



SEPTEMBER 1963

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

DAWN

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

THE BOARD

CHAIRMAN Mr. A. G. Kingsmill (Under Secretary and Permanent Head of Chief Secretary's Department)

VICE-CHAIRMAN Professor A. P. Elkin, M.A., Ph.D. (Emeritus Professor of Anthropology at Sydney University)

MEMBERS Mr. J. Buck, Superintendent, Police Department
Dr. A. Douglas, M.B., C.H.B., D.P.H., D.T.M. & H., R.C.P. & S. (Metropolitan Medical Officer of Health)
Mr. C. L. Leon (Aboriginal member)
Mr. J. T. Purcell (Chairman of N.S.W. Housing Commission)
Mr. V. J. Truskett, B.A. (Assistant Director-General of Education)
Mr. E. G. Wright, M.L.C.
Mr. S. Wyatt, M.L.A.

SUPERINTENDENT Mr. H. J. Green

SECRETARY Mr. J. D. Giblett

WELFARE OFFICERS ARMIDALE: Mr. D. G. Yates. BOURKE: Mr. N. R. Luschwitz, Miss H. Southwell. DUBBO: Mr. H. S. Kitching. KEMPSEY: Miss D. M. O'Brien. LEETON: Mr. S. Lambeth. LISMORE: Mr. E. J. Morgan, Miss M. Wishart. MOREE: Mr. A. L. Thomas. SYDNEY: Mr. D. J. Reynolds, Miss A. M. Fleming, Miss C. J. Robison.

EDITORIAL Chief Secretary's Department,
121 Macquarie Street (Box 30, G.P.O.), SYDNEY

IN THIS ISSUE

	Page
The Welfare Board Goes to the Bush	1
World Interest in Aboriginal Relics	5
Former Kinchela Boy Joins Staff of Chief Secretary's Department ..	7
She's a Cheerful Singing Crusader for Aboriginal Race	8
Children's Fancy Dress Ball	9
Young Family Buys New Home	10
Drama Along the Way	11
Smoke Signals	12
The Meaning of Aboriginal Words	14
In the Garden	15
Did You Know	16
Pete's Page	Inside Back Cover
A Child's Portrait	Back Cover

OUR COVER

"Cheese!" says cute little Margaret Dennis, of Walgett, when she posed recently for Dawn's photographer.

Pictures tell story . . .

THE WELFARE BOARD GOES TO THE BUSH TO SEE PROBLEMS AT CLOSE RANGE

by The Editor

Not long ago I travelled with members of the Aborigines Welfare Board on a tour, which, by my rough count took us 1,200 miles from Sydney, through the mid-West, the Riverina to the Victorian border, and to settlements close to the Hume Highway.

Along the way the Board dropped in on aboriginal families in the towns of Condobolin, Griffith, Deniliquin and Yass; and called at remote and quiet places like Murrin Bridge, Cumeroogunga and Brungle.

It was a memorable trip and one that appealed to the people who warmly welcomed the Board everywhere.

But it was no "sentimental journey". The Board was making one of its regular "duty calls" in search of cold, hard facts in furtherance of its dedicated mission to help the lot of the aboriginal people.

The Chairman, Mr. A. G. Kingsmill, met the occasion with what the occasion seemed to demand when he was asked by one surprised housewife:

"Why are you making this trip so far from Sydney in the cold and rain?"

Mr. Kingsmill said: "I think it's very appropriate that the Board should come here. We deal with your problems and the best way to understand them is to visit you in your towns and homes so that we may be helped in our decisions."

The members and officers of the Board who made the trip with Mr. Kingsmill were Supt. J. H. Buck, Mr. S. Wyatt, M.L.A., Mr. C. Leon and the Superintendent, Mr. H. J. Green and Secretary, Mr. J. D. Giblett.

During their trip the members of the Board went out of their way to visit families living off reserves. Here Mrs. Catherine Sloane, who raised a family of five sons and two daughters on the banks of the Lachlan, near Condobolin, is pictured in her neat, colourful garden with Supt. J. H. Buck, Mr. Kingsmill, Mr. C. Leon and Mr. S. Wyatt, M.L.A.





(Above) Mr. Kingsmill leaves after inspecting the home of Mr. and Mrs. Paul Dargan, on Condobolin reserve. (Below) The Board inspected work done on the new ablutions block on the reserve. (Right) Rhonda Nicholls (7) took a lot of persuasion to pose for our camera during the Condobolin visit



Perhaps the most heart-warming reception of the tour was at Murrin Bridge, where the children trooped out of school to welcome the visitors—a rare event in their young lives.

Any air of formality which might have marked the occasion was quickly punctured by genial Police Supt. Buck (a Board member), who took over a brief role as “sports director”. The joyous kids were soon engaged in games for the benefit of *Dawn's* cameraman.





Some of the Condobolin children gathered for a moment for the "Dawn" camera

On hand to greet the party at Griffith were two CSIRO agricultural scientists, Dr. J. Loveday and Mr. E. T. Linacre, leaders of the local Assimilation Group.

They met the Board in a conference on proposed land extensions to the reserve in a new recreation hall which stands at the top of a street lined by attractive town houses built by the Board.

At historic Cumeroogunga, on the river Murray, the Board met a mixed deputation of residents and supporters from Victoria regarding the proposal of the Aborigines Advancement League of Victoria, for the establishment of grazing and agricultural projects and building more houses.

Pastor Nicholls, who was born on 80 years-old Cumeroogunga, welcomed the Board. In supporting the residents' petition he said he believed the proposals were "worth a try".

He acknowledged that New South Wales had "led the way" and was to be congratulated on what it had done for the Aborigine.

Mr. Kingsmill reminded the conference that the plan to bring more people onto the station was in conflict with the assimilation policy of the Board and other Government authorities.

"The old tribal days have gone, whether we like it or not", he said. "Our established policy is directly opposed to segregation. We are building homes in and near towns and work sources which any family would be happy to live in."

