amended Act.

In the Federal sphere, the Electoral Act was amended in 1949 to give aborigines who previously may have been disfranchised under Commonwealth law similar electoral rights as they enjoyed under State legislation. As a result of this legislation, aborigines in New South Wales who were full-bloods or had a preponderance of aboriginal blood and who previously did not enjoy the Federal franchise were brought into line with other aborigines.

The position, therefore, is that all New South Wales aborigines, irrespective of caste or place of residence, are entitled both to enrol and vote and, legally, are compulsorily required to do so.

Generally speaking, the Aborigines Protection Act provides for special welfare services to aborigines and, far from restricting their "citizen rights," makes provision for assistance in forms not extended to white citizens, such as the issue of blankets, rations, passes, etc. Further, neither the Aborigines Protection Act nor any other Act, precludes aborigines from exercising rights also possessed by the ordinary citizen; for example, they may buy and sell land, sue or be sued in Civil Courts, enter into contracts and become members of trade unions appropriate to their calling.

It also enables the Board to secure the setting aside of areas where, through its officers, it can render services in many cases where the residents are not yet ready for full assimilation into the general community and where they welcome the guidance and assistance of the Board. Such services include medical attention and housing, either free, or at a greatly reduced rental.

So far as the usual governmental social services are concerned, the only disability suffered by aborigines arises from the disinclination of the Commonwealth Pension Authorities to grant Age and Invalid Pensions and Widows' Pensions to residents of Aboriginal Stations or Reserves. This attitude appears to be based on the position that exists in those parts of Australia where the needs of primitive aborigines are fully provided for on the Reserve.

The New South Wales State Government has made very strong representations to the Federal Government urging that pensions be paid in these cases, and in support of these representations it has been pointed out that in New South Wales aborigines, whether residing on Reserves or not, are eligible to receive Unemployment and Sickness Benefits, Child Endowment, Maternity Allowances, and State Social Service Benefits.



A group of Dawn readers pose for our cameraman.

# NEW LIFE IN DEAD SEA

## A VALUABLE INDUSTRY

Industrial activity around the Dead Sea, after three years of idleness following the end of the British Palestine mandate and the Israeli-Arab wars, is coming to life again.

The great potash works on the shores of the below-sea-level expanse of water have been reopened by the Israeli Government.

Because of its immense deposits of chemicals—at least £300-million worth lie hidden within its salty waters—the Dead Sea will soon become again one of Palestine's most valuable physical and industrial features.

For many centuries, the associations linked with the name of the Dead Sea were so dismal that medieval travellers called it the "Stinking Sea," and, until comparatively recent years, it was avoided by man, except for a few poverty-stricken Bedouins.

Despised, rejected, even cursed for thousands of years, the Dead Sea was literally dead where the activities of man were concerned. But, since the end of World War I, it came to light as one of the most active parts of the growing industry of the Middle East.

The Dead Sea is one of the most extensive and valuable storehouses of mineral wealth on the face of the globe. Its most sought after commodity is potash, a prime necessity for agriculture, which has been critically short over the last ten years. The Dead Sea is believed to contain no fewer than 1300-million tons of this valuable salt.

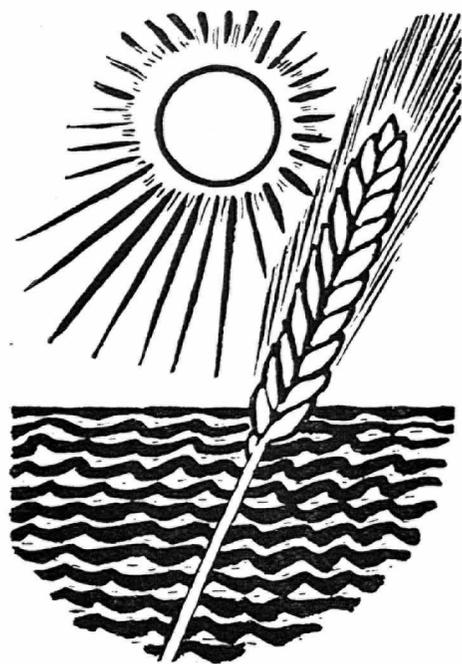
Apart from potash, there are huge deposits of other salts, including sodium, potassium, magnesium, and bromine. These form the bases and substances of many drugs, some used by the medical profession, some for dyes in the textile industry and others used in soap-making and electro-plating.

The total self-yielding capacity of the Dead Sea is estimated at 40,000-million tons, an amount so vast that it is difficult to grasp what it means. From its bitter and imprisoned waters these mineral salts have been drawn in increasing quantities in recent years.

What peculiar conditions have led to this lake becoming such a vast depository of these staple chemicals in an amount sufficient, it is asserted, to supply the world's needs for many centuries?

They must be looked for in the unique physical environment of the Dead Sea. It lies in the valley of a gigantic rift in the world's surface, almost 1,300 feet below the level of the Mediterranean, making it the lowest lying sheet of water on the face of the globe.

Into it the River Jordan and six other rivers pour 8,800,000 cubic metres of water every day from the Jordan hills. The lake has no outlet, surplus water being carried off by evaporation, hence the extraordinarily high concentration of mineral substances.



The sea is really an enormous lake with an area of about 360 square miles, 46 miles long, with an average width of  $8\frac{1}{2}$  miles, and with a maximum depth of 1,300 feet. No fish can live in its salty waters, yet life on its shores is rendered tolerable by the dryness of the atmosphere and the cooling breezes.

The evaporation is enormous—the sun temperature sometimes rises to 180 degrees Fahrenheit—preventing the Dead Sea growing any larger, although it has no outlet to the Mediterranean.

Such evaporation has continued for centuries, with the result that the waters have become extremely saline. They contain 25 per cent. of salt as compared with ocean water, which has a salinity of from only 4 to 6 per cent.

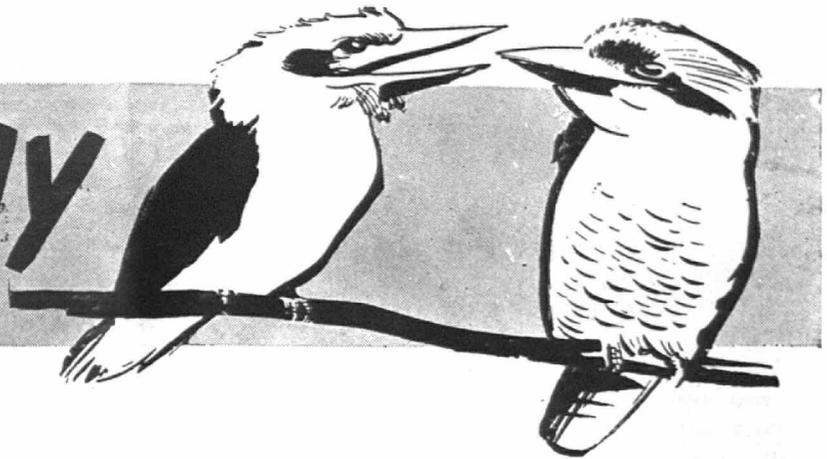
Because the Dead Sea waters are so saline it is impossible for a swimmer to sink.

Though the air over the Dead Sea is dry, it is exceedingly clear and contains an unusual quantity of oxygen, due to the pressure at so many hundreds of feet below sea level being greater than at ordinary altitudes.

Fogs are unknown, and the Dead Sea is said to possess the finest winter climate in the world. The atmosphere is pure and refreshing and the scenery beautiful, sublime, and romantic, far beyond that of many winter resorts.

This fact may result in the area becoming also a health resort.

# THEY SAY



The Cabbage Tree Island P. and C. Association, which was formed towards the end of last year, is making good progress. A very fine radio set and an excellent collection of reference books have already been provided for the school. It is particularly pleasing to notice the improvement in the attendance at meetings.



Regular dances for the Social Club and the School P. & C. are held on Burnt Bridge Station, and every Wednesday night the youths train in the Hall in preparation for monthly boxing tournaments held in the Kempsey Showground Agricultural Hall.



A pretty wedding was recently celebrated at Wallaga Lake Recreation Hall when Valarie Thomas and Bob Andy, both residents of Wallaga Lake, were married.