Mr. Kingsmill said the Board was now in the third year of a four-year building programme and while there were no immediate plans for Cumeroogunga they would be favorably considered when new proposals were brought up.

Mr. Charles Frost (centre), of Condobolin, makes a Point about the new hall built by volunteer labour on the reserve, to the Chairman of the Aborigines' Welfare Board, Mr. A. G. Kingsmill (left) and the schoolmaster, Mr. Bob Page





Children of Condobolin reserve form a pyramid to welcome the Board party outside Mr. Charles Frost's home. In the picture are Moira Nicholls, Carol Nicholls, Rhonda Nicholls, Noel Nicholls, Carl Solomon and Ken Solomon

The Board party pauses outside the homes of Mrs. Wolfe (left) and Mr. and Mrs. Jim Newman (a shire employee) on the Condobolin reserve

At Brungle, prettily located in the foothills between Gundagai and Tumut, the people of the reserve were told that the Board was collaborating with the Tumut Shire to bring in a water supply and electric light.

On returning to Gundagai the Board was tendered a civic reception—the only formal occasion of the entire tour . . . but a rewarding one.

Out of it came an offer from Gundagai's Apex Club to finance a scholarship for an aboriginal student from the district.

Shire President, Mr. Stan Crowe, said his Council felt the town could not let the opportunity pass without expressing its appreciation of the work of the Board which was "really trying to do something for real Australians."

Other speakers told of the historic link between Aborigines and the original settlement of Gundagai, which was swept away by the great Murrumbidgee flood of 1852.

Councillor Oscar Bell, said the town was built on river flats in spite of warnings from the aborigines that it would be in danger in flood time.

On the night of June 23, 1852, while the people were asleep in their beds the river broke its banks and swept through the town. Whole families perished and the death toll is still unknown.

The hero of that tragic night was said to be "Yarrie", an aborigine who saved many lives in his frail bark canoe.





Call For Protection

WORLD INTEREST IN ABORIGINAL RELICS

Australia had a moral obligation to world history, and to itself, to preserve and protect the aboriginal records of the past, the Director and Principal Librarian of the British Museum, Sir Frank Francis, said in Sydney the other day at the end of a visit to Australia and New Zealand.

Sir Frank said Australian museums had started collecting their treasures well behind the rest of the world. Therefore, they could not afford to lose any specimens of aboriginal art or any other relics.

Before his departure for London the eminent historian told the *Sydney Morning Herald* he was surprised to learn that areas rich in archaeological relics around Sydney were not protected from vandals.

In England, he said, such areas were "designated". It was an offence for anyone to trespass the designated area, or to tamper with archaeological treasures.

"It would be a good thing if the same practice was introduced in Australia," Sir Frank said.

Australia's aboriginal archaeological relics were of vital importance to the museum world, because very little of ancient aboriginal culture had been preserved.

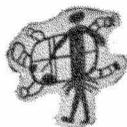
To prevent wanton destruction of aboriginal relics the Australian public had first to be made conscious of their value.

"The English public also had to be made conscious of the archaeological treasures buried around them", said Sir Frank.

"We found that local historical societies could help greatly in this important work," he said. "I am sure that local historical societies in Australia could do similar work in drawing public attention to local antiquities and the need to preserve them for world history."

Richly Endowed

An English anthropologist, Mr. R. V. S. Wright, who is a lecturer at the University of Sydney, said recently that few cities in the world were so richly endowed as Sydney with archaeological specimens "right at their doorstep".



Mr. Wright led one of two groups of Sydney University students who early this year excavated old aboriginal camp sites near Sydney. The work was financed by a grant from the newly established Australian Institute of Aboriginal Studies.

The other group was led by Mr. J. V. S. Megaw, a lecturer in archaeology at the university.

Mr. Megaw's party unearched thousands of small aboriginal relics from a cave-camp near Wattamolla just south of Sydney.

"Inquisitive" People

He said the articles were believed to belong to the "Bondian culture" of about 3,000 years ago.



They were similar to 10,000-year-old blades and barbs found in the south of Britain and in Scandinavia.

Mr. Megaw said his group wanted to find charcoal specimens so they could establish how old the camp-site was.

The site would be "gridded" with excavations in the hope that skeletons or other specimens would be located.

The group's activities had been hampered by inquisitive people digging in the excavation.

"They apparently don't realise that there is more to our work than just stuffing our pockets with goodies," said Mr. Megaw.

Mr. Wright said that he and Mr. Megaw were surprised to find how inadequate measures were to protect aboriginal relics in Australia.

The sandstone area north of Sydney was particularly rich in specimens.

Most damage had occurred where roads passed near the sites.

"The only way to stop this is to impose stiff penalties so it would not be worth running the risk of apprehension," he said.

"At present there is nothing to stop people doing what they like outside reserves."

Mr. Megaw said a local enthusiast had prevented the destruction of a kangaroo carving at Sutherland recently.

Quarrymen, unwittingly, were about to slice up the rock and it was only after the contractor's attention was drawn to the relic that it was saved.

The Superintendent and Chief Ranger of the Kuring-gai Chase, Mr. V. E. Wallace, said lack of finance meant that the chase trust could not encourage the public to visit the many aboriginal relics in the 50,000-acre chase area.

"Once the public goes there the vandals follow and then there is wholesale desecration," he said.

“Trust by-laws provide for a penalty of up to £10 for defacing aboriginal rock carvings and drawings but you would have to catch vandals in the act before you could get a conviction.

“You would need an army of rangers to protect all the relics there.

“If we had the money, many sites near road accesses could be opened up, fenced and protected, and ranger-guides could be appointed to explain the significance of the relics.

“The sites would have a high tourist and educational value, especially if explanatory notes were prepared on the tribal mythology which some of the scenes depict.

“Once these things are destroyed they are gone for ever, and our only chance of preserving them at this stage is to keep them hidden.