The hall was very tastefully decorated, and the bride wore an attractive satin gown with a lace bodice. Her veil was of fine silk net and delicate embroidery.

Harriet Thomas, Valarie's sister, was bridesmaid.



Congratulations to Joan Dickson of Wallaga Lake on the birth of a daughter. Both Joan and the baby are doing well.

## CONGRATULATIONS.

The Kinchela Boys Home Choir has won the Small Schools choir section of the Kempsey Eisteddfod for the third successive year.

Announcing the winners, the adjudicator said the choir's singing qualities were almost professional and that nothing would be too much for such a choir to accomplish.

The choir's achievements reflect great credit on their choirmaster, Mr. C. R. Forster (headmaster of the school) and also Mr. White, manager of the Home.

The Aboriginal School at Mulla Creek on the Bellbrook Station had a field day at the Combined Schools Sports held at Willawarrin recently, winning the Boys' Cup, the Girls' Cup and the Shield for the Combined Points Score. It is the third successive year this school has won the Shield. Nine other schools competed. The outstanding athlete was Barry Cohen, who won the trophy for the boys' senior champion athlete. Others to do well were Grace Murray, Stan Murray, Greta Cohen, Clarice Cohen, Judith Holten, Julia Holten, Laurel Cohen, Dallas Thompson, Heather Thompson and Esther Scott.



At a boxing competition held at Goondiwindi, recently, George Binge, of Boggabilla, boxed extremely well to knock out his opponent, John Steele, in the second round.

George won a beautiful cup for this match. His father, Walter, and his mother, Grace, are very proud of him.



Young Danny Adams, an ex-Kinchela lad, who has recently gone to live at Wallaga Lake, has found himself a good job. He is employed by Mr. H. J. Bate, who was once a Member of the Aborigines Welfare Board. Danny has bought himself a bicycle to take him to work on time every day.

He would like all his Kinchela mates to know that he is very happy at Wallaga Lake.



Harriet Thomas, who is at present Treatment-room Assistant on Wallaga Lake Station, has applied for a position as a nurse in the Bega District hospital. She is studying hard for her Nurses Entrance Examination which will be held soon.

# HOME SAFETY FOR CHILDREN

## BE CAREFUL ALWAYS

WE all learn by bitter experience, but when experience means bitter tragedy it's better to be wise before the event. Every year many children lose their lives, or are seriously ill, or maimed, as a result of accidents. A little forethought can prevent many tragedies.

Babies in their cots or prams should not be wrapped up too tightly, and their hands should be left free. Even a tiny baby, if his hands are free, can help himself a little should his face become covered.

Never leave baby alone with his feeding bottle to feed himself. It is not only dangerous, as he might choke, but it is bad for him psychologically.

Never leave baby alone in the house at any time, whether he is asleep or awake.

Never leave a baby in the care of young children.

Never leave baby alone in a bath-tub, and when preparing the bath always put the cold water in first. Always test the temperature of the bath with your elbow, before putting baby into it.

See that all open fires, radiators, kerosene stoves, or any heating appliance has a suitable and properly fixed fire guard around it.

Be careful when airing clothes or napkins in front of fire or radiator. Better still—DON'T.

Make sure all wire screens on windows are strong and securely fixed, so they cannot be pushed out.

Open windows from the top, when children are in the house.

Choose safe toys. Keep small articles that baby might swallow or choke on, such as beads, coins and pins, out of baby's reach. Stuffed toys should have stitched eyes, not buttons or pins. Celluloid toys should be specially avoided. They are highly inflammable and small pieces can break off and be sucked into the throat.

Peanuts are a similar menace for the older child. The light peanut is apt to be drawn into the lung, and cause permanent damage.

Keep medicines, poisons and matches on high shelves out of the child's reach. Remember that such household commodities as kerosene, ammonia, lye, petrol, cleaning fluids, bleaching fluids, disinfectants, and a number of insect sprays and powders are dangerous and should always be kept in locked cupboards.

Make sure that all baby's furniture and toys are painted with a non-poisonous paint. Buy a harmless paint when painting articles in the home that baby might chew.

Remember that electrical equipment can be dangerous, especially electric jugs and irons with dangling cords

Tuck up the edges of overhanging tablecloths. Dangerous scalds result from baby pulling hot teapots, etc., over him.

Turn handles of cooking utensils away from the front of the stove.

When baby is crawling, cover accessible electric light outlets with adhesive tape.

Let baby sleep alone. Smothering can occur when baby sleeps in bed with another person.

Remember, soft pillows are dangerous. Let baby sleep on a firm mattress without a pillow, and leave his hands free when wrapping him up.

Keep bucket, pans, or tubs of water off the floor so baby cannot fall into them.

Pop baby into a play-pen if you have to leave the room hurriedly.

Make older children tidy up as they go. Do not let them leave toys about on paths, etc., where others may trip over them, especially in the dark.

Keep your pets feeding utensils away from the children.

Drain garden pools while baby is young, and see the garden gate has a secure catch, out of reach.

Do not let the children play near ruins, unfenced dams or drains.

# OUR ROVING CAMERAMAN



THE aboriginal people in this State are scattered over a wide area, so far apart that many of them may never meet, but the magic camera can bring to us intimate glimpses of these people and enable us to become better acquainted with each other.

If you have photos at home, similar to those you see published in *Dawn*, send them along and thus add to, and maintain, the interest in your fellow men and women.



Three pretty girls . . . Valerie Nicholls, Janet Combo and Marlene Combo, all of Walgett.



Some personalities from far west Brewarrina. Hilda Coombes, Marlene Coombes, Annie Wright and a little friend.



It looks as if Ruby Zooch is walking along the railway line but, we can be sure Ruby didn't have to walk too far.



Little Marion Clarke, of Walgett, heard the fish were biting so she took up a spot on the river bank. We don't know what she caught.



Fred Ferguson and Jack Norman, of Brewarrina, seem all set to get the garden ready for the bright spring weather.



Valerie Nicholls, of Walgett, seemed all alone, but we can guess she had plenty of her friends not very far away.



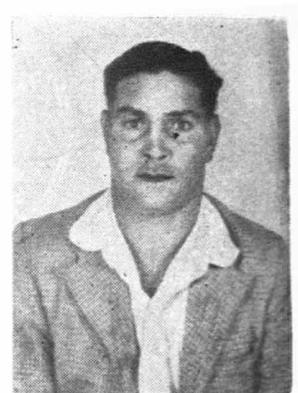
Here we meet John Sutherland, of Baradine. John recently received his exemption certificate.



Another one to receive an exemption certificate was Mrs. Lydia Weaver, of Moama.



Thomas Davison, of George's Creek, also received an exemption certificate.



Cecil Smith, of West Kempsey, was among those who recently received exemption certificates.



Two of Brewarrina's best-known identities, Archie Boney and Tom Carr, with some of the native weapons they made for the recent celebrations.



Mrs. Charlotte Rummage, of Brewarrina, and young Michael John. The young fellow managed a big smile for the camera.



A bright spring day, a nice surf and plenty of time. What more could Heather Wilson want ?



Sheila Vine and Kath Bright, of Condobolin, were all ready for the summer weather when the camera-man called on them.



This pretty little maid all dressed up to go places, is Angela Dawn Ballangarry, of Eungai Creek.



This beautiful sophisticated young woman is Bertha Murray, formerly of the country but now a nurse in Sydney.

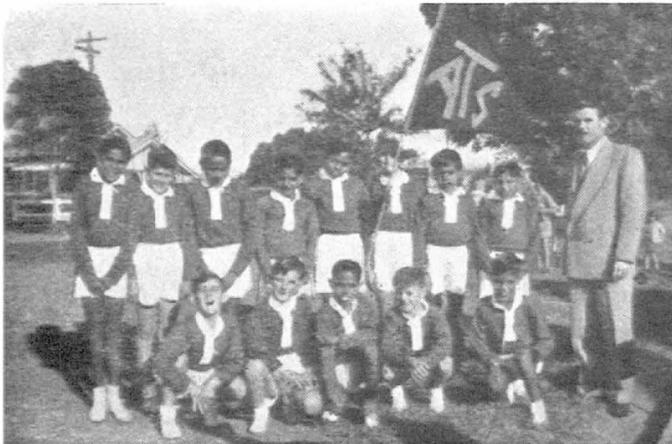


## GOOD EFFORT BY TABULAM

### *Youngsters Do Well.*

A team of school children from Tabulam Aboriginal Station recently participated in the Far North Coast Football Carnival at Casino. Over 1,700 children took part in the march, including many from well-known colleges in Lismore, Tenterfield and Grafton. The children from Tabulam Station looked very smart in their uniforms made by the Matron and Mrs. Soorley, the school-teacher's wife. The jerseys they wore had been bought as a result of a splendid effort by everyone on the Station.