“However, something will have to be done eventually. As Sydney expands these sites draw closer to human habitation and they cannot be kept locked away from the public for ever.”

He said there were some magnificent specimens of rock carvings in the area, including a 30 ft. whale, and a carving which appeared to represent a prehistoric monster.

Destruction of Relics

The trust had been powerless to stop the destruction of a group of carvings, mainly of fish and shields, when the road was put through to Cottage Point. Only one small fish carving, about four feet across, had been preserved.



Some of the most accessible sites and relics were adjacent to the road to Commodore Heights, which was to be reopened as a tourist road.

Mr. Wallace said this area had the greatest tourist potential of any in Australia.

“If it was in America they would make a feature of it and tourists would come in droves from everywhere,” he said.

A Cumberland County Council planning officer, Mr. E. D. Kaye, said the council had recorded 75 groups of carvings of ceremonial significance.

“Many of these are quite safe because they are well away from main roads, or are inaccessible,” he said.

No Power to Prosecute

“The council can ask the Minister for Local Government to proclaim these areas as places of scientific and historic interest, but we have no power to prosecute persons who damage them, or to force protective measures.



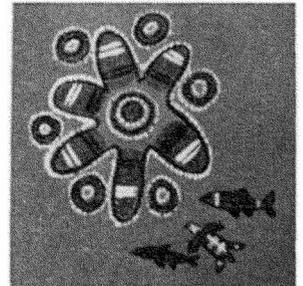
“There is some doubt also as to what the council’s position would be if owners of declared areas asked the council to acquire them.”

Mr. Kaye said the council encouraged other local government bodies to preserve aboriginal relics.

It had erected a fence around a cave at Maroota, in the high country near Wiseman’s Ferry, which contained aboriginal paintings.

The Blue Glass Bead

The archaeologists found a blue glass bead which they believe the explorers Bass and Flinders gave to aborigines south of Sydney in 1796.



The bead is among hundreds of relics discovered by the two parties from the University who have been excavating old aboriginal camp sites near Sydney.

The discoveries include parts of at least four human skeletons.

One group, led by Mr. J. V. S. Megaw, an archaeology lecturer, has excavated sites near Port Hacking, at Audley, Gympsea Bay and Wattamolla.

The second group, led by Mr. R. V. S. Wright, a lecturer in anthropology, is excavating an extensive camp site near Terrey Hills.

The blue glass bead was found in a cave at Wattamolla, near the fragments of three human skulls.

Large numbers of groper, snapper and wallaby bones about 200 years old had been found nearby.

Mr. Megaw said: “Matthew Flinders and George Bass, who explored that area of the coast in 1796 in their tiny boat the *Tom Thumb*, are believed to have done a certain amount of trading.

“From the depth at which we found it, it appears that the bead is about that old, and it seems quite likely that Bass and Flinders may have given it to aborigines at the camp site.”

The site at Terrey Hills, said Mr. Megaw, appears to date back some thousands of years, while the sites near Port Hacking seem to be about 200 years old.

He said the almost complete skeleton of a young female discovered at Gympsea Bay was one of the first of its period to be systematically and expertly excavated.

The woman appeared to have died about the time of the first white settlement in Australia.



Former Kinchela Boy joins Staff of Chief Secretary's Department



An aboriginal boy, who received his entire formal education at the Aborigine Welfare Board's school for boys at Kinchela, has joined the staff of the Chief Secretary's Department as a messenger.

He is John Bugmy, who was born at Wilcannia.

Our picture above shows John delivering a departmental file to the Under Secretary, Mr. A. G. Kingsmill, who is also Chairman of the Welfare Board.

In the other picture (left), John is flanked by two other members of the staff. They are Zigmunds Stefans (left) and John Bennett.

John Bugmy was fascinated by the story of how Zigmunds came to Australia.

Only two years of age when his country, Latvia, was overrun by the Russians on their sweep through to Berlin during World War II, he and his family escaped in a circus wagon driven by a clown named Pedro Taranta.

They fled to Germany where they were rescued by the Allies. They came to Sydney in 1949.

John Bennett, from Paddington, Sydney, has been with the Department six years.

She's a cheerful, singing Crusader

FOR THE ABORIGINAL RACE

Aboriginal soprano, Miss Lorna Beulah, believes that by simply appearing on stage before different kinds of audiences she can, in a quiet and unspectacular way, help bridge the gap between Aborigines and white Australians.

That's one reason why she wants to become a regular concert performer.

The other is for the sheer joy of singing. "I was always one of those singing and dancing sort of children," said Miss Beulah, in her deep, cheerful voice.

"I want to sing in Australia only, so that the community can see what aborigines can do . . . I think it's best for people to see for themselves, rather than just read about it," she added.

Not that she is a very militant crusader for aboriginal rights. Nor that she has ever had very close links with their problems. For the greater part of her life she has led a fairly average suburban life and has few, or no very deep-rooted, colour complexes.

Her husband, Mr. Thomas Oliphant, a refrigerator mechanic, is a white Australian. They have two children, Tom aged 13, and Tanya, 20 months.

Her mother is white and her father, a retired wharf labourer, a quarter-caste aboriginal.

The fourth in a family of five children, including two boys and three girls, she was born at Forbes and at the age of seven moved with them to Toongabbie. She was educated at Parramatta Home Science School.

Like his parents were before him, her father is a staunch member of the Salvation Army—and was a well-known cricketer and footballer in the Forbes district.

It was he who taught her not to be bitter if she were taunted about her colour. "Dad used to tell me right from when I was little that although people might say cruel things often it was because they didn't understand what they were talking about," she said.

Both her parents insisted on all the children receiving a musical education.

"I don't know how they did it . . . they must have had to make great sacrifices," said Miss Beulah.

"I learned the piano, my sisters both played the violin, and my eldest brother was a cornet player in a Salvation Army band when he was quite young.