The Station children did not win a prize in the march, but a special cup was presented to the team for its smart appearance. In the football competition, the team was beaten in the opening round by a strong Murwillumbah side, the score being 16-3, but they really made a magnificent effort, as they played without football boots. Already a move is being made to buy these football boots for next season.



Thanks are due to Mr. J. McIntyre and Mr. Roy Braid and all the other people in Tabulam for their splendid generosity in sponsoring this plan. Also, further thanks to Mr. Roy Braid for the heifer he donated to purchase the children's sports uniforms.

Already the children are in training for a combined Sports Carnival in Mummulgum to maintain the very high standard they have already achieved.

## NEWS FROM OTHER STATIONS

In a recent match against the girls of Woodburn School, the Cabbage Tree Island team was defeated 17 to 7. However, the girls of C.T.I. are determined to give a better account of themselves at the next encounter.

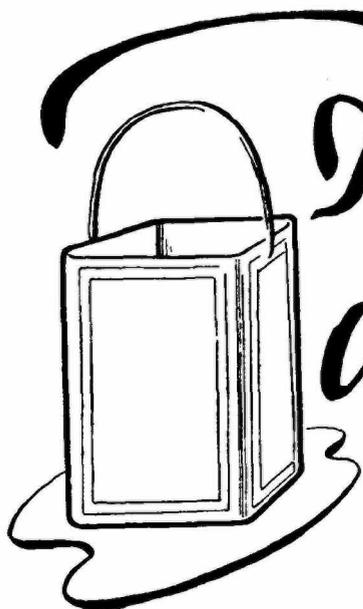
A girls' basketball team has been formed at Burnt Bridge, and material for the making of tunics was purchased from Club funds. Several female residents helped Matron to make the tunics and fit them.

The Cabbage Tree Island footballers have commenced a fund to provide sporting equipment for the school children. As a result, the children will shortly have a football and a basket ball of their own. Congratulations, boys, for a fine sporting gesture!

Recently a team of school-boy footballers from Woodburn, accompanied by their sportsmaster, Mr. Munro, visited Cabbage Tree Island to play a match with the Island's school team. Although the C.T.I. boys won by 12 points to nil, the game was evenly contested and some fine movements were witnessed. Barry Marlowe, Walter Kelly, Robert Moran and Henry Bolt scored tries, while Victor Bolt, Brian Caldwell (captain) and Clarrie Cook played splendidly.

Mr. Dick Roberts, Cabbage Tree Island's star player for many years, capably refereed the game, and the expert advice which he gave the boys of both teams during the match should help them to improve their play in the future.

Many thanks also to Dick Roberts, Bob Anderson and their team of willing workers who gave up much time in the weeks preceding the match to prepare the field and coach the boys.



# How much does it hold.

The familiar 4-gallon kerosene-tin and the quart dipper are widely used on farms as feed-measuring containers.



**A** KEROSENE-TIN-FUL of this, one-and-a-half kerosene-tins of that, and two dippers of some other feedstuff is good enough only when the farmer knows what a kerosene-tin of this or that weighs. Weights of different feedingstuffs vary greatly; they are given below.

Unintelligent use of these otherwise handy measures could be at the root of unsatisfactory feeding results.

Science has advanced the art of feeding to such a high plane that only the foolish will go to the expense of purchasing necessary feeds and then compounding them carelessly.

By using a rule it is an easy job to measure-off the kerosene-tin into gallons. Do the measuring and marking (with a painted line) inside the tin, and paint the gallon-marking lines around all four sides of the tin (inside); it makes feed measuring more accurate.

1 kerosene-tin (4 gallons) of—

Weights lb.

Wheat (whole) ... ..	30
Wheat meal ... ..	22
Barley ... ..	25
Barley meal ... ..	20
Maize ... ..	28
Maize meal ... ..	25
Grain sorghum ... ..	30
Grain sorghum meal ... ..	25
Oats ... ..	20
Crushed oats... ..	13
Pollard ... ..	18
Meat meal ... ..	30
Blood meal ... ..	35
Lucerne meal ... ..	10
Linseed meal ... ..	30
Peanut meal ... ..	25



and the  
quart dipper  
holds  
?

The quart dipper is generally used to measure those feeds which do not bulk so largely in the ration.

For instance, one quart of—

Weights lb.

Salt ... ..	3
Bone meal ... ..	2
Ground limestone ... ..	4

However, to find the weight of a quart-dipper of wheat, wheat meal, barley, or any of the other items mentioned in the column opposite, divide the 4-gallon-tin weight by sixteen (16).

# WE DON'T WANT SYMPATHY

## CHANCES FOR ABORIGINES SOUGHT

*A stirring article by Bert Groves, the Aborigines' Representative on the Aborigines Welfare Board.*



In this picture we see the author of this article, Board Member Bert Groves, addressing the Board. From left to right we have: the Chairman, Mr. C. J. Buttsworth, Professor Elkin, Mr. Mullins, Secretary (back to camera) Mr. J. Glasheen, Mr. Groves, Mr. Saxby, Superintendent (with back to camera) Mr. E. Wright, Police Superintendent MacAuley and Dr. C. J. Cummins.

The more I concentrate on the question of the aborigine, the more convinced I become that it's only the lack of teamwork and human understanding that prevents us from finding a definite solution to this vital question.

The long-termed objective of the Aboriginal Race is to obtain full acceptance as Citizens for all. Recent educational opportunities have given us a much broader outlook on our problems.

Events to-day have forced me to recognise that we are now living in an idealistic era, and we can't solve our problems unless we pay more attention to the idealistic factor.

We feel that the emphasis should be now shifted from this long-termed objective to a more immediate objective of raising the social, moral, and economic standards and teaching the aborigine to live in the democratic manner. This is the only way to completely assimilate the aborigine.

The complete co-operation of both Brown and White is essential to reach this goal, and I feel that the

aborigines can contribute a great deal towards making assimilation a reality.

I would suggest we create a panel of trained speakers—people taken from the ranks of the aborigines who could present the case from their own point of view. (The aborigines must know the question better than anyone else, for they eat, sleep and drink it.) These spokesmen are available already, and with a little more training they could put the case clearly.

They should be trained to speak wherever and whenever they were required.

Already our race has on numerous occasions provided men like the late William Ferguson who has been acclaimed the Champion of the Blacks, the first man to represent the aborigines on the Aborigines Welfare Board and also the founder of the Aborigines Progressive Association. Others were—Mr. Walter Page of Woodenbong, Bill Onus, Rev. Doug Nicholls, Cpt. Reg Saunders, A.I.F., Harold Blair, and many others that I could mention.



**Bert Groves and his family. From left to right: Bob, Bert, Mrs. Groves, Fay Stacey (niece) Alice, Clive and Wallace.**

The actual training of these spokesmen would incorporate a friendly contact in the preparation of the courses, and such courses should be devised to meet the needs of the speakers going into each of the following sections of the Community: Civic, Industrial, Press, Churches, Educational, etc., etc.

The courses, once under way, could be used as a basis for meetings that could be sponsored by the most appropriate leaders in the different sections of the community.

The aborigine does not want sympathy, but he does want justice, and the chance to prove himself.

We are British subjects and governed by democratic laws. Those of us who have been educated have learned that democracy was based on four Christian standards—Honesty, Purity, Unselfishness and Love. Much more can be done for the aborigines by way of immediate amendments in the Social Service Acts so all could receive the benefits they contribute to by way of taxation.

I feel the whole of the Acts that govern the lives of coloured Australians should be reviewed.

Much more money is needed by the Aborigines Welfare Board to carry out the assimilation policy, although we realise that money is very short in all departments at the present time.