"I started singing in the Toongabbie Methodist Church choir when I was 12, and when I was 15 my mother took me to Parramatta music teacher, Mr. Eric Gormley.

"I only studied for two years before marriage put a stop to my lessons. But I continued to sing at weddings," she said.

Then five years ago, with the full approval of her husband, a devotee of classical music whose criticism over the years, Miss Beulah says, has given her a



On the eve of National Aborigines Day this year the "Sydney Morning Herald" carried this tribute to Miss Lorna Beulah, whose success story was first featured in "Dawn".

Miss Beulah figured prominently in this year's observance day activities.

She made singing appearances with the A.B.C. and at St. Stephen's Church, Macquarie Street, Sydney.

She also starred with concert singer Harold Blair, pop singers Betty Fisher, Jimmy Little and Fred Little, Col Hardy and Candy Williams in an all-aboriginal revue staged on two nights at Anzac House.

"musical standard," she resumed training under Mr. Gormley.

"I didn't have anything big in mind . . . I just wanted to pick up good music again. And to do this you have to have lessons."

The lessons were once more interrupted when they decided to live in Alice Springs, "just for a change."

Mr. Oliphant took a job, originally for two years, as a refrigerator mechanic operating throughout the Northern Territory.

Within a fortnight of their arrival it was Miss Beulah's voice that gave her social entree among the people of The Alice.

"They were just forming the Centralian Musical Group and had organised a contest," said Miss Beulah, who later took part in four of the group's variety revues.

"We tried to get some aboriginal contestants—there's a lot of musical talent on the mission stations and in the schools. But they're very shy. The best we could do was to have them gather outside the hall to look in when we held our revues."

The family's stay in the N.T. was cut short last year when a tape recording of her singing three songs (made by local High school teacher Mr. Beasley) helped Miss Beulah to win the National Aborigines' Observance Day Committee's talent quest.

She flew to Sydney to make her first radio appearance with the Australian Broadcasting Commission on Aborigines' Day.

"My husband packed everything up and drove down with the children through Queensland," said Miss Beulah, whose prize was a scholarship to the Conservatorium.

She attends the latter one day a week and practises daily from early morning to about 8.30 a.m. If she has to go to town her sister-in-law usually minds the baby for her. "Everything fits in rather well, really," she said.

Children's FANCY DRESS BALL

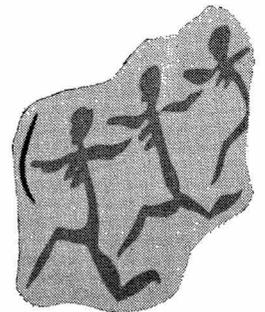
A very successful children's fancy dress ball held recently, at Moree Aboriginal Station Hall, provided a happy evening for 250 adults and children. The function was organised and arranged by the school Parents & Citizens' Association headed by President, Mrs. Harold Duke and Secretary, Mrs. E. Saunders, with the assistance of Headmaster, Mr. W. Deards and other teachers.

The committee invited Station Manager and Matron, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Redmond, Mrs. Jack Mahaffey and Mrs. Deards to judge the fancy costumes.

Mr. Deards was Master of Ceremonies, and introduced many different types of group and individual dances, for which music was provided by Mrs. K. Buckpitt, a Moree pianist, as well as Steve Duke and Max Cutmore—Max using his new electric steel guitar for the first time

As a variation to some of the old-time dances, a twist session was held with an outstanding performance by Stella Hammond and Matthew Binge.

The manager of Hoyts Theatres (Mr. Leeds), donated six free theatre tickets as prizes for fancy dress sections and best behaved boy and girl. Hong Yuens also donated 26 packets of sweets for the consolation prizes.



Belle of the Ball was 10-year old Gladys Cutmore. Aubrey Cain, who dressed as a girl to enter this section, was awarded a special consolation prize.

Ron Saunders had little outlay of cash for his costume for the "cheapest type" section. With the minimum of costume, some paint and a spear, he entered as a tribesman.

An admission charge of 2s. for adults and 1s. for children made it possible with soft drinks sold by Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Smith and their helpers, to raise £20 15s. od. for the Association.

Prize winners were: Belle of the Ball, Gladys Cutmore; Cheapest Costume, Ron Saunders; Most Amusing Costume, Willie Green; Ugliest Costume, Raymond Binge.



(Left): Chairman of the Aborigines Welfare Board, Mr. A. G. Kingsmill, chats with Mr. Brandy in the living room of his home. Mr. Kingsmill and the Board members were high in their praise of the effort made by the Brandy family

(Right): Mr. and Mrs. Brandy and their four children stand on the porch of their home

(Below): Mr. and Mrs. Brandy and their young family in their well-appointed kitchen of their Condobolin home.

One of the most successful features of the housing programme of the Aborigines Welfare Board is the system of loans at low interest rates to help families buy or build their own homes.

So far, 66 families are buying their own homes under this system.

The amount of money lent out by the Board at present is £95,000.

During their recent tour of the west and south-west, the Board visited the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Brandy, of Condobolin.

The Brandy family built their home using one of the loans made by the Board.