The changes that we aborigines of this State desire can only come by Act of Parliament, and I would ask you, on behalf of the 11,000 aborigines I represent in this State, to support me by way of representations to the Federal Government for immediate amendments to the Acts.

We can, and we will, play a very important part in the future progress and development of our country if given the opportunity.

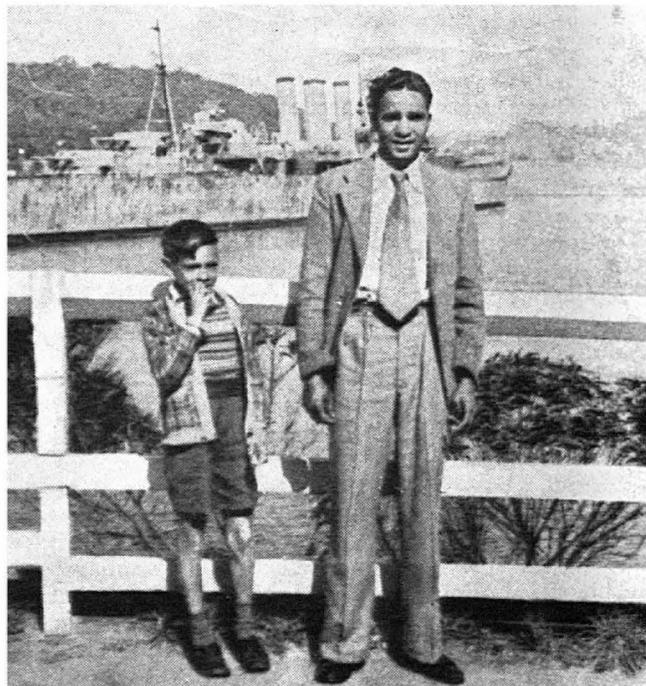
## WELL-KNOWN IDENTITY DIES

*Rev. E. J. Telfer.*

Many readers will learn, with a great deal of sadness, of the death of one of their most respected friends, the Rev. E. J. Telfer. For some time, he had not been in good health, but his many friends were surprised and saddened to know that the end had come.

Perhaps few men have more unselfishly abandoned themselves to the work of God among the native people than had Mr. Telfer. Not only did he advocate their interests among the Christian people of Australia, but he crossed the seas and pleaded their cause with much success in the United States of America. There he found many friends for them, and brought into being strong ties of friendship.

Until recent years, Mr. Telfer was a leader in the U.A.M., and missionaries often spoke in deeply affectionate terms of his sympathetic ministry. When his service with the U.A.M. ceased, he found an outlet for his interest in the commencement of the station at Cunderlee, W.A. Under the increasing weight of years and growing infirmity, his interest never flagged, and he was still actively engaged in the interests of the aboriginal people when he died.



**Wallace Groves and Stanley Murray (Collarenebri) had a day out near the harbour.**

# HOME



# HINTS

Keep an old tooth brush handy, and before lighting the kerosene heater brush the wick lightly from you. This will remove burnt pieces and keep the wick even and free from carbon which causes smoke and smell. Never cut the wick of a kerosene heater.

When zippers refuse to move, usually they can be set moving by rubbing them with a wax candle.

Cockroaches will soon disappear if corners and crevices are sprinkled with equal parts of borax and sugar.

The quickest way of clearing the smell of stale smoke out of a room is to burn a few drops of vinegar on a hot shovel.

White shoes can be cleaned quickly. Try this: Wash the shoes free from dust and mix a little starch as thick as cream. Apply in the same way as an ordinary cleaner.

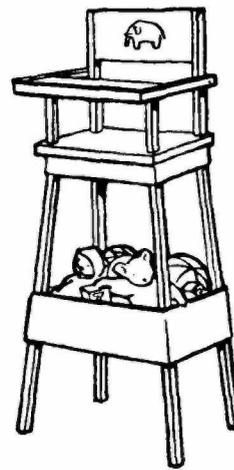
To decorate tumblers or any glasses for children's parties, dip the rim of the glass in a saucer of cold water, and while wet dip in another saucer filled with hundreds and thousands. Set aside to dry.



A rubber plate-scraper will quickly and effectively get out the last of the mixture from a bowl after having made a cake or pudding, and so save waste.

When a room has been newly painted, leave in it overnight three or four sliced onions in a basin. Close doors and windows. Next morning the odour will have disappeared.

For a squeaky wardrobe or cupboard door, sprinkle talcum powder on the hinges. The noise will stop instantly.



To keep children's toys in place and still make them easily accessible, construct a plywood box tray in the underpart of a child's high chair, or any ordinary chair.

Place a piece of string in an ice-chest drain pipe. The scum will collect on the string instead of in the pipe. Replace string frequently. If one end of it is weighted it will remain in position better.

Paint brushes are too expensive to discard when they become hardened. Soak brushes in phenyle for a few hours. Wash in hot soapy water. Rinse and hang up to dry.

Small holes in lino can be mended with a crayon so that they will be hardly noticeable. Select the crayon that will tone with the lino and melt it in a spoon. Pour the melted crayon into the hole, and while the wax is cooling, spread it into the hole evenly with a knife warmed in hot water.

Cover scratches on mahogany or cedar furniture with iodine, and when dry polish with a clean cloth.

# MISSING PEOPLE

## *Money to Their Credit*

The following people have money to their credit in the Boards Trust account but unfortunately they cannot be located.

Any of those mentioned, or anyone knowing their whereabouts should contact the Aborigines Welfare Board, Box 30 G.P.O., Sydney, immediately.

Anderson, Billie.	Kennedy, Alma.
Ashmore, Amy.	King, Bessie.
Bond, Maity.	Laurence, William.
Kelly, Cynthia (nee Carter).	Loaf, George.
Chatfield, Eliza J.	Mitchell, Phyllis.
Clarkson, Kathleen.	Moffitt, Cecil.
Read, Queenie (nee Clayton) (ex. Qld.).	Moffitt, Ronald.
Connelly, Wilfred.	Mooney (or Hines), Jack.
Crissy, C.	Morris, Kathleen.
Cruse, Frank.	Murphy (or Morgan), Bella.
Cruse, Isaac.	McKenzie, Jean.
Daley, Nora.	Nean, Phyllis.
Davis, Edna.	Parry, Raymond.
Dodds, William.	Bend, Donald (ex. Qld.).
Fernando, Arthur.	Bertie, — (ex. Qld.).
Freeman, Horace.	Elwood, Ted (ex. Qld.).
Galton, Jimmy (ex. Qld.).	Galton, Lindsay (ex. Qld.).
Gordon, Ben.	Reid, Gilbert (ex. Qld.).
Hart, Georgina.	Hutkeeper, Reg. (ex Qld.).
Hart, Ronald.	Toby, — (ex Qld.).
Henry, Bert.	Yargo, — (ex Qld.).
Henry, Grace.	Reid, Arthur (ex Qld.).
Hickey, Bertha.	Samuels, Cassidy.
Hilt, Lola.	Smith, Charles.
Howell, Bertha.	Stanford, Violet.
Jerome, Rita.	Sullivan, Austin.
Johnson, Sylvia.	Toomey, Alf.
Kay, Percy.	Waites, Roy
Weldon, Maud.	Walford (or Fernando) Isabel.
Whitford, Jack.	Wallace, James.
Wilson, Essie.	Waters, Maidie.
Cain, Violet M.	Welch, Ray.

# BREWARRINA'S TROUBLES!

## *Everyone Helped*



**When the floods caused so much havoc at Brewarrina everyone got together in a great community effort. Here we see a temporary pump being installed.**



**The old tank had had its day so the team got together and soon put up a new one.**



**A moment of disappointment (and blue words!) when the tractor gave up the ghost. However, the breakdown was only temporary.**

# NOW YOU KNOW!



## NEWS FROM BOGGABILLA

The Stork has really been busy over Boggabilla station. It was visited no less than six times presenting—

Mary Armstrong, with a boy; Phyllis Knox, with a girl; Ivy Binge, with a boy; Eileen Duncan, with a girl; Agnes Hippi, with a girl; Lavinia Duroux, with a son.

Grief has also befallen the station when the babies Patricia Binge and Gerald Carberry were taken away so early in life. Our sympathies to the grief stricken parents John and Ivy Binge and Fred and Joyce Carberry.

All the Boggabilla residents heartily welcomed back, Tom Combardello and Allan Orcher who, had been away for nearly two years in the Morisset Mental Home. Prior to their arrival, a dance and social was organised to raise funds for an escort to proceed to Morisset. Subscriptions rolled in, away went the escort and, back came Tom and Allan amidst a most rousing welcome.

Mrs. Agnes Hippi has spent most wisely a sum of £70, in furnishing her home. It is a treat to see the lovely new beds, dining room suite, table cloths, etc. Her fine example has, got many other families thinking. Maybe there will be a lot more new furniture for the station in the near future!

In their annual fixture, the Boggabilla Aboriginal School defeated the Public School Boggabilla at Football.

## THE BOARD WILL HELP

### *Opportunities for All*

Both the Aborigines Welfare Board and the Public Service Board are determined to help ambitious young aborigines in every possible way.

A recent example of this is the appointment of Mary Mumbler to the staff of the Conservatorium of Music, as an office assistant and stenographer.

When Mary first approached the Aborigines Welfare Board she was very distressed and said she was firmly convinced that her colour was against her. She said that although she had made repeated efforts to obtain office work commensurate with her training and ability, she had been unable to do so.

However, she was soon convinced that everyone, regardless of colour, has an equal chance provided they have the necessary ability, and as proof of this, she was given her Public Service appointment immediately she had passed her tests.

Mary is now delighted with the opportunity that has been given her, and her enthusiasm alone should ensure her success.

# A STORY OF THE OLDEN DAYS

## BILL BOWDEN . . . DINGO HUNTER

*This article was contributed by Mrs. Florrie Munro of Caroonna, who has often written for "Dawn". Mrs. Munro said, "This is a true story of Bill Bowden's experiences at dingo catching. Bill is over 70 years of age but is still a very smart and active man."*

In his early days Bill Bowden was a splendid stockman, and although he was only a quarter-caste aborigine, his ability as a tracker was hard to beat.

Once when we were rambling through the bush with him, he said to us, "How would you people track an emu?" We, of course, answered very smartly, "Get on its tracks and follow it."

"That is just what you don't do," said Bill, "for an emu always goes backwards to its nest."

That was just one example of his wonderful knowledge of the bush.

Best of all, we liked to listen to his stories on dingo catching, and we would crowd round him listening intently to every tale.



Bill said dingoes were very hard to catch unless you had all the cunning of a true bushman, and then went on to tell us of his experiences with a dingo bitch and her litter of eight pups.

It was just getting on to dark one day when he came across the nest with the eight small pups in it. The mother, however, had escaped and hidden nearby. Bill killed seven of the pups and then rubbed a mixture of honey and strychnine on the back of the survivor and took up a position nearby where he could watch.

After a while the dingo returned and tried to console the whimpering puppy by licking him all over. It was not long before the poison took effect and the dingo fell dead.

Many people had tried to catch this particular dingo killer without success, and there was a big reward on her which Bill duly collected.

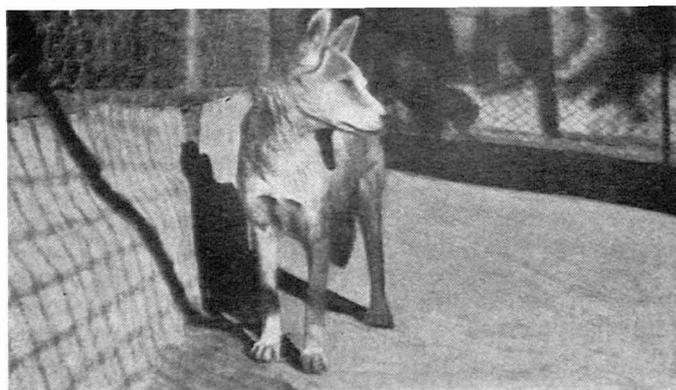
At one time in the dense ranges between Bingara and Narrabri a particular giant dingo was playing havoc with a station-owner's sheep, killing and mauling many of them. The carcasses of the dead sheep showed that this dingo was killing just to get a small feed—a fresh sheep every time. Everyone in the district had tried to get him, but without success.

Eventually Bill and his mate, Walter Swan of Moree, decided to have a try, and set out for the district with about enough food to last them for a week. Days passed without any sign of the killer and then one day, just on dusk when their hopes of finding him were almost exhausted, their keen ears picked up a distant howl.

"I'll drive a few of these sheep ahead," Bill told his mate, "and you wait here up in this tree."

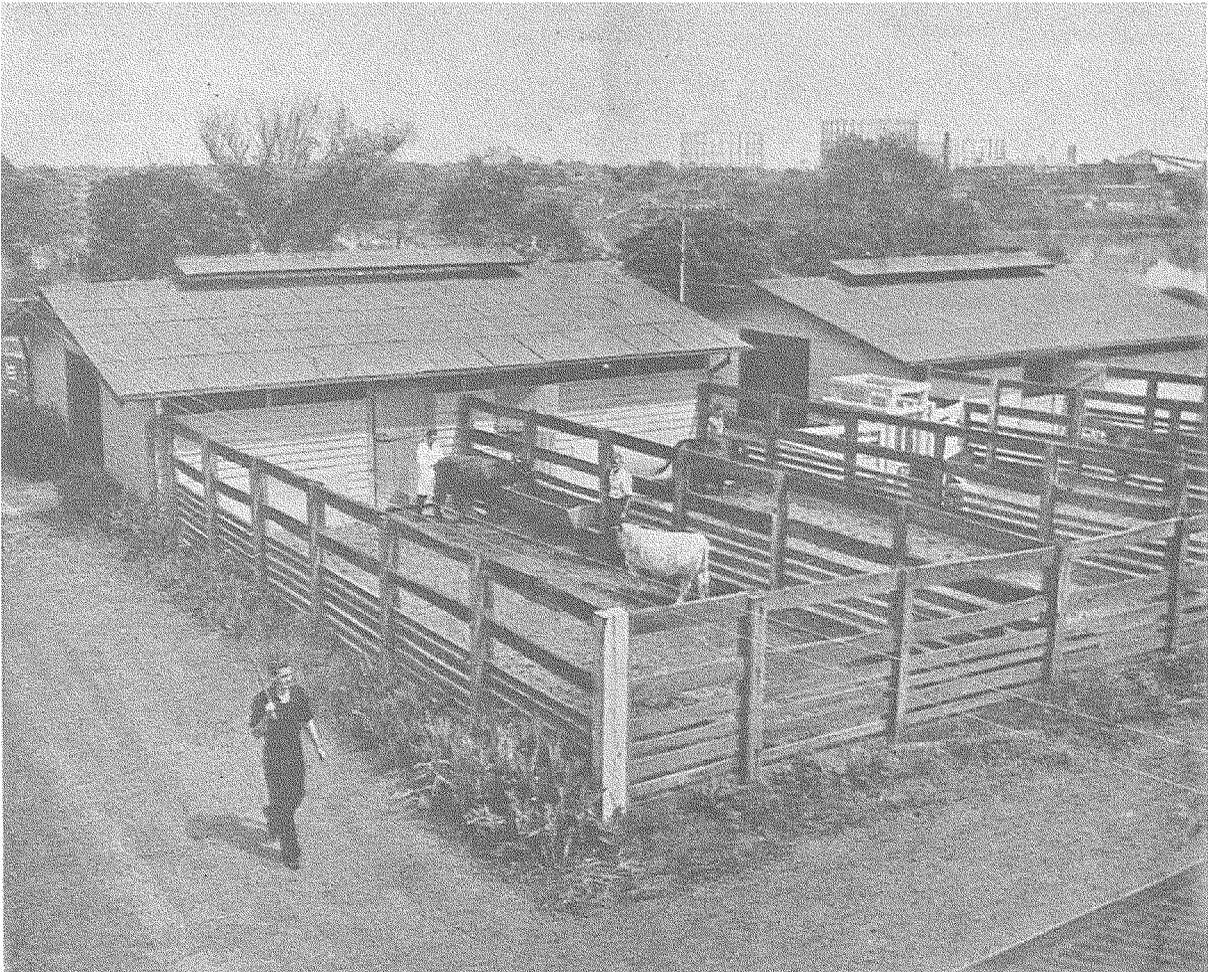
It wasn't long before the scent of the sheep attracted the dingo. There was the savage crack of a .32 rifle from the tree, a few yelps and snarls, and the giant killer was dead. This wild dog measured just over 8 feet from the tip of his tail to the tip of his nose, and one of the biggest ever caught in the district.