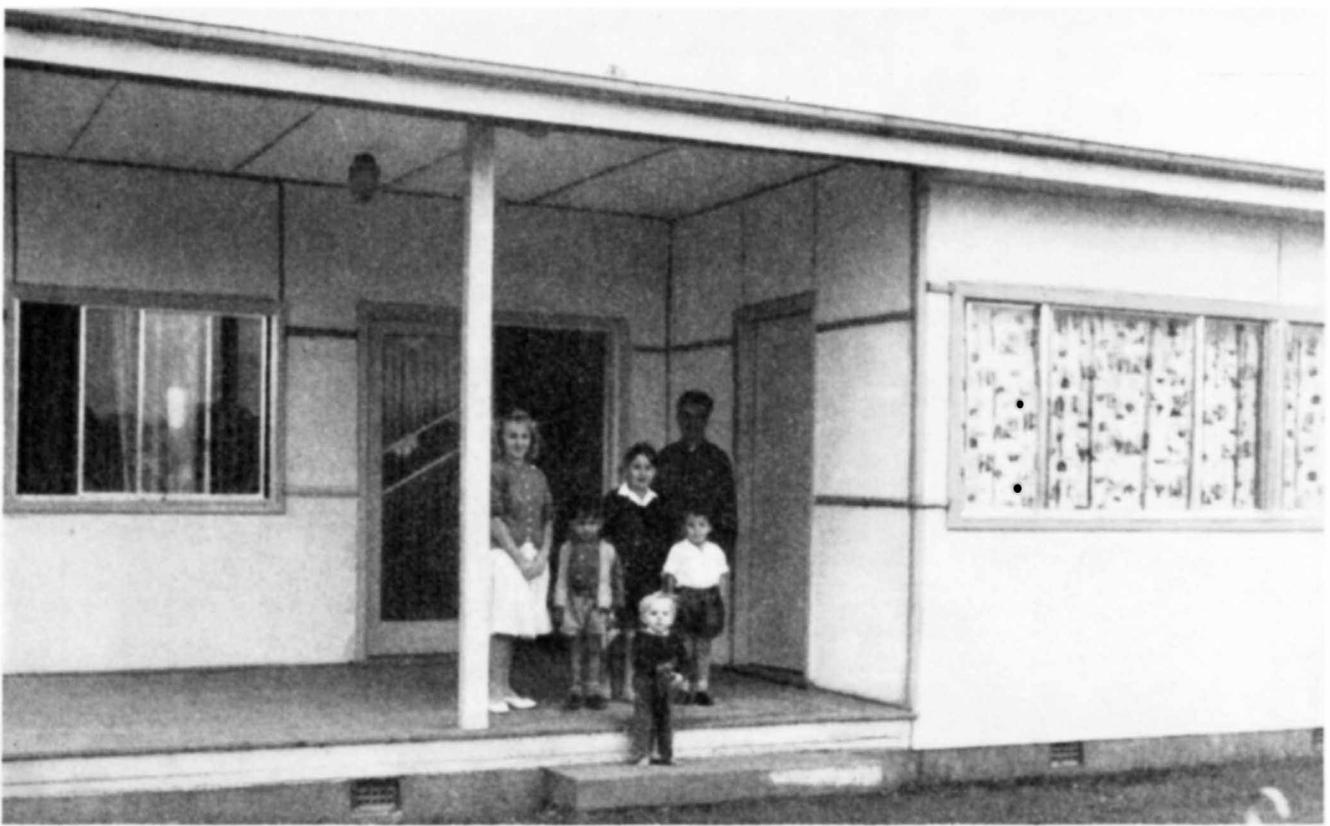
The fibro cottage is clean and neatly kept, and is a showplace in the town. It is fully electrically equipped.

The rate of repayment on the housing loans given by the Board is particularly good. There are very few in arrears.

This excellent record helps others get homes, because as the repayments are made, the money is lent out again to others.

YOUNG FAMILY BUYS NEW HOME





DRAMA ALONG THE WAY



In the first stages of its western tour, the Aborigines Welfare Board came suddenly upon the drama of a level-crossing smash only five miles out of Condobolin.

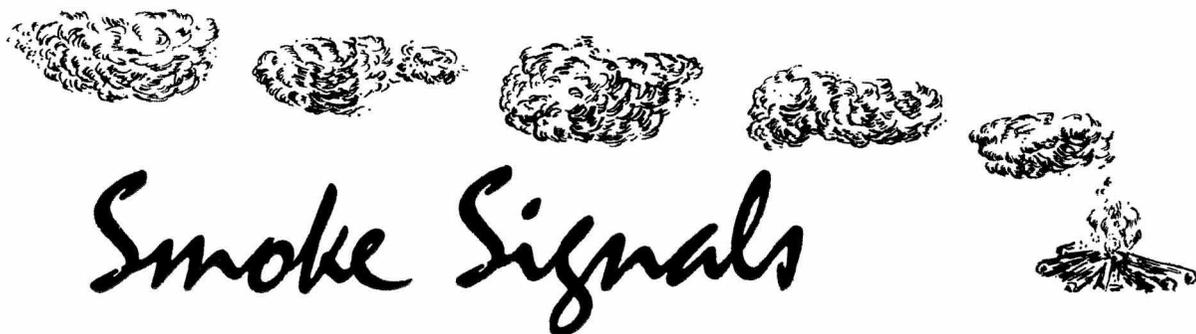
Only a few minutes before the Board party arrived the Silver City Comet had crashed into a sheep float.

The ground around was littered with more than 100 dead sheep and the wreckage of the float.

The front of the diesel loco. was badly smashed, and its driver and the float driver were slightly hurt.

The loco. and the first passenger car were jolted from the tracks by the force of the smash.





BREWARRINA WEDDING

The Manager of Brewarrina Station, Mr. Austin, officiated in another capacity recently when he gave the bride away in a station wedding.

The bride, Miss Joyce Clarke, was married to Mr. Les Dixon, of Walgett.

Miss Clarke's dress was of white nylon with stamped flowers, a long veil and long white gloves.

Her bridesmaids, her sister Frances and Miss Patsy Green, wore dresses of the same design but in pink.

The flowergirls, the twins Sheila and Shirley Clarke wore pale blue dresses.

The wife of the station manager, Mrs. Austin, was in charge of the decoration of the hall, Mrs. Mollie Coombes, and Mrs. Edie McHughes prepared the food for the guests, and Margie Williams, Mrs. Kevin Williams and Mrs. Dora Sullivan set the tables for the wedding breakfast in the hall.



FOOTBALLERS' DINNER

A large number of Moree Station boys attended the Saturday Schoolboys' Football Association's annual dinner at Moree Memorial Hall. The best part of 400 boys attended, and it looks as though next year's dinner could almost be too big for the hall.