The jubilant station owner gave Bill and his mate £30 for the scalp.



# ANIMAL QUARANTINE STATIONS IN AUSTRALIA

By R. N. WARDLE, B.V.Sc., *Director of Veterinary Hygiene, Commonwealth Department of Health.*



The quarantining of imported animals on their arrival in Australia is one of the well-known safeguards against the introduction of disease, and in the carrying out of the provisions of the Quarantine Act as it relates to the importation of animals, the Commonwealth Department of Health maintains an Animal Quarantine Station in each State. These stations are situated at the capital city ports which are the only prescribed ports of landing for animals imported from overseas.

A description of the organisation of the Animal Quarantine Services was included in an article in "Health," Vol. I, No. 1, titled "Quarantine Stands on Guard"; this present article is written to give a general idea of the Quarantine Stations and their uses.

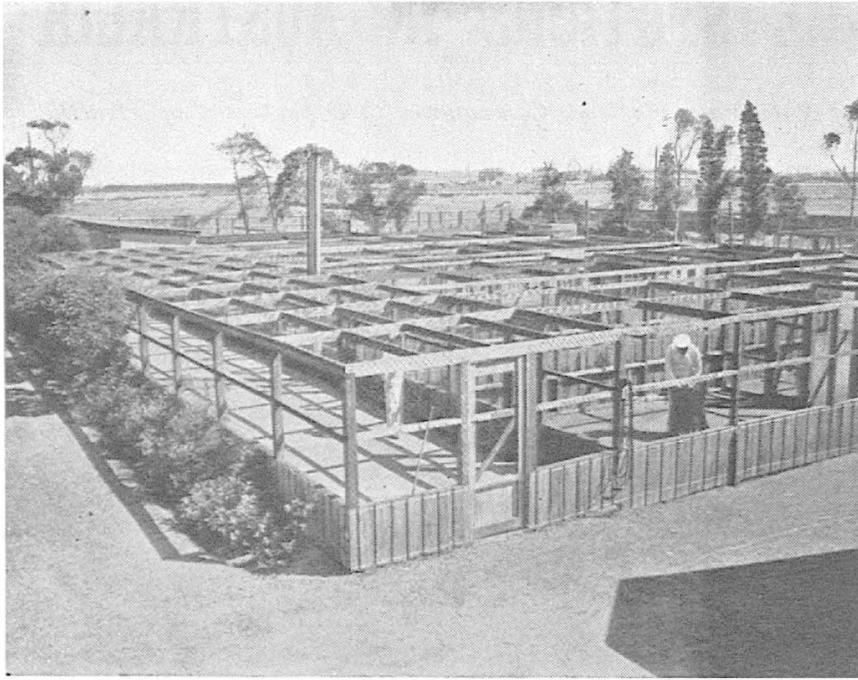
The site of a Station is important, for although at the present time, imported livestock proceed from the wharf to the Stations by road transport, except at Port Adelaide, where the Station is on an island, conditions could readily arise when it would be necessary to send the stock to a Station by water transport.

For this reason each Station is located on or adjacent to maritime channels and wharves.

The Lytton Station at Brisbane is downstream on the Brisbane River and is associated with the human quarantine station. Dogs and cats are well provided for with standard kennels and exercise pens. There is also good accommodation for cattle, and last year a consignment of 45 Santa Gertrudis bulls was handled here.

The Abbotsford Station, Sydney, is situated on the shore of Hen and Chicken Bay, Sydney Harbour, and has an area of 5 acres, well fenced and with many buildings set among trees, shrubs and lawns.

This Station handles most consignments of cattle from Britain, and cattle imported from the United States, other than special shipments, are generally off loaded at Sydney. Abbotsford is fully equipped for all classes of stock and has the greatest number of dog kennels.



**Dog kennels and exercise yards at Coode Island Quarantine Station, Melbourne.**

Coode Island, Melbourne, is not now an island, but the Station is located on the bank of the Coode Canal Section of the Yarra River. It covers some 10 acres, is well equipped, and in past years has handled most of the sheep importations.

In 1952, the greatest single consignment of cattle ever to be quarantined—228 Santa Gertrudis cattle from U.S.A.—was handled in specially divided paddocks and stockyards at Coode Island.

The Station at Port Adelaide, is located on Torrens Island, towards the mouth of the river, and the Animal Station is a section of the area used for human quarantine. This Station handles cattle, sheep, dogs and cats which all have to be transported from the overseas ship to the Station by launch and lighter.

Bicton, between Fremantle and Perth, overlooks the Swan River in a beautiful setting. Here accommodation is ample for all classes of animals imported for Western Australia from Great Britain.

By agreement with the State, the Taroona Station, Hobart, overlooking the Derwent estuary, is also used for the quarantining of cattle introduced into Tasmania from the mainland of the Commonwealth. As such cattle are required to remain for ninety days, extensive paddocks supply the accommodation. The arrangement works quite well, for the Chief Veterinary Officer of the State Department is also Chief Commonwealth Quarantine Officer for Animals.

Accommodation is provided at all the Stations for horses, cattle, sheep, goats, pigs, dogs and cats, but at the present time horses from the United Kingdom

and Ireland, and all animals from New Zealand, are not required to enter a quarantine station, if on examination they are considered to be free of disease.

The main quarantines are cattle from Great Britain and the United States of America, and dogs and cats from Great Britain.

Quarantine is imposed for observation and testing; cattle spend a period of 30 days at the Station, while dogs and cats are there for a minimum period of 60 days.

As would be expected, by far the greatest number of imported stock enter the Abbotsford (Sydney) and Coode Island (Melbourne) Stations, which present busy scenes between the months of December and August, when cattle from Britain and the U.S.A. reach this country.

Dogs and cats from Britain arrive all the year round, and the Sydney and Melbourne Stations have an average of about twenty dogs and cats under supervision, while the Stations in the other States are rarely without some animals under quarantine.

The Stations at Melbourne, Sydney, Fremantle and Hobart are administered as separate units, but those at Brisbane and Port Adelaide are associated with the human quarantine stations.

The Stations have resident station-keepers, who are selected for their ability to handle animals and who have great interest in the welfare of the importations. At all Stations, general supervision of the feeding and attention given to the animals is carried out by veterinary quarantine officers, who also conduct any tests that are necessary to determine the absence of disease.

It has been the aim of the Department, in association with the Chief Quarantine Officers (Animals) in each State, to keep on improving the Stations both in essential accommodation and in general appearance.

A programme of tree planting has been fostered over the years and the results have been excellent; besides adding natural beauty, the trees and shrubs provide shade for the stock and act as breakwinds.

In planning all the Stations, every consideration has been given to the comfort and welfare of the animals, and it is very gratifying to note that most imported animals benefit from their sojourn in quarantine.



## BOARD MEMBER'S DAUGHTER WEDS

### *Pretty Sydney Wedding*

One hundred and fifty friends and relatives, recently crowded the St. Saviours Church, Punchbowl (Sydney) to witness the wedding of Miss Alice Groves, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Bert Groves, to Allan Wood, of Portland.

After the wedding, a reception was held in the Punchbowl Returned Soldiers Hall.

Among the many guests were Mrs. Inspector English of the Aborigines Welfare Board and the Editor of *Dawn*.

Mr. and Mrs. Wood have already taken up their new home in Portland.



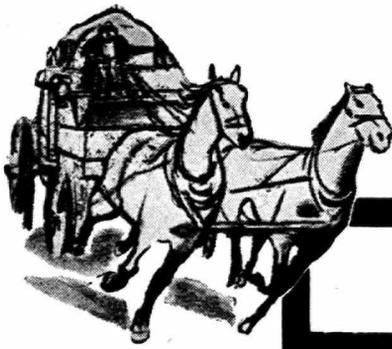
**Mr. Bert Groves, the Bride and Bridegroom, and Mrs. Groves.**



**The Bride (nee Alice Groves) and her husband, Allan Wood.**



**The Bride and her Bridesmaid, Phyllis Smith, and two tiny Flowergirls, Lynette McLaren and Fay Stacey.**



## Along the Mail Route

The Bellbrook residents have built themselves an up-to-date tennis court, and the players are improving rapidly. It is hoped to arrange games with local teams soon.

Two of the Bellbrook residents will soon be married. They are Miss Clairine Graham and Michael Moore, who intend being married shortly at the Catholic Church in Bellbrook. We wish them good luck.

The Bellbrook Parents' and Citizens' Association have been very active lately in raising money for school funds.

A recent dance cleared over £22 and will assist in purchasing equipment for the school.

A set of four Namatjira paintings has been purchased and mounted in cedar frames by local craftsman, Albert Miranda, and they certainly enhance the school-room. A tennis court is also being built and funds are coming in well.

A sale of cakes made by the aboriginal ladies brought in £7 10s.

Jimmy and Shirley Quinlin were the lucky winners of the Monte-Carlo Waltz at the Dance, while a pair of jelly cakes was won by Esther Scott and Julia Holten. Locky Vale took home the roasted fowl, and Claudette Quinlin and Charlie Murray collected the chocolates. The musicians were Ray Kelly and Richie Quinlin on the violins, with Carl and David Quinlin and John Mackie playing guitars. Some of the money raised was used to send school children to take part in the Combined School Sports to be held at Willawarrin on August 8th.

One of Murrin Bridge's oldest full-blood residents, Mrs. Ellen Smith, died recently. Mrs. Smith was over 80 years of age.

Gerald Carberry, 11 months old son of Fred and Joyce Carberry of Boggabilla, died recently in Goondiwindi District Hospital shortly after being admitted suffering from pneumonia.

Charlie Dennison, possibly, the oldest man in Australia, is now 109 years old. This grand old man, until a year ago was able to get about, but, having lost his sight, took to his bed. Now, however, he has renewed hopes! Dr. Lushby of Goondiwindi, very kindly undertook to perform an operation on him to restore his sight, and the optometrist to supply him with a pair of spectacles. The operation has been a success and, Charlie, will now, not only hear, but see his numerous friends, sons, daughters, and great, great grandchildren! The offspring number as many as 140. Charlie Dennison has a throng of white friends who, unanimously agree, he is the finest man to walk the soil of Australia.

Boggabilla station is now very busy getting ready its community garden. Interest is being taken by young and old, even by the aged. It is hoped that the beans, cucumbers, tomatoes, pumpkin, carrots, etc., will be more juicy than that sold in the market!

The community garden is not all at Boggabilla. A gymnasium is taking root! Private enterprise on the part of the residents and management, has sown the seed. In a short time there will be parallel bars, horizontal bars, roman rings, etc., for the station. A boxing ring is also in the making.

At Yetman recently, two of the Boggabilla boys, entered for the open boxing, and both returned with lovely trophies, they were John Binge and Henry Murray. Along with nine other entrants from this station, they have now entered for the Goondiwindi Boxing Association Tournament, to commence early this month.



An excellent drawing by Clive Groves, (13) of Herne Bay.

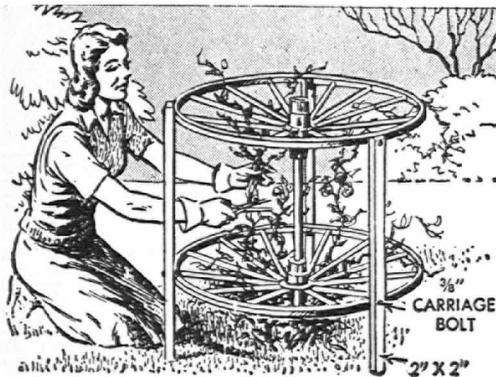
# HELP YOURSELF

When painting window frames, coat the glass near the rame with metal polish. When paint dries, rub the glass with a dry duster and polish and the paint comes away easily.

When doing overhead painting, cut a tennis ball in half. Put a hole in the centre and run it up the brush handle. This catches the paint that runs down.

If Dad is handy he can make a clothes tree for the children out of three-ply wood, reinforcing the arms in the shape of their favorite character or animal. The children will be trained to hang their clothes up instead of putting them on the floor or on the foot of the bed. The clothes will be aired and not creased.

## Wagon Wheels Form Novel Trellis



While trying to find a novel way of using a couple of old wagon wheels as ornaments in his yard, one home-owner hit upon the idea of mounting them horizontally, one on top of the other, to form an attractive trellis. He supported the wheels with three 2 in. x 2 in. stakes spaced evenly around the edges, attaching the wheels to the stakes with  $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch carriage bolts. For maximum life, it is best to creosote the portions of the stakes which will be below ground.

## Fireproof Clothing

Add one ounce of alum to the last water used to rinse children's dresses. This will make the material non-inflammable or so slightly combustible that, if coming into contact with flame, it would only smoulder.

This is a simple precaution which should be adopted in families, especially where kerosene heaters are used.



## Picket "Basket" Protects Shrubs

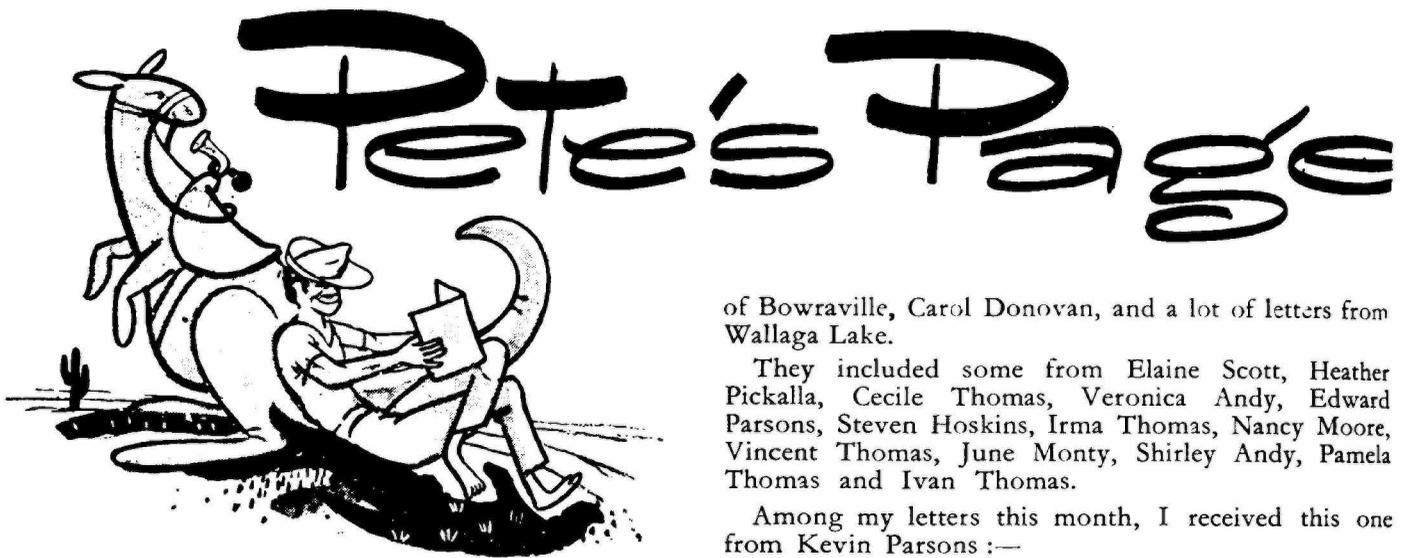
Individual shrubs and flowers can be protected from damage by pets and romping children and made much more attractive if they are ringed with a picket basket. For a basket approximating the size of the one pictured, use 17 pickets,  $1\frac{3}{8}$  in. wide by 14 in. long. Drill  $\frac{1}{16}$ -inch holes through the edges of the pickets near the top and bottom and counterbore larger-diameter holes partially through the two end pickets. Use two lengths of galvanized wire to string the pickets, the bottom length being  $27\frac{1}{2}$  inches long and the top length  $32\frac{1}{2}$  inches long. After stringing all the pickets on the wire, twist it an inch or so from the end so that it will not pass through the smaller hole in the starting pickets but can be inserted in the counterbored portion of the hole. Then twist the two ends together and move the finish picket so that the twisted ends are hidden in the counterbored holes. Space the pickets about  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch apart along the upper wire and  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch apart along the bottom wire to attain the tapered effect. Before assembling the basket, paint the pickets with two coats of the desired colour.