All boys enjoyed a wonderful evening, the dinner being the culmination of a season of Saturday mornings football.

A number of Station boys were prize winners.

The best and fairest player of his team, the Bears, was George Quinn.

The coach's Choice Prize was won by Edward Pitt. Fred. Waters also won a prize.

Aubrey Cain was in the team that won the competition.

DEATH OF LAST MALE FULL-BLOOD

The last male full-blood aborigine in the Boggabilla district, Mr. Bertram Cubby, died in June in the Mungindi Hospital.

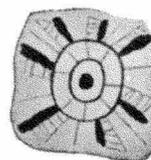
Mr. Cubby, who was 62, was a returned serviceman. He was a bachelor.

His father, King Bungo (Charlie) Cubby, was a tribal leader in the Urunga district.

One of his brothers, Mr. George Cubby, was killed while serving with the Army in 1943.

Another brother, Charlie, lives at Mungindi, and a sister, Mrs. Lexie Prince, lives at Moree.

It is believed there is now only one full-blood left in the district, a woman who lives at Toomelah.



KINDERGARTEN AT ARMIDALE

At Armidale on September 17, fifteen tiny pupils will be enrolled at a new pre-school kindergarten for aboriginal children.

The kindergarten is the second of its kind to be staffed and equipped by the New South Wales division of the Save the Children Fund.

Like its forerunner at Coff's Harbour, the building was given by the Aborigines Welfare Board.

The job of repairing and re-erecting it on the reserve at Armidale was done by a group of 20 university students, including several Asian young men and women.

"They camped on the site for a fortnight to repair and paint the building," said the organising secretary of the N.S.W. division of the Save the Children Fund, Mrs. G. J. J. Hunt.

The older aboriginal boys on the reserve also helped on the job under the supervision of Welfare Officer, Mr D. G. Yates.

As a result of this combined effort, 15 tiny tots will soon have their first semi-formal lessons in hygiene, painting, and the usual range of pre-school activities.

Mrs. Hunt said the Save the Children Fund hoped to assist with many more pre-school kindergartens in N.S.W.

"They offer a great bridge for the child who is going to attend a public primary school later," she said.

Mrs. Hunt said that since the first N.S.W. kindergarten of this kind was opened at Coff's Harbour, 18 months ago, there had been a great improvement in the hygiene and behaviour of the children.

She said a group of citizens from Griffith had recently asked the Save the Children Fund to help them with the setting up and staffing of an aboriginal kindergarten.

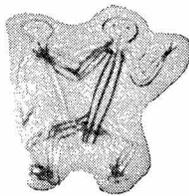
And at La Perouse a committee of aboriginal women had already started raising some money for a kindergarten in their district.

The Armidale kindergarten will be officially opened by the N.S.W. division president, Mrs. A. J. Lea, on September 24.

American Teacher

The children's teacher will be American-born, Mrs. Bernice Turner, who migrated here in January with Mr. Turner and their three children.

Mrs. Turner did her pre-school teacher training at Boston, Massachusetts, and has taught at schools for underprivileged children in New Mexico.



ABORIGINAL MONUMENT TO A WHITE MAN

What is believed to be the first monument ever erected by Aborigines to the memory of a white man has been unveiled at Melville Island.

It honours the late Bishop Gsell, who was Roman Catholic Bishop of Darwin.

The monument, at Paru Village, consists of a concrete cairn surrounded by gardens and trees. A leading Paru aboriginal villager, Albert Croker, supervised the construction.

All the work was done by the Tiwi tribesmen among whom Bishop Gsell worked for nearly 50 years.

The monument was blessed in April by Father Fallon on the anniversary of Bishop Gsell's landing at Paru while seeking a site for the present Bathurst Island Mission.

NATIVE SPEARS 3,000 YEARS OLD

A collection of more than 6,000 aboriginal stone axes, spearheads and other implements has been presented to the Australian Museum in Sydney by Mr. Percy Gresser (70), a retired shearer of Bathurst.

The Curator of Anthropology at the Museum, Mr. F. D. McCarthy, said some of the spearheads were used 3,000 to 5,000 years ago.

Most of the implements were found in New South Wales and remote parts of Queensland and represent a lifetime of collecting by Mr. Gresser.

Mr. Gresser said he had been told his collection was the best private collection of its type in existence and from a scientific point of view was of outstanding value.

"Many of the implements I have collected in the Bathurst district are crude, although specialised types that were made and used by primitive peoples, possibly 20,000 years ago," he said.

"The stone implements left behind by the aborigines are practically the only enduring relics of the past migrations or cultures—hence the interest now being taken in them."

Mr. Gresser said more than 200 distinct types of stone implements had been recorded in Australia.

"For a person who has devoted a lifetime to a hobby, it is gratifying to know that the results of many years of labour will eventually go to where they will be appreciated and taken care of," he said.

FIRST DAY AT HIGH SCHOOL

First day at Kempsey High School for these students from Burnt Bridge. The children (standing, from left) are:—E. Campbell, A. Cochrane, A. Campbell, R. Lang, S. Jarrett, S. Davis, T. Button and C. Ritchie. In front—V. Lowe, L. Drew, M. Campbell and G. Silva



The Meaning of Aboriginal Words

CONTINUED FROM LAST MONTH

DWELLINGS



Akora	Dwelling, camp, hut
Apmarra	Dwelling, camp, hut
Arura	Dwelling, camp, hut
Baanga, Baanya	Camp
Bungarie	Hut, tent
Bulumba	Camp, hut
Canowindra	A home
Caringal	Elevated camp
Dardurr	Shelter made of bark
Doogan	Camp
Garema	Camp
Gooyong	Camp
Gundowring	Camping spot
Gunya	Shelter or hut
Illalangi, Illangi	Camp on a hill
Illira	Hut
Ilta	Camp, hut
Kalganyi	Camping ground
Karingal	Happy camp
Kirami	Camp
Kunji, Kungie	Hut
Kooranowa	Camping ground
Lambruk	Homestead
Langi, Laingi	Camp, hut
Lara	Hut on stony ground; also Milky Way
Larundel	Camp
Lenna	Dwelling
Lingi	Camp
Luprena	Hut
Maggea	Camp
Mia Mia	Native shelter
Minimbah	Home of the teacher
Minka	Cave
Mirra	Camp
Moonya	Dwelling
Nalyilta	Hut
Narchara	Camp
Ngoora, Noora	Camp
Noorla, Noorong	Home
Nyunoo	Grass humpy
Ooria	Camp
Pandawerle	Hut
Piltaka	Camp
Tabulam	My native home, my home
Umbana	Hut
Wahratta	Camping-ground
Walarba	Camp, hut
Waritya	Hut
Warranyah	My house
Wongebeena	Our home
Wongaburra	Our home
Woonan	Home
Wyanda	Hut
Wyangari	Hut
Wybalena	Home or resting place

Yandiah	Camp of lively talk
Yaralla	Dwelling, camp, or home
Yarilla	Camp
Yurla	Home

WATER



Adnamira	Running water
Akoonah	Running water
Apamurra	Fresh water
Arcoona	Underground water
Aroona	Running water
Banoon	Sweet water
Banyandah	Home on the water
Bareki	Water
Barellan	Meeting place of waters
Barongarook	Running water
Beltana	Running water
Binda	Deep water, seaweed
Bombala	Meeting of waters
Boodarra	Water in caves
Boondi	Water breaking on rocks
Broula	Place of trickling water
Cabarita	By the water
Calleen	Fresh water
Carwoola	Waters meet on a plain
Chinkapook	Red water
Cowandilla	Drinking-water place
Cullen	Water
Dingabledinga	Water everywhere
Euchucha	Meeting of waters
Girrakool	Place of waters
Goondiwindi	Water coming over rocks
Galligal	Place of water
Kalangadoo	Pool of water
Kapunda	Spring; rocky waterhole
Keelbubban	Sound of rippling water
Kooringal	Home near the water
Lal Lal	Dashing waters
Longerangong	Dividing waters
Meroo	Junction of two waters
Millewa	Big waters
Millunga	Swirling waters
Milparinka	Find a well here
Morialta	Ever flowing
Mundoora	Deep water
Myuna	Clear waters
Nabilla	Water
Narrabri	Meeting of waters, big creek
Nattai	Water
Nepowie	Watering place
Nerrin-Nerrin	Many waters
Nyngan	Place of many streams
Opala	Fresh water
Pambula	Two waters
Prahran	Partly circled by water
Quarrawa	Water
Tallangatta	Clear water
Tilba Tilba	Many waters
Tirranna	Running water
Wattamolla	Near running water
Wilima	Running water
Wollondilly	Water trickling on rocks
Wyarama	Running water
Yallakool	Clear water
Yanco	Song of running water

MISCELLANEOUS



Allawah	Rest, or camp here
Allomba	You and I
Anuna	We
Anunaka	Ours
Apalka	Dream
Apanina	Come here
Aputaringa	He who lives on a hill
Arrana	Mine
Balaka	Content
Balamara	Morning Star
Crana	Welcome
Coolalie	The south wind
Cullenya	Here it is
Cumbalya	Come here
Danina	Farewell
Dhindi	Nest
Dulili	Together
Ettamogah	Have a drink
Gwandalan	Rest, quiet, and peace
Iina	We two
Inala, Indura	To rest
Karobean	Together
Kardinia	Sunrise
Karkawarri	The evening breeze
Kumali	Sacred
Koomoorang	Hill of clouds
Kurpinta	Rainbow seen after rain
Leumeah, Lumeah	Here I rest
Malparara	Two friends
Mappiti	To rest

Merriwee	Come here
Mirambeek	Mine
Mirambeena	Welcome; you, yours
Mirkata	The morning star
Monomeith	Welcome, rejoice, beauty
Mycumbene	Here I sit down
Nallak	Come on
Nangarim	Dream
Nanowie	A corner
Nayuka	Mine
Nerang	Little
Ngalla	We two
Nganalak	Mine
Nindethana	Ours
Noojee	Content
Nullegai	We two
Nundah	The north
Nurungi	Remember
Nyendanni	Well and happy
Orana	Welcome
Ouyamunna	Remembrance
Pabunbari	Dream
Pangari	Shade, shadow
Pankina	Be happy
Piltainga	Together
Pirakanta	Spread out
Tallawalla	Sit down
Taworri	Evening breeze
Thooruna	Together
Tirrike	Laughter, joy
Ukanali	Always the same
Wallawa	Stop here
Wandandian	Home of lost lovers
Warrawee	Come here
Werai	Look out!
Wirrina	Somewhere to go
Woambra	Remembrance
Yallambee	To dwell; stay, tarry
Yallul	Always
Yoothapina	Much good luck

IN THE GARDEN . . .

Pests and Diseases of Vine Crops

Mildew in melons, pumpkins, cucumbers, marrows and other vine crops is the disease that will worry most the home gardener this Spring. There are two kinds but powdery mildew is more common and it may cause great damage.

It is first recognised by white powdery spots appearing underneath the older leaves and also the upper surface of the leaves where they are shaded from the sun. The spots quickly merge and soon cover the whole leaf.

Downy mildew will be found mainly on cucumbers and rock melons, the leaves of which are infected by sparse white downy growth with the addition of yellowish spots which, however, are not usually round but pointed. The chief control measure is to spray with weak Bordeaux mixture—3-4-40. This will also control Anthracnose, another disease affecting these plants.

Sulphur dusts also control powdery mildew but may injure the leaves of rock melons and cucumbers. However they can be safely used on pumpkins, squashes and marrows and may be applied at weekly intervals.

As a prevention all sprays, whether Bordeaux or Sulphur, should be applied once a week, commencing when the plants are quite young.