## To Whiten Sheets

Whiten unbleached sheets in one washing by adding a couple of tablespoonfuls of turpentine in the water and boiling well. Rinse in the usual way.

## Blood Stains

Blood stains can be removed from any material by damping with water and dabbing with powdered starch.



Hello, Kids,

And how are we all this Month?

Isn't it nice to think we are so close to summer again. What fun we will be able to have, swimming and fishing and playing cricket. I'd rather have the summer any time than Winter, would'nt you?

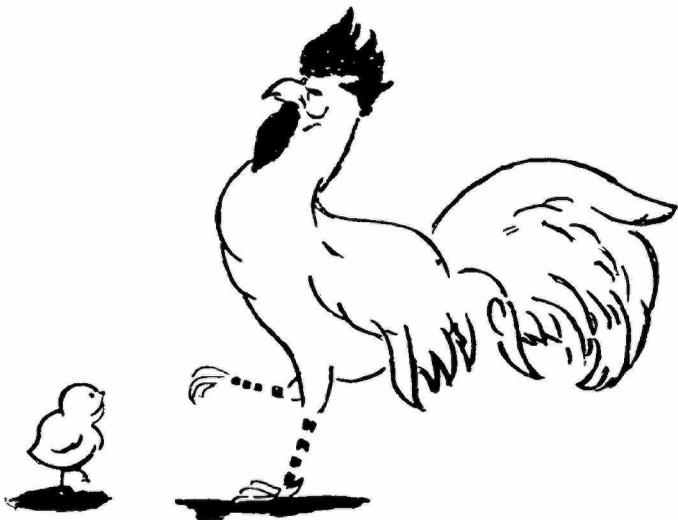
You know I'm very disappointed. I don't seem to be getting many letters from my young friends, but perhaps you have all been too busy in the school holidays. So now the holidays are over, what about it?

Last month I had my usual batch of fine drawings from Boggabilla (I always have very pleasant memories of Boggabilla and the yellowbellies I caught there in the McIntyre).

I had drawings from Beverly Hynch, Stan McIntosh, Eric Craigie, Albert Dennison, Bertram Prince, Hayden Haines, Don McIntosh, Margaret McGrady, Fred Binge, Tom Binge, Ian McIntosh, Ron McGrady Neville Binge and Eileen Talbot. Nice work, Kids. Keep it up.

I also had splendid drawings from Malcolm Morgan of Cobargo, Brien Irving of Guyra, Eileen Donovan

**" FATHER'S DAY."**



A fine drawing by Gwen Munro, of Tamworth.

of Bowraville, Carol Donovan, and a lot of letters from Wallaga Lake.

They included some from Elaine Scott, Heather Pickalla, Cecile Thomas, Veronica Andy, Edward Parsons, Steven Hoskins, Irma Thomas, Nancy Moore, Vincent Thomas, June Monty, Shirley Andy, Pamela Thomas and Ivan Thomas.

Among my letters this month, I received this one from Kevin Parsons :—

" Last Sunday I went to the football at Cobargo and had great fun watching the game.

We went to the sports last March, where they had races, skipping races, ball games, broad-jumps and high-jumps.

I'm only fourteen years of age, I was in the under 15 race, I came first and one of my mates, Basil Andy, came second. I only turned fourteen this month and will be fifteen next May, and will be glad because I'm just sick of school. (Shame on you, Kevin !).

Another mate of mine whose name is Gordon Booth rides an old station horse named Darkey to get the cows every evening and takes some dogs with him, but the dogs are not at all good for rounding up the cattle because they chase the cows the wrong way.

We get *Dawn* every month down here and it's very interesting for I see boys and girls, men and women that I've never seen before.

Well, I think I'll close, for there's not much to tell you, so cheerio for now until I write again."

The Chairman of the Aborigines Welfare Board, was telling me the other day that he was very proud to find so many boys and girls going on to High School.

There can be a very important place in the world for each and every one of us and it doesn't make the slightest difference that we are aborigines, if we have the ability.

I would like to see aboriginal boys and girls going on from High School to the University.

Just think what a wonderful thing it would be for all of us to see our own aboriginal people as doctors and dentists, lawyers, scientists, etc. And there's nothing to stop us now.

Well, boys and girls, I'll have to leave you now for another month, but please remember to send me more letters, drawings, poems, stories, etc., will you?

All the best,

Your sincere pal,

*Pete*

# KORKY THE CAT

KORKY IS A TYPIST,  
TYPING HARD AND FAST,  
BANG-BANG-BANG UPON THE KEYS,  
TILL BANG! - THAT TALE'S HIS LAST!





# IN THE GARDEN

Good gardening may be an art, but it is not a black art. There is nothing whatever mysterious about it, and the things that really matter in the growing of healthy plants are straightforward down-to-earth facts which can easily be ascertained and understood by any interested person.

It is just as well if we have this idea of getting down to earth well in our minds right from the start, for the whole basis of good gardening is a sample of good earth. Unfortunately, very few gardeners have this handed to them as a gardener's right—most of us find ourselves landed with a sievelike sandy waste, an unfriendly clay or stony wind-blown plateau. We have got to make our own good earth.

Since results are usually better if one does first things first, let us consider why some soils are so happily fertile and productive while others, not having been given the proper chances in life, lack fertility, are sour, difficult to deal with and, in a general way, completely frustrated.

## The Soil

**Digging and Draining.**—A good motto to remember is: "Dig deep, you'll get plenty of veggies." Virgin ground, becoming somewhat rare in these days of urban spread, should be trenched to a depth of 18 in., the sub-soil being loosened but not brought to the surface. Worn-out soils, or even those not quite worn out, should be dug deeply after each cropping period. Quite apart from improving your soil, all this violent activity is wonderfully effective in restoring former youthful figures.

## Growing the Plants

**Successful Seed Sowing.**—This requires a sheltered, sunny situation and a box or bed of fine friable soil. The surface must be brought to a fine tilth and well firmed. The soil should be moistened before sowing. Do not be waylaid by the apparent ease of the lazy man's method—that of broadcasting the seed. It takes but little more time to sow in rows and the ease in subsequent weeding, thinning and transplanting more than compensates for the extra trouble taken.

Any straight board or the handle of the rake will make neat little furrows for the sowing. Always sow thinly, and the depth—well, a good general rule is to cover to twice the thickness of the seed. Fine seed need only be pressed into the soil surface. The best covering is finely sifted compost or leaf mould, since this will help to keep the beds moist. Firm, then water carefully with a fine spray.

Seedlings to be transplanted should be thinned, when large enough to handle, to half an inch apart to allow full and healthy development. Those sown where the plants are to remain also require thinning, according to variety.

**After-care.**—Now that you have the ideal soil, and have planted the very best of plants in the most efficient manner, please do not lose interest in proceedings and expect your garden to carry on and burgeon and blossom while you proceed to reduce your handicap on the golf course. The job is not nearly done, and I have a whole bracket of activities here cunningly designed to occupy, to the full, your every spare moment.

Once your plants are established—be they vegetables, flowers, trees or shrubs—best results will only come if you pay considerable attention to cultivation, weeding, watering, mulching and feeding.

October is the month to grow:—

### FLOWERS

African Daisy, Ageratum, Alyssum, Amaranthus, Antirrhinum, Aster, Balsam, California Poppy, Camomile, Capsicum, Carnation, Celosia, Clianthus, Coleus, Cockscomb, Convolvulus, Cosmos, Dahlia, Delphinium, Dianthus, Gaillardia, Gerbera, Helianthus, Kochia, Nasturtium, Nepela, Passiflora, Petunia, Phlox, Portulaca, Salvia, Sesbania, Snapdragon, Sunflower, Zinnia.

### VEGETABLES

Beans, Beet, Capsicum, Celery, Cucumber, Endive, Herbs, Lettuce, Melons, Parsley, Pumpkin, Rhubarb, Spinach, Squash, Tomato, Vegetable Marrow.