The pests include:—

Green vegetable bug:—This is a sap-sucking insect which usually attacks the young shoots which soon wilt. Spray with half-strength DDT Agricultural Emulsion.

Pumpkin beetle:—Attacks by this pest result in the plant being rapidly eaten and finally reduced to a skeleton. Spray with DDT as for Green vegetable bug.

Red Spider:—Leaves become mottled with fine webbing and greyish red mites are seen on the lower surface of the foliage. Spray with lime sulphur.

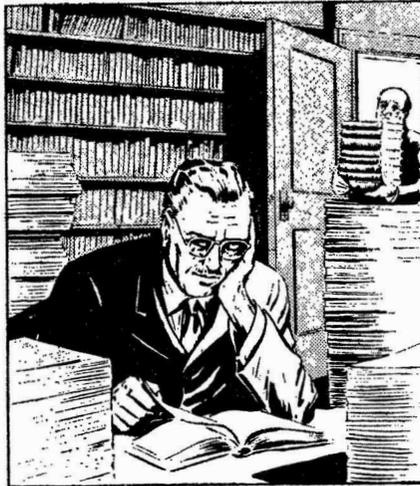
Aphids:—Not usually troublesome to vine crops but attacks are known. Spray with half-strength DDT emulsion.

DID YOU KNOW

? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ?



Postcards constitute only about 5 per cent of the 60,000,000,000 pieces of correspondence handled by the U.S. post office annually.



To keep up perfectly with current world medical literature, a doctor would have to read 638 scientific articles daily.



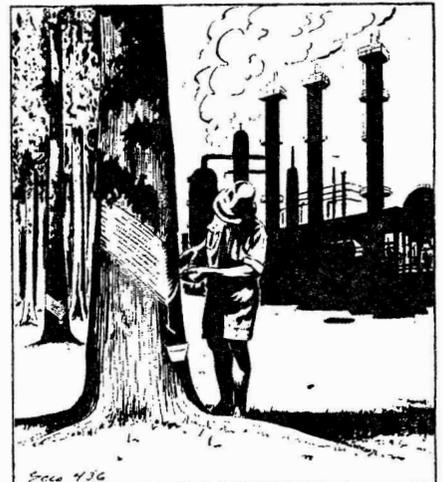
The average adult has about 120 square inches of scalp which can grow some 15 pounds of hair in 70 years — just enough for one medium-sized mattress.



In many parts of Southern Egypt, an ordinary teacup left outdoors to collect rain water would (forgetting evaporation) take 60 years to fill.



Arctic plants tend to remain small because of lack of soil and water, and the fierce intensity of the northern sun. The rose-red fireweed, for instance, may be a four-foot giant in the temperate zone, a four-inch pygmy in the arctic.



World production and consumption of rubber was nearly 500,000 tons higher in 1959 than during 1958. The total world output of natural and synthetic rubber totalled more than 3,000,000 tons. The United States accounts for about half the world's use of rubber and imports most of it from Indonesia, Thailand and the Federation of Malaya.

PEETE'S PAGE

BACK TO SCHOOL AGAIN

Dear Kids,

The school holidays are over and I suppose you don't want to go back to school again. Some of you living along the coast probably had a beaut time fishing and playing around among the rocks. Then there were some of you, whom I have met on my travels around the countryside of N.S.W., who have a great time fishing in the rivers and if you have been lucky, mom and dad might have even taken you out into the bush where you have had lots of fun. But now, it's back to school.

DAYS OF THE DREAMTIME

*This is our land Australia,
Set in a sea of blue*

*But in the days of the Dreamtime
The aborigines loved this land too.*

*They tracked in the same grey green bushland,
Made bright by the wattle trees hue,*

*But in the days of the Dreamtime
Rang the sound of the Didgeridoo.*

*They hunted with spear and with boomerang
While the same sun shone from on high*

*And at night they sheltered in gunyahs
'Neath that same Southern Cross in the Sky.*

*They heard in the Tales of the Dreamtime
How the Moon came into the Sky,*

*The Song of the Long-legged Brolga
And Koo Boo the Bear, so shy.*

*They knew the Koalas, the Possums,
They followed the fast speeding 'roo,*

*And then they held corroboree
To the notes of the Didgeridoo.*

*But now in these times in Australia
They learn the school work that we do*

*While we hear the Tales of the Dreamtime
And learn more of the Didgeridoo.*

*So we all will work for Australia
And do all the things we must do,*

*But we'll remember the Days of the Dreamtime,
And the echoes of the Didgeridoo.*

B. HEARD

School is pretty important you know, and in different parts of New South Wales there are girls and boys from different reserves and stations studying hard for their yearly exams. You see they know that by doing their best at school now, they will be able to get really good jobs when they leave school.

In the February *Dawn*, we read where young Pauline Ah See started at Wellington High School. I was talking to her at the Summer Camp this year and she told me that she wanted to learn a lot of things at school this year.

I was having a good time the other night looking through some old copies of *Dawn* and once again read how well some of the girls and boys had done at school. I read about Lana Mundine, of Grafton, Terence Widdens of Armidale, Stella Moore of Leeton, Bob Stanley and Wayne Suey of Moree. Well, write into me and tell how you are still going at school.

Pete's Page.

c/o. *Dawn* Magazine,

Box 30, G.P.O., Sydney.

Now you haven't any excuse not to write to me. Tell me about yourself, where you live, what you like doing, what you want to be and tons of other interesting things about yourself and the place where you live. If you would like to write a story or a poem or even draw and paint a picture, well send all these things in, I want to know more about you.

Hope to be hearing from you shortly.

Yours sincerely,

Pete

Our Back Cover

Tiny Judy Mumbler (8), of Redfern, admired the portrait drawn of her by Dawn Anderson, of Roseville. Miss Anderson, a former Sydney model and actress has become a children's portrait artist. "Painting children is a fascinating pastime—but it needs a lot of patience," she said.